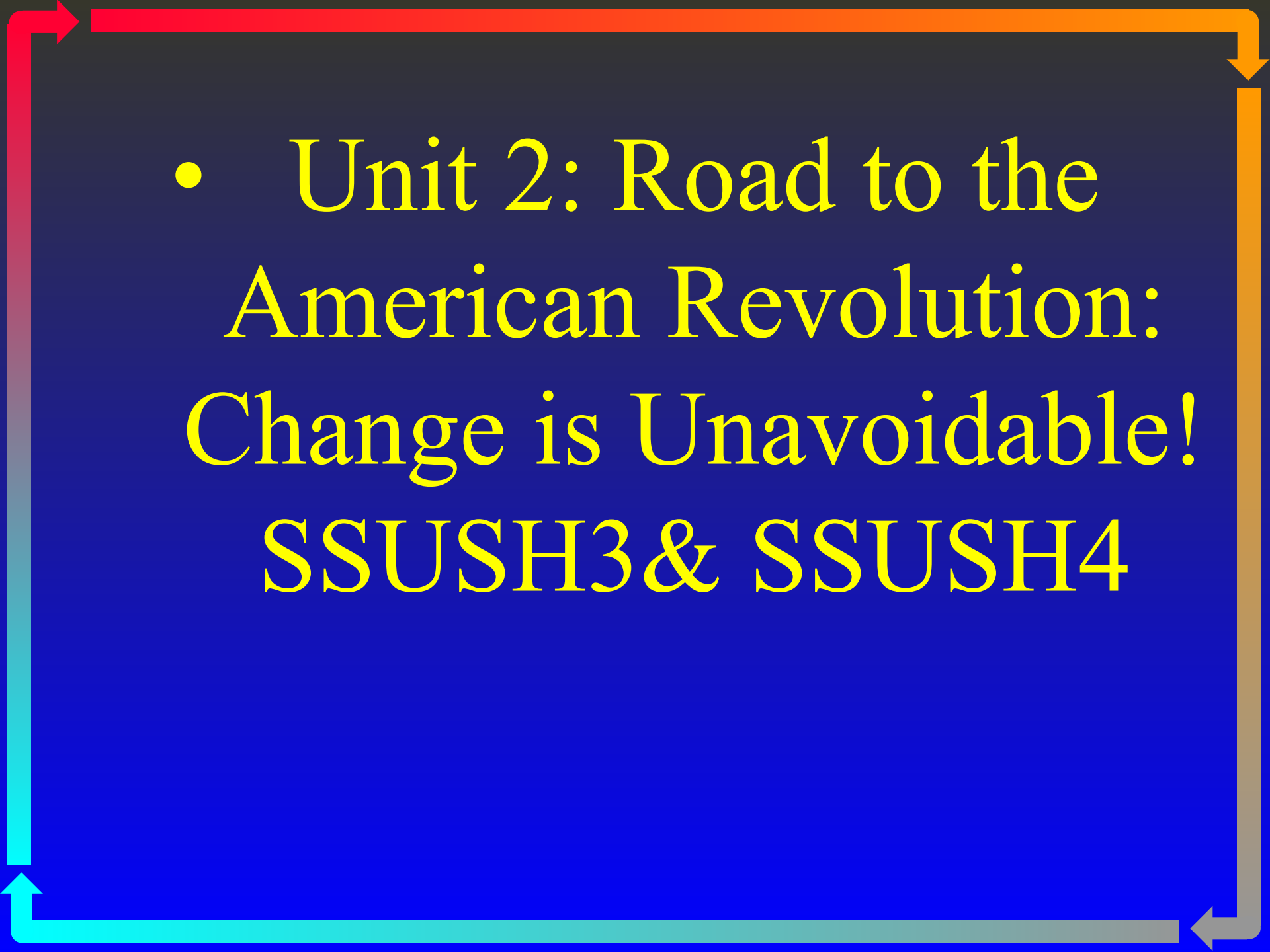
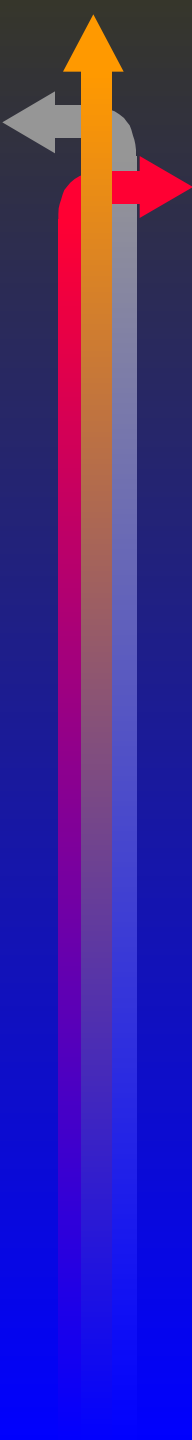


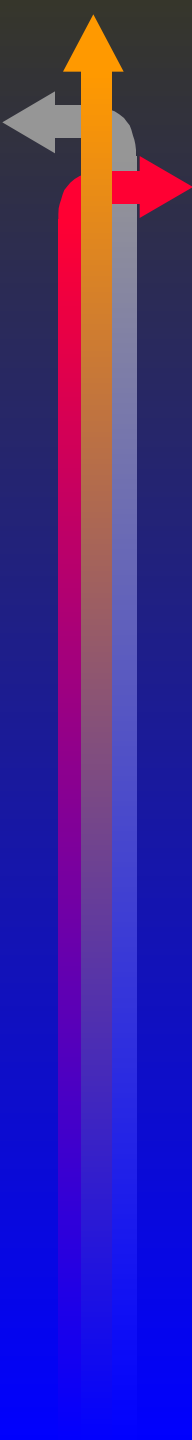
- 
- Unit 2: Road to the American Revolution:
Change is Unavoidable!
SSUSH3& SSUSH4

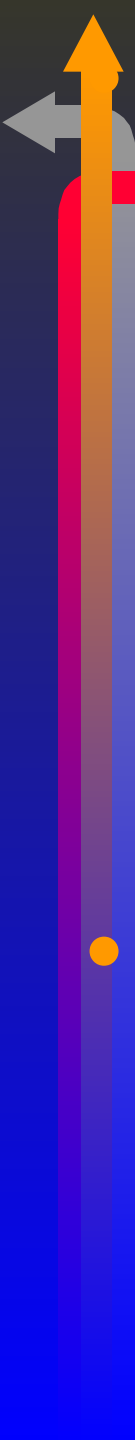


Themes for Unit 2

- 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?

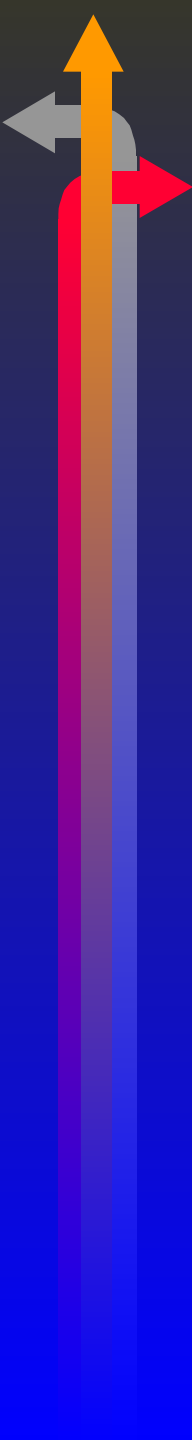
- 
- SSUSH3: Analyze
Causes of the
American Revolution.


- 
- SSUSH2. a. Explain how the *French and Indian War* and the *1763 Treaty of Paris* laid the groundwork for the *American Revolution*.



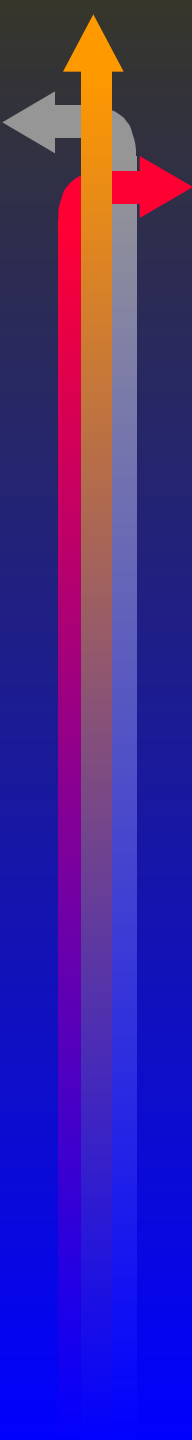
b. Explain colonial response to such British actions as the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, and the Intolerable Acts as seen in Sons and Daughters of Liberty and Committees of Correspondence.


- c. Explain the importance of *Thomas Paine's Common Sense* to the movement for independence.

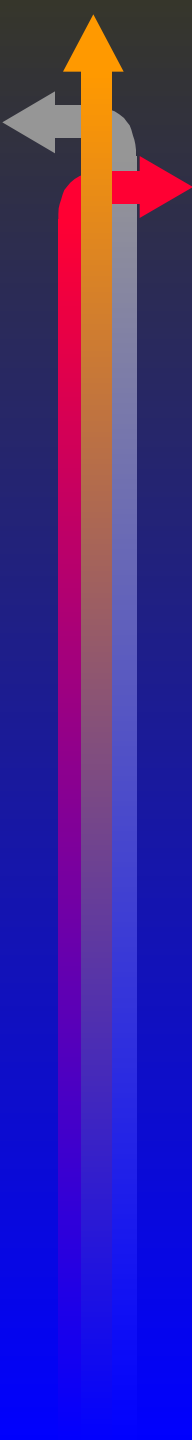
- 
- **SSUSH4: The student will identify the ideological, military, and diplomatic aspects of the American Revolution.**

A decorative graphic in the top-left corner consisting of a vertical bar with a color gradient from purple to orange, a grey arrow pointing left, and an orange arrow pointing up. A small orange dot is positioned at the intersection of the vertical bar and the grey arrow.

a. Investigate the language, organization, and intellectual sources of the Declaration of Independence; include the role of Thomas Jefferson and the Committee of Five

- 
- b. Explain the reason and significance of the French alliance and other foreign assistance including the diplomacy of Benjamin Franklin and John Adams

- 
- c. Analyze George Washington as a military leader; including but not limited to the influence of Baron Von Steuben, the Marquis de LaFayette, and the significance of Valley Forge in the creation of a professional military
 - d. Investigate the role of geography at the Battle of Trenton, Battle of Yorktown and Saratoga



- E. Examine the Roles of Women, American Indians, and enslaved and free Blacks in supporting the war effort
- F. Explain the significance of the Treat of Paris, 1783.

French and Indians vs. British!



LAST OF THE MOHICANS: THE UNTOLD

Last of the mohicans: the untold

America

B C

F

L

- France
- Great Britain
- Territories ceded by France to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713
- Spain
- Cities
- Forts



Source:
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1e/France_in_Nouvelle-France.jpg



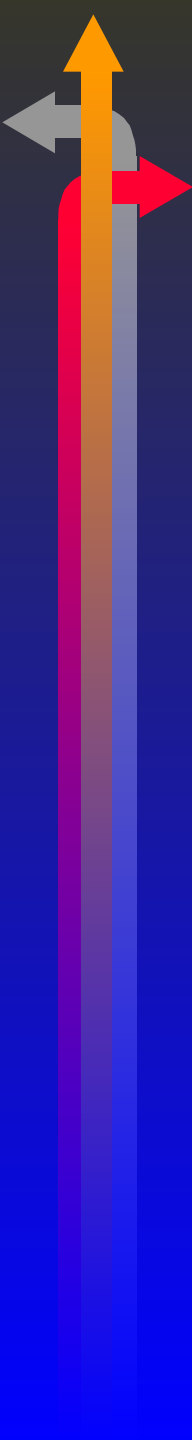
SSUH3: French and Indian War



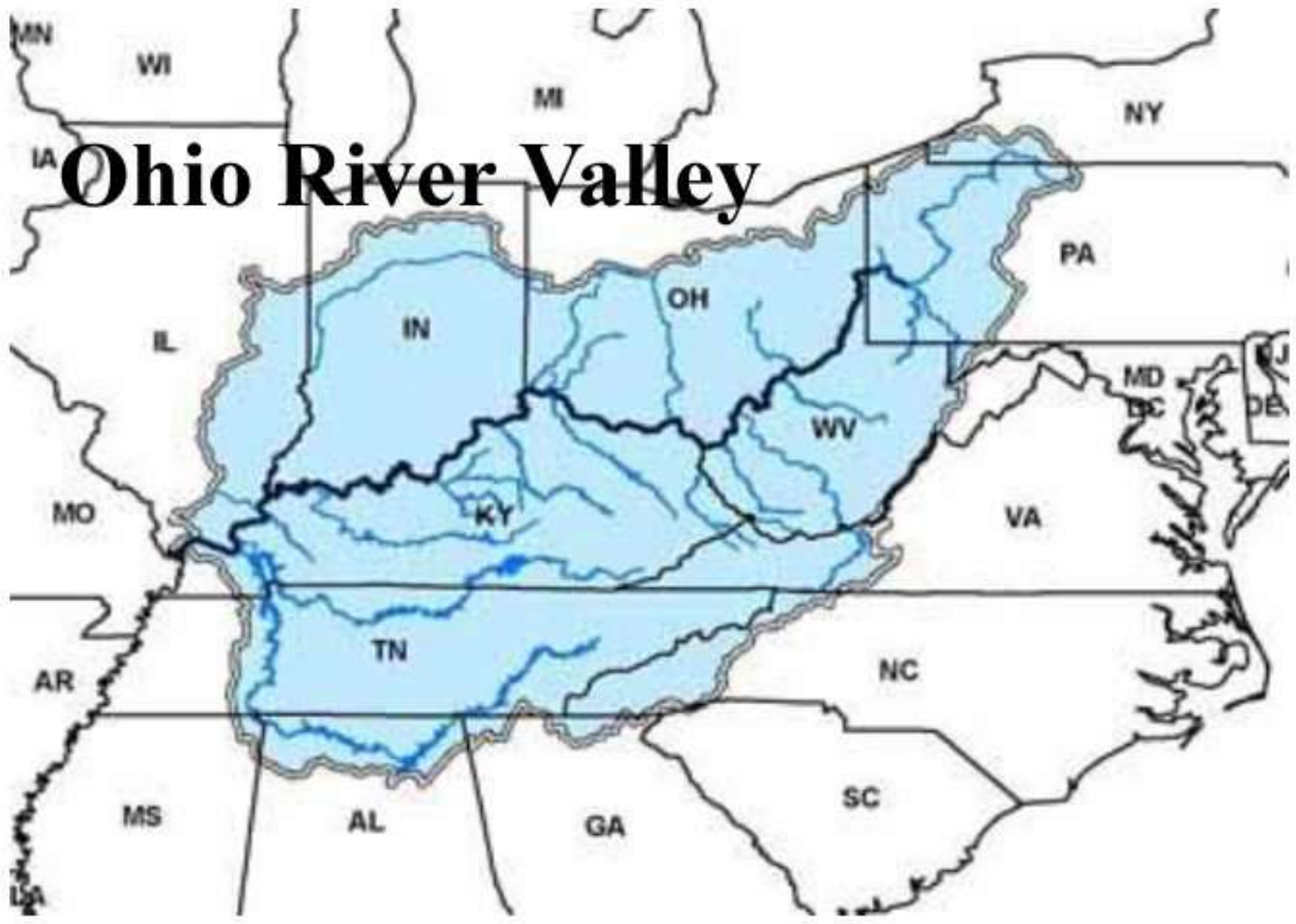


Causes:

- Tension between the French and British
- Who was most powerful?

- 
- Fought over territory in the Ohio Valley to the Mississippi River Lasted 9 years.,but called the “7-Years War”
 - George Washington a young General aided in the British Winning the war!

Ohio River Valley



A map of the Ohio River (Black) and it's basin. A lot of this area is where "The Ohio Valley" is.

Eastern North America, 1774



Baffin Island

Hudson Bay

LABRADOR SEA

NEWFOUNDLAND

RUPERT'S LAND

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

NOVA SCOTIA
Halifax

L. Superior

L. Huron

L. Ontario

L. Michigan

L. Erie

Boston
New York

Louisiana

First Nations Territory

THIRTEEN COLONIES

FLORIDA
New Orleans

ATLANTIC OCEAN

GULF OF MEXICO



HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

QUEBEC (1763)
Quebec transferred to British by Treaty of Paris, 1763

NEWFOUNDLAND
 France retains fishing rights
 France retains St. Pierre and Miquelon Is.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

BRITISH ERA, 1763-1775

- British territory
- Territory ceded to Britain in the Treaty of Paris, 1763
- French territory ceded to Spain, 1763
- British forts captured in Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763
- British victories in Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763



SPANISH LOUISIANA

Fort Edward Augustus
 Fort Michilichackinac
 Fort Detroit
 Fort Presqu' Isle
 Fort St. Joseph
 Fort Le Beluf
 Fort Venango
 Fort Pitt
 Fort Miami
 Ft. Chartres
 Fort Sandusky
 Point Pleasant

INDIAN RESERVE (1763)

WEST FLORIDA
 Proclamation of 1763 boundary

NEW YORK
 MASS. (Mass.)
 N.H.
 VERMONT
 NEW JERSEY
 PENN.
 MARYLAND
 VIRGINIA
 NORTH CAROLINA
 SOUTH CAROLINA
 GEORGIA

Gulf of Mexico

EAST FLORIDA



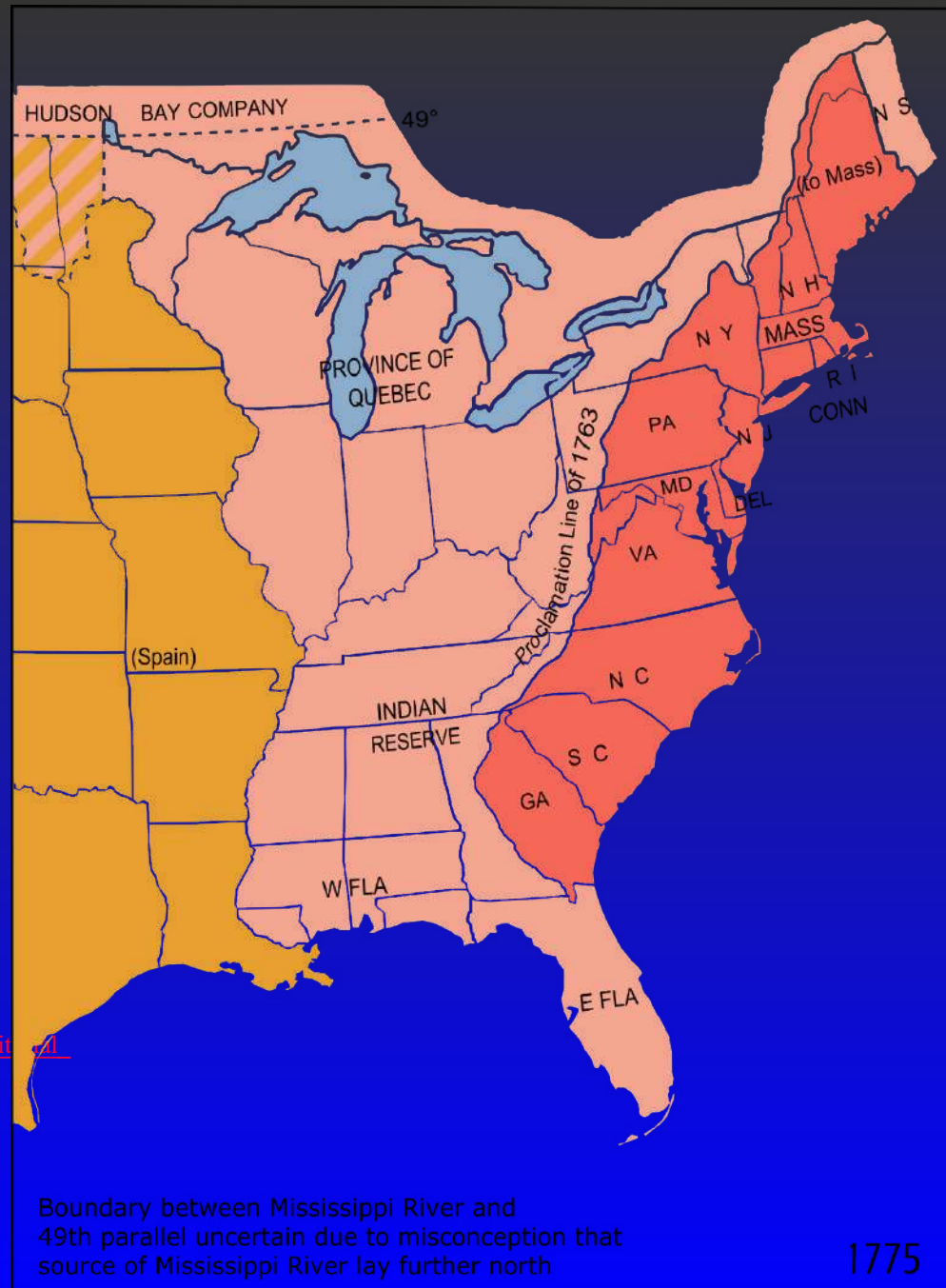
Results:

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

North America after the French and Indian War

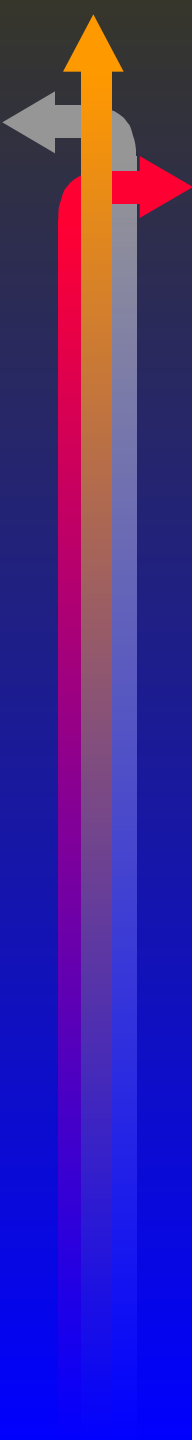
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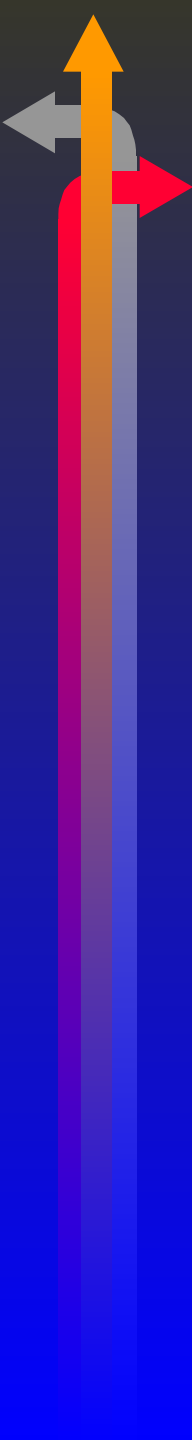
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/38/Map_of_territorial_growth_1775.svg/2000px-Map_of_territorial_growth_1775.svg.png



SSUSH3: A 1763 Treaty of Paris



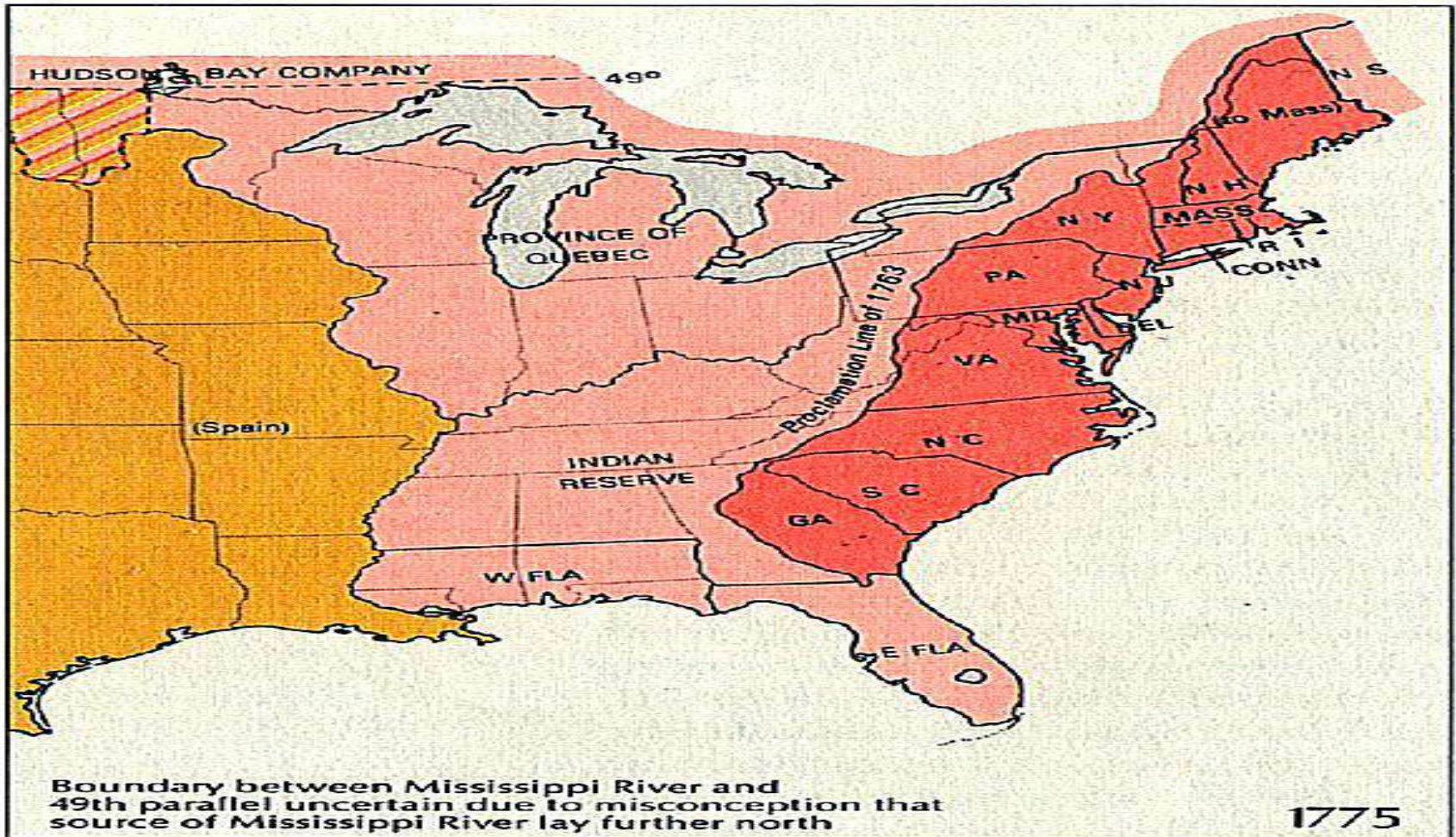
- 
- Granted the United States Territory from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River
 - Which country is not the dominant country?



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

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

SSUSH3:b Explain Colonial Response: Proclamation of 1763



Draw on map with 13 Colonies. Appalachian and Allegheny Mountains



Proclamation of 1763:

- 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.



Rupert's Land
(Hudson's Bay Company)

Province of Quebec

Claimed by
New York and
New Hampshire

Nova Scotia

MAINE
(part of
Massachusetts)

NEW
HAMPSHIRE

MASSACHUSETTS

RHODE ISLAND

CONNECTICUT

NEW
YORK

PENNSYLVANIA

NEW
JERSEY

DELAWARE
MARYLAND

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

VIRGINIA

NORTH
CAROLINA

SOUTH
CAROLINA

GEORGIA

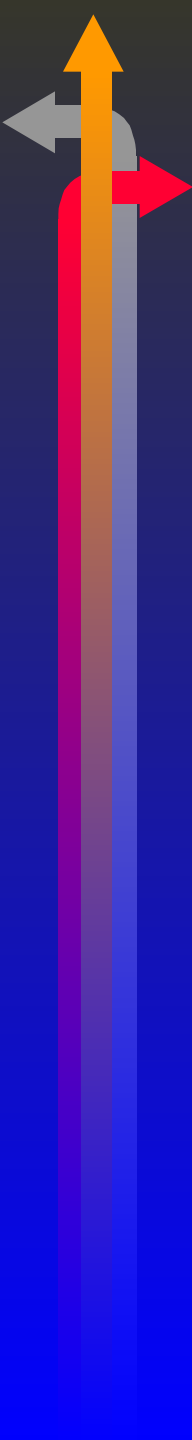
Indian
Reserve

0 100 200 mi

0 150 300 km

Colonist Reactions...to move anyway.

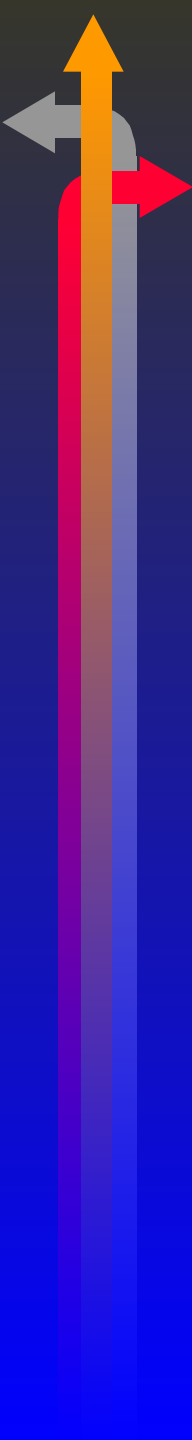


- 
- The first step Britain took to tighten control of the colonists after the French and Indian War.

Sugar Act 1764

- Tax on Molasses!





- The treaty of Paris of ended the French and Indian war-
- Reduced the French threat,
- British wanted to reduce their military presence
- Who was responsible for paying for the war?
- The Colonist felt the Taxes were unfair, which led to protest.

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-Molasses
- Stamp Act-Paper, stamps, cards
- Townshend Acts-Lead, Glass, paint

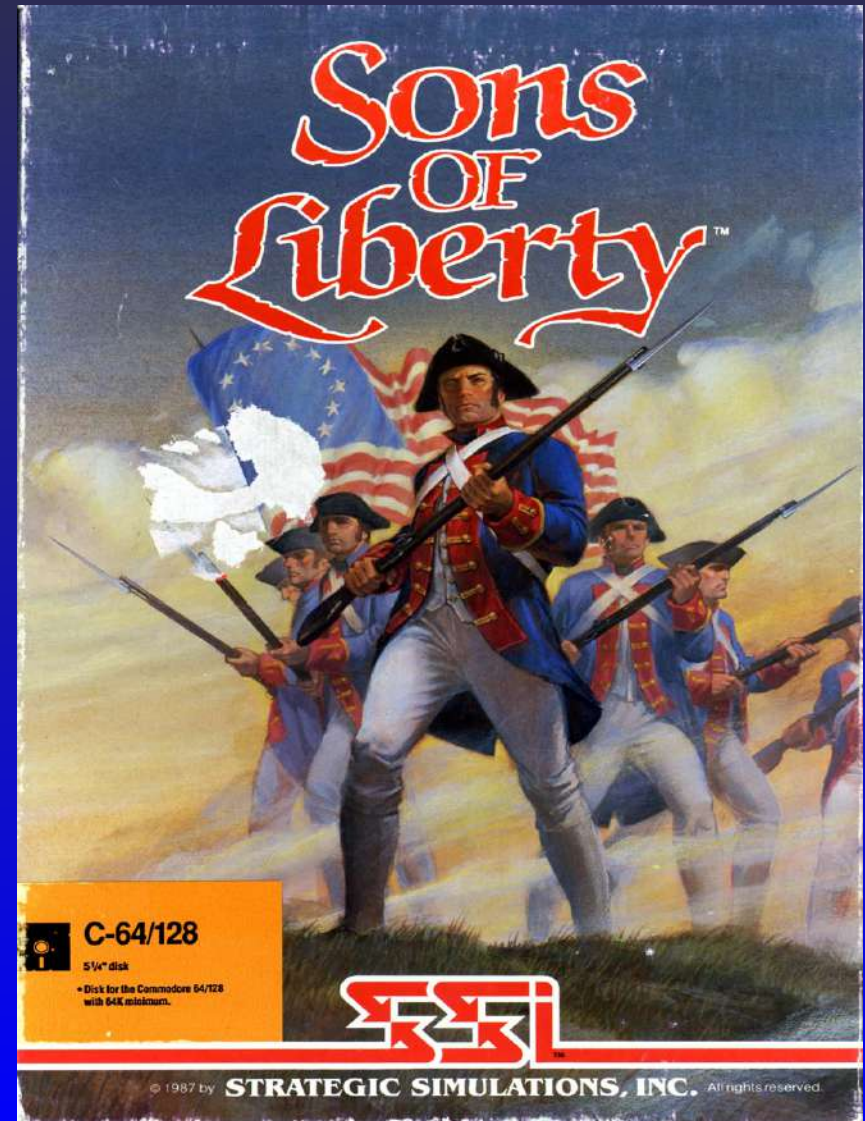


Colonist Feelings & Reactions

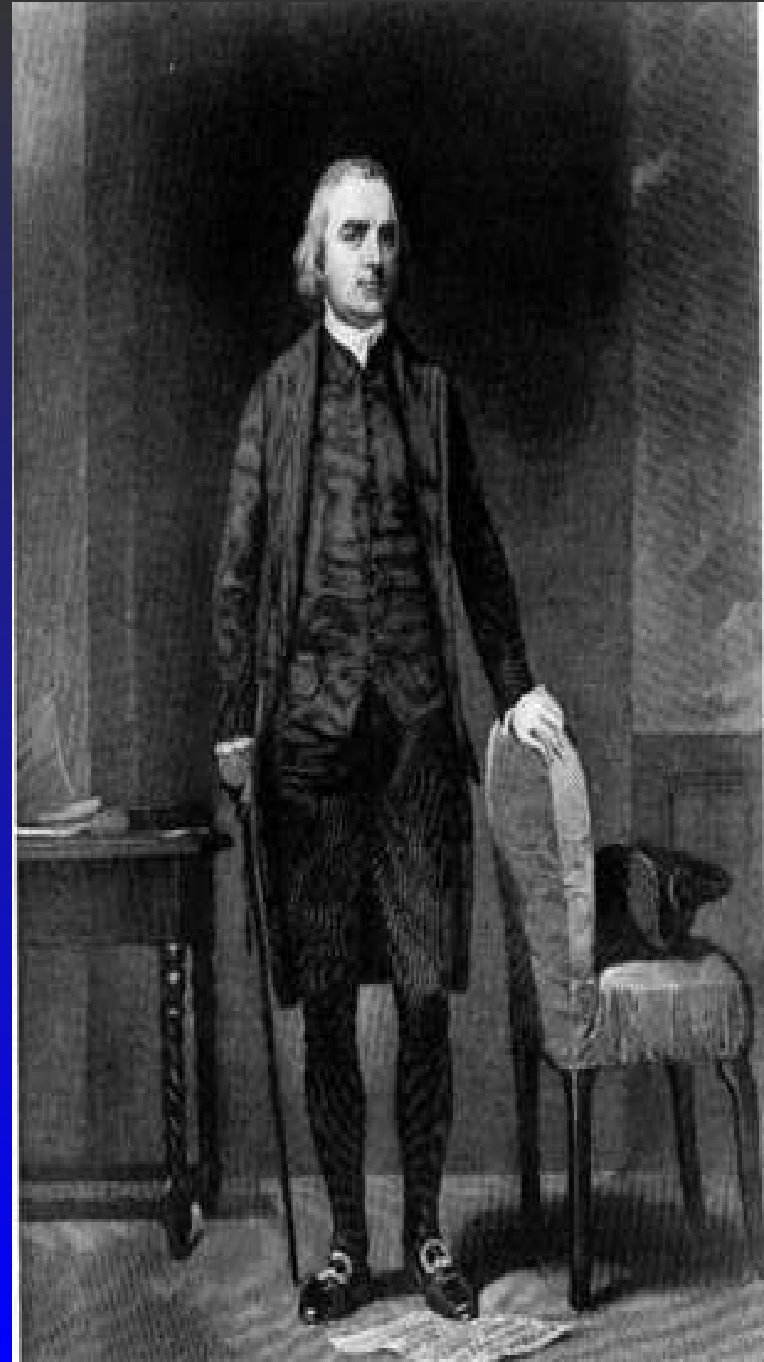
- Taxes and regulations imposed on them without being granted a voice in the English Government..... “No Taxation without Representation”

SSUSH3: Sons Of Liberty

- Colonist began forming Groups to retaliate against the British Acts

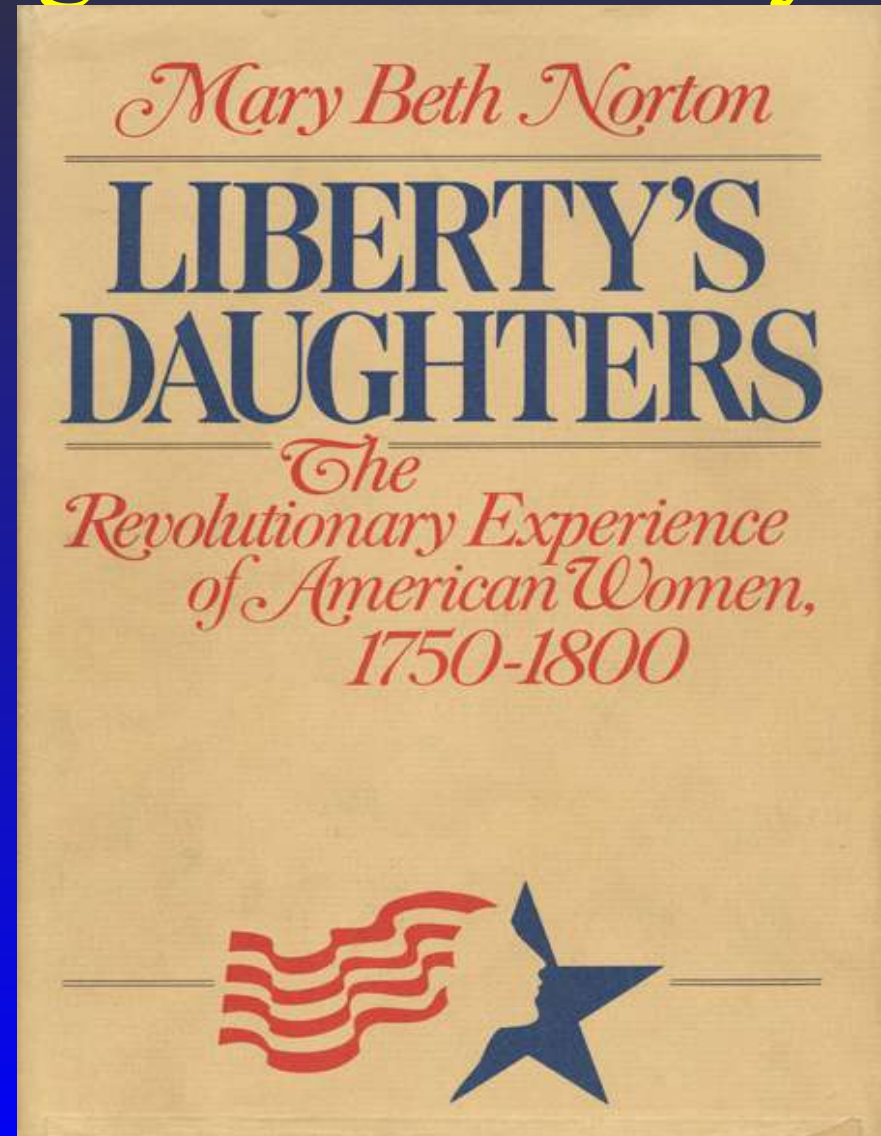


- Founded by Sam Adams known for his ability to use speeches to motivate people to action!



SSUSH3: b Daughters of Liberty

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



Daughters of Liberty

“On the 4th instant, eighteen daughters of liberty, young ladies of good reputation, assembled at the house of doctor Ephraim Brown, in this town, in consequence of an invitation of that gentlemen, who had discovered a laudable zeal for the introducing Home Manufacturers. There they exhibited a fine example of industry, by spinning from sunrise until dark, and displayed a spirit for saving their sinking country, hardly to be found among persons of more age and experience.”

Boston Gazette April 7, 1776






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.



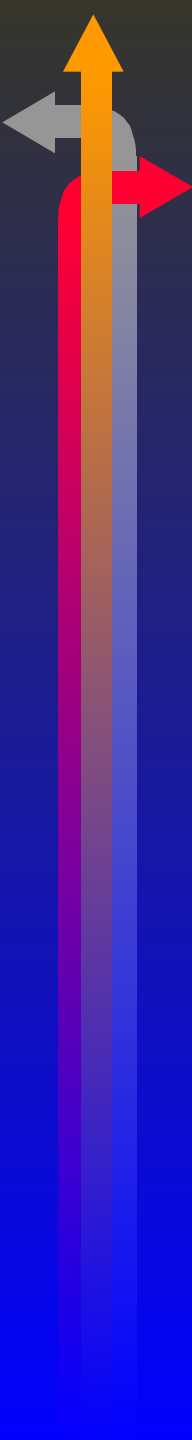
Virginia Resolutions Establishing A Committee of Correspondence; March 12, 1773

Whereas, the minds of his Majesty's faithful subjects in this colony have been much disturbed by various rumours and reports of proceedings tending to deprive them of their ancient, legal, and constitutional rights. And whereas, the affairs of this colony are frequently connected with those of Great Britain, as well as of the neighbouring colonies, which renders a communication of sentiments necessary; in order, therefore, to remove the uneasinesses and to quiet the minds of the people, as well as for the other good purposes above mentioned Be it resolved, that a standing committee of correspondence and inquiry be appointed to consist of eleven persons, to wit: the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Esquire; Robert Carter Nicholas, Richard Bland, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendleton, Patrick Henry, Dudley Digges, Dabney Carr, Archibald Cary, and Thomas Jefferson, Esquires, any six of whom to be a committee, whose business it shall be to obtain the most early and authentic intelligence of all such Acts and resolutions of the British Parliament, or proceedings of administration, as may relate to or affect the British colonies in America, and to keep up and maintain a correspondence and communication with our sister colonies, respecting these important considerations ; and the result of such their proceedings, from time to time, to lay before this House.

Resolved, that it be an instruction to the said committee that they do, without delay, inform themselves particularly of the principles and authority on which was constituted a court of inquiry, said to have been lately held in Rhode Island, with powers to transmit persons accused of offences committed in America to places beyond the seas to be tried...

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...

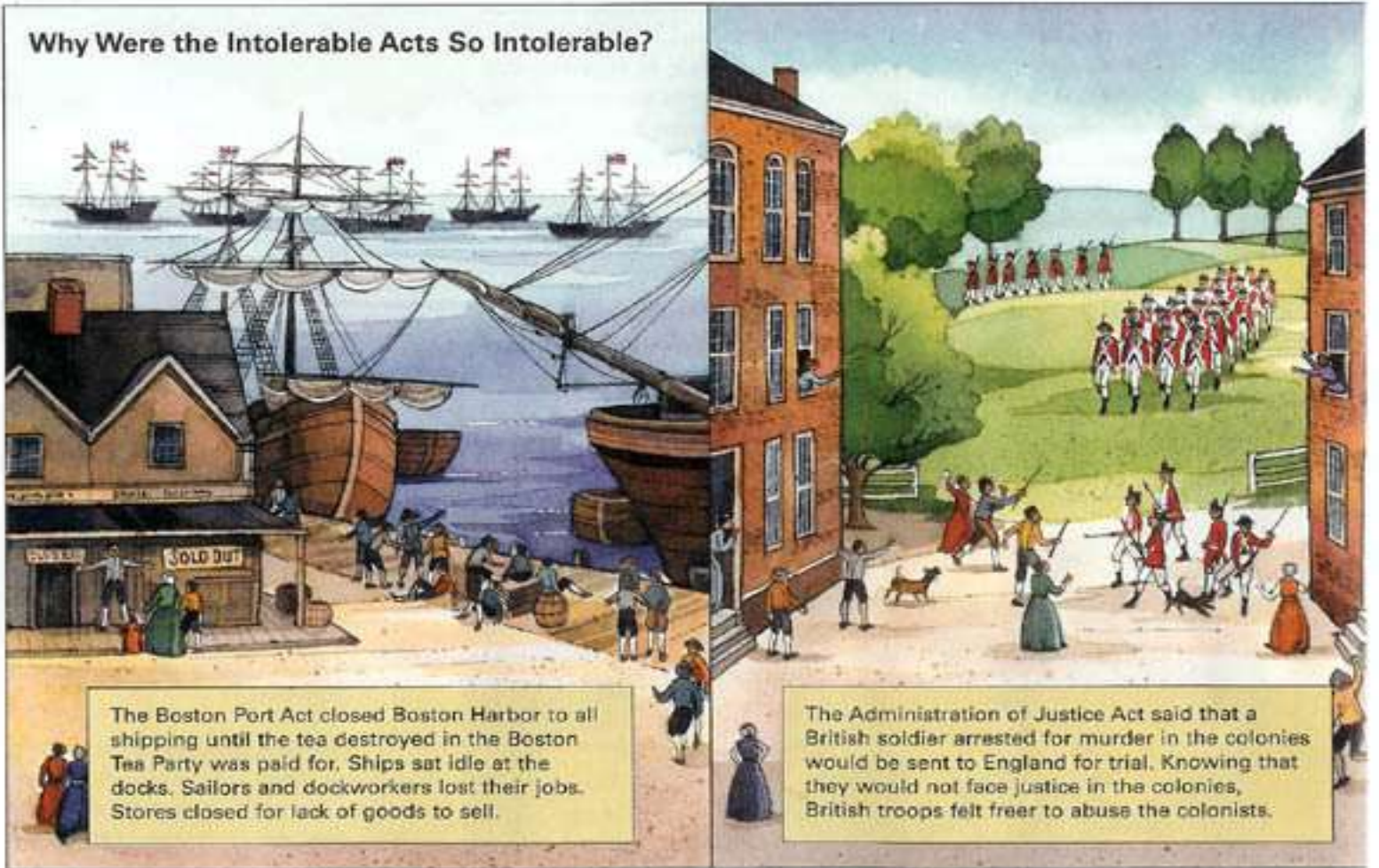
TELL
KING GEORGE...

HAVE A
TEA PARTY
MEN!

WE'LL PAY
NO TAXES!

The King Retaliates!

Why Were the Intolerable Acts So Intolerable?



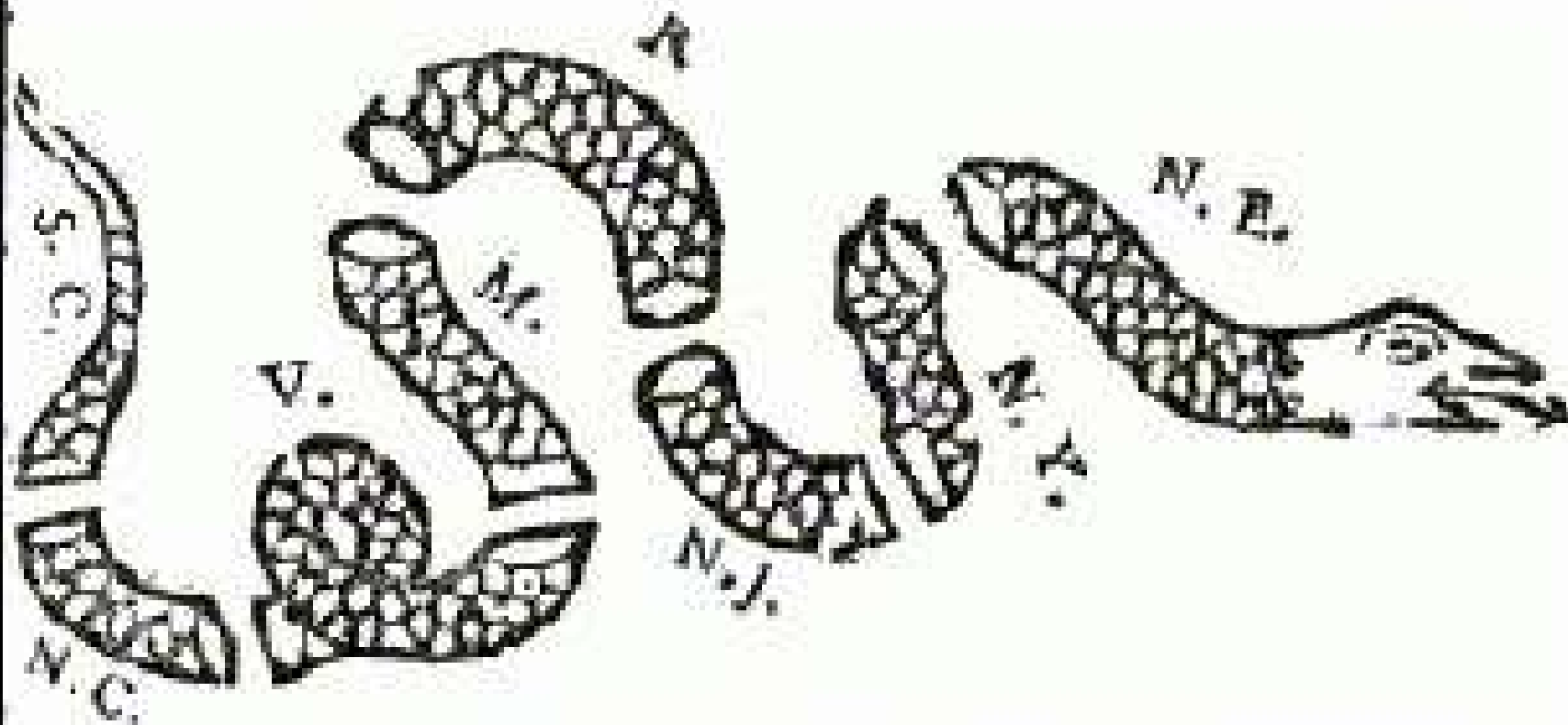
The Boston Port Act closed Boston Harbor to all shipping until the tea destroyed in the Boston Tea Party was paid for. Ships sat idle at the docks. Sailors and dockworkers lost their jobs. Stores closed for lack of goods to sell.

The Administration of Justice Act said that a British soldier arrested for murder in the colonies would be sent to England for trial. Knowing that they would not face justice in the colonies, British troops felt freer to abuse the colonists.



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**



J O I N, or D I E.



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

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

“Bostonian’s Paying the Excise-man, or Tarring and Feathering,” print by Philip Dawe, London, 1774.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Philip_Dawe_\(attributed\),_The_Bostonians_Paying_the_Excise-man,_or_Tarring_and_Feathering_\(1774\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Philip_Dawe_(attributed),_The_Bostonians_Paying_the_Excise-man,_or_Tarring_and_Feathering_(1774).jpg)



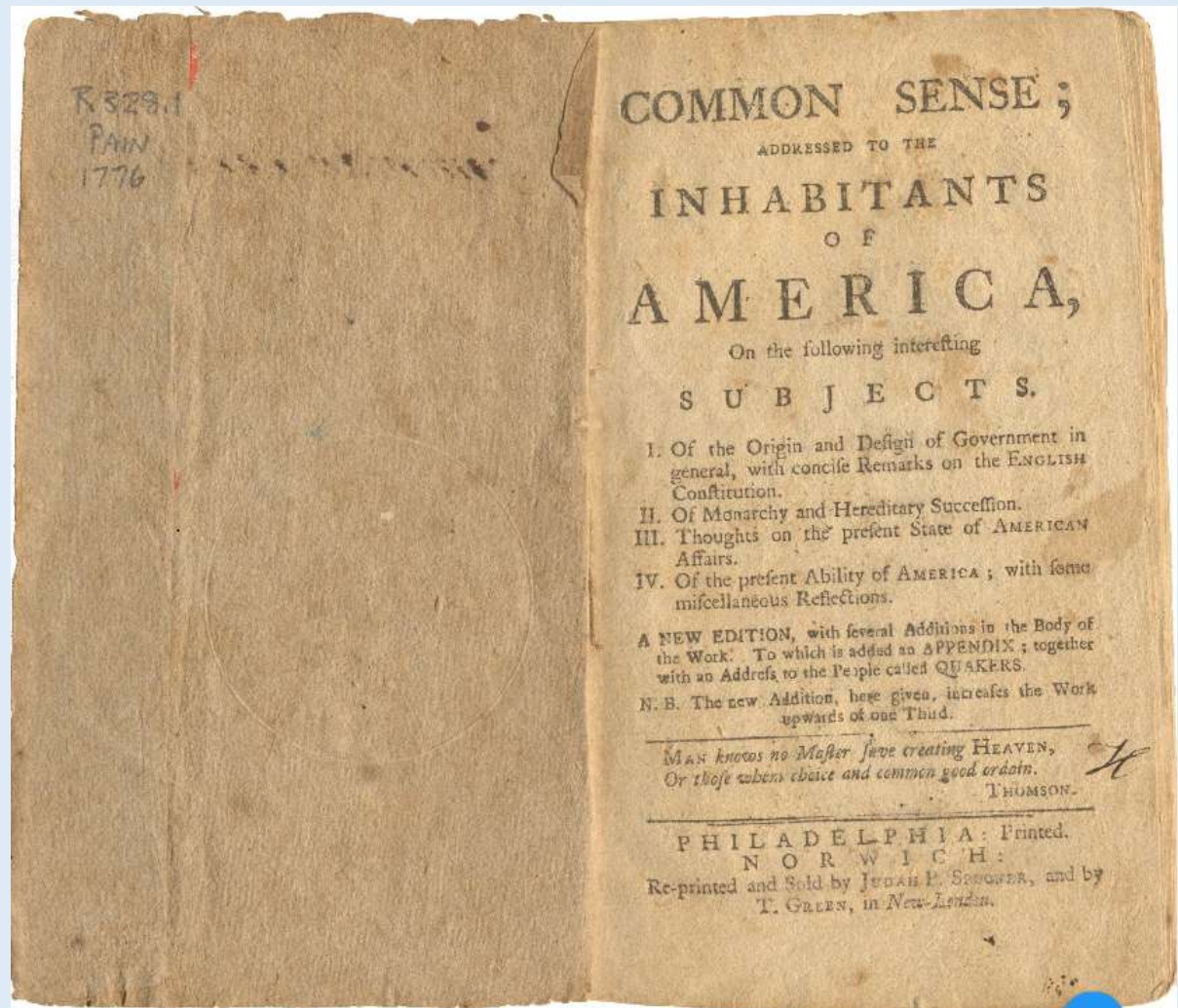


SSUH3:C_Thomas Paine

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

Common Sense

- Source: <https://www.google.com/culturalinstitute/beta/asset/common-sense-addressed-to-the-inhabitants-of-america-by-thomas-paine-february-1776/cAECVdkaF7aAGQ>



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



SSUSH4: Declaration of Independence

John Hancock
Sam^l Adams, Eliza Livingston
Rob^t Frost, Pasquale
John Adams, Fran^c Lewis
Elbridge Gerry
Josiah Bartlett, Nath^l Hooker
Sam^l Huntington
Step^h Hopkins, John Hart
Abra Clark, Lewis Morris
John Morton
Matthew Thornton, John Penn
Roger Sherman, John Penn
Wm Whipple, Jas Wickersham
William Ellery, Wm Hooper
Oliver Wolcott, Rob^t Morris
Ben^g Franklin, Wm Williams
Wm Paca
Chas^l Carroll of Carrollton

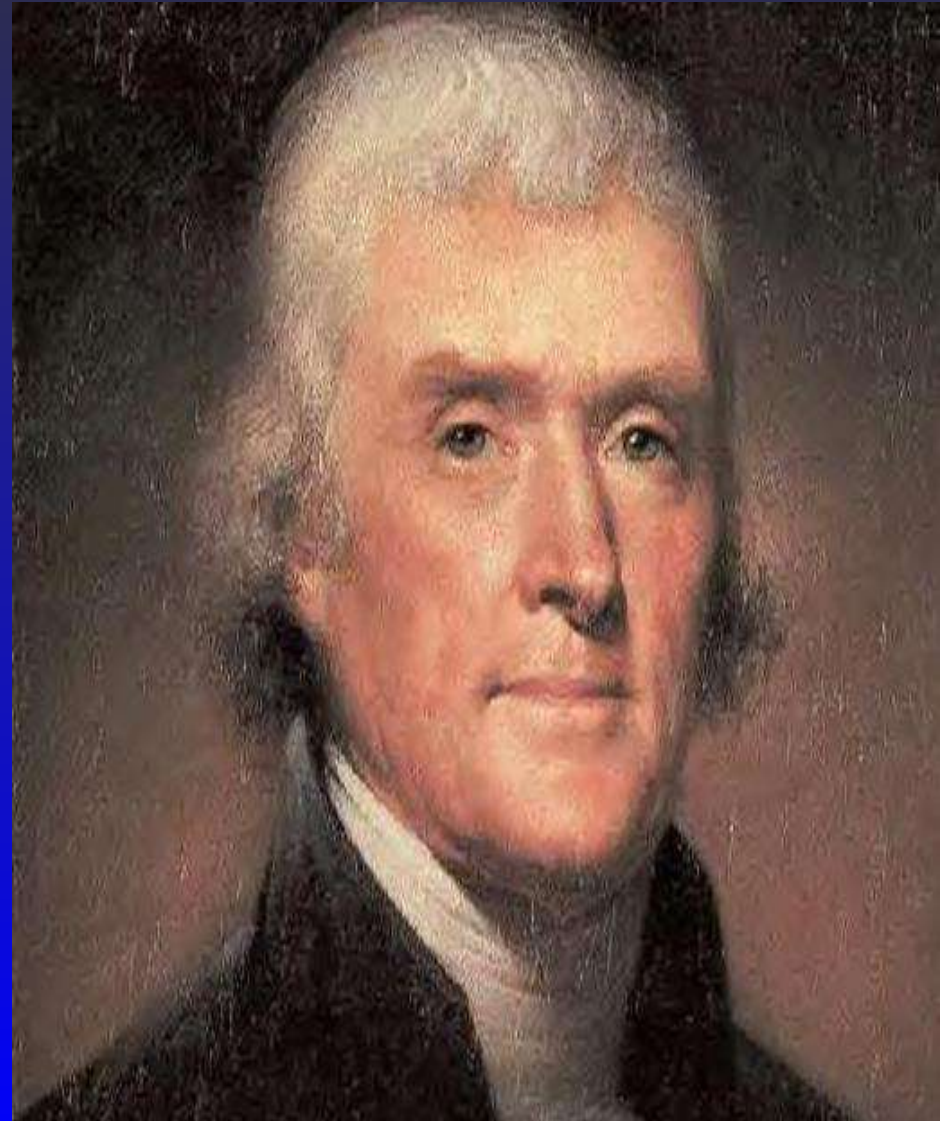


Committee of Five

- Second Continental Congress
- Declare Independence from Britain
- Benjamin Franklin
- John Adams
- Thomas Jefferson
- Robert R. Livingston
- Roger Sherman

Thomas Jefferson

- Wrote the Declaration of Independence





D. of I.

- A product of men who studied the Enlightenment thinker John Locke
- Rulers needed consent of citizens to rule



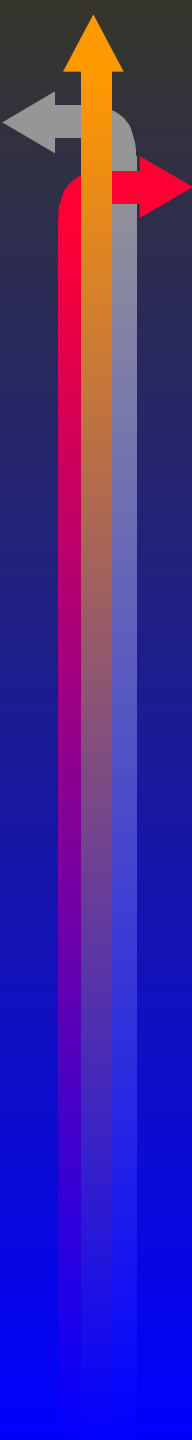
“Unalienable Rights”

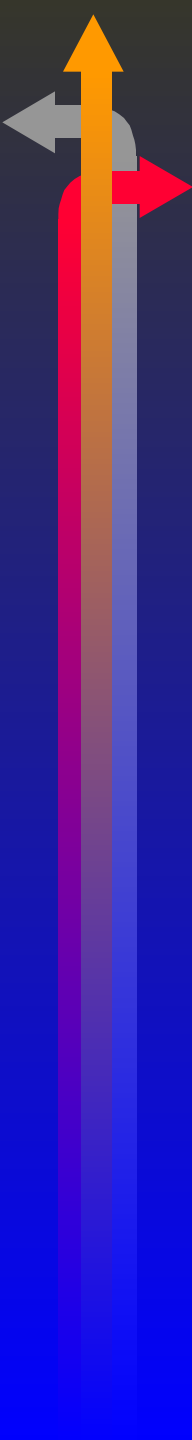
- Rights given by God are
mentioned in the D. of I.
and sent to the King of
England.



SSUSH4:b: Significance of French Alliance and Foreign Support

- Benjamin Franklin & John Adams: Went to France to convince the French to Support the American Colonies (Diplomats from 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.



SSUSH4_c: Analyze General George Washington

- V.A. chosen to lead the Continental Army
- he overcame defeats and hardships and lead the US to victory

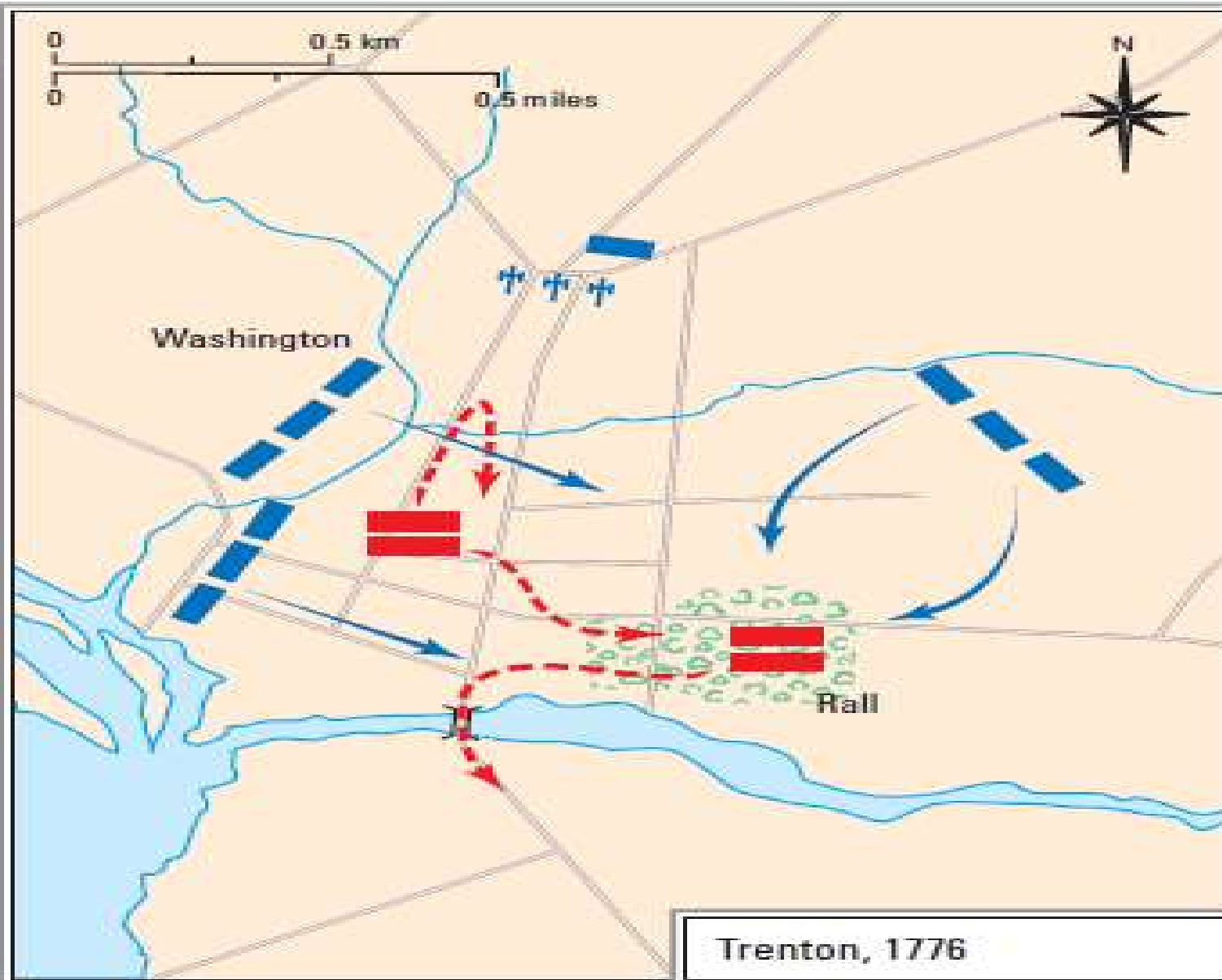


c_ Con't: Washington's Men:

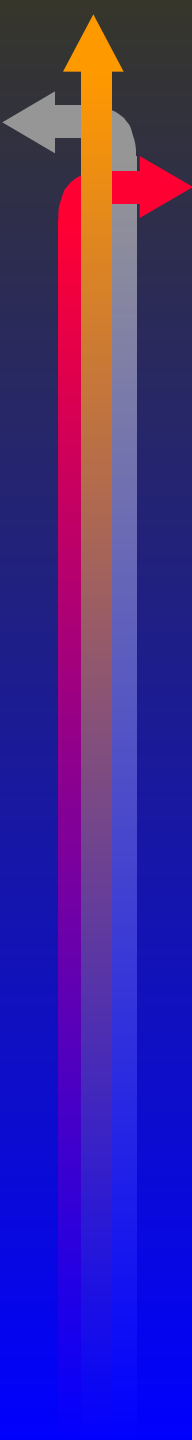
- Were undisciplined and non-military trained farmers, frontiersmen, and volunteers who were short supplied with a high rate of desertion.

c_Con't: Battle of Trenton Delaware River:





Trenton, 1776

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



Crucial b/c:

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

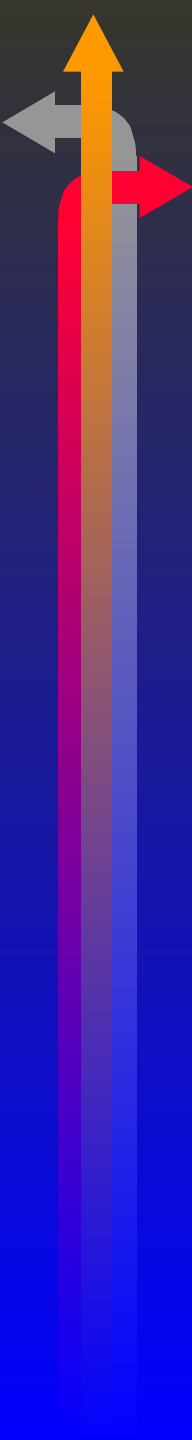
Where is this?



A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a vertical bar with a color gradient from purple at the bottom to yellow at the top. At the top of the bar, there are three arrows: a grey arrow pointing left, a red arrow pointing right, and a yellow arrow pointing up.

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:





Valley Forge

George Washington
(standing right) and the
Marquis de Lafayette
(standing left) at Valley Forge



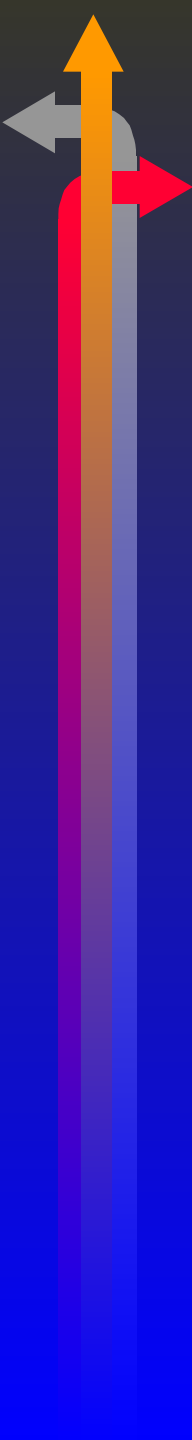
Read more at <http://www.yourdictionary.com/valley-forge#eoucwsZBCzCpFrCb.99>

Corbis/Bettmann



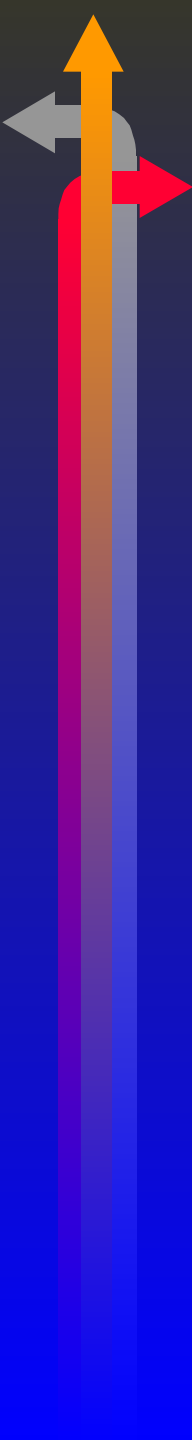
C_Create a professional military

- 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.

SSUSH4: Role of Lord Cornwallis



- 
- 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

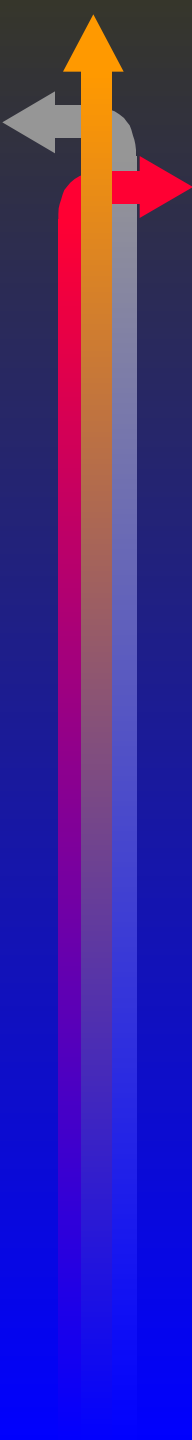
- Cornwallis Surrendered October 19, 1781 to the American's on the VA peninsula. He sent his sword.
- http://www.pbs.org/ktca/liberty/chronicle_yorktown_1781.html

SSUSH_d: Role of Geography in the Battle of Yorktown!

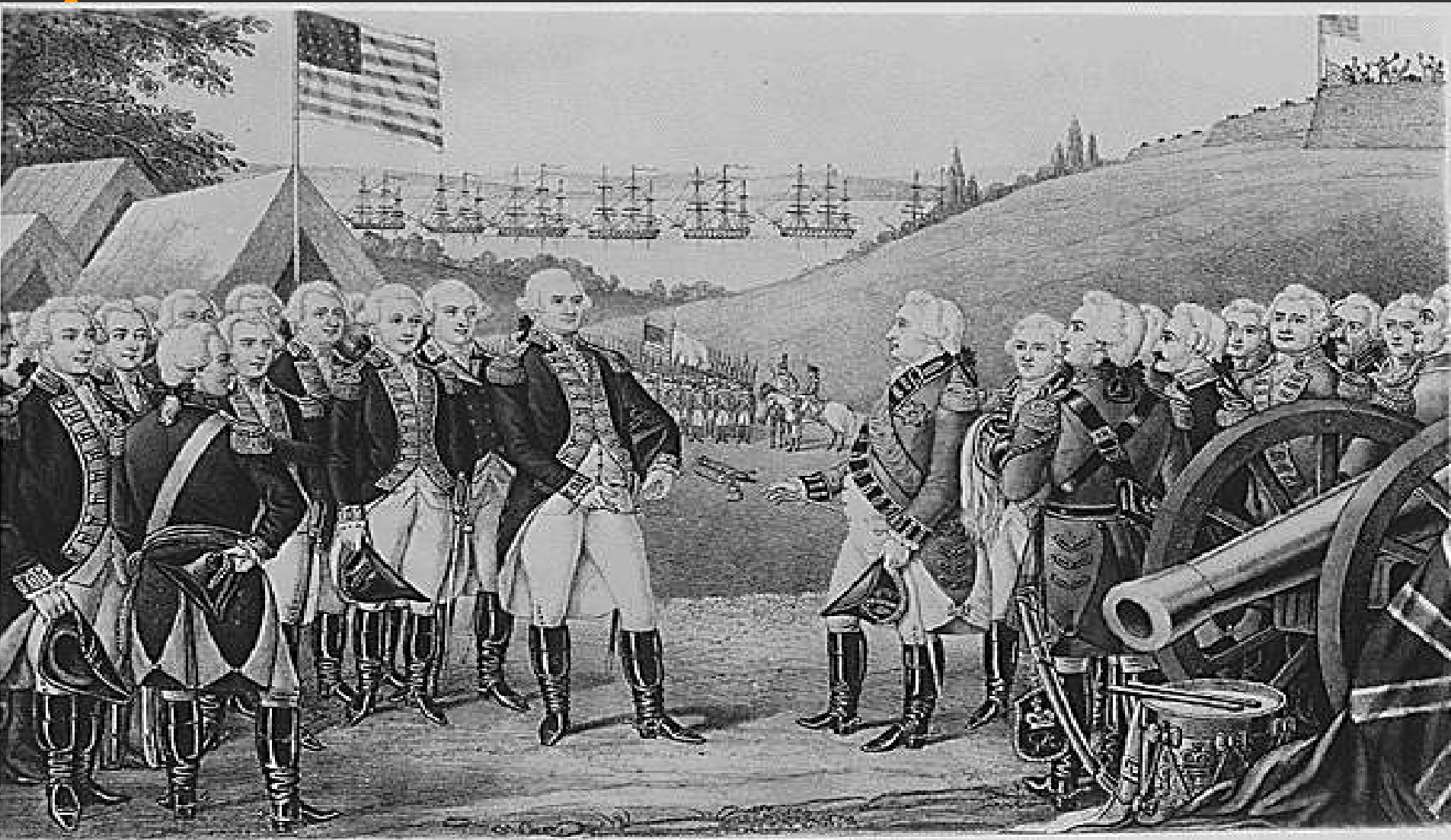


**British
Route to
Yorktown,
1781**





- 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!

Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Battle of Yorktown



- Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b8/Surrender_of_Lord_Cornwallis.jpg



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

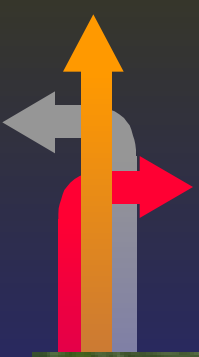
- Organized in September 1774:
- 12 Colonies attended agreed to halt trade w/ England and expand the Militia (Minutemen) in each colony to anticipate war.

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a vertical bar with a color gradient from purple at the bottom to yellow at the top. At the top of the bar, there is a yellow arrow pointing upwards. To the left of the bar, there is a grey arrow pointing to the left and a red arrow pointing to the right.

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



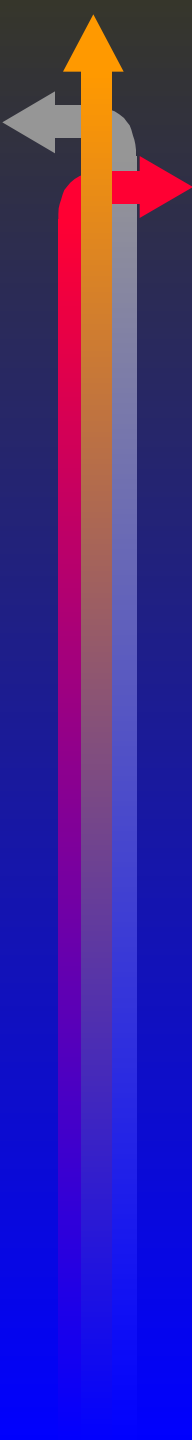
I. Phase 1: New England 1- year Spring 75-76





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

A decorative vertical bar on the left side of the slide. It features a gradient from blue at the bottom to orange at the top. At the top, there are three arrows: a grey arrow pointing left, a red arrow pointing right, and an orange arrow pointing up.

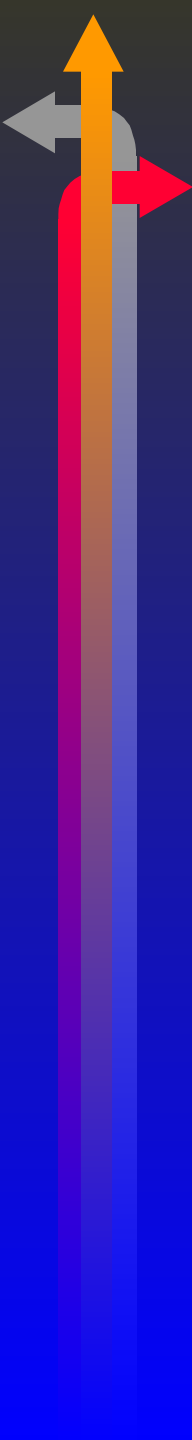
June-July 1775

- Thomas Paine: Common Sense
- Declaration of Independence



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

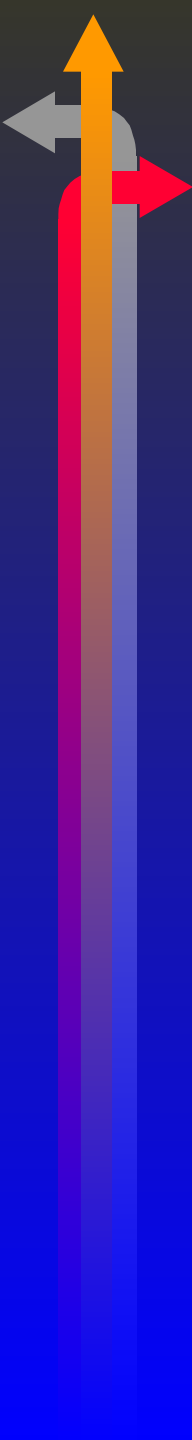
- British mistakes lead to them not being able to win the war. It was the biggest Military Force Britain had ever send abroad. The British aim of the campaign of 1777 was to cut the colonies in two by campaign the Hudson River. The plan failed. Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga. (Hudson River, NY).

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

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a vertical red arrow pointing upwards, a grey arrow pointing to the left, and a red arrow pointing to the right. The background of the slide is dark blue.

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

- 
- A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a vertical bar with a color gradient from blue at the bottom to orange at the top. At the top of the bar, there are three arrows: a grey arrow pointing left, a red arrow pointing right, and an orange arrow pointing up.
- 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.



SSUSH4:e

- Examine the roles of women, American Indians, and enslaved and free Blacks in supporting the war effort



Women:

- Nancy Hart-Killing the British
- Betsy Ross-United America with the Flag
- Culper Spy Ring- Agent 355, Sally Townshend, and Ann Strong
- Cooking, Sewing, making paper!

African-American & Enslaved Africans

The Death of Major Peirson
John Singleton Copley, 1783



Painting

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Death_of_Major_Peirson,_8_January_1781#/media/File:John_Singleton_Copley_001.jpg

Print with Zoom

<https://www.google.com/cultural/institute/beta/art/the-death-of-major-peirson/WAFWZKZAS9mWg>

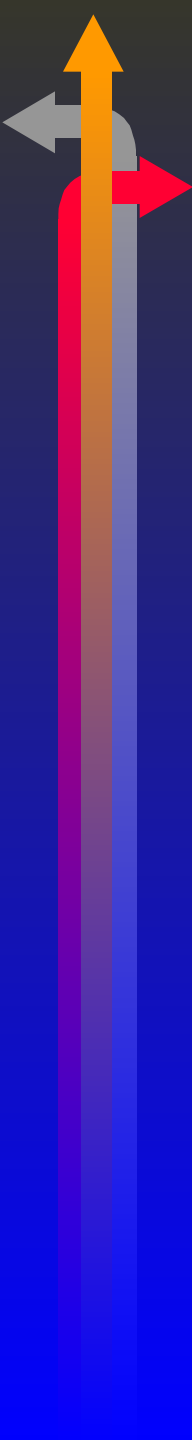






American Indians

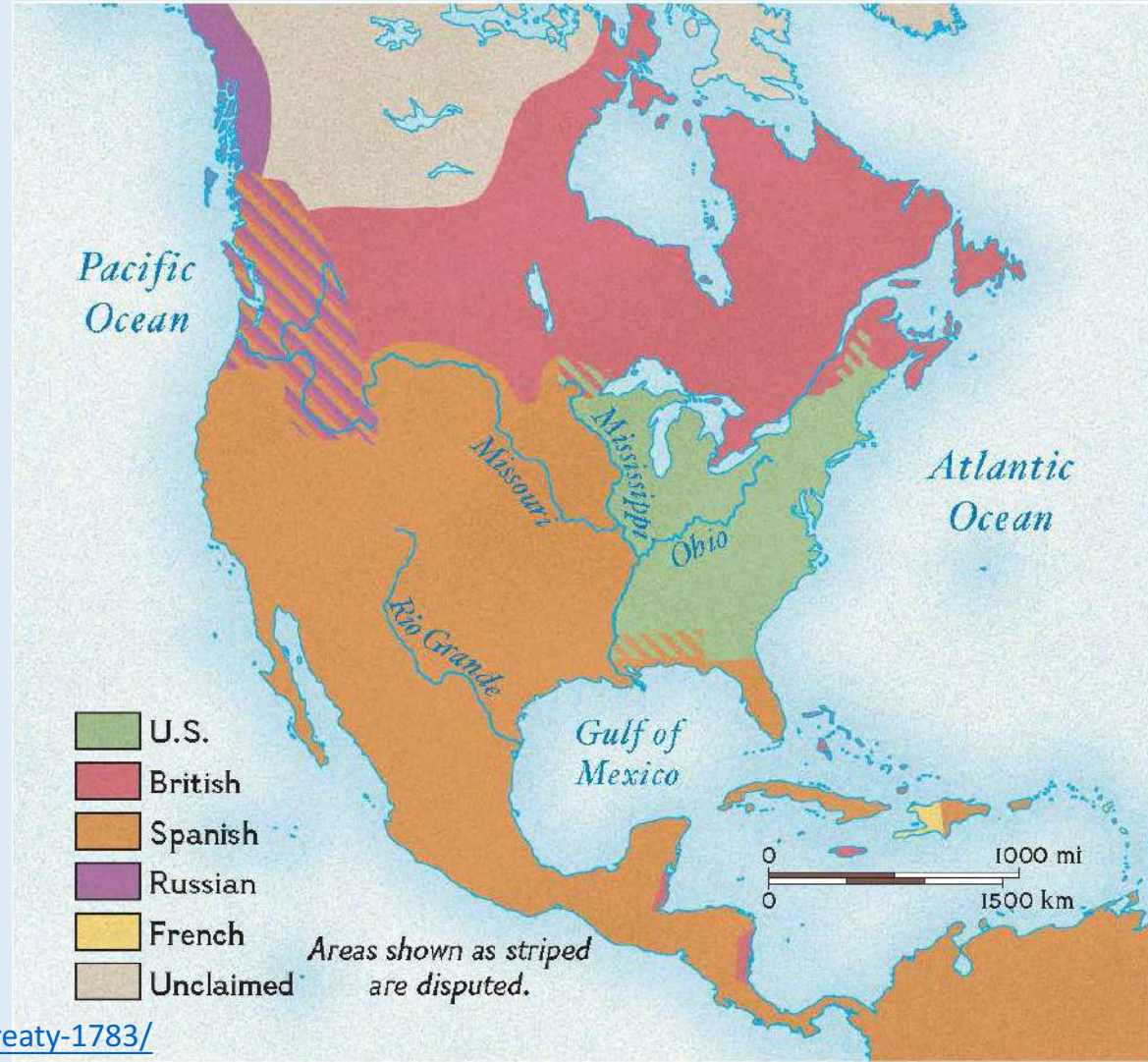
- Joseph Brant, Mohawk Chief, (From the Mid-Atlantic Colonies) Sided with the Loyalist.
- Oneida sided with the Patriots.
- Why did the American Indians feel like they were in the middle of war, again?



SSUSH4.f Explain the significance of the Treaty of Paris, 1783

- Ended the American Revolution
- Great Britain had to acknowledge the US as being independent
- Expanded the US boundaries.

Treaty of Paris, 1783



<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/photo/treaty-1783/>

The End!





Assignment #1

- Identify the aspects of the Revolutionary War:

Ideological	Military	Diplomatic

Put these Items in Order.

