

Use Workbook page _____ to record graphic organizers and answers.

Read: 13 English Colonies

The 13 English Colonies in North America naturally separated into 3 distinct regions: New England, Middle and South. Geography often dictated the economic and social differences in the regions. Long winters and rocky soil made New Englanders turn to the sea for their livelihoods while the middle colonies were diverse in their people and their jobs. The warm climate and good soil made the southern colonies rely on agriculture and the unfortunate need for slave labor.

The 13 Colonies planted the seed for democratic government in America. They got ideas about limiting the king's power from England. Such documents as the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights increased the power of parliament and limited the power of the king.

When the pilgrims settled in Massachusetts, they took those ideas and created the Mayflower Compact, the first attempt at self-government and fair laws in the colonies. By the 1730s and 1740s, the Great Awakening was sweeping through America. This religious movement helped to influence the colonist's view of government. They began to resist the authority of the king and demand political equality with their English rulers across the Atlantic.

Create a T-Chart to record bullet points from:

13 English Colonies

13 English Colonies	
New England	Bullet Points:
Middle	
South	
Democratic Government	
Mayflower Compact	
Great Awakening	

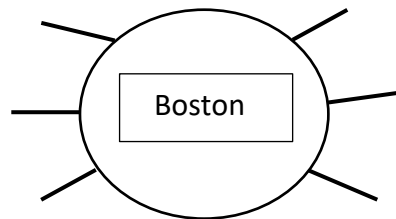
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Read: Road to Revolution

A series of events in the 1760s and 1770s pushed the Colonies to revolt against British rule. One of the Colonist's main complaints was the lack of representation in the British government. They had no say in laws and taxes that Britain imposed on Americans. Their rallying cry became, "No Taxation without Representation!" In other words, don't tax us without our vote. Soon violence and rebellion broke out, especially in Boston. The Patriots used Boston Massacre as propaganda to increase hatred of the British and the Boston Tea Party humiliated the British and disrupted trade.

Fed up with rebellion, the British passed the Intolerable Acts to punish Boston for the Tea Party. The Acts devastated Massachusetts by closing Boston Harbor and canceling the colonial government. With the military in charge of Massachusetts, it was only a matter of time before the Revolution began with real battles. The first battles took place in Lexington and Concord with the "Shot Heard Round the World." These battles started the American Revolution and inspired other countries to revolt against their colonial masters in later years.

Create a brainstorm with Boston in the middle. Briefly explain the events leading to rebellion against Britain. Use at 6 bullet points in your brainstorm.



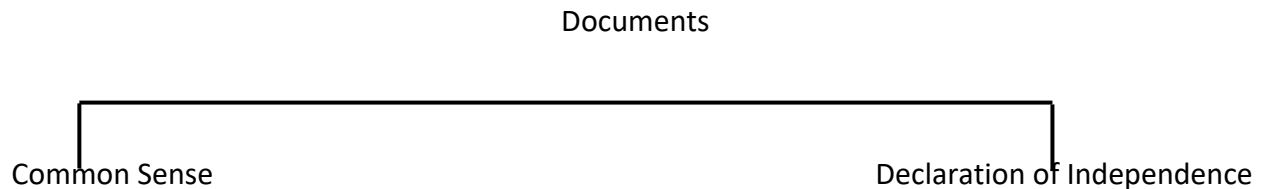
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Read: Common Sense and Declaration of Independence

Two important documents explained to the Colonists and the world why the 13 Colonies wanted to break from Britain. First was Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense*. He wrote the pamphlet in easy language as a common man to reach a wide audience. His words challenged Americans to resist English authority and the king, and to believe in independence. *Common Sense* was an instant best seller in January of 1776.

The *Declaration of Independence*, written mainly by Thomas Jefferson, finally explained the break from Britain to the world. The Second Continental Congress approved it on July 4, 1776. However, the Declaration is much more than an announcement of independence. It was inspired by John Locke’s ideas of equality and natural rights. The Declaration made the case that people deserve those rights and it was government’s job to protect the rights of the people. Ironically, the *Declaration of Independence* did not end slavery in the new United States, despite its claims that, “all men are created equal.”

Task 2: Create a Tree Map to explain the 2 main ideas from each document. Use at least 3 bullet points for each document.



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Read: The American Revolution

The American Revolution began in Lexington and Concord, but the major turning point for the Americans was the Battle of Saratoga. This American victory in New York inspired belief in the cause for independence for both America and other countries. France decided to help the Americans with money, weapons, and men. With George Washington's superior leadership and French help, the Americans did the unthinkable: they defeated the British.

The final battle took place in Yorktown, Virginia. The American army and the French navy surrounded British general George Cornwallis and forced him to surrender in October of 1781. The Treaty of Paris formally ended the war 2 years later. It set America's borders and forced the British to recognize the United States as an independent and separate nation.

Task 2: Explain the importance of the following in one sentence each:

Saratoga:

Yorktown: