

Chapter 5 Test Review – The Spirit of Independence

Colonist People/Groups

First Continental Congress	Delegates from 12 colonies protesting the Intolerable Acts
Militia	Citizen armies that each American colony had to provide for its defense
Minutemen	Men ready to fight for the Revolution on a moment's notice, while still working their regular jobs
Patrick Henry	convinced the Virginia House of Burgesses to take action against the Stamp Act; challenged British taxes by saying "Give me Liberty or Give me Death"
Sons of Liberty	Group started by Sam Adams to protest the Stamp Act and British policies of taxation without representation

Documents/Laws/Events

Boston Massacre	The attack of five colonists by British soldiers
Boycott	Refusal by Colonists to buy British goods; Most effective form of colonial protest, particularly to the Stamp Act
Common Sense	Pamphlet convincing colonists to separate from Britain; called for 'complete independence'
Declaration of Independence	A document written by Thomas Jefferson; lists the rights of colonists, complaints against Britain, and proclaims the existence of a new nation. Stated the reasons for the War for Independence. Stated that the government receives its power from the consent of the people.
Enlightenment	A time period defined by a use of reason and logic to understand the world
John Locke's Contract Theory of Government	The basis of the argument for freedom in the Declaration of Independence
No Taxation without Representation	Colonists say if you won't let us be represented in Parliament then you can't make laws for us.

Changing British Policy

British taxation	Opposition in the colonies to the British enforcing current taxation and creating new taxes without Colonial representation in Congress was a major cause of the American Revolution
French and Indian War	The war during which Britain spent a lot of money, causing them to attempt to increase their revenue by increasing taxation in the American colonies.
Salutary Neglect	Britain's unofficial policy to relax the enforcement of strict regulations, particularly trade laws, imposed on the American colonies. This left the colonists alone to create their own self-government.

British Laws Passed to gain revenue from and control the Colonies

Intolerable Acts/Coercive Acts	British laws punishing Colonists in Boston for the Boston Tea Party. They closed down the port of Boston and banned town meetings.
Proclamation of 1763	A law restricting colonists from moving west of the Appalachians Mountains
Quartering Act	People were forced to house British soldiers. This took away the colonists' rights as British citizens.
Stamp Act	Tax by British on all printed material. The law that caused English colonists to support "no taxation without representation."
Sugar Act	Parliament lowered the tax on imported molasses. It decreased the duty on molasses in half compared to the older Molasses Act.
Tea Act	Parliament taxed tea in America. Colonists couldn't buy tea unless it came from the British East India Company (designed to earn more money for the British East India Company)
Townshend Act	British law taxes on imported goods like glass, tea, paper, silk, and lead.
Writs of Assistance	British officers could search anywhere for smuggled goods and could seize ships and cargo at any time. This also took away the colonists' rights as British citizens.