Events That Lead Up To the American RevolutionC:\Users\Owner\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\3F6YLZJI\MC900059273[1].wmf

There are many events that led up to the American Revolution. To begin, the British practiced an economic practice known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The basic idea: wealth brought strength. One way England learned to gain this wealth was through the cultivation of colonies. Colonies could be used to gain raw materials for trade goods that could then be turned around and sold back to the colonies. Britain would pass many laws, such as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Acts (colonists forced to sell only with England and transport goods on English ships) to make this economic relationship work. Soon, however, Britain would become involved in wars and issues with other European countries and stopped focusing so much on the colonies. This was an era of what historian call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. During this time, the colonies set up their own trade patterns and learned to govern themselves. This period would come to an end with the French and Indian War.

Place the revolution events in order…

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| The **Sons of Liberty** were a group of educated colonists who hold meetings under trees they call “Liberty Trees.” In August 1765, they start organizing protests against the Stamp Act and violence towards tax collectors increases. | Just as the Stamp Act was being repealed in 1766, the **Declaratory Act** was passed that stated that England still had authority over America and could levy taxes on them. | The British needed a way to pay off the debt from the French and Indian War so in 1765 they passed the **Stamp Act** requiring colonists to pay a tax on printed materials (newspapers, marriage licenses, playing cards, etc). The colonists had no say in the tax. |
| **The Townshend Acts** were passed in 1767 which placed taxes on imports to the colonies. Sam Adams would start a campaign of letters and flyers to protest the taxes and get the colonists to boycott British goods. | As colonists continued to go west, more violence with American Indians would occur so the **Proclamation of 1763** was passed. It prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains and those who already lived there would have to relocate. | In 1765, the **Quartering Act** was passed which required colonists to house British soldiers as well as provide them with fuel, food, candles, and transportation. |
| The British were angered by the Boston Tea Party and so they passed laws in 1774 which the colonists called the **Intolerable Acts.** These laws closed Boston Harbor, suspended town meetings, and placed Boston under military rule. | England and France were constantly at war, in Europe and now in the colonies, especially as English colonists moved west and came into contact more often with French traders and Indians. In 1754, the **French and Indian war** broke out and after 9 years, the French surrendered. | On March 5, 1770, a mob of colonists in Boston began to harass British troops. The situation escalated and the troops opened fire, killing 5 colonists. Paul Revere would create a famous engraving about the **Boston Massacre,** angering many people in the colonies. |
| In 1773, Parliament would pass the Tea Act which gave the British East India Tea Company exclusive rights tosell tea in America. In protest, the Sons of Liberty organized a group to steal onto a ship and dump tea into Boston Harbor. The event is known as the **Boston Tea Party.** | In early 1776, Thomas Paine was a British writer fascinated with the “colonial problem.” Influenced by the Enlightenment, he wrote a pamphlet called **Common Sense** in which he urged the colonists to break from England. It was well read by the colonists. | On July 5, 1775 the Continental Congress created the **Olive Branch Petition** to avoid war. It reaffirmed loyalty to the king and asked the king to prevent further conflicts. |

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American Revolution Review- Can This Marriage Be Saved?



*Read the following descriptions of events in the marriage between “Britt” and “Colleen.” These events are strikingly similar to ones experienced by Britain and her American colonies. Once you have finished, decide if the two should remain together.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1. Colleen decides that she no longer wants to go to the same church that Britt belongs to, but rather a new one she feels speaks more directly to her spiritual needs. Britt is outraged because this has been his church for generations.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. Britt wants Colleen to get a job and bring all of her money home to him because after all, doesn’t he put a roof over her head?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. Britt goes off on extended business trips that leave Colleen alone and to her own devices for months at a time. When Britt returns he expects things to be just as they were when he left.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. While Britt is gone on his business trips Colleen gets used to making her own decisions that affect her day to day existence. She decides how to spend her money, when she will come and go, etc.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5. Colleen has been listening to a lot of self-help gurus and now has decided that she has certain rights that have been missing ever since she married Britt. Britt doesn’t want to hear about it as he has always had the final authority in their marriage and he is not going to give up power now.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_6. Britt keeps bringing people over to stay at their house. Colleen doesn’t want to have houseguests all the time because of the cost and the burden. Britt states that because they are his employees he has to provide them with a place to stay and it would cost too much to put them all up in hotels.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_7. Britt and Colleen have a small argument over the issue and Colleen decides to tell all of their friends about the “massive confrontation.” All of their friends sympathize with Colleen and are upset with Britt’s harsh treatment.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_8. Britt begins to feel the pressure of the criticism and decides to make Colleen happy by buying her some expensive jewelry. Colleen is not pacified and throws the jewelry into the trashcan.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_9. Britt is furious with Colleen’s actions during the jewelry incident so he decides she must “pay” for her behavior. He puts a freeze on all of her credit cards, cancels her social meetings with her friends, and tells her that she is not allowed to go out of the house anymore unless it is with him.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_10. Colleen is fed up with Britt’s treatment and decides that there is no hope for the continuation of the marriage. She writes a letter explaining to Britt the reasons why she feels she cannot go on with him as a husband and then she goes to a lawyer’s office to file for a divorce.

Primary Source Practice – The Revolution

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| “A New Method of Macaroney Making, as Practiced in Boston”  1. What is occurring in the picture?  2. From this image, can you tell if the artist approves what is being done? Explain.  3. You are a colonist in Boston and have just walked past this. Do you approve or not? Explain why based on what was occurring in Boston. | | | |
| **An account of the Boston Tea Party, as told by 16 year old Joshua Wyeth. Mr. Wyeth told his story to a journalist in Cincinnati where he lived during his later years. The account was published in 1826, 53 years after the event has occurred:**  I had but a few hours warning of what was intended to be done… To prevent discovery we agreed to wear ragged clothes and disfigure ourselves, dressing to resemble Indians… Our most intimate friends among the spectators had not the least knowledge of us… At the appointed hour, we met in an old building at… the wharf, and fell in one after another, as if by accident, as not to excite suspicion. We placed a sentry at the end of the wharf, another in the middle, and one on the bow of each ship as we took possession. We boarded the ship moored by the wharf, and ordered the captain and crew to open the hatchways, and hand us the hoisting tackle and rope, assuring them that no harm was intended them. Some of our numbers then jumped into the hold, and passed the chests to the tackle. As they were hauled on deck others knocked them open with axes, and others raised them to the railings and discharged their contents overboard. All who were not needed on this ship went on board the others where the same ceremonies were repeated. We were merry, in an undertone, at the idea of making so large a cup of tea for the fishes but we used not more words than absolutely necessary. I never worked harder in my life. While we were unloading, the people collected in great numbers about the wharf to see what was going on. They crowded around us. Our sentries were not armed, and could not stop any who insisted on passing. | | 1. Using the text, infer how the Sons of Liberty most likely felt on the night of the party. Cite evidence form the text to support your claim.  2. What ways did the Sons of Liberty use to reduce the risk of getting caught?  3. Why do you think this event is still celebrated today? What makes it so memorable?  4. Look at the date it was published. What issues must we face when using this account as a primary source? | |
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What major difference do you see in these pictures?

The Patriot Weekly 10 August, 1776

EDITORIAL SECTION

A short time ago Thomas Jefferson and the other delegates to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia signed a Declaration of Independence from Great Britain. We would like to know where our readers stand on this issue and the Revolution in general. Write a guest editorial to let us know. Please be specific in your descriptions of how you feel.

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African Americans and the Declaration of Independence

In the original Declaration of Independence, Jefferson condemned the slave trade and slavery but dropped it in the final draft. This is his stated reasons why:

“The cause reprobating (condemning) the enslaving (of) the inhabitants of Africa was struck out in complaisance (courtesy) to South Carolina and Georgia, who had never attempted to restrain the importation of slaves, and who, on the contrary, still wished to continue it. Our Northern brethren also, I believe, felt a little tender under those censures; for though their people had very few slaves themselves, yet they had been pretty considerable carriers of them to others.

What two reasons were given for dropping the slavery paragraph?

1.

2.