

Social Studies lessons for the week of March 23-27

(at the end of the assignments I have included the notes for Lesson 3)

Monday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Workbook pg. 80• Read textbook pages 336-338• Watch half of the video today and the other half tomorrow <p>https://youtu.be/S7qRZmHLobQ</p>
Tuesday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read textbook pages 339-341• Workbook pg. 82• Continue watching video from yesterday <p>https://youtu.be/S7qRZmHLobQ</p>
Wednesday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read textbook pages 342-344
Thursday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read textbook pages 345-346• Workbook page 83
Friday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Watch video about the battle of Bunker Hill <p>https://youtu.be/yaAIk6ydRwg</p>

Lesson 3 notes begin on the next page.

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