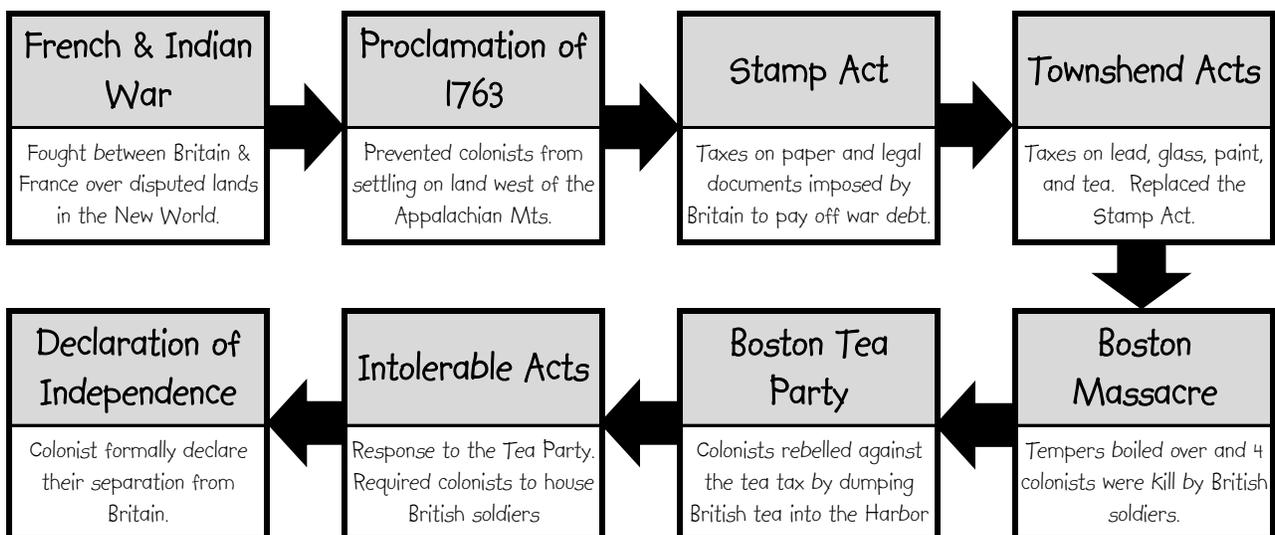


CHAPTER 8 STUDY GUIDE

assembly	<i>a law-making body (example: The House of Burgesses)</i>
boycott	<i>to refuse to do business or have contact with a person, group, country, or product</i>
delegate	<i>a member of an elected assembly</i>
independence	<i>freedom (liberty) from being ruled by someone else</i>
Loyalist	<i>a colonist who supported Great Britain in the American Revolution</i>
militia	<i>a group of volunteers who fought in times of emergency during the colonial period and the American Revolution</i>
minutemen	<i>well-trained volunteer soldiers who defended the American colonies against the British at a minute's notice</i>
Patriot	<i>an American colonists who supported the fight for independence</i>
rebel	<i>to oppose those in charge, even to the point of fighting them with weapons, because of different ideas about what is right</i>
repeal	<i>to withdraw or cancel</i>
representation	<i>acting or speaking on behalf of someone or something</i>
revolution	<i>the overthrow of a government by those who are governed</i>
self government	<i>a system of government in which people make their own laws</i>
Sons of Liberty	<i>a group of colonists who organized themselves to protest against the British government</i>
traitor	<i>someone who turns against his or her country</i>
treason	<i>the betrayal of one's country by giving help to an enemy</i>



ESSAY 1

Q: *The 1st & 2nd Continental Congress played a huge role in the revolution and future independent of the colonies. Explain the goal of the 1st Continental Congress. What event(s) took place in between the 1st & 2nd Continental Congress? The 2nd Continental Congress had an even greater impact. Explain The Olive Branch Petition and Britain's reaction to it, as well as at least 3 other actions the 2nd Continental Congress took to prepare for war.*

A: The 1st continental congress met to respond to the British taxation without colonial representation. They asked for the repeal of the intolerable acts, a peaceful resolution. A year later British troops fought and killed colonists in Concord and Lexington. The 2nd Continental Congress met to either attempt to end these issues peacefully or prepare for war. They sent King George The Olive Branch Petition, a peaceful resolution, which he refused to read because he didn't recognize the congress as a real government, and declared all those who signed it traitors. The Congress had also been preparing for war in case of this response. They put George Washington in place as general over a unified Continental Army, and put Benjamin Franklin in charge of the Post Office to make sure the colonist were informed of the events. They also made peace with Native Americans to make sure they wouldn't help Britain, and made allies with France. They also had Thomas Jefferson write up the Declaration of Independence to let Britain know, in writing, that they were no longer a part of Britain.



ESSAY 2

Q: *What was the Declaration of Independence? Why did the colonists want to separate? Why did they believe that they had the right to do so? Why was this document so important and why did some not support it?*

A: The Declaration of Independence was a document written to let Britain know that the Colonies of America were no longer part of Britain, but a free and independent country. The colonists wanted to separate because they believed they were being unfairly taxed. They wanted representation in Britain's Parliament. They felt they had the right to do so, because their natural rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness were being refused by the British government. This document was extremely important because it was the first time in history that any colony had declared independence on paper from their ruling country. It would later become a model for other countries declaring their independence. Some colonist did not support this break from Britain because they were either very rich and not affected as much as poorer colonist by British taxes, or because they still had strong ties with friends and family back in Britain. These supporters of Britain were know as Loyalists.

