**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**2nd Six Weeks CBA Review**

|  |
| --- |
| **Matching:** |
| 1. **d**  Debt
 | 1. Refusal to obey laws as a way of forcing the government to do or change something
 |
| 1. **f**  Taxes
 | 1. A person who is loyal to a political cause, government, or leader
 |
| 1. **g** Patriots
 | 1. The slogan created by the colonists when the British Parliament, or government, taxed colonists on goods but the colonists did not have representation in parliament.
 |
| 1. **b** Loyalists
 | 1. Something, typically money, that is owed or due.
 |
| 1. **i**  intolerable
 | 1. To stop buying or using the goods or services of a certain company or country as a protest.
 |
| 1. **a** Civil Disobedience
 | 1. An amount of money that a government requires people to pay according to their income, the value of their property.
 |
| 1. **c** “No Taxation without Representation”
 | 1. A person who loves and strongly supports or fights for his or her country.
 |
| 1. **e**  Boycott
 | 1. To officially make (a law) no longer valid
 |
| 1. **h** Repeal
 | 1. Not tolerable, unbearable
 |

**Short Answer:**

1. What is the importance of the following holidays:
	1. Columbus Day:

**Celebrates the day that Christopher Columbus discovered America**

* 1. Independence Day:

**The day that the Declaration of Independence was adopted and the colonies were no longer considered part of Great Britain. AKA, the 4th of July**

1. What was the purpose of the tune “Yankee Doodle,” as played during the French and Indian War? **To make fun of the Colonial Soldiers.**
2. How did the Continental soldiers view the same song during the American Revolution? **They embraced the song and played it with pride.**
3. How did Paul Revere’s Ride make him a national hero? **Spoke about his heroic ride to warn the colonists that the British were coming and to take arm.**
4. What are the three UNALIENABLE RIGHTS listed in the Declaration of Independence?
	1. **Life**
	2. **Liberty**
	3. **Pursuit of Happiness**
5. What is the importance of the Declaration of Independence?

**Justified separation from Great Britain by listing the grievances of the colonists against the King. Declared that the colonies were no longer part of Great Britain and were free and independent states.**

**Use the word bank to fill in the blanks below:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * **Declaration of Independence Stamp Act**
* **Proclamation of 1763**
 | * **Tea Act**
* **Intolerable Acts**
* **Boston Tea Party**
 | * **Boston Massacre**
* **French and Indian War**
* **Crossing the Delaware**
 | * **Lexington and Concord**
* **Battle of Bunker Hill**
 |
| 1. The **French and Indian War**, which was a land war over the Ohio River Valley, left the British and American colonies with a large amount of debt.
 |
| 1. The announcement made by King George III, called the **Proclamations of 1763**, limited the land in which the colonists could live due to Native American attacks. This angered the colonists as they felt their freedom to move were taken away.
 |
| 1. The **Stamp Act** was created due to the debt from the French and Indian War. This act placed a tax on many paper items such as Newspapers, legal documents, playing cards, etc. Colonists protested and organized boycotts until it was eventually repealed.
 |
| 1. A protest over taxes resulting in 5 colonists killed by British soldiers was called the **Boston Massacre**. Paul Revere used propaganda in his engraving of the event to unite the colonists to fight against the British, displaying the colonists as victims of an attack.
 |
| 1. The Act that placed a monopoly of tea, requiring colonists to only purchase tea from British East India Company was called the **Tea Act**, which lead to a large boycott on tea.
 |
| 1. Due to a monopoly on tea established in the Tea Act, colonists protested by dumping tea into Boston Harbor. This protest was later named the **Boston Tea Party.**
 |
| 1. The **Intolerable Acts** were created to punish the colonists for the Boston Tea Party, which also closed the Boston Harbor.
 |
| 1. The first shots of the American Revolution, the “Shot Heard Round the World” took place in **Lexington and Concord**.
 |
| 1. Despite a British defeat, the colonists saw the **Battle of Bunker Hill** as a victory because they had caused more British casualties than they suffered themselves. This strengthened the Americans will to fight for freedom.
 |
| 1. At the 2nd Continental congress, delegates decided to form a letter called the **Declaration of Independence** to explain why the American colonies should be free from British rule.
 |
| 1. George Washington lead his men on the night of December 25th, to surprise attack a group of Hessian (German mercenary) soldiers, catching them off guard and defeating them at the Battle of Trenton. **The Crossing the Delaware** has been made into a famous painting which pictures George Washington standing at the front of a boat as the troops are heading for battle.
 |

**Matching:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **3** Samuel Adams
 | 1. General in the Continental Army
 |
| 1. **6** Sons of Liberty
 | 1. Inventor, writer, and diplomat who helped write the declaration of Independence and negotiate the Treaty of Paris.
 |
| 1. **1** George Washington
 | 1. A Patriot who helped to organize protests and the Sons of Liberty.
 |
| 1. **4** Thomas Jefferson
 | 1. Authored or wrote the Declaration of Independence
 |
| 1. **5** John Adams
 | 1. Part of the Continental Congress that supported independence from Great Britain. He was a diplomat that helped negotiate the end of the war.
 |
| 1. **2** Benjamin Franklin
 | 1. A Patriotic group organized to fight for freedom. Helped organize boycotts such as the Boston Tea Party.
 |

**Questions 33-44. List 3 advantages and 3 disadvantages of each army.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Continental Army** | **British Army** |
| **Advantage** | 1. Patriotism of the people
2. Support from France and Spain
3. George Washington as Commander
 | 1. More than 50,000 troops
2. Lots of resources and weapons
3. Well trained soldiers
 |
| **Disadvantage** | 1. No more than 20,000 troops at a time.
2. Not trained well
3. Shortage of supplies
 | 1. Lack of support from the British citizens in Great Britain
2. Didn’t know the land where they were fighting
3. Distance between Great Britain and the colonies.
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