


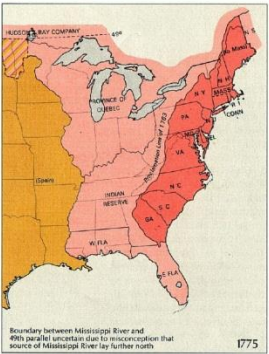
The American Revolution

SSUSH3 The student will explain the primary causes of the American Revolution.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- Explain the language, organization, and intellectual sources of the Declaration of Independence; include the writing of John Locke and the role of Thomas Jefferson.
- Explain the reason for and significance of the French alliance and foreign assistance and the roles of Benjamin Franklin and the Marquis de Lafayette.
- 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.
- Explain the role of geography at the Battle of Yorktown, the role of Lord Cornwallis, and the Treaty of Paris, 1783.

<p>French and Indian War (1754-1763)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does "imperial" mean? 2. The imperial fight between England and France was known by what name? 3. Why did many Native American tribes side with the French?
<p>Treaty of Paris (1763)</p>  <p>The map shows the eastern United States and parts of Canada. The area east of the Mississippi River is colored red and labeled 'GREAT BRITAIN'. The area west of the Mississippi River is colored green and labeled 'SPAIN'. The Gulf of Mexico is shown to the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. The title 'Treaty of Paris 1763' is at the bottom.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which side ended up victorious in the French and Indian War? 2. What is a treaty? 3. What did the Treaty of Paris (1763) formally do? 4. How did the Treaty of Paris (1763) impact French colonial claims? 5. How did the Treaty of Paris (1763) impact the British?
<p>Proclamation of 1763</p>  <p>The map shows the eastern United States with a red line representing the Proclamation Line along the Appalachian Mountains. The area to the west is labeled 'INDIAN TERRITORY'. The title 'Proclamation of 1763' is at the top. A note at the bottom reads: 'Boundary between Mississippi River and 98th parallel uncertain due to misrecognition that source of Mississippi River lay further north. 1775'.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why did many Native American tribes continue to fight the British after the French defeat? 2. What does the word "compromise" mean? 3. How did the British compromise with the Native American over the issue of land? 4. What did the Proclamation of 1763 state? 5. How did many colonists react to the Proclamation of 1763? 6. Why is the colonial refusal to abide by the Proclamation of 1763 important in US History?
<p>Financial Aftermath of the French and Indian War</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What financial situation did the British find themselves in after the French and Indian War?

Financial Aftermath of the French and Indian War



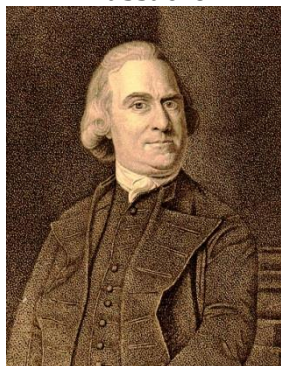
2. How did England justify their desire to have stronger control over their colonies?
3. What specific action(s) did England take regarding the control over and defense of their American colonies?
4. Why were American colonists so upset at the new taxes?
5. What does “No Taxation Without Representation” mean?
6. Why did the colonies gradually become more unified after the French and Indian War?

Colonists Respond to Taxes



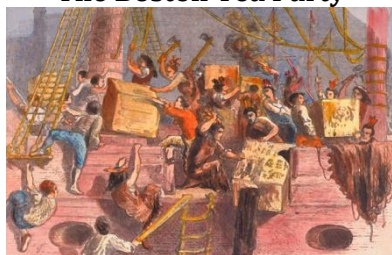
1. On what items did the Stamp Act place a tax on?
2. Why were colonists protesting in the streets of Boston in March 1770?
3. What happened to these protestors in Boston in March 1770?
4. What is a “massacre”?
5. How many people died in the Boston Massacre?
6. Why do you think the colonists referred to the incident in Boston as a “massacre”?

Colonists React to the Boston Massacre



1. What actions did many colonists take after hearing news about the Boston Massacre?
2. What was the purpose behind Samuel Adams’ (at left) founding of the Sons of Liberty?
3. What were the responsibilities of the Committees of Correspondence?
4. What does “correspondence” mean?
5. How did the Daughters of Liberty protest the unfair British taxes?


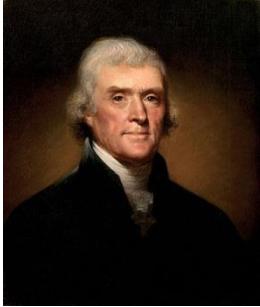

The Boston Tea Party



1. How did the British respond to the colonial protests?
2. The tax on what specific commodity (item) was not lifted?
3. In December 1773, how did the Sons of Liberty respond to the continued taxes on British tea?
4. What effect did the Boston Tea Party have on the American colonies?

England Retaliates After Boston Tea Party

1. What actions did the British Parliament take after the Boston Tea Party?
2. What does “intolerable” mean?

<p>England Retaliates After Boston Tea Party</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Why was England so harsh on the colonists in Massachusetts? 4. What did the Quartering Act (one of the Intolerable Acts) do? 5. What other action did the King of England take as part of the Intolerable Acts? 6. How did the closing of Boston Harbor impact the city of Boston? 7. What happened to the number of British troops (Red Coats) in Boston as a result of the Intolerable Acts? 8. How did the Committees of Correspondence react to the Intolerable Acts?
<p>Thomas Paine and “Common Sense”</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the colonists called who supported independence? 2. What were the colonists called who remained loyal to the King? 3. What was the purpose for Thomas Paine publishing “Common Sense” in early 1776? 4. HIGHER ORDER THINKING: Why do you think he at first published “Common Sense” anonymously?
<p>The Declaration of Independence: Language, Organization and Intellectual Sources</p>  <p>(Jefferson)</p>  <p>(Locke)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In which city did the Continental Congress convene (meet) in the summer of 1776? 2. On July 4, 1776 what famous document was issued by the Continental Congress? 3. Who was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence? 4. What two basic purposes did the Declaration serve? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. b. 5. Which Enlightenment thinker heavily influenced Thomas Jefferson in his composition of the Declaration of Independence? 6. In the writings of John Locke, what three things does he suggest are the natural state of human existence? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. b. c.

Franklin Asks France for Help



1. Why did England and France have such an intense rivalry in the 18th century?
2. At the time of the Revolutionary War, what position did Benjamin Franklin hold?
3. What is the primary job of a diplomat?
4. What did Franklin convince the French to do?
5. For what two reasons did France decide to lend support to the US?
 - a.
 - b.

The French Send Assistance

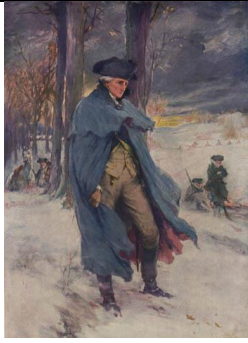


1. What role did Marquis de Lafayette play in the American Revolution?
2. Specifically how did France provide support to the colonists?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
 - f.

George Washington as a Military Leader



1. During the Revolutionary War, what was the job title of George Washington?
2. What was one of the biggest hurdles facing Washington as the Commander in Chief of the Continental Army?
3. What is a militia?
4. HIGHER ORDER THINKING: Why do you think it was difficult for Washington to combine the various state militias into one single army?
5. Describe some of the characteristics of a “common soldier” in Washington’s Continental Army.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
6. Despite many losses, why was Washington able to maintain support and respect from his soldiers?
7. What was significant about the crossing of the Delaware River in December 1776?



8. What effect did Washington's victory after the Crossing of the Delaware have on the American forces?
9. In the winter of 1777-78, where did Washington's forces find themselves during the winter?
10. What were the conditions like at Valley Forge?
11. Why were the events at Valley Forge considered critical to the development of the Continental Army?

Siege at Yorktown

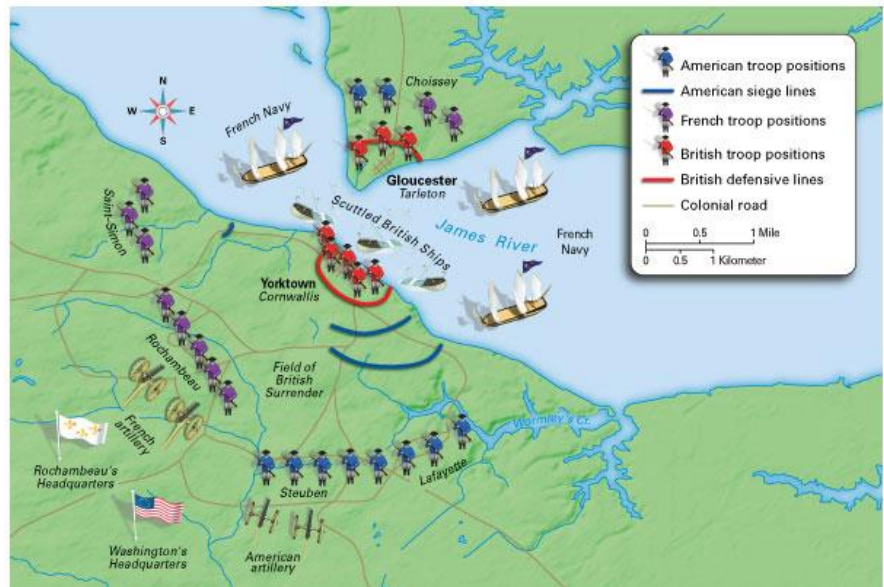


1. Who was Lord Cornwallis?
2. Cornwallis' plan was to divide the French-American forces in two. At which coastal town did his forces eventually end up?
3. What misfortune befell Cornwallis and his men at Yorktown?
4. As a result of being cut off from reinforcements, what action did Cornwallis take at Yorktown?

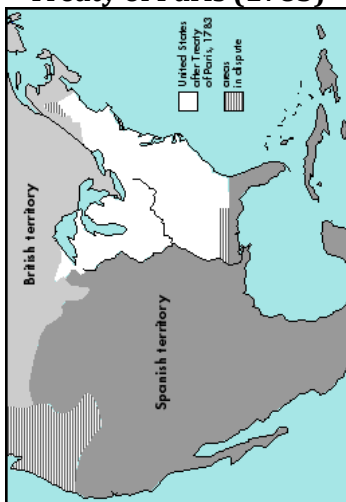
Explain the role of geography at the Battle of Yorktown.

Circle Cornwallis' forces.

Notice how the geography of the land forced his surrender.



Treaty of Paris (1783)



1. Which treaty formally ended the American Revolution?
 2. What two things did the United States acquire (get) as a result of the Treaty of Paris (1783)?
 - a.
 - b.
- PREDICT:** Why do you think the United States today is bigger than after the American Revolution?
- PREDICT:** What are going to be the most significant challenges for the new nation after the Revolution?

