

## Social Studies lessons for the week of April 13-17

Monday	No School
Tuesday	1. Review Study Guide and prepare for upcoming test.  Homework: Study for test by reviewing study guide and vocab. cards
Wednesday	1. Quiz Bowl / Vocabulary Review Homework: Study for Test
Thursday	1. Take test (please make sure to have the test printed from Weebly before the start of the class)  2. Take a picture of the test and email it to me.
Friday	1. Introduce Chapter 9 2. Read pgs. 366-368

## Lesson 5: Declaring Independence

- I. Moving Towards Independence
- Many colonists began to call for independence

- On June 7, 1776 Richard Lee of VA turned to his delegates at SCC and said that the 13 colonies no longer owed loyalty to the king
- The Congress chose a committee to write the Declaration Of Independence
- Even though all members gave their share of ideas, Jefferson did most of the writing

## II. The Declaration of Independence (DOI)

- The first part of the DOI was called the Preamble which states why the Declaration was needed

- The next part describes the colonists' main ideas about government (Statement of Rights)
- The longest part lists the colonists' grievances or complaints against the British king and Parliament
- On June 28, 1776 Jefferson gave the draft to Congress
- July 2 they voted
- July 4 they accepted
- On July 8<sup>th</sup> bells rang out at Independence Hall and the DOI was read aloud to the people

### III. Forming a Government

- On August 2<sup>nd</sup> the DOI was ready to be signed the SCC
- 1<sup>st</sup> person to sign it was John Hancock

- The SCC set up another committee to develop a plan of how to unite the 13 colonies
- John Dickinson was the head of the Committee to write a plan for government
- After 1 year Dickinson's report was approved by the SCC and it was the Articles of Confederation
- Under the Articles voters of each state would send leaders to their state legislature
- Each state no matter the size would have one vote in Congress
- Until 1789 Congress served as the government of the USA

## Lesson 3: Disagreements Grow

### I. The Boston Tea Party

- In 1773 Parliament passed the Tea Act which gave Britain's East India company a monopoly on tea
- The British government believed the colonists would choose to buy the cheaper tea but pay higher taxes
- Instead the colonists boycotted
- Many colonists protested and 150 members of sons of Liberty dressed like Indians, boarded the ships carrying the tea, and threw it into the harbor
- This became known as the Boston Tea Party

### II. Coercive Acts

- In 1774 the British passed a new set of laws called the Coercive Acts
- These acts were passed because of the Boston Tea Party

- One act closed the port of Boston(blockad)
- Another law didn't allow MA legislature to make their own laws
- Third law forced colonists to feed and shelter British Soldiers
- These laws AKA the Intolerable Acts

### III. The First Continental Congress

- In Sept. 1774 representatives of the colonies met in Philadelphia to discuss how to respond to Britain
- This meeting was called the First Continental Congress
- The delegates signed a petition which stated the basic rights of the colonists
- The Congress set a deadline for the king to respond meanwhile they stopped most trade with Britain and started forming militias

#### IV. Lexington and Concord

- Colonists in MA organized militia units
- They called them minutemen
- In April of 1775 General Gage heard Samuel Adams and John Hancock were meeting in Lexington and heard they had weapons hidden in Concord
- He ordered 700 British soldiers to find and arrest them
- Paul Revere heard about Gage's plan and went and warned Adams and Hancock
- When the British arrived in Lexington the minutemen were ready
- No one knows who fired first, but this was the beginning of a long, bitter war called the American Revolution

#### Lesson 4: The Road to War

##### I. The Second Continental Congress (SCC)

- The SCC met in Philadelphia and all colonies sent representatives except for Georgia
- By June the Congress agreed to prepare for war
- The Continental Army was formed with full-time soldiers
- George Washington was chosen to be the Commander in Chief
- Congress asked each colony to contribute money to pay for guns, food, and uniforms

## II. The Battle of Bunker Hill

- The Battle of Bunker Hill took place in Boston on June 17, 1775
- Colonial commanders Putnam and Prescott ordered their soldiers to build earthworks
- When General Gage heard about this he sent 2,400 British soldiers to capture Breda's Hill



- Fighting proved to be very difficult for the British because they were on a hill
- During this battle the city of Charlestown was set afire by cannons shooting from British ships
- The colonists were running out of ammo and had to retreat
- The Second Continental Congress sent another petition(Olive Branch Petition) to King George
- This battle angered British leader and King George III proclaimed to promise to use every possible way to crush the rebellion