

# John F. Kennedy

"Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country."

Which of these is NOT something that you can do for your country?

- A. Serve in the military
- B. Vote
- C. Volunteer
- D. Receive welfare

# Government, Colonies, and Revolution

## Unit 1

Unit 1 Essential Question:

Should the U.S. have separated from Great Britain? Support your argument with a minimum of 3 sources.

# Unit 1.1 Essential Question: Why do we have government?

- Civics
- Government
- Authority
- Power
- Direct Democracy
- Representative Democracy
- Absolute Monarchy
- Constitutional Monarchy

# What is civics?

**Civics** = the study of citizenship and government

What comes to your mind when you think of  
government?

**Government** = the ruling authority with power to make and  
enforce laws

What's the difference between **authority** and **power**?

**Power** = Ability to influence the behavior of others --- ex. Peer pressure

**Authority** = right to give orders, make decisions, enforce obedience, etc. --- Ex. Parents, school

Create your own examples of **power** and **authority**.

**Power:**

1.

2.

**Authority:**

1.

2.

# What does government do?

Provides security

Provides services

Provides order

Provides public policy - goals for the community



# What are the types of government?

Democracy

Direct Democracy

Representative Democracy

Monarchy

Absolute Monarchy

Constitutional Monarchy

Theocracy

Federalism

Dictatorship

Totalitarianism

Aristocracy

Oligarchy

Anarchy

Confederacy

What kind of government do we have?

Representative Democracy

How do you know?

# Essential Question: Why do we have government?

To do:

[CPS Practice 1.1](#)

## The Magna Carta (excerpt)

(20) For a trivial offence, a free man shall be fined only in proportion to the degree of his offence, and for a serious offence correspondingly, but not so heavily as to deprive him of his livelihood. In the same way, a merchant shall be spared his merchandise, and a husbandman the implements of his husbandry, if they fall upon the mercy of a royal court. None of these fines shall be imposed except by the assessment on oath of reputable men of the neighborhood.

Monday: Which of these punishments is least likely to be handed out in accordance to the Magna Carta?

- A. A beggar who stole a loaf of bread fined the price of that loaf of bread
- B. A beggar who trespassed onto private property fined three days wage
- C. A horse driver who crashed his carriage into a home stripped of his horse stables and fined two years pay
- D. An artist required to pay for damages and correct a wall that he has graffitied

## Unit 1.2 Compare and contrast the different regions in the colonies.

- Magna Carta
- Parliament
- Legislature
- Unicameral
- Bicameral
- Glorious Revolution
- Puritans
- Pilgrims
- Charter Companies
- Indentured Servants
- Slaves
- Mercantilism
- Triangle Trade
- Common Law
- Mayflower Compact
- VA House of Burgesses
- Anglican

# What was England like?

England had an **Absolute Monarchy** for centuries --- **What's that?**

1215 - England signs the **Magna Carta**

# Magna Carta (excerpts) ---- do not write!

(1) FIRST, THAT WE HAVE GRANTED TO GOD, and by this present charter have confirmed for us and our heirs in perpetuity, that the English Church shall be free, and shall have its rights undiminished, and its liberties unimpaired. That we wish this so to be observed, appears from the fact that of our own free will, before the outbreak of the present dispute between us and our barons, we granted and confirmed by charter the freedom of the Church's elections - a right reckoned to be of the greatest necessity and importance to it - and caused this to be confirmed by Pope Innocent III. This freedom we shall observe ourselves, and desire to be observed in good faith by our heirs in perpetuity.

(20) For a trivial offence, a free man shall be fined only in proportion to the degree of his offence, and for a serious offence correspondingly, but not so heavily as to deprive him of his livelihood. In the same way, a merchant shall be spared his merchandise, and a husbandman the implements of his husbandry, if they fall upon the mercy of a royal court. None of these fines shall be imposed except by the assessment on oath of reputable men of the neighborhood.

(30) No sheriff, royal official, or other person shall take horses or carts for transport from any free man, without his consent.

(31) Neither we nor any royal official will take wood for our castle, or for any other purpose, without the consent of the owner.

(39) No free man shall be seized or imprisoned, or stripped of his rights or possessions, or outlawed or exiled, or deprived of his standing in any other way, nor will we proceed with force against him, or send others to do so, except by the lawful judgment of his equals or by the law of the land.

# Why is the **Magna Carta** important?

1. First attempt to limit the King's power - it also expanded the King's advisory group
2. Created **Parliament**
  - a. **Parliament** = a **legislature**
    - i. **Legislature** = Group that creates law
    - ii. **Parliament** = Group that creates laws (in England!)



# What is a legislature?

Two types!

1. **Unicameral** - 1 house
2. **Bicameral** - 2 houses

Which one do we have?

What changed in the **Glorious Revolution**?

English Bill of Rights 1689 = **Constitutional Monarchy**

Written by **Parliament**, signed by William and Mary

1st time a monarch willingly gave up power

What rights would you want?

# What about the American colonies?

## Settlements:

1. Jamestown, VA (1607) - Virginia House of Burgesses (Representative Democracy)
2. Plymouth, MA (1620) - Mayflower Compact (Direct Democracy)

Between 1607-1732, \_\_\_\_ colonies were established. --- What were all 13?

Georgia was the last one in 1732 --- Why was Georgia founded?

# Why did the American colonists come?

## Religious Freedom

**Puritans** - wanted to fix / purify the church

**Pilgrims** - wanted to separate from the church

Quakers

Catholics

## Charter Companies

Came to make money - had permission from English  
gov't

# Why did the American colonists come?

## Indentured Servants

Person under contract to work for a specific period of time, usually working in exchange for travel to the new world

## Slaves

Africans forcefully brought to America to be used for labor

Prisoners / Debtors in Georgia

James Oglethorpe

# What financial ideas did the colonists bring?

## 1. Mercantilism

- a. export (sell) more than you import (buy)
- b. Colonies produce raw materials for Mother Country
- c. Wealth is measured in gold

## 2. Triangle Trade - trade of goods and slaves between Africa, Europe and America

# What were the New England colonies like?

Cold Climate

Trading / Commercial Economy

Came for religious freedom

Puritans / Pilgrims

What makes New England a good place for a trading economy?

# What were the Middle colonies like?

Seasonal climate

Mixed economy

Came for different reasons

Very Diverse



# What were the Southern colonies like?

Warm climate

Agricultural economy

Came for \$

Mostly Anglican

What makes the American south a good place for an agricultural economy?

What crops were grown there?

**Essential Question:** Compare and contrast the different regions in the colonies.

To do:

1. Create a 3x3 chart. In the first column, write the 3 regions of the original 13 colonies. In the second column, write what individual colonies existed in those regions. In the third column, write a description of what makes each region unique.

## The Declaration of Independence

"That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their Safety and Happiness."

Which of the following statements is a conclusion that would be supported by the text above?

- A. Revolutions against ruling governments are wrong and against nature
- B. Rulers have absolute power because they are granted authority by divine will.
- C. Governments are given the authority to rule from the people they govern.
- D. Governments are evil but necessary in establishing order for mankind.

# Unit 1.3 Essential Question: How has the United States been influenced by the enlightenment philosophers?

- Locke
- Montesquieu
- Rousseau
- Hobbes
- Separation of Powers
- Self Government
- Equality
- Rule of Law
- Social Contract
- Consent of the Governed
- Natural / Unalienable Rights
- Limited Government
- Common Law

# What points did the enlightenment philosophers have to make?

## Montesquieu's Separation of Powers

- Power should be split into 3 branches to keep one group / person from being too powerful.

## Where do we see this in our current American government?

What points did the enlightenment philosophers have to make?

Self Government

Where do you see the early colonists doing this?

# What points did the enlightenment philosophers have to make?

- **Equality** - everyone is born the same
- **Rule of Law** - everyone must follow the law

## What impact does this idea still have on today's society?

# What points did the enlightenment philosophers have to make?

## Social Contract and “Consent of the Governed”

There is an agreement between the government and the people

- The gov't agrees to protect the people and provide order
- The people give their consent to be governed and promise to abide by the rules



# Who wrote about social contracts?

**Rousseau:** **social contract**, people give permission to be governed then the government has absolute power

**Hobbes:** **social contract**, if the government fails to do it's job then people have the right to abolish it and create a new government

# What points did the enlightenment philosophers have to make?

## John Locke's Natural / Unalienable Rights

- Rights you are born with
  - John Locke's ex: life, liberty, & property
  - Thomas Jefferson's ex: life, liberty, & pursuit of happiness

Do you feel that you have these rights guaranteed to you today? Defend your argument.

# What points did the enlightenment philosophers have to make?

## Limited Government

The government doesn't have absolute power and is limited by factors like:

- People
- Constitutions
- Checks and Balances

# What points did the enlightenment philosophers have to make?

## Common law

- Laws based on precedent (previous rulings by judges)

**Essential Question:** How has the United States been influenced by the enlightenment philosophers?

To do:

1. Create a double bubble map of the Enlightenment philosophers and their ideas.
2. Exit ticket: Choose one of the philosopher's ideas that you believe is the most important to you. Write a minimum of 5 sentences convincing me that this idea has changed the world for the better more than the others.

## The Declaration of Independence

"WE hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness..."

Which of the following choices best describes what the word "unalienable" means?

- A. corrupt
- B. inherent
- C. earned
- D. acquired

## Unit 1.4 Why did the United States resort to war with the English?

- Bacon's Rebellion (1676)
- French and Indian War (1756-1763)
- Navigation Acts (1660)
- Treaty of Paris (1763)
- Proclamation Line of 1763
- Quartering Act (1765)
- Sugar Act (1764)
- Stamp Act (1765)
- Townshend Act (1767)
- Sons of Liberty
- Boycott

# Where did the English go wrong?

**Period of Salutary Neglect** - From the early 1600s through the mid 1700s, the King of England ignored the needs of the American colonies

What were the American colonists' needs? Were those needs met?

Why might England have done this / What were England's original goals in the colonies? / Did they achieve those goals

If those needs weren't being met, what might the American colonists have done in response?



# Where did the English go wrong?

## Bacon's Rebellion (1676)

- Nathaniel Bacon leads group of farmers against government because it did not support them against the Native Americans

What were the needs of the American's? Were those needs being met?

What was the impact that the **French and Indian War** had?

## **French and Indian War (1756-1763)**

France and Britain fight for control of colonies and trade routes

Britain wins but it's expensive

Why did France and Britain want the colonies?

What might Britain do now that they need money?

Who were the colonies allowed to trade with?

**Navigation Acts (1660):** Not enforced until after **F&I War**

Required all colonial ships to stop in British harbors first -  
colonists ignored it

Why might colonists have ignored this rule?

Why might this have not been enforced in the Americas until  
after the F&I War?

# How did the English attempt to keep Americans safe?

**Treaty of Paris:** Ended F&I War

**Proclamation Line of 1763:** Americans couldn't settle past this line

**Quartering Act (1765):** Troops stay in homes & colonists provide for them

Why might the English have required this?

How might the colonists have responded?

# How did England start to raise money from America

**Sugar Act 1764:** Tax on sugar (textiles, wine, coffee, and indigo) - 1st tax

**Stamp Act 1765:** Tax on newspapers, documents, cards - only on colonists

**Townshend Acts 1767:** Tax on paper, glass, paint, and tea

Why are the English passing these taxes?

# What was the colonists reaction?

**Sons of Liberty** - led by Samuel Adams

**Boycott** on paper products

“No taxation without representation”

# Essential Question: Why did the United States resort to war with the English? (Can't Answer Yet!)

To do:

1. Exit ticket: Using what you know so far, write a letter (at least 5 sentences) to your relative in England explaining to them why you, an American colonist, are upset with England. Then, respond to your own letter from your relative explaining their side of the argument (at least 5 sentences).

## The Preamble of the United States' Constitution

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Which of the following is an antonym for the word "Tranquility" as it's used in the preamble of the Constitution?

- A. Understanding
- B. Peace
- C. Chaos
- D. Prosperity



## The Magna Carta (excerpt)

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Which of these punishments is least likely to be handed out in accordance to the Magna Carta?

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- C. A horse driver who crashed his carriage into a home stripped of his horse stables and fined two years pay
- D. An artist required to pay for damages and correct a wall that he has graffitied

## Unit 1.5 Why did the United States resort to war with the English?

- Boston Massacre (1770)
- Tea Act (1773)
- East India Company
- Boston Tea Party
- Intolerable / Coercive Acts (1774)
- 1st Continental Congress (1774)
- Battles of Lexington and Concord (1775)
- 2nd Continental Congress (1775)
- Olive Branch Petition (1775)
- Patrick Henry
- Common Sense
- Declaration of Independence (1776)

What impact did the **Boston Massacre (1770)** have?

British troops shoot and kill 5 during a street mob

With colonists boycotting newspapers, how will news spread?

If you were with the Sons of Liberty - what might you do with this event in your newspaper?

# Boston Massacre



What caused the **Boston Tea Party**?

**Tea Act 1773**: Repealed **Townshend Acts**, kept tax on tea

**East India Company** had a monopoly on tea - got rich

How might colonists feel at this point?

What was the **Boston Tea Party (1773)**?

Officials refuse to return tea to Britain - colonists dump 3 full shipments of tea into the Boston Harbor

How might England react to this event?

# How did England punish the colonies?

## Intolerable / Coercive Acts (1774):

1. Closed Boston Harbor and put under military rule
2. Abolished self-govt in Massachusetts

## How might the other colonies have reacted to this?

# How did the colonies organize?

## 1st Continental Congress (1774):

Representatives from all colonies (except GA) meet in Philadelphia

Sent Declaration of Rights and Grievances to King George III

## How might the King react to this?



When did conflicts start?

Battles of Lexington and Concord (1775): Beginning of the war

What is the true meaning behind the “Shot heard around the world”?

# How did the colonies feel about the conflict?

**2nd Continental Congress (1775)** - meets to discuss future

John Dickinson - Writes the **Olive Branch Petition (1775)** to negotiate peace with King - King ignored

**Patrick Henry** - Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death Speech to the Congress

Thomas Paine - Writes a pamphlet called **Common Sense**, to gain support for independence from Britain

## Patrick Henry's Speech (1775)

Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!

# Common Sense's Main Points

- An island should not rule a continent
- America made up from ppl all over Europe
- As a “mother country” Britain was acting terrible - no mother would treat her children that way
- Britain would drag America into unnecessary European Wars
- Way too much distance
- Americans not represented in Parliament (no taxation without representation)
- Colonies were being taken advantage of for Britain's benefit

# What resulted from the tensions?

1776 - The **Continental Congress** created the **Declaration of Independence**

**Declaration of Independence** - demanded freedom from British tyranny

What is the difference between English and British?

# Essential Question: Why did the United States resort to war with the English?

To do:

1. Complete Excerpts from the Declaration of Independence Worksheet
2. Exit ticket: Choose 8 of the conflicts that led to the American Revolution that you think are the most significant. Create a cartoon strip depicting each event that you have chosen.

## The Preamble of the United States' Constitution

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Which of the following is a synonym for the word "ordain" as it's used in the preamble of the Constitution?

- A. repair
- B. ruin
- C. usurp
- D. enact

## The Declaration of Independence

"WE hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness..."

The language of the Declaration of Independence could best be described as

- A. vulgar
- B. soothing
- C. jovial
- D. passionate



## Unit 1.6 Compare and contrast the Articles of Confederation to the government used by England.

- Tyrant
- Articles of Confederation
- Northwest Ordinance
- Shay's Rebellion

# Create a T-Chart for today's notes

What were the colonies complaints  
against Britain?

How did the **Articles of Confederation**  
attempt to fix those problems?

# What were the colonies complaints against Britain?

- Tyrant king
- Taxation without representation
- Couldn't trade with other countries
- Proclamation Line of 1763
- Unfair Trials
- Quartering Troops

BASICALLY... the National Government was too STRONG

How did the **Articles of Confederation** attempt to fix those problems?

- No executive leader
- No national taxes
- Each state represented in Congress
- No regulation of trade
- **Northwest Ordinance** - encouraged settlement to the west
- No national courts
- No national military

BASICALLY.... The National gov't was too WEAK (and state gov'ts too strong)

# What was life like in the new U.S.?

**Shays' Rebellion:** Daniel Shay, a veteran farmer leads a rebellion against U.S. gov't

Reveals weaknesses of the **Articles of Confederation**

# What was wrong with the Articles of Confederation?

National Gov was too weak:

- No single executive leader
- Can't enforce the law
- No national courts
- No national taxes - Why are taxes so important?
- Can't regulate trade

# Why can't they just fix the problems with the AoC?

Too hard to fix:

- 13/13 states to change law
- 9/13 to add law

**Essential Question:** Compare and contrast the Articles of Confederation to the government used by England.

To do:

1. Finish unit vocabulary!!!
2. Exit ticket: Was Shay's rebellion a good thing or a bad thing? Explain your reasoning. Create a pro/con chart, then answer in 4-6 sentences.



## The Preamble of the United States' Constitution

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The language of the Preamble could best be described as

- A. apathetic
- B. indefinite
- C. patriotic
- D. dubious

**Unit 1.8** Should the U.S. have separated from Great Britain? Support your argument with a minimum of 3 sources.

Notebook Check

Quiz

Review / Graphic Organizer

# The Preamble of the U.S. Constitution

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

**Thursday:** In your own words, what does "We the People of the United States" as used in this passage mean to you? Explain. (2-3 sentences)

## Post-Test Activity - on a scratch sheet of paper

Create a bubble map brain dump.

The middle circle will be “The Constitution”, tell me everything that you know about the U.S. Constitution. This will be used as an extra credit opportunity. For each bubble, you will gain +0.25 points on your test for a maximum of +3 (that's 15 bubbles).

# The Preamble of the U.S. Constitution

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

**Thursday:** Which of these best describes the goal of the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution?

- A. To create the legislative branch
- B. To insure domestic Tranquility
- C. To list our rights as citizens
- D. To list the goals of the Constitution

Essential Question: Evaluate how overcoming conflicts and compromises lead to a more fair government for all.

Exit Ticket:

As a representative of your region in your country, write a letter back to your people telling them of your progress during the first day of negotiations into creating your country. Explain to them the difficulties of conflict and compromise and how your decisions have been impacted so far by it. (4-6 sentences)

# John F. Kennedy

"Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country."

Which of these is NOT something that you can do for your country?

- A. Serve in the military
- B. Vote
- C. Volunteer
- D. Receive welfare

Essential Question: Evaluate how overcoming conflicts and compromises lead to a more fair government for all.

Exit Ticket:

Write another letter back to your people telling them of your progress during the second day of negotiations into creating your country. Explain to them the difficulties of conflict and compromise and how your decisions have been impacted by it. (4-6 sentences)



Essential Question: Evaluate how overcoming conflicts and compromises lead to a more fair government for all.

Exit Ticket:

Create a flyer with your group for your country. This flyer will serve as an advertisement for people to move to your country.

# Who said it?

A: I see Americans of every party, every background, every faith who believe that we are stronger together: black, white, Latino, Asian, Native American; young, old; gay, straight; men, women, folks with disabilities, all pledging allegiance under the same proud flag to this big, bold country that we love. That's what I see. That's the America I know!

B: So to all Americans, in every city near and far, small and large, from mountain to mountain, and from ocean to ocean, hear these words: You will never be ignored again. Your voice, your hopes, and your dreams will define our American destiny. And your courage and goodness and love will forever guide us along the way.

**Tuesday:** Which of these quotes is from Barack Obama and which is from Donald Trump? How do you know?

Essential Question: Evaluate how overcoming conflicts and compromises lead to a more fair government for all.

Exit Ticket:

Is your government fair for all?

What was it like having to compromise in your group?

Were you completely satisfied with the final product of your government?

Do you feel like the people that you represented would agree with all of your decisions?

## Excerpt from Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

"On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it—all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide effects, by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came."

**Friday.** Which of the following makes up a major theme of Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address?

- A. Blame on the south for starting the war
- B. How the war could and should have been avoided
- C. Plans for the newly liberated slaves
- D. Theological interpretations of the war