Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Number: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Fifth Grade Study Guide Notes**

**Unit 4 The American Revolution**

**Chapter 8: The Colonies Unite**

* **If you know and memorize the information on this study guide you will do well on the test.**

**Please note: Quotes and information were taken from The United States: Making a New Nation published by Harcourt.**

1. **The French and Indian War**

* **major causes**:
* Britain and France both claimed the same lands in North America.
* “The French built forts near the eastern end of the Ohio Valley.”
* “The British saw this as an act of war and decided to fight back.”
* **the way the British Government paid for the war:**
* TAXED THE COLONISTS!
* The Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, the Townshend Acts,

1. **Define representation**

* **“to have someone speak or act for you”**
* **to have a voice in your government**

1. **Examples of how colonists protested British taxes**

* they boycotted all British goods such as sugar, tea, cloth, paint
* while refusing to buy British goods, they made their own products such as cloth
* they tarred and feathered the tax collectors
* they ran the tax collectors out of town
* they formed the Committees of Correspondence
* they organized protests
* they formed militias
* they sent petitions to the British Parliament

1. **Committees of Correspondence**

* helped “to spread information between colonies more quickly”
* “members wrote letters to one another”
* “they told about what was happening in their town and colony”

1. **Importance of the battles of Lexington and Concord**

* “shot heard ‘round the world”
* beginning of the American Revolution (Revolutionary War)

1. **Importance of the Battle of Bunker Hill**

* first **major** battle of the Revolutionary War.
* actually took place at Breed’s Hill
* British realized that it would not be easy to beat the colonists

1. **The Declaration of Independence**

* Important United States document announcing or stating the colonists freedom from Britain.
* written by Thomas Jefferson
* Congress accepted the document on July 4, 1776
* written in Philadelphia at the Second Continental Congress

1. **The Articles of Confederation**

* “the first plan of government for the United States”
* Effect on new nation: “it helped keep the states together during the Revolutionary War.”

1. **The Albany Plan:**

* Ben Franklin’s plan for the colonies to unite to fight the French
* was not approved. The colonies were not ready to fight as a country.

1. **The Olive Branch Petition**

* petition sent to King George III from the Second Continental Congress on July 5, 1775 asking for peace

1. **Why did the First Continental Congress meet in 1774, and what did it do?**

* met at Carpenters’ Hall in Philadelphia
* met to decide that to do about the different taxes and actions such as the Coercive Acts.
* sent petition to King George III asking for their basic rights.
* agreed to stop most trade with Britain
* asked colonists to form militia

1. **In what ways did colonists protest British imperial policies?**

* they boycotted all British goods such as sugar, tea, cloth, paint
* while refusing to buy British goods, they made their own products such as cloth
* they tarred and feathered the tax collectors
* they ran the tax collectors out of town
* they formed the Committees of Correspondence
* they organized protests
* they formed militias
* they sent petitions to the British Parliament
* **Important people**
* **Richard Henry Lee:** during the Second Continental Congress, asked for a resolution (formal statement) that the colonists should be independent from Britain.
* **Thomas Jefferson**: wrote the Declaration of Independence
* **John Dickinson:** was the head of the committee of the Articles of the Confederation
* **Samuel Adams**: organized the first Committee of Correspondence in Boston, was thought to have organized the Boston Tea Party
* **George Washington**: commander in chief of the Continental Army