

QUIZ REVIEW SHEET

UNFINISHED NATION, CHAPTER FOUR: The Empire in Transition

Chapter Four Study Questions

- During the reigns of George I and George II, how did the relationship between the monarchy and Parliament change? How did the relationship between the colonies and British government change? How did colonial assemblies fit into this dynamic?
- What was the Albany Plan proposed in 1754? Why did it fail to get off the ground?
- How did French colonization of North America differ from that of the English?
- What were some of the root causes of the French and Indian War? What conflicts between the French and English happened before it?
- The terms “French and Indian War” and “Seven Years’ War” refer to the same conflict, but have slightly different meanings. What are those differences?
- What was the Iroquois Confederacy and how did it maintain its negotiating power with the Europeans for a lot longer than most Indian peoples?
- Why did the British think that a reorganization of the empire was necessary after 1763?
- What kind of leadership did George III provide during the crisis with the colonies?
- What were some of the new taxes and measures imposed by George Grenville and his successors that so infuriated the colonists in the 1760s?
- How did propagandists use the “Boston Massacre” to inflame colonial passions?
- How did “Committees of Correspondence” form and what was their significance?
- Why did Parliament believe it had the authority to impose taxes on the colonies?
- What was the response of British authorities to the “Boston Tea Party”?
- Why did the First Continental Congress meet in Philadelphia in 1774?
- How and why did the skirmishes between British forces and “minutemen” take place in Lexington and Concord?

Chapter Four Key Names & Terms

- Albany Plan (1754)
- Iroquois Confederacy
- Fort Necessity (1754)
- French and Indian War (1754-1763)
- Seven Years’ War (1756-1763)
- William Pitt (1708-1778)
- impressment
- Siege of Quebec (1759)
- Peace of Paris
- war debt
- Pontiac Rebellion (1763)
- George III (r. 1760-1820)
- George Grenville (1712-1770)
- Sugar Act (1764)
- Currency Act (1764)
- Mutiny or Quartering Act (1765)
- Stamp Act (1765)
- Paxton Boys (1764)
- Regulator Movement (1771)
- “Virginia Resolves”
- Charles Townshend (1725-1767)
- Townsend Duties (1767)
- Non-Importation Agreement (1768)
- Boston Massacre (1770)
- Committees of Correspondence
- “virtual representation”
- Daughters of Liberty
- Boston “Tea Party” (1773)
- Coercive or Intolerable Acts (1774)
- First Continental Congress (1774)
- “minutemen”
- Lexington & Concord (1775)