



# CSI: SOCIAL STUDIES

## Curriculum Support Information



### Terminology (make flashcards & practice):

- Ally:** A person or group that joins with another to work towards a goal
- Congress:** A group of representatives who meet to discuss a subject
- Rebellion:** A fight against a government
- Proclamation:** An official public statement
- Tax:** Money that people pay to their government in return for services
- Smuggling:** The illegal import of goods
- Liberty:** Freedom from being controlled by another government
- Protest:** An event at which people complain about an issue
- Boycott:** A group of people who refuses to buy, sell, or use certain goods
- Repeal:** To cancel a law
- Massacre:** The killing of many people
- Correspondence:** Written communication
- Quarter:** To give people food and shelter
- Delegate:** Someone who is chosen to speak and act for others
- Patriot:** Colonists who opposed British rule
- Militia:** A group of ordinary people who train for battle
- Minutemen:** Militia with special training who could be ready for battle at a minute's notice
- Commander:** The officer in charge of an army
- Petition:** A written request from a number of people
- Independence:** Freedom from being ruled by someone else
- Declaration:** A statement that declares, or announces, an idea (*Declarative sentences are telling sentences!*)
- Rights:** Freedoms that are protected by a government's laws
- Treason:** The crime of fighting against one's own government
- Loyalist:** Someone who was still loyal to the king
- Neutral:** Not to take sides
- Inflation:** When the prices of goods rise
- Retreat:** Move away from the enemy
- Mercenary:** A soldier paid to fight for a foreign country
- Victory:** The defeat of an enemy
- Strategy:** A plan of action
- Traitor:** Someone who is not loyal
- Surrender:** To give up

### Forming a New Nation

**Students will:** Fourth Grade 4 of 7

#### **History:**

- Trace the events that shaped the revolutionary movement in America, including the French and Indian War, British Imperial Policy that led to the 1765 Stamp Act, the slogan "no taxation without representation," the activities of the Sons of Liberty, and the Boston Tea Party
- Explain the writing of the Declaration of Independence including who wrote it, how it was written, why it was necessary, and how it was a response to tyranny and abuse of power
- Describe the major events of the Revolution and explain the factors leading to American victory including the Battles of Lexington & Concord, Saratoga, and Yorktown
- Describe key individuals in the Revolution (King George III, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Benedict Arnold, Patrick Henry, and John Adams)

#### **Geography:**

- Explain how the American and British forces attempted to use the physical geography of a battle site to its benefit

#### **Characteristics of government:**

- Describe the meaning of natural rights as found in the Declaration

Key Individuals	Importance	Character Traits
King George III	-King of England during the Revolution -Forced taxes on the colonists -Refused to compromise with the colonists	-greedy -demanding -stubborn -inconsiderate -inflexible
George Washington	-General in French & Indian War -General in the American Revolution	-courageous -optimistic -resourceful
Benjamin Franklin	-Proposed the Albany plan of Union during the French and Indian War -Helped edit the Declaration of Independence	-intelligent -sensible -inventive -communicative
Thomas Jefferson	-Main author of the Declaration of Independence	-determined -wise
Benedict Arnold	-Was a general for the Continental Army at the beginning of the war -Became a traitor when he joined the British Army halfway through the war	-untrustworthy -disloyal -indecisive -unreliable
Patrick Henry	-Gave speech against the Stamp Act -Is famous for saying "Give me liberty or give me death!"	-fearless -outspoken -frank
John Adams	-Defended British soldiers after the Boston Massacre to prove that colonial courts were fair -Helped edit the Declaration of Independence	-fair -compassionate -hard-working -honest -impartial

	Who wrote it?	How was it written?	Why was it necessary?	Response
<b>The Declaration of Independence</b>  July 4, 1776	Thomas Jefferson did. It was edited by John Adams, Ben Franklin, and more.	Jefferson wrote it in two weeks and broke it into 5 parts (why they broke away, natural rights, list of complaints, declaration of freedom, signatures).	It had to be written so that the colonies could be independent and free from British rule. It was also written so that the government could protect the <b>natural rights</b> (life, liberty, pursuit of happiness) of all citizens.	It responded to tyranny and abuse of power by saying that the colonists would not tolerate it and that they had the right to freedom.

Road to war	Summary of events	Colonists' feelings/reactions
French and Indian War 1754-1763	Britain/Colonist vs. France/Indians over the Ohio River Valley. Britain & the Colonists win and gain control of the Ohio River Valley – Treaty of Paris (1763) ends the war. British soldiers stay and Indians rebel (Pontiac's Rebellion – 1763).	Colonists were <u>taxed</u> to help cover the cost of the French & Indian War.
Proclamation of 1763	Britain's attempt to stop fighting with Indians – recognized Indian's land and told colonists they couldn't settle west of the Appalachians.	Colonists <u>wanted to settle</u> out west and were very upset when Britain promised the Native Americans that they wouldn't.
Sugar Act 1764	Britain put a tax on sugar and many other imported goods such as coffee and cloth.	Colonists <u>smuggled</u> items into the country instead of paying the taxes to Britain.
Stamp Act 1765	Britain put a tax on anything that was printed on paper.	Colonists were being taxed without having any say in British parliament (" <u>No taxation without representation</u> ").
Sons of Liberty 1765	A group who got together to protest the tax acts. Samuel Adams was the leader in Boston.	Sometimes they used <u>violence</u> which just made things worse with the British.
Stamp Act Congress 1765	Nine colonies sent representatives to New York to discuss British taxes. They decided that only the colonial merchants had the right to tax colonists.	Colonists <u>boycotted</u> , or stopped buying, British goods. After the boycotts, the Stamp Act was repealed in 1766.
Townshend Acts 1767	Britain put a tax on the tea, glass, lead, paints, and paper that the colonies imported. They still needed money to pay for the French and Indian War.	Colonists threatened to use <u>violence</u> against the tax officials so Britain sent more soldiers to protect the tax collectors. Colonists wanted the soldiers out of their city.
Boston Massacre 1770	A crowd in Boston was arguing with a British soldier. More soldiers arrived. One shot his gun – 5 colonists were killed.	They <u>exaggerated</u> the event (made it some worse than it was) by calling it a massacre in order <u>to gain support</u> .
Boston Tea Party 1773	Parliament passed the Tea Act which only allowed tea from the East India Company of Britain to sell tea in America at a very low price – this made British tea even cheaper than smuggled tea. Both sides were stubborn – Boston merchants wouldn't sell or unload the tea and Britain wouldn't take the tea back. Several members of the Sons of Liberty dressed as Native Americans, boarded the ship, and threw the unwanted tea overboard.	The colonists were still <u>trying to avoid paying British taxes</u> so they did not want to buy British tea but now that was the only kind that could be sold in America.
Coercive/Intolerable Acts 1773	King George III was tired of the behavior of the colonists in Boston so, to punish them, he stopped all trade between Boston and Britain, ended most town meetings, gave Britain more control over the colony's government, and sent British soldiers to live with the colonists. They colonists were forced to provide food and shelter for the soldiers.	Colonists felt <u>the new laws were too harsh</u> . They sent word through the Committees of Correspondence telling the other colonists about the Intolerable Acts
First Continental Congress 1774	A delegate from each of the colonies met in Philadelphia to discuss the Intolerable (Coercive) Acts. They wrote a letter to King George III to try and convince him that colonists should have the same freedoms as British citizens. They asked him to stop taxing the colonists without their agreement and to repeal the Intolerable Acts.	Colonists began to <u>train for battle</u> in case the King refused to honor their requests. In fact, the King sent more soldiers instead of bringing them home and declared that the colonists had begun a rebellion.
Battles	Summary of events	Outcome
Lexington & Concord April 19, 1775	These were the first battles of the American Revolution. The British met the Minutemen and told them to leave. As the Minutemen were leaving, someone fired a shot. The British marched for Concord where they were searching for weapons. Minutemen forced the British to retreat. On the way, the British were attacked by <u>minutemen hiding behind trees and stone walls</u> .	<b>Colonists</b> – 8 killed, 9 wounded at Lexington & 0 during the retreat from Concord – won the battle <b>British</b> – 1 wounded at Lexington, 250 wounded or killed during the retreat from Concord
Bunker Hill June 17, 1775	<u>Militia built a fort at the top</u> of Breed's Hill so they could attack British soldiers and ships without being attacked themselves. Militia was told, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes!" British tried to attack 3 times before they were able to capture the fort because the Militia ran out of gunpowder.	<b>Colonists</b> – lost the battle but proved they could fight <b>British</b> – 1,000+ soldiers were wounded or killed but won the battle
Trenton Dec. 25, 1776	Washington and the colonists planned a <u>surprise attack</u> on German mercenaries who were fighting for Britain by <u>rowing across the river</u> very early on Christmas Day.	<b>Colonists</b> – captured 1,000 prisoners and won the battle
Saratoga June 1777	<u>Militia built a fort of logs and earth on a hill</u> near Saratoga, New York with the help of a Polish engineer so they could stop Britain's attack coming from Canada. Benedict Arnold helped lead the colonists to victory.	<b>Colonists</b> – forced more than 5,000 British soldiers to surrender and won the battle <b>British</b> – 5,000+ soldiers surrendered so they lost the battle
Yorktown Oct. 19, 1781	Cornwallis led British soldiers to Yorktown. He thought a <u>peninsula</u> would make it <u>easier to get supplies</u> from British ships. Washington surprised Cornwallis. The French Army teamed up with the colonists and blocked Yorktown Harbor so British ships couldn't get through to help. The <u>peninsula ended up trapping</u> Cornwallis and his soldiers.	<b>Colonists/French</b> – forced the British to surrender and won the battle <b>British</b> – Surrendered