**Chapter 7 Questions**

1. What is the difference between the American War of Independence and the American Revolution?
2. Explain this comment. “America was a revolutionary force from the day of its discovery.”
3. Explain this comment. “Distance weakens authority; great distance weakens authority greatly.”
4. Explain the impact of this fact. “Back in England some villagers had lived near graveyards that contained the bones of their ancestors for a thousand years past.”
5. Explain this comment. “They set up thirteen parliaments of their own and emulated the parliamentary methods of England.”
6. Explain the theory of mercantilism and the role of the Board of Trade
7. How did the Navigation Acts starting in 1650 attempt to enforce mercantilism
8. Why did England restrict American manufacturers
9. Why did Colonial Americans have to resort to bartering?
10. What was the “royal veto” and why was it wielded by the Privy Council?
11. The colonists fiercely resented the “royal veto.” What was the reality about its use?
12. Often portrayed as selfish and oppressive on the part of England, the Navigation Acts were not completely negative. Explain
	1. Enforcement?
	2. Bounties?
	3. Monopolies?
13. What caused currency problems in the colonies?
14. What did the end of the French and Indian War, or the Seven Years War, mark a change between England and its North American colonies?
	1. What did England feel should be the colonies financial obligation following the war?
15. Prime Minister George Grenville devised the policy England enforced following the French and Indian War in 1763 and beyond. Explain each policy and its effect on the colonies.
	1. Navigation Laws (1763)
		1. Effect
	2. Sugar Act (1764)
		1. Effect
	3. Quartering Act of 1765
		1. Effect
	4. Stamp Act (1765)
		1. Effect
16. Why would citizens in England have been perplexed at the strong objections American colonials had toward the taxes Grenville imposed?
17. Why did England choose to try violators of the Sugar and Stamp Acts in admiralty courts?
18. What was the irony in the slogan, “No taxation without representation.”?
19. What was the most important result of the Stamp Act Congress?
20. What were the Townshend Acts and why did Prime Minister Charles Townshend feel they would be more readily accepted by the colonists than the Stamp Act? Was he correct?
21. What event occurred in Boston in 1770? Why did it occur?
22. Who defended the Redcoats? Was he successful?
23. What happened to the Townshend Acts? What about the tax on tea?
24. What were the Committees of Correspondence created in Massachusetts by Samuel Adams? Why were they important?
25. What caused the Boston Tea Party? What part did the British East India Company play?
26. What were the Intolerable Acts?

**Chapter 8 Questions**

1. When the Second Continental Congress met in May of 1775, blood had already been spilled at Lexington and Concord. What was accomplished at that meeting?
2. Why was Washington’s appointment as general of the colonial army not only a wise but also a political decision?
3. Explain these quotes. A. “The clash of arms continued on a strangely contradictory basis.” B. “This curious war of inconsistency was fought for 14 long months”
4. Through this bitter time, why did the colonists continue to deny any intentions of independence>
5. What was the impact of Thomas Paine’s “Common Sense”?
6. Why might have Jefferson’s Declaration of Independence best be described as the Explanation of Independence?
7. Explain this comment. “Like many revolutions, the American Revolution was a minority movement.”
8. Why did loyalists remain true to the crown, and why should they evoke some sympathy?
9. How did the Anglican Church figure into the American Revolution?
10. Where did the population of Loyalists exist?
11. Eighty thousand loyal supporters of George II either fled or were driven out of the colonies. What was notable about the number of loyalists who stayed?
12. After the disaster in the summer and fall of 1776, when Washinton and his troops are routed in the N.Y. area, the Patriot cause was at its lowest point. Why does the Battle of Trenton restore faith of the cause?
13. Describe the British blunder of Saratoga, and why is it arguably the most important battle of the Revolutionary War?
14. Why did the French finally offer a Treaty of Alliance with the Americans in 1778 after years of effort by Franklin to accomplish that goal?
15. How was Cornwallis between a rock and a hard place at Yorktown?
16. What was the intrigue surrounding the Treaty of Paris in 1783?