**Unit 2 Part 1 (Events leading to Revolution)**

**The Zenger Trial**

In 1733 officials arrested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for printing a false statement that damaged the reputation of New York Governor John Cosby.

Zenger was the publisher of the *New York Weekly Journal* and as such he was legally responsible for the newspapers contents. The statement made about the Governor was true. In defending Zenger in this landmark case, his lawyers attempted to establish the precedent that a statement, even if defamatory, is not libelous if it can be proved, thus affirming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in America.

**Colonial Trade**

What is **Mercantilism**?

**Explain in as much detail the problem with Salutary Neglect**

**Great Awakening**

• **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**\_\_ was a religious Christian movement that swept the colonies in the 1730s & 1740s. Religious leaders focused on spiritual equality for all people, which led many colonists to start demanding more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ equality.

• These Revivals became popular places to talk about political and social issues and changes.

• \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Mass) was one of the most important leaders of the Great Awakening.

• Another important Great Awakening leader was an English Minister named **George Whitefield**.

**French and Indian War**

• Fought between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & its Indian allies and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & its Indian allies.

•France and Britain struggled for control of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the late 1600s.

•The French and Indian War started in 1754.

•The turning point came when the British captured \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1759.

**Fort Loudon**

- By 1754, Britain was at war with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with their Native Americans Allies. To keep the loyalty of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the British built Fort Loudon. (Monroe, TN)

- The fort was meant to protect the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the French, however they were having conflicts with the British settlers.

- In 1760, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attacked Fort Loudon and massacred the British Soldiers.

- This put a huge strain on the British/Cherokee relations after the war was over.

•Finally, in 1763 Britain and France signed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, officially ending the French & Indian War. Britain won the French and Indian War

•Britain gained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ land east of the Mississippi River, except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Britain also gained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Spain.

• The Treaty of Paris changed the balance of power in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Soon British settlers moved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find new land.

**\*\*How did Ben Franklin’s “Join or Die” cartoon unite the colonies?**

**List the 5 major Effects of the French & Indian War:** look at page 146

1.

 2.

 3.

 4.

 5.

**The Western Frontier**

•Most colonial settlements had been made along the Atlantic coast.

•Colonial settlers, or pioneers, began to move west after the war.

•Indians led by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rebelled against new British settlements in 1763.

•To avoid conflict, King George III issued the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , which banned settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, because they didn’t want to protect them.

**Land in the West**

- Frontiersmen called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, would go into he Appalachians to explore and map the lands as well as hunting. Theses explorers would establish the first settlements in the Cumberland Gap (Tennessee).

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would lead an expedition into the Appalachian Mountains and found/name the passageway through the Mountains the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first white settler in TN. Settled on the Watauga River in 1768.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the most famous member of the Watuaga Association. He was hired to explore and settle the are that was purchased by members of this group. His group helped clear and create the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This road became the main route across the Appalachians.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one of the original Cumberland settlers and was a long hunter in Middle Tennessee.

**Watauga Settlement**

- A group of farmers, known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in North Carolina protested political corruption and high taxes.

- The Regulators fought in the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Several Regulators were hanged. Families moved across the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mountains.

- Families moved from North Carolina and formed a government called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was one of 1st commissioners of the group.

- This group bought large tracts of land from the Cherokee in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ purchase. (Treaty of Sycamore Shoals).

**Native American Resistance**

- Leader of the Cherokee negotiators during the Transylvania Purchase was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- His son, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, lead the Chickamauga to fight settlers from moving into the territory.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: in 1781 Chickamauga Indians attacked Fort Nashbourgh in the Battle of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The attacks prevented settlement in Tennessee until 1817.