THIS IS A TRADITIONAL & OPTIONAL ASSIGNMENT... IT MUST BE PRINTED AND COMPLETED IN INK!

Name:	Class Period:	Due Date://
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Guided Reading & Analysis: The American Revolution and Confederation, 1774-1787

Chapter 5- The American Revolution and Confederation, pp 85-102

Reading Assignment:

Ch. 5 AMSCO or other resource for content corresponding to Period 3.

Purpose:

3.

This guide is not only a place to record notes as you read, but also to provide a place and structure for *reflections and analysis* using higher level thinking skills with new knowledge gained from the reading.

Basic Directions:

1. **Pre-Read:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.

2. **Skim:** Flip through the chapter and note the titles and subtitles. Look at images and their

read captions. Get a feel for the content you are about to read.

Read/Analyze: Read the chapter. Remember, the goal is not to "fish" for a specific answer(s) to

reading guide questions, but to consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!

4. Write Write your notes and analysis in the spaces provided.



(Image captured from https://gcps.desire2learn.com)

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 3:

Key Concept 3.1: British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War.

Key Concept 3.2: The American Revolution's democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government.

Key Concept 3.3: Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations.

Guided Reading, pp 85-95

As you read the chapter, jot down your notes in the middle column. Consider your notes to be elaborations on the Objectives and Main Ideas presented in the left column. When you finish the section, analyze what you read by answering the question in the right hand column.

1. The First Continental Congress p. 85-86

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
British imperial attempts to reassert control over its colonies and the	Significance of the Intolerable Acts	Summarize the purpose of the First Continental Congress.
colonial reaction to these attempts produced a new American republic,	The First Continental Congress	
along with struggles over the new nation's social, political, and economic identity.	The Delegates	What was the most significant act
	Actions of the Congress	of this Congress? Defend your answer.

2. Fighting Begins, pp 86-87

Key Concepts &		
Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
During and after the imperial	Fighting Begins	What was the chief reason for colonial discontent just prior to the first shots?
struggles of the mid-18th century, new pressures began to unite the British colonies against perceived and real constraints on their	Lexington and Concord	Explain how the fighting between British troops and colonists illustrated the cultural conflict that had evolved.
economic activities and political rights, sparking a colonial independence movement and war with Britain.	Bunker Hill	

3. The Second Continental Congress, pp 87-88

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
The resulting independence movement was fueled by established	Second Continental Congress	What was the <i>most</i> significant accomplishment of the Second Continental Congress? Defend your answer.
colonial elites, as well as by grassroots movements that included newly mobilized laborers, artisans, and women, and rested on	Military Actions Peace Efforts	
arguments over the rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, and the ideas of the Enlightenment.	T GUGG EHOTIG	What was the <i>most</i> powerful argument by Thomas Paine for independence? Explain your reasoning.
The colonists' belief in the superiority of republican self- government based on the natural rights of the people found	Thomas Paine's Argument for Independence	
its clearest American expression in Thomas Paine's Common Sense and in the Declaration of Independence.	The Declaration of Independence	

$4. \quad \textbf{The Revolutionary War}, \, pp \, 88\text{-}91$

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
Despite considerable loyalist	The Revolutionary War	Explain how the American Revolution was essentially a Civil War.
opposition, as well as Great		
Britain's apparently overwhelming	Patriots	
military and financial advantages, the patriot cause succeeded		What was a common motivation for African Americans and American Indians fighting in the Revolution?
because of the colonists' greater	African Americans	W : 4 P 4
familiarity with the land, their resilient military	Loyalists	Why is the Battle of Saratoga the turning point of the war?
and political leadership, their ideological commitment, and	Tories	List 4 important reasons why the British lost the war.
their support from European allies.		1. 2.
	American Indians	3.
		4.
	Initial American Losses and Hardships	
		List 4 important provisions of the Treaty of Paris, 1783.
	Alliance with France	1.
		2.
		3.
	Victory	4.

5. **Organization of New Governments** pp 91-93

Key Concepts & Main		
Ideas	Notes	Analysis
During the 18th century, new ideas about politics and	Organization of New Governments	Explain how the following Colonial Era events influenced the creation of new state constitutions:
society led to debates about religion and		House of Burgesses:
governance, and ultimately inspired experiments with new governmental structures.	State Governments	
Many new state constitutions and the national Articles of	List of Rights	Roger Williams Founds Rhode Island:
Confederation, reflecting republican	Separation of Powers	
fears of both centralized power and excessive popular	Voting	
influence, placed power in the hands of the legislative branch	Office Holding	John Locke and other Enlightenment thinkers theorize on the relationship between man and government:
and maintained	The Articles of Confederation	
property qualifications for		
voting and citizenship.	Ratification	
The policies of the United States that		The First Great Awakening:
encouraged western migration and the orderly incorporation	Structure of Government	
of new territories into the nation both extended republican	Powers	
institutions and intensified conflicts	Accomplishments	What was the most significant accomplishment of the AOC? Explain your reasoning.
among American Indians and Europeans in the trans-Appalachian West.	Problems with the Articles	your rouse.mig.
		What was the most significant weakness of the AOC? Explain your reasoning.

6. **Social Change**, pp 93-94

Key Concepts &		
Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
While the new	Social Change	Explain how close the new nation came to ending slavery.
governments continued to limit rights to some groups, ideas		
promoting self- government and personal liberty reverberated around the world.	Abolition of Church and State	
The constitutional framers postponed a	Women	Explain how close the new nation came to
solution to the problems of slavery and the slave trade ,		gender equality.
setting the stage for recurring conflicts over these issues in		
later years.		
New voices for	Slavery	
national identity challenged		
tendencies to cling to regional identities, contributing to the		Which one came closer, racial or gender equality?
emergence of distinctly American		
cultural expressions.		

7. Historical Perspectives, p. 95

Opposing Viewpoints on the "Radical" nature of the Revolution-NOTES	Analysis-Context
Crane Brinton	American Revolution Local Context:
Differences between American Revolution and the French and Russian Revolutions	Broad Context:
Divergent interpretations of the Sons of Liberty	broad Context.
Similarities of Revolution to the post WWII rebellions in Africa and Asia	Other Context:
Similarities between Revolution and the post WWII rebellions in Cuba and Vietnam	
	(if you cannot complete this analysis, see the contextualization activity in the Writing section of your notebook for instruction.)

Excerpt from Common Sense

"I have heard it asserted by some, that as America hath flourished under her former connection with Great Britain, the same connection is necessary towards her future happiness, and will always have the same effect. Nothing can be more fallacious than this kind of argument."

"We have boasted the protection of Great Britain without considering that her motive was *interest*, not *attachment*; and that she did not protect us from *our enemies* on *our account*, but from her enemies on her own account..."

"But Britain is the parent country, say some. Then the more shame upon her conduct. Even brutes do not devour their young, nor savages make war upon their families. . . ."

"I challenge the warmest advocate for reconciliation, to show a single advantage that this continent can reap, by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge; not a single advantage is derived."

"Small islands, not capable of protecting themselves, are the proper objects for kingdoms to take under their care; but there is something absurd, in supposing a continent to be perpetually governed by an island. In no instance hath nature made the satellite larger than its primary planet."

"Nothing but independence . . . can keep the peace of the continent A government of our own is our natural right: and when a man seriously reflects on the precariousness of human affairs, he will become convinced, that it is infinitely wiser and safer, to form a constitution of our own in a cool deliberate manner, while we have it in our power. . . ."



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Intended Audience:

Author's **P**urpose:

Author's **P**oint of View:

+Other Context (Similar in Kind, In a Different Time)

Historical Context for map

(map image captured from mapssite.blogspot.com)

Significant changes in North America following the Treaty of Paris 1783: