

2. **Fighting Begins**, pp 86-87

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>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 movement and war with Britain.</p>	<p>Fighting Begins...</p> <p>Lexington and Concord...</p> <p>Bunker Hill...</p>	<p>What was the chief reason for colonial discontent just prior to the first shots?</p> <p>Explain how the fighting between British troops and colonists illustrated the cultural conflict that had evolved.</p>

3. **The Second Continental Congress**, pp 87-88

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>The resulting independence movement was fueled by established colonial elites, as well as by grassroots movements that included newly mobilized laborers, artisans, and women, and rested on arguments over the rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, and the ideas of the Enlightenment.</p> <p>The colonists' belief in the superiority of republican self-government based on the natural rights of the people found its clearest American expression in Thomas Paine's Common Sense and in the Declaration of Independence.</p>	<p>Second Continental Congress...</p> <p>Military Actions...</p> <p>Peace Efforts...</p> <p>Thomas Paine's Argument for Independence...</p> <p>The Declaration of Independence...</p>	<p>What was the <i>most</i> significant accomplishment of the Second Continental Congress? Defend your answer.</p> <p>What was the <i>most</i> powerful argument by Thomas Paine for independence? Explain your reasoning.</p>

4. **The Revolutionary War**, pp 88-91

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Despite considerable loyalist opposition, as well as Great Britain's apparently overwhelming military and financial advantages, the patriot cause succeeded because of the colonists' greater familiarity with the land, their resilient military and political leadership, their ideological commitment, and their support from European allies.</p>	<p>The Revolutionary War...</p> <p>Patriots....</p> <p>African Americans....</p> <p>Loyalists.... Tories...</p> <p>American Indians...</p> <p>Initial American Losses and Hardships...</p> <p>Alliance with France...</p> <p>Victory...</p>	<p>Explain how the American Revolution was essentially a Civil War.</p> <p>What was a common motivation for African Americans and American Indians fighting in the Revolution?</p> <p>Why is the Battle of Saratoga the turning point of the war?</p> <p>List 4 important reasons why the British lost the war.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. <p>List 4 important provisions of the Treaty of Paris, 1783.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4.

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

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

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

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

7. **Historical Perspectives**, p. 95

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

Section 2: HIPP+

Excerpt from <i>Common Sense</i>	
<p>"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."</p>	
<p>"We have boasted the protection of Great Britain without considering that her motive was <i>interest</i>, not <i>attachment</i>; and that she did not protect us from <i>our enemies on our account</i>, but from her enemies on her own account. . . ."</p>	<p>Historical Context:</p>
<p>"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. . . ."</p>	<p>Intended Audience:</p>
<p>"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."</p>	<p>Author's Purpose:</p>
<p>"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."</p>	<p>Author's Point of View:</p>
<p>"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. . . ."</p>	<p>✦Other Context (Similar in Kind, In a Different Time)</p>



Historical Context for map
 (map image captured from mapsite.blogspot.com)

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