

Unit 02: Pre-Revolutionary Period

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **US History 1**
Time Period: **Semester 1**
Length: **3 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Standards

SOC.6.1.12.CivicsPD.1.a	Use multiple sources to analyze the factors that led to an increase in the political rights and participation in government.
SOC.6.1.12.EconGE.1.a	Explain how economic ideas and the practices of mercantilism and capitalism conflicted during this time period.
SOC.6.1.12.GeoGI.1.a	Explain how geographic variations impacted economic development in the New World, and its role in promoting trade with global markets (e.g., climate, soil conditions, other natural resources).
SOC.6.1.12.HistoryCC.1.a	Assess the impact of the interactions and conflicts between native groups and North American settlers.
SOC.6.3.12.CivicsPD.1	Develop plan for public accountability and transparency in government related to a particular issue(s) and share the plan with appropriate government officials.
SOC.6.3.12.CivicsHR.1	Compare current case studies involving slavery, child labor, or other unfair labor practices in the United States with those of other nations and evaluate the extent to which these human rights violations are a universal problem.
SOC.6.3.12.HistoryCA.12	Analyze a current foreign policy issue by considering current and historical perspectives, examining strategies, and presenting possible actions. Global interconnections create complex spatial patterns at multiple scales that continue to change over time. Evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations can be used to develop a reasoned argument about the past. Historical sources and evidence provide an understanding of different points of view about historical events. Governments around the world support universal human rights to varying degrees. Economic globalization affects economic growth, labor markets, human rights guarantees, the environment, resource allocation, income distribution, and culture. Civics, Government, and Human Rights: Participation and Deliberation Civic participation and deliberation are essential characteristics of productive citizenship. Historical events and developments were shaped by the unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts. Civics, Government, and Human Rights: Human and Civil Rights

Enduring Understandings

1. Britain's victory over France in the imperial struggle for North America led to new conflicts among the British government, the north American colonists, and American Indians, culminating in the creation of a new nation, the United States.

A. Throughout the second half of the 18th century, various American Indian groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans, other tribes, and the new US government.

B. During and after the imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, new pressures began to unite the British colonies against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights, sparking a colonial independence government and war with Britain.

2. In the late 18th century, new experiments with democratic ideas and republican forms of government, as well as other new religious, economic, and cultural ideas, challenged traditional imperial systems across the Atlantic World.

A. During the 18th century, new ideas about politics and society led to debates about religion and governance and ultimately inspired experiments with new governmental structures.

3. Migration within North America, cooperative interaction, and competition for resources raised questions about boundaries and policies, intensified conflicts among peoples and nations, and led to contests over the creation of a multiethnic, multiracial national identity.

A. As migrants streamed westward from the British colonies along the Atlantic seaboard, interactions among different groups that would continue under an independent United States resulted in competition for resources, shifting alliances, and cultural blending.

- Students will determine, through media literacy skills and lateral, close reading strategies when evaluating primary and secondary resources the following: 1. context of the text; 2. reason for the text; 3. type of source the text is; 4. the point of view of the author of the text 5. the intended audience for the text 6. evaluate the stance of the text
- Students will use Historical Thinking Skills to evaluate sources and ideas. Comparison, Contextualization, Continuity and Change over Time, Periodization, Synthesis, Claims, Point of View, Intended Audience, and Purpose.
- Students will observe, note, and draw conclusions with the understanding that there are multiple perspectives. Multiple perspectives is the foundation to understanding the why and how of history. Documents, primary sources, historical readings will be evaluated.

Essential Questions

1. What drives a people to revolution?
2. To what degree were the beliefs and actions of colonial separatists justified in their division with Great Britain?
3. What factors and conditions prevented political unification between the 13 Colonies against Great Britain?
4. How did the actions of Parliament contribute to the 13 Colonies declare their independence?

Knowledge and Skills

1. How did the methods and necessities of colonization contribute to the outbreak of the French & Indian War?

Ohio River Valley

Governor Dinwiddie

George Washington & the Jumonville Massacre

Ft. Duquesne

Gen. Braddock's Defeat

William Pitt

Battle of Quebec

2. To what degree did American colonists and Native Americans contribute to and were affected by the French & Indian War?

Albany Plan of Union

Benjamin Franklin

“Join, or Die”

Iroquois Confederation

3. How did the French & Indian War alter and change the relationship between the 13 British Colonies and Great Britain?

Treaty of Paris (1763)

Salutary Neglect

Pontiac's Rebellion

Proclamation Line of 1763

Writs of Assistance

Sugar Act of 1764

4. According to the English Parliament, what was the role and purpose of the 13 British Colonies?

George Grenville

Charles Wentworth

Charles Townshend

Currency Act of 1764

Quartering Act of 1765

Stamp Act of 1765

Declaratory Act of 1766

Townshend Acts of 1767

5. How did British Colonists in America view themselves within the British Empire?

Resolutions of the VA House of Burgesses

“No Taxation without Representation”

Samuel Adams

James Otis

John Hancock

Stamp Act Congress

Declaration of Rights & Grievances

Sons of Liberty

Committees of Correspondence

The Regulators

“Letters from a PA Farmer”

Massachusetts Circular Letter

Gaspee Incident

6. What long-term and short-term factors contributed to the development of an American identity separate from the British Empire?

John Locke

Whig Ideology

First Great Awakening

Immigration Patterns

Geographic Features

7. How did events in Massachusetts escalate the division between American colonists and the British Empire?

Boston Massacre

Paul Revere

John Adams

Tea Act of 1773

Boston Tea Party

Intolerable Acts

Quebec Act

8. To what extent were Americans united in their hostilities and separation from the British Empire?

First Continental Congress

Suffolk Resolves

Declaration of Rights & Resolves

Second Continental Congress

Declaration of the Causes & Necessity of Taking Up Arms

Olive Branch Petition

Battle of Lexington & Concord

Thomas Paine

Common Sense

Battle of Bunker Hill

9. How did the Declaration of Independence serve as a declaration of both political separation and unique American principles?

Richard Henry Lee

Thomas Jefferson]

Abigail Adams "Remember the Ladies"

Declaration of Independence

Transfer Goals

Students will be able to independently evaluate the necessary components to a revolution that enable it to accomplish the acts of overthrow and stabilization.

Students will be able to independently apply the concepts of unity, compromise, and conflict to both historical and modern day examples.

Resources

- Textbooks:
 - The Americans by George Danzer
 - Chapter 3 Section 4 and Chapter 4 Sections 1 and 2
 - American Yawp - Stanford University
 - Who Built America
 - Openstax - Rice University
 - By the People: A History of the United States by James W. Fraser
 - Chapter 4 Section 3 and Chapter 5
- Primary Source Documents
 - Benjamin Franklin, "Plan for Establishing English Settlements in the Ohio River Valley" (1754)
 - Albany Congress, "Albany Plan of Union" (1754)

- Burnaby Scoffs at Political Union (1760)
- Stamp Act Congress, "Declaration of Rights & Grievances" (1765)
- Paul Revere, "Boston Massacre Political Cartoon" 1770
- First Continental Congress, "Declaration of Rights and Resolves" (1774)
- Video Clips
 - John Adams Episode 1, Tar & Feathering Scene
 - John Adams Episode 2
 - Last of the Mohicans

Additional Resources from WH databases, and articles connected to the content, including primary readings, historiography, and secondary sources.

Modifications for Text Lexiles/Different reading levels

Learning Ally subscription, Newsela (free version), Google Translate, Upfront Magazine digital version

Assessments

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ODqaPP69YkcFiyG72fit8XsUIe3K1VSG7nxuc4CpCec/edit>

Modifications

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ODqaPP69YkcFiyG72fit8XsUIe3K1VSG7nxuc4CpCec/edit>