**Unit 2 Study Guide French and Indian War/ Life in the 13 Colonies/ Causes of the Revolutionary War**

1. New England Colonies – NH, MA, CT, RI
2. Middle Colonies – NJ, PA, NY, DE
3. Southern Colonies – MD, VA, NC, SC, GA
4. Mercantilism – a stronger country colonizes another area and controls trade, tariffs, markets, money, taxes to make a profit (the British lorded over the colonies)
5. Raw Goods/Exports/Imports (exports are shipped out of a nation; imports are brought in to a nation; raw goods are the unrefined goods a nation produces such as lumber or iron)
6. Major routes for transporting goods - Rivers, Ports, Lakes, Roads (at the time of the Revolutionary War, the Hudson River, St. Lawrence Seaway, the Ohio River, the Great Lakes were all used for shipping as well as the major ports of Boston, Baltimore, New York, Charleston, and Philadelphia)
7. Exports – tobacco, rum, lumber, iron, fish, cotton, whale products, coal
8. Triangle Trade – 1. Rum was shipped from New England to Africa for slaves 2. Slaves were taken to the West Indies for molasses 3. Molasses was shipped to New England to make rum
9. France and Spain – the biggest players along with England vying for power, land, and profits in the new world
10. Melting Pot/Immigration – North America had a huge influx of settlers from various European countries
11. Salutary Neglect – Britain’s policy of not enforcing strict trade laws on the colonies allowing free-market enterprise, which allowed England and the colonies to prosper.
12. Slavery – grew exponentially, especially in the South, during this time period
13. Religion in the Colonies
14. Puritans – Massachusetts,
15. Catholics - Maryland
16. Anglicans (Protestants) – the religion of England and the major religion of the British Colonies
17. Quakers – the Amish; Pennsylvania
18. Rhode Island – religious freedom
19. Salem Witch Trials – Salem, Massachusetts, 1692 19 women accused of witchcraft were hanged
20. The Great Awakening – a big evangelical religious movement in the late 1600’s and early 1700’s in reaction to humanism and the enlightenment thinkers’ focus on science and discovery. Many saw the corruption in society and wished to pull society back to religious values and morals.
21. French and Indian War – 1754-1763 between France and England for control of northern North America. Both wanted to control the raw goods such as fur and lumber, fishing rights. Battle for control of Virginia up into Canada. Also called the “Seven Years War.”
22. Causes of the French and Indian War – see above
23. Major Battles – Fort Necessity, Fort Duquesne near Pittsburg, PA, Fort Ticonderoga, Quebec, Montreal
24. Indian Alliances – Algonquians were with the French and the Iroquois were with the British (many other tribes were involved)
25. Townshend Acts – beginning in 1767, the Townshend Act was named after Charles Townshend and imposed taxes on the Colonies to pay for debts from the French and Indian War, and salaries to British governors, troops, magistrates…
26. Intolerable Acts – taxes such as the Stamp Act, The Sugar Tax, Tea Tax, Quartering soldiers ( forced housing of British soldiers)
27. Sons of Liberty – organization of American patriots who resisted British tyranny; led the Boston Tea Party; “No taxation without representation” was there rally cry.
28. Minutemen – Colonists who could be ready to fight in a moments notice against British tyranny
29. Boston Massacre – Colonists assembled in Boston to protest. They threw snowballs, sticks, and rocks at the British soldiers. The British shot on the mob and killed five people. This helped spark the Revolutionary War.
30. Boston Tea Party – 1773 Patriot Colonists dressed as Indians dumped shiploads of tea into the Boston Harbor as a gross act of protest against the British government and tariffs. The British retaliated by closing Boston Harbor and putting armed forces on the ground in Boston.
31. Patrick Henry/Samuel Adams/James Otis/John Hancock/John Adams/Ben Franklin/Thomas Paine