Chapter 3 Study Guide

1. Age of Reason – The other name for the Enlightenment.
2. Isaac Newton – Enlightenment scientist who created the laws of gravity and motion.
3. John Locke – Author who claimed government should protect life, liberty and property.
4. Baron De Montesquieu - Recommended governments divide into three branches.
5. Ben Franklin – Author and inventor who practiced Enlightenment in America.
6. Jonathan Edwards – Yale minister who refused to convert to the Church of England.
7. Great Awakening – A religious counter movement to the Enlightenment.
8. George Whitefield – British minister who toured America during Great Awakening.
9. John Peter Zenger - Printer who was put on trial for printing articles critical of the governor.
10. William S. Cosby - Governor of New York who had John Peter Zenger arrested.
11. Andrew Hamilton - Philadelphia lawyer who argued for freedom of the press in the Zenger Trial.
12. Mercantilism - System in which colonies exists to enrich their mother country.
13. Duties – Taxes on imported goods.
14. Navigation Acts – British laws that restricted the use of foreign ships.
15. Molasses Act – British law that placed a tax on the importation of molasses.
16. Nathaniel Bacon – Led a rebellion that resulted in the burning of Jamestown.
17. Governor Berkley - Governor of Virginia who fled in the face of Bacon's Rebellion.
18. The Regulators - South Carolina vigilantes who drove outlaws away from their homes.
19. The Paxton Boys - Marched on Philadelphia to protest Quaker policy towards Native Americans.
20. King Louis XVI - King of France who was known as the Sun King.
21. New France - Name given to the French colonies in the New World.
22. Huguenots - The dominant religious minority in France.
23. Magistrates - Local judges that made all legal decisions in New France.
24. Versailles – Palace in France that symbolized the height of French power.
25. Ohio River Valley - Area owned by the French that had direct access to the Mississippi River.
26. Fort Duquesne - French fort attacked George Washington that began French and Indian War.
27. The Seven Years War - Name for the French and Indian War in Europe.
28. The French and Indian War - Name for the Seven Years War in America.
29. Huron - Most notable Native American tribe to join the French in the war.
30. Mohawk - Most notable Native American tribe to join the British in the war.
31. William Pitt - The turning point of war for British came when he took over wartime operations.
32. James Wolfe - British commander launched a surprise attack on the French troops in Quebec.
33. The Plains of Abraham - Location of the decisive battle of the French and Indian War.
34. Treaty of Paris - Peace treaty that brought an end to the French and Indian War.
35. Montreal & Quebec – Key French cities captured by the British in the French and Indian War.
36. Essay Question: In what ways did the Great Awakening and the Enlightenment affect or change the colonies. Show how these changes came to be some of the main causes of the American Revolution.