Chapter 5: The Road to Revolution

Study Guide KEY

*Answer all the questions on a separate sheet of paper, in full, and do not leave out details. The questions go in order of the chapter. The test will not be in order.*

1. The Albany Plan of Union was made by Ben Franklin. It called for a council of representatives elected by the colonial assemblies. Ben Franklin believed that in order for colonies to succeed, they had to work together.
2. Fort Necessity was a fort built by George Washington, used to retreat from the French and Fort Duquesne. The French found it, made Washington surrender, and allowed him (and his men) to return to Virginia.
3. \*\* The French-Indian War involved the French, British, and Native Americans. It began with land disputes between the French and British in the Ohio River Valley. The French lost all of its North American possessions to the British. Britain received Spanish Florida, but also went into heavy debt. The Native Americans couldn’t defend themselves without the help of the French, and had to move off their lands because of the British.
4. Pontiac was the leader of the Ottawa nation. He formed an alliance with western Native Americans. They attacked British forts, and destroyed half of the western British forts. They retaliated, and killed Native Americans who had not attacked them. Pontiac’s forces were defeated near Fort Pitt.
5. The Proclamation of 1763 was proposed by the British. It banned colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. Settlers had to move east of that line.
6. The Stamp Act required all colonists to buy special tax stamps for all kinds of products, activates, and documents. The colonists protested because they felt they were being taxed too much.
7. The Townsend Acts was where Britain would no longer tax products or activities inside the colonies, but only things brought inside the colonies. This influenced all the imports coming into the US from Britain, to which the colonists boycotted many items.
8. The Tea Act was meant to help the East India Company (British) because the boycotts from colonists were hurting the company. The British allowed the tea to be shipped directly to the colonies from India, and at a lower cost. But the colonists said this created a monopoly on the tea market.
9. The “shot heard round the world” refers to the beginning of the Revolutionary War. It is not known which side shot the first shot.
10. The steps taken at the Second Continental Congress were to 1) form an army, 2) appoint George Washington as the commander of the army, and 3) to start printing paper money.
11. Lord Dunmore was part of the Loyalist party, and he was against the Patriot party.
12. The Olive Branch Petition was proposed as a peace settlement between the British and the colonies. It was sent to King George, and stated that the colonists were loyal to the king. King George did not answer the Olive Branch Petition, but declared that the colonists were in “open rebellion”.
13. Fort Ticonderoga was located near Canada and protected the water route. The Green Mountain Boys attacked the fort and the British surrendered immediately. It was important because 1) it controlled the main route between Canada and Hudson River valley, and 2) it held valuable weapons.