

L1

Name: _____ Class _____ DO NOT LOSE THIS SHEET.

Today we will listen to the song and read the lyrics. As we hear the 'Shot heard around the world' we will revert back to this song and its lyrics and you will match information learned to the lyrics. You will highlight key words, and phrases and explain them on a separate sheet.

We are yea I said it We are sons

thinking liberty pledge your

allegiance

Once proud British petition to the

King

Thinks we are all weak Ain't never

listening.

Fought **French & Indians** for a long

time **for land in Ohio**

Thought it was all mine But the King

said **no** with the **proclamation lines**

2000 miles away man has no spine.

Then came the **Stamp Act** takin all I

got Parliament pushed us so we had to

boycott

Declaratory then **Townsend Act** they

taken over my town time we fight

back

We are yea I said it **Sugar and Q Acts**,

you've taken it too far payin for stamp

& then the **Boston Massacre** they say

propaganda I say **guerilla** war tryin

to **tax my tea** so I turn a **harbor black**

You treat us like children **Intolerable**

Acts, Tories, Red Coats, Regulars &

Lobster backs

You'll all be running when **Minute**

Men attack

Like we did in **Lexington**, like we did

in **Concord** militias running every

where when **Paul** spread the word

makin revolution- its time to get

excited 13 states about to be United.

Look at you this is some kind of lame

joke challenging the British Crown you

a bunch of common folk.

Whining about the land, you stole it

OHIO, well you can have the land after

it's all paid for.

Wars aren't cheap and by no means
are they free: ***ammunition, uniforms***
are very costly.

*You ticked off the French you forgot it
wasn't me, but I cleaned up your mess
and now you disrespecting me.*

Subjects are taxed that's the way its
gotta be, it's done everyday in England
without all this whining.

*I tried to help you fools the low price of
tea, but you wasted it all dressed up &
tryin to fool me Uhuh what you think
you can't fool the King. My empire
spread wide as do all of my royalties
Boycotts, petitions you think they affect
me, I ignore them all what were you
expecting.*

Declare your independence do it
sooner not later cuz I'll get you all and
you'll be hung like traitors. The
armies, experience its all mine its over
before its started revolution yeah right.

Over no way, this country's on the
right track, born on the **fourth of July**
and never turning back, determination
and bravery is what we don't lack **it's**
liberty or death Militias, Continentals
ATTACK!

http://www.teachertube.com/viewVideo.php?video_id=220090

Distinction- excellence that sets something/someone apart from others.

Undulate-having a wavy surface or edge



"Join, or Die," by Benjamin Franklin, *Pennsylvania Gazette* (Philadelphia, PA.)

May 9, 1754. Courtesy, Library of Congress

1. This famous "Join or Die" snake, believed to have been created by Benjamin Franklin, has long enjoyed the **distinction** of being the first political cartoon published in an American newspaper. Few people realize, however, that it

can also be viewed as a basic map.

¶ 1

- A. Ben Franklin created a brilliant colony flag-map, Join or Die.
- B. The 1750s newspaper used political cartoons by Ben Franklin.
- C. Ben Franklin enjoys distinction.
- D. People don't realize the flag is also a map.

2. The image first appeared in the May 9, 1754, issue of Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette*. By the 1750s, France and Great Britain had been arguing for years over the extent one another's landholdings in the Americas. Franklin considered the American colonies to be dangerously fragmented and, through this cartoon and its accompanying article, hoped to convince the American colonies that they would have great power if they united against the threat of French expansion in North America.

¶ 2

- A. The colonies could be powerful united.
- B. Great Britain and France were having conflict over North America
- C. The flag was a message to unite against France or lose areas in North America.
- D. Appeared in the Philly Gazette in May of 1754

3. Admittedly, the "Join or Die" snake does not fit any standard definition of a map. But many basic elements of a map *are* present. Perhaps the image has been best described as a "cartographic caricature," or a map generalizing and exaggerating the American colonies' most recognizable features—namely their locations and coastlines. The colonies are represented in geographic order, with the New England colonies at the head of the snake and South Carolina at its tail. [Note: The New England colonies are not listed individually and Georgia, oddly, does not appear at all.] The **undulations** of the snake's body broadly suggest the curves of the North American east coast.

¶ 3

- A. Join or Die flag/drawing is not a traditional map.
- B. Generalization of the colonies.
- C. The flag is a cartographic caricature portraying the colonies disunity.
- D. The abbreviations around the snake are the colonies in order, split the snake will die.

4. The "Join or Die" snake enjoyed popularity long after its first publication in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1754. Newspapers throughout the colonies copied and reprinted the image. For example, in 1774 Paul Revere adopted a snake device in the masthead of *The Massachusetts Spy*. As the years progressed, Franklin's image lost its

usefulness as a symbolic map, yet the powerful message of strength in unity it conveyed remained for centuries.

¶ 4

- A. Paul Revere put it on the masthead of the Massachusetts Spy.
- B. The flag map's message - unite or be destroyed-endured for centuries.
- C. The image was copied by many late 17th century newspapers.
- D. The flag lost its map use shortly thereafter.

Text Source: <http://www.history.org/history/teaching/enewsletter/volume5/november06/primsources.cfm>

MAIN IDEA RECAP: JOIN OR DIE

Directions: Circle the correct main idea for each sentence. On the right, write down why that statement is the main idea, what does it have that the others do not?

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Can you summarize the article information using the main ideas you extracted? Try it below.

L5 -----Unexpected Verdict: The Trial of John Peter Zenger total 15 copies for sharing

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ab8lPjHlkoI>

In 1735 colonial New York a change in American history was brewing. A **German printer John Peter Zenger had just been tried acquitted for printing seditious libel** and it's the colonies governor the trial may have been forgotten by time but the jury's verdict changed history.

Backstory on Conflict....

280 years ago, in **1733 colonial New York, a fight was brewing**. The colonies ill-tempered British Governor William Cosby had just removed the Chief Justice of the colony, Lewis Morris, from his post. Morris had refused to indict a respected Dutch leader of the colony, Rip Van Damme. Cosby was suing Van Dam for the salary he earned while he filled in his governor until Cosby arrived from England. When Morris said no, Cosby fired him. In response, Morris Van Damme, his two lawyers James Alexander and William Smith, a group later known as the Morrisites, set out to send Cosby back to England. But the more Morrisites needed a way to reach the people's minds, to help to convince them to send Cosby back to England. A newspaper was the obvious answer. Almost everyone in New York read the paper, but the only one currently printed was the **New York Gazette**. Run and printed by William Bradford, a strict Cosby supporter. British laws were harsh on criticizing the government. The Morrisites had a glimmer of hope and it was John Peter Zenger.

Backstory on Zenger's involvement...

He had emigrated to New York City from Germany in 1710 and currently owned a printing shop in New York City. When Morris asked him to start printing a paper, Zenger readily agreed and on November 5th 1733, the first edition of the **New York Weekly Journal** came out.

The conflict begins....

It contained lengthy articles criticizing Cosby and his administration; one example, calling Cosby a monkey of the larger sort. It is believed that the most likely author of the controversial material in the New York leaflet journal was James Alexander. A widely read collection of essays glorifying the virtues of freedom Cato's letters were actively read and supported by Alexander and heavily influenced his writings. As for Cosby he was outraged. He had the journal publicly burned, placed rewards on the authors heads, and twice to have a grand jury indict Zenger for **seditious libel**. *A statement causing people to rebel against the authority of a state or monarchy.*

The monarch's official takes his stand...

It all failed though, and New Yorkers were getting angrier. So on November 17 1734 Cosby had Zenger arrested and charged with seditious libel, illegally bypassing the grand jury. Zenger was imprisoned on the second floor of City Hall. James Alexander and his counterpart William Smith were prepared to defend Zenger, but were disbarred from law after they said Chief Justice James Delancey was illegally promoted to his post. On August 4 1735, the Crown versus Zenger trial was ready to start. Zenger's court-appointed lawyer, John Chambers, gave an opening speech on his behalf, but the situation looked much better for the prosecution; until a man steps from the crowd in City Hall and announces he is defending Zenger. Its Andrew Hamilton, considered by many to be the best lawyer in the colonies at the time. Hamilton begins to trial by telling the judge, James Delancey, "I do confess [for my client] he both printed and published the two newspapers set forth in the information, and I hope in doing so he has committed no crime."

Attorney General Richard Bradley in charge of the prosecution then informed the judge, **"I think the jury must find a verdict for the King."** For while British law- which governed the colonies at that time, a **jury decides if a man printed the material, a judge decides if the material is seditious**. Hamilton disagrees! He attempts to bring in witnesses to prove that the statements in Zenger's paper are true, but Judge Delancey shoots him down, again stating the law. Hamilton then goes on to try to prove that if a libel is true it should not be a crime. Despite his masterful arguments however, and the crowds assent[agreement], he soon senses he will not change the judge's mind.

The attorney for the accused makes his move...

So he appeals directly to the jury, telling them plain out in defiance of British law, "if you should be of opinion that there is no falsehood in Mr. Zenger's papers... you ought to say so,...it is your right to do so, and there's much depending on your resolution. The question before the court and you gentlemen of the jury is not the cause of the poor printer, nor of New York alone, which you are now trying: No! It may in its consequence affect every free man who lives under a British government on the main of America. It is the best cause. It is the cause of liberty."

Hamilton has reached the jury's hearts and in ten minutes they return the unexpected verdict of not guilty.

That night Andrew Hamilton receives an honorary dinner at the Black Horse Tavern, Zenger is freed the next day, and on his way back to Philadelphia Hamilton receives a gunfire salute from the ships in New York Harbor.

An inspiring story but was it a turning point in history? Some have said, "No." they say the Ziegler trial did not affect freedom of the press in America whatsoever. Professor Stanley Kant says Zenger trial "...did not directly further the development either of political Liberty or freedom of the press in America. " However, there is strong evidence that even at the time that was not true. The Zenger trial was big news in America, and even across the Atlantic Ocean a London newspaper reported Zenger's remarkable trial, it was big news for a reason.

Look at freedom of the press before in 1735:

In 1687 Reverend John Wise is convicted and fined for condemning Britain's tax policies. In 1723, James Franklin is arrested and imprisoned for insulting the government's failure to deal with piracy. John Check Lee is fined in 1720 in 1724 and punishments for libel in 1689 are as follows : whipping, branding, borne through the tongue, fine, banishment, and even death; all for printing some kind of seditious material.

But after 1735 libel cases just faded away in America. Professor Leonard Levy says, "The law of seditious libel simply had no meaning anymore," and where there were libel cases, it went well for the people being accused. There are at least two examples after 1735, where the accused were allowed to prove that the libelous statements and their papers were actually true and therefore they were released. William Parks, in the 1740s, and Joshua Bailey in 1758. The [Zenger] trial became a symbol of freedom and more.

Leonard Levy says, "The Zenger trial in 1735 gave the press freedom to print as far as the truth carried and the jury's emotions sympathetically swayed." The trial didn't change the law, but it made the British government afraid to enforce it.

Prof. Dwight L. Teeter Jr. says, "I think the trial of John Peter Zenger, was 41 years before the Declaration of Independence, and yet I think it's echoes so to be heard as **American** law. I think the Zenger trial was a turning point, He was tried for seditious libel and ultimately acquitted. I think it was a kind of an indicator that Americans wanted to be Americans even when they were under British colonial rule. Professor and historian Edward T O'Donnell says of the trials impact, "So what was the trials ultimate significance? First, that freedom of the press was essential to the protection of Liberty. Second, that statements that are true cannot be libelous, and three that a jury should decide both the facts and the law in libel cases.

It should be known, Morris Alexander and the Morrisites weren't even fighting for a free Press. They were just trying to get rid of a corrupt British governor, but in doing so they opened the door to a freedom - a freedom that gave Americans an identity as people who considered freedom of the press essential to keeping monarchy in check. People are right when they say the Zenger trial did not change the law about freedom of the press at the time, but it played a more important role by changing what people thought and felt about freedom of the press. And that laid the foundation for what later became law. The First Amendment officially changes the law by saying, "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press..."

...The turning point is when people's beliefs about something begin to change after that the law changes. Even today, many people refer back to the Zenger trial as the landmark event that changed freedom of the press in America. A free press helped to end the presidency and in modern day America continues to put the great power of information into the hands of its citizens. The press is right to freedom while still struggle to be kept(?) has undoubtedly changed America - 2 quotes may some of our story one is by an unknown colonial man - Benjamin Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette he says the verdict of the Zenger trial is better than the law it ought to be law and always will be law wherever justice prevail because the jury recognizes its own power and the power of truth. the final quote is by governor mores grandson of Lewis Morris who helped write the Constitution and signed it he says the Zenger trial in 1735 was the germ of American freedom the morning star of that Liberty which subsequently revolutionized America English (auto-generated)

L7 Road to Revolution

The ending of the French and Indian War created new problems for the British colonies. Britain had spent far too much money to win, so the Prime Minister, George Grenville, came up with a grand plan. Make the colonists pay!

A. The F&I War was destructive.

B. The F&I War cost too much money.

C. The colonies had new problems.

After all, the war had been fought on their soil. Britain decided to fully enforce its mercantile system of dealing with the colonies, mercantilism. They added some new acts (laws) to it too. These changes in policy led to conflict. Before 1763, the British did not enforce mercantile laws (salutary neglect). Before the French and Indian War the colonists ignored most of the trade restrictions. The colonists felt they were not being treated fairly with the re-implementation of mercantilism.

A. After the F&I War colonies received the full force of mercantilism.

B. The colonies were to supply Britain with markets and wealth.

C. English citizens had a right to live by their own rules.

Therefore, in addition to fully enforcing mercantilism, the British also fully enforced the Navigation Acts, and also imposed a Sugar Tax on British colonies in North America. The British sent soldiers and officials after the Proclamation of 1763 to each colony to ensure the colonists adhered to paying their *fair share*.

A. Britain took strict control of the colonies with new and unfair laws.

B. British soldiers patrolled the border.

C. Colonies received new taxes.

The Sugar Act of 1764 -modified

Directions: Read the document and answer the questions.

An act [law] for granting certain duties [taxes] in the British colonies and plantations in America... (An act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's sugar colonies in America;)

...for applying the produce of such duties...towards defraying [helping to cover] the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the said colonies and plantations; ...and for altering and disallowing several drawbacks on exports from this kingdom...and improving and securing the trade between the same and Great Britain. [enforcing mercantilism]

Whereas, it is expedient [important & quickly] that new provisions and regulations should be established for improving the revenue [income] of this kingdom, and for extending and securing the navigation and commerce [trade] between Great Britain and your Majesty's dominions [colonies] in America, which, by the peace, have been so happily enlarged...

...That from and after the twenty ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and sixty four, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and upon all white or clayed sugars of the produce or manufacture of any colony or plantation in America...

1How can a tax on foreign sugar and imports "encourage" trade with England?

2What are these new taxes paying for?

3According to the text, how do the colonies benefit from the new provisions (tax)?

4What is being taxed?

British Act	From a colonist's perspective, why would this act/law be viewed negatively?	According to Great Britain, how does the new act/law benefit the colonies? How does it benefit Great Britain?
The Sugar Act of 1764		
The Stamp Act of 1765		
Townshend Acts 1767		
Tea Act another day		

The video stated several ways the colonists rebelled against these acts. If you were a colonist would you protest? If so how?

A Political Genius



One of the men directly responsible for the Revolutionary War was a man named **Samuel Adams**. Samuel was born September 22, 1722, in Quincy, Massachusetts. His family was well respected in the Massachusetts Colony. They had been among the first settlers in this new land. In 1736, at the age of 14, he joined other young men at Harvard University for his schooling. His father had decided that Samuel should study to be a lawyer. He graduated with a degree in 1743. Even at this young age, Samuel had questions as to whether it was legal for the King of England to impose the same laws and same taxes on the people of the colonies as the people in England were obligated to follow.

- A. *Sam Adams family was well respected in Massachusetts.*
- B. *Sam Adams went to Harvard and was a lawyer.*
- C. *Sam Adams strongly influenced the ideas for Revolutionary War.*
- D. *Sam Adams believed England didn't have the right to impose on colonies.*

Samuel Adams discovered that he had a real genius for understanding politics. He continued to question the rights of the colonists and became a spokesman for changing the rule of England over the colonies. He was very aggressive in spreading his ideas and quickly became one of the enemies of the British king. He was considered to be a real troublemaker, and the English government would have liked nothing more than to find a reason to hang Sam Adams for treason.

- A. *Sam Adams spoke against England's rule aggressively and openly.*
- B. *Sam Adams was a political genius.*
- C. *Sam Adams was treasonous.*
- D. *Sam Adams was a spokesman for the colonies.*

Samuel Adams realized that the only way the colonies could ever be strong enough to separate themselves from England was to unite and help each other. He organized a group called the **Committee of Correspondence**. These were groups of people from each of the colonies who wrote letters to each other keeping all of the colonies up-to-date on activities of the British that might affect any or all of them. He created groups of people who were tired of the British rule. These groups called themselves the **Sons of Liberty**. There was a special tree in Boston where the Sons of Liberty met and gave speeches outlining future plans for the colonies to the citizens of Massachusetts. It was Samuel Adams and John Hancock the British were looking to arrest when the first shots of the Revolution were fired at Lexington and Concord.

- A. *Sam Adams organized the Sons of Liberty.*
- B. *Sam Adams called the groups he organized Committees of Correspondence.*
- C. *The British wanted to arrest Sam Adams.*
- D. *Sam Adams organized groups that helped unite the colonies through information about wrongs imposed by the king.*

Samuel Adams and his cousin, John Adams, represented their colony of Massachusetts at the Second Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia less than a month after the first battles of the war were fought. Samuel Adams was an agitator and a man of conviction. He believed in the right of



every man to choose the way he should be governed, contrary to British rule. He was right there for every step that led to the Declaration of Independence. Samuel Adams was a true patriot in the eyes of the colonists and a traitor in the eyes of the British.

A. Sam Adams was a man of conviction.

B. Sam Adams strongly believed people should choose their government.

C. Sam Adams was an agitator, a patriot and a traitor because of his beliefs.

D. Sam Adams represented Massachusetts.

1) Name two groups that Samuel Adams was responsible for creating.

2) List reasons why these groups were created.

3) Why did Sam Adams do all that he did?

Early finishers:

Go to the wheel and choose a method for expressing what you've learned today. Be sure to choose a method you can complete by the end of the class!

Boston Massacre by Bufford and Champney



According to this painting, who are the aggressors?

Try to summarize the event based on the painting.

Created by Bufford in the 1850s

According to this painting, who are the aggressors?

Try to summarize the event based on the painting.

Boston Massacre by Alonzo Chappel



The Bloody Massacre



Painting by Paul Revere printed in local newspapers three weeks after the incident.

According to this painting, who are the aggressors?

Try to summarize the event based on the painting.



Paul Revere's painting of the Boston Massacre appeared in newspapers.

BOSTON MASSACRE

The situation in Boston grew tenser by the day. Local skirmishes between townspeople and British soldiers (redcoats) increased in frequency as did belligerence [hostility; aggression] toward British soldiers. Rumors abounded throughout the city about possible attacks by soldiers or by the Sons of Liberty.

On Monday night March 5, 1770, near the Custom House, an American (patriot) began harassing a Redcoat named John Goldfinch standing guard. Another redcoat nearby, named Hugh White, joined Goldfinch to defend him. Mr.

White became agitated, (nervous) with the harassment and struck the patriot in the face with his musket. As the patriot cried out in pain, a mob of fifty or so Bostonians gathered. Goldfinch retreated to the nearby Custom House and pointed his musket toward the angry crowd.

The mob began throwing chunks of ice at White and shouted, "Kill him!" Meanwhile, other mobs were forming on Boston's streets. Those mobs began pelting other redcoats with chunks of ice. British officers on the scene ordered soldiers back to their barracks, and several had to be subdued (calmed and moved away) by officers to prevent them from firing into the angry crowd. The mob surrounded Hugh White. Mr. White was surrounded by many angry Bostonians. White's shouts for reinforcements were answered by British Captain, Thomas Preston and several other soldiers who entered the emotional mob.

Preston tried to march the British soldiers from the Custom House back to the Main Guard, but his path was blocked by the mob of patriots. Despite his demands for the dispersal (spread away) of the crowd, the mob responded with more insults, rocks and ice chunks. When the British justice of the peace tried to read the Riot Act, which would subject all members of the mob to persecution once it was read, the mob forced him to retreat by throwing snowballs and ice chunks at him.

The mob continued to provoke the soldiers and challenged them to fire. Members of the mob grew more and more violent and began striking the muskets and bayonets of the redcoats with clubs. Despite his attempts to prevent bloodshed, Captain Preston was losing control of his soldiers who were growing increasingly threatened by the angry mob. Suddenly, someone in the crowd hurled a club, which hit British soldier, Hugh Montgomery, and knocked him to the ground. Montgomery rose and fired into the crowd. Hearing the shot, the mob lunged at Preston and his men, wielding their clubs at them. For the next few minutes, the scene became a chaotic battle in which Preston's men fired into the crowd to avoid being beaten. The soldiers were able to fend off the mob, which soon dispersed. When it did disperse, the bodies of several patriots lay dead or wounded on the ground. Preston and his soldiers formed a defensive line with guns drawn to protect themselves from another assault.

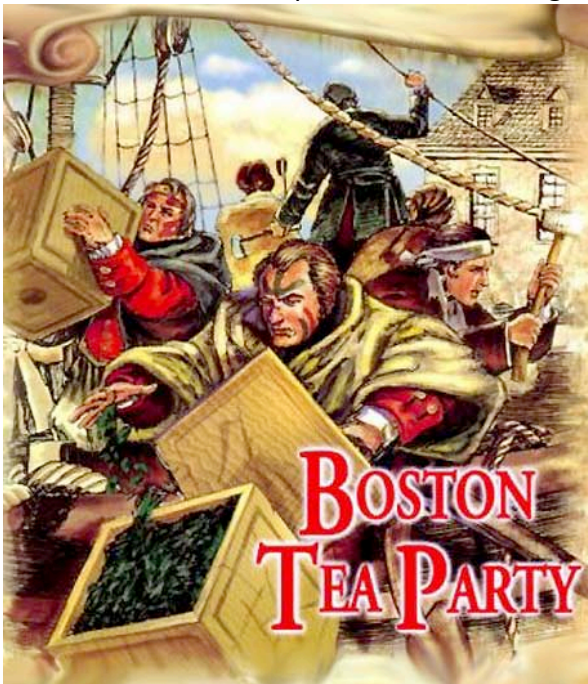
Later that evening, Preston and his soldiers were arrested and accused of murder of Crispus Atticus. In the ensuing trial almost all were acquitted (judged not-guilty), as the deaths had occurred in self-defense. Additionally, Parliament repealed the Townshend Act, and removed all taxes except for the tax on tea. Despite the anger in Boston over the massacre, American merchants began importing British goods again and the push for independence seemed to fizzle.

A PARTY THE BRITISH WANTED TO CLEAN UP!

Boston Tea Party and Intolerable Acts

Despite the peace that temporarily reigned in Boston, the Sons of Liberty were continually trying to find ways to keep Parliament's power over them in check. Furthermore, the tax on tea became more and more irritating.

In 1773, Parliament authorized the Tea Act. Within the Tea Act, Parliament granted the East India company a monopoly (the only business in a specific trade or product) over the American tea trade. Although the monopoly decreased the price of tea, Americans realized that Parliament was only regulating American trade, and had the power to interfere in American business whenever it suited them. Public protest of the Tea Act grew quickly through the colonies. Fearing a revolt, several ships carrying tea destined for New York and Philadelphia returned to England without unloading tea.



On December 16, 1773, the Sons of Liberty, led by Samuel Adams, planned to show Parliament how they felt about the Tea Act. In an act of rebellion they boarded the British ship, Dartmouth docked in Boston Harbor, dressed up as Indians and dumped the entire load of tea into the water. This event came to be known as the Boston Tea Party.

The historical significance of the Boston Tea Party is recognized more in the British response than in the event itself. As a result of the Boston Tea Party, Parliament passed laws designed to punish the Americans.

- 1.) The Boston Harbor Bill - This bill closed the harbor to all commercial traffic until Americans paid for the tea they dumped.
- 2.) The Administration of Justice Act - This act required the extradition (transfer) of all royal officials charged with capital crimes in America to courts in Great

Britain.

- 3.) Massachusetts Government Act - This act ended self-rule in the colonies and made all elected officers in America subject to British appointment.
- 4.) Quartering Act - This was simply a new version of the 1765 Quartering Act which required Americans to provide accommodations (housing, food, clothing etc.) to British soldiers if necessary.
- 5.) Quebec Act - This act extended the Canadian border (British territory) into the Ohio River Valley and eliminated lands that were claimed by Massachusetts, Virginia and Connecticut.

These acts were called the Intolerable Acts in America and resulted in the formation of the first Continental Congress. Were the colonists ready to commit treason? A crime punishable by death through hanging in a public square.

1.) Why did Americans oppose the Tea Act?

A. It made tea more expensive

B. It made tea cheaper

C. It showed that parliament could interfere with American trade

D. The quality of tea had decreased

2.) What is a monopoly?

A. When all the tea is gone

B. When there is only one business in a specific trade

C. The Sons of Liberty

D. When all businesses fail

3.) What does "authorized" mean in the following sentence?

"In 1773, Parliament authorized the Tea Act".

A. Found an author for

B. Passed or allowed

C. Wrote

D. Defended

5.) Why did tea destined for New York and Philadelphia return to England?

A. The tea tax was too high.

B. People refused to drink the tea

C. A revolt was possible

D. The ports were closed

6.) Which of the following is NOT true?

A. The Sons of Liberty dressed up as Indians and threw the entire load of tea aboard the Dartmouth into Boston Harbor.

B. The Boston Tea Party resulted in the passage of the Intolerable Acts.

C. The Intolerable Acts resulted in the formation of the Continental Congress.

D. The Intolerable Acts resulted in the formation of the Continental Congress.

7.) Which of the following reflects the Quartering Act?

A. This act closed Boston Harbor to all commercial traffic

B. This act required all royal officials charged with crimes in America to be judged for those crimes in Great Britain

C. This act required American citizens to open their homes to British soldiers

D. This act eliminated American land claims in the Ohio River Valley

8.) Which of the following reflects the Quebec Act? A. This act closed Boston Harbor to all commercial traffic

B. This act required all royal officials charged with crimes in America to be judged for those crimes in Great Britain

C. This act required American citizens to open their homes to British soldiers

D. This act eliminated American land claims in the Ohio River Valley

9.) What happened second?

A. Congress authorized the Tea Act.

B. The Intolerable Acts

C. The Boston Tea Party

D. The Formation of the Continental Congress

10.) What happened third?

A. Congress authorized the Tea Act.

B. The Intolerable Acts

C. The Boston Tea Party

D. The Formation of the Continental Congress

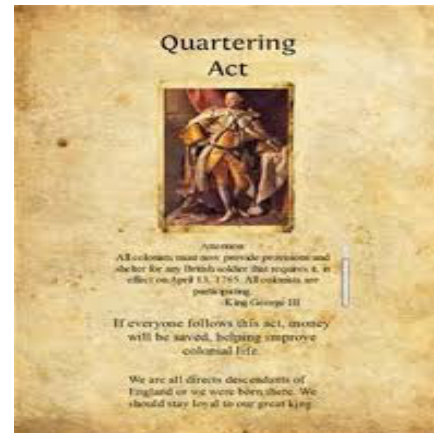


colonists to hold town meetings more than twice a year without the governor's permission. In the past, colonists had called town meetings whenever they wished. Thirdly, Parliament provided for customs officers [British officers who check imports/export ships] and other **officials charged with major crimes to be tried in Britain instead of in Massachusetts**. To add insult to injury, Parliament also passed a new **Quartering Act**. No longer would redcoats camp in tents on Boston Common. Instead, British commanders could force citizens to house troops in their homes. The colonists called these laws the **Intolerable Acts** because they were so harsh.

3 The committees of correspondence spread news of the



Intolerable Acts throughout the colonies. People from other colonies responded quickly to help the people of Boston, who faced hunger while their port was closed. Carts rolled into the city with rice from South Carolina, corn from Virginia, and flour from Pennsylvania.



4 In Virginia assembly, a young lawyer named Thomas Jefferson suggested that a day be set aside to mark the shame of the **Intolerable Acts**. The royal governor of Virginia rejected the idea and dismissed the assembly. However, the colonists went ahead anyway. On June 1, 1774, church bells tolled slowly. Merchants closed their shops. Many colonists prayed and fasted all day in solidarity with their fellow colonists in Massachusetts.



Knowledge:

Identify the following in your notebook-
Tea Act, Boston Tea Party, Intolerable Acts

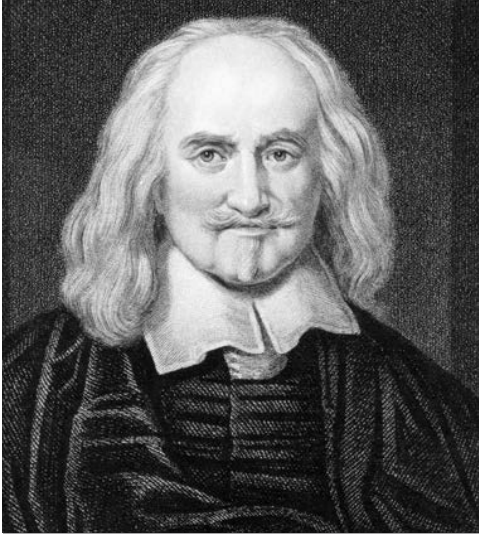
Analyzing:

Do you think that the organizers of the Boston Tea Party would have ended their protests against Britain if Parliament had repealed [recalled/taken back] the tax on tea? Explain.

Synthesizing:

If you were a citizen of Boston would you be with, against, or remain neutral in regard to the protests? Explain.

Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679)



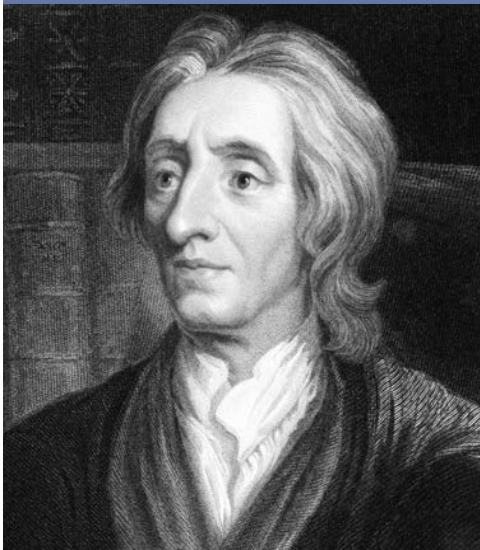
“It is not wisdom but Authority that makes a law.”

“During the time men live without a common power to keep them all in awe, they are in that condition called war.”

“The right of all men to all things ought to be relinquished; for if everyone should retain his right to all things some might invade and others might defend...therefore War would follow.”

“Covenants (agreements) without the sword, are but words and of no strength to secure man at all.”

John Locke (1632–1704)



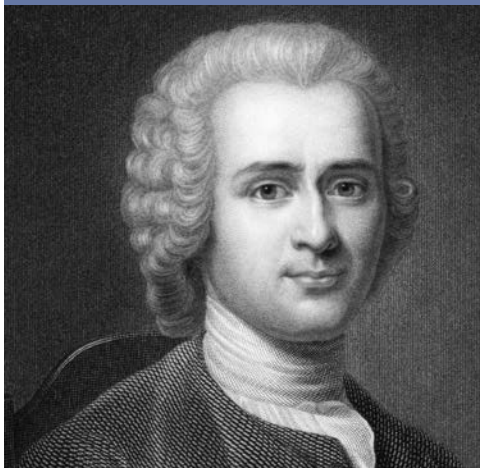
“The end (purpose) of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom.”

“All mankind...being all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty or possessions.”

“Absolute monarchy, which by some men is counted the only government in the world, is indeed inconsistent with civil society, and so can be no form of civil-government at all.”

“No government can have a right to obedience from a people who have not freely consented to it.”

Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778)



“No man has any natural authority over his fellow men.”

“Every man having been born free and master of himself, no one else may under any pretext whatever subject him without his consent.”

“A born king is a very rare being.”

“Man is born free, but is everywhere in chains.”

L13 L

The Enlightenment and the American Revolution. Philosophy in the Age of Reason.

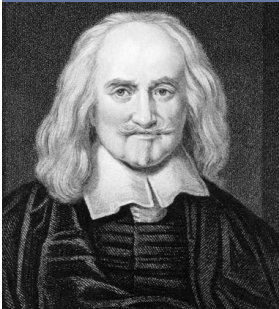
Enlightenment thinkers tried to apply the laws of nature to human society. During the Scientific Revolution, 1680s-1780s, scientists used reason to explain why things happened in the universe. By the early 1700s, Europeans also used reason to discover the **natural laws** of human behavior that explained why people act the way they do. With these laws, they hoped to solve the problems of society. This was the Age of Reason, or the Enlightenment.

Some Enlightenment thinkers wanted to reform government. John Locke believed that the government must protect the **natural rights** of the people. Natural rights are rights that belong to all humans from birth. If the government did not protect these rights, the people had the right to overthrow it. On the contrary, Thomas Hobbes believed people were greedy and selfish. He believed only a powerful government could create a peaceful, orderly society. The Baron De Montesquieu wanted to divide the government into three branches to create a separation of powers. Each branch would make sure the other two branches did not become too powerful. This system is called checks and balances. In France, thinkers said that Enlightenment ideas could improve society. Jean-Jacques Rousseau argued that in a perfect society, people made and obeyed the laws. Voltaire argued for freedom of thought and speech.

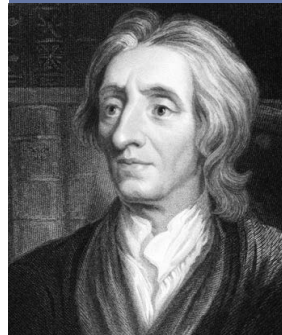
Other thinkers used reason to reform economy of Europe. They believed that government should let business run itself. This belief is called laissez faire. The economist Adam Smith argued that a free market works through supply and demand. The ideas of philosophers of the Enlightenment continue to influence society today.

Write in your understanding of each thinker:

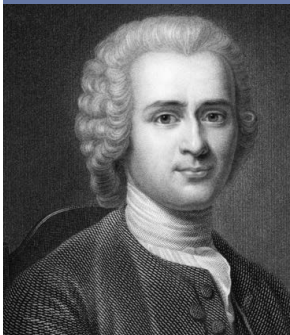
Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679)



John Locke (1632–1704)



Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1788)



Annotation= simple summary of main idea in preferably your own words

•It seems that many students have an issue with summarizing texts read in class. Lets summarize informational texts from the first paragraph and see if that will help us to summarize the entire text at the end of the reading. This is a skill known as ANNOTATION- giving an explanation of text read for each paragraph. Ask “What did I read? What does it say to me?” What is the author trying to tell me?

Working with the teacher as a model, let us ensure we understand annotating and its importance to our overall education.

Vocabulary:

Prejudices, component, constitution, tyranny, monarch, aristocracy

Sample excerpt from “Common Sense” by Thomas Paine:

Text:	What the author told you in your own words:
Common Sense, modified	
I know it is difficult to get over local or long standing prejudices, yet if we will suffer ourselves to examine the component parts of the English constitution, we shall find them to be the base remains of two ancient tyrannies, compounded with some new republican materials.
First. The remains of monarchical tyranny in the person of the king.
Secondly. The remains of aristocratical tyranny in the persons of the House of Lords.
Thirdly. The new republican materials, in the persons of the House of Commons, on whose virtue depends the freedom of England.

Common Sense January 1776

Excerpt from Common Sense	Restate in your own words
I have heard it asserted by some, that as America hath flourished under her former connection with Great Britain, the same connection is necessary towards her future happiness, and will always have the same effect. Nothing can be more fallacious [false or untrue] than this kind of argument.	People say that...
We have boasted the protection of Great Britain without considering that her motive was interest, not attachment; and that she did not protect us from our enemies on our account, but from her enemies on her own account ...	
But Britain is the parent country, say some. Then the more shame upon her conduct. Even brutes do not devour their young, nor savages make war upon their families ...	
There is something absurd, in supposing a continent to be perpetually governed by an island. In no instance hath nature made the satellite larger than its primary planet.	

Excerpts from the Declaration of Independence

We hold these truths to be **self-evident** [crystal clear], that all men are created equal, that they are **endowed** [awarded] by their Creator with certain **unalienable** [essential] Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.— That to secure these rights, Governments are **instituted** [created] among Men, **deriving** [getting] their just powers from the consent of the governed,—

But when a long train of abuses and **usurpations** [taking power and property by force], pursuing invariably the same Object **evinces** [shows] a design to reduce them under absolute **Despotism** [tyranny], it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which **constrains** [forces] them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute **Tyranny** [abuse of power] over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a **candid** [honest] world...

[illegible]

Excerpts from the Declaration of Independence

In every stage of these **Oppressions** [domination] We have Petitioned for **Redress** [compensation] in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people...

That these united Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are **Absolved** [cleared] from all **Allegiance** [loyalty] to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to **levy** [make] War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of **Divine Providence** [God], we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.



The Ride of a Lifetime!!!!

L18

Listen my children and you shall hear of the midnight ride of Paul Revere...

This is the beginning of a famous poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. It tells the story of a man who risked his life for the colonists. Paul Revere was this man.

He rode his horse through the countryside of Massachusetts to warn the citizens that British troops were on the march. But who was this man?

Paul Revere was born in January 1735 in Boston, Massachusetts. His early schooling was in Boston. He fought for the British against the French in the French and Indian War. He followed his father in the silversmith trade. A silversmith takes metal and turns it into works of art and tools. He made teapots, trays, tools for surgery,

frames for glasses, and created pictures by etching acid onto copper. He even replaced teeth for people when they lost them.

Paul Revere made friends with many of the men who were the fathers of the liberty movement in the colonies. He became a member of the Sons of Liberty and took part in the Boston Tea Party.

By 1775, the colonists wanted the king to stop making rules for them. The British king did not like the colonists to disobey him. He ordered his soldiers to arrest John Hancock and Samuel Adams.

Hancock and Adams left Boston and rode to the town of Concord to avoid arrest. When the colonists learned that the British soldiers were on the move, they sent Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Dr. Samuel Prescott to warn their leaders and to protect the guns and ammunition colonists had hidden in Concord. Each of the three men was to ride through the countryside and warn the citizens. Revere sent a spy to a tavern in Boston where many of the British soldiers liked to visit. The spy found out which route the British were taking to Concord and set out to let Revere know the plan. Revere rowed himself across the Charles River and waited on his horse to see what the spy had found out. The man was to put one lantern in the steeple of the Old North Church if the soldiers were coming by a land route. He was to put two lanterns if the soldiers would be sailing on ships. Revere saw two lanterns and knew the British would be coming by ship. William Dawes had started riding earlier in the day by another route. Both he and Revere rode all night waking the people. They met at Lexington and warned Hancock and Adams to move on to Concord. Unfortunately, Revere and Dawes were spotted by a British patrol, stopped, and their horses taken away. The other rider, Dr.



Prescott, avoided the British and was able to finish the ride to Concord. Paul Revere didn't do the job all by himself. He had a lot of help. But we remember him. He became a symbol of courage to those in our newly emerging country. Nearly one hundred years later in 1861, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote a poem called "Paul Revere's Ride." His poem made Paul Revere a celebrity. The legend of Paul Revere lives on still today.



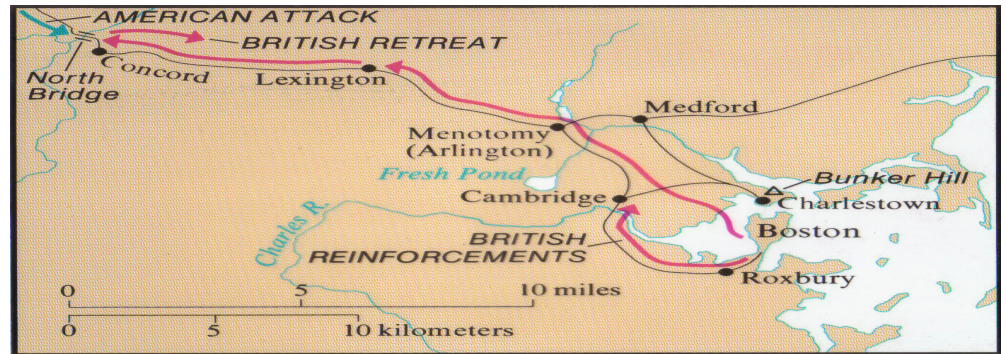
During the wee hours of April 19, 1775, General Gage would send out regiments of British soldiers quartered in Boston. Their destinations were **LEXINGTON**, where they would capture Colonial leaders Sam Adams and John Hancock, then **CONCORD**, where they would seize gunpowder.

During the battles of Lexington and Concord, 73 British soldiers had been killed and 174 wounded; 26 were missing. LORD PERCY, who led the British back into Boston after the defeat suffered at Concord, wrote back to London, "Whoever looks upon them [THE REBELS] as an irregular mob will be much mistaken." Three British major generals — WILLIAM HOWE, HENRY CLINTON,

and "GENTLEMAN JOHNNY" BURGOYNE — were brought to Boston to lend their expertise and experience to the situation.

The British had shed American blood on American soil. Radicals such as Sam Adams took advantage of the bloodshed to increase tensions through propaganda and rumor-spreading. The Americans surrounded the town of Boston, and the rebel army started gaining many new recruits.

The war for American independence lasted from the spring of 1775 to the battle at Yorktown in the fall of 1781. There were many years of fighting, there were many who died for the freedoms we enjoy today.



Paul Revere

Questions

1. Paul Revere's occupation was:
A. lawyer B. trader C. doctor D. silversmiths
2. Paul Revere fought in the French and Indian War for _____.
A. the French B. the Indians C. the Americans D. the British
3. Paul Revere was a member of the Sons of Liberty. Is that a fact or an opinion?
4. Why did Paul Revere make the ride to Concord?
5. How many men made the ride to warn the people?
A. one B. two C. four D. three
6. How many riders actually made it to Concord?
A. one B. three C. four D. two
7. How would you describe Paul Revere?
A. lazy B. happy C. athletic D. courageous
8. What were British General Gage's goals in Lexington and Concord?
9. Why were these General Gage's goals?
10. Why were there more recruits for the minute man army after Lexington and Concord?

Advantages and Disadvantages:

British forces were superior to American forces in experience, training, equipment, and organization. At the beginning of the war, British forces outnumbered Continental forces; for example, British general William Howe's British force, filled with British and Hessian soldiers, in 1776 numbered 32,000. While the American general George Washington's force was less than 20,000.

Britain's navy was the biggest and strongest in the world. There was no comparison, but Spain was running close in second place. The British also had an abundance of funding that was allowed for long-term war planning and the hiring of foreign mercenaries for reinforcements. Furthermore, Britain had key alliances with Iroquois and other Native American peoples who did not want Americans encroaching on their territory.

Britain's total population was three times that of colonies, providing a larger pool of potential recruits for King George III. British bases in Canada provided a stable base of attack. Plus, almost a third of colonists were still loyal to King George III! This factor splintered families, with brother fighting against brother, it undermined American unity. A weak central governing authority placed the American Continentals at a great disadvantage.



British grenadier, 57th Regiment



Militia infantryman, Continental Army

Patriots had a great zeal (_____) for independence! This feeling was in contrast to lower motivation among opposing British troops, especially Hessian mercenaries. Mercenaries were only in the war for a paycheck and some glory amongst their peers. They didn't care who won the war in the long run.

The Americans had superior knowledge of the home ground, coupled with effective guerrilla warfare tactics. Guerrilla warfare is such as attacking from the rear and adopting enemy uniforms as a disguise. Or, covering up your comrades with leaves and muck while hiding until a British regiment marches by, then popping out and attacking!

Financial and military aid from France and Spain helped the Patriots, especially toward the end of the war when France sent ships with reinforcements. The King was fickle and fired British commanders at will, he changed the British Army commander in chief in the middle of the war!

However, American commander in chief George Washington saw the war through from beginning

to end, he was fully knowledgeable. Though improperly trained in warfare as compared with the British, Continentals were familiar with guns and had gained experience and skills fighting Native Americans. Poor decision-making on the part of the British, including over-cautiousness and delays in moving troops, helped the Patriots win. Some colonists were Loyalists, they were not as well-organized as the Patriots; many Loyalists feared harassment and therefore kept their sympathies private. If they could spy without being found out these loyalists certainly would! The British public was divided and tentative in its support of the war. The Continentals supported themselves from a sympathetic surrounding population, whereas the British had to supply themselves from thousands of miles away.



READ THE DIRECTIONS BEFORE YOU BEGIN!!

- 1)- PICK your RAFT based on information going from left to right.
- 2)-Each group must complete 3 RAFTs, you are allowed to collaborate, share notes, and ideas.
- 3)-Each group will present their single best RAFT to the class, best RAFT gets points on the next test.

The Setting -- During Revolutionary War, when Military personnel were prisoners of war.

R	A	F	T
Your Role as the Writer.	Who your Audience is, who will read this.	What is the format of your expression?	What will be your topic, your big idea, what do you want your audience to understand
An American Patriot P.O.W. on a British Ship	someone in your immediate family	Letter	Decide what you will convey based on the information you learned today.
A servant of P.O.W.s employed by the British to feed the prisoners	Continental Congress	Letter	Decide what you will convey based on the information you learned today.
A newspaper journalist	general public in the colonies including patriots, loyalists, and neutral peoples.	Newspaper article with informational facts.	Decide what you will convey based on the information you learned today.
A colonist who has just learned about the treatment of POWs by the British	Continental Congress	Letter	Decide what you will convey based on the information you learned today.

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A Christmas Gamble

For both American and British forces, the Revolutionary War of 1776 had ups and downs. While the British had performed poorly in the Carolinas, they had an easier time moving against New York City and capturing that strategic urban stronghold. As for Washington, the year saw mostly defeats. It was clear the year of declared independence was going to end with the British comfortable and warm in New York City.

By the summer of that year, there were already stories of bravery and valiant heroism, of Patriot commanders who rallied their men to victory. But they had witnessed bloodshed in abundance. They had seen the dogged tenacity of the British troops at Breed's Hill and across New York battlefields from Long Island to White Plains.

Army life was proving difficult for many. The Continental Congress was not able to keep the men in ammunition, food, and warm clothing, and there were many trials ahead.

As the winter of 1776-77 set in, with Washington's army encamped along the snowy Pennsylvania countryside, many of Washington's troops looked forward to the year's end when their enlistments were scheduled to run out. Then, they could free themselves of the oppressions of field life and return to their families. Washington understood what lay ahead for his army. His disgruntled, cold, and hungry men needed an incentive to keep them in uniform. He and they needed a victory.

Washington scoured British positions for a possible target. The enemy would not be expecting a full-scale attack during the winter. He found a likely outpost for an attack across the Delaware from his encampment in the town of Trenton. Here, two or three thousand German mercenaries, Hessians, were encamped. Washington developed a daring plan of hit-and-run against the unsuspecting Germans, a tactic he had witnessed during the French and Indian War.

But Washington's plan would be more involved and complicated. It called for three coordinated

forces to cross the Delaware River under cover of darkness to surround the enemy encampment. The actual attack was scheduled for the most unlikely day of the year, Christmas morning, with the Hessians having celebrated heavily the night before. The plan was designed to give the Americans a much-needed victory and a morale boost just days before many of their enlistments expired.

It was a gamble. The plan required the night crossing of a semi-frozen river. If any troops were spotted by German sentries or patrols, the element of surprise would be lost and victory uncertain. When harsh winter weather arrived near Christmas, it certainly challenged the mission. On the other hand, the weather turned so poor, that even when German commanders heard rumors the Americans were planning an attack, they could not imagine them to be true.

When the night of December 24 arrived, Washington moved 2400 of his men into position. He marched them up the Delaware, staying behind hills to hide their presence. It was cold and damp, but the wind was relatively calm and the ice on the river was scattered. Large cargo boats filled with troops silently crossed the river under the guidance of Marblehead boatmen from Massachusetts. There were tense moments. As barge decks iced over, the artillery horses had trouble standing and water froze on the men's clothing.

Once they landed safely, Washington marched his men nine miles to Trenton as the weather deteriorated. A combination of snow, rain, even hail fell on the American Patriot army. In the midst of a blinding snowstorm, Washington's men arrived at the Hessian garrison, set up their cannons, and opened their attack. The Germans were completely surprised. (Among the artillery officers that day was a young lieutenant named Alexander Hamilton, who would one day become Secretary of the Treasury under President Washington.) The Patriots captured nearly 1000 prisoners, as well as wagons, cannon, and additional supplies. Washington had gained his needed victory.

THE PEOPLE DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR:**Did the women and children see battles?**

The Revolutionary War was fought wherever two armies met up. This was often near towns or on people's farmland. Many people fled their farms as the armies arrived. Sometimes people would wake up to the sounds of cannon fire or musket shots.

Boys could join the army at age 16 as soldiers and even younger as fife, drum, or bugle players. Boys as young as 7 years old joined the army as drummers or message carriers.

Women and girls took part in the war taking care of the soldiers. They cooked for them and sewed their uniforms. They also acted as nurses taking care of the wounded. A few women, called Molly Pitchers, even took part in the fighting.

Women Stepped Forward

The significance of the contributions made by American women became increasingly apparent as the colonies struggled for their independence. The war gave some women the opportunity to demonstrate their capacity to assume responsibilities regarded as male. Women took charge of businesses and farms- they planted and harvested food for their family and helped to feed the Continental Army. Women defended their homes and neighborhoods, gathered intelligence for the Patriots, served as maids and cooks for the Continental Army; still others were nurses and soldiers on the battlefields near the frontlines. Other women wove cloth for uniforms and blankets.

Some women took part in battle. During the Battle of Monmouth in 1778, Mary Ludwig Hays carried water to her husband and other soldier. The soldiers called her Moll of the Pitcher or Molly Pitcher. When Molly's husband became wounded, she took his place, loading and firing a cannon! Debra Sampson of Massachusetts dressed as a man and fought in several battles. Later, she wrote about her life in the army.

Although most women were noncombatants, they were subjected to the consequences of war, including suffering, violence and death. The women who struggled to maintain their homesteads as fighting raged nearby confronted the threat of violence. Rape by the enemy troops was always a possibility and a source of fear for women defending their homes alone.

Interesting Facts About Daily Life During the American Revolution

- A lot of kids learned to read from the New England Primer which had a rhyme for each letter of the alphabet.
- Most people only had two or three sets of clothing and they only bathed a few times a year.
- Medicine was very primitive during these times. Doctors still believed that cutting people to let their bad blood out would help them to get better!
- People were always working, even the kids. It was considered a sin to be lazy.
- Some common jobs or trades during the American Revolution included blacksmith, farmer, shoemaker, tailor, cooper (barrel maker), wheelwright, milliner (fabric maker), and printer.
- **Were there any African American patriots?**

Yes. Many African Americans took up the cause against the British and became patriots. They joined the local militias and some were members of the Sons of Liberty.

African Americans and the Revolutionary War:

Crispus Attucks

Perhaps the most famous African American patriot was Crispus Attucks. Crispus was leading a protest against taxes in the streets of Boston when he was killed by British soldiers in what became known as the Boston Massacre. Crispus was the first man killed at the Boston Massacre and his death is often considered the first casualty of the American Revolution.

Which side did African Americans fight for?

Just like the other colonists, different African Americans had different loyalties. Some fought for Britain while others fought on the side of the colonists.

Were they allowed to join the Continental Army?

The Continental Army eventually started to accept free black soldiers in 1775. By 1776, slaves were accepted as well, usually with the promise of freedom when the war ended.

Did they fight in separate regiments?

For the most part, black soldiers and white soldiers were integrated during the Revolutionary War. The 1st Rhode Island Regiment, however, consisted of mostly black soldiers and was known as a black regiment.

African American Patriots

- James Armistead - Armistead was an American spy who worked as a double agent. He fed the British false information and also provided important information to the Americans that helped lead to victory at the Battle of Yorktown.
- Crispus Attucks - Attucks was the first patriot killed at the Boston Massacre.
- Austin Dabney - Dabney fought for the Georgia Militia as an artilleryman. He was shot and wounded at the Battle of Kettle Creek.
- Lambert Latham - Latham was a member of the Continental Army. He was killed trying to defend his commander at the Battle of Groton Heights.
- William Lee - William Lee was a slave of George Washington. He served as Washington's personal aide throughout the war. He was freed from slavery in Washington's will.
- Peter Salem - Salem first served in the Massachusetts Militia and then later in the Continental Army. He fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill where he killed the British leader Major John Pitcairn.

A Turning Point in the War

The battles at Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne's men in October 1777, represented one of the most important battles for the Patriots of the entire war. Just as the battle of Trenton came at the end of a difficult year for the Continental cause, so Saratoga ended most of the fighting for 1777 with an American success.

The Saratoga victory was important for another reason. Since the beginning of the war, French leadership had considered supporting the Americans against the British. Uncertain of the American ability to stand against the power of the British Empire, the French had held back. Meanwhile, the Second Continental Congress created a standing committee known as the Committee of Secret Correspondence, late in 1775. Its purpose was to "correspond with our friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world." Their goal was to draw support from sympathetic Englishmen, as well as from foreign powers.

During 1776, French interest in the American war effort brought a diplomat to the rebel capital at Philadelphia. The young French aristocrat, Achard de Bonvouloir, made it clear the government of King Louis XVI would supply arms and other war materials. In the spring of 1776, Bonvouloir was back in France, gathering weapons, government loans, and outright cash, all in support of the Americans against the long-time French enemy—the British.

The same year, a group of American diplomats, including Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Arthur Lee had travelled to Paris to facilitate a French alliance. But even as late as 1777, the French made no firm commitment to the Americans. They wanted any major agreement to be preceded by a major American military victory, since such an alliance would probably plunge Britain and France into war with one another.

After the Saratoga victory, France received the green light it had been looking for. In February 1778, France signed the first of two treaties with the Americans. The Treaty of Amity and Commerce

bound the two nations together as trading partners. The second, called the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, declared the two powers "good and faithful" allies during any time of war with Great Britain.



The Saratoga victories signaled to many Americans that the end of the American Revolutionary War was near—that Britain was at last facing defeat. However, George Washington knew better. He had always believed the war would be long and difficult.

By Christmas, it was clear to the patriots that 1777 was going to end just as 1776 had, with no end to the war in sight, and the British occupying major northern American cities, such as New York and Philadelphia. Washington's army was encamped in the cold desolate countryside of Pennsylvania. The site was known as Valley Forge, a name which alluded to the iron forges in the valley. It was only 20 miles away from Philadelphia, but it might as well have been a thousand. The army struggled there through the winter—cold, hungry, surrounded by death, with little hope.

Review and Write

1. Why were Americans so interested in gaining France as an ally during the American Revolution?
2. In looking at this and previous pages, what gains and losses had the Continental Army experienced in the Year of the Hangman?

Washington's Continental Army

Washington had improved morale at Trenton. Many who had planned to leave the Continental Army at the end of the year reenlisted for 1777. But Washington's biggest problem continued—keeping an army in the field during the entire course of the war.

The story of Washington's frustration lies in the numbers. By May of 1777, General Washington commanded an army, on paper, consisting of 10,000 men. However, only about three out of every four were accounted for and present for duty. Through the summer and fall of that year, his enlistments increased, officially, to approximately 11,000 (the number he had when he took his forces into Valley Forge for the winter encampment of 1777-78). That number represented the high water mark for Washington's forces. In later years, his troops sometimes numbered no more than 5000.

Washington needed soldiers committed to fight, who would remain in the ranks for two or even three years. And while there were few incentives to join a life that was neither attractive nor glamorous, there was always someone ready to enlist.

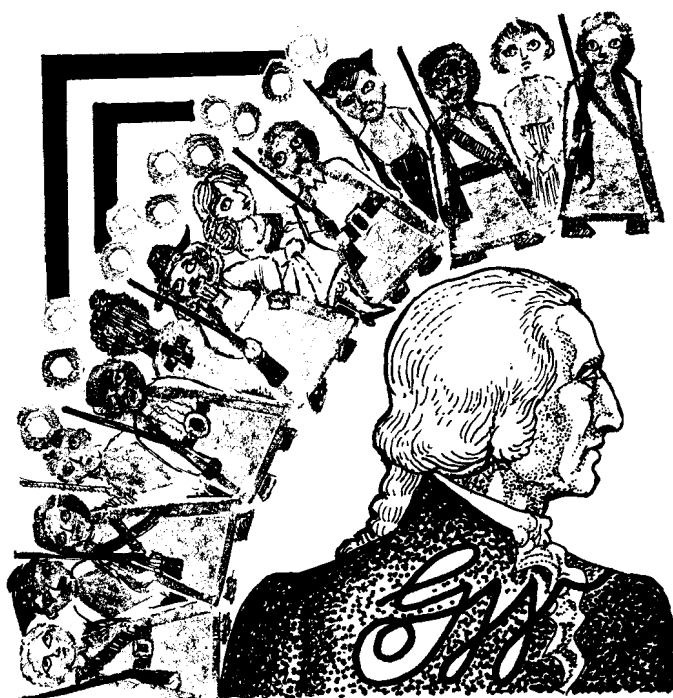
After 1776, the majority of Washington's army consisted of the poorer ranks of American citizens. Promises of a uniform, food, and shelter were enough to entice those living in poverty to sign up.

Most were young, ranging in age from their early teens to mid-twenties. The majority were not property owners, and many were unskilled workers. They came from poor, uneducated families with little to lose. Some indentured servants were allowed to finish out their service contracts by soldiering.

A number of Continental Army soldiers were black. As early as 1777, Massachusetts began allowing both free blacks and slaves to enlist for military service. Other states followed suit, including neighboring Rhode Island. Southern states were less inclined to allow blacks to don the Continental uniform. Two such states, Maryland

and Virginia, finally made such allowances.

Even less likely enlistees were captured British soldiers who joined the Continental Army rather than remain in military prison. Even British deserters were accepted into Washington's army. There were Hessians, former Loyalists, even criminals who agreed to serve the Patriot cause rather than face execution for their crimes.



Surprisingly, the army also included a few women who were given a half ration for performing a variety of functions including tending the sick and battle wounded, cooking, and sewing. Officially, the army allowed women into service at a ratio of one for every fifteen troops.

Other women found in Washington's army included the wives of some soldiers, as well as prostitutes, who simply followed the army from camp to camp and were not officially recognized by the Continental commanders. Occasionally, some women took on military duties during an engagement, but such actions were rare and often consisted of filling the ranks when a soldier fell.

Victory at Yorktown

Washington spent the winter of 1780–81 with the knowledge that one of his best subordinate officers, Benedict Arnold, had committed treason. In addition, Arnold was soon in command of raids against Patriot strongholds in Virginia.

But, as Cornwallis abandoned his campaign to seize control of the South, Sir Henry Clinton was filled with anger. He felt Cornwallis had given up prematurely. To punish the unsuccessful British general, Clinton assigned him to establish a defensive base in Virginia and ordered him not to carry out any offensive actions. Unhappy, Cornwallis established his base at Yorktown, situated on a peninsula between the York and the James Rivers, giving him easy access to Chesapeake Bay.

At the same time, spring offered new hope for Washington and the Revolution. In May 1781, the French arrived with the war council for which the Virginia general had long waited. When he finally sat down with the French naval commander, the Comte de Rochambeau, Washington made it clear he wanted to liberate New York. But Rochambeau, instead, insisted they move against Yorktown where Cornwallis could easily be trapped and defeated. Washington finally agreed, since Rochambeau had already ordered Admiral de Grasse and his French fleet to Chesapeake Bay.

In the first week of July, Washington's forces were joined by French troops wearing white uniforms. The Continentals may have appeared shabby next to them, but as one French officer later wrote, "It is incredible that soldiers composed of whites and blacks, almost naked, unpaid, and rather poorly fed, can march so well and stand fire so steadfastly."

Little did Cornwallis realize his army had been targeted by the Americans and their French allies. His troops spent the summer fighting local Virginia militia forces, just as he had fought guerrilla troops in the Carolinas. Only when regular Continental soldiers, led by the Marquis de Lafayette and the Prussian drillmaster Baron von Steuben, appeared in Virginia, did Cornwallis fear he had been

targeted for a full-scale attack.

That September, Washington, his forces, and their allies met up with von Steuben and Lafayette in northern Virginia. Meanwhile, Admiral de Grasse arrived in Chesapeake Bay with 27 ships, 74 cannons, and 3,000 additional French forces. Washington had left only enough men behind in their encampments north of New York City to make Clinton think Washington's army was sitting idly. (The men lit extra campfires at night to fool the British into thinking there were more men in camp.)

In New York, when Sir Clinton finally realized the Americans were advancing on Cornwallis and his vulnerable position in Virginia, he could do little. He dispatched a few available ships to rescue Cornwallis, but the French navy easily turned them back. Once the threat of the British navy was eliminated, de Grasse trained his ships' guns on Yorktown.

By mid-October, Washington was in place to direct the land movements toward Yorktown. He ordered an all-night cannon barrage of the British encampment so the Redcoats could not sleep. On October 17, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered, handing Washington one of his greatest victories.

Yorktown was to become the last major battle of the war. The British continued to hold the cities of New York, Charleston, and Savannah and over the next six months, sporadic fighting occurred, especially between Loyalists and Patriots in the South and with Indians along the frontier. But by March 4, 1782, the British Parliament voted to give up "the further prosecution of offensive war on the Continent of North America, for the purpose of reducing the Colonies to obedience by force." At last, after nearly seven years of conflict, the Americans had gained their independence from Great Britain.

Review and Write

How important were the French in facilitating the victory against the British at Yorktown?

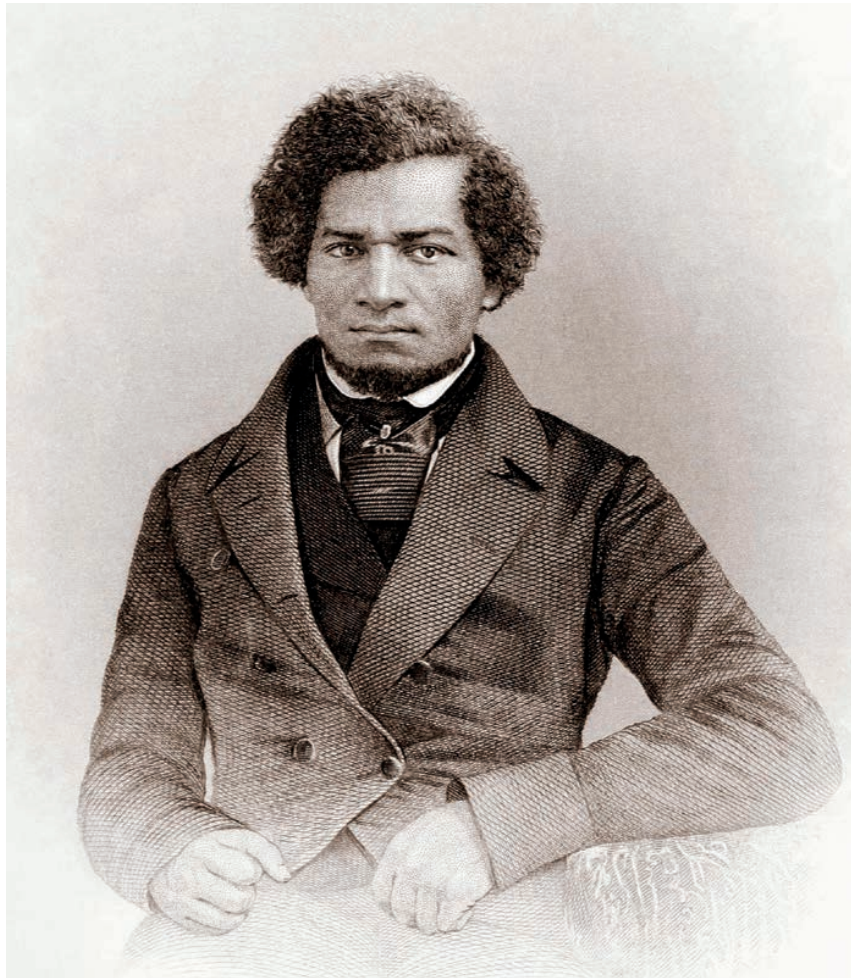
Abigail Adams 1776

I long to hear that you have declared an independency. And, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation.



Frederick Douglass 1852

What, to the American slave, is your 4th of July? I answer; a day that reveals to him, more than all other days in the year, the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is the constant victim. To him, your celebration is a sham; your boasted liberty, an unholy license; your national greatness, swelling vanity; your sound of rejoicing are empty and heartless; your denunciation of tyrants brass fronted impudence; your shout of liberty and equality, hollow mockery; your prayers and hymns, your sermons and thanks-givings, with all your religious parade and solemnity, are to him, mere bombast, fraud, deception, impiety, and hypocrisy — a thin veil to cover up crimes which would disgrace a nation of savages. There is not a nation on the earth guilty of practices more shocking and bloody than are the people of the United States, at this very hour.



Cornplanter, Half Town, and Big Tree (Seneca) 1790

Three Seneca Chiefs address George Washington:

When your army entered the country of the Six Nations, we called you the Town-destroyer; and to this day, when your name is heard, our women look behind them and turn pale, our children cling close to the necks of their mothers. Our counselors and warriors are men and cannot be afraid; but their hearts are grieved with the fears of our women and children...Father [G. Washington], the game [wild animals] which the Great Spirit sent into our country for us to eat is going from among us. We thought he [the Great Spirit] intended we should till the ground with the plough as the white people do, and we talked to one another about it. But before we speak to you concerning this, we must know from you whether you mean to leave us and our children any land to till. Speak plainly to us concerning this great business.

All the land we have been speaking of belonged to the Six Nations: no part of it ever belonged to the King of England, and he could not give it up to you. The land we live on our fathers received from God, and they transmitted it to us for our children, and we cannot part with it.



Courtesy of the New-York Historical Society

1786 Plough Jogger, a veteran and farmer

I have been greatly abused, have been obliged to do more than my part in the war; been loaded with class rates, town rates, province rates, Continental rates and all rates... been pulled and hauled by sheriffs, constables and collectors, and had my cattle sold for less than they were worth... The great men are going to get all we have and I think it is time for us to rise and put a stop to it, and have no more courts, nor sheriffs, nor collectors nor lawyers...

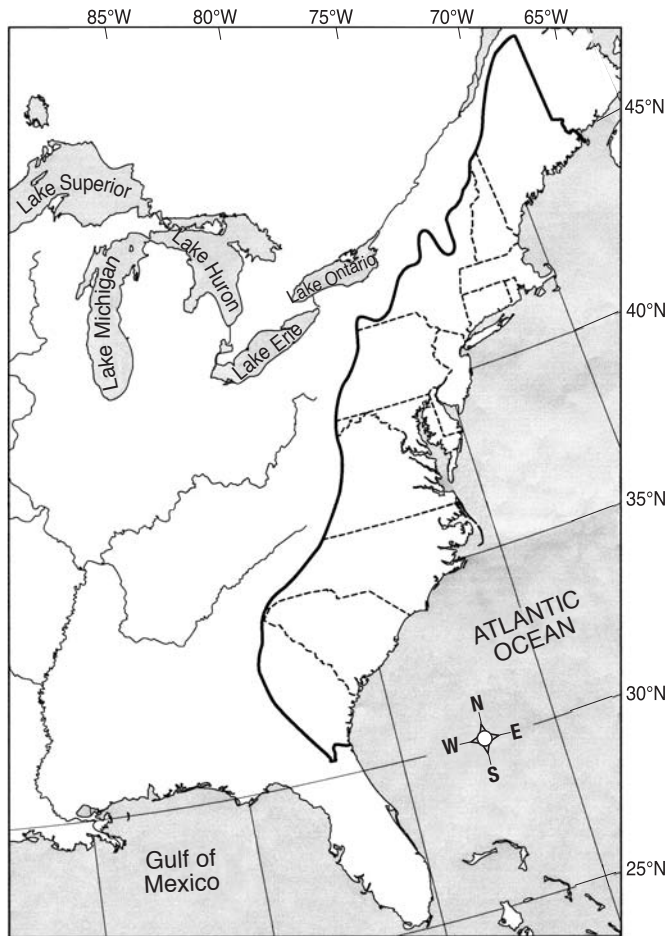


Regents Questions about early US settlement:

1 Which geographic feature most influenced the development of large plantations in the southeastern region of the United States?

- (1) arid land
- (2) cool climate
- (3) pine forests
- (4) fertile lowlands

4



Source: Education Place: <http://www.eduplace.com>,
Houghton Mifflin Co., 2002 (adapted)

1 This map shows the western limit on colonial settlement that resulted from the

- (1) founding of Jamestown
- (2) Proclamation of 1763
- (3) Monroe Doctrine
- (4) Compromise of 1850

2

1 The presence of which pair of geographic conditions discouraged the development of a plantation economy in the New England colonies?

- (1) wide coastal plain and absence of good harbors
- (2) rocky soil and short growing season
- (3) numerous rivers and humid climate
- (4) flatlands and lack of forests

1=2

2 Climatic conditions in the southern colonies most directly influenced the development of

- (1) democratic institutions
- (2) a canal system
- (3) the plantation system
- (4) the coal industry

3 Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____
A. Magna Carta
B. House of Burgesses
C. Town meetings
D. John Locke

- (1) Ideas of Social Darwinism
- (2) Basis of British Mercantilism
- (3) Contributions to American Literature
- (4) Influences on United States Constitutional Government

2=3, 3=4

1 During the colonial period, which geographic feature presented the greatest barrier to the westward migration of American settlers?

- (1) Appalachian Mountains
- (2) Ohio River
- (3) Great Plains
- (4) Rocky Mountains

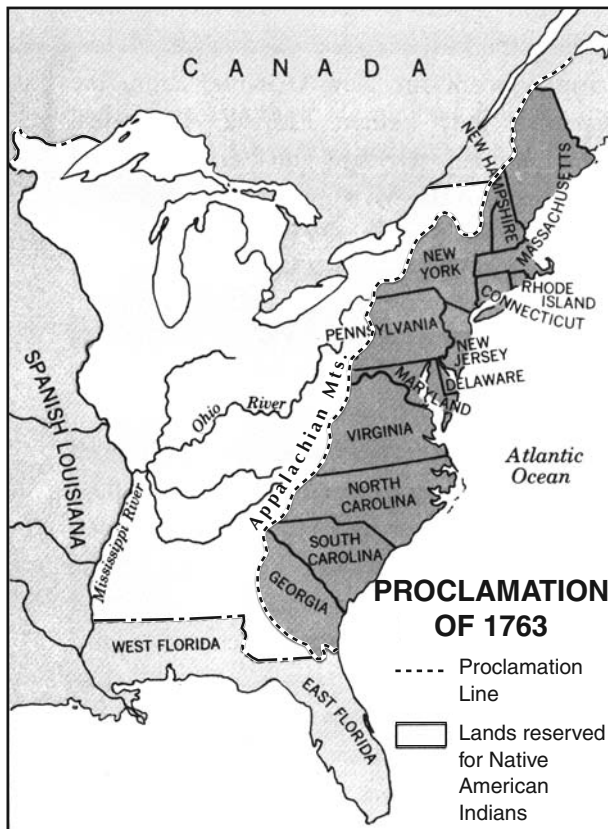
1=1

5 Which development led to the other three?

- (1) New diseases are introduced.
- (2) The African slave trade is expanded.
- (3) Europeans explore the Americas.
- (4) Native American Indians lose their lands. 5=3

6 In the thirteen British colonies, voting rights were limited to

- (1) colonists born in America
- (2) men who owned property
- (3) women who could read and write
- (4) people who had come from England 6=2



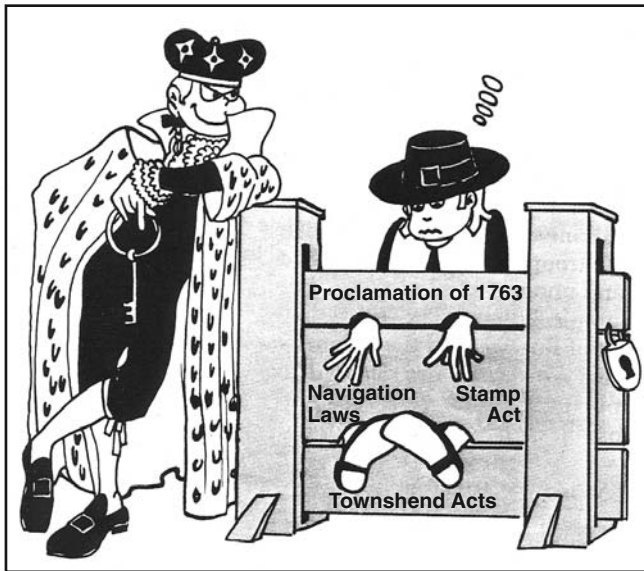
Source: Harold H. Eibling, et al.,
Foundations of Freedom: United States History to 1877,
Laidlaw Brothers (adapted)

7 The British government established the Proclamation Line of 1763 mainly to

- (1) avoid conflicts with Native American Indians
- (2) promote the fur trade
- (3) expand the thirteen colonies
- (4) provide access to the Mississippi River 7=1

8 Which statement about Valley Forge in the winter of 1777–1778 is most accurate?

- (1) Conditions at Valley Forge ended hopes for American independence.
- (2) Loyalists were discouraged by reports from Valley Forge.
- (3) Valley Forge was the scene of much hardship for General Washington's troops.
- (4) The battle at Valley Forge was the turning point of the Revolutionary War. 8=3



Source: *The New Exploring American History*, Globe (adapted)

9 What is the main idea of this illustration?

- (1) The colonists were restricted by the laws passed by the British government.
- (2) The King of England wanted the colonists to have a greater voice in government.
- (3) King George III put many American colonists in stocks.
- (4) Repeal of unpopular laws was the only way out of the stocks. 9=1

10 The British system of mercantilism was designed to

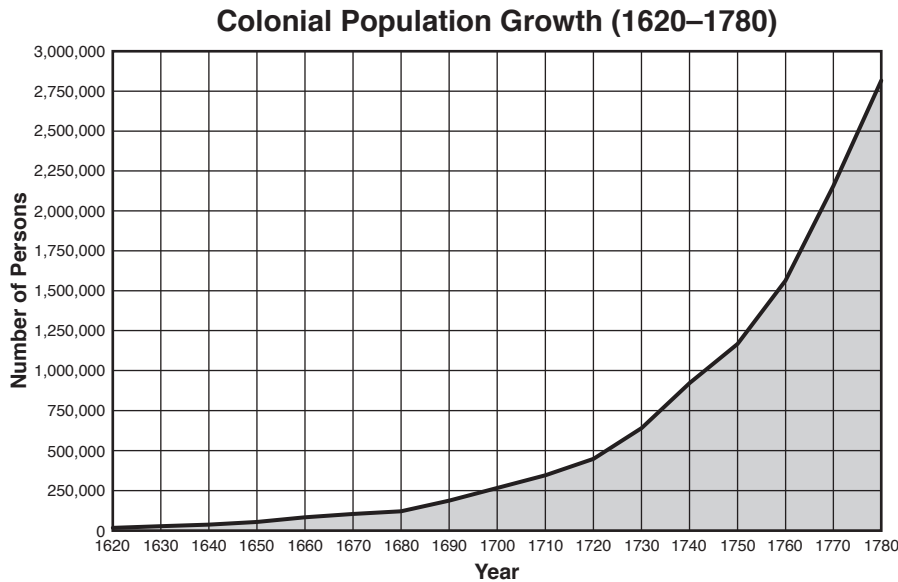
- (1) close Boston Harbor to trade
- (2) encourage trade outside the British Empire
- (3) favor the economic interests of Great Britain
- (4) prevent local elections in the thirteen colonies 10=3

8 What was the major effect of the Stamp Act (1765) on colonial trade?

- (1) The British refused to sell certain products to the colonists.
- (2) The law led to a decline in the value of colonial currency.
- (3) The colonists no longer needed British goods.
- (4) Many colonists boycotted British goods. 8=4

9 Which statement is most consistent with the views of Loyalists in the 1770s?

- (1) The colonists should be grateful to be under British rule and protection.
- (2) Taxation without representation is tyranny.
- (3) Citizens, under British rule, have the right to declare independence.
- (4) The king is violating the rights of British citizens. 9=1



Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States*, U.S. Bureau of the Census (adapted)

10 Which conclusion is most clearly supported by the information on the graph?

- (1) The colonial population showed the greatest rate of increase during the 1600s.
 - (2) The colonial population showed continual growth from 1620 to 1780.
 - (3) The French and Indian War (1754–1763) caused the colonial population to decrease.
 - (4) By the start of the Revolutionary War in 1775, the colonial population had reached three million.
- 10=2

11 • Statement of grievances committed by Britain • Statement of the natural rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

• Establishment of the United States of America

Which document is associated with these actions?

- (1) Albany Plan of Union
 - (2) Declaration of Independence
 - (3) Articles of Confederation
 - (4) Constitution of the United States
- 11=2

12 Which event in colonial history is most closely associated with freedom of the press?

- (1) Salem witch trials
 - (2) Boston Tea Party
 - (3) formation of the Sons of Liberty
 - (4) John Peter Zenger case
- 12=4



Source: Benjamin Franklin, *Pennsylvania Gazette*

8 Which document is most closely associated with this cartoon drawn in 1754?

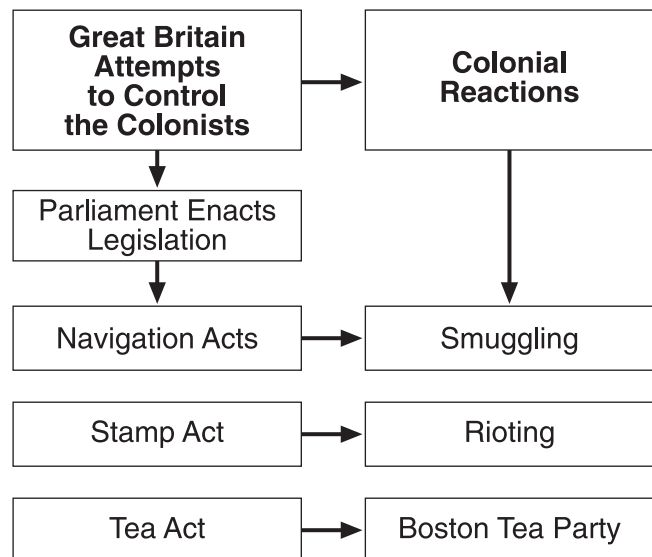
- (1) Mayflower Compact
- (2) Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
- (3) Albany Plan of Union
- (4) Emancipation Proclamation 8=3

11 Who wrote most of the Declaration of Independence?

- (1) John Adams
- (2) Benjamin Franklin
- (3) Patrick Henry
- (4) Thomas Jefferson 11=4

12 Where was the first battle of the American Revolution fought?

- (1) Valley Forge (2) Lexington
- (3) Saratoga (4) Yorktown 12=2



8 Which conclusion is best supported by the chart?

- (1) The Stamp Act led to widespread smuggling.
- (2) Colonists raised revenue by imposing new taxes.
- (3) British policies were opposed by many colonists.
- (4) The colonists reacted to British laws in a nonviolent way. 8=3

9 The series of events shown in the chart led directly to the

- (1) start of the French and Indian War
- (2) outbreak of the American Revolution
- (3) formation of a colonial alliance with Prussia
- (4) rejection of the Albany Plan of Union 9=2

10 Which statement represents one of the main ideas in the Declaration of Independence?

- (1) The United States needs a strong central government.
- (2) The power of the president must be limited by the legislative and judicial branches.
- (3) People have a right to rebel against an unjust government.
- (4) Americans cannot afford to pay high British taxes. 10=3

11 During the Revolutionary War, the most common way American women helped the Patriot cause was by

- (1) acting as spies
- (2) serving in the military
- (3) managing farms
- (4) taking their children to Canada 11=3

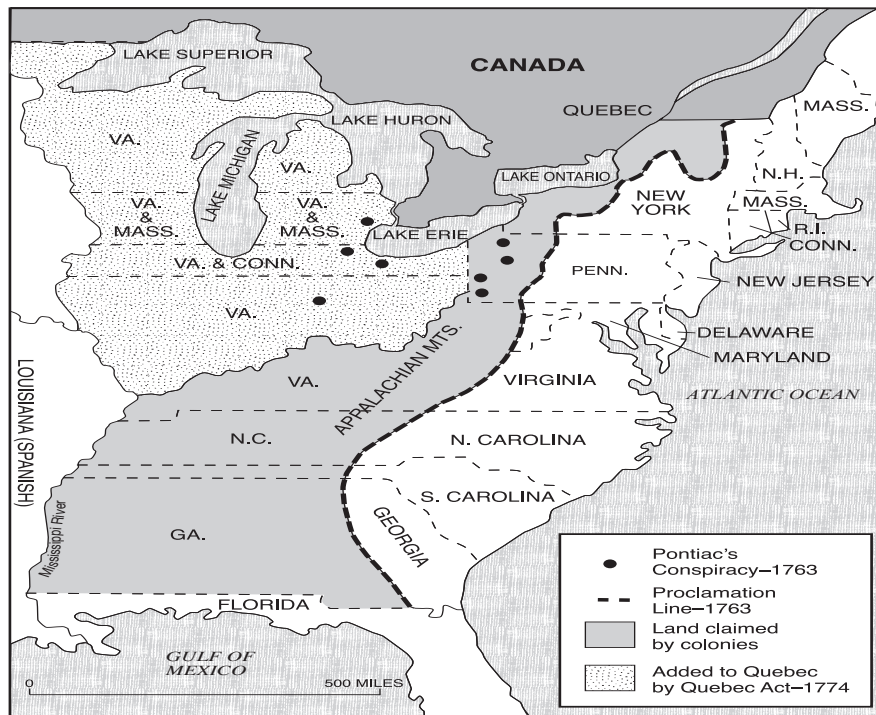
8 The Albany Plan of Union called for

- (1) equal voting rights for all citizens
- (2) a declaration of war on England
- (3) a joint colonial council for defense
- (4) separation from England

9 Many American colonists believed that British tax laws were unfair because

- (1) colonists lacked representation in Parliament
 - (2) the British treasury had a surplus of funds
 - (3) Native American Indians were exempt from British tax laws
 - (4) taxes were higher in the colonies than in England
-

Aftermath of the French and Indian War



Source: Green and Leschen, *Exploring and Colonizing America*, McDonald Publishing, 1980 (adapted)

10 Many colonists were angered by the Proclamation of 1763 because it

- (1) took too much land from Canada
- (2) gave Florida to the French
- (3) limited their freedom to move west
- (4) encouraged raids by Native American Indians

11 The Battle of Saratoga was significant in the Revolutionary War because it

- (1) ended the British threat to the South
- (2) guaranteed Canadian help for the colonists
- (3) convinced the French to support the Americans
- (4) forced the British to withdraw from North America

13 "... 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 document contains these words?

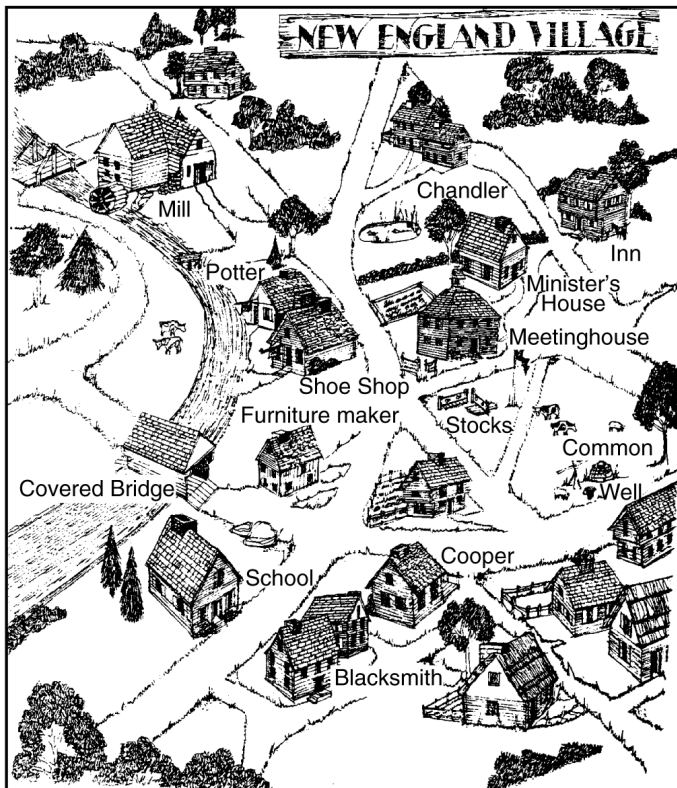
- (1) Mayflower Compact
- (2) Treaty of Paris
- (3) Emancipation Proclamation
- (4) Declaration of Independence

. . . Tho we felicitate [please] ourselves, we sympathize with those who are trembling least [lest] the lot of Boston should be theirs. But they cannot be in similar circumstances unless pusillanimity [lack of courage] and cowardise should take possession of them. They have time and warning given them to see the evil and shun it. — I long to hear that you have declared an independency — and by the way in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would remember the ladies, and be more generous and favourable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember all men would be tyrants if they could. If perticular [particular] care and attention is not paid to the ladies we are determined to foment [start] a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice, or representation. . . .

Source: Letter from Abigail Adams to John Adams, March 31, 1776,
<http://www.masshist.org/digitaladams> (adapted)

To whom is the letter written?

State one issue Abigail Adams mentions in this letter.



Name two industries shown on the map.

What was the purpose of the stocks?

Why was the mill located on the river?

The Declaration of Independence (1776)

. . . 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.—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 to abolish it, . . .

The Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments (1848)

. . . We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of those who suffer from it to refuse allegiance to it, . . .

- 1- When the declaration of Independence was written in 1776, who was considered to be created equal?
- 2- State one way the ideas found in the Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments are different from the ideas found in the Declaration of Independence.
- 3 EXCR Why do you think the Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments was based on the ideas found in the Declaration of Independence?

Take your annotations and insert into the details area indicated, details should include information on the 5W + how. Then, fill in the Main Idea + 5Ws below.

DETAILS (Main Idea)



MAIN
IDEA

Declaration and Philosopher Matching Chart

Enlightenment Philosophy	Corresponding Statement in the Declaration of Independence
<p>"The end (purpose) of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom." – John Locke</p>	<p>"...such is now the necessity which constrains them [the colonies] to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States."</p>
<p>"All mankind...being all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possessions." – John Locke</p>	<p>"...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."</p>
<p>"Absolute monarchy, which by some men is counted the only government in the world, is indeed inconsistent with civil society, and so can be no form of civil-government at all." – John Locke</p>	<p>"He [King George III] has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people."</p>
<p>"No government can have a right to obedience from a people who have not freely consented to it." – John Locke</p> <p>"No man has any natural authority over his fellow men." – Jean-Jacques Rousseau</p>	<p>"Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."</p>
<p>"Every man having been born free and master of himself, no one else may under any pretext whatever subject him without his consent." – Jean-Jacques Rousseau</p>	<p>"That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends [protection of life, liberty and property], it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it."</p>



L13 L

The Enlightenment and the American Revolution. Philosophy in the Age of Reason.

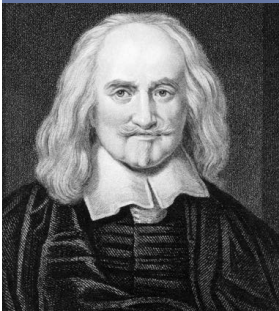
Enlightenment thinkers tried to apply the laws of nature to human society. During the Scientific Revolution, 1680s-1780s, scientists used reason to explain why things happened in the universe. By the early 1700s, Europeans also used reason to discover the **natural laws** of human behavior that explained why people act the way they do. With these laws, they hoped to solve the problems of society. This was the Age of Reason, or the Enlightenment.

Some Enlightenment thinkers wanted to reform government. John Locke believed that the government must protect the **natural rights** of the people. Natural rights are rights that belong to all humans from birth. If the government did not protect these rights, the people had the right to overthrow it. On the contrary, Thomas Hobbes believed people were greedy and selfish. He believed only a powerful government could create a peaceful, orderly society. The Baron De Montesquieu wanted to divide the government into three branches to create a separation of powers. Each branch would make sure the other two branches did not become too powerful. This system is called checks and balances. In France, thinkers said that Enlightenment ideas could improve society. Jean-Jacques Rousseau argued that in a perfect society, people made and obeyed the laws. Voltaire argued for freedom of thought and speech.

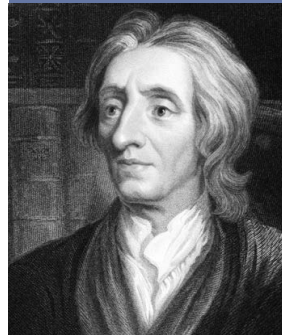
Other thinkers used reason to reform economy of Europe. They believed that government should let business run itself. This belief is called *laissez faire*. The economist Adam Smith argued that a free market works through supply and demand. The ideas of philosophers of the Enlightenment continue to influence society today.

Write in your understanding of each thinker:

Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679)



John Locke (1632–1704)



Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1788)

