

Applied Practice

Seeds of Revolution
1754-1775
STAAR Social Studies

RESOURCE GUIDE
Student Edition

Directions: Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 The French and Indian War was part of a larger battle between Britain and France for —
- A control of North America
 - B lands west of the Mississippi River
 - C worldwide colonial domination
 - D control of Europe
-

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 2 and 3:

Honored Madam:

As I doubt not [that] you have heard of our defeat... I have taken this earliest opportunity to give you some account of the engagement as it happened...

...we were attacked by a body of French and Indians, whose number (I am certain) did not exceed 300 men. Ours consisted of about 1,300 well-armed troops, chiefly of the English soldiers, who were struck with such a panic that they behaved with more cowardice than it is possible to conceive. ...The Virginia troops showed a good deal of bravery, and were near all killed... In short, the dastardly behavior of those they call regulars exposed all others that were inclined to do their duty to almost certain death; and, at last, in despite of all the efforts of the officers to the contrary, they broke and ran as sheep pursued by dogs; and it was impossible to rally them.

—Colonel George Washington writing to his mother, July 18, 1755

- 2 In his account of the British defeat at the Battle of Monongahela, Washington's main goal is to describe —
- F the cowardice of the British professional soldiers, especially compared with the Virginia militiamen
 - G the failure of British officers to discipline the Regulars or the American militiamen
 - H his embarrassment at 1,300 British and American soldiers being defeated by 300 French and Indian soldiers
 - J how the Virginia militiamen, unlike the British Regulars, were not afraid of fighting American Indians.

3 In this passage, what does “dastardly” mean?

- A** Evil
 - B** Dishonorable
 - C** Ignorant
 - D** Childish
-

4 The French and Indian War began on the western frontier of —

- F** Massachusetts
 - G** New York
 - H** Pennsylvania
 - J** Virginia
-

...Whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest and the security of our colonies, that the several nations or tribes of Indians [who] live under our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our dominions and territories as [are] reserved to them... We do therefore [strictly forbid our] subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of [these] lands... All persons whatever who have [settled] any lands above described [as] reserved to the said Indians [must] remove themselves...

—The Proclamation of 1763, October 7, 1763

5 This proclamation made by Britain after the end of the French and Indian War angered and disappointed colonists who —

- A** thought the war had been fought to remove obstacles to western expansion
 - B** had been promised western land grants as a reward for fighting
 - C** realized this meant they could not expand into Canada
 - D** did not want to have to protect American Indians living on their borders
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6 The British government began direct taxation of the American colonies after the French and Indian War because —

- F** Americans had criticized British conduct during the war
- G** colonial legislatures would not approve any new taxes
- H** they wanted to punish the Americans for starting the war
- J** the British population had been overtaxed to pay for previous wars