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## Chapter 4:

### Imperial Wars and Colonial Fracas, 1754-1774

APUSH U.S. History Review Book, vocabulary (Pg. 3)

#### French and Indian War (Seven Years' War):

- British vs. French (and France's Native American allies)..... occurred between 1754 and 1763; was the 4<sup>th</sup> war in a series of colonial wars.
- Occurred partly because both New France and New England wanted to expand their territories to better manage the fur trade economy.
- British won the war, ended with the Treaty of Paris.

#### George Washington:

- Considered the father of the American nation; was the 1<sup>st</sup> president of the U.S.; was a commander of a small militia during the French and Indian War; was leader of the American Continental Army during the American Revolution.
- During the French and Indian War, Washington's troops surrendered to a superior force of Frenchmen and their Native American allies on July 3, 1754.
- In 1758, he took part in the Forbes Expedition, which successfully drove the French away from Fort Duquesne.

#### Edward Braddock:

- British General who led an expedition from Virginia (1755) during the French and Indian War. It turned out to be a disaster as more than 2,000 British regulars and colonial troops were defeated by a smaller force of French and Native Americans near Ft. Duquesne.

#### Albany Plan of Union (1754):

- A plan developed by Benjamin Franklin (and adopted by delegates from 7 colonies) that provided for an intercolonial government and a system for recruiting troops and collecting taxes from the various colonies for their common defense.
- Each colony was too jealous of its own taxation powers to accept the plan, however, and it never took effect.

#### Peace of Paris (1763):

- Peace treaty that concluded the French and Indian War.
- As a result of the treaty, Great Britain acquired both French Canada and Spanish Florida.
- France ceded (gave up) to Spain its huge western territory, Louisiana, and claims west of the Mississippi River in compensation for Spain's loss of Florida.

#### Salutary neglect:

- Policy used by British government in which Britain exercised little direct control over the colonies and had generally allowed its regulations laws regarding colonial trade to go unenforced.
- After the French and Indian War, this policy was abandoned and the British adopted more forceful policies for taking control of their expanded North American dominions.

#### George III, crown:

- King of Great Britain and King of Ireland from 1760 to 1801.

#### Whigs:

- The dominant political party in Parliament.
- Wanted to make the American colonies bear more of the cost of maintaining the British Empire.

#### Parliament:

- Legislative body formed in 1707.
- Responsible for creating various acts and taxes on the colonists prior to the American Revolution.
- Pontiac's rebellion (1763):
  - An attack led by Chief Pontiac against colonial settlements on the western frontier.
  - Native Americans were angered by the growing westward movement of European settlers and by the British refusal to offer gifts as the French had done.
  - Pontiac's alliance of Native Americans in the Ohio Valley destroyed forts and settlements from New York to Virginia.
  - British sent regular troops to deal with the "rebellion" rather than relying on colonial forces to retaliate.

#### Proclamation of 1763:

- A proclamation that prohibited colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- British government hoped it would help to prevent future conflicts between colonists and Native Americans.
- The colonists reacted to the proclamation with anger and defiance because they thought they would be able to access those western lands as a result of their victory in the French and Indian War.
- In defiance, thousands of colonists traveled westward beyond the imaginary boundary line drawn by the British.

#### Sugar Act (1764):

- Also known as the Revenue Act of 1764.
- Placed taxes on foreign sugar and certain luxuries.
- The chief purpose of the act was to raise money for the crown, and an additional law also provided for stricter

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