

8th GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES REMOTE PACKET #3
COVER SHEET
ACTIVITIES FOR DAY #21-#30

LESSON UNIT- AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND INDEPENDENCE

NAME _____ TEACHER _____

ACTIVITY	TOPICS AND INTRODUCTION/DIRECTIONS
Day #21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. French and Indian War Vocabulary 2. Causes and Effects of the French and Indian War (French and Indian War Worksheet)
Day #22	The French and Indian War Sets the Stage for the American Revolution
Day #23	Events Leading to the American Revolution
Day #24	The American Revolution Reading Comprehension
Day #25	<p>Edpuzzle Activity – Log into your Edpuzzle account on your phones or computers and complete the following activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The American Revolutionary war 2. Battles of the American Revolution <p>Class codes - Core 1 – jiukufi Core 2 – ohibduz Core 3 – noohuki Core 4 – bejejke Core 5 - luomhif</p>
Day #26	Declaration of Independence
Day #27	The Continental Congress
Day #28	The Articles of Confederation- Publius and an American Identity
Day #29	The Constitutional Convention
Day #30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Edpuzzle Activity – Log into your Edpuzzle account and complete the following activity. (Day #25 has the class codes) 2. Quizizz – The American Revolution

STUDENTS PLEASE REMEMBER ANNOTATING YOU WORK IS ONE OF OUR GRADING EXPECTATIONS

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR WORKSHEET

Name: _____

Date: _____

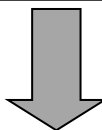
Block: _____

US1.5d- Identify the Political and Economic Relationship between the colonies and Great Britain.

Directions: Decide whether each phrase listed below was a CAUSE or an EFFECT of the French and Indian War. Write your answers in the chart provided.

ANSWER BANK (write these below in the Cause/Effect chart)

- The British receive most of the land in North America
- The British began taxing the colonists to pay for the war
- The British wanted to take over the fur trade in the French held territory of North America
- In the 1750s, France and Britain were fighting in Europe. The War spreads to North America
- Peace Treaty of 1763
- Colonists wanted to take over French land in North America



CAUSES of French & Indian War	EFFECTS of French & Indian War
✓ _____ _____	✓ _____ _____
✓ _____ _____	✓ _____ _____
✓ _____ _____	✓ _____ _____

➤ Who actually fought in the French and Indian War? (Fill in the boxes below)

VS.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR WORKSHEET

- After the French and Indian War, the British started taxing the colonists in North America, so that they could help pay for the cost of the war.
 - What are taxes?
 - _____
 - _____
- Predict what happens next...
 - How do you think the colonists react to the new taxes? Write what you think may happen next?
 - _____
 - _____

Match the following words with their definitions.

_____ 1. Boycott	a. income
_____ 2. Revenue	b. a product that leaves a country
_____ 3. Representation	c. to work against
_____ 4. Repeal	d. to refuse to buy or use goods and services
_____ 5. Tax	e. a product brought into a country to be sold
_____ 6. Export	f. to cancel
_____ 7. Protest	g. the act of speaking or acting for someone
_____ 8. Import	h. money collected by a government to pay for government services

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Fill In the Blanks Activity

Directions: *Fill in the blanks using the word bank. you.*

allies	Congress	quarter	Proclamation
commander	rebellion	liberty	delegates

The French & Indian War began in 1754 when George Washington, a _____ of the British army, led troops into the Ohio River valley. The British wanted to settle and farm in the Ohio River valley, while the French and their Native American _____, such as the Huron, Ottawa and Shawnee, wanted to trade there.

The 13 American colonies were forced to provide aid and support to the British during this war. They were promised land in the Ohio River valley if they helped the British in the war. In June of 1754, the colonists sent _____ to attend the Albany _____. This was a meeting where leader Ben Franklin suggested the colonists work together to beat the French. The colonists were not ready to unite and decided to remain independent colonies. They felt their freedom, or _____ was at stake if they joined together.

The French & British battled in the war until the British finally defeated the French in the battle of Quebec. The Treaty of Paris symbolized the end of the war. The British gained all of the French territory in North America, including Canada, and all land east of the Mississippi River.

The British decided to keep soldiers in North America after the Treaty was signed. Native Americans living in the Ohio River valley were very upset over this. Pontiac, an Ottawa chief & French ally, led many attacks or a _____ against British troops. In order to prevent more fighting with the Native Americans, the British passed the _____ of 1763. This stated that the Native Americans could continue living in the Ohio River valley and that American colonists could not move west of the Appalachian Mountains. At the same time, colonists were being forced to _____ British soldiers and provide them with food, fuel, and transportation. The colonists were furious with these new laws.

The French and Indian War Sets the Stage for the American Revolution

The end of The French and Indian War influenced both the colonial Americans as well as the officials in the British government. In many ways, it led them on a path to the American Revolution. Then it continued to influence people and their actions even after the Revolution began.

Fighting the French and Indian War was very expensive for the British government. It had borrowed money and needed to pay it back. The British had gained a lot of land from the French in North America, including many forts. After the war, they stationed British soldiers in the former French forts, which was expensive. In order to help pay for the soldiers, the British government decided to start taxing the American colonists, which they had never done before. The colonists had only been taxed by their own colonial governments. The first taxes were the Sugar Act of 1763 and the Stamp Act of 1764. The Americans didn't think the taxes were fair because they had no elected representatives in the British government.

Question 1: Explain why you think it was fair or unfair for the British government to tax the Americans in order to pay for soldiers who were protecting the American colonies?

The American colonists protested the taxes and the British government did away with them; however, the British government thought it had the power to tax the colonists, so they voted for another tax. After the American colonists protested, they did away with that one, too. This went on for about ten years. When some Massachusetts colonists dumped chests of tea into the harbor to protest the tax on tea, the British government became angry. They decided to punish the colony. Among other things, they closed the port of Boston and took away much of Massachusetts' power to govern itself. Many American colonists were upset by this. They didn't think the British government had the right to do these things to any colony. Twelve of the colonies decided to send representatives to a meeting of the first Continental Congress in the fall of 1774 so that they could coordinate their opposition to the British government's actions.

Most of the time the colonies acted independently, but things were changing. During the French and Indian War, the American colonists had acted together under the command of the British military to fight the American Indians and the French. Now the colonists were coming together to protest how the British government was treating them.

Question 2: When you have a disagreement, does everyone have the same ideas about how to resolve it?

The first shots of the American Revolution were fired six months later, in April 1775. The second Continental Congress met and appointed George Washington as the commander of the American army, which was called the Continental Army.

The Americans tried to resolve their disagreement with the British government, but they could not

find a solution. Finally, on July 4, 1776, they issued the Declaration of Independence, stating that they planned to break away from the British and form their own government.

Washington and many other soldiers in the Continental Army had gained experience by fighting as British soldiers in the French and Indian War. This knowledge and experience would help the Americans fight against the very powerful British army.

Question 3: If the French and Indian War had not occurred, do you think the Continental Army would have been experienced enough to fight the British army? Explain how the French and Indian War lead to the fight between the Continental Army and the British army.

The Continental Army had some great victories and some terrible defeats. In 1778, the French decided to recognize America as an independent country and send money, weapons, ships and soldiers. The French helped in the final major battle of the war, at Yorktown, Virginia, that allowed the Americans to win. After that victory, the British were ready to make peace with the Americans and allow the United States of America to be an independent country.

What made the French join the Americans? Mainly, it was revenge that drove the French into helping the Americans. The king of France did not support colonies revolting against him. At the end of the French and Indian War, the French resented their loss. They wanted to get back at Britain and make sure that the British did not get too powerful.

Question 4: What was the major reason why the French to join the American Revolution?

Shortly after winning the French and Indian War, the British government decided to reserve all the land between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River for American Indians. The American colonists were very angry at that decision. They wanted to settle that land, even though it was where the Americans Indians lived.

Twenty years later, at the end of the American Revolution, the Americans no longer had to pay attention to the British decision and began to settle the area. As more Americans moved into the Ohio River Valley, the Americans Indians needed to decide whether to fight, move out of the area or change their way of life and become like the Americans settlers.

Question 5: Why should the United States government have kept the area between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River reserved for the American Indians?

Events Leading to the American Revolution

Chart #1

EVENT	YEAR	WHAT HAPPENED?	REACTION
Proclamation of 1763	1763	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result of French and Indian War. • The British government set a western boundary for the colonies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonists were angry they had been told they could not expand to the west. • Colonists felt it infringed on their rights. Some believed the King did not have authority.
Sugar Act	1764	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placed a tax on sugar and other things not from Britain. • A way for Britain to control colonial trade • British sent tax collectors to the colonies from Britain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonists said it was an unfair tax. • Colonists protested. • Some colonists attacked tax collectors. • Colonists smuggled some goods like sugar.
Quartering Act	1765	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonists had to give supplies and shelter to British soldiers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonists felt they should not have to pay for British soldiers and protested the Act.
Stamp Act	1765	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A tax was placed on many items such as printed paper goods made in the colonies. • A stamp was placed on the item when a tax paid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonists said it was an unfair tax. • Colonial rallying cry, "No taxation without representation" which reflected the idea of government by consent. • Colonists boycotted British goods and engaged in some violence.

Events Leading to the American Revolution

Chart #2

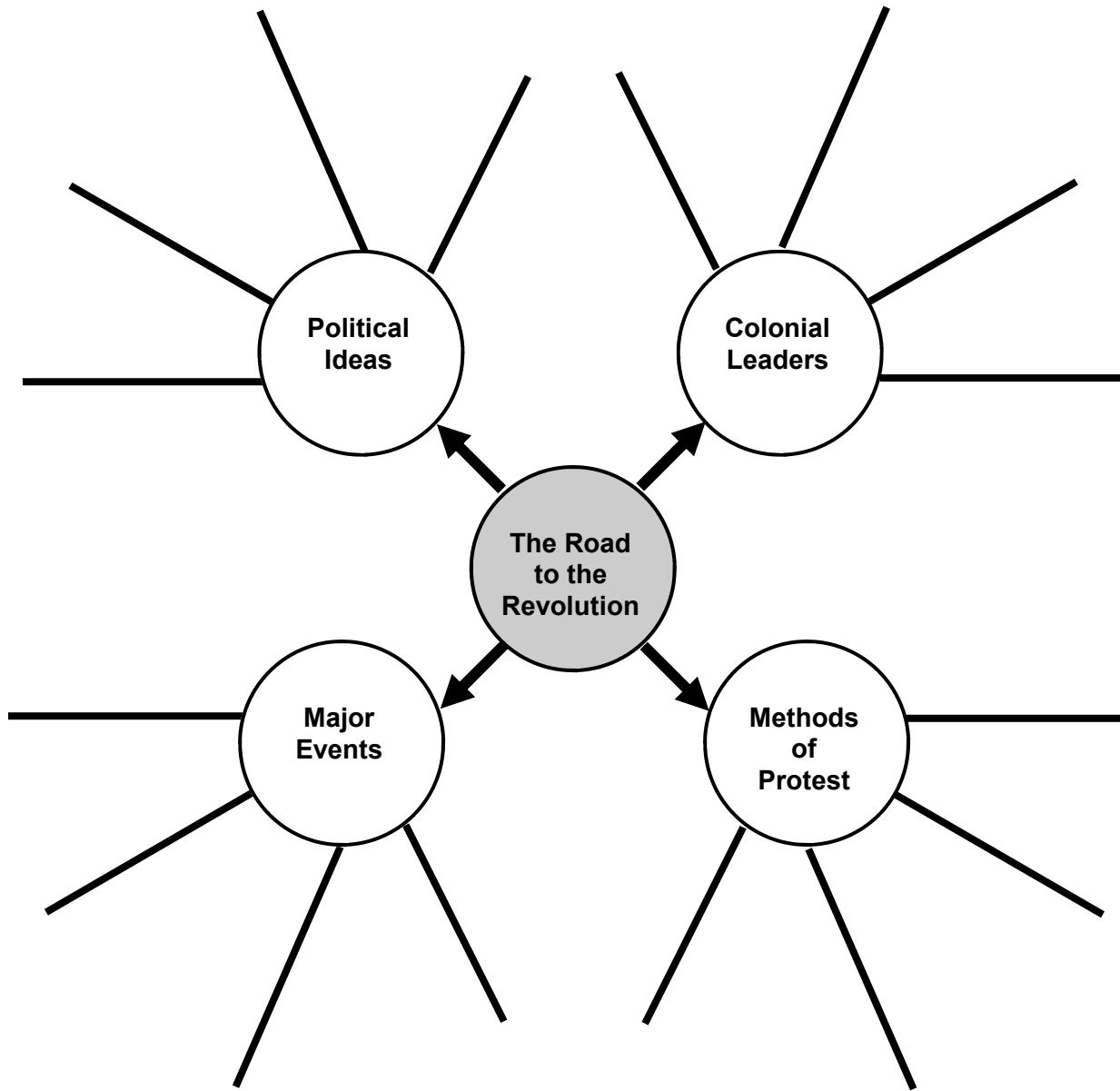
EVENT	YEAR	WHAT HAPPENED?	REACTION
Townshend Acts	1767	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British placed a tax on things like glass and paint. • Writs of Assistance were issued that allowed the British to search for smuggling without evidence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonists were very angry. • Circular letter- Massachusetts • Boycott and more violence
Boston Massacre	1770	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain sent more troops. • British fire on colonists and five colonists are killed. • Crispus Attucks, former enslaved African, was first killed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk of war begins
Committees of Correspondence	1772	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samuel Adams called for a Boston town meeting to create a committee of correspondence to communicate Boston's position on issues to the other colonies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar committees were soon created throughout the colonies.
Tea Act	1773	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowed one company to sell tea at a lower price. • Hurt colonial merchants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonists called it interference.

Events Leading to the American Revolution

Chart #3

EVENT	YEAR	WHAT HAPPENED?	REACTION
Boston Tea Party	1773	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonists tossed tea into Boston Harbor as a protest of the Tea Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British were angry and demanded payment for the tea. • British passed new laws. • British blockaded Boston Harbor.
Intolerable Acts	1774	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British passed four new laws as punishment for the Boston Tea Party. • The British closed Boston Harbor until colonists paid for the money lost when the tea was dumped in the harbor. • New Quartering Act passed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonists decided to meet to protest: First Continental Congress. • Some colonists got weapons.
First Continental Congress	1774	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives from all colonies except Georgia met in Philadelphia. • They wrote Declaration of Rights. • They planned a boycott of British goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain sent more soldiers to the colonies. • Britain decided to arrest some colonial leaders.
Battles of Lexington and Concord	1775	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The colonists stored gunpowder at Concord, Massachusetts and the British decided to get it. • British and colonial soldiers met at Lexington for a battle. • Another battle occurred at Concord. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Revolutionary War officially began.

Review Web



The American Revolution, 1763-1783 [excerpt]

By Pauline Maier

This essay excerpt is provided courtesy of the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History.

INDEPENDENCE

The Seven Years' War had left Great Britain with a huge debt by the standards of the day. Moreover, thanks in part to Pontiac's Rebellion, a massive American Indian uprising in the territories won from France, the British decided to keep an army in postwar North America. Surely the colonists could help pay for that army and a few other expenses of administering Britain's much enlarged American empire. Rather than request help from provincial legislatures, however, Britain decided to raise the necessary money by acts of Parliament.

Two laws, the Sugar Act (1764) and the Stamp Act (1765), began the conflict between London and America. The Sugar Act imposed duties on certain imports not, as in the past, to affect the course of trade—for example, by making it more expensive for colonists to import molasses from the non-British than from the British West Indies—but to raise a revenue in America “for defraying the expense of defending, protecting, and securing the same.” The Stamp Act levied entirely new excise taxes (like sales taxes) in America on pamphlets, almanacs, newspapers and newspaper advertisements, playing cards, dice, and a wide range of legal and commercial documents. Those accused of violating the Stamp Act would be tried in Admiralty Courts, which had no juries and whose jurisdiction normally pertained to maritime affairs. The colonists protested that provision because it violated their right to trial by jury. Above all, however, they insisted that both acts levied taxes on them and that, under the old English principle of “no taxation without representation,” Parliament had no right to tax the colonists because they had no representatives in the House of Commons.

British spokesmen did not question the principle but argued that the colonists, like many Englishmen in places that could not send delegates to Parliament, were “virtually” represented in Parliament because its members sought the good of the British people everywhere, not just of those who chose them. That made no sense to the Americans, who lived in a young society where representation was generally tied to population and voters expected their representatives to know and defend their interests. A legislator could not represent people who did not choose him, they argued. It was as simple as that.

Several colonies unsuccessfully petitioned Parliament against the Sugar and Stamp Acts. A Stamp Act Congress of delegates from nine colonies met in New York in October 1765, passed resolutions asserting their rights, and petitioned the king, the Lords, and the Commons for redress of their grievances. What else could the colonists do? Allowing the Stamp Act to go into effect would create a precedent for new taxes, which Parliament would surely approve again and again because every tax on the Americans relieved them and their constituents of that financial burden.

Boston led the way. On August 14 and 15, 1765, a popular uprising there forced the Massachusetts stamp collector, Andrew Oliver, to resign his office. That meant there was nobody in the colony to distribute stamps or collect the taxes. With a minimum of force, the Stamp Act had been effectively nullified in Massachusetts. Soon other colonies' stampmen resigned to avoid Oliver's fate. In the end, the Stamp Act went into effect only in remote Georgia for a brief time. In the spring of 1766, Parliament repealed the Stamp Act, but it also passed a Declaratory Act that said Parliament had the right to bind the colonies "in all cases whatsoever."

As if to affirm that right, in 1767 the new chancellor of the exchequer, Charles Townshend, persuaded Parliament to pass an act levying new duties on glass, lead, paint, paper, and tea imported into the American colonies to help pay for the colonies' defense and also to pay royal officials who had previously been dependent on provincial assemblies for their salaries. Those "Townshend duties" sparked a second wave of opposition. In an effort to avoid further violence within America, the colonists organized non-importation associations to build pressure for repeal of the duties among those manufacturers and merchants in Britain who suffered from the decline in exports to America. Only men signed the associations, but women often supported the effort by making homespun cloth to replace British textiles and seeking alternatives to imported tea. Exports to America declined enough that in 1770 Parliament repealed most of the Townshend duties, retaining only the one on tea.

That led to a third crisis in 1773, when Parliament passed a Tea Act to help the financially strapped East India Company (EIC) sell its surplus tea in America. The Tea Act did not impose a new tax. It refunded to the EIC duties collected in Britain and allowed the company to sell tea in America through its own agents (or "consignees") rather than through independent merchants. The king's minister, Lord North, who proposed the act, thought that the Tea Act would allow the EIC to price its tea low enough to compete with smugglers of cheap Dutch tea. The act also gave the EIC a monopoly of the American market, which caused discontent among colonial merchants cut out of the tea trade and others who feared that more monopolies

would follow if this one became established. More important, Lord North insisted on retaining the old Townshend duty on tea. He did not anticipate how much opposition that would provoke from colonists determined to resist all taxes imposed upon them by Parliament.

The first tea ship, the *Dartmouth*, arrived in Boston on November 28, 1773. For several weeks thereafter, a mass meeting of “the Body of the People,” whose members came from Boston and several nearby towns, tried unsuccessfully to get the consignees to resign and to secure permission from customs officials and the royal governor for the ships to leave the harbor and take their tea back to England. (In Philadelphia and New York, the consignees resigned and the tea ships were successfully sent back to England with the tea chests still on board.) Finally, on December 16, the night before the tea became subject to seizure by customsmen, to whom the consignees would surely pay the duty, a group of men disguised as Indians threw 342 chests of tea into the harbor.

An angry Parliament responded to the “Boston Tea Party” in 1774 by passing a series of Coercive Acts that the colonists soon called the “Intolerable Acts.” They closed Boston Harbor (the Port Act); nullified the Massachusetts Charter of 1691 and instituted a new government with greater royal control (the Massachusetts Government Act); and allowed royal officials accused of committing felonies while executing their offices in Massachusetts to be tried in England (the Administration of Justice Act). The fourth Coercive Act, a new Quartering Act, facilitated housing troops where they could be used against colonial civilians. Soon the king appointed General Thomas Gage, head of the British army in North America, as governor of Massachusetts, and essentially put the province under military rule.

If the Coercive Acts were meant to isolate Massachusetts, they failed; the other colonies rallied to its defense. A Continental Congress met in Philadelphia (September 5–October 26, 1774), adopted a statement of rights, demanded the repeal of several acts of Parliament including the “unconstitutional” Coercive Acts, advised the people of Massachusetts to act in self defense, and approved a comprehensive program of economic sanctions against Britain (the “Continental Association”) that would be enforced by elected local committees. It also called a second Continental Congress to meet on May 10, 1775, if the Americans’ grievances had not yet been redressed. By then, however, war between provincial and regular soldiers had begun at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts (April 19, 1775).

The Second Continental Congress again petitioned the king for redress of grievances and assured him of the colonists’ loyalty. Nonetheless, in a proclamation in August and again in a speech to Parliament in October 1775, King George III said that the Americans were seeking

independence. Their professions of loyalty, he claimed, were “meant only to amuse,” that is, to mislead. He had already decided that only force could end the conflict. In November, Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, offered freedom to slaves who fled to the British lines. That further alienated white planters. And in December, the king signed a Prohibitory Act that put American shipping on the same status as that of enemy nations, effectively putting the American colonists outside his protection. Soon he began negotiating with German princes to hire soldiers to help put down the American “rebellion.” Those actions drove more and more Americans toward the independence that the king sought to prevent.

Some colonists—roughly 20 percent of the population—remained loyal to the Crown. Those “loyalists” included farmers and artisans of modest means as well as wealthy merchants and planters. One group, however, was represented among loyalists out of proportion to its incidence in the population as a whole: British officeholders, from sheriffs to royal governors. Other loyalists lived in areas cut off from the flow of information, and so were not driven by events to reconsider their allegiance, or they had reason to think their liberty and interests would be better served under the Crown than in a government controlled by the majority of their white male neighbors. Many members of the Church of England who lived in Congregationalist Connecticut drew that conclusion. So did the unassimilated members of several ethnic minorities and those slaves who flocked into British lines.

By the spring of 1776, however, even many reluctant colonists thought they had no choice. They could declare their independence and secure foreign help, probably from France, Britain’s old enemy, or they would be crushed. On July 2, Congress, confident that it had the support of the people, approved a resolution that “these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States,” then spent much of the next two days editing a draft declaration of independence. On July 4, it approved the text by which the United States claimed a “separate and equal station” among “the powers of the earth,” free of that allegiance to the Crown and state of Great Britain that had for so long been a cause of profound pride among the British colonists of North America.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The British taxed American colonists in 1764 and 1765 in order to raise money. Why did the British need to raise money?

- A to help pay for a war the British were fighting elsewhere in Europe
- B to pay to keep an army in North America and manage their American empire
- C to pay for the manufacturing of more goods and supplies in Britain
- D to pay for the creation of more roads, schools, and businesses in North America

2. In response to the Stamp Act, an uprising in Boston forced the Massachusetts stamp collector to resign his position. What was an effect of the Massachusetts stamp collector's resignation?

- A Britain gave the East India Company a monopoly of the American stamp market.
- B Additional stamp collectors were sent to Massachusetts to control the rebellious colonists.
- C The colonists lost confidence in their ability to force Britain to repeal its unfair taxes.
- D Stamp collectors in other colonies resigned from their positions.

3. Read this paragraph from the text:

An angry Parliament responded to the "Boston Tea Party" in 1774 by passing a series of Coercive Acts that the colonists soon called the "Intolerable Acts." They closed Boston Harbor (the Port Act); nullified the Massachusetts Charter of 1691 and instituted a new government with greater royal control (the Massachusetts Government Act); and allowed royal officials accused of committing felonies while executing their offices in Massachusetts to be tried in England (the Administration of Justice Act). The fourth Coercive Act, a new Quartering Act, facilitated housing troops where they could be used against colonial civilians. Soon the king appointed General Thomas Gage, head of the British army in North America, as governor of Massachusetts, and essentially put the province under military rule.

Based on this evidence, what might have been a purpose of the Coercive Acts?

- A to encourage colonists in other parts of America to work with Britain to maintain order within Massachusetts
- B to convince colonists in Massachusetts that the British tax on tea was imposed in order to help the colonies
- C to control the colonists in Massachusetts more closely as punishment for their actions against British taxes
- D to force the colonists in Massachusetts to declare their independence from British rule

4. Based on the text, what was the main goal behind American colonists' rebellious actions against the various acts imposed by the British government?
- A to address the colonists' complaints and get the British to repeal their acts that the colonists thought were unfair
 - B to prove to other countries that Americans were more powerful than the British
 - C to convince all colonists that going to war with Britain was the only solution to their problems
 - D to force the British government to grant the colonists independence from Britain
5. What is the main idea of this excerpt?
- A American colonists declared their independence from Britain because they were unable to pay the taxes imposed on them by the British government.
 - B A number of taxes, restrictions, and actions taken by the British government caused American colonists to declare their independence from Britain.
 - C Although many American colonists wanted to declare independence, a number of colonists remained loyal to the British Crown.
 - D American colonists declared their independence from Britain as a result of a single act of the British government that the colonists thought was unfair.

6. Read these sentences from the text:

A Stamp Act Congress of delegates from nine colonies met in New York in October 1765, passed resolutions asserting their rights, and petitioned the king, the Lords, and the Commons for redress of their grievances. What else could the colonists do? Allowing the Stamp Act to go into effect would create a precedent for new taxes, which Parliament would surely approve again and again because every tax on the Americans relieved them and their constituents of that financial burden.

Why might the author have included the question, "What else could the colonists do?"

- A to express that the colonists did not believe they had any choice but to assert their rights
- B to express that the British government did not think the colonists would continue to rebel
- C to suggest that there were other ways for the colonists to achieve their goals
- D to suggest that the colonists were strong compared to the British government

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

The Second Continental Congress again petitioned the king for redress of grievances and assured him of the colonists' loyalty. _____, in a proclamation in August and again in a speech to Parliament in October 1775, King George III said that the Americans were seeking independence.

- A Moreover
- B Therefore
- C Accordingly
- D Even so

8. Why did colonists object to the Sugar Act and the Stamp Act? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

9. The Second Continental Congress in 1775 assured the British king of the colonists' loyalty to Britain, but the king had already decided that only force could end the conflict. What are two examples of actions the British took between 1775 and 1776 which pushed more and more Americans toward independence?

10. American colonists' strong principles were the main reason they decided to declare their independence from Britain.

Using evidence from the text, argue for or against this statement.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

An Abridged Interpretation of
The Declaration of Independence
by Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams

1. What does the Preamble say the colonies should do? (circle one)

seek peace with Britain

separate from Britain

surrender

In Congress, July 4, 1776. The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

Preamble

When in the course of human events, it sometimes becomes necessary for one people—the colonies—to end their connection with another people—Great Britain. When this occurs, it should be stated to the rest of the world why this separation is necessary.

2. What is the purpose of government? (circle one)

to protect natural rights

to control its citizens

to overthrow other governments

to start wars

We believe that all men are created equal, that they are given by their Creator certain natural Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.

To guarantee these rights, Governments are created by Men, and these governments get their power from the approval of the people they govern.

Whenever any Form of Government abuses its responsibility, it is the Right of the People to change or destroy that government, and create a new Government that will protect the Safety and Happiness of the people. Governments should not be changed for simple reasons. History has shown that people will suffer rather than change the government that causes their injuries. But when a long series of abuses is committed by a government wanting to create a dictatorship, it is the right of the people, it is their duty, to destroy that government and replace it with a new one.

List of Grievances

The colonies have suffered and now it is necessary to change their Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of injuries and abuses with the intent of creating an absolute dictatorship over the States. To prove this, here are the facts—

- He has refused to support laws necessary for the public good.
- He has prevented his Governors from passing important Laws or refused to approve these laws.
- He has refused to pass other Laws unless the people are willing to give up Representation in the Legislature.
- He has called legislatures together at far away places forcing lawmakers to agree to his demands because they cannot reach the far away places.
- He has dissolved legislatures that opposed his attacks on the rights of the people. [see problem 3]
- He has prevented new legislatures from being formed preventing the State from protecting itself from dangers outside and inside.

3. This statement refers to: (circle one) ←

Proclamation of 1763

the Sugar Act

the Townshend Acts

the Tea Act

- He has prevented foreign-born people from becoming citizens and he has changed the laws preventing settlement of new lands. **[see problem 3]**
- He has prevented laws giving power to the courts.
- He has controlled judges.
- He has created offices that bring swarms of Officers to harass and abuse citizens.
- He has kept, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.
- He has allowed the military to act on its own and control the legislatures.
- He has worked with others to control us under a system foreign to our constitution and not recognized by our laws:

4. This statement refers to: (circle one) ←

the Proclamation of 1763

the Stamp Act

the Coercive Acts

the Intolerable Acts

- For quartering large bodies of troops among us.
- For protecting them from punishment for any Murders they might commit.
- For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world.
- For Taxing us without our consent. **[see problem 4]**
- For removing, in many cases, our right to Trial by Jury.
- For removing citizens to foreign lands to be put on trial for false reasons.
- For removing English Laws in a neighboring Province and expanding its borders as an example of what will happen to these Colonies.
- For changing the basic Forms of our Governments.
- For suspending our legislatures and declaring that he has the power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.
- He has ended Government here so that he can wage War against us.
- He has robbed our seas, attacked our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the Lives of our people.

5. In this statement, "Mercenaries" refers to: (circle one) ←

British soldiers

Hessian soldiers

Minutemen

French soldiers

- He is at this time sending large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death and tyranny that have a cruelty seldom seen in the most barbarous times. He is totally unworthy to be the leader of a civilized nation. **[see problem 5]**
- He has drafted our fellow Citizens and forced them to attack us.
- He has encouraged Indian Savages on our frontier to attack us.

In every stage of these Abuses We have asked for a change in policy. Our requests have been met by more injuries. A King who acts like a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

We have warned the British people that their legislature is unlawfully trying to control us. The British people have ignored our pleas of justice. Having no choice, we must then Separate, and hold the British people, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

6. What is a state? (circle one)

a monarchy

an independent country

a group of people

Statement of Independence by the United States

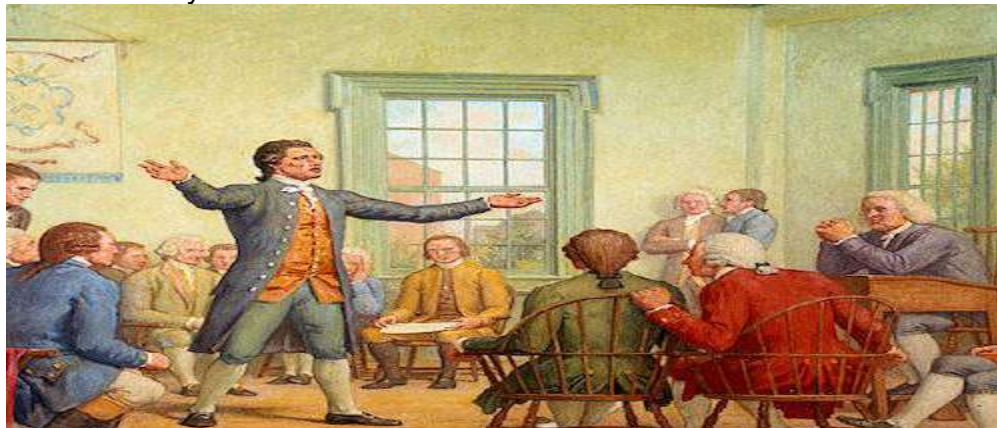
We, the Representatives of the united States of America, declare, That these United Colonies are Free and Independent States. As Independent States, we can declare war, make peace, create Alliances, establish trade, and do all Things that other countries can do.

And for the support of the Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honour.

American Revolution

The Continental Congress

The Continental Congress was a meeting of delegates from each of the [thirteen American colonies](#). These delegates served as the government during the Revolutionary War.



The First Continental Congress, 1774 by Allyn Cox
The First Continental Congress

The First Continental Congress took place from September 5 through October 26, 1774. Delegates from each colony, except [Georgia](#), met at Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They discussed the current situation with Britain including the Intolerable Acts, which the British Parliament had imposed on Boston as punishment for the [Boston Tea Party](#).

The delegates took two major actions:

1. They sent a letter to King George III explaining the issues the colonies had with the way they were being treated. They demanded that the King stop the Intolerable Acts or they would boycott English goods. However, the King chose to ignore them and the Americans began the boycott.
2. They made a plan to meet again in May of 1775 if the British did not meet their demands.

Members of the First Continental Congress included John Adams, Patrick Henry, and George Washington. The President of the First Congress was Peyton Randolph.

The Second Continental Congress

The Second Continental Congress first met on May 10, 1775. After that, the delegates continued to meet in different sessions until March of 1781, when the Articles of the Confederation were ratified. The first meeting was at the State House in Philadelphia, which would later be called Independence Hall, but they also had sessions in other locations including Baltimore, Maryland and York, Pennsylvania. Unlike the First Continental Congress, this time the colony of Georgia would join and all thirteen colonies were represented.

Much had happened in the previous months since the end of the First Continental Congress including the start of the Revolutionary War with the [Battles of Lexington and Concord](#). The congress had some serious business to take care of immediately including forming an army to fight the British.

The Second Continental Congress was led by John Hancock. Other new members included [Thomas Jefferson](#) and [Benjamin Franklin](#). This congress acted much more like a government sending ambassadors to foreign countries, printing its own money, getting loans, and raising an army.

Major accomplishments of the Second Continental Congress:

- On June 14, 1775 they established the Continental Army. They made George Washington General of the Army.
- On July 8, 1775 they tried again for peace by sending the Olive Branch Petition to the King of Britain.
- On July 4, 1776 they issued the Declaration of Independence declaring the United States as an independent country from Britain.
- On June 14, 1777 they passed the Flag Resolution for an official United States Flag.
- On March 1, 1781 the Articles of the Confederation were signed creating a real government. After this, the congress was called the Congress of the Confederation.

Fun Facts about the Continental Congress

- In the First Continental Congress, Patrick Henry, a delegate from Virginia, made the bold statement that "I am not a Virginian, I am an American".
- At the time of the congress, there were around 2.5 million people living in the United States.
- [John Adams](#) and Thomas Jefferson chose the bald eagle as the symbol of the United States. Ben Franklin wanted to use the turkey.
- In addition to the thirteen colonies, the northern colonies of Quebec, St. John's Island, and Nova Scotia were all invited to the Second Continental Congress. They did not attend.

The Continental Congress

Questions on this quiz are based on information from

1) Which of the following was an action taken by the First Continental Congress?

- They declared war on Britain.
 - They made George Washington the first President of the United States.
 - They sent a letter to the King of Britain asking him to stop enforcing the Intolerable Acts.
 - They created an army led by George Washington.
 - They name Philadelphia the capital of the United States.
-

2) What year did the First Continental Congress meet?

- 1770
 - 1774
 - 1775
 - 1776
 - 1781
-

3) Who was president of the First Continental Congress?

- Peyton Randolph
 - George Washington
 - Ben Franklin
 - John Adams
 - Thomas Jefferson
-

4) What major event occurred to cause the British Parliament to enact the Intolerable Acts on Boston?

- The Boston Massacre
 - The colonies issued the Declaration of Independence
 - The Battles of Lexington and Concord
 - The Crossing of the Delaware by George Washington's army
 - The Boston Tea Party
-

5) When did the Second Continental Congress meet?

- Only for a few days in 1775
- Between May 1775 and March 1781
- Throughout most of 1774
- After the Revolutionary War was over
- They started meeting during the Revolutionary War and still meet today

6) Where did the Second Continental Congress first meet?

- At the State House in Philadelphia
 - In a church in Boston
 - The Capital Building in Washington, DC
 - At Thomas Jefferson's house in Virginia
 - In a secret hideout somewhere in Delaware
-

7) In what way did the Second Continental Congress act like a government?

- They created an army
 - They sent ambassadors to foreign countries
 - They printed their own money
 - They took loans from other countries
 - All of the above
-

8) Which of the following was NOT an action taken by the Second Continental Congress?

- They passed the Articles of the Confederation creating a formal government of the United States
 - They created the Continental Army led by George Washington
 - They passed the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights
 - They issued the Declaration of Independence
 - They voted in an official flag of the United States
-

9) What famous patriot wanted the official symbol of the United States to be the turkey?

- Thomas Jefferson
 - John Adams
 - George Washington
 - Ben Franklin
 - John Hancock
-

10) What major event started the Revolutionary War and occurred between the First and Second Continental Congress?

- The Boston Tea Party
- The Battle of Lexington and Concord
- The Intolerable Acts
- The Battle of Yorktown
- The Olive Branch Petition

Constitutional Convention

By the time the Northwest Ordinance was enacted, American leaders were in the midst of drafting a new and stronger constitution to replace the Articles of Confederation. Their presiding officer, George Washington, had written accurately that the states were united only by a "rope of sand." Disputes between Maryland and Virginia over navigation on the Potomac River led to a conference of representatives of five states at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1786. One of the delegates, Alexander Hamilton of New York, convinced his colleagues that commerce was bound up with large political and economic questions. What was required was a fundamental rethinking of the Confederation.

The Annapolis conference issued a call for all the states to appoint representatives to a convention to be held the following spring in Philadelphia. The Continental Congress was at first indignant over this bold step, but it acquiesced after Washington gave the project his backing and was elected a delegate. During the next fall and winter, elections were held in all states but Rhode Island.

A remarkable gathering of notables assembled at the Federal Convention in May 1787. The state legislatures sent leaders with experience in colonial and state governments, in Congress, on the bench, and in the army. Washington, regarded as the country's first citizen because of his integrity and his military leadership during the Revolution, was chosen as presiding officer.

Prominent among the more active members were two Pennsylvanians: Gouverneur Morris, who clearly saw the need for national government, and James Wilson, who labored indefatigably for the national idea. Also elected by Pennsylvania was Benjamin Franklin, nearing the end of an extraordinary career of public service and scientific achievement.

From Virginia came James Madison, a practical young statesman, a thorough student of politics and history, and, according to a colleague, "from a spirit of industry and application ... the best-informed man on any point in debate." He would be recognized as the "Father of the Constitution."

Massachusetts sent Rufus King and Elbridge Gerry, young men of ability and experience. Roger Sherman, shoemaker turned judge, was one of the representatives from Connecticut. From New York came Alexander Hamilton, who had proposed the meeting. Absent from the Convention were Thomas Jefferson, who was serving as minister representing the United States in France, and John Adams, serving in the same capacity in Great Britain. Youth predominated among the 55 delegates—the average age was 42.

Congress had authorized the Convention merely to draft amendments to the Articles of Confederation but, as Madison later wrote, the delegates, "with a manly confidence in their country," simply threw the Articles aside and went ahead with the building of a wholly new form of government.

They recognized that the paramount need was to reconcile two different powers – the power of local control, which was already being exercised by the 13 semi-independent states, and the power of a central government. They adopted the principle that the functions and powers of the national government – being new, general, and inclusive – had to be carefully defined and stated, while all other functions and powers were to be understood as belonging to the states. But realizing that the central government had to have real power, the delegates also generally accepted the fact that the government should be authorized, among other things, to coin money, to regulate commerce, to declare war, and to make peace.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Directions: Read the passage, then answer the questions below.

1. Who wrote that, under the Articles of Confederation, the states were united only by a “rope of sand”?

2. Who convinced his colleagues at the 1786 Annapolis conference that commerce was bound up with large political and economic questions, and that what was required was a fundamental rethinking of the Confederation?

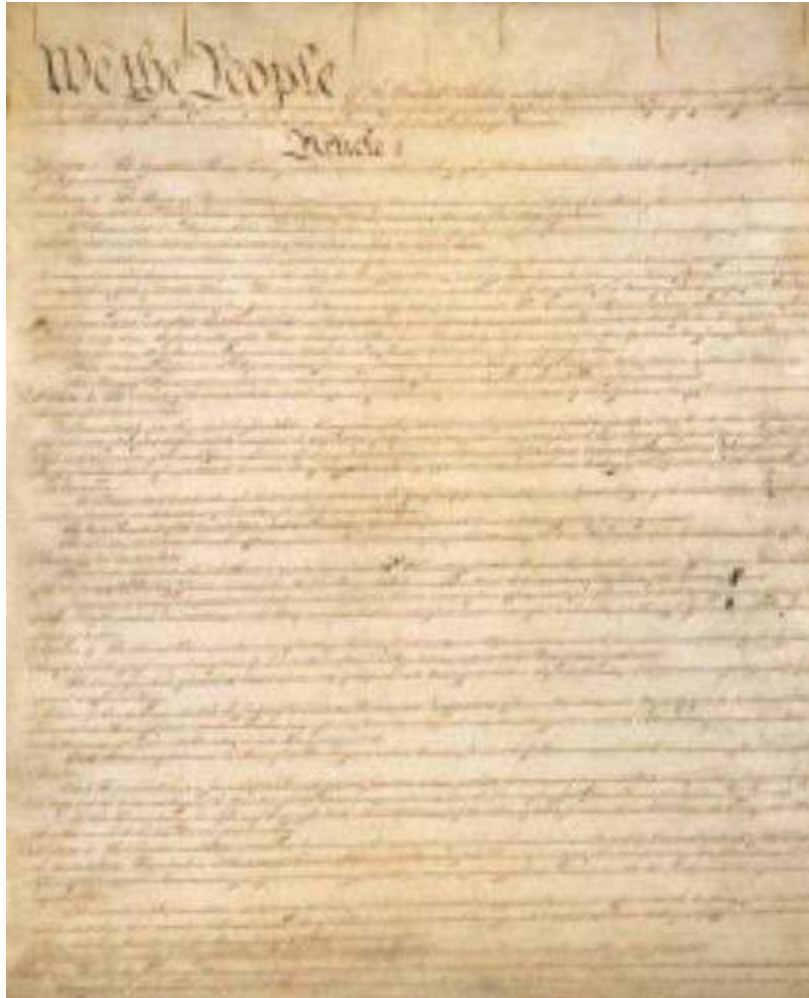
3. Who was chosen as presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention?

4. Who is recognized as the “Father of the Constitution”?

5. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention generally accepted the fact that the federal government should be authorized to, among other things, _____.
 - a. abolish slavery and indentured servitude throughout the states
 - b. coin money, declare war, make peace, and regulate commerce
 - c. establish a Congress to exercise direct control over the states
 - d. rule via unfunded federal mandates

Publius and an American Identity

by Jesse Kohn



the U.S. Constitution

The first constitution of the United States, the Articles of Confederation, was ratified in 1781. Still tangled up in war with Great Britain, America was in transition, both literally and symbolically striving to define itself and carve out an independent identity. Under the Articles of Confederation, the thirteen states in the union enjoyed a high level of independence; each functioned like a country of its own. A very weak federal Congress yoked the states together. Though Congress oversaw the country's foreign affairs and regulated its currency, its power was severely restricted by the fact that it could not enforce its regulations or consign troops. These powers, like most powers in the union, belonged to the state governments, and for this reason the process of acting as one nation in foreign affairs was slow and arduous. The nation was like a body whose left arm wanted one thing and whose right arm wanted another.

When the war with Great Britain ended in 1783, the need to construct a national identity that would integrate the different limbs of the national body became pressing. In 1787, delegates from all of the thirteen states were invited to take part in a convention in Philadelphia aimed at developing this identity.

Fifty-five delegates convened on May 25, 1787. Only one state failed to send representatives—Rhode Island, which feared interference from a powerful central government in its economy. Although George Washington initially had fears that the convention would not achieve its goals, he eventually agreed to preside over it. It was generally acknowledged by the statesman that things needed to change if the new nation was going to find its place in international affairs.

Although Congress had brought together the convention with the intention of adding amendments to the Articles of Confederation, before long the delegates began deliberating a whole new constitution. And after months of debate, a new constitution began to take shape. Under it, the central government would be divided into three branches, each branch checking and balancing the power of the others. There would be an executive branch, a legislative branch, and a judicial branch. By September 17, 1787, the United States Constitution had been drafted, and it was signed by thirty-nine of the fifty-five delegates.

Creating the Constitution, however, was only half the battle. In order for it to be ratified, it had to be approved by nine of the thirteen states. James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay collaborated on eighty-five essays, signing them with the pseudonym "Publius." These essays, known as "The Federalist Papers," were published in newspapers across the states. They detailed how the new government would function, and they argued for the people's support. The American people were split between the Federalists, who supported the Constitution, and the Anti-Federalists, who opposed the Constitution because they thought it gave too much power to a central government.

Before the year ended, five states had agreed to ratify the Constitution. However, a group of states, led by Massachusetts, was against the new Constitution because, they claimed, it failed to protect certain basic rights, such as freedom of speech, religion, and the press. A compromise was thus proposed. The dissenting states would agree to ratify the Constitution if additional amendments would immediately be proposed to address what they felt was lacking. Massachusetts, Maryland, and South Carolina thus ratified the document. And on June 21, 1788, New Hampshire ratified the Constitution as well; it was the ninth state to do so.

With the approval of nine states, the Constitution could be ratified officially. The new government began on March 4, 1789, and the following month George Washington became the nation's first president. The states that hadn't yet granted their approval gradually submitted, but it wasn't until May 29, 1790, that Rhode Island, the final state holding out, finally ratified the Constitution.

As per the compromise that was struck with several of the states, including Massachusetts, nineteen amendments were proposed in the summer of 1789. Ten of the amendments were adopted by Congress, and they became known as the Bill of Rights. These rights and the Constitution they amended came to represent the identity of the nation. And since the ratification of these ten amendments, seventeen more have been adopted. The Constitution unites and integrates America's many-minded limbs, and even today, new amendments can be added to it to reflect the ever-changing nation and its people.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What were the Articles of Confederation?

- A. a convention of fifty-five delegates in Philadelphia
- B. the first constitution of the United States
- C. a collection of essays supporting the Constitution
- D. a group that opposed the Constitution

2. What does the author compare the states to?

- A. Great Britain
- B. a weak federal Congress
- C. different limbs of a body
- D. George Washington

3. Amendments were key to getting the Constitution ratified.

What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

- A. Three more states ratified the Constitution when promised that amendments protecting certain rights would be proposed.
- B. Nineteen amendments to the Constitution were proposed in the summer of 1789.
- C. Rhode Island finally ratified the Constitution on May 29, 1790.
- D. James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay collaborated on eighty-five essays supporting the Constitution.

4. How can the process of creating and ratifying the Constitution be described?

- A. It became easy once "The Federalist Papers" were published.
- B. It began at a convention in Great Britain.
- C. It was a confusing, unsuccessful process.
- D. It was a challenging, controversial process.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. Madison, Hamilton, and Jay wrote "The Federalist Papers" under the pseudonym "Publius."
- B. The American people were split between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists.
- C. The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution.
- D. The Constitution created a new central government and unified the states.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"A group of states claimed the Constitution failed to protect certain basic rights. A compromise was thus proposed. The dissenting states would agree to ratify the Constitution if additional amendments would immediately be proposed to address what they felt was lacking."

As used in the text, what does the word "compromise" mean?

- A. shortcut
- B. gathering
- C. agreement
- D. puzzle

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

The convention was organized with the intent of amending the Articles of Confederation. _____, the delegates created an entirely new constitution.

- A. Earlier
- B. Instead
- C. For instance
- D. As an illustration

8. America was "in transition" when the Articles of Confederation were ratified. What was it striving to do at that time?

9. Why was it difficult for the United States to act as one nation under the Articles of Confederation?

10. How did the Constitution change the United States?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

NAME : _____

CLASS : _____

DATE : _____

1. This was a tax on molasses and sugar to reduce smuggling.

- a) Stamp Act b) Sugar Act
 c) Townshend Act d) Tea Act

2. This was a tax on all printed materials in the 13 Colonies.

- a) Stamp Act b) Sugar Act
 c) Tea Act d) Townshend Act

3. Finish this American Colonist Motto, "No Taxation without..."

- a) Transportation b) Relaxation
 c) Representation d) Sensation

4. Why were the American Colonist taxed after the French and Indian War?

- a) Britain was in debt and needed money b) That was the agreement with the Native Americans
 c) They made too much money d) Townshend Acts

5.  What was this poster's meaning?

- a) The Colonies needed to be united b) Serpents can grow back together
 c) Colonies need to be independent d) Ben Franklin didn't know why he made this

6. This event broke tensions between the colonist and the British troops where shots were fired. Crispus Attucks was the first to be killed.

- a) Lexington and Concord
- b) Boston Tea Party
- c) Boston Massacre
- d) Bloody Valentine

7. How did the colonist protest against the tea tax?

- a) Dressed up like Native Americans
- b) Boston Massacre
- c) Dumped tea into Boston harbor
- d) Didn't pay the tax on the East India Tea

8. Which was the punishment for the Boston Tea Party?

- a) Intolerable Acts
- b) Sugar Acts
- c) Quartering Acts
- d) Stamp Acts

9. The First Continental Congress produced...

- a) plantation systems
- b) colonial militias
- c) Continental Army
- d) Declaration of Independence

10. This battle where the American Colonist won and was called "The shot heard 'round the world".

- a) Battle of Saratoga
- b) Battle of Yorktown
- c) Lexington and Concord
- d) Battle of Bunker Hill

11. Early revolutionary battle where 1,000 British troops died and realized the American Colonists were tougher than they though.

- a) Battle of Bunker Hill
- b) Lexington and Concord
- c) Battle of Saratoga
- d) Battle of Yorktown

12. This type of American Colonist was in support of the British parliament.

- a) Patriot b) Loyalist
 c) Yes man d) Neutral

13. The Second Continental Congress addressed the steps to the colonies governing themselves and the creation of what military group?

- a) Colonial militias b) Marines
 c) Continental Army d) Navy

14. Who was the first choice to command the Continental Army?

- a) Thomas Jefferson b) Benjamin Franklin
 c) Thomas Paine d) George Washington

15. Pamphlet that sparked the independent spirit within the colonies during the revolution.

- a) Common Sense b) Catching Fire
 c) Declaration of Independence d) Mayflower Compact

16. This type of colonist was ready for rebellion and the fight for independence.

- a) Loyalist b) Patriot
 c) Neutral d) British

17. Declaration of Independence was created July 4th of what year?

- a) 1607 b) 1773
 c) 1781 d) 1776

18. Colonists were forbidden to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains.

- a) Proclamation line of 1763
- b) Proclamation boundary
- c) Manifest Destiny
- d) Borderlands

19. Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness were...

- a) Unalienable rights
- b) Bill of Rights
- c) Freedom to live
- d) Will Smith movie

20. Who was the first to sign the Declaration of Independence?

- a) Thomas Jefferson
- b) John Hancock
- c) Benjamin Franklin
- d) George Washington