

Unit 2 Organizer: *The American Revolution*

The Big Picture:

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

<p><u>Last Unit:</u> Colonial History</p>	<p><u>Current Unit:</u> <i>The American Revolution</i></p>	<p><u>Next Unit:</u> <i>The New Nation</i></p>
Suggested Activities:		Key Terms and Phrases: These MUST be defined.
<u>Schedule of Content</u>	<u>Reading HW</u>	
8/25 French & Indian War		1. French and Indian War
8/26 The Road to Revolution	8/25 - Read Ch 3.4	2. Treaty of Paris 1763
8/27 The Road to Revolution (stations)	8/26 - Read Ch 4.1(Part I)	3. Proclamation of 1763
8/28 Introduction to Revolutionary War		4. Stamp Act
8/29 The Declaration of Independence	8/28 - Read Ch 4.1(Part II)	5. Intolerable Acts
9/1 NO SCHOOL		6. Sons of Liberty
9/2 The American Revolution	9/2 - Read Ch 4.2	7. Thomas Paine
9/3 The American Revolution		8. Declaration of Independence
9/4 The American Revolution	9/4 - Read Ch 4.3	9. John Locke
9/5 The Treaty of Paris, 1783		10. Thomas Jefferson
9/8 Review for Unit 2 test	9/5 - Read Ch 4.4	11. George Washington
9/9 UNIT 2 TEST	9/8 - Unit Organizer; Study for test	12. Yorktown
		13. Treaty of Paris 1783
		14. Salutary neglect
		15. Boston Massacre
		16. Boston Tea Party
		17. Committees of Correspondence
		18. "No taxation without representation"
		19. Marquis de Lafayette
		20. Lexington and Concord
		21. Valley Forge
		22. Saratoga
<u>Essential Questions:</u>		<u>AKS</u>
1. How did each of the following help cause the American Revolution? (a) the end of the French and Indian War, (b) the Stamp and Intolerable Acts, (c) the ideas of the Enlightenment, (d) Thomas Paine's <i>Common Sense</i> ?		1. AKS 32 a-d
2. What role did each play in helping the Americans win the Revolutionary War: (a) George Washington, Ben Franklin, (c) Marquis de Lafayette, (d) Saratoga, (e) Valley Forge, (f) Yorktown?		2. AKS 33 a-d
3. What were the major provisions of the Treaty of Paris that ended the war in 1783?		

Course Website: <http://duluthushistory.weebly.com>

Unit 2 Reading Guide: *The American Revolution*

Chapter 3 Section 4

1. France and Great Britain came into conflict in the 1750s, fighting to control what part of North America?
2. Who commanded the Virginia militia on the expedition to force the French from Fort Duquesne?
3. Who won the French and Indian War?
4. Why did the British government issue the Proclamation of 1763?

Chapter 4 Section 1 – Part I

5. Who was the first to die at the Boston Massacre?
6. What was the purpose of the Stamp Act of 1765?
7. Who were the Sons of Liberty?
8. The first successful joint colonial action, taking place in October 1765, was known as the:

Chapter 4 Section 1 – Part II

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

Chapter 4 Section 2

14. Who was the royal governor of New Jersey at the beginning of the American Revolution?
15. Who was given command of the Continental Army in June 1775?
16. What was the deadliest battle of the American Revolution?
17. Who wrote the pamphlet “*Common Sense*?”
18. What English philosopher was the source of much of Jefferson’s inspiration when writing the Declaration of Independence?
19. When did the Continental Congress vote to adopt the Declaration of Independence?

Chapter 4 Section 3

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

Chapter 4 Section 4

24. Who commanded the British forces in the southern colonies during the American Revolution?
25. What countries were represented at the Paris Peace Conference?