

Unit 2: Change is Unavoidable!

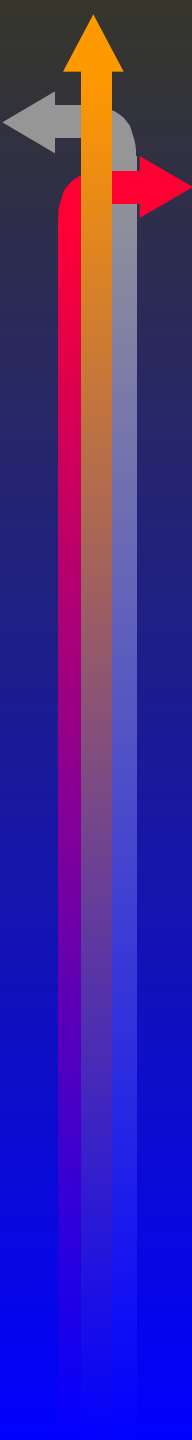
SSUSH3, SSUSH4, SSUH5

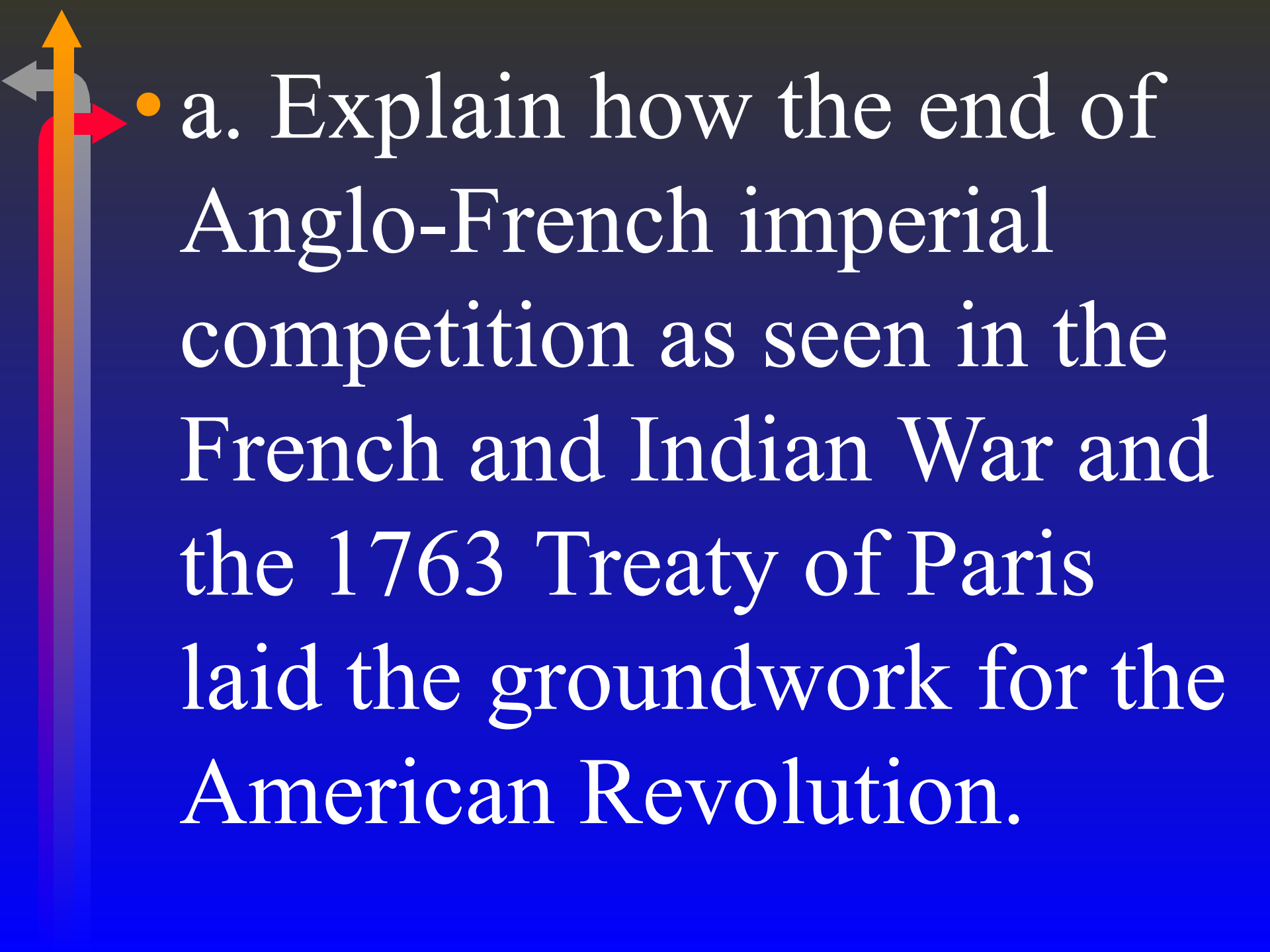
Test Friday before break

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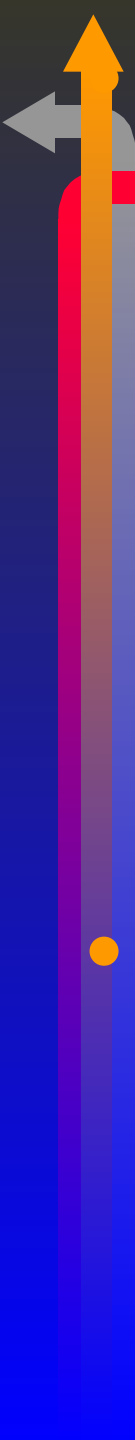
Themes for Unit 2

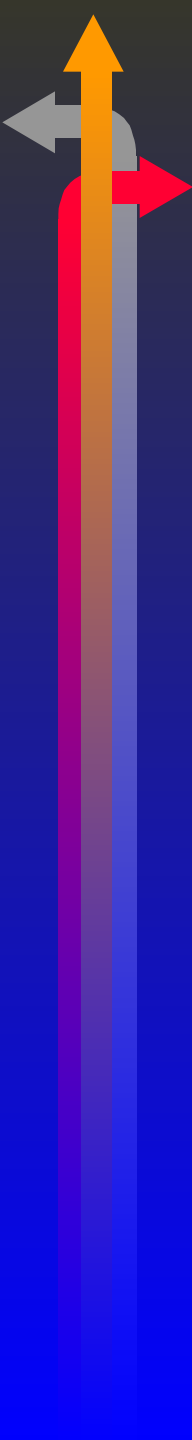
- Causes of the American Revolution
- The Ideological, military, and developmental aspects of the Rev. War
- Conflict = Change
- Did the colonist have the right to revolt against England?


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- SSUSH3: Primary Causes of the American Revolution.



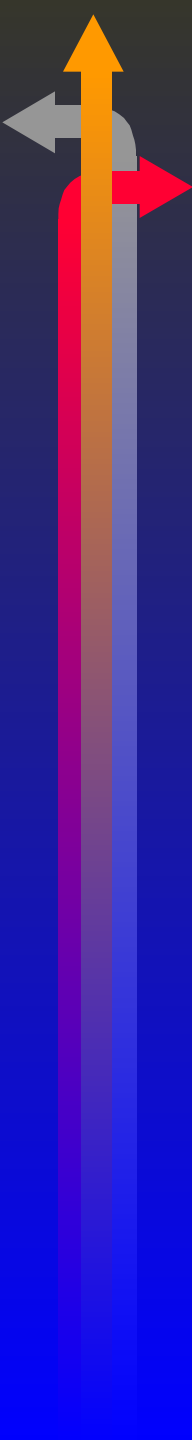
- a. Explain how the end of Anglo-French imperial competition as seen in the French and Indian War and the 1763 Treaty of Paris laid the groundwork for the American Revolution.


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- b. Explain colonial response to such British actions as the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, and the Intolerable Acts as seen in Sons and Daughters of Liberty and Committees of Correspondence.
 - c. Explain the importance of Thomas Paine's Common Sense to the movement for independence.

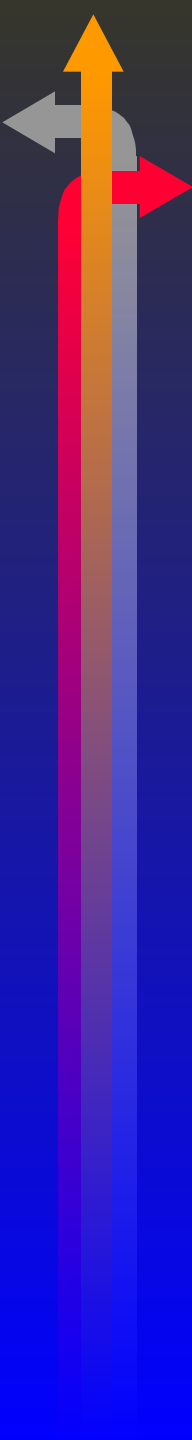
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- **SSUSH4: The student will identify the ideological, military, and diplomatic aspects of the American Revolution.**


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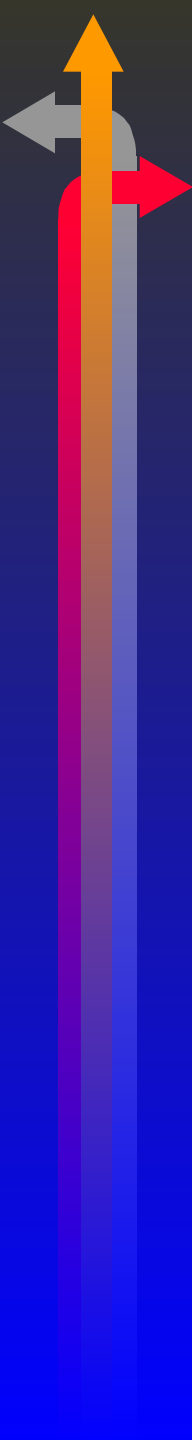
a. Explain the language, organization, and intellectual sources of the Declaration of Independence; include the writing of John Locke and the role of Thomas Jefferson.

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- b. Explain the reason for and significance of the French alliance and foreign assistance and the roles of Benjamin Franklin and the Marquis de Lafayette.

- 
- c. Analyze George Washington as a military leader; include the creation of a professional military and the life of a common soldier, and describe the significance of the crossing of the Delaware River and Valley Forge.
 - d. Explain the role of geography at the Battle of Yorktown, the role of Lord Cornwallis, and the Treaty of Paris, 1783.

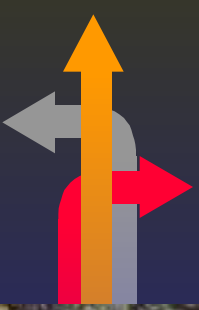
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- **SSUSH5 The student will explain specific events and key ideas that brought about the adoption and implementation of the United States Constitution.**

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- a. Explain how weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation and Daniel Shays' Rebellion led to a call for a stronger central government.
 - b. Evaluate the major arguments of the anti-Federalists and Federalists during the debate on ratification of the Constitution as put forth in The Federalist concerning form of government, factions, checks and balances, and the power of the executive, including the roles of Alexander Hamilton and James Madison.

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- c. Explain the key features of the Constitution, specifically the Great Compromise, separation of powers (influence of Montesquieu), limited government, and the issue of slavery.
 - d. Analyze how the Bill of Rights serves as a protector of individual and states' rights.

French and Indians vs. British!





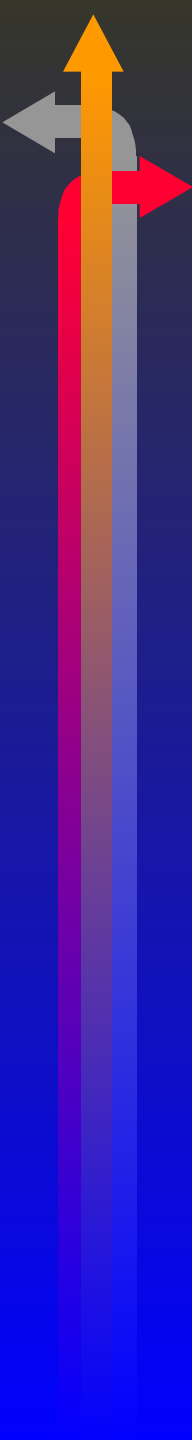
SSUH3: French and Indian War



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Causes:

- Tension between the French and British Colonials : A.K.A: Anglo-French Imperial Competition!

- 
- Fought over territory in the Ohio Valley to the Mississippi River (look in Atlas for Ohio Valley)
 - Lasted 9 years.
 - George Washington a young General aided in the British
Winning the war!

Eastern North America, 1774





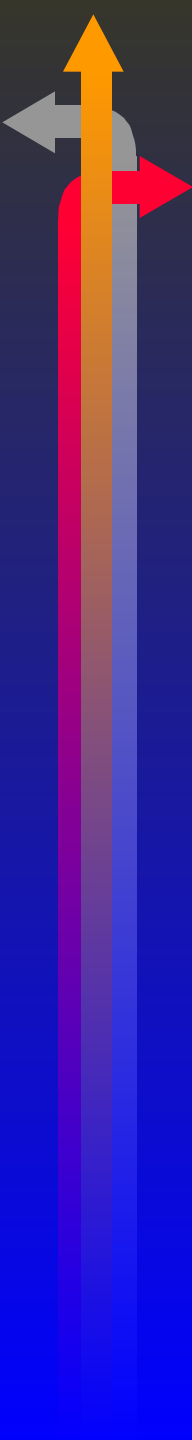
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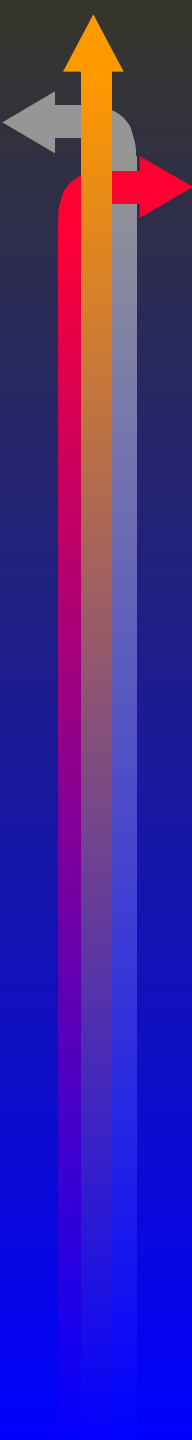
Results:

- The French lost all their land in North America except
- Settled the issue of which nation would dominate eastern North America

SSUSH3: A_1763 Treaty of Paris



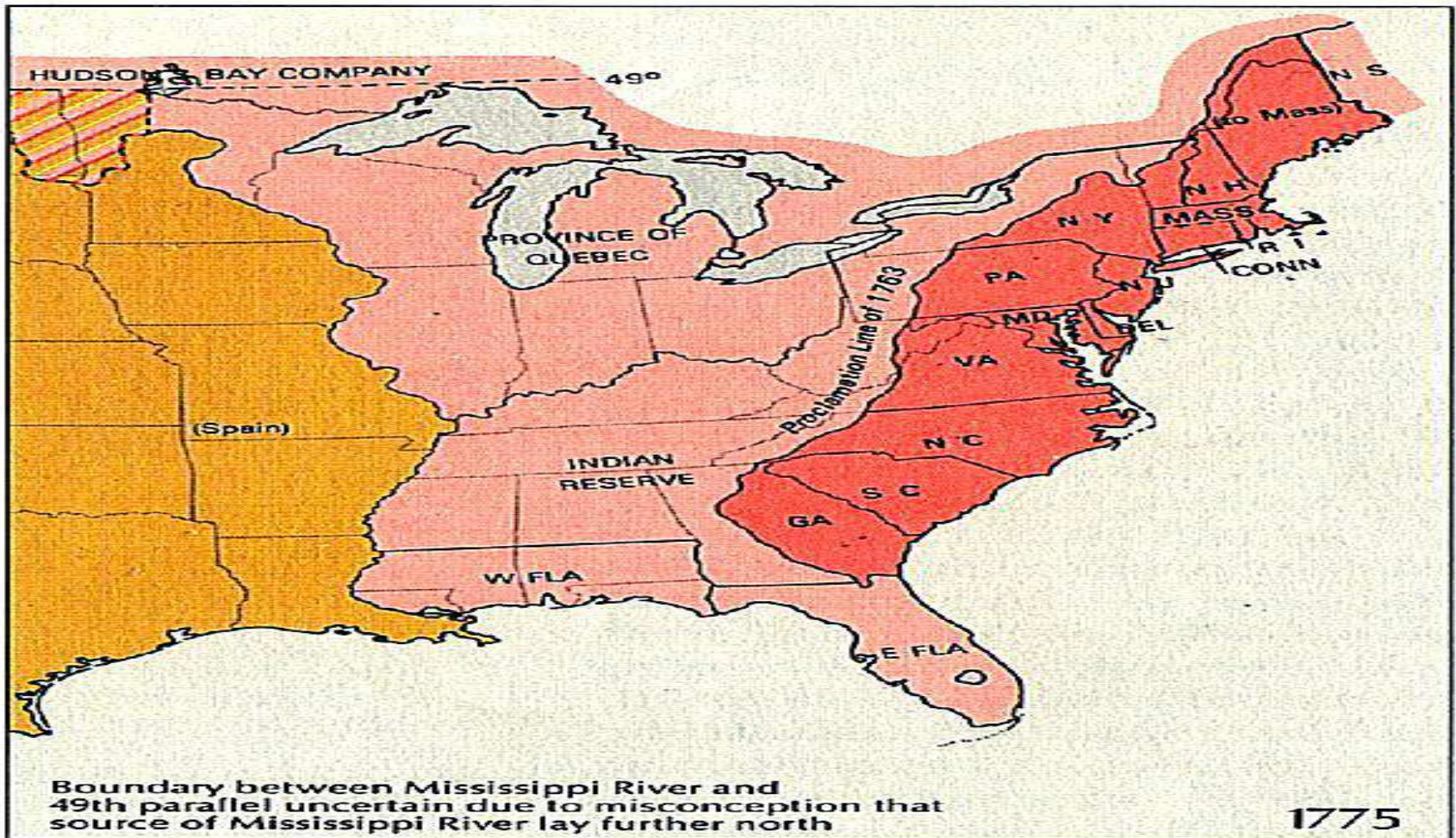
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- A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a vertical orange arrow pointing upwards, a grey arrow pointing to the left, and a red arrow pointing to the right. These arrows are layered and partially overlap each other.
- Granted the United States Territory from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River



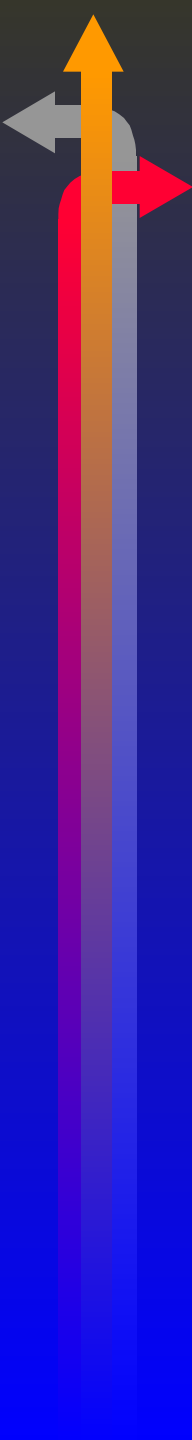
The Road to the American Revolution>>>>>>>>

- The first step Britain took to tighten control of the colonists after the French and Indian war was theProclamation of 1763

SSUSH3:b Explain Colonial Response: Proclamation of 1763

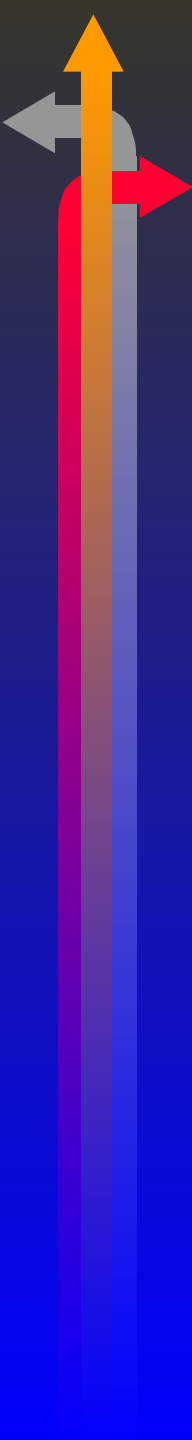


Draw on map with 13 Colonies. Appalachian and Allegheny Mountains

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- Forbade Colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mnts.
 - The land belong to British, but it was for the Native Americans to settle, and keep peace between the Native Americans and the British.

Colonist Reactions....to move anyway.



- 
- The first step Britain took to tighten control of the colonists after the French and Indian War.

Sugar Act 1764

- Tax on Molasses!



SSUSH3: b Stamp Act

- The British taxed nearly all printed material by requiring a gov't stamp





British Acts to pay off War Debt.

- Sugar Act
- Stamp Act
- Townshend Acts

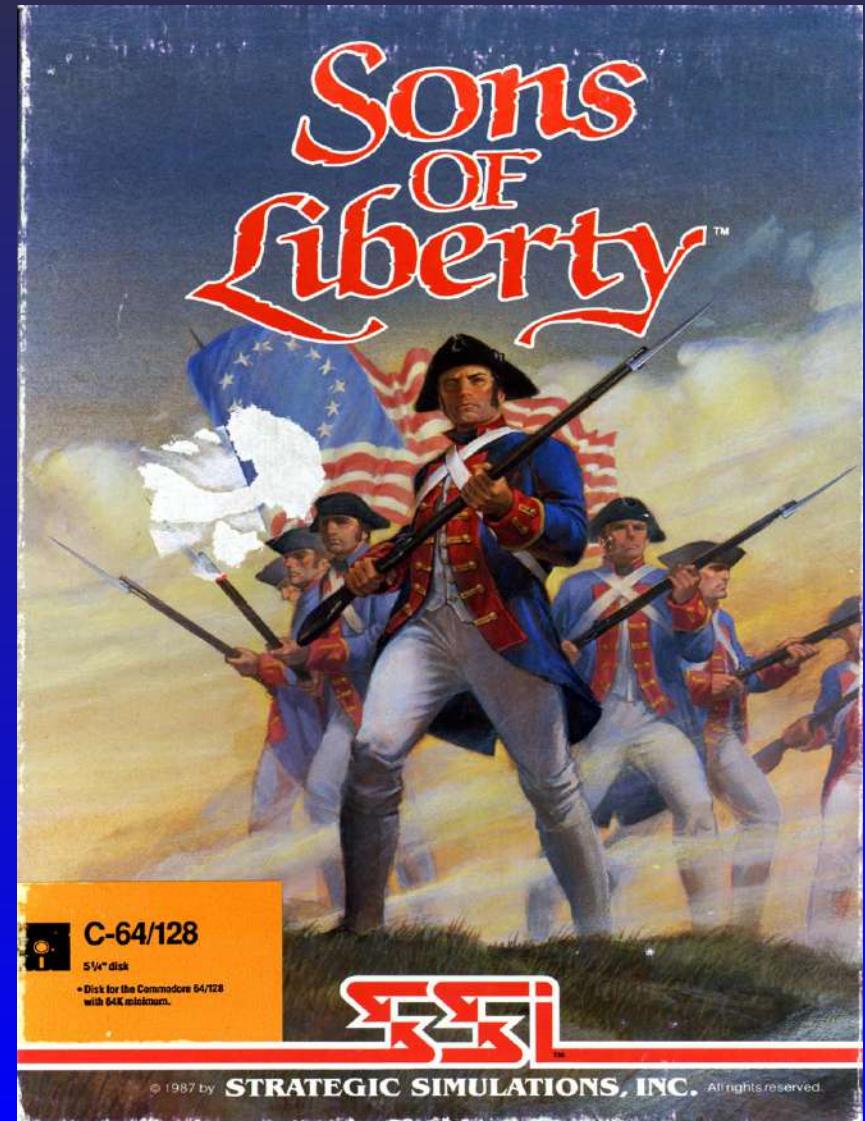
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Colonist Feelings & Reactions

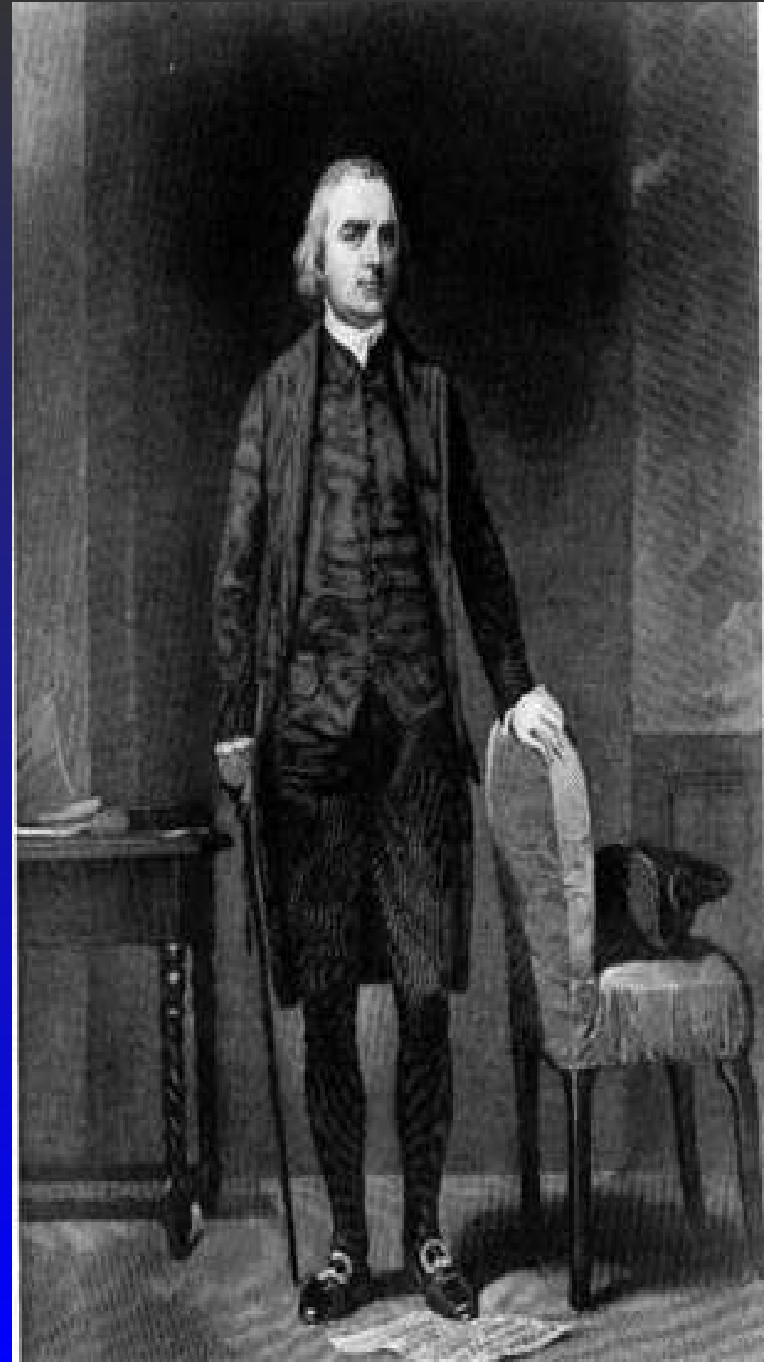
- Taxes and regulations imposed on them without being granted a voice in the English Government..... “No Taxation without Representation”

SSUSH3: Sons Of Liberty

- Colonist began forming Groups to retaliate against the British Acts

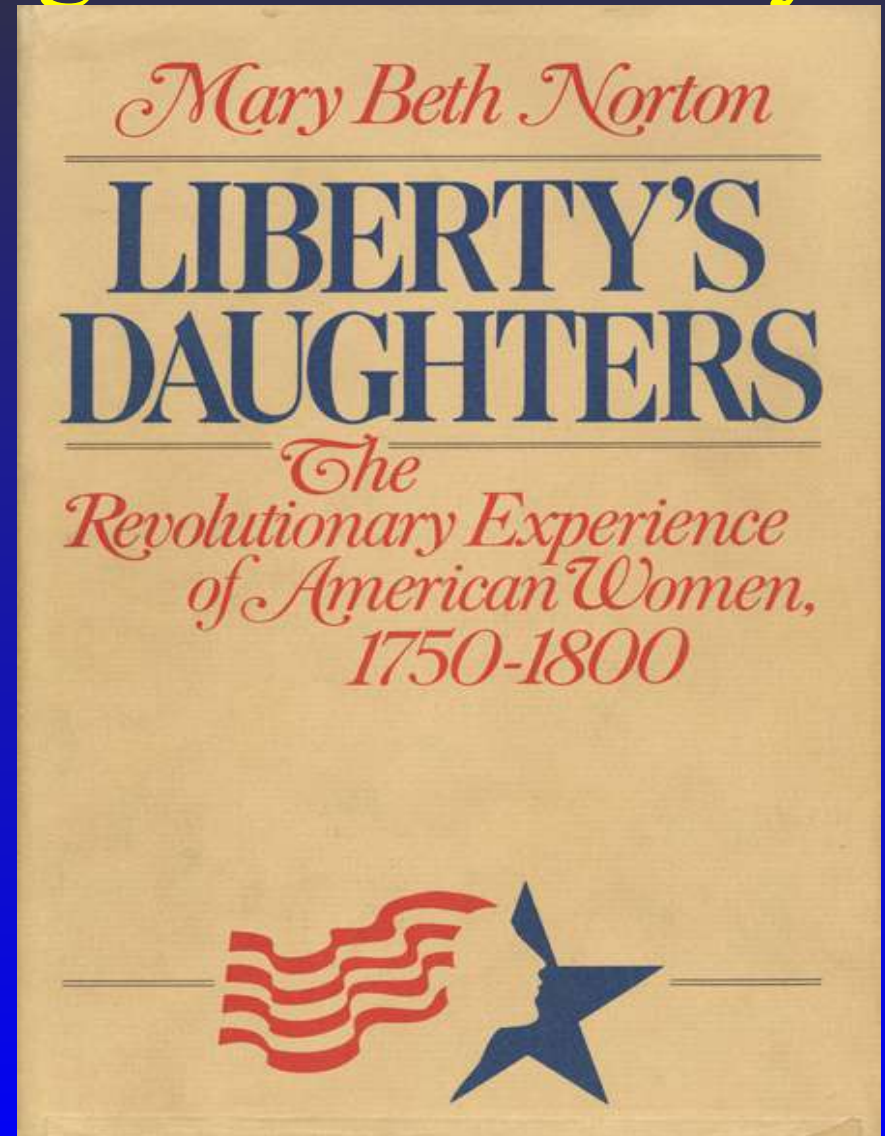


- Founded by Sam Adams known for his ability to use speeches to motivate people to action!



SSUSH3: b Daughters of Liberty

- Formed to Support the Men in their actions against the British Rule





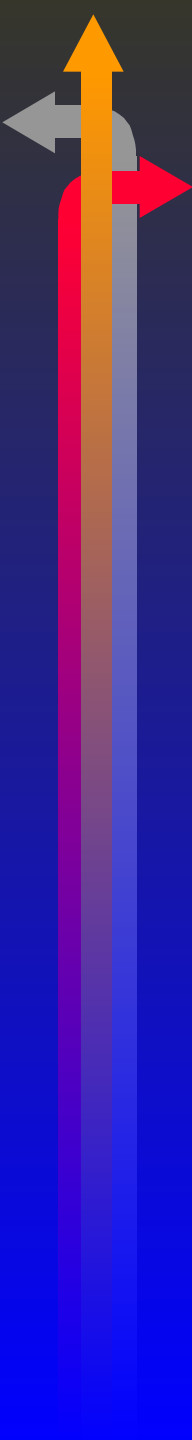
Sons of Liberty.....

Supported by Daughters of Liberty

- Enforced a Boycott on British Goods
- Used violence to enforce & intimidate merchants or royal officials who might use the stamps
- Daughters weaved fabric and other products from Britain
- GA the only Colony to issue stamps, until S.C. threaten to invade Ga.

SSUSH3:b Committees of Correspondence



- 
- Founded by SAM ADAMS!!!
 - Encouraged the colonist to be discontent!
 - Protested British laws
 - Most noted for the Boston Tea Party!

The Boston Tea Party- December 16, 1773

...THERE ARE SHIPS SITTING
OUT THERE LOADED WITH CRATES OF
HIS MAJESTY'S TEA...

...BUT OUR FINE
PATRIOT DOCKWORKERS
HAVE BEEN TOO BUSY FOR
WEEKS TO UNLOAD THEM...

...WHAT A PITY...PERHAPS
IF THERE WAS A KIND GROUP OF
VOLUNTEERS... THAT WOULD HELP
KING GEORGE OUT... AND UNLOAD
HIS PRECIOUS TEA...

...FOR HIM!!

AND SO THAT NIGHT 60 SONS OF LIBERTY DRESSED UP AS
MOHAWK INDIANS. HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE TURNED OUT TO
WATCH THE PARADE TO THE HARBOR

RALLY
MOHAWKS...

BRING YOUR AXES...

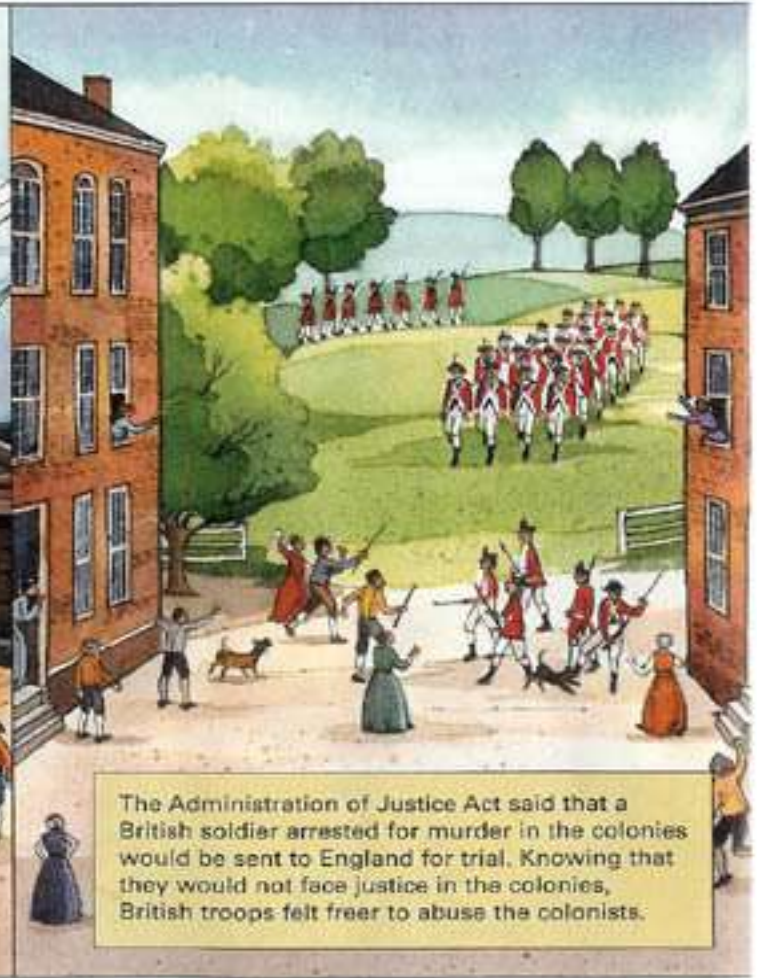
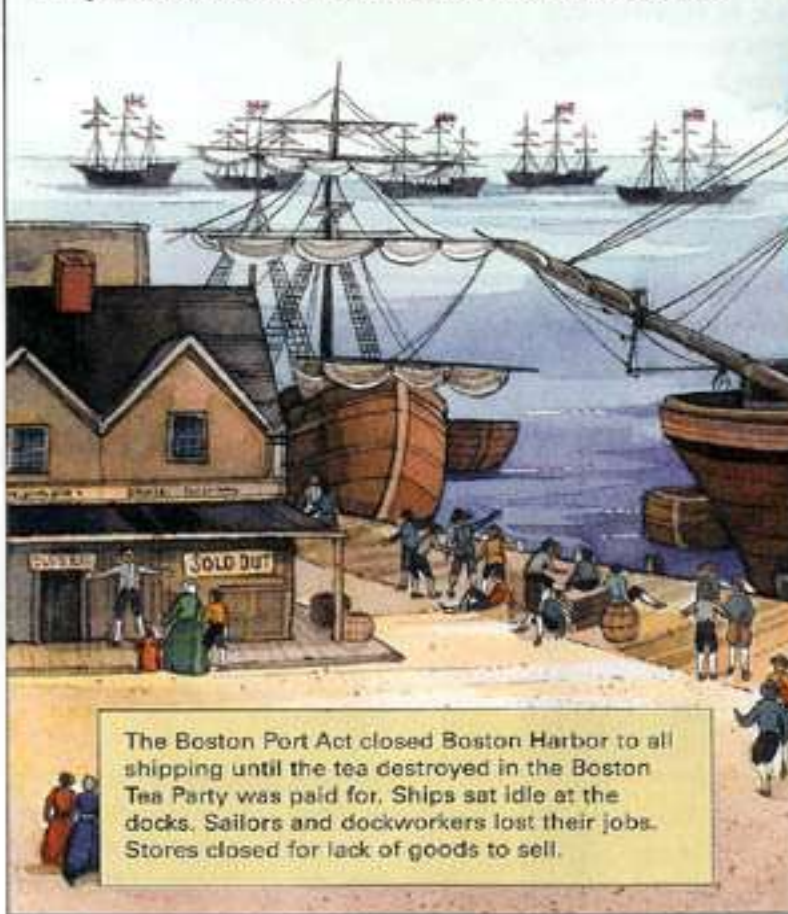
TELL
KING GEORGE...

HAVE A
TEA PARTY
MEN!

WE'LL PAY
NO TAXES!

The King Retaliates!

Why Were the Intolerable Acts So Intolerable?





SSUSH3:b_Intolerable Acts 1774

- Close the Boston Harbor
- Military Governor over Massachusetts
- England Expanded the Canadian border...taking land away from certain colonies....**ANGERED COLONIST**





Colonist Reactions to the Above Acts (to pay off war debt).

- 1. Petitions
- 2. Boycotts
- 3. Violent Protest

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SSUH3:C_Thomas Paine

- Thomas Paine wrote *Common Sense*, 1776 as a public outcry to revolt against the English and fight for Independence.

SSUSH4: Ideological, Military, and Diplomatic aspects of the American Revolution

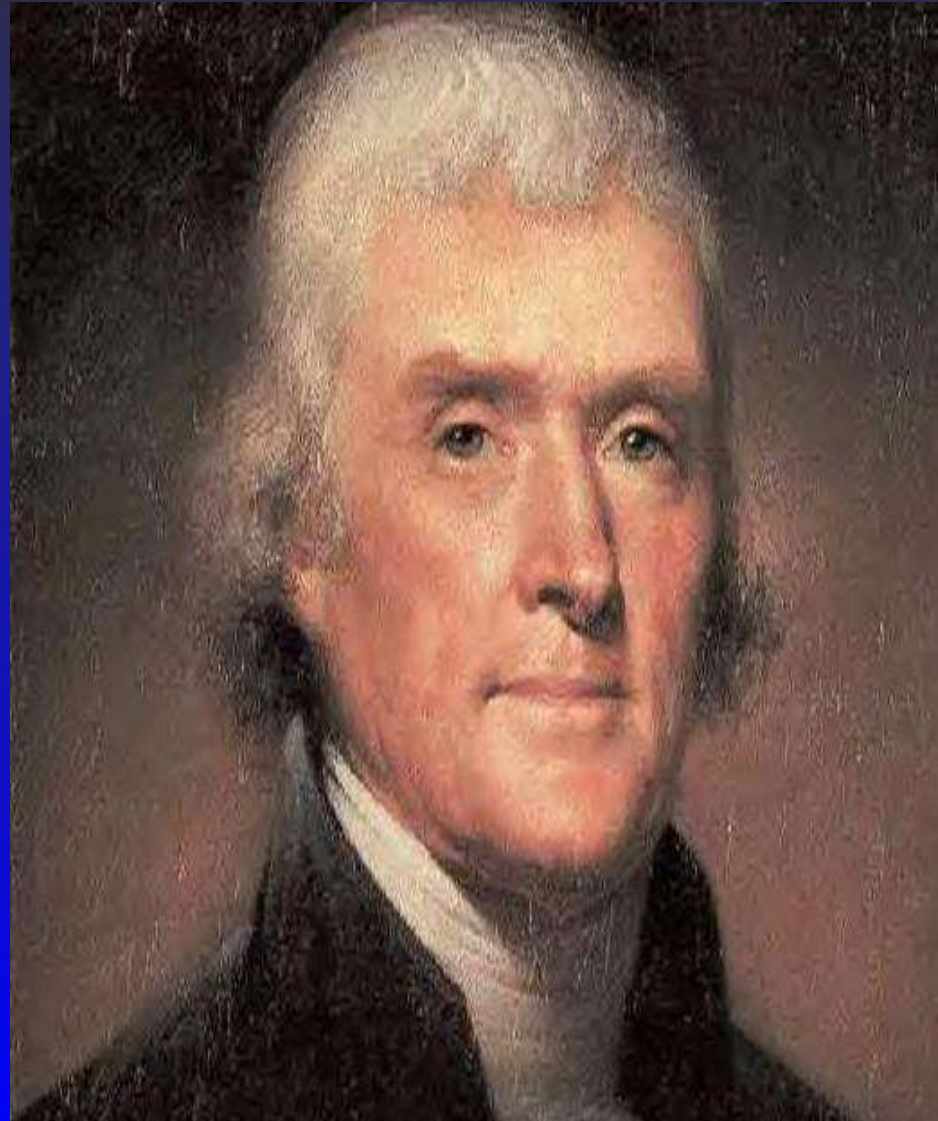


SSUSH4: Declaration of Independence

John Hancock
Sam^l Adams Eliza Livingston
Rob^t Frost Parson
John Adams Fran^c Lewis
Elbridge Gerry
Josiah Bartlett Bush Stoughton
Sam^l Huntington
Step^r Hopkins John Hart
Abra Clark Lewis Morris
John Morton
Matthew Thornton John Penn
Roger Sherman John Pinn
Wm Whipple Jas Witherpiece
William Ellery Wm Hooper
Oliver Wolcott Rob^t Morris
Ben^g Franklin Wm Williams
Wm. Packer
Thos Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Thomas Jefferson

- Wrote the Declaration of Independence





D. of I.

- A product of men who studied the Enlightenment thinker John Locke

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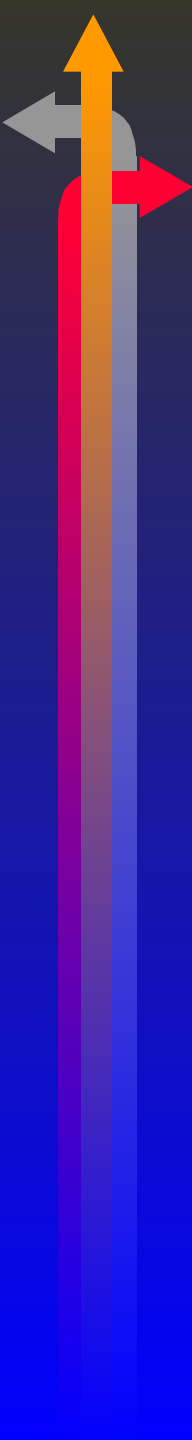
“Unalienable Rights”

- Rights given by God are
mentioned in the D. of I.
and sent to the King of
England.



SSUSH4:b: Significance of French Alliance and Foreign Support

- Benjamin Franklin: Went to France to convince the French to Support the American Colonies
- France Agreed: The Battle of Saratoga Convinced France that the US Could win the War

- 
- Significance: Supplied the Continental Army with Money, Troops, and Naval Support.
 - Marquis de Lafayette (Frenchman): Brought Reinforcements and commanded his own army in the Rev. War.

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SSUSH4_c: General George Washington

- he overcame defeats and hardships and lead the US to victory

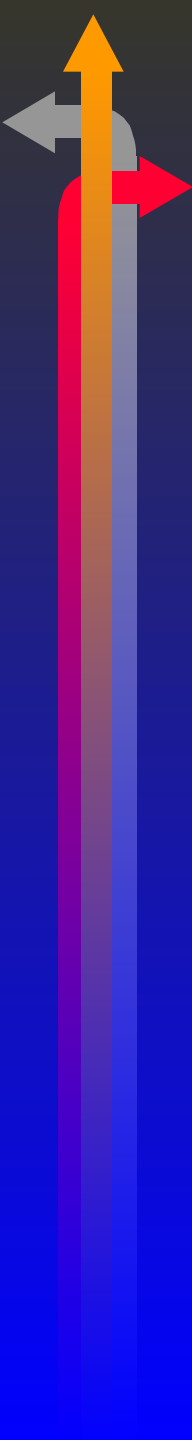
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c_ Con't: Washington's Men:

- Were undisciplined and non-military trained farmers, frontiersmen, and volunteers who were short supplied with a high rate of desertion.

c_Con't: Delaware River:



- 
- Dec. 1776: G. Washington Experienced success.
 - He surprised attacked the Hessians (Germans hired to fight for the British) and Mercenaries camped at Trenton, NJ.

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Crucial b/c:

- Soldiers would re-enlist
- Moral would go up across the colonies
- The Americans gained Hessians materials.

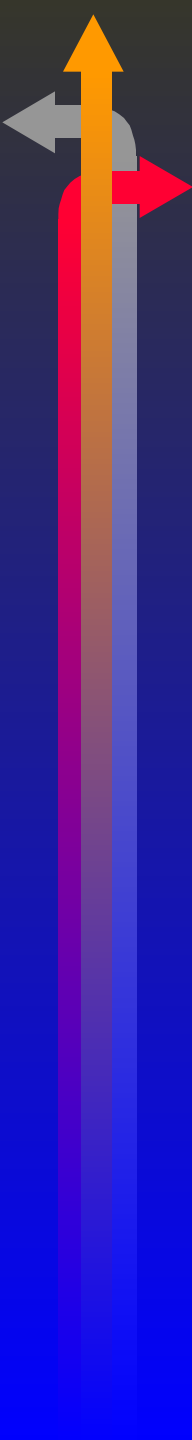
Where is this?



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Battle of Saratoga, NY:

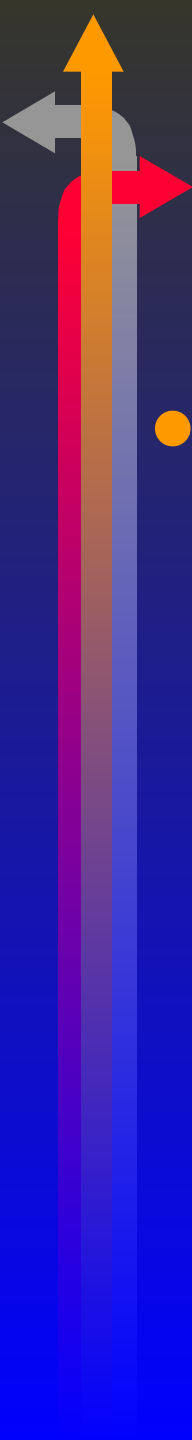
- Benedict Arnold is credited w/ the Victory
- France agreed to support the Americans along with Benjamin Franklins persuasion.
 - *Surrender of General Burgoyne!

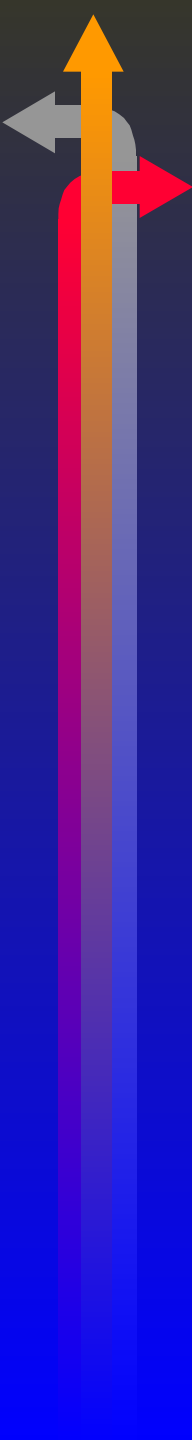
- 
- General Washington awaits the French support and warm weather at...

c_Con't: Valley Forge 1777-78:



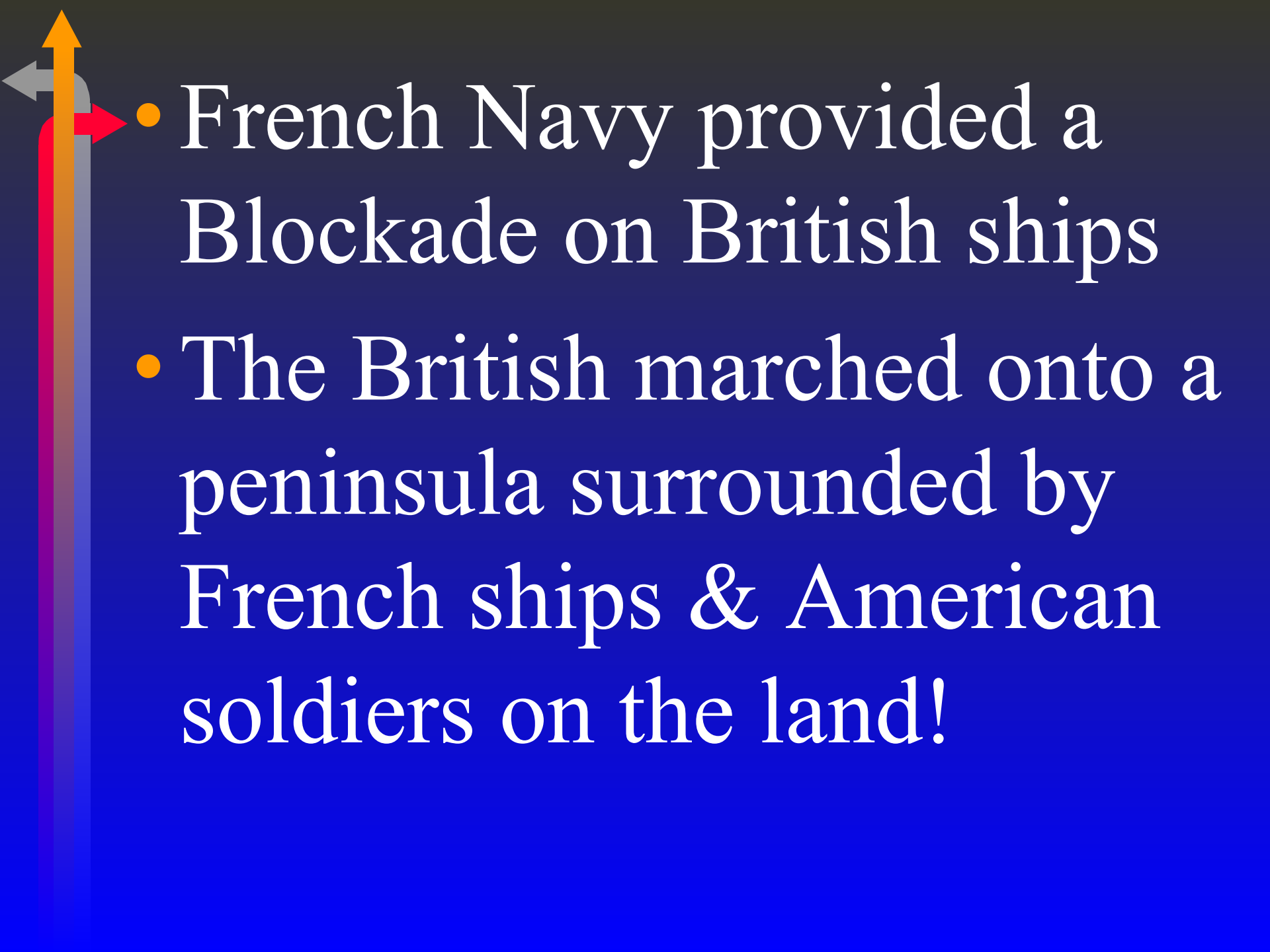


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- Washington and Prussian Baron Friedrich Von Steuben used the time at Valley Forge to train and prepare an army to fight the British.

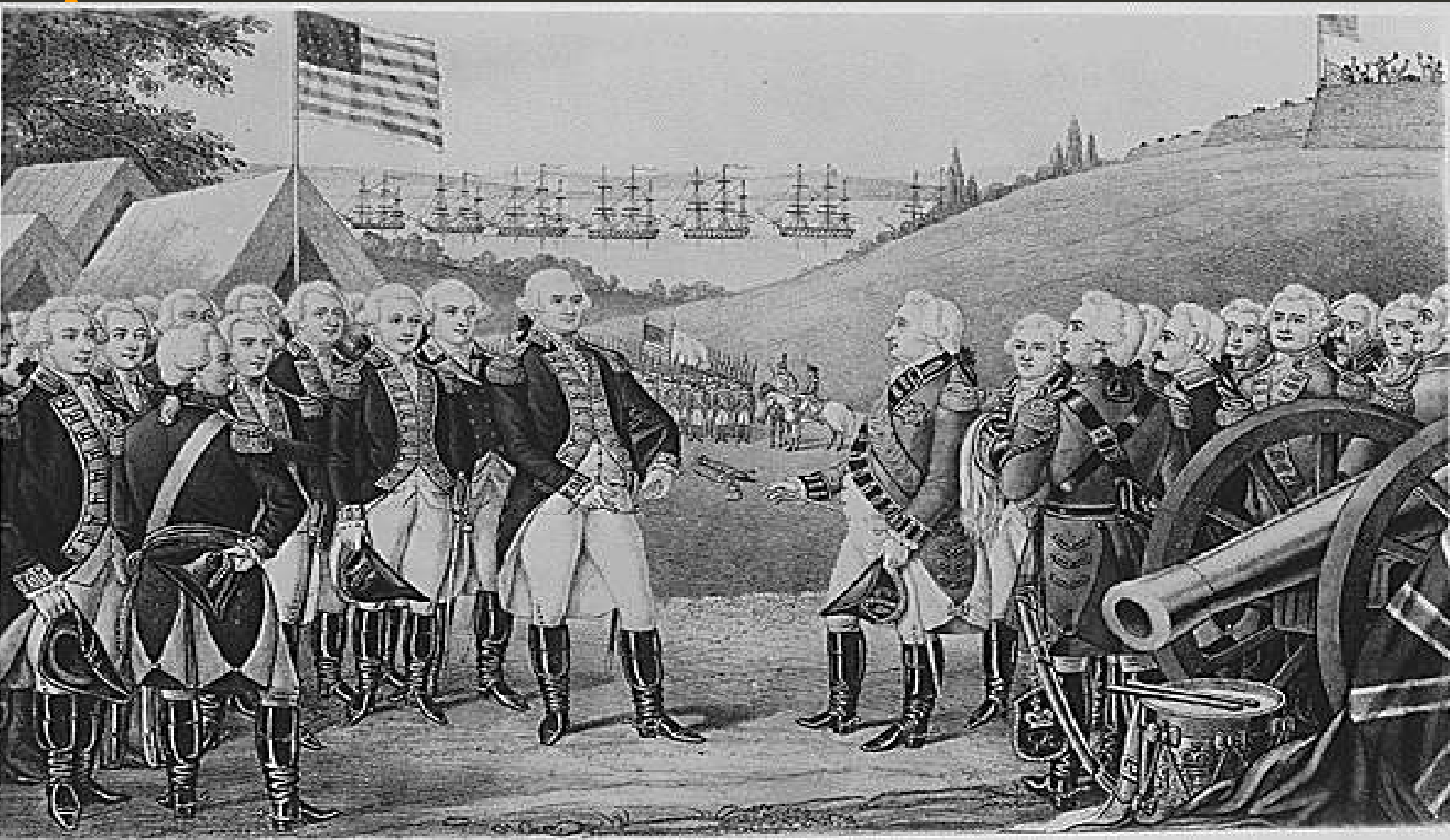
- 
- The Success of the training was seen at Yorktown, VA.

SSUSH_d: Role of Geography in the Battle of Yorktown!





- French Navy provided a Blockade on British ships
- The British marched onto a peninsula surrounded by French ships & American soldiers on the land!



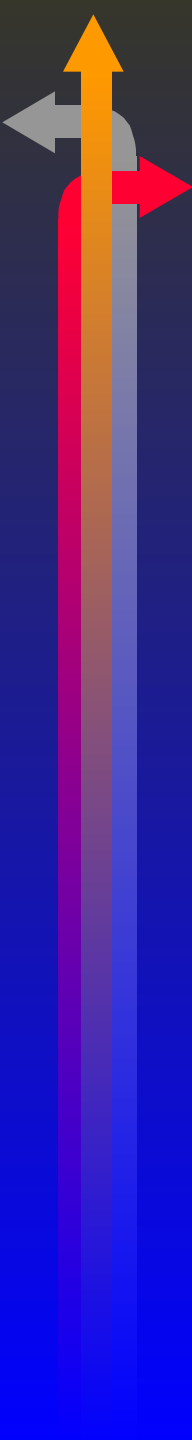
- Surrender of Cornwallis!

**British
Route to
Yorktown,
1781**



SSUSH4_b:Role of Lord Cornwallis



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- Lord Corn Wallis was successful in SC & GA due to Local Tories, but he was defeated by Patriots in NC at the Battle of Kings Mountains and Cowpens.



USH4_b: Role of Cornwallis at Yorktown

- Cornwallis Surrendered October 19, 1781 to the American's on the VA peninsula. He sent his sword.
- http://www.pbs.org/ktca/liberty/chronicle_yorktown_1781.html

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The Fighting Ends in 1781

- The British did not recognize the Independence of America until the Treaty of Paris in 1783...which gave America land from the Atlantic to the Mississippi...(Atlas).



First Continental Congress

- Organized in September 1774:
- 12 Colonies attended agreed to halt trade w/ England and expand the Militia (Minutemen) in each colony to anticipate war.

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Second Continental Congress

- June 1776: Delegates from all 13 colonies
- Elected VA Native George Washington to lead the Continental Army
- The Gov't body that oversaw the war effort

War of Independence



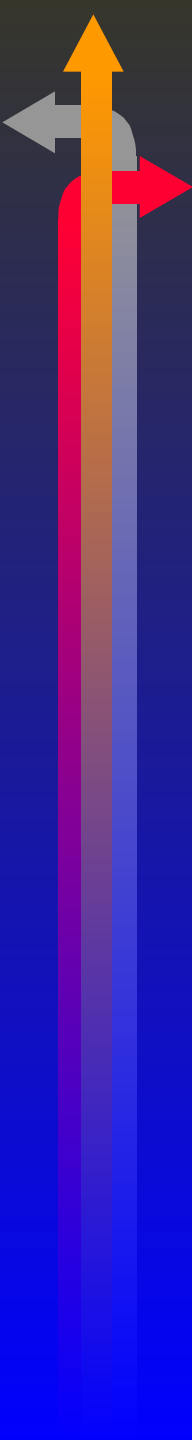
I. Phase 1: New England 1- year Spring 75-76



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Centered around Boston:

- Lexington and Concord- “Shots heard round the world”
- Bunker Hill- Lost due to shortage of Ammo
- Boston was center of anti-British Feelings

- 
- Uprisings in the south against the British---The British left for Canada taking loyalist refugees and they realized that the conflict:
 - A) was not local
 - B) Colonists were united-therefore British had to shift their strategy



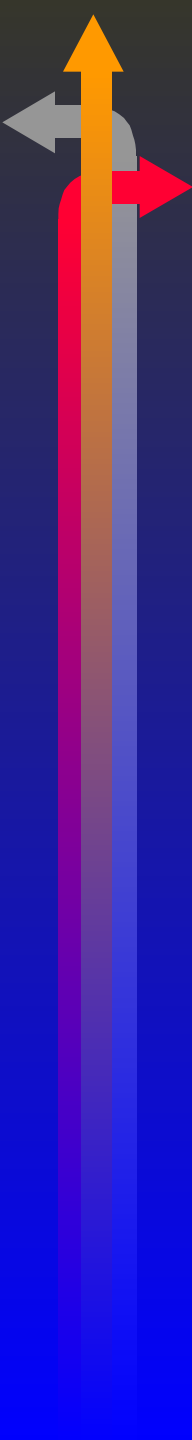
June-July 1775

- Thomas Paine: Common Sense
- Declaration of Independence

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II. The Second Phase: Middle Colonies-2yrs 1776-1778

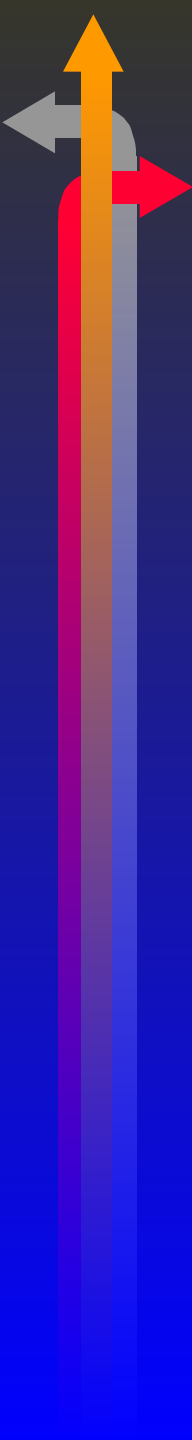
- British mistakes lead to them not being able to win the war. It was the biggest Military Force Britain had ever send abroad. The British aim of the campaign of 1777 was to cut the colonies in two by campaign the Hudson River. The plan failed. Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga. (Hudson River, NY).

- 
- Saratoga was the Turning point b/c France came to join on the side of America: **money, men ships, training!**

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III. The Third Phase: South – 3 years 1778-1781

- The British decided to enlist the support of the loyalist: Failure because:
 - 1) There were more patriots in the South than Loyalist
 - 2) The supply lines were impossible to maintain

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- Gen. Nathanael Greene led the British on a wild goose chase through the South, making them live off the land and thus make enemies of the very people that they wanted for allies. Gen. Washington, with the French, trapped the British at Yorktown (1781) and Cornwallis was forced to surrender.

The End!





Assignment #1

- Identify the aspects of the Revolutionary War:

| Ideological | Military | Diplomatic |
|-------------|----------|------------|
| | | |

Put these Items in Order.

