

CHAPTER REVIEW

Summary

- In the 1760s, the British passed two laws that particularly hindered North Carolina's ability to grow and develop: the Proclamation of 1763 and the Stamp Act. These and other similar laws increased resentment against British rule.
- In 1775, shots fired in Lexington led to a battle at Concord that started the War for Independence. This war is also known as the American Revolution or the Revolutionary War.
- North Carolina set up a Provincial Congress to govern the colony when the royal governor shut down the Assembly.
- In 1775, the Committee of Safety in Mecklenburg County issued the Mecklenburg Resolves, recommending that North Carolina declare itself to be independent.
- In 1776, the Provincial Congress issued the Halifax Resolves authorizing its delegates to join with the other colonies in an independence movement.
- The British attempted to invade North Carolina in 1776 but were defeated at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge.
- After the Declaration of Independence, North Carolina wrote a state constitution, which also included a Declaration of Rights.
- Several battles of the War for Independence were fought in North Carolina, including Camden, Ramsour's Mill, Kings Mountain, and Guilford Courthouse. The war in the South ended in 1782, when the last British left Wilmington and Charles Town.

- A civil war broke out in North Carolina between the Tories and the Whigs. One notorious Tory leader was David Fanning. This infighting stopped after the British withdrew from Wilmington in 1782.

Reviewing People, Places, and Terms

Explain why each of the following terms appears in a chapter on the War for Independence.

1. Battle of Kings Mountain
2. Committee of Safety
3. Confiscation Act
4. constitution
5. Declaration of Rights
6. David Fanning
7. Guilford Courthouse
8. Halifax Resolves
9. Overmountain Men
10. Proclamation of 1763
11. Provincial Congress
12. Stamp Act

Understanding the Facts

1. What does the phrase "no taxation without representation" mean?
2. How did the Proclamation of 1763 and the Stamp Act affect North Carolina's ability to grow and develop?

3. What was the Edenton Tea Party?
4. How did the Committee of Safety in Mecklenberg County protest British policies?
5. What principle did those who wrote the North Carolina constitution agree upon?
6. Name the two dates in North Carolina's flag and explain their significance.
7. Which area of North Carolina contained many Whig supporters? Tory supporters? What groups tried to remain neutral?
8. Why did a civil war erupt between Tories and Whigs in the state?
9. Describe the condition of North Carolina after the war.

Developing Critical Thinking

1. Why did North Carolinians dislike the Stamp Act? In what way did the actions of the North Carolinians over taxes pave the way for the actions of North Carolinians during the War for Independence?
2. Why did the Highland Scots join the British invasion of the Carolinas in 1776? How do you think that action affected their relationship with other North Carolinians after the war?
3. What were the requirements for the first state senators and members of the house of commons? How did those qualifications make it difficult for the delegates to relate to many of the constituents they represented?

Applying Your Skills

1. Draw a poster illustrating ways that Rowan County citizens could participate in the Rowan Resolves by using homemade and not British-made products.
2. On an state outline map, mark the route of Lord Cornwallis's army in North Carolina.

Exploring Technology

1. Go to web site www.bhsonline.org/library/Teachers/kelleher/Tories/index.htm and choose one of the documents. After reading and studying the document, answer the following questions: (a) How did the document's author feel about the king of England? (b) How did the author feel he or she was being treated by the Whigs? (c) For what outcome was the author of the document hoping?
2. Go to web site www.myrevolutionarywar.com/battles/800620.htm. Read the information and answer the following questions: (a) Which side lost more soldiers in the battle? (b) Which side had more soldiers fighting? (c) How many soldiers were taken prisoner?

Writing Across the Curriculum

1. Using the information you have learned from your textbook, write a short speech entitled "No Taxation Without Representation" to read at a Whig protest.
2. Write a short story describing the efforts of a Mecklenburg County family to thwart the British troops.

Encountering Diversity

1. In what ways did the Quakers, Moravians, and other pacifists suffer during the war? Did they continue to suffer in these ways after the war?