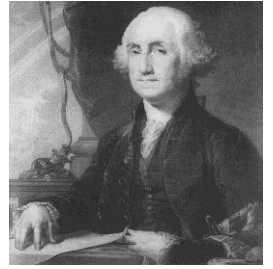


Colonial Empires and the American Revolution 17.4

(Use pages 536-542 to answer the following)



Enlightenment ideas began to play out in the Western Hemisphere as colonies in North America began to declare independence from European colonizers.

Why did this happen, and was the American Revolution *really* a revolution?

1. What was unique about the **racial distribution** of those living in Latin America?
2. Who are **mestizos**? Who are **mulattoes**?
3. Describe the role of **farming in Latin America**:
4. Describe the role of **trade in Latin America**:
5. Why did colonies in Latin America have **relative independence** from Spain and Portugal?
6. How did the **Catholic Church** impact life in Latin America (both negative and positive)?
7. Describe how England became the “**United Kingdom**”.
8. What was the **role of the Parliament** in English rule?

9. Even though England officially controlled the colonies in North America, the colonists preferred to run things in their own way. **Why did the British impose so many new taxes on the colonists, and how did it make them view the British?**

10. Why did Americans **declare independence** from the British?

11. What **foreign powers** assisted the colonists in their efforts? Why?

12. How did the **Treaty of Paris** resolve the differences between Great Britain and the US?

13. How were the **Articles of Confederation** and the **Constitution** different?

14. The Constitution, America's "law of the land", is based upon Enlightenment principles. **Describe the connections:**

15. The **Bill of Rights**, written later, amended the Constitution. What did they guarantee to all American citizens?

16. **Was the American Revolution a *revolution*, or an armed conflict** (or something else)? Consider how life changed, who had power before versus afterward, changes in the economy, etc...go back to your "What is a revolution" notes and readings for further support. Please write at least one paragraph below (5-7 sentences).