



I'm not robot



Continue

## Chapter 6 apush terms

American Pageant Notes: Why did France become more interested in colonies in America and how/ where did they go about making them? France received more interest in having colonies in the Americas because Edict of Nantes was finally issued. They went about creating their colonies in Canada. What did France do in the first place in America? France primarily loved beavers with Indians so they could use them for fur and meat. What were the goals and aspirations of France during the colonization of America? France wanted to conquer as much land as possible across North America and establish as many settlements and colonies as possible. What were the roots of these clashes between Britain and France in the New World? The reason for the clashes between Britain and France was competition stemming from both countries looking to expand their land. This would lead to disagreements and wars that would lead to England's victory as well as taking some land from France. What happened between George Washington and France and how was it decided? George Washington led the attack, which killed the French leader. After a ten-hour siege at Fort Mifflin, Washington was forced to surrender. Why was the Seven Year War? Who was involved? The war was partly ignited because of George Washington's actions in the Ohio Valley with many other conflicts following the incident. The war spread across all seven seas and the whole world fought. What was the result of British colonies in America? War thus had a positive impact on the colonies, because it made them realize how much unity they needed. The colonies were now more tightly knitted than ever, as a cartoon by Benjamin Franklin's Join or Die showed. What mistake did the British make at the beginning of the war that caused it to stretch longer than it should have? The British tried to attack randomly opened wildlife posts at the same time instead of heading to Quebec and Montreal. What changes are made to William Pitt in the war that gave the British a decisive victory over France? Pitt decided to slow the attacks on the French West Indies because it weakens the British. He decided to focus more on the Quebec-Montreal area of Canada. What happened in the Battle of Quebec? James Wolfe led the attack that led to the victory of Britain and the conquest of Quebec, finally defeating the French. What was the result of the war for the French? French authorities have been dumped from North America, leaving behind people in their colonies with their culture. The only land on which the French were allowed to hold were some sugar islands in the West Indies and small fishing islets. What feelings grew during the war among colonists from different places in America? Dissatisfaction with the colonists for the Americans grew strongly during and after the war. What feelings grew between British colonialists and British soldiers during the war? British colonialists and British soldiers have become even more proud of their country and their military confidence has increased. How does British victory change the attitudes and ideas of colonials in America to the British? The American felt freer and more independent without a French enemy, watching their every move closely. They were allowed to move around areas in which they had been confined for so long. What was the Pontiac uprising? The uprising led by Ottawa's commander-in-chief Pontiac due to the fact that their French allies were no longer in North America. The British quickly retaliated, killing many Indians, including Pontiac himself. What was the proclamation of 1763? It was a proclamation that forbade settlements in the area past the Appalachian People. The purpose of this statement was to work out the issue well with the Indians and prevent another uprising like Pontiac. The American spirit notes: Who were the natives of torture? Why? Natives tortured Catholic missionaries in French Canada because they settled the mission among the Huron Indians. What historical significance does this document have? This document is important because we are shown how cruel the Indians were when their land was captured by anyone. They did not want to share this land with the missionaries, thus capturing and torturing them. How did Father Jog eventually die? Jog's father eventually died when he returned to Canada and was tortured and tomahawked. What do natives want in the trade from the French? Natives never want money, it's worth nothing to them, so they only want the goods. What do the French want? The French want fur and skins from natives. What difficulties do French hunters and traders face? French hunters and traders must walk long distances for their journeys, they can be attacked by Indians. They also face challenges due to temperature and wildlife. How are the French different from English in their treatment and relationships with Native Americans? The French are friendlier with Native Americans because they have a stable trading relationship with them and they are not that strict. A1. Father Isaac Jogues endures torture: This article refers to French Catholic missionaries (Father Zhug) who settled around Huron Indians in 1642. Father Isaac Jog was trying to religiously convert to the Indians when they were captured by the Mohawks. The Indians were fed up with the missionaries for trying to convert them to Christianity, causing them to be terribly tortured. Even in these circumstances, Jog was successful in transforming some Indian children with limited resources around him. Having endured a year of torture and slavery in New York, he fled and returned to Dutch soil, but eventually returned to where the Mohawks were and was eventually repulsed and killed. This document shows the relationship between colonists (French) and natives in the New World. French influence is also shown, and there are different ways people will react. There is a lot of bias towards native people in this document religion and ways of life. Jog exaggerates the experience of native American conversion and enthusiasm for Christianity. He also had an inflated opinion of his own holiness and morality. B1. Benjamin Franklin characterizes General Edvard Braddock: Class notes: there was a treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom, which is credited with averting war, addressing many of the issues left over from the American Revolution and the 1763 Paris Treaty. to describe America at the beginning of a 17th-century war filled; there have been 9 wars since 1688 and America is involved in all of them Why was France finally able to join the fight for colonies in the New World? France has been convulsed by foreign wars and internal strife (in particular, clashes of used Roman Catholics and Protestant Huguenots) Describe that the government in New France (Canada) came under the direct control of the king after various commercial companies declined or failed. The primary economic aspiration of early settlers in New France was? Colonists of New England were outraged when British diplomats returned France what in 1748 Why France needed to control the Ohio Valley? because it was the key to the continent that they would like to own describe George Washington's first military command in the French and Indian Wars Washington built a fort at the bottom of the valley (Fort Necessity); was a 10-hour siege and then had to give all his command in July 1754; he was allowed to move away from his men, ruling out their weapons The purpose of Albany Congress in 1754 was? achieve greater colonial unity and strengthen common defense against France Why Benjamin Franklin's plan for colonial home rule was rejected by individual colonies? Colonists believed that it does not give them sufficient independence; British officials believed it gave them too much independence What seven years of war did the American colonies? colonists refused to provide and troops money for the conflict, they demanded the rights of the British without the duties and duties of the British; later received a bribe from William Pitt to defend against the enemy after the defeat of the chief Pontiac and his alliance, Britain decided to do? London government issued a proclamation in 1763 - it forbade settlements for Appalachians. Chief Pontiac decided to try to drive the British out of the Ohio Valley because ...? they lost their most powerful diplomatic weapon - the ability to play competing European states against each other What was the purpose of issuing the proclamation in 1763? to solve the Indian problems of the American response to the proclamation of 1763? they were angry and frustrated about it because they believed that the land was part of their birthright regarding the revolution the American colonists were ...??? reprehending revolutionaries and sought to claim the rights of the British and not to separate from the mother country of republicanism: it depends only society Radical Whigs feared that ...? the threat of freedom posed by the arbitrary power of the monarch Mercantilists believed that ...? wealth was power, and that the country's wealth could be measured by the amount of silver or gold they contained in the treacherous purpose of navigation laws before 1763? they were made to regulate colonial shipping, but were ignored by colonists Why colonists did not like mercantilist system? Emboldened colonists with commitments, stifled economic initiative, imposed rating dependence on British agents and lenders, felt it was a commoragge and they felt they were being used. Advantages of mercantile system? believed that Britain lived in the colonies, London paid liberal bounties to colonial producers of ship parts, Virginia gained a monopoly in the British market, colonists received protection from the mighty fleet and a strong army of red nomads w/ a cost cent Americans were angry and believed it was a strike against their local freedoms; some colonial assembly refused to comply with the quarterly act or voted only a fraction of the supplies it called for to increase duties on foreign sugar imported from western India; duties were reduced after the protests of the colonists events in chronological order? --&gt; law on sugar, declarative law, stamp law, and repeal of the law on brand. Greenville argued that each member of parliament represented all British subjects, even those Americans in Boston or Charleston who did not vote for any of the members of parliament What did Samuel Adams do? organized resistance to the Stamp Act and helped find the committees of the Correspondent was a member of the Continental Congress; was appointed to write the Declaration of Independence, but Thomas Jefferson wrote most of it Why did local compliance committees hosted by Samuel Adams b/c cherish deep faith in the simple man, and he lived for politics when Parliament passed the Tea Act, how colonists reacted? What was the most drastic measure of intolerable acts? Quarterly Law; gave local authorities the power to submit British soldiers anywhere, even in private homes. Houses.