

Name: _____

Block: _____

Unit Two:

American Revolution and Constitutional Era

Miss Goad

Test: _____



Unit Two Vocabulary

1. Constitution
2. Bill of Rights
3. Articles of Confederation
4. Patriots
5. Loyalists
6. Natural Rights
7. Virginia Plan
8. Federalists
9. Anti-Federalists
10. New Jersey Plan
11. Great Compromise
12. Three-Fifths Compromise
13. Habeas Corpus
14. Federalist Papers
15. Virginia Declaration of Rights
16. Stamp Act
17. Writ of Assistance
18. Mercenary
19. Intolerable Acts
20. Petition

Major Causes of the American Revolution

Directions: The student will explain the primary causes of the American Revolution

Cause	What was it?	When did it occur?	Who was involved?	How did it lead to war?
French and Indian War				
Proclamation of 1763				
Stamp Act				
Boston Massacre				
Boston Tea Party				
Intolerance Acts				
<i>Common Sense</i>				
Lexington and Concord				
Declaration of Independence				

American Revolution Simulation

As conflict of values grows sharper, men are more compelled to choose sides. They may do this because they must finally choose one principle over another. Very often the major factor is economic. They will support the side that offers the greatest possible personal benefit- or the least personal risk or harm to them.

Activity One:

Read the biographies of eight American colonists who might have lived between 1765 and 1775. Decide whether each one might have joined the patriots' cause, remained loyal to British king; or remained neutral/undecided. For each individual select the point of view they would have supported and write a brief statement explain the reasons for your choice.

Name	Patriot, Loyalist, Neutral/Undecided	Explain your Choice
Josiah Tucker		
Doctor Silas Rutledge		
Mary Hopkins Hill		
Karl Schultz		
Patrick O'Toole		
Samuel Kirkwood		
William Woodford		
Samuel Pratt		

Activity Two:

You are part of a group of British agents sent to the colonies to recruit a spy for King George III. From the eight biographies you have been given, select the individual who would make the best spy or agent for the English government. Your selection must meet the following criteria:

- A) Must be in a position to provide information or at least contacts for the English government.
- B) Must have no reason to oppose the King or the English government, or at least nothing to gain by joining the Colonials.
- C) Should be a person who is in need of some kind of assistance, such as: money, protection, political appointment, etc.
- D) Must be a person who the Colonials have no reason to mistrust because of his or her past experiences or actions.

Spys Name:

asons for your choice:

Speed Dating with American Revolutionary Characters

Explanation: Today we will be learning about many of the figures important to the American Revolution. You will be meeting many of these people today while speed dating.

Instructions:

- You will research your figure and fill in the answers in the chart below.
- Some of the information you share with your "dates" will be factual, such as your birthday. Some of the information you share will be based on your opinion of how important and successful you were.
- Have fun and embrace your character. At the same time, do not sacrifice evidence and content. You are writing this summary of your person as if you would be describing it to someone on a date- **YOU WANT THEM TO LIKE YOU!**
- You will get approximately four minutes for each round of speed dating. After four minutes you must move on to the next round.

Who I am researching: _____

Name	Location and Date of Birth	Patriot or Loyalist	Job Title	Main Accomplishment/How History Remembers Me	Is this person a match for me? Why or Why Not?
George Washington					
Thomas Paine					
Patrick Henry					

Name	Location and Date of Birth	Patriot or Loyalist	Job Title	Main Accomplishment/How History Remembers Me	Is this person a match for me? Why or Why Not?
Molly Pitcher					
Paul Revere					
Baron Von Steuben					
John Adams					
Betsy Ross					
Sam Adams					

Name	Location and Date of Birth	Patriot or Loyalist	Job Title	Main Accomplishment/How History Remembers Me	Is this person a match for me? Why or Why Not?
Thomas Jefferson					
Alexander Hamilton					
Benjamin Franklin					
Benedict Arnold					

1. Who are the three figures that are your best match? Be sure to note why you came to your determination, including specific evidence.
2. Who are the three figures that you are worst match? Be sure to note why you came to your determination, including specific evidence.
3. Who was your "Best Date"- Be sure to give me the character AND the students name!

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

You will be presented with 12 scenarios from the 1760s and 1770s. Each scenario will have 2 choices. You will need to think about what you would have done if you were living during that time and pick one of the two choices. After you have made your decision, place an x or check mark in the appropriate column. For example, if you choose option B for Decision #1, you'll place an x or check mark here.

1.

Decision #	A	B
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

2. Now, add up how many check marks or x's you have in the A. column and the B column

_____ A

_____ B

3. Which column do you have the most check marks or x's in? And what does this tell you about which side you may have been on during the American Revolution?

4. Answer the 4 questions at the end of the presentation using complete sentences.



Boston Massacre Primary Source Analysis

Primary Source #1:

1. What happened on March 2nd that may have angered Bostonians?
2. Was the Committee report specific about the number of British soldiers? What might that indicate?
3. What words used by the Committee make a strong argument *against* the British?

Primary Source #2:

1. Who gave the order to fire? Was it Captain Preston or someone in the patriot crowd?
2. What did the crowd do that may have frightened the soldiers into thinking they might be attacked by the people in the street?
3. What more could Mr. Tant describe after the shots were fired?

Primary Source #3:

Is this a different perspective? Let's see . . .

1. At 9:00 at night, why were the bells ringing in Boston? Was it some sort of signal?
2. The event took place near a customs house. Why might this be important information to consider?
3. From Captain Preston's point of view, what was the intent of this unruly crowd?
4. How did Captain Preston attempt to settle this matter?

Primary Source #4

Is this yet another perspective?

1. Was the mob becoming more intense and dangerous? What makes you think this way?

2. Which side seems to be at blame for starting the firing of muskets? What evidence from Preston's testimony made you think this was so?

3. Would Captain Preston have any reason to tell less than the exact truth? Give a reason for your answer.

Primary Source #5

Some things to consider...

1. Based on this engraving, who looks like the victims, the British soldiers or the American colonists? Explain.
2. How would you describe the behavior and actions of the crowd?
3. How would you describe the behavior and actions of the British soldiers?
4. Paul Revere, an American, made this engraving. Why is this important information when interpreting this piece of art?

Primary Source #6:

Some things to consider . . .

1. In the text above the coffins, how are the four dead men described? What does this text tell you about the author's opinion of the Boston Massacre?
2. How did Paul Revere try to make readers feel when they looked at the coffins? What evidence do you have to support your opinions?
3. When Revere created his art, was he considering multiple opinions? Explain your answer and offer evidence.

Primary Source #7:

Here we have a difficult, but very important, primary source . . .

1. Is John Adams proud of his role as defense attorney for Captain Preston and the other British soldiers? What words or sentences from this quotation support that?
2. John Adams still believed that the term "massacre" was appropriate. Even though he was the defense attorney, what is his reason for making such a statement?



The History Channel
America: The Story of US
Episode #2-Revolution

Name _____

Stop time #1 _____

Stop time #2 _____

Stop time #3 _____

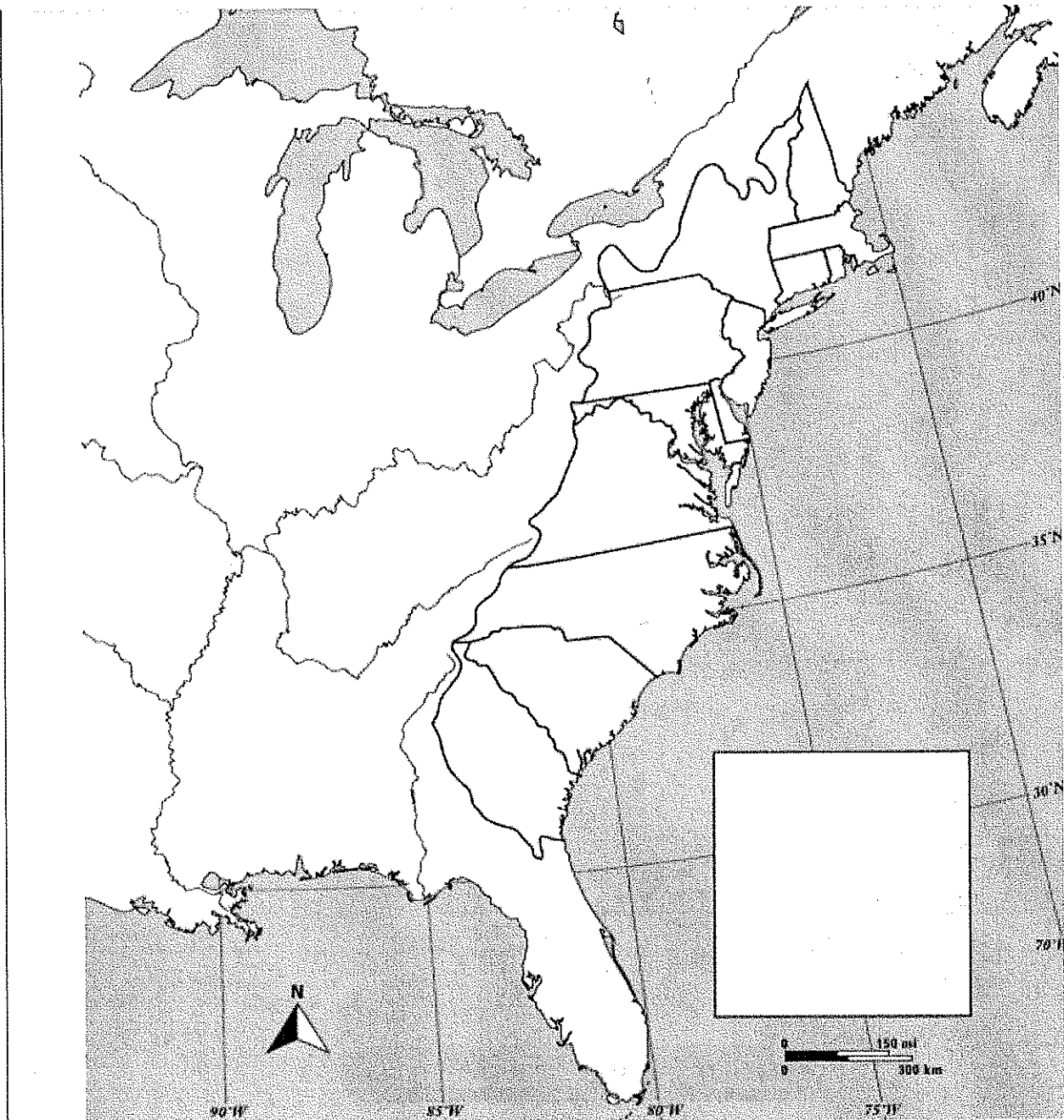
Directions: Fill in the blanks below. This is a quick paced worksheet; questions will be answered fast throughout the video.

1. Today, New York is the financial _____ of the world, with a population of _____ million.
2. In 1776, New York has a population of _____.
3. **TRUE OR FALSE:** The British Invasion of America is the biggest in U.S. history.
4. Each British ship carries _____ of soldiers, _____ heavy cannons that fire a _____ lb. cannonball at the speed of _____ over a mile away.
5. **TRUE OR FALSE:** In today's money these ships cost as much as a modern aircraft carrier.
6. _____ more ships are heading to the colonies.
7. Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams are all participating in the _____, debating on total independence from England.
8. July 4, 1776 is when the colonists _____ from England.
9. The British invasion is the biggest attack on New York until _____, 2001.
10. September 17, 1776 New York is under _____.
11. British soldiers have _____ times more experience than the patriots.
12. By Sept. 20 _____ is in British hands.
13. More than _____ Patriot POW's are held on prison ships in _____ harbor.
14. The HMS Jersey is nicknamed "_____" because _____ out of _____ prisoners die.
15. _____ Patriot POW's die on prison ships, _____ times more than are killed in battle.
16. The loss of New York is Washington's _____ defeat.
17. The American _____ is difficult for the British to navigate.
18. British soldiers were trained to fight in open _____, the Patriots were using new tactics and were not "_____."
19. Because of the dense wilderness, the British only advance _____ a day.
20. Sharpshooters have an advantage; they know the _____ and have American _____.

Disc 1-Episode #2-Revolution

21. Grooves inside the barrel make shots more _____.
22. **TRUE OR FALSE:** No Native Americans join the British to fight the Patriots.
23. Ingeniously, The Patriots begin killing off _____ scouts and British _____.
24. Without leadership the British lose _____ as many soldiers as the Patriots.
25. France joins the war against the British, now the British have to fight a war on _____ fronts.
26. The Continental Congress doesn't send any help to _____ and his troops at Valley Forge.
27. At Valley Forge, _____ of troops have no shoes and _____ are sick within weeks.
28. The rebel army is a melting pot, made up of _____, _____, and _____.
29. Small pox is a virus that is spreading through Valley Forge, _____ in _____ of its victims die.
30. **TRUE OR FALSE:** Inoculation is when small pox is introduced into a healthy body, so the body builds up antibodies to fight the virus.
31. Washington's troops begin training with bayonets, which are _____ placed on the end of rifles.
32. **TRUE OR FALSE:** In 1781, Patriot spies used invisible ink.
33. In England, the American Revolution isn't popular because it is _____.
34. The rebels have beaten the British; the U.S. is the only country to win _____ from England through war.
35. _____ have died for independence from Britain and a new _____ is born.

American Revolution Map Activity



Directions: Use the various maps in Chapter Six of your book to label the locations listed below. **Make a key with different symbols or colors for British and Patriot Victories. Neatness Counts!!**

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. All 13 Colonies | 8. James River | 15. Battle of Yorktown |
| 2. All 5 Great Lakes | 9. Proclamation Line of 1763 | 16. Battle of Savannah |
| 3. Atlantic Ocean | 10. Battle of Fort Ticonderoga | 17. New York City |
| 4. Appalachian Mtns. (^^^) | 11. Battle of Lexington | 18. Boston |
| 5. Ohio River | 12. Battle of Concord | 19. Philadelphia |
| 6. Delaware River | 13. Battle of Bunker Hill | 20. Richmond |
| 7. Potomac River | 14. Battle of Saratoga | 21. Chesapeake Bay |

BATTLES YOU NEED TO KNOW

Lexington & Concord Pg. 159-160

When:

Where:

1. Who were the "minutemen?"
2. Why did Gen. Gage send his British troops to Concord?
3. Who fired the "Shot Heard 'Round the World?"

Battle of Saratoga Pg. 183-184

When:

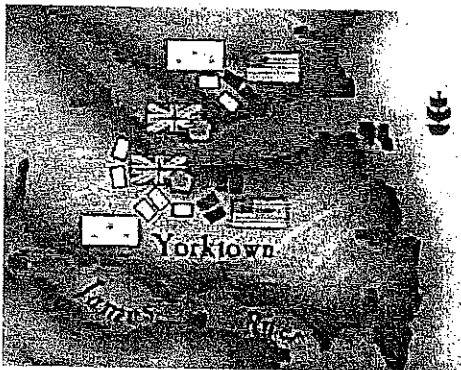
Where:

1. What is a turning point?
2. What are 3 reasons the Battle of Saratoga was important to the American cause?
 -
 -
 -

The Battle of Yorktown - Pg. 192-193

When:

Where:



Key People:

United States



Great Britain



France



1. Why was Cornwallis forced to surrender at Yorktown?

Why the U.S. Won the War

Diplomatic Reasons



- _____ negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with _____

Military Reason



- _____ avoided any situation that threatened the destruction of the _____
- French _____ and _____ at _____

Name _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Analysis of *The Declaration of Independence*

Introduction to *The Declaration of Independence*—Hollywood Style Video

In the video, Morgan Freeman provides an introduction to the Declaration. Listen carefully to the video, and then answer the following questions.

1. Who wrote the Declaration and how long did it take him to finish it?
2. Why did the writers of the declaration have 200 copies printed on large, poster sized sheets and then distributed throughout the countryside?
3. Why does Freeman say that the Declaration was meant to be spoken rather than simply read?
4. According to Freeman, what effect does the Declaration of Independence have on historical events? (Give at least two examples of events that took place because of the declaration.)

The Structure of the Declaration

The Declaration of Independence has four main components:

1. A preamble, or foreword, that announces the reason for the document
2. A declaration of people's natural rights and relationship to government
3. A long list of complaints (27) against George III, the British king
4. A conclusion that formally states America's independence from Great Britain

The Preamble

5. In the first paragraph, the colonies are announcing to the entire world their reasons for wanting freedom. Why would they have chosen a world-wide audience instead of specifically focusing on England?

The Declaration of People's Natural Rights and Relationship to Government

6. In paragraph two, Jefferson identifies rights that all men should have. List them.

7. According to the writer, when would it be right to overthrow a government?

8. When does Jefferson say it is NOT right to change a government?

The Long List of Complaints against King George III, the British King

9. The writers of the Declaration list NUMEROUS complaints that they have against England. Paraphrase at least THREE of their complaints in your own words.

10. Jefferson uses the repetition of the words tyrant and tyranny several times. Define tyrant. Why do you believe Jefferson choose this loaded word? How does it evoke pathos?

11. Is tyrant a word that still carries emotional weight in our language today? Why or why not? Who would we refer to as a tyrant today?

A conclusion that formally states America's independence from Great Britain

12. In your own words, paraphrase the paragraph. Be sure to include who the colonists believe would be supporting them in their quest for independence.

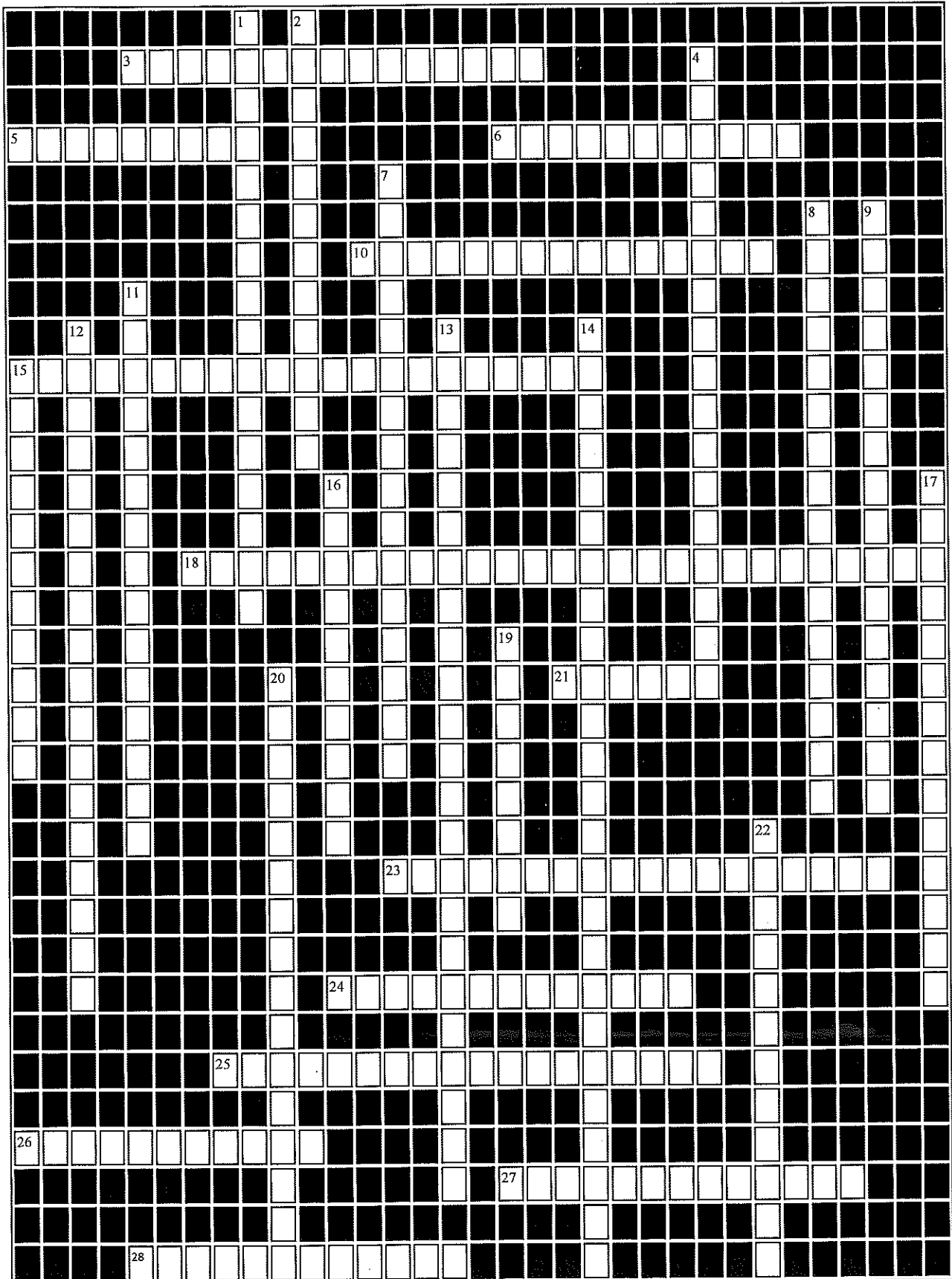
Analysis and Connecting to Today

13. In what ways do you believe the importance of the Declaration of Independence has changed since it was written?

14. Have you ever wished to declare your independence from someone or something? From whom or what? Why?

15. Do you believe that a Declaration of Independence similar to the original would have the same effect today? Why or why not? What would it take to get the attention of the modern world?

Unit Two Test Review



Across

3. Made federal law the supreme law of the land when constitutional, but otherwise gave the states considerable leeway to govern themselves (2 Words)
5. His philosophy of natural rights and self-government inspired much of the Declaration of Independence (2 Words)
6. Pamphlet that was crucial to leading to American independence (2 Words)
10. Opponents of powerful central gov't and believe that Federal gov't should not play a primary role in solving national issues (2 Words)
15. Counting slaves as three-fifths of the population when determining representation in the United States House of Representatives (3 Words)
18. Written by George Mason and provided the basis for the Bill of Rights (4 Words)
21. Remained loyal to Britain and did not want to gain independence
23. Resulted in British gaining territory and the Proclamation of 1763 being issued (4 Words)
24. British Prime Minister who believed the colonies would thrive if they were given more freedom (2 Words)
25. Stated that slavery was not allowed North of the Ohio River (2 Words)
26. Supported a strong central gov't and believe that the Federal gov't has the primary role in solving national issues
27. Author of the Articles of Confederation and Olive Branch Petition (2 Words)
28. Proposed a federal government with three separate branches and written by James Madison (2 Words)

Down

1. Alexander Hamilton joined John Jay and James Madison in writing an influential series of articles for the New York newspapers (2 Words)
2. "Father of the Constitution" (2 Words)
4. Concept of Constitutional Convention to prevent too much power in any single branch (3 Words)
7. Negotiated a Treat of Alliance with France (2 Words)
8. Allowed British officials to search merchants businesses and homes for illegal goods (3 Words)
9. General of the American Army and presided over the Constitutional Convention (2 Words)
11. Balanced power between large and small states by creating a Senate, where each state has two senators, and a House of Representatives, where membership is based on population (2 Words)
12. Prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, a region that was costly for the British to protect (3 Words)
13. Document that provided for a weak national gov't and provided for no common currency (3 Words)
14. Authored by Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, reflected the ideas of Locke and Paine (3 Words)
15. Author of Common Sense (2 Words)
16. Bloodiest battle of the War for Independence (2 Words)
17. Led by Samuel Adams to rebel against the Tea Acts (3 Words)
19. British taxes on legal documents and paper products (2 Words)
20. American victory due to the presence of the French army and navy (3 Words)
22. "Give me liberty, or give me death" (2 Words)