

Name: _____

Below is the plan for the unit on the Road to the Revolution. Lessons/assignments are subject to change, but this should give every student an idea on what to expect in the coming days!

Unit: Road to Revolution

<u>Date</u>	<u>Lesson/Topic</u> <u>Assignment</u>	<u>What is due?</u>
Day one:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unit Assessment• French and Indian War/Revolution poster, Group activity• Information stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HW: <i>Emerging Tensions between the British and the Colonists</i>, notes www.mrbayne.com -> Unit two
Day two:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Activity – Unit question one• Notes – Issues behind the Revolution• Short videos - issues behind Revolution• Work on terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HW: Complete - <i>The Declaration of Independence</i> notes www.mrbayne.com -> Unit two
Day three:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review Issues that led to Revolution• Review Declaration of Independence notes• Discussion groups – events & thinkers• Terms/Primary Source readings• Go over Declaration of Independence (ways to remember) / Terms	
Day four:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Activity – Unit question two• Revolution notes / terms• Revolution Video	
Day five:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unit assessment	Packet due

Unit Questions

1. How did the French and Indian War create greater tension between the British and the colonists?
2. Explain key events and acts leading to the Revolutionary War (events in Boston; Proclamation of 1763; various Acts; etc...)
3. How did John Locke and Thomas Paine's writings eventually influence Thomas Jefferson in his writing of the Declaration of Independence?
4. Identify the key battles of the Revolutionary War, as well as the contributions of George Washington and Ben Franklin.

Emerging Tensions between the British and the Colonists

I. Western Expansion

A. Mid-1700's colonial population _____ (almost doubles in 25 years)

1. Better _____ rate

2. Rising _____

B. New England gets _____

C. People migrate _____

II. Native American and French Reaction

A. _____ Americans were being forced farther and farther west

1. Tribes fought with other tribes

2. Hatred grew towards the settlers

B. The _____ disliked the intrusion of the settlers

1. Strengthened forts on _____ river and in Detroit

2. Prepared for war

The French and Indian War

I. Causes of the War

A. Rivalry between _____ and _____

1. Fighting for land in _____ America
2. Different ideas on colonization in the New World

B. The _____ Years' War – 1756 to 1763, ongoing war between British & French

II. Fighting the War

A. The _____ Plan of Union (_____ colonies for defense)

B. British and Americans use _____ forces

C. French use “_____ fighting”

III. The War Ends

A. British overwhelm the _____ and land west of the Appalachians

B. British siege and conquer _____

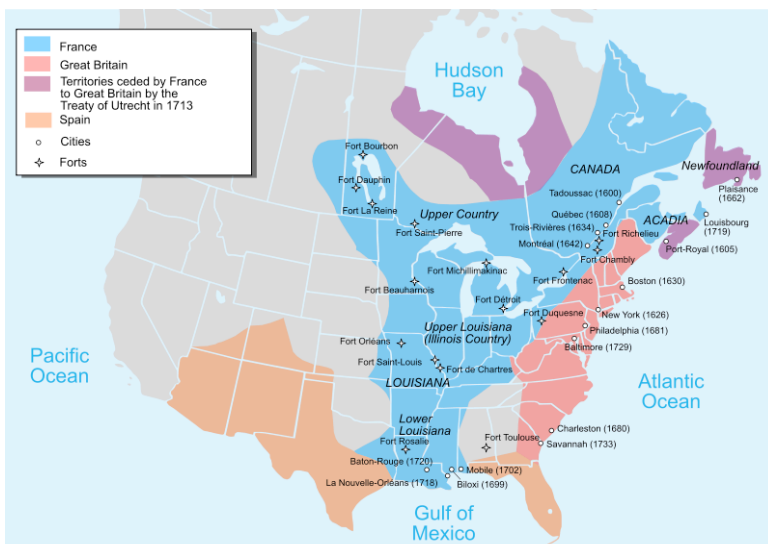
C. Treaty of _____ (1763)

1. British get Canada and everything but New Orleans
2. British give Cuba to Spain in exchange for _____

IV. The War effects the colonists attitude toward Britain

A. Disappointment in British _____ power

B. Colonists felt _____ by the British



French and Indian War, and Road to Revolution Terms

Directions: In your own words, create a definition for each of these terms! You should explain how each one related to either the French and Indian War or the Revolution. These will be due on Tuesday, September 18th.

1. Great Awakening
2. Jonathan Edwards
3. Seven Years' War
4. French and Indian War
5. Treaty of Paris
6. Pontiac's Rebellion
7. Sugar Act
8. Quartering Act
9. Stamp Act
10. Townshend Acts
11. Sons of Liberty
12. Proclamation of 1763
13. Boston Massacre
14. John Adams
15. Boston Tea Party
16. John Locke
17. Social Contract
18. Thomas Paine
19. *Common Sense*
20. The Enlightenment
21. Second Continental Congress
22. Declaration of Independence
23. July 4, 1776
24. Thomas Jefferson
25. Lexington and Concord

Name: _____

REVOLUTION Questions

Questions from "Revolution video"

1. May 9, 1768 – Who was the owner of the ship raided by the British—the Liberty? _____
2. A 'duty' is a tax. These guys did NOT like being taxed! They refused to pay taxes, which led to the guys' ship being seized. This led to riots all over what city? _____
3. How many redcoats did the king send to Boston to enforce the laws? _____
4. Oct., 1768 – British soldiers are in Boston. What fraction of British shipping is based in colonies? _____
5. Famous silversmith/ businessman in Boston: _____
6. Nearly _____ percent of everything exported from Britain comes to America.
7. In Africa, they use rum to help purchase: _____. Between 1700-1800, more than _____ of a million Africans are transported to the colonies.
8. True/False – Slaves were only in the South.
9. March 5 1770 – What event occurred? _____
10. Who was the famous African American who died first? _____
How many died after him? _____
11. Who was the new Postmaster General that helped spread the word through newspapers? _____
12. Dec. 1773 – England repeals all taxes, except one: on what product? _____
13. This led to what famous event? _____

.....
Group Activity – create a poster for your assigned topic. Details and pictures are essential!

1. French and Indian War – Who helped out the colonists? Who helped out the French? Which side won? What were they fighting over? Results of the F&I War – who lost land? What did Britain do to help pay for the war?
2. **Treaty of Paris** – What did this treaty state, who benefited, who lost, what was gained, etc...(p.88)
3. Pontiac's Rebellion, the Proclamation of 1763, and the colonists' reaction to the Proclamation of 1763 (p. 88-89 in text)
4. The Albany Plan of Union – what was it, who developed it, was it successful, what was the importance? (P. 89 in text)
5. The key Acts – Quartering Act (p.100); Sugar Act (p.100); Stamp Act (p.100); Townshend Act (tea);
6. **Boston Massacre** – How did this start? Who fired on who? How did the colonists respond?
Boston Tea Party – Where/when did this take place? How did they dress? What were they protesting?
7. **Sons of Liberty (p. 101)** – Who were the Sons of Liberty, what was their purpose, what did they accomplish?
8. **Intolerable Acts** (p. 104) what were they, why were the colonists upset, what was the impact?
1st Continental Congress (p. 104)– why did they meet? Which colony did not show? What was decided, who was there?

Notes: Issues Behind the Revolution

I. Changing British policies

A. Pontiac's Rebellion leads to the _____

1. No settlements west of the _____

2. Attempt to end conflicts with the _____ Americans

B. Britain's financial problems lead to new taxes

1. _____ Act (1764), Quartering Act (1765), _____ Act (1765)

2. _____ Act (1766) – repeals Stamp Act but gives
England unlimited power

II. The Boston _____ (1770)

A. British send troops to silence protests

B. Main British opposition is in _____

C. British troops open fire on a crowd, five colonists die (Crispus
_____ is first to die)

D. _____ defends the British soldiers in court; wins (unpopular of
him!)

III. The _____ Act (1773)

A. Save the British East India Company from bankruptcy

B. _____

1. Ships loaded with tea not allowed to land

2. Colonists dressed as Indians dump \$10,000 worth of tea into Boston
Harbor

IV. _____ Acts (Intolerable Acts) of 1774

A. Took away power from colonial legislatures

B. Granted part of colonial lands to Canada

C. _____

1. Delegates from every colony except _____

2. Renewed boycotts on British goods

3. Colonies were requested to form militias

4. Delegates appeal to the king attempting to settle problem

Notes: Ideas Behind the Revolution

I. Ideas make a revolution

A. John _____

1. Social Contract
2. People have a right to life, freedom, and property
3. People can overthrow a government when it becomes a threat to the people's natural rights

B. Thomas _____

I. _____ *Sense*

C. The _____

II. *The* _____

A. 1730's to 1740's

B. Jonathan _____

1. "Sinners in the Hands of an _____
_____"

C. Itinerant (traveling) preachers

D. Rise of _____ and _____ churches

E. The Great Awakening leads to the _____

1. Movement that unites the colonists



Declaring Independence

III. The _____

A. Convened in May 1775

B. Battles between those wanting Independence and those who do not

1. Wanting: Samuel Adams, John Adams, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Richard Henry Lee, etc.

2. Not wanting: John Dickinson (Olive Branch Petition)

IV. Drafting a _____

A. Committee: John Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert Livingston, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson

B. Thomas Jefferson drafts the Declaration primarily on his own

C. Jefferson gets many of his ideas from _____'s *Virginia Declaration of Rights*

V. The Declaration of Independence (4 parts)

A. _____

1. An Introduction;

2. Explains the purpose

B. Declaration of _____

1. Based on Locke's ideas;

2. Men have natural rights;

3. Social

Contract

C. List of _____

1. King George had violated the colonists rights

2. Government was based on law, not on the king's desires

D. _____

1. What the colonies wanted

2. "These United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States . . ."

E. The Declaration is Adopted on _____

The French and Indian War, and the Road to Revolution!

Recap of the French and Indian War

Hello again, and welcome back! I know it seems so long since you were last here, but I am so happy that you are anxious to learn once again! I am sure you remember about the French and Indian War, and how the British did not really want too much to do with that (they were engaged in other affairs at the time), and how the colonists provoked the war. And I'm sure you remember how the *French won several battles in the beginning, but ultimately were defeated by the British and the colonists*. And I am also certain that you can recall how following the war, the British issued the **PROCLAMATION OF 1763**, forbidding any colonists from settling west of the Appalachians (an attempt to end conflicts with the Native Americans as well as to ensure control over colonies). Of course, the colonists didn't listen and they crossed the line anyway.

Acts of British Parliament

The British, although they wanted nothing to do with the French and Indian War, now had to pay for it. War debts were extensive, and Britain was facing financial problems. This led to new taxes within the colonies. The **Sugar Act** (1764) (tax on sugar), and the **stamp act** (1765) (stated that all printing must be done on paper issued from London, which contained a stamp) were attempts on raising revenue from the colonies. Neither went over well. In fact, those who tried to enforce the stamp act were often tarred and feathered! Because it did not go over well, Britain passed the **Declaratory Act** (1766). This act repealed the Stamp Act, but it also stated that England has complete control over the colonies and that they colonies must do whatever is asked.

Developments in Boston

You remember of how, in protest, colonists gathered at the town square in **Boston**, whereupon several British militia men stood. You remember how, in all of the confusion, the shouting, the excitement, the British troops fired upon the crowd, first killing African American **Crispus Attucks**, followed by the death of four more colonists in what became known as the **Boston Massacre** (1770); and how colonist **John Adams** successfully defended the British soldiers in the court of law. Taxes continued, however, and by 1773, another tax had been issued on tea (**the Tea Act**), leading to the infamous Boston Tea Party, in which colonists dressed as Indians and dumped over \$10,000 worth of tea into the Boston Harbor. In response to the **Boston Tea Party**, Britain passed the **Coercive Acts**, also known as the **Intolerable Acts** (of 1774) which took away power from the colonial governments, and instead placed power in the hands of British officials within the colonies.

By 1774, enough was enough, and something had to be done. Colonists from every colony except Georgia met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to discuss what to do. This was the **FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS**. They agreed to **boycott British goods**; likewise, the colonies were **requested to form militias**. Finally, they asked the king of England to help settle the problem. When he did not, they agreed that a revolution was necessary!

The Enlightenment

The ideas behind the revolution were inspired by many, but in particular, two thinkers of the **Enlightenment** time period: John Locke and Thomas Paine. **John Locke** argued that there is a social contract between government and its citizens—that people have a right to life, freedom, and property, and if the government fails to protect those rights, it needs to be overthrown. **Thomas Paine**, an English immigrant, wrote *Common Sense*, stating complaints against the king. As people read his pamphlet, they leaned more and more towards revolution.

The Declaration of Independence

Remember how in the First Continental Congress, the colonists asked for the king to help settle the problems? Well, of course, he did not. When he did not, a **Second Continental Congress** convened (met) in May of 1775, and verbal battles occurred between those who wanted independence (Sam Adams, John Adams, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson), and those who did not (John Dickinson). For the most part, they agreed that it was necessary. With that, a committee was formed and **Thomas Jefferson** drafted the **Declaration of Independence**. This document had four parts: **The Preamble** (an **Introduction**(based on John Locke's writings); a **declaration of rights** (based on the VA Declaration of Rights, written by George Mason); a **list of complaints** (inspired by Thomas Paine); and a **resolution** (what the colonies wanted). This declaration was signed and adopted on....you guessed it! **July 4, 1776**. A new country was formed.

From John Locke's *The Second Treatise of Government*

"The state of nature (*life*) has a law of nature (*life*) to govern (*rule*) it, which obliges (helps) every one; and reason (the goal)... teaches all mankind ...[that] being all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possessions ..."

1. According to John Locke, what things (four) do all equal people have that should be protected by law?

From Thomas Paine's '*Common Sense*':

- A. "... Small islands not capable of protecting themselves are the proper objects for government to take under their care; but there is something absurd (*strange*), in supposing (*thinking*) a Continent to be perpetually (*forever*) governed by an island."
- B. "A government of our own is our natural right: and when a man seriously reflects on the precariousness (*instability*) of human affairs (*events*), he will become convinced, that it is infinitely wiser (*extremely smarter*) and safer, to form a Constitution of our own in a cool deliberate (*thoughtful*) manner, while we have it in our power, than to trust such an interesting event to time and chance. . . . Ye (*You*) that oppose independence now, ye know not what ye do: ye are opening a door to eternal tyranny (*an everlasting dictatorship*), by keeping vacant the seat of government."
- C. "In the early ages of the world, according to the scripture chronology (*events in the Bible*) there were no kings; the consequence of which was, there were no wars; it is the pride of kings which throws mankind into confusion. . .

Questions from 'A':

1. According to this passage, when does Thomas Paine believe it is proper for a government to control another territory?
2. In the last sentence, what is the 'island' that governs the 'Continent'?

Questions from 'B':

1. Why does Thomas Paine believe it is important to establish a new constitution immediately, rather than to wait?
2. What does Thomas Paine mean by "keeping vacant the seat of government"?

Questions from 'C':

1. How does Thomas Paine use early scripture from the Bible in order to convince that a king is unnecessary?
2. According to Paine, what is it about kings that lead to the conflict?

Thomas Jefferson's '*Declaration of Independence*'

We hold these truths to be self-evident (*clearly stated*), that all men are created equal, that they are endowed (*given*) by their Creator (*God*) with certain unalienable Rights (*rights that cannot be taken away*), that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted (*created*) among Men, deriving (*gaining*) their just (*fair*) powers from the consent (*permission*) of the governed (*people*), --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends (*does not do what is required*), it is the Right of the People to alter (*change*) or to abolish (*get rid of*) it, and to institute (*put in place*) new Government, laying its foundation (*based upon*) on such principles and organizing its powers in such form...

1. According to Jefferson, where do humans get their 'unalienable rights' from?
2. According to Jefferson, what is the purpose of government?
3. Where do governments get their power from?
4. If the government fails to do its job, what do the people have the right to do?

Fighting for Independence

I. Fighting Begins

A. First Battle: _____ (April 19, 1775)

1. The British try to seize the colonists weapons stockpile
2. _____ midnight ride
3. _____ speech at First Continental Congress, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

B. The Battle of Bunker Hill

1. The British attack Patriot strong positions
2. The Patriots are defeated despite heavy British losses (Patriots ran out of ammunition)
3. Within six months, British abandon Boston

II. _____ takes control

A. He transforms the Patriot militia into the Colonial Army

B. Citizens take sides

1. One-third join the _____
2. One-third stay loyal to the British (_____ or _____)
3. One-third attempt to remain _____

III. Strengths and Weaknesses

A. _____ Strengths

1. Well-equipped, well-organized army
2. Best _____ in the world
3. More _____ (slaves, Native Americans, mercenaries, etc.)

B. British Weaknesses

1. _____ war at home
2. Fighting in _____ territory

C. _____ Strengths

1. Home field advantage
2. _____ war
3. Fighting tactics learned in the _____ War
4. George Washington – constantly _____!

D. American Weaknesses

1. Creating an army from _____
2. Army of _____ – outnumbered, and untrained

IV. *The War Continues*

- A. The British drive the Americans out of New York (Washington and troops barely escape)
- B. American victories at Trenton (Washington crosses Potomac River, Dec 26)
- C. The British capture Philadelphia
- D. ***An American victory at _____
- E. European allies finally join the American cause (France, Spain, Netherlands, etc.)
 - 1. _____ helps to negotiate an alliance with _____
 - 2. France's Marquis de Lafayette help lead American forces
 - 3. German general Baron Friedrich von Steuben helps train American troops

V. *Who will win the war???*

Winning Independence

I. *Americans Endure Hardships*

- A. _____ – harsh winter; lack of food/supplies; over 1/3 of soldiers had no coat or shoes
- B. Financing the war – no _____
- C. British _____ makes life hard for civilians too
- D. _____ – colonists selling rare items at very high price!!

II. *Victories in the West and South*

- A. Americans capture British forts in Indiana and Illinois (against mainly Native Americans)
- B. Yorktown, Virginia
 - 1. Washington and Lafayette join forces in a siege of Yorktown
 - 2. French navy drive off the British navy and blockade the British
 - 3. _____ surrenders to Washington

III. *The _____*

- A. Treaty was signed four years after the end of fighting
- B. Treaty provided six provisions:
 - 1. _____ of the United States
 - 2. _____ border of the U.S. was established
 - 3. _____ River was western border
 - 4. _____ was returned to _____
 - 5. Britain would withdraw its troops
 - 6. British _____ would not be persecuted (yeah right)

Revolutionary War Vocabulary

Key Terms:

Militia

Continental Army

Natural Rights

Profiteering

Blockade

Treaty of Paris

Key Battles/places:

Lexington and Concord

Bunker Hill

Valley Forge

Saratoga

Yorktown

Key People/quotes:

“Give me liberty or give me death!”

Paul Revere

Cornwallis

Ben Franklin

George Washington

Loyalists/Tories

Patriots

French and Indian War

1. Who fought in the war?
2. What incident launched this war?
3. Who was the young ambitious Virginia commander for the British?
4. What did Europe call this war?
5. Why do the British colonists refer to this event as the French and Indian War?
6. Which side won most of the battles early on in the war?
7. Why did the tide of war shift?
8. Who won the war?
9. What document officially ended the war?

Albany Plan

1. Who drafted the Albany Plan?
2. Why was it drafted?
3. What was it?
4. Was this plan successful?
5. Why was it so difficult for the colonies to unite?
6. Why did the British have reservations about this plan?
7. Looking at the "Join or Die" political cartoon, explain who it expresses the idea of unity.
8. Why do you think the Virginia section of the snake is the only section that loops backwards?

Treaty of Paris

1. What did the British gain from this?
2. What happened to the French?
3. What two countries still had claims in North America?
4. What became the new boundary between these two countries?
5. What effect do you think this treaty will have on the Indians?

Pontiacs Rebellion and Proclamation of 1763

1. What actions did the British take towards the Indians following the Treaty of Paris?
2. How did the Indians respond to these actions?
3. What were the Indians trying to accomplish?
4. Why were the Indians unable to achieve their goal?
5. How was this conflict resolved?
6. What did the Proclamation of 1763 state?
7. How did the colonist respond to the proclamation?
8. Why was the Proclamation doomed to fail?
9. What impact did this document have on the colonists and Indians?

Key Acts- Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Townshend Act

1. Why were these taxes put into place?
2. What was the Sugar Act?
3. What was the Quartering Act?
4. What was the Stamp Act?
5. How was the Stamp Act different from the other two acts?
6. Explain the colonist response to the stamp act.
7. In what three ways did the colonist take action against these taxes?
8. Was British government justified in implementing these acts in an attempt to reduce the national war debt and to defend colonies? Why or why not?
9. What was the Townshend Act?
10. Why did Townshend think the colonists would not object the Townshend Act?

Boston Massacre and Tea Party

1. Why was Boston the center of violence?
2. How did the Boston Massacre start?
3. Who fired on whom?
4. How many people were killed and who was among the dead?
5. Explain how each side responded to the Massacre.
6. Why did the colonists call it a massacre if so few were killed?
7. When did the Boston Tea Party take place and who was involved?
8. Explain what took place during this event.
9. What were the colonists protesting?

Sons of Liberty

1. Who were the Sons of Liberty?
2. What was their purpose?
3. Who was their famous leader?
4. What did they accomplish?

Intolerable Acts and 1st Continental Congress

1. What were the Intolerable Acts?
2. What was the original name and why was it called this?
3. What effect did parliament hope these acts would have on the colonists?
4. Why were the colonists upset with these acts?
5. How did people of Massachusetts respond?
6. Why did the 1st Continental Congress meet and colonies attended?
7. What famous Virginia delegate was there?
8. What was decided and how was it accomplished?