

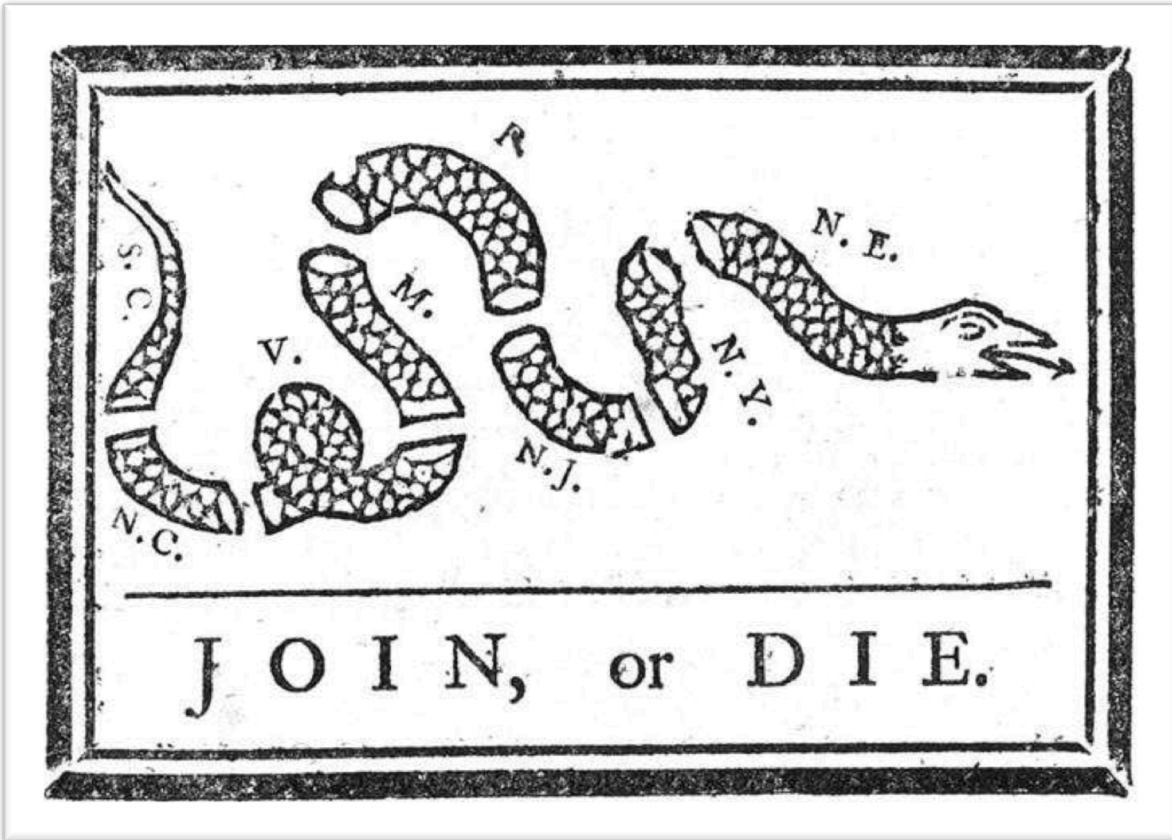
The American Revolution...



...the revolution to end all revolutions...or is it?

Packet due October 5th
Test on October 5th

Analyzing a Political Cartoon: Analyze the political cartoon below and fill in the graphic organizer based on the information you learn from it. When you examine the document be sure to look for the source, date, symbolism, bias, tone, and point of view.



"Join, or Die," by Benjamin Franklin, *Pennsylvania Gazette* (Philadelphia, PA), May 9, 1754. Courtesy, Library of Congress

I see...	It means...

Name _____ Period ____ Date _____

HW



Chapter 4, section 1: Guided Reading

The Stirrings of Rebellion

Directions: As you read about the growing conflict between Great Britain and the American colonies, answer the following questions (start on page 94).

1. Who was Crispus Attucks and why is he important?
2. What was the Stamp Act?
3. Who was Samuel Adams and why is he important?
4. How did the colonists respond to the Stamp Act?
5. What were the Townshend Acts?
6. What happened at the Boston Massacre?
7. What were committees of correspondence?
8. What was the Boston Tea Party?
9. What did the Intolerable Acts do?
10. What did King George set out to achieve when he disciplined Massachusetts?

Causes of the Revolutionary War Chart

CW

Directions: Fill in the chart below using your textbook Chapter 5 as well as your workbook.

Cause	Date	What happened	How did colonists react?
Proclamation of 1763	1763		
Sugar Act	1764		
Stamp Act	1765		
Townshend Acts	1767		
Intolerable Acts	1774		

Boston Massacre	March 10,1770		
Boston Tea Party	Dec. 16,1773		
Battles of Lexington and Concord	April 18,1775		
Battle of Bunker Hill	June 16,1775		
Declaration of Independence	July 4,1776		
Continental Congress	May 10,1775		

Name _____

The American Revolution: People and Places

CW

Identify the following important individuals from the American Revolution

Name	Who is he? What did he do during the Revolution?
Patrick Henry	
Baron von Steuben	
Thomas Jefferson	
George Washington	
Benjamin Franklin	
Samuel Adams	
John Adams	
Marquis de Lafayette	

Define the following terms

Patriot:

Loyalists:

Fill in the chart below

	Colonists	Great Britain
Military Strengths		
Weaknesses		

Important Battles & Turning Points

Lexington and Concord – When:

Where did it occur:

Who won?

What happened?

Bunker Hill – When:

Where did it occur:

Who won?

What happened?

Trenton -- When:

Where did it occur:

Who won?

What happened?

Saratoga -- When:

Where located:

Who won?

What happened?

Why was the battle of Saratoga important?

Winter @ Valley Forge -- When:

Where located:

What happened?

Yorktown -- When:

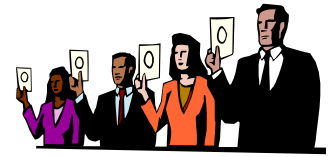
Where located:

Who won?

What Happened?

Why was the battle of Yorktown important?

Name _____ Period ____ Date _____



Chapter 5, sections 3: Guided Reading

Ratifying the Constitution

HW

Directions: As you read about the arguments for and against ratification of the Constitution, answer the following questions.

1. Who was John Jay? Why is he important to the ratification battle?
2. What is ratification?
3. Who were the Federalists? What did they think about the Constitution?
4. Who were the Anti-Federalists? What did they think about the Constitution?
5. What were *The Federalist Papers*?
6. What were the Anti-Federalists' major arguments against the Constitution?
7. What is a bill of rights?
8. What were the arguments made by the Anti-Federalists and Federalists over adding a Bill of Rights to the Constitution?
9. How did the adoption of the Bill of Rights show the flexibility of the Constitution?

Comparing the Changes in American Government: 1607-1789

	Colonial Governments 1607-1776	Articles of Confederation 1781-1789	Constitution 1789-present
Who had the power to tax?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Colonial assemblies had the power to tax & pay governors ○ After the French & Indian War, taxes imposed by British crown & enforced by governors & tax collectors 		
Who had the power to make laws? How was this legislature organized?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Salutary neglect allowed for the colonies to create legislative assemblies ○ Assemblies used unicameral or bicameral legislatures ○ After French & Indian War, parliament increased control 		
How are legislators (law makers) chosen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Qualification for election to colonial assemblies varied ○ Process was democratic but favored the elite (religious leaders in NE or gentry in Middle & Southern colonies) 		
Who was the executive authority (to enforce the laws)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Royal governors & king enforced laws ○ Royal governors were weak because colonial assemblies paid their salaries 		
Who had the power to create courts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Colonies created their own courts to determine tax-rates & judge criminal & civil cases ○ Judges were often chosen by the royal governor 		
Who had power to regulate trade?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ England regulated colonial trade (mercantilism via the Navigation Acts of 1660, 1663) 		
What were some advantages of this type of government?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allowed the colonies to rule based on regional differences 		
What were some disadvantages of this type of government?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Colonies gradually lost the ability to make local decisions in favor of parliamentary sovereignty ○ Diversity in colonial gov'ts made inter-colonial unity & inter-colonial trade difficult 		

Analysis Questions:

1. What was the biggest change in American government from the colonial era to today?

2. What changes to our government do you envision occurring over the course of the next 100 years?

The Gathering Storm

LN

Colonial Economics

- Mercantilism: Increase a nation's power through wealth (export more than import)
 - Colonies contribute to mercantilism by
 - _____
 - _____ (serve as markets)
 - _____
- Colonies exist for the benefit of the MC

More Economics

- American colonies were supposed to benefit England by
 - _____ (sugar, tobacco, cotton, timber, and furs) only to England
 - _____ (furniture, clothing) from England

Navigation acts and Salutary Neglect

- England passed the Navigation Acts, which were laws passed to restrict the use of foreign trade in the colonies...
 - _____
- BUT England didn't enforce the Navigation Acts – " _____ " - beneficial neglect. Why?
 - it costs too much to enforce the laws
 - England is busy with other things (civil war)

Growing Tensions....

- Colonial Politics = Growing Tensions
 - _____
 - Revival of strong religious roots
 - each person could have an individual relationship with God
 - Challenged the authority of
 - the Anglican Church as well as the power of the King (head of the church)
 - _____?

French and Indian War

- French and Indian War (Seven Years War): 1754 – 1763
 - _____ (except Iroquois) fought against _____ (& Iroquois)
 - Cause of war = _____
- 1763 – Treaty of Paris:
 - _____

Aftermath of the War

- _____
 - Britain forbids colonists to move west beyond the Appalachian Mountains
 - don't wish to antagonize the Native Americans
 - The colonists were upset – _____
 - Britain is in debt – will need a way to pay debt....

TAXES

LN

- Parliament passed new taxes to pay for the French and Indian War
 - **The Sugar Act** – _____
 - Colonists were upset and tax was repealed
 - **The Stamp Act** – _____
 - The Colonists re-act with riots & boycotts. British merchants lost a lot of money and under pressure Parliament revoked the Stamp Act.... but passed
 - **The Declaratory Act** – _____
 - **The Townshend Duties** – _____
 - Colonists protested “_____” and boycotted those products –
 - eventually Parliament repealed all the taxes except the tax on tea

Boston Massacre

- anti-British mob riot at the Boston customhouse
- soldiers fired into the crowd and killed five people, first of which was _____

Boston Tea Party

- **The Tea Act**
 - The East India Tea Company was near bankruptcy, due to boycotts and taxes, so Parliament gave the company the right to sell tea in the colonies WITHOUT paying the taxes
- **Boston Tea Party**
 - _____ –
this made Parliament very angry, so they passed.....

Results of the Boston Tea Party

- **The Coercive Acts/Intolerable Acts**
 - Purpose: to punish Boston until they pay for the tea
 - _____
 - _____

First Continental Congress

- Organized by **committees of correspondence** (_____
_____), all colonies sent representatives to Philadelphia to discuss whether or not colonists own loyalty to Parliament
 - _____

The Battle of Concord and Lexington

- First Battle of the Revolution
 - “_____”

United States History
Unit 2: Revolution and Constitution
Lecture and Discussion: The American Revolution

LN

I. Background

A. The Divided Colonies

1. 1/3 Patriots- Support Independence
- 2.
3. 1/3 Undecided- Lacked Commitment
- 4.

B. Strengths and Weaknesses

1. Great Britain's Strengths

- a. Professional Army
- b.
- c. Loyalist Support/ African American
- d. Native American Support
- e.

2. Great Britain's Weaknesses

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a. | c. |
| b. Long Supply Lines | d. Wrong Tactics |

3. American Strengths

- a.
- b.
- c. George Washington

4. American Weaknesses

- a.
- b. No Navy
- c.

II. Important Battles

A. Lexington & Concord (April 1775)

1. Stockpiles of Ammunition at Concord (20 Miles from Boston)
- 2.
3. American Victory
- 4.

B. The Battle of Bunker Hill (June 1775)

1. Actually Breeds Hill
- 2.

3. Patriots Fight Tenaciously
- 4.
- 5.
6. British Leave

C. Trenton & Princeton

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Americans Defeated in NY | 5. |
| 2. | 6. 1,400 Hessians Captured |
| 3. | 7. Morale Boost |
| 4. Crosses Delaware River | |

D. Saratoga (September 1777)

- 1.
2. Moves from Canada with a Force of 8,000
3. General Gates Surrounds Burgoyne at Saratoga
4. Decisive American Victory
- 5.
6. Help From Abroad
 - a.
 - b. Marquis de Lafayette
 - c. Baron von Steuben

F. Valley Forge Winter 1777 - Disease/ Starvation/ Desertion

1. What made Washington a great leader?
- 2.
3. British Warm and Well-Supplied in Philadelphia

G. The Battle of Yorktown (October 1781)

1. Cornwallis Moves to Yorktown to be reinforced with Fresh Troops and Supplies.
2. Trap is Set
 - a. French Navy Cuts Off the Chesapeake
 - b. Lafayette is Reinforced by Washington
- 3.
- 4.

III. The Treaty of Paris (1783)

A. Great Britain Recognizes United States

B.

C. Mississippi River Border Between Spanish Territory and New Nation- The United States of America

D.

E. Great Britain Removes Troops

F.

The Constitution-

LN

Issues	How Solved
<p>Representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Large states -- all representation should be _____ -- based on the population of each state -- Therefore states with larger populations would have more representatives in _____• Small states -- all representation should be _____ -- each state has the same number of delegates	<p>New Jersey Plan (small states)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ - give Congress power to tax & regulate commerce <p>Virginia Plan (large states)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a new form of government with 3 branches & proportional representation• _____ <p>Great (Connecticut) Compromise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two houses of Legislature (_____)• Senate: _____ -- 2 votes for each state• House of Representatives: _____
<p>Slavery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____?• As property or as Population?• How should they be taxed?	<p>Three-fifths Compromise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____• _____
<p>Who was more authority (_____)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the States -- or--• the National Government	<p>Federalism (_____)</p> <p>Made federal law the supreme law of the land, but otherwise gave the states considerable leeway to govern themselves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____• _____
<p>Free Flow of Commerce among the States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____	<p>Commerce Clause</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• gave Congress the power to regulate trade between the states as well as with foreign nations

1. Two parts: (a) What caused the French & Indian War? (b) Name the two European nations that fought in the French & Indian War.
2. What was the name of the treaty that ended the French & Indian War in 1763?
3. Name 1 way the French & Indian War changed the relationship between Britain and their American colonies.
4. What was the Proclamation of 1763?
5. How was the end of the French & Indian War in 1763 the beginning of the American Revolution in 1776?
6. Put these 3 events in chronological order: (a) Lexington & Concord, (b) Intolerable Acts, (c) Stamp Act
7. Put these 3 events in chronological order: (a) Boycotting the Townshend Acts, (b) publication of Common Sense, (c) meeting of the First Continental Congress to protest the Intolerable Acts
8. Two part question: (a) What was the Stamp Act? (b) How did the colonists respond to the Stamp Act?
9. Two part question: (a) What were the Townshend Acts? (b) How did the colonists respond to the Townshend Acts?
10. Two part question: (a) What were the Intolerable Acts? (b) How did the colonists respond to the Intolerable Acts?
11. Who was the King of England at the start of the war?
12. What were the Sons of Liberty?
13. Who was the founder of the Sons of Liberty?
14. What were Committees of Correspondence?
15. What was the Boston Massacre?
16. Who was Crispus Attucks
17. What was the Boston Tea Party?
18. Colonists decided to meet at the First Continental Congress in 1774 in order to respond to what action by the British government?
19. What incident between colonial minutemen and British soldiers proved to be the beginning of the American Revolution?
20. Why did the British army march from Boston to Lexington and Concord in 1775?

21. Two part question: (a) Who wrote Common Sense? (b) Who was the principal author of the Declaration of Independence?
22. The Declaration of Independence is based upon the ideas of which European Enlightenment thinker?
23. Two part question: (a) What is a “patriot”? (b) What is a “loyalist”?
24. Name two advantages of the British military at the outbreak of the American Revolution.
25. Name two advantages of the American Continental Army at the outbreak of the American Revolution
26. Two part question: (a) Who was the American in charge of the Continental Army? (b) Who was the French general who helped American soldiers during the war?
27. Two part question: (a) Which European country did the Americans try to ally with during the Revolutionary War? (b) Who was the American diplomat who successfully negotiated this alliance?
28. Why was Saratoga the “turning point” battle of the Revolutionary War?
29. What was the name of the fort where Washington’s army was stationed during the winter of 1777-78?
30. Two part question: During the American Revolution, (a) who was Lafayette? (b) who was Cornwallis?
31. Why was Yorktown an important battle during the Revolutionary War?
32. What was the Treaty of Paris, 1783 (that ended the American Revolution):
33. Who wrote the Articles of Confederation?
34. What were the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?
35. What were the strengths of the Articles of Confederation?
36. What was Shay’s Rebellion? What was the significance?
37. Who are the first five Presidents?
38. Who are the last five Presidents?
39. What was the motivation for settlement in the Jamestown Colonies?
40. What was the motivation for settlement in the Puritan Colonies?