

## Social Studies lessons for the week of March 30- April 3

(at the end of the assignments I have included the notes for Lesson 5)

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| Monday    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read textbook pages 348-349</li><li>2. Write 3 important ideas you read in this section<br/>(take a picture and please email me)</li></ol>  |
| Tuesday   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read pgs. 350-351</li><li>2. Watch <a href="https://youtu.be/vrSeCYSnj5Y">https://youtu.be/vrSeCYSnj5Y</a></li></ol>  |
| Wednesday | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read pages 352-353</li><li>2. Watch <a href="https://youtu.be/QoFnFwQVRTU">https://youtu.be/QoFnFwQVRTU</a></li><li>3. Complete the following test on Quizlet<br/><a href="https://quizlet.com/9360912/test">https://quizlet.com/9360912/test</a></li></ol> |
| Thursday  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Workbook page 84</li><li>2. Make vocab Cards for the following words:<br/>delegates, representation, treason, boycott, repeal,<br/>monopoly, petition, Olive Branch Petition, proclamation,<br/>Parliament</li></ol>  |
| Friday    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Chapter Review page 359<br/>Please answer the questions on a sheet of paper<br/>Skip question #8<br/>(take a picture of this assignment and email it)</li></ol>   |

## 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 Breeds 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