

Revolutionary America

Unit 3



Name: _____

Period: _____

Due Date: _____

Revolutionary America

Vocabulary

Attucks, Crispus: _____

Boston Massacre: _____

Boston Tea Party: _____

Common Sense: _____

Declaration of Independence: _____

First Continental Congress: _____

Intolerable Acts: _____

Loyalists/Tories: _____

Olive Branch Petition: _____

Quartering Act: _____

Second Continental Congress: _____

Sons of Liberty: _____

Stamp Act: _____

Sugar Act: _____

Treaty of Paris of 1783: _____

The American Revolution

Notes

I. The End of Salutary Neglect

A. Taxes, Taxes, Taxes

1. Sugar Act (1764) -
2. Stamp Act (1765) -
3. _____ (1767) - Taxed manufactured goods brought into the colonies (glass, lead, paper, paint, tea). Offenders tried in English courts.

B. Acts of Parliament

1. Quartering Act (1765) -
2. _____ (1766) - Allowed Parliament to "bind the colonies and people of America...in all cases whatsoever." Effectively declaring taxation without representation legal!
3. _____ (1773) - gave the British East India company a virtual monopoly over the tea sold in the colonies

II. Colonial Response

A. _____ (1730-40's) - people began challenging the established church and in turn over time this allowed them to challenge the King's authority. Jonathan Edwards/George Whittenfield are key leaders

B. Boycott of British Goods in response to the Townsend Act

C. " _____ " -
colonists wanted formal representation in Parliament

D. Boston Massacre (1770) -

E. Committee of Correspondence (1772) - formed to communicate Boston's position to the rest of the colonies

F. Boston Tea Party (1773) -

III. Response by Great Britain

A. Intolerable Acts/ Coercive Acts (1774) - Acts passed by Parliament in retaliation for Boston Tea Party:

1.

2.

3.

IV. Road to War

A. _____ (1774) - first unified meeting of the colonies to discuss issues with Great Britain. 12 of the 13 colonies are represented.

B. _____ (April 1775) - British ordered to seek out supplies and attack rebellious minutemen in Massachusetts. "The shot heard around the world..."

C. _____ (1775) - formed to organize colonies in rebellion

D. Olive Branch Petition (1775) -

V. Revolutionary War

A. Major Battles

1. _____ (June 1775) - 1,100 British soldiers killed or wounded

2. _____ (Dec 1776) - attack Hessian soldiers on Christmas night and win

3. _____ (Oct 1777) - major American victory, turning point in war because the French came to our aid.

4. _____ (Oct 1781) - General Cornwallis surrenders to George Washington and the colonists are victorious.

B. Important Documents

1. *Common Sense* (1776) -
2. The Declaration of Independence (July 1776) -
3. *The American Crisis* (Dec 1776) -

C. The War Ends

1. The Treaty of Paris (1783) -

People of the American Revolution

Directions: For each person listed below write a brief description that details how they were significant to the American Revolution. Use the textbooks in the classroom to assist you.

Person	Significance to Revolution
Paul Revere	
Patrick Henry	
Benjamin Franklin	
Thomas Paine	
George Washington	
Samuel Adams	
John Adams	
Thomas Jefferson	

Close Read: The Bloody Massacre

CR

Objective

Is Paul Revere's woodblock engraving depicting the Boston Massacre an example of propaganda?

Pre-Reading: Read the excerpt and answer the two pre-analysis questions below.

Boston Massacre

The tension between the colonists and British had been rising for years. Tension reached a peak following the French and Indian War. The Proclamation of 1763 prevented colonists from moving west into the Ohio River valley; an area of the new world ripe with natural resources that colonists wanted to take advantage of. Further angering the colonists, the British Parliament was forced to raise taxes to pay for the costs of the war and future protection of the colonies from attacks by Native Americans. After the passage of the Sugar Act (1764), the Currency Act (1764), the Stamp Act (1765), and the Townshend Acts (1767) colonists became fed up. The taxes on everyday goods and services were very high, and making ends meet was becoming very difficult for colonists. The colonists were paying taxes to a government in which they had no representation or voice, which angered them further. The cry, "No taxation without representation!", spread like wildfire throughout the colonies.

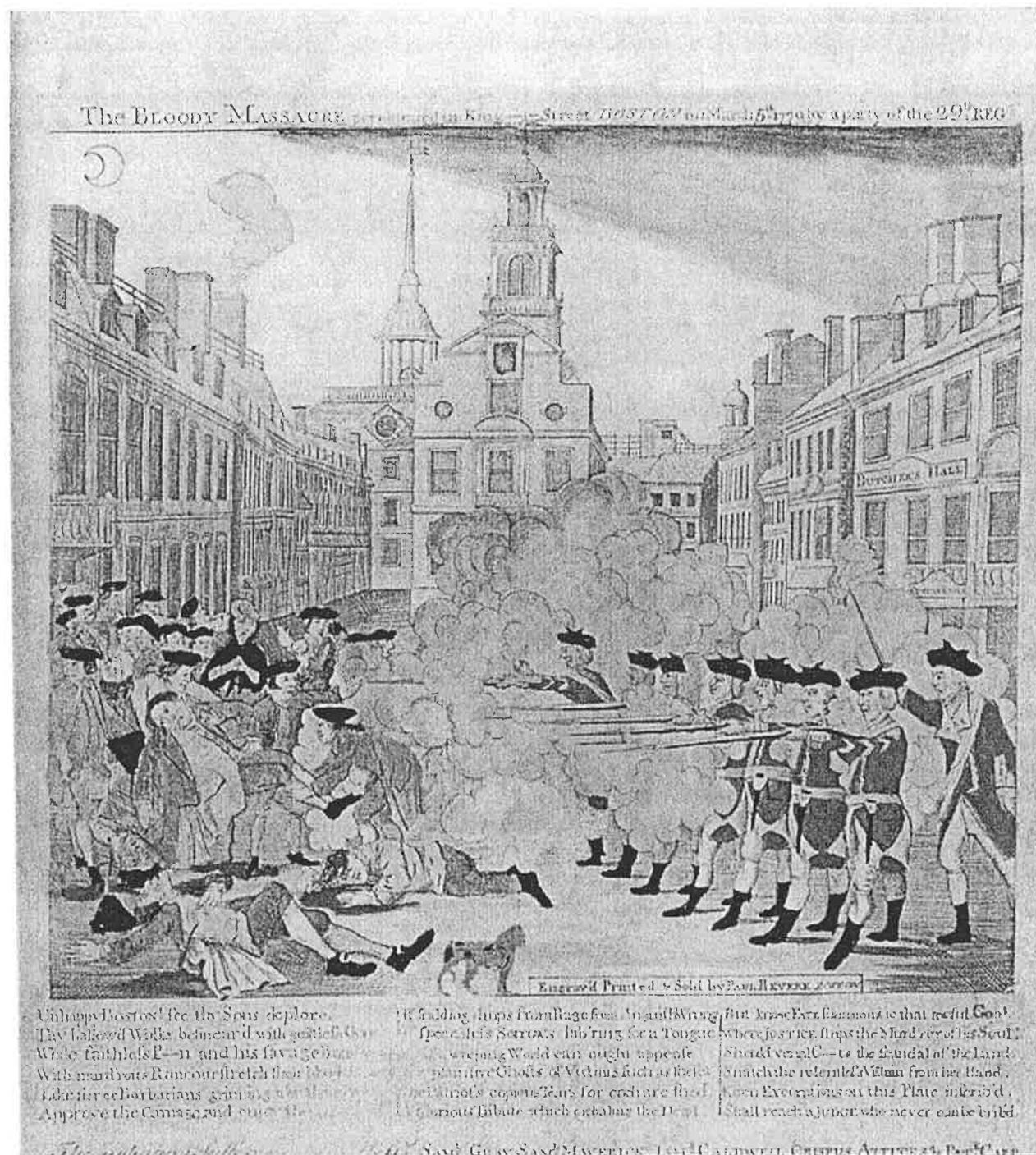
The taxes caused riots in Boston and other major cities across the colonies. These riots led to customs (tax collection) officials to demand additional protection from the British government. Four additional British regiments of soldiers arrived in the colonies in 1768, making the colonists feel threatened and the British feel like they had greater control over the colonists. In Boston, where the most unrest was taking place, there were 4,000 troops to control a population of only 20,000 colonists. People in Boston called the British troops "lobster backs" because they wore red coats. Crowds constantly booed and harassed the troops. On March 5, 1770, the colonists and British troops clashed in what is now called the Boston Massacre.

From: "New York Grade 11 US History and Gov't - Reading Essentials & Study Guide Student Workbook" McGraw Hill (2016)

Pre Analysis Questions:

- 1) *Summarize:* Why were the British raising taxes on the American colonists? How did the colonists feel about the taxes they were forced to pay the British government?

- 2) *Predict:* How do you think the colonists in Boston felt when large numbers of British troops arrived to occupy the colonies? How might you feel if you were a colonist living in Boston in 1770 and you were surrounded by British troops?



Primary Source - “The Bloody Massacre Perpetrated in King Street, March 5th 1770”, Paul Revere (1770): The image above was created by Bostonian Paul Revere. Paul Revere was a famous American colonist and a leader in the movement for American independence. Revere was an original founding member of the rebellious group of American colonists fighting for freedom from Great Britain, *Sons of Liberty*. Originally produced as a woodblock engraving, it was replicated as a print and spread throughout the colonies in 1770. It appeared in many colonial newspapers, brochures, and pamphlets to illustrate the cruelty of the British government, and to gain support for the revolutionary movement.

Use the tools on the subsequent pages to prompt your thinking and analyze this primary source.

Analysis of Image - Observations & Inferences: *Directions:* Analyze the primary source, *the Bloody Massacre Perpetrated in King Street*, by Paul Revere. To aid you in your analysis, use the chart below & three questions on the following page.

<u>Observations</u>	<u>Inferences</u>
<p><i>Colonists:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I notice or I see.... ● _____ stands out <p><i>British Soldiers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I notice or I see.... ● _____ stands out <p><i>Other details:</i></p>	<p><i>Colonists:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Because I see _____ I think that _____” <p><i>British Soldiers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Because I see _____ I think that _____” <p><i>Other details:</i></p>

Analysis of Image - Sourcing & Contextualization:

1) Who made this print? How could his background & beliefs have impacted how he represented the incident? ?

2) Why do you think he titles this print, “The Bloody Massacre Perpetrated on King Street”? How might that title bias a viewer in 1770?

3) How do you think colonists in 1770 would have reacted to viewing this depiction of the Boston Massacre? Why?

4) What do you think a British soldier would call this image? How might he react to this image?

5) Propaganda is defined as “information, ideas, or statements of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a particular point of view”. Based on that definition, do you think Paul Revere’s woodblock engraving is a piece of propaganda? Why or why not?

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Analysis Task

The Bloody Massacre

Directions: Using information from the document above, please respond to the following writing task.

Task: Using the information from the document above, and your knowledge of US History complete the following writing prompt:

“*The Bloody Massacre*” by Paul Revere is often regarded as a biased work of anti-British propaganda. In two paragraphs *argue* whether or not this is a piece of propaganda.

- Make two claims to build your argument - support each claim with evidence from the woodblock engraving by Paul Revere.

American Revolution

Primary Source Readings

Declaratory Act (1766)

That the said colonies and plantations in *America* have been, are, and of right ought to be, subordinate unto, and dependent upon the imperial crown and Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that the king's Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of *America*, subjects of the crown of *Great Britain*, in all cases whatsoever.

II. And be it further declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all resolutions, votes, orders, and proceedings, in any of the said colonies or plantations, whereby the power and authority of the Parliament of *Great Britain* to make laws and statutes as aforesaid is denied, or drawn into question, are, and are hereby declared to be, utterly null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

1. According to the document, who are the colonies subordinate to?

2. What rights does Parliament have over the colonies?

3. What happens to any laws or rules that go against the rights of Parliament?

Patrick Henry (1775)

It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, "Peace! Peace!" -- but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!

1. Why can't there be peace?

2. According to Henry, does he want peace or war? Explain.

Thomas Paine – *Common Sense* (1776)

Europe is too thickly planted with kingdoms to be long at peace, and whenever a war breaks out between England and any foreign power, the trade of America goes to ruin, because of her connection with Britain. The next war may not turn out like the last, and should it not, the advocates for reconciliation now will be wishing for separation then, because, neutrality in that case, would be a safer convoy than a man of war. Everything that is right or natural pleads for separation. The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, 'TIS TIME TO PART. Even the distance at which the Almighty hath placed England and America, is a strong and natural proof, that the authority of the one, over the other, was never the design of Heaven.

1. What economic reason does Paine state for separation?

2. According to Paine, why does God want the two nations separated?

Thomas Paine - The American Crisis (Dec. 1776)

THESE are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands by it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as FREEDOM should not be highly rated. Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared that she has a right (not only to TAX) but "to BIND us in ALL CASES WHATSOEVER" and if being bound in that manner, is not slavery, then is there not such a thing as slavery upon earth. Even the expression is impious; for so unlimited a power can belong only to God.

1. Why do the soldiers still fighting deserve love and thanks?

2. According to Paine, why will the triumph over England be more glorious?

3. What does Paine compare being controlled by England to?

**Primary Source
Document
Analysis**

Declaration of Independence

Background on the Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776. The document announced that the thirteen American colonies were at war with the kingdom of Great Britain, and that they regarded themselves as a newly independent nation. The document has four main parts - an introduction, a preamble that outlines a general philosophy of government, an indictment or list of particular charges or grievances against the King of England, and finally a denunciation that made the case for independence.

Document Pre-Analysis:

Watch this [video](#) and answer the two guiding questions below.

- 1) Who are the colonists addressing this song towards? Cite one piece of evidence from the video that led you to reach this conclusion.
- 2) Why do you think it is “too late to apologize”? What has Great Britain done that the colonists feel it is “too late”?

Primary Source: Declaration of Independence

Preamble

1 When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for
2 one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected
3 them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth,
4 the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of
5 nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of
6 mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel
7 them to the separation.
8
9 We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created
10 equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain
11 unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the
12 pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, governments
13 are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the
14 consent of the governed, --That whenever any form of
15 government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of
16 the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new
17 Government, laying its foundation on such principles and
18 organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most
19 likely to effect their Safety and Happiness...
20
21

- 1) What are the three unalienable [that which can't be taken away or denied] rights [lines 12 and 13] listed in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
- 2) The writers of the Declaration of Independence wrote that "Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed" [lines 14 - 16] What does this mean in terms of how governments get power?
- 3) Which enlightenment philosopher/thinker influenced the ideas expressed in questions 1 and 2?
- 4) According to the preamble, when do people have the right to abolish their government [lines 16 - 18]?

Grievances

<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32</p>	<p>Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes;... But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states.</p> <p>To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He has refused his assent [approval] to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good... ● He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislature....He has allowed the military to act independent of any laws, doing as they please to reign terror over our us ● He has cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; ● He imposes taxes on us without our consent; ● He deprives us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;... ● He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us. ● He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people... 	<p>1) According to lines 1 - 7, why have the colonists chosen to declare independence?</p> <p>2) Which of the grievances do you think were harshest to the colonists? Why?</p>
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Denunciation

<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28</p>	<p>In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.</p> <p>We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here... They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore... which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.</p> <p>We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, assembled... do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration... we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.</p>	<p>1) According to lines 1 - 13, what have colonists done before this Declaration of Independence to address their concerns? How did Great Britain respond?</p> <p>2) According to lines 15 - 28, what are the colonists now doing or declaring in response to the grievances?</p> <p>3) Anywhere in this document, does the United States declare war on England? Why might that be of note?</p>
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American Revolution

Review Sheet

Acts of Parliament:

Stamp Act

Quartering Act

Acts of the Colonists:

Response to Stamp Act

Boston Tea Party

Committee of Correspondence

Olive Branch Petition

Thomas Paine:

Common Sense - purpose, ideas

Declaration of Independence:

Ideas entailed within
(natural rights, abolishing government, people should rule themselves, etc)

Purpose of document

Impact on others

Know these events and how they contributed to revolution:

the Enlightenment

Salutary Neglect

Intolerable Acts

Common Sense

Stamp Act

Quartering Act

Boston Massacre

Be sure to review major battles and turning points as well as the timeline of events.