

Social Studies
Chapter 8
Study Guide

Name: _____ #: _____ Date: _____

Test Date: _____

I highly encourage you to look up the responses to the following questions. It will help you study for your test that is coming up. We will also be reviewing in class throughout the week. Use your book and lesson notes to help you review for the Chapter 8 test. If you hand in a complete study guide on test day, you will receive 5 extra credit points in social studies.

Lesson 1: Fighting for Control (pages 294-299)

1. What did Britain and France both claim? _____

2. Where is the Ohio Valley located? _____

3. Why did Britain want to control the Ohio Valley? _____

4. Why did France want to control the Ohio Valley? _____

5. What did France do in 1750 to drive out the British? _____

6. On July 3, 1754, the _____ began in North America.

7. What was Benjamin Franklin's plan to unite the 13 colonies against the French?

8. Was the Benjamin Franklin's plan approved? _____

9. Who led the Virginians to take the Ohio Valley from France?

10. How did Britain win control of the Ohio Valley? _____

11. In the Treaty of Paris in 1763, what did Britain get from France?

12. What Native American chief united Native American groups along the Mississippi River to keep British off Native American lands? _____

13. What did King George III pass to stop fighting between the Native Americans and colonists? _____

14. What did the Proclamation of 1763 say?

15. What act was passed in 1764 that forced the colonists to pay taxes on sugar and molasses brought into the colonies from West Indies? _____

16. Why did the King and Parliament start taxing the American colonists?

Lesson 2: Colonists Speak Out (pages 302-309)

17. What was the Stamp Act? _____

18. What does "No Taxation Without Representation" mean?

19. Who was a writer that disagreed with the taxes and wrote plays that accused the British leaders of being greedy? _____

20. Who was accused of treason because he told the House of Burgesses that Parliament did not represent the colonists? _____

21. What did the colonists do to force Britain to take back the Stamp Act?

22. This group captured British tax collectors: _____

23. This group wove their own cloth: _____

24. What act said Britain had "full power...to make laws...[for the] people of America...in all cases."? _____

25. What did the colonists form to spread information between colonies more quickly? _____

26. Who organized the first Committee of Correspondence? _____

27. What act in 1767 taxed glass, tea, paint, and paper, and set up a new group of tax collectors? _____

28. The Townshend Acts were repealed except the tax on what? _____

29. What happened on March 5, 1770 that resulted in 5 colonists being killed?

30. Who was the first person killed at the Boston Massacre? _____

31. Who made a picture of the Boston Massacre? _____

Lesson 3: Disagreements Grow (pages 310-315)

32. In 1773, Parliament passed this act that gave Britain's East Indian Company a monopoly on tea. What was the act called? _____

33. What happened at the Boston Tea Party?

34. What were the Coercive Acts?

35. What's another name for the Coercive Acts? _____

36. In 1774, the first meeting of its kind occurred on the North American continent in Philadelphia. What was it called? _____

37. The First Continental Congress sent a petition to the king reminding him that colonists had the right to _____ and _____. Colonists also had the _____, and the _____.

38. The First Continental Congress voted to _____ most trade with Britain and asked the colonies to form _____.

39. Who found out about General Gage's plan to march to Lexington and Concord?

40. Who did General Gage want to arrest at Lexington?

41. Why did General Gage send troops to Concord?

42. Who fired first at Lexington? _____

43. What was the first shot at Lexington called?

Lesson 4: The Road to War (pages 318-323)

44. What met in Philadelphia on May 10, 1775? _____

45. The delegates of the *Second Continental Congress* were divided on how they should handle the situation with England. Explain why they were divided.

46. List 4 things the *Second Continental Congress* did to prepare for war.

47. Who suggested that *George Washington* should be made commander in chief?

48. What was the first major battle of the Revolutionary War?

49. Who did *General Gage* send to capture *Breed's Hill*? _____

50. What did the colonists build on *Breed's Hill*? _____

51. Who said, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes."?

52. Why did the colonists have to retreat from *Breed's Hill*?

53. Who won the *Battle of Bunker Hill*? _____

54. What was the *Olive Branch Petition*? _____

55. Did King George III want peace? Why or why not? _____

56. What did King George III promise to do? _____

57. Who wrote poetry about the Revolutionary War and being a slave?

Lesson 5: Declaring Independence (pages 324-331)

58. Who wrote *Common Sense*? _____

59. What did *Common Sense* say? _____

60. Who wanted to call for a resolution for independence? _____

61. Who was the main writer of the Declaration of Independence?

62. What three rights do people have that government can't take away according to the Declaration of Independence? _____

63. The Declaration of Independence changed the colonies into _____.

64. On what day was the Declaration of Independence approved? _____

65. What did supporters of independence do once the Declaration of Independence was approved and read aloud? _____

66. Why was it dangerous to sign the Declaration of Independence?

67. How has the Declaration of Independence inspired people around the world?

68. Who told John Adams to remember the ladies as the new government was being formed? _____

69. Who headed the committee that wrote the Articles of Confederation?

70. What did Americans fear would happen when the Articles of Confederation were written? _____

71. The Article of Confederations left most of the power to the _____.

72. Name three ways that the Articles of Confederation were weak.
