

Unit 2 Organizer: The American Revolution

The Big Picture:

The British victory in the French and Indian War (1754-1763) brought additional lands in the West, but significant war debts as well. To pay this debt, the British parliament moved away from salutary neglect in favor of stricter colonial control. Colonial protest to new taxes, restrictions on colonial self-government, and influence from the European Enlightenment led to a colonial Declaration of Independence in 1776. During the American Revolution, the overmatched colonists found a leader in George Washington and badly-needed French assistance after the Battle of Saratoga. When the war ended, the Treaty of Paris in 1783 brought independence and the formation of the United States.

<u>Last Unit:</u> Colonial History	<u>Current Unit:</u> The American Revolution	<u>Next Unit:</u> The New Nation		
Suggested Activities:		Key Terms and Phrases:		
<u>Assignments List:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chapter 3 section 4 reading part A only 1-9 2. Vocabulary Activity 3. Timelines 4. Web quest 5. Chapter 4 guided reading 6. Project 7. Study Guide Review 8. Test 	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. French and Indian War* 2. Treaty of Paris, 1763* 3. Parliamentary Sovereignty 4. Proclamation of 1763* 5. Stamp Act* 6. Townshend Act* 7. Boston Massacre 8. Boston Tea Party 9. Coercive Acts/Intolerable Acts* 10. Sons and Daughters of Liberty* 11. Committees of Correspondence* 12. Enlightenment philosophes John Locke and Montesquieu * 13. Thomas Paine’s <i>Common Sense</i> * </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. “No taxation without representation” 15. First Continental Congress* 16. Second Continental Congress 17. Thomas Jefferson’s <i>Declaration of Independence</i> * 18. George Washington 19. Marquis de Lafayette * 20. Lord Cornwallis 21. Lexington and Concord* 22. Valley Forge * 23. Saratoga* 24. Yorktown* 25. Treaty of Paris, 1783* </td> </tr> </table>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. French and Indian War* 2. Treaty of Paris, 1763* 3. Parliamentary Sovereignty 4. Proclamation of 1763* 5. Stamp Act* 6. Townshend Act* 7. Boston Massacre 8. Boston Tea Party 9. Coercive Acts/Intolerable Acts* 10. Sons and Daughters of Liberty* 11. Committees of Correspondence* 12. Enlightenment philosophes John Locke and Montesquieu * 13. Thomas Paine’s <i>Common Sense</i> * 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. “No taxation without representation” 15. First Continental Congress* 16. Second Continental Congress 17. Thomas Jefferson’s <i>Declaration of Independence</i> * 18. George Washington 19. Marquis de Lafayette * 20. Lord Cornwallis 21. Lexington and Concord* 22. Valley Forge * 23. Saratoga* 24. Yorktown* 25. Treaty of Paris, 1783*
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<u>Essential Questions:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How did each of the following help cause the American Revolution? (a) the end of the French and Indian War, (b) the Stamp and Intolerable Acts, (c) the ideas of the Enlightenment, (d) Thomas Paine’s <i>Common Sense</i>? 2. What role did each play in helping the Americans win the Revolutionary War: (a) George Washington, Ben Franklin, (c) Marquis de Lafayette, (d) Saratoga, (e) Valley Forge, (f) Yorktown? 3. What were the major provisions of the Treaty of Paris that ended the war in 1783? 		<u>GPS Standards:</u> SSUSH3 SSUSH4		

Unit 2 Reading Guide: The American Revolution**Chapter 4 Section 1 – Part I**

1. What was the purpose of the Stamp Act of 1765?
2. Who were the Sons of Liberty?
3. The first successful joint colonial action, taking place in October 1765, was known as the:
4. What was the basic difference between the Townshend Acts and the Stamp Act?

Chapter 4 Section 1 – Part II

5. What was the primary task of the “committees of correspondence?”
6. The Tea Act led to what event?
7. The Intolerable Acts of 1774 were designed to punish which British colony? Why?
8. Where and when did the First Continental Congress meet?
9. Why did the British march on Lexington and Concord in April 1775?

Chapter 4 Section 2

10. Who was given command of the Continental Army in June 1775?
11. What was the response of George III when he received the Olive Branch Petition in July 1775?
12. Who wrote the pamphlet “*Common Sense*?”
13. What English philosopher was the source of much of Jefferson’s inspiration when writing the Declaration of Independence?

14.

15. Which side did most Native Americans support during the American Revolution?

Chapter 4 Section 3

16. Why were the American victories at Trenton and Princeton (both in December 1776) important to the American war effort?
17. How was the American victory at Saratoga (October 1777) a turning point in the Revolution?
18. While the British were “wintering” at Philadelphia during the winter of 1777 – 1778, the Americans were camped...where?

Chapter 4 Section 4

19. Who commanded the British forces in the southern colonies during the American Revolution?
20. Why didn’t the British withdraw from Yorktown under the protection of the British fleet (the world’s most powerful)?
21. What countries were represented at the Paris Peace Conference?

Unit Introduction Activity

Station 1

List, using a brainstorm/ concept, all the words, events and such you think of when someone says “American Revolution”

Station 2

Draw an illustration that represents an image that comes to mind when someone says “American Revolution”

Station 3

Choose **3** words on your unit 2 organizer to web quest on your smartphone/device and define.

Station 4

Complete the “K” (know) and the “W” (want to learn) of the “KWL” Charts and attach to your inb page 25

Homework:

Use the information shared today to create a Unit Cover on inb page 26 Title **“The American Revolution”**