U.S. History-

Core Content:

SS-08-2.3.1  I can explain how conflict and competition occurred among individuals and groups in the United States prior to and during the Revolutionary War.

SS-08-2.2  I can explain and give examples of how the ideal of “equality” and personal liberty that developed during the colonial period contributed to the American Revolution.

Causes and Effects of European Exploration:

Causes-

• European desire for new trade routes
• Growing power and wealth of European nations
• Competition for trade
• Missionaries' desire to convert others to Christianity

Effects-

• Knowledge grows about other religions
• European and Native Americans clash
• Enslavement of Africans
• Rivalry in The Americas grow
**The Middle Passage:** The inhuman part of the triangular trade, shipping enslaved Africans to the West Indies. (In the map, this would be routes 5 and 9.)

**English Bill of Rights:** Guaranteed certain basic rights to all citizens.

The Colonies provided England with raw materials. English manufacturers used these materials to produce finished goods which they sold to colonists. This is called “**Mercantilism.**”

**The Great Awakening:** is a religious revival. It was a return to a strong faith and happy days.

**Apprentice:** Learning Assistant
Events leading up to the Revolutionary War:

- **The Proclamation of 1763-**
  King George III declared that the Appalachian Mountains were the temporary western boundary for the colonies. This created friction.

  **Why?**

  1. It allowed the British government, not the colonists to control the Westward Movement.
  2. King George wanted to slow colonists, by making them move away from the colonies on the coast, where important British markets were.
  3. Protects the interest of British officials.
     - The British planned to keep 10,000 troops in America just to protect their interest.
     - The British needed money to pay for the French and Indian War.

- **Sugar Act**- Taxes on imported sugar and molasses

- **Stamp Act**- Tax on paper material

- **Currency Act**- Forbid colonists from printing money

- **Quartering Act**- Makes colonists give the English soldiers foods and shelter with no repayment

- **Declatory Act**- Parliament had the right to tax and make decisions for the British colonies

- **Townshend Act**- Taxes put on imported American goods
• **Tea Act** - The British East India Company sells tea to colonists.

• **Coercive Acts** - Also known as the Intolerable Acts, were laws passed by King George, to control the colonists with very harsh punishments.

• **Quebec Act** - Set up a permanent government for Quebec and granted religious freedom to French Catholics.
Chapter 1-4 Vocabulary:

- **Archeology**: the study of ancient peoples
- **Artifacts**: things left behind by early peoples
- **Nomads**: people who moved from place to place
- **Migration**: a movement of a large number of people into a new homeland
- **Culture**: a way of life (religion, food, language, housing, government, etc.)
- **Civilizations**: highly developed societies
- **Hieroglyphics**: use of symbols or pictures to represent things, ideas, and sounds
- **Terraces**: platforms cut into the slopes of mountains so they could raise crops
- **Droughts**: long periods of little rainfall
- **Federations**: governments that linked different groups
- **Renaissance**: a French word meaning “rebirth.” It refers to the rebirth of interest in the classical Greek and Roman learning
- **Caravel**: a ship with three mast that sailed faster than earlier ships
- **Pilgrimage**: a journey to a holy place
- **Circumnavigate**: to sail around the world
- **Conquistadors**: Spanish explorers who came to the Americas looking for gold
- **Missions**: religious communities established by the Spanish
- **Plantation**: a large estate
- **Mercantilism**: economic theory that says a nation’s power is based on its wealth.
The colonies belong to the mother country.

- **Columbian Exchange**: brought together the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Contact led to an “exchange” of plants, animals, and diseases.

- **Northwest Passage**: a more direct water route through the Americas

- **Charters**: permission from the King to organize a settlement in the new world

- **Joint-stock Company**: investors bought “stock” or part ownership in a company in return for a share of the future profits

- **Jamestown**: first English settlement. Built on a peninsula in present day Virginia. The swampy land swarmed with mosquitoes that carried disease, lacked good farmland and drinking water.
  - **John Smith**: saved the colony by forcing settlers to work, explored the area and got food from the local natives.
  - **John Rolfe**: learned to grow a type of tobacco (became the cash crop)
  - **Pocahontas**: daughter of the Indian chief, married John Rolfe

- **Headright**: grant of 50 acres to those who paid their own way to the colonies

- **Indentured Servants**: they agreed to work without pay for a certain number of years (usually 7) in exchange for passage to the colonies

- **Puritans**: Protestants who wanted to reform the Anglican Church

- **Separatists**: These were “Protestants” who wanted to leave and set up their own churches

- **Pilgrims**: Separatist who left England for Virginia so they could practice their religion freely

- **Mayflower Compact**: before going ashore the Pilgrims drew up a formal document that pledged their loyalty to England and established rules to live by
• **Persecuted**: to be treated harshly

• **Tribute**: money paid for protection. The Aztec forced conquered people to pay them with crops, clothing, gold, precious stones, and captives.

**Important People/ Explorers:**

• **Bartholomeu Dias**: first to sail around the southern tip of Africa named it the Cape of Good Hope

• **Vasco da Gama**: first to sail to India

• **Christopher Columbus**: Thought he could get to India by sailing west instead of going east. Given credit for discovering the Americas but he really “rediscovered” the because the Vikings had explored and settled Vinland which historians now believe to be North America

• **Ferinand Magellan**: lead the first expedition to circumnavigate, or sail around the world

• **Hernan Cortes**: Spanish conquistador who conquered the Aztecs in Mexico with only 300 soldiers

• **Montezuma**: Aztec ruler when Cortes arrived

• **Francisco Pizarro**: Spanish conquistador who conquered the Incas in Peru in South America. With only 180 soldiers he captured the Inca ruler Atahualpa and held him for Ransom (They later executed him)

**Why Spain Succeeded:**

How could Cortes and Pizarro, with only a few hundred Spanish soldiers, conquer such mighty empires? The Spanish had:

1. Guns and cannons (advanced technology)
2. Fearsome animals (horses and huge, ferocious dogs)
3. Natives thought they were gods (lighter skin, hair, and eyes)
4. Native Americans hated the Aztecs for their cruelty
5. Diseases (Native Americans had no immunity to the diseases the Europeans had, such as smallpox or measles)
Chapter 4 Vocabulary:

- **Navigation Acts**: to make sure that only England benefitted from trade with the colonies, Parliament passed a series of laws called the Navigation Acts. Colonial merchants could NOT use foreign ships or send certain products such as sugar or tobacco outside of England’s empire.

- **Smuggling**: trading illegally with countries other than England

- **Magna Carta**: a document nobles forced King John to sign in 1215. It established the principle of limited government, in which the power of the king is limited.

- **Iroquois Confederacy**: the most powerful group of Native Americans in the East (in 1570 it consisted of five nations, the Mohawks, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, and Oneida)

- **Albany Plan of Union**: a plan suggested by Benjamin Franklin to unite the colonies against the French, it failed because the colonies were unwilling to give up their power.
Chapter 5 Vocabulary:

- **Boston Massacre**: Five colonists died, including Crispus Attucks, an African American, who attacked Britain along with other colonists.

- **Boston Tea Party**: Colonists disguised as Indians, dumped 342 chests of tea in the Boston Harbor.

- **First Continental Congress**: Major Colonial leaders from all colonies except Georgia, organization formed to represent American interests and challenge British control.

- **Writ of Assistance**: Legal documents that allowed custom officers to enter “any” location to search for smuggled goods.

- **Effigies**: Rag figures representing unpopular tax collectors.

- **Sons of Liberty**: A group of men who organized to support the boycott of British goods. They urged Americans to wear homemade fabrics and to produce other goods (drink coffee instead of tea).

- **Committee of Correspondence**: Organization formed to circulate writings against the British.

- **John Adams**: Patriot who defended British soldiers after the Boston Massacre.

- **Patrick Henry**: Patriot who said, “Give me liberty or give me death.”

- **Samuel Adams**: Member of the Sons of Liberty.

- **Ben Franklin**: Member of the First Continental Congress.
Chapter 6 Vocabulary:

• **Loyalists**: A colonist who did not consider unfair taxes and regulations sufficient cause for rebellion.

  At least one American in five was a loyalist, perhaps as many as one in three. Loyalist strength varied from region to region but was strongest in the Carolinas and Georgia and weakest in New England.

• **Patriots**: A colonist who was determined to fight the British until America won its independence

• **Mercenaries**: Hired soldiers called Hessians. The British hired these for their army.

  These soldiers **did not** fight until the death.

• **Recruit**: Enlist soldiers

• **Blockade**: Prevented supplies and reinforcement from reaching the Continental Army

• **Privateers**: Privately owned merchant ships equipped with weapons

• **Guerrilla Warfare**: Hit and run attacks

• **Francis Marion**: Guerrilla leader that operated out of the swamps of South Carolina, known as the Swamp Fox

• **Olive Branch Petition**: assumed the king of the colonist desire for peace (a last resort peace offering).

• **Thomas Paine**: wrote a pamphlet called “Common Sense” calling for complete independence from Great Britain.
• **General William Howe**: British commander who brought 32,000 troops to New York. He thought the sheer size of his army would convince the Patriots to give up.

• **Nathan Hale**: a patriot spy who was hung. According to tradition, just before his hanging he said, “I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.”

• **Propaganda**: Information designed to influence opinion

• **Resolution**: A formal expression of opinion

• **Repeal**: Cancel

• **Petition**: A formal request

• **Boycott**: To refuse to buy

• **Militia**: A group of civilians trained to fight in emergencies

• **Revenue**: Incoming money

• **Effigy**: A rag figure

• **Minutemen**: Militia volunteers who could be ready to fight at a moment’s notice
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British Advantages:</th>
<th>Colonists Advantages:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Had Native American scouts who knew the land.</td>
<td>• Had George Washington as their commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• More money</td>
<td>• African Americans helped fight in the war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• More people</td>
<td>• They knew the land well (Home Ground)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Military Supplies</td>
<td>• Gained help from the French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Strong Army</td>
<td>• Had a harder work ethic because they were fighting for liberty <em>and</em> their life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Strongest Navy in the world</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>British Disadvantages:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Colonists Disadvantages:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Had to ship soldiers and supplies over seas</td>
<td>• Were not immune to diseases, such as <em>smallpox</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Relied on <em>mercenaries</em></td>
<td>• Were not trained fighters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Had just finished fighting in the <em>French and Indian War</em></td>
<td>• Not all Americans were <em>patriots</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No regular army or strong Navy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Few weapons</td>
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The Revolutionary War consisted of five major battles:

1. **Lexington and Concord**
   The first shot was fired and the Revolutionary War officially began. Paul Revere and William Dawes rode to Lexington to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock that the British were coming.

2. **Battle at Bunker Hill**
   1200 militiamen under the command of Col. William Prescott set up fortifications at Bunker Hill/Breed’s Hill across from Boston Harbor. “Don’t shoot until you can see the whites of their eyes” was the order from Col. Prescott. The rebels were low on ammunition. Even though the British won this battle, they suffered heavy losses—more than 1000 dead. This battle is important because the British realized that defeating the Americans was not going to be as easy as they had thought.

3. **Battle of Trenton and Princeton**
   George Washington sailed his troops over the icy Delaware on Christmas day in order to ambush the British to begin the battle.

4. **Battle of Saratoga**
   Patriot victory that was marked as a turning point in the War. For the first time European countries began to realize that the Americans might defeat the British. France declared war on Britain and sent money, equipment, and troops to aid the American Patriots. At the surrender of this battle, the band played Yankee Doodle as 5700 British soldiers surrendered their weapons.

5. **Battle of Yorktown**
   Was the last battle of the Revolutionary War. After this war, the Declaration of Independence was written.
The Declaration of Independence- July 4, 1776

Written by: Thomas Jefferson

The Declaration was the document issued after the Revolutionary War. This told that the 13 colonies were a nation of their own and not part of Great Britain.

It was separated into four major sections:

1. **Preamble** - Introduction

2. **Universal Principles** - States that government exists to protect its people, and if it doesn’t, the people have the right to abolish it and institute a new government.

   “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.”

3. **List of Grievances** - A list of complaints caused by King George III and Parliament (Taxes, the Sugar Act, etc.)

4. **New Status** - Announces that America is a new, independent nation
10. What did the British do to keep colonists from moving westward?
   Issued the Proclamation of 1763

11. How did the British government use the colonies to raise revenue? Why did this anger the colonists?
   The British taxed the colonists; the colonists did not want to pay taxes for no reason.

12. What incident caused the British Parliament to pass the Coercive Acts?
   The Boston Tea Party

13. What was the purpose of the First Continental Congress?
   They met to unite the colonies.

14. How did the events of 1776 move the colonists closer to self-government?
   The Declaration of Independence united them.

15. According to the Declaration, if a government does not protect the basic rights of the people it governs, what do people have the rights to do?
   They have the right to abolish the government and start a new one.

16. Identify the four sections of the Declaration of Independence.
   a) Preamble
   b) Universal Principles
   c) List of Grievances
   d) New Status
17. Why did the colonists think that the stamp act ignored the colonial tradition of self-government?
   Because they were taxed directly

18. Recreate the diagram below and show ways the colonists, by working in groups, resisted the British during the Revolutionary Period.
Review:

Page 188  (Questions 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13)

5. Why did loyalists support Britain?
   They didn’t consider taxes a good reason for war.

6. How did Thomas Paine help the Patriots during the Revolutionary War?
   He gave them hope by a pamphlet named “Common Sense” and another called “American Crisis.”

8. What were some of the problems that troops faced during the winter at Valley Forge?
   The soldiers had a terrible case of Smallpox, lack of supplies, and low morale.

10. Why did Native Americans give their support to the British?
    They thought Great Britain wouldn’t take their land.

11. What fighting method did the Americans use to keep the British from taking the Southern colonies?
    They used Guerilla Warfare.

12. Which battle convinced the British that fighting the Americans was too costly?
    Battle at Bunkerhill

13. Why was fighting on their own land an advantage for the Patriots?
    The Patriots know the land well, they don’t have to send troops and supplies overseas, and they have more confidence.
New England Products:
Grain, cattle, whales, furs, lumber, hips, iron, and rum

Middle Colony Products:
Grain, cattle, fish, lumber, rum, and iron

Southern Colony Products:
Rice, grain, indigo, lumber, rum, fish, iron, tobacco, and cattle.
Guided Reading Activity:

The Continental Congress:

Delegates from every colony except (1) _______ attended the Continental Congress in September 1774. At the Gathering, Patrick Henry stated, “I am not a Virginian, but an (2) _______.“ The most important decision delegates made concerned armed opposition to Great Britain. A resolution was passed to form (3) _______.

The First Battles:

Well-prepared militia companies in Massachusetts were known as (4) _______. General Thomas Gage ordered (5) _______ and his troops to go to (6) _______ to destroy all the artillery and ammunition. When Dr. Joseph Warren saw British troops marched out of Boston on the night on (7) _______, he rushed to alert (8) _______ and William Dawes. Revere and Dawes then rode to Lexington to warn Samuel Adams and (9) _______. In Lexington the redcoats came across a group of about (10) _______ and the fight for independence began. Along the road from Concord to (11) _______, colonists fired at the British, wounding at least 174 and killing 73.

More Military Action:

On May 10, 1775, a small group of New Englanders, known as the (12) _______, led by (13) _______, captured the British Fort Ticonderoga at Lake Champlain. Committees of (14) _______ sent out calls for volunteers to join the militias. In June 1775, redcoats charged militia members on (15) _______. The colonists ran out of (16) _______ and withdrew, but the British suffered heavy losses. The (17) _______ did not consider unfair taxes and regulations sufficient cause for rebellion. The (18) _______, however, were determined to fight for independence.

Answers:

Britain, Native Americans, and France

Who

Why

A war during the middle 1700’s.

What

How

The French and Indian War

Britain gained Florida from Spain, and Canada, along with land East of the Mississippi River from France.

When

1754-1763

Winner: Britain

Where

North America

The Treaty of Paris marked the end of France’s power in North America.
**New England Colonies**
Massachusetts, Plymouth, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

- Small Businesses and substance farms
- Ship loading
- Fishing

Trade:
- Making cloth, garments, soap, and grinding grain.
- Sawing Lumber, blacksmith, shoemaker, furniture makers, gunsmiths, metal smiths, and printers.

**Middle Colonies**
New York, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

- Large Farms
- Cash Crops
- Small-scale manufacturing
- Lumbering
- Mining

Trade:
- Carpentry
- Flour making

* More Cultural diversity and tolerance

**Colonies**
Georgia, North Carolina, Carolina.

- Scale Plantations
- Indentured and African servants to work the
- and rice
- Wheat
- Plants were self-sufficient's
-try:
- Farmers (young