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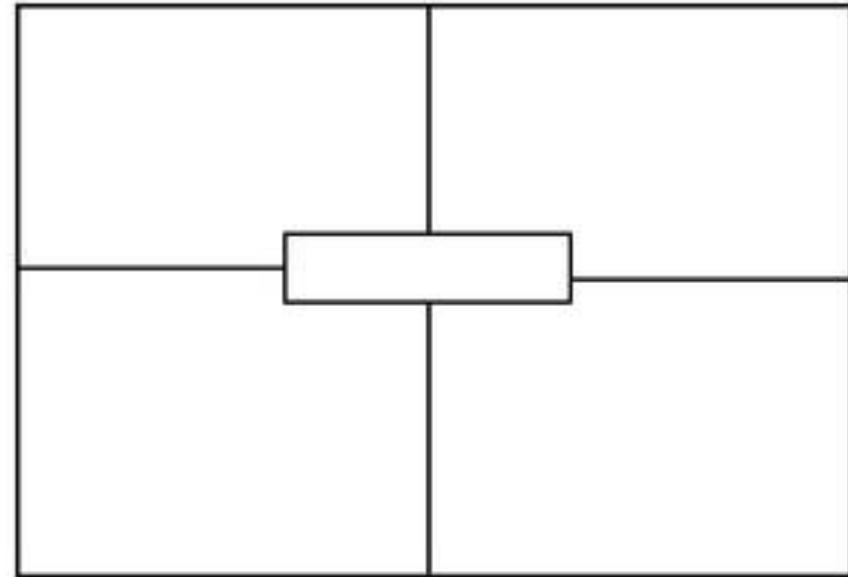
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

From an Absolute Monarch “3,000 Miles Away” to Rebellion

BEFORE WE START A NEW UNIT,
LET'S REVIEW YOUR 4 CORNER
NOTETAKING GUIDELINES

Expected (graded) 4 Corner Notetaking Strategies

- **Write at least 3-5 facts for each box.**
 - **Top Left Corner:** Notes from PPT/Lecture/Video.
 - **Top Right Corner:** Achievements/Impacts on History.
 - **Bottom Left Corner:** Interesting Facts/Quotes/Events.
 - **Bottom Right Corner:** Future Questions to Consider/Summary.





DO NOW 11/19/2019

- Independent Free Write Brainstorming
 - What does geography include?
 - How would the geography of America affect the causes and outcomes of the war?
 - Who would benefit from having maps?
 - How would knowledge of the land, weather, climate and resources be a factor for those planning and participating in the war?

7th Grade 2018 – 2019 Revolutionary Cake Recipes

Mrs. Motsinger's Modern World Since 1300s Social Studies Class

During the Age of Revolutions Unit, the 7th Grade classes created recipes for a revolution. Throughout our lessons, the regions and characters may have changed, but the results have remained constant.

As we close out the year, please remember what brings about positive change and what brings about more chaos and destruction. You are in control of this world!

Enjoy our recipes!

REVOLUTION

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Kayli E's Recipe


Preheat the oven to 900  broil

Ingredients:

- 5 cups of soldiers (alive)
- 1 tbsp gun powder

Ja'haun, Jamivrah and Jae'Quan Triple J Surprise

What makes a revolution – when something is unfair and a group of lower class volunteers begin to overthrow.

Preheat on 450 

Ingredients:

A Revolution!

Purpose - create a skit that address the major question - How do citizens, civic ideals and government institutions interact to balance the needs of the individual and the common good?

Initial - First, what is a revolution and how is it different from war? To help you get started think about how <http://www.discoveryeducation.com> has defined the difference.

- A revolution is a battle fought for principles and ideals.
- A revolution may be fought by volunteers, not professional soldiers, who are committed to the principles of the war.
- Wars are fought by professional soldiers who focus on military tactics and strategies.
- Wars often are the result of territorial conflicts.

Things to consider and include:

- Where is your fictitious revolt?
- When does this revolution occur?
- What type of government do you have...real type of government?
- What group is in charge?
- What type of economy do you have?

UPCOMING ACTIVITIES TO PREPARE FOR

Before Christmas, you will create your own Revolution Recipe.

It's important for you to pay attention and know what it takes to create a revolution.

Once you know what it takes to make a revolution (and my new cookbook), you will need to know how a revolution will transpire once started

WHAT'S NEW

Instead of you listening to me do all the talking, you will get the opportunity to:

- Complete the Do Now's and 5 minute previews with me
- Self-pace through our notes for 15-20 minutes each day
 - Complete your Guided Notes
- Have more time to rotate through stations, work on class projects or work on small group assignments

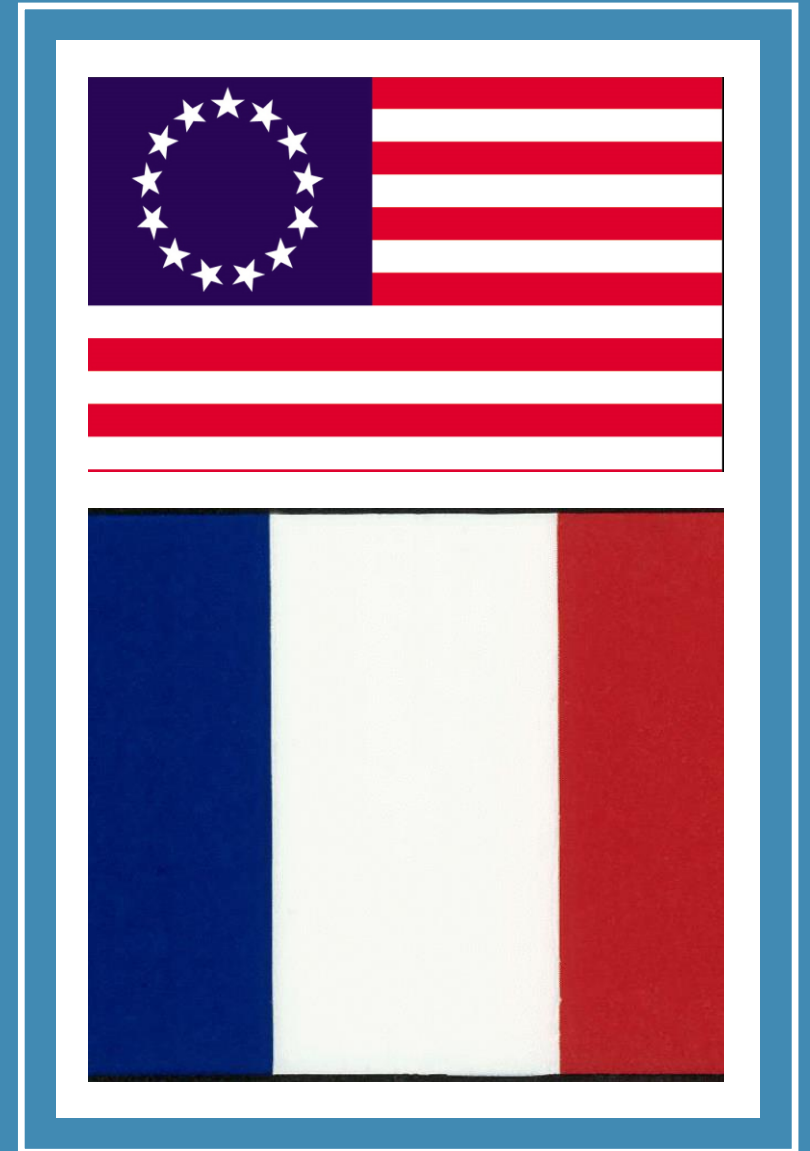
You have more control over your learning without waiting for anyone else

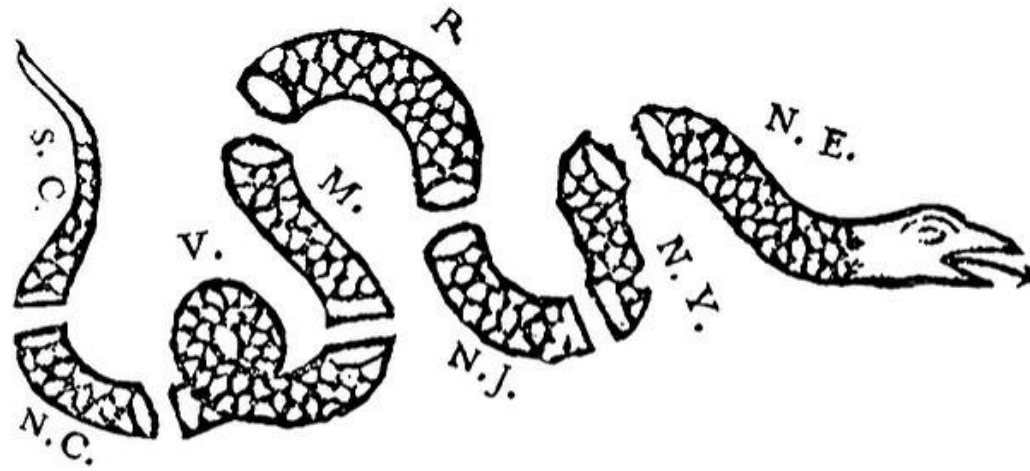
I'll be around to help everyone and make sure you all are getting it.

At the end of each class, we will have exit tickets to monitor any areas we need to address.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN & FRENCH REVOLUTIONS

- What is a revolution?
- What political and social theories from the Enlightenment influenced the American and French Revolutions?
- Should all citizens have equal rights regardless of economic or educational background?
- How were French revolutionaries influenced by the democratic ideals of the American Revolution?
- Do greater individual freedoms result in a more stable system of government?
- Is political change inevitable?
- How do the perceived sources of power in monarchical and democratic governments differ and how does this difference impact their resistance to change?
- How does social hierarchy contribute to the division and eventual breakdown in society?






J O I N, or D I E.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

From 13 colonies to uniting against the British government



GEOGRAPHY,
ENLIGHTENMENT
AND THE
AMERICAN
REVOLUTION

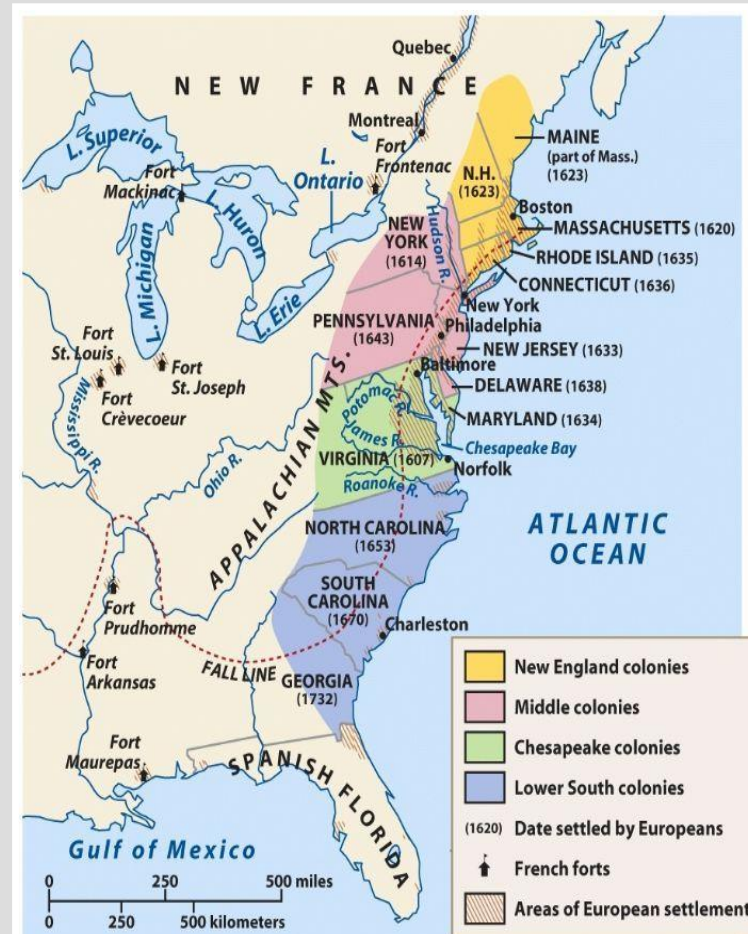
- Believe it or not, geography played a major part in the American Revolution
- Without the leaders of the colonies knowing about their own geography, the war would have been lost
- How important is geography? Why would leaders plan activities around certain landforms, resources and during certain times of the year?
- The power of geography that makes a difference...location...location...location
- Flocabulary “13 Colonies”
<https://youtu.be/Do4Ryapg3eU>
- Based on the Flocabulary video, how would geography influence British actions? American actions? War?

INDEPENDENT WORK REFLECTION

- Watch the “Tomahawk” scene from *The Patriot* (it’s a bit gritty, but it WAS on our list for parents at the beginning of school) <https://youtu.be/F-BQi0JjY2w>
- How important was geography in the success or failure of this scene?
- Be prepared to discuss this with your small group at 8:35 (10:50 for 2nd block)
 - Take good notes

MAPPING ACTIVITY

- War does not just change people, society and economics. It also can change a state's (nation's) geography.
- How did the American Revolutionary War transform the US geography after the war?
- Use the colored map on the board (5 around the room) to color in the original 13 colonies and regions on your map provided
- Next, construct the new nation after the war so we can take a look at geographical cause and effect





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STOP HERE FOR TODAY!

DO NOW 11/20/19

Complete the Anticipation Guide you received at the door

Age of Revolutions Vocabulary Introduction

Part One: Using your prior knowledge, match the terms in the word bank to the definitions in the chart. Write your guess in the second column.

U.S. Constitution, Napoleon Bonaparte, Declaration of the Rights of Man, Bastille, Coup d'état, George Washington, Simón Bolívar, Reign of Terror, Toussaint L. Overture, Declaration of Independence, Democracy, Tennis Court Oath, Louis XVI/Marie Antoinette

Definition	My Guess	Confirm or Correct
Form of government in which the citizens elect people to represent them.		
A sudden overthrow of a government by a small group, which replaces the existing government with another body		
The document that defined the rights of French citizens and created the beginning of a constitutional monarchy in France		
French military and political leader who became Emperor of France from 1804-1815		
The supreme law of the United States which defines how the United States operates and governs.		
South American soldier who was instrumental in the continent's revolutions against the Spanish Empire		
A fortress used as a state prison by French kings, who often locked up people that disagreed with them. It represented		

FACTORS LEADING TO AGE OF REVOLUTIONS - ABSOLUTISM

- Due to the Reformation & the Age of Absolutism, the power shifted from the Church to kings and queens
- This would lead to all power in the hands of one
- This power will lead to (effects):
 - new ideas about government
 - protest and civil unrest
 - new ideas of citizens' rights
 - **REVOLUTION!**



Major Ideas of the Enlightenment

Idea	Thinker	Impact
Natural rights—life, liberty, property	Locke	Fundamental to U.S. Declaration of Independence
Separation of powers	Montesquieu	France, United States, and Latin American nations use separation of powers in new constitutions
Freedom of thought and expression	Voltaire	Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights and French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; European monarchs reduce or eliminate censorship
Abolishment of torture	Beccaria	Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights; torture outlawed or reduced in nations of Europe and the Americas
Religious freedom	Voltaire	Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights and French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; European monarchs reduce persecution
Women's equality	Wollstonecraft	Women's rights groups form in Europe and North America

11/20/2019
INDEPENDENT
ACTIVITY

- Create personal flashcards for the “democracy” terms on your Quizlet
https://quizlet.com/_7ix043?x=1jq&i=lgbbbt :
- Authority
- Citizenship
- Civil society
- Constitution
- Constitutional democracy
- Equality
- Justice
- Liberalism
- Limited government
- Parliamentary system
- Popular sovereignty
- Representative democracy
- Republicanism
- Rights



GROUP
STATIONS:
THINK –
PAIR -
SHARE

Independently – read the below inquiry and be prepared to discuss it in your small groups, shortly

- Imagine a life without internet or social media.
 - How would information be shared between you, family and/or friends?
 - How would you keep up with events occurring in our government, like the current impeachment hearings and debate?
 - What significant ideas of Enlightenment ideas affect you as an American citizen in 2019?
 - And now... a song <https://youtu.be/uZfRaVWAtBVg>



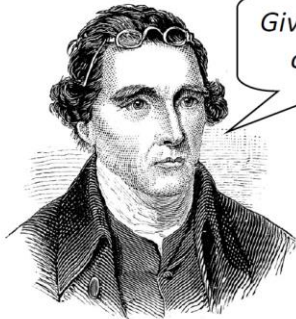
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STOP HERE FOR TODAY!

DO NOW
11/20/2019

Hey, King: Get Off Our Backs!

Name: _____



Patrick Henry

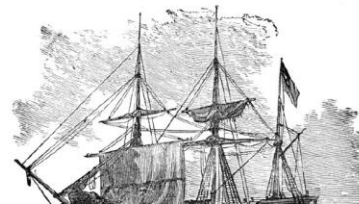
*Give me liberty,
or give me*

Really? Was it that bad? By 1776, the American colonists living under English rule thought so. In fact, things were so bad that they went to war to gain their independence. But why? What could have been so intolerable?

The first Englishmen came to America four hundred years ago looking for gold, silver, and a waterway to Asia. They were part of a trading company that convinced the king of England to grant them a **charter** giving them permission to set up a colony in America. But they did not find what they were looking for. Times got so hard those first settlers had to eat rats and even each other to keep from starving to death. Pretty soon, though, more people arrived and times got better. The English were here to stay.

Hail to the King

Back in England, the King probably figured he had a pretty good deal. Other people got seasick sailing across the ocean to settle an untamed land while he sat in his palace ruling England. Except that being king just wasn't what it used to be. Back in the 1200s, a king could really do what he wanted! But this was the 1600s,



- Read the front of “Hey King, Get Off Our Backs” and answer the questions on the back
- (Look, it has Patrick Henry *sniff*sniff*)

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS



What economic factors led to the American Revolution?



How do normal citizens inspire change?

BEFORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

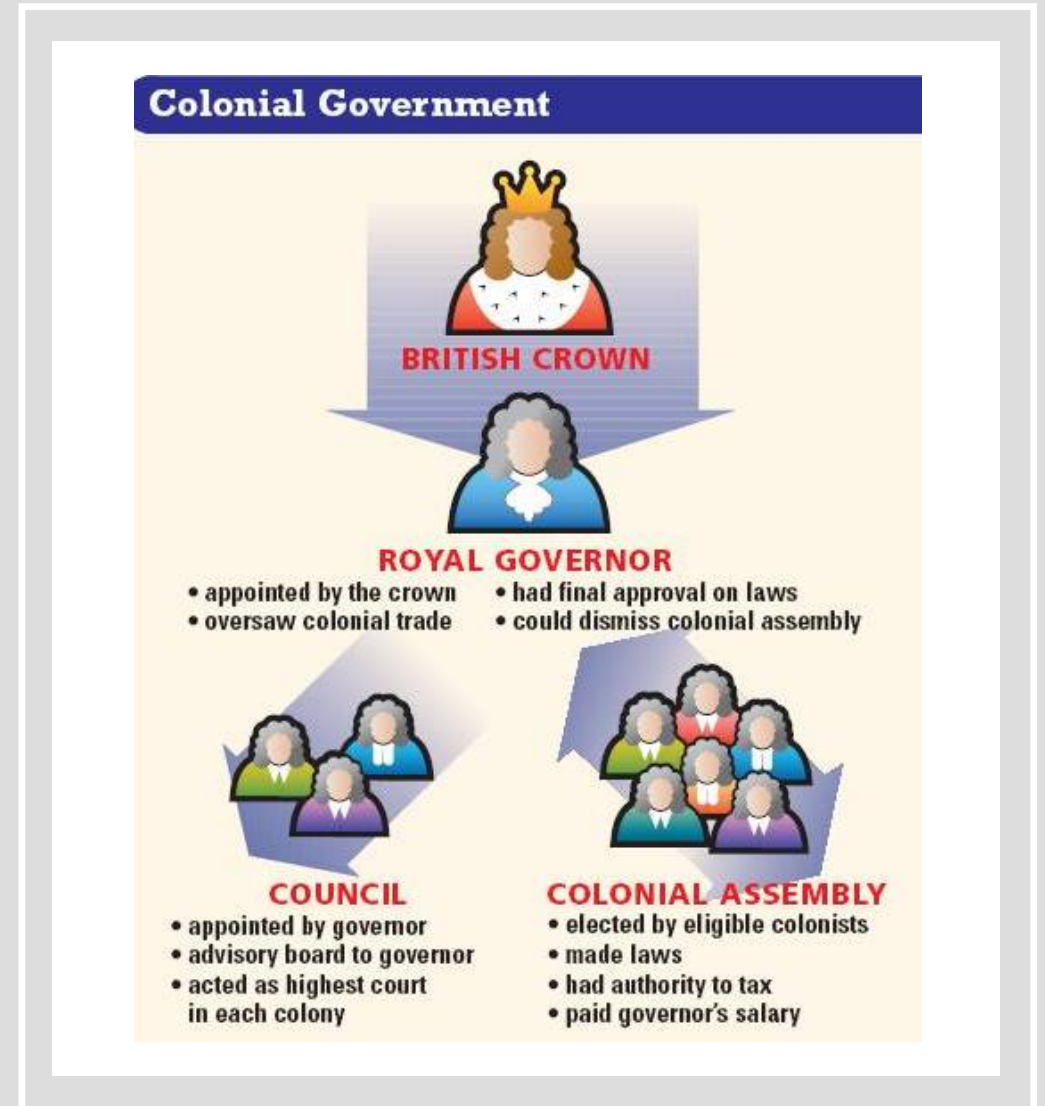
- 13 different colonies with different purposes for formations
- Many learned to govern themselves as a result of the 3 different types of colonies
- Three types of English colonies developed in America: Charter, Proprietary, and Royal.
 - A Charter colony was a grant to a private company (joint-stock) to establish and run a colony
 - A Proprietary colony was a grant to an individual or group to establish and run a colony, usually friends of the king
 - A Royal colony was a colony that the king established or had total control over

- ★ In the New England Colonies, people lived and worked in fishing villages, port cities, and small towns surrounded by modest family farms.
- ★ In the Middle Colonies, farms were larger and farmland more productive. Lively *urban* centers were home to prosperous merchants and skilled artisans.
- ★ In the Southern Colonies, the large plantations near the coast grew single crops for trade at nearby port cities. Smaller towns and farms dotted the foothills farther west.



AMERICA'S BEGINNING AS A GROUP OF COLONIES

- Remember mercantilism – England used mercantilism to control colonial trade & increase their profits
 - Despite these trade restrictions, the colonists made money trading with England
- England used a policy called salutary neglect which allowed colonists freedom to make their own laws & taxes
 - Americans created their own colonial assemblies & enjoyed self government
 - 150 years – everything great and no conflict
 - 1754 – France and England went to war over trade rights in the American colonies. This was known as the French & Indian War.
 - 1756 – England was fighting the same war in Europe, known as the 7 Years War
 - 1763 – England (Great Britain) won both wars
 - England and France signed the Treaty of Paris – the British said they wouldn't go pass the Mississippi River
 - Left England in terrible debt



NEW LEGISLATION IMPOSED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

- In the mid-18th Century, British colonists in North America seemed content with British rule, but in the mid-1760s things started to change
- Trying to recover financial losses from the French and Indian War (1754-1763) and the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), the British passed a series of new taxes on the colonies
 - Sugar Act (1764)
 - Stamp Act (1765)
 - Townsend Act (1767)
 - Tea Act (1773)
- Other offensive legislation included the Quartering Act of 1765
- Groups, like the Sons of Liberty, attacked British officials, organized boycotts and spoke out against what they thought was unfair.

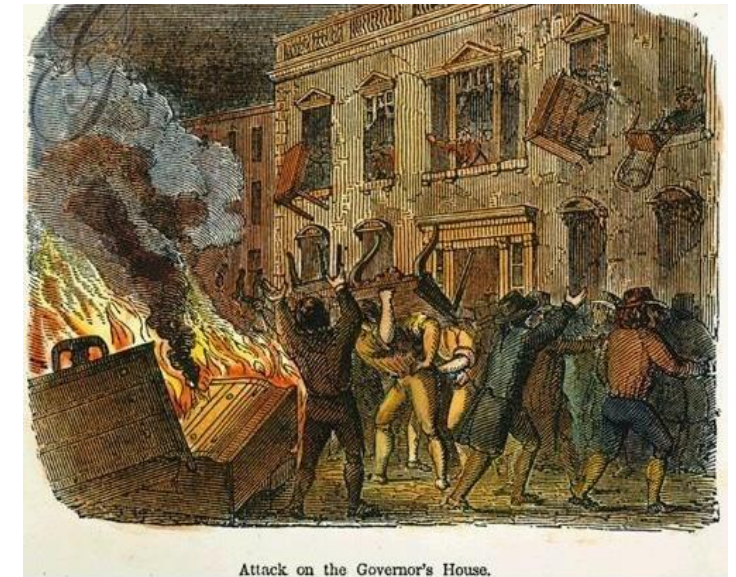


Intolerable Acts

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AMERICA'S BEGINNING AS A GROUP OF COLONIES

- After the war, England was hurting for cash – began taxing the colonists
 - Sugar Act – taxed all sugar and molasses (wait, remember the Triangle Trade)
 - Stamp Act - required all printed materials (documents, playing cards, newspapers, etc.) to carry a stamp showing a tax had been paid.
- How to pay?
 - The colonists!
 - The colonist upset the British Parliament would do this without giving the colonist a voice
 - Their slogan – “No taxation without representation!”
 - “Why should I trade 1 tyrant 3,000 miles away for 3,000 tyrants 1 mile away”
<https://youtu.be/EGgaXXBkE8A>
- Colonist response
 - Boycott (refusal to buy) – British goods that were taxed, like playing cards and stamps
 - The King and Parliament gave in, but took power away from the local colonial assemblies
 - King George's Response <https://youtu.be/5JTxVHQAp8w>



Attack on the Governor's House.



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STOP HERE FOR TODAY!

DO NOW

11/22/19

- Written Reflection – 2-3 paragraphs based off prior your knowledge
 - During the decision to create an independent nation, do you think the Founding Forebearers had the right idea about equality and justice?
 - How do you feel about the social contract?



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WHAT DO YOU THINK CAUSES A REVOLUTION?

- 6 causes of a Revolution
 1. Enlightenment Ideas – these ideas make people want to change: freedom, logic, progress, hope and tolerance
 2. Unpopular method of rule – when people are unhappy with the type of government (rejection of absolutism and belief in democracy)
 3. Economic distress – people are tired of living in poverty and seeing the luxurious lifestyles of the monarchy
 4. Social justice – when people are treated unfairly (this can often occur within different social classes)
 5. Religious intolerance – when people want to worship their beliefs freely
 6. Nationalism – pride, or loyalty, given to your own people or nation (results in a nation trying to be the best and independent of other nations)



"Bacon, Locke and Newton... I consider them as the three greatest men that have ever lived, without any exception, and as having laid the foundation of those superstructures which have been raised in the Physical and Moral sciences"

-Thomas Jefferson

WHAT IS A POLITICAL REVOLUTION DURING THIS TIME?

Political Revolutions – when people began to change their type of government

- Monarchs to republics

American Revolution

- American colonies broke away from Great Britain
- Followed the ideas of John Locke – they believed Britain wasn't protecting the citizen's rights
- 1st time in modern history ended a monarchy's control and created a republic
- Became a model for others

French Revolution

- Peasants tired of King Louis XVI taxing them and not the rich nobles
- Revolted and executed a lot of nobles during the Reign of Terror, including King and Queen
- Overthrowing/executing the king and queen motivated others to think about doing the same
- New government considered weak and then taken over by Napoleon Bonaparte who increased sense of nationalism

Latin American Revolutions

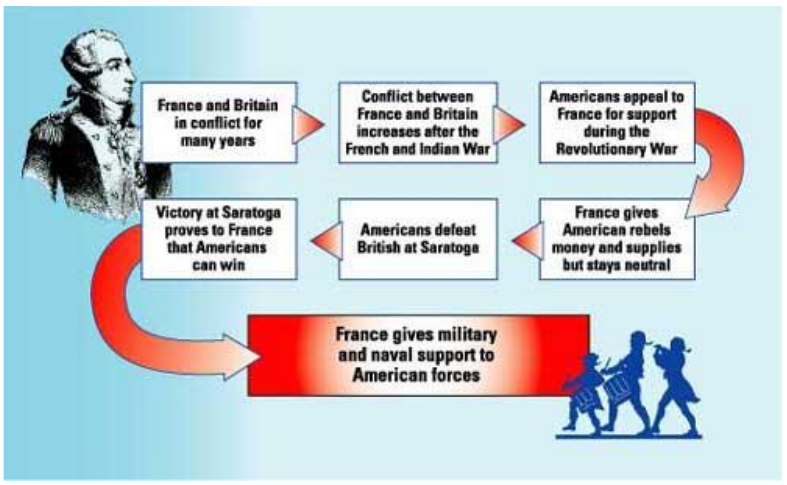
- Tired of being controlled by Spanish, Portuguese and French
- Inspired by the success of American and French revolts
- Led to establishment of different types of systems



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THE ENLIGHTENMENT SPARKS A REVOLUTION

- The language of natural law and self-determination – foundation of the revolution
- British abuses and Enlightenment ideals inspire the American colonists
- Not really a classic “revolution”
 - social class did not revolt against the one above it.
 - Really more of a war for independence, but it did incorporate rhetoric from the Age of Enlightenment.
- American revolutionary leaders studied Locke and others
 - Used these ideas to justify their protest
 - Thomas Jefferson borrows and expands on ideas of 1215 Magna Carta, the 1689 English Bill of Rights, and European philosophers
- Colonist now hopeful
 - opportunity to be gained by courage, cause, the home court advantage, and patriotism
- “Remember, officers and soldiers, that you are freemen, fighting for the blessings of liberty; that slavery will be your portion and that of your posterity if you do not acquit yourselves like men.” – George Washington



ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS SPARKS A REVOLUTION

- Natural Rights – life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness
- Social Contract – government’s purpose serve & protect
- Freedom of speech, press, and religion
- Separation of Power – legislative, judicial, & executive branches
- System of Checks and Balances
- Education ...CRITICAL
- Science and technology necessary to solve problems
- Ideas of human rights and social programs to help others

Changing Idea: Colonial Attachment to Britain

Old Idea

American colonists considered themselves to be subjects of the British king.

New Idea

After a long train of perceived abuses by the king, the colonists asserted their right to declare independence.

THE WIN. NOW, THE
DYNAMICS OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION

Big task ahead of them – balancing act

- #1 – fix the Articles of Confederation (our 1st established government) or
- #2 – Write a new form of government

Enlightenment thinkers like John Locke, Voltaire, Montesquieu heavily influenced delegates like Thomas Jefferson

Some colonies already had successful forms of their own governments, without the king – like Virginia and Pennsylvania

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

- 7 Principles of the new American Constitution
 - Popular sovereignty – a government in which the people rule
 - Republicanism – a government in which people vote for their political representatives
 - Federalism – a system where states and federal government share certain powers
 - Separation of Powers – the government is divided into 3 branches (Montesquieu)
 - Executive (President + Vice President)
 - Legislative (House of Representatives + Senate = Congress)
 - Judicial (Supreme Court and lower federal courts)
 - Checks and Balances – each branch has certain controls over the other branches (Montesquieu)
 - Limited Government – everyone in the government has to follow the same rules (children to President)
 - Individual Rights – guarantees certain personal liberties and privileges to everyone



LET'S DISCUSS



How do the actions of one/few affect the safety and well-being of others?



When is it okay to stand up for what you believe is right? What if you are the only one standing?



How can you believe what is important to you and not risk the safety and well-being of all?



The church scene from The Patriot?
<https://youtu.be/EtTljtBxtd0>



AMERICAN REVOLUTION IMPORTANCE

- The American Revolution was an important event in world history
 - It was the first time a colony overthrew its mother country
 - It was the first time a gov't was created using Enlightenment ideas of limited government & individual liberty
 - Inspired revolutions in Europe & Latin America



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STOP HERE FOR TODAY!