

Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 1.1

Use with Chapter 1

Letter to Family

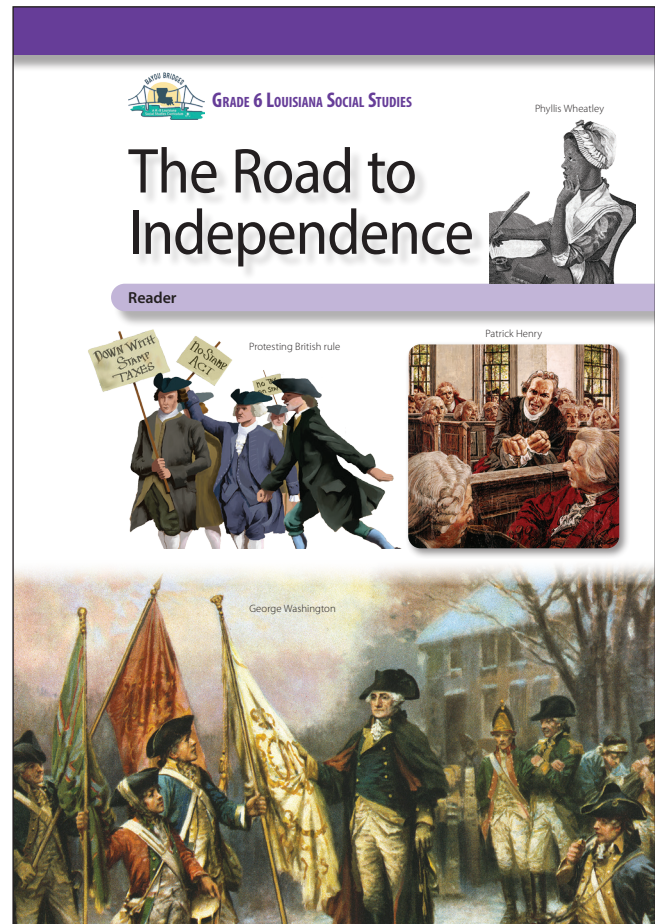
During the next few weeks, as part of our study of the Bayou Bridges Louisiana Social Studies Curriculum, your child will be learning about the road to American independence from Great Britain. They will learn about the causes and events of the French and Indian War, the end of salutary neglect, the growing discontent in the colonies relating to “taxation without representation,” and events leading to war with Great Britain, as well as the major events and outcome of the American Revolution.

In this unit, students will study the physical and human geography of North America; explore historical events such as the battle at Fort Mifflin, the Proclamation Line of 1763, the Boston Tea Party, the First and Second Continental Congresses, the Declaration of Independence, and the Battle of Yorktown; analyze primary sources; and evaluate claims and evidence.

As part of their exploration, students will learn a little bit about key events and battles of the American Revolution, including the Boston Massacre, casualties of specific battles, and the conditions at Valley Forge. Students will also learn about the relationship between Native Americans and colonists. This information is presented in a factual, age-appropriate way rather than in a manner that suggests the value or correctness of any particular action, culture, or group. The goal is to foster understanding of and respect for people and communities that may be different from those with which students are familiar.

Sometimes students have questions regarding how the information they are learning relates to themselves and their own experiences. In such instances, we will encourage each student to discuss such topics with you. We recognize that the best place to find answers to those types of questions is with your family and the adults at home.

Please let us know if you have any questions.



Name _____ Date _____

Primary Source Analysis

<p>Describe the source.</p>	<p>Connect the source to what you know.</p>
<p>Understand the source. Identify its message, purpose, and/or audience.</p>	<p>Draw a conclusion from or about the source.</p>

SOURCE:

Name _____ Date _____

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SOURCE:

Name _____

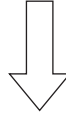
Date _____

Activity Page 1.3

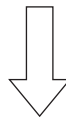
Use with Performance Task

Claims and Evidence

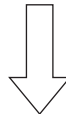
STATE THE CLAIM *What opinion or position are you defending?*



STATE THE REASON *Why should someone agree with this claim?*



IDENTIFY THE EVIDENCE *What details from the text and sources support the reason?*



RECOGNIZE A COUNTERCLAIM *What different opinion or position might someone have?
What argument might be used against you?*

ANSWER THE COUNTERCLAIM *How will you disprove the counterclaim?*

Name _____

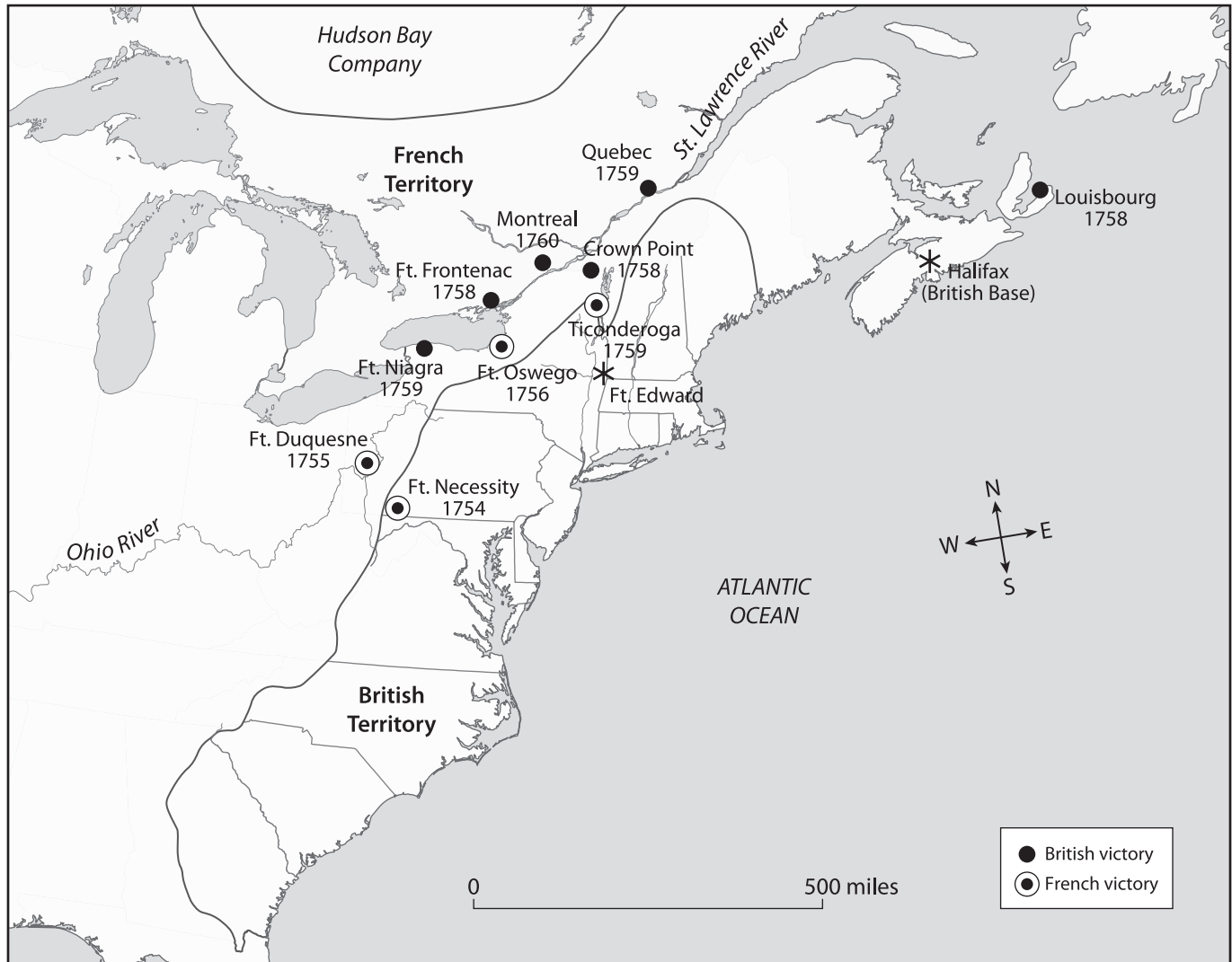
Date _____

Activity Page 1.4

Use with Chapter 1

Geography of the French and Indian War

Use the map to answer the questions.



1. What was the first battle of the French and Indian War?

2. Which detail from the map supports the conclusion that the British had a more effective fighting force than the French?

Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 1.4 (continued)

Use with Chapter 1

3. In what year did the battle at Fort Niagara happen?

4. Which river was important to the Battle of Quebec?

5. Approximately how far was the Battle of Quebec from Montreal?

6. What is the location of Fort Duquesne relative to Fort Necessity?

7. In which country's territory was Fort Ticonderoga located? Which country won the battle at this site?

Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 3.1

Use with Chapter 3

Geography of the American Revolution

Use the map to answer the questions that follow.



Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 3.1 (continued)

Use with Chapter 3

1. Where was the site of a battle directly west of Philadelphia? What other important site is located near here?

2. When did the Battle of Yorktown take place?

3. According to the map, in which colonial region did General Cornwallis focus most of his attention?

4. Describe the movement of the British forces traveling by water to Yorktown. Based on the information in the map, what likely occurred?

5. Which battle took place outside of the colonies in British territory?

6. About how many miles (as the crow flies) did the Continental Army have to cover when it marched south from Annapolis, Maryland, to Yorktown, Virginia?

7. Which river did the Continental Army approach by crossing through Maine?

8. What are the southernmost battles shown on the map?

Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 3.2

Use with Chapter 3

Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 1–3

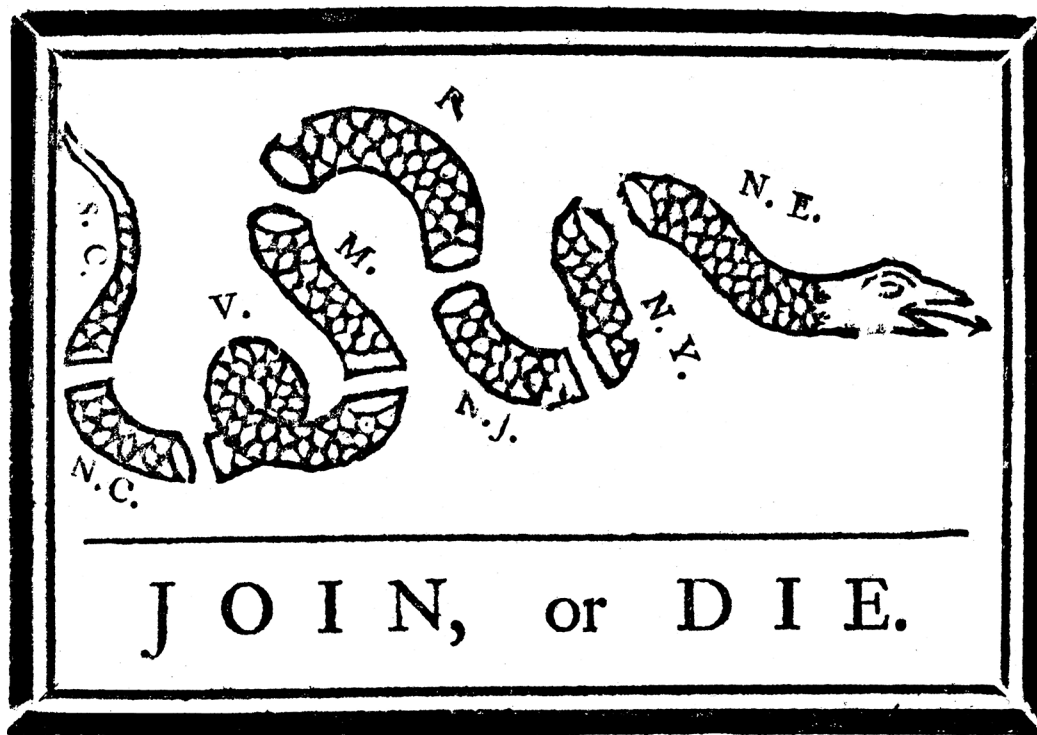
For each term, write the letter of the definition.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. colonel | a) money that people are required to pay to support the workings of the government |
| _____ 2. formation | b) an arrangement of people or things acting as one unit |
| _____ 3. prime minister | c) to give temporary lodging and meals to soldiers |
| _____ 4. alliance | d) an important official announcement that is usually made to the public |
| _____ 5. treaty | e) traditional legal rights that all English subjects in England were guaranteed |
| _____ 6. proclamation | f) a group of armed citizens prepared for military service at any time |
| _____ 7. salutary neglect | g) a high-ranking military official |
| _____ 8. tax | h) unbearable |
| _____ 9. rights of Englishmen | i) a formal agreement between two or more groups, especially countries |
| _____ 10. burgess | j) the ability of people in a country to decide their own government |
| _____ 11. quarter | k) the head of the government in some countries |
| _____ 12. trial by jury | l) a case of law decided by a group of one's fellow citizens |
| _____ 13. massacre | m) an unofficial British policy of not enforcing rules and regulations in the colonies |
| _____ 14. intolerable | n) a soldier paid to fight for a country or a cause that they are not native to or in support of |
| _____ 15. militia | o) the violent killing of defenseless people |
| _____ 16. self-determination | p) a representative to the legislature in colonial Virginia or Maryland |
| _____ 17. mercenary | q) an agreement between two nations to help each other in wartime |
| _____ 18. encrypted | r) a disloyal act against one's country, often by helping an enemy |
| _____ 19. treason | s) coded or concealed |

Assessment: Chapter 1—*The French and Indian War*

A. On your own paper, write the letter(s) that provides the best answer.

1. Use the image to answer the question.

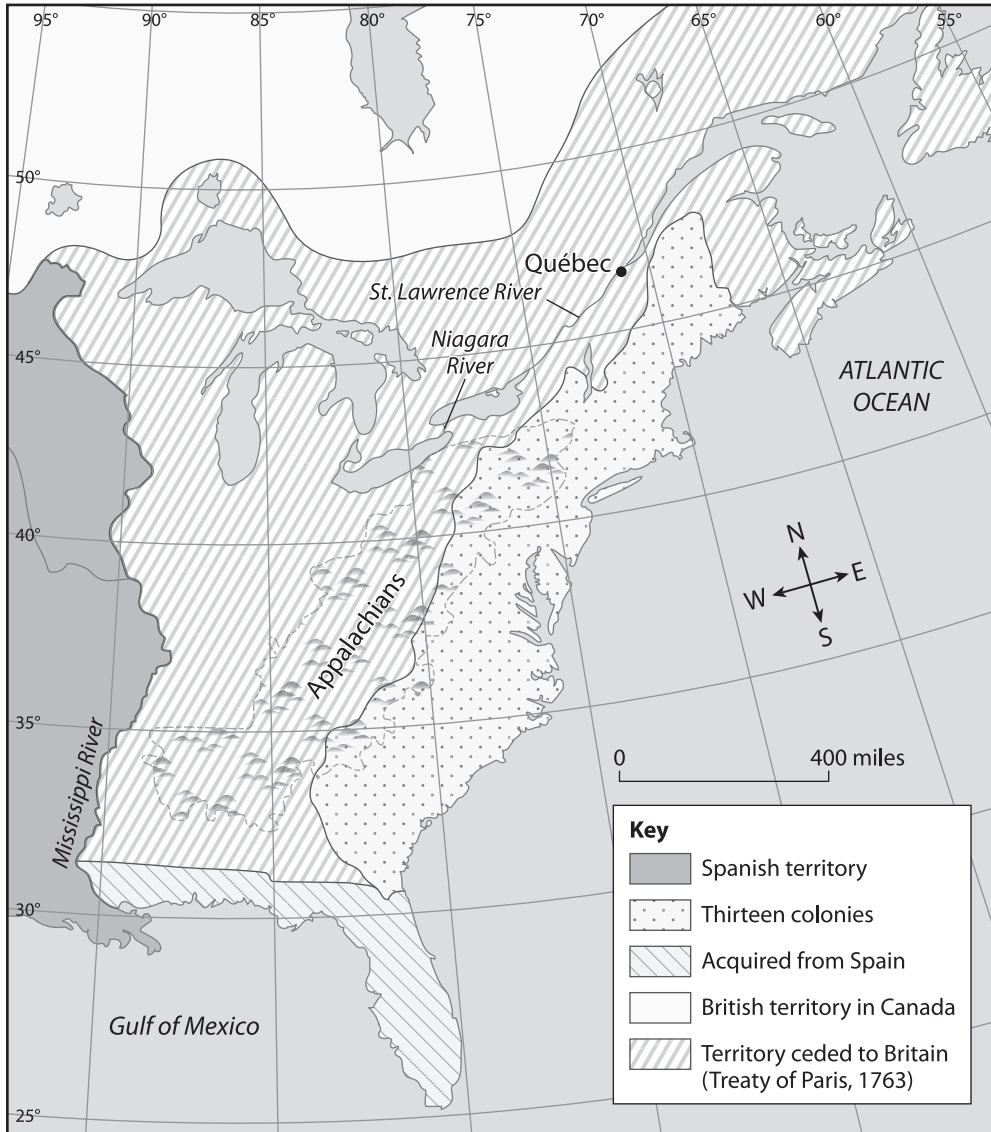


What was Benjamin Franklin's purpose for creating this cartoon? (6.6, 6.6.a, 6.11.b)

- a) to criticize British leadership during the French and Indian War
- b) to unite the colonies during the French and Indian War
- c) to lay the groundwork for American independence
- d) to express his belief in a unique American identity

Use the map to answer questions 2 and 3.

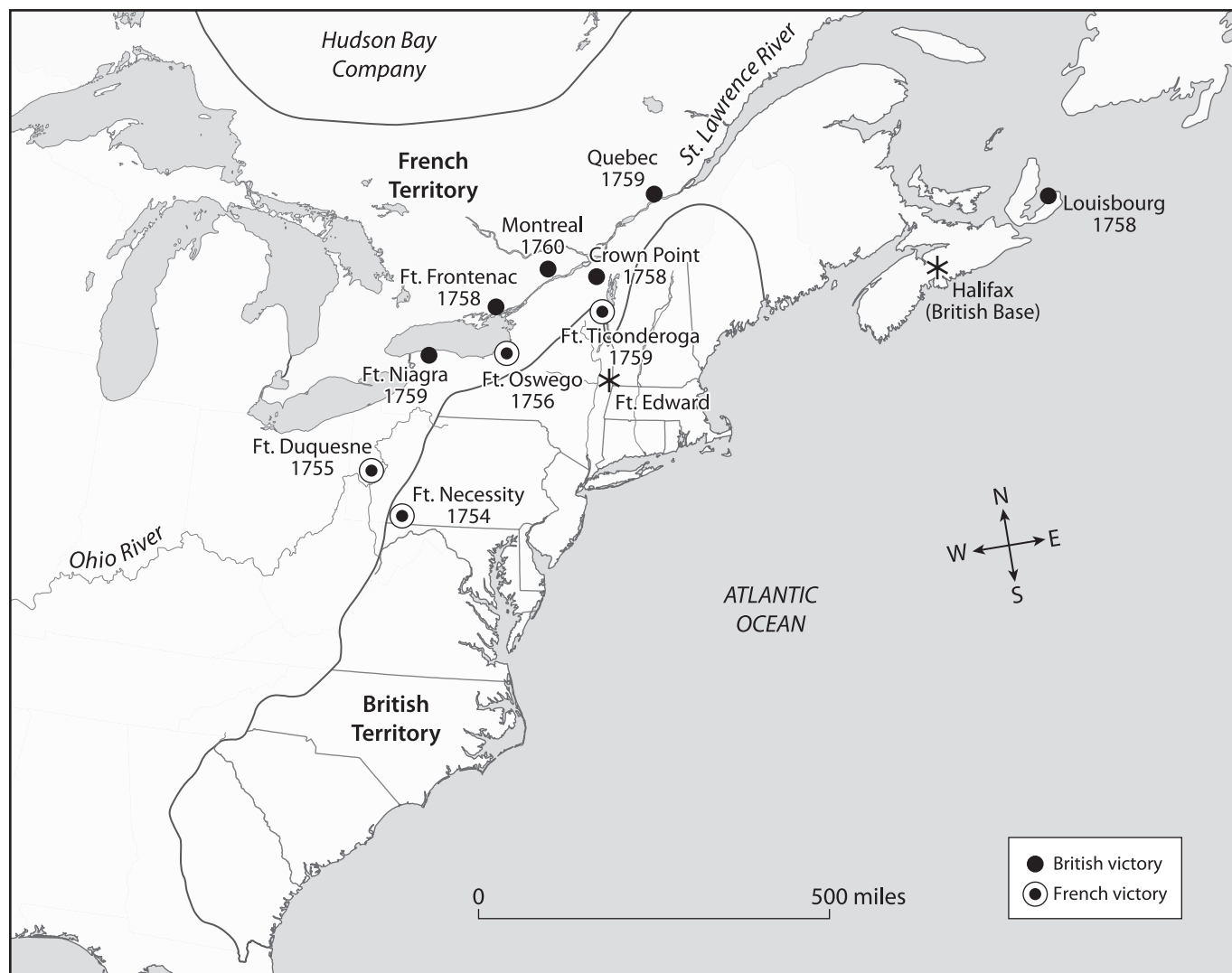
Colonial North America, 1763



2. Which line of longitude is closest to the city of Québec? (6.5)
 - a) 45° N
 - b) 50° N
 - c) 75° W
 - d) 80° W

3. In 1763, which country controlled the land west of the Mississippi River? (6.4, 6.5, 6.11.b)
 - a) Spain
 - b) France
 - c) Great Britain
 - d) the Netherlands

Use the map to answer questions 4 and 5.



4. According to the map, where was the first battle of the French and Indian War fought? **(6.4, 6.11.b)**
- a) Fort Frontenac
 - b) Fort Necessity
 - c) Fort Niagara
 - d) Fort Oswego
5. Based on the map, which location was strategically important for controlling the Ohio River? **(6.4, 6.11.b)**
- a) Fort Duquesne
 - b) Fort Edward
 - c) Montreal
 - d) Quebec

Use the excerpt by Alibamo Mingo, written in 1765, to answer questions 6 and 7.

I am master of the whole Choctaw nation; by birth, by long employment, & by long experience, it is to me to give instruction to the rest. . . .

When I was young, the white men came among us bearing abundance. . . . I now see another race of white men come among us bearing the same abundance, & I expect they will be equally generous, which must be done if they wish equally to gain the affection of my people. . . .

In case we deliver up our French medals & commissions, we expect to receive as good in their place, and that we should bear the same authority & be entitled to the same presents. . . .

I am not of opinion that in giving land to the English, we deprive ourselves of the use of it. On the contrary, I think we shall share it with them, as for example the house I now speak in was built by the white people on our land, yet it is divided between the white & the red people. Therefore, we need not be uneasy that the English settle upon our lands, as by that means they can more easily supply our wants.

6. Based on Mingo's account, which word best describes the relationship between the Choctaw and the French? (6.6, 6.6.a, 6.7, 6.7.a, 6.11.b)
- a) beneficial
 - b) challenging
 - c) joyful
 - d) neutral
7. Which line from the excerpt supports the conclusion that Mingo sees the British presence as a positive? (6.6, 6.6.a, 6.6.b, 6.7, 6.7.a, 6.11.b)
- a) "I am master of the whole Choctaw nation; by birth, by long employment, & by long experience, it is to me to give instruction to the rest."
 - b) "When I was young, the white men came among us bearing abundance."
 - c) "In case we deliver up our French medals & commissions, we expect to receive as good in their place, and that we should bear the same authority & be entitled to the same presents."
 - d) "Therefore, we need not be uneasy that the English settle upon our lands, as by that means they can more easily supply our wants."
8. Why was Edward Braddock an ineffective leader during the French and Indian War? Select the **two** correct answers. (6.11.b)
- a) He was unskilled at building forts.
 - b) He had little experience as a general.
 - c) He was unfamiliar with the North American terrain.
 - d) He was unwilling to take advice from the colonists.
 - e) He ignored the warnings of Native American allies.

9. What mistakes did George Washington make in 1754? Select the **three** correct answers. **(6.11.b)**
- a) He built a makeshift fort on low ground.
 - b) He got lost navigating the dense forest.
 - c) He required his soldiers to wear red uniforms in the woods.
 - d) He brought too few soldiers to fight the French and their allies.
 - e) He signed a statement taking responsibility for fighting against the French.
 - f) He traveled on foot instead of on horseback.
10. Competing claims over which area were central to the French and Indian War? **(6.11.b)**
- a) the Ohio River valley
 - b) the St. Lawrence River
 - c) the port of New Orleans
 - d) the Appalachian Mountains

B. On your own paper, write a well-organized paragraph in response to the following prompt:

The French and Indian War could not have been won without William Pitt.

Using evidence from the chapter, support or refute this claim. **(6.6, 6.6.a, 6.6.b, 6.6.c, 6.7, 6.7.a, 6.7.d, 6.11.b)**

Assessment: Chapter 2—*The Road to Revolution*

A. On your own paper, write the letter(s) that provides the best answer.

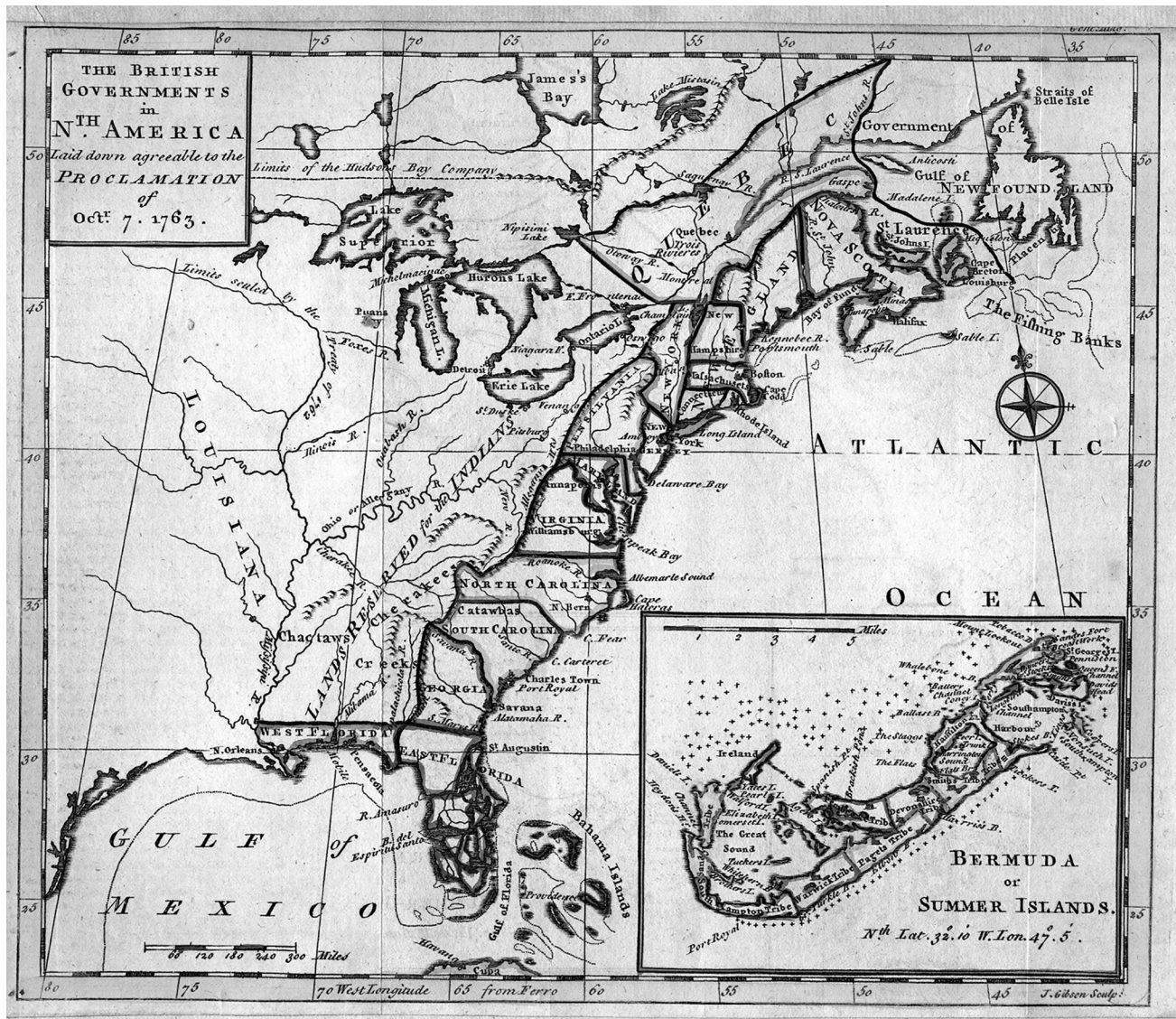
1. Use the image to answer the question.



Why were the people shown in the image rioting? (6.6, 6.6.a, 6.11.c)

- a) They opposed a tax on paper products.
- b) They resented the policy of salutary neglect.
- c) They wanted to import sugar and other goods.
- d) They disliked their government representatives.

2. Use the map to answer the question.



Why did Parliament enforce the policy shown in the map? (6.4, 6.6, 6.6.a, 6.7.c, 6.11.c)

- a) to discourage trade with French trappers
- b) to prevent conflict with Native Americans
- c) to respect the boundaries of Spanish territory
- d) to preserve forests in the Appalachian Mountains

3. Use the quote from James Otis to answer the question.

“The very act of taxing, exercised over those who are not represented, appears to me to be depriving them of one of their most essential rights, as freemen; and if continued, seems to be in effect an entire disfranchisement of every civil right.”

Which statement would James Otis agree with? (6.6, 6.6.a, 6.11.d)

- a) King George III is unfit to rule over the British Empire and should be deposed.
 - b) Colonists should be able to impose laws on the British.
 - c) The colonists should pay their fair share of French and Indian War debts.
 - d) Taxation without representation goes against the rights of Englishmen.
4. Use the excerpt from Patrick Henry’s 1775 speech to answer the question.

Let us not deceive ourselves, sir. These are the implements of war and subjugation [oppression]; the last arguments to which kings resort. I ask gentlemen, sir, what means this martial array, if its purpose be not to force us to submission? Can gentlemen assign any other possible motive for it? Has Great Britain any enemy, in this quarter of the world, to call for all this accumulation of navies and armies? No, sir, she has none. They are meant for us: they can be meant for no other. They are sent over to bind and rivet upon us those chains which the British ministry have been so long forging. And what have we to oppose to them? Shall we try argument? Sir, we have been trying that for the last ten years. Have we anything new to offer upon the subject? Nothing. We have held the subject up in every light of which it is capable; but it has been all in vain. Shall we resort to entreaty and humble supplication [pleading]? What terms shall we find which have not been already exhausted? . . . Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances [protests] have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded; and we have been spurned, with contempt, from the foot of the throne! In vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond hope of peace and reconciliation. There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free—if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending . . . we must fight!

What does Patrick Henry suggest when he asks, “Has Great Britain any enemy, in this quarter of the world, to call for all this accumulation of navies and armies?” (6.6, 6.6.a, 6.6.b, 6.11.d)

- a) The British are preparing to pass more taxes.
- b) The troops are there to oppress the colonists.
- c) The British are preparing for another war with France.
- d) The troops are there to support colonial governments.

5. Use the excerpt from the Stamp Act Congress's Declaration of Rights and Grievances to answer the question.

5th. That the only representatives of the people of these colonies, are persons chosen therein, by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them, but by their respective legislatures. . . .

8th. That the late act of Parliament, entitled, An act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, etc., by imposing taxes on the inhabitants of these colonies, and the said act, and several other acts, by extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty beyond its ancient limits, have a manifest tendency to subvert the rights and liberties of the colonists.

According to the excerpt, why do the colonists oppose the Stamp Act? (6.6, 6.6.a, 6.11.c)

- a) It makes paper goods too expensive.
 - b) It was imposed without their consent.
 - c) It disrupts trade between the colonies.
 - d) It only raises a small amount of revenue.
6. What was the purpose of colonial militias? (6.11.e)
- a) to organize a permanent standing army
 - b) to protect trade from British interference
 - c) to protect local communities from British attack
 - d) to quickly communicate information between cities
7. What were the effects of the Boston Tea Party? Select the **two** correct answers. (6.11.c)
- a) Parliament passed the Intolerable Acts.
 - b) Delegates met at the First Continental Congress.
 - c) The colonists were required to pay a new tax on tea.
 - d) Colonists taunted and threw snowballs at British soldiers.
 - e) The Sons of Liberty organized the Committee of Correspondence.
8. Why is Crispus Attucks important to U.S. history? (6.11.c)
- a) He organized numerous boycotts of British products.
 - b) He is believed to be the original organizer of the minutemen.
 - c) He distributed pamphlets that spoke out against British taxation.
 - d) He is considered the first person to die for American independence.
9. Why did the colonists oppose the Townshend Acts? (6.11.c)
- a) They placed new taxes on sugar.
 - b) They denied the colonists' right to a trial by jury.
 - c) They made smuggling tea from the Dutch illegal.
 - d) They forced the colonists to house soldiers in their homes.

10. What was the main purpose of John Dickinson's *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*? (6.11.d)

- a) to urge colonists to resist British taxation
- b) to argue against the rights of Englishmen
- c) to discourage colonists from boycotting British goods
- d) to shape public opinion in favor of the Loyalist cause

B. On your own paper, write a well-organized paragraph in response to the following prompt:

The Sons of Liberty decreased the likelihood of war between Great Britain and the American colonies.

Using evidence from the chapter, support or refute this claim. (6.6, 6.6.a, 6.6.b, 6.6.c, 6.7, 6.7.a, 6.7.d, 6.11.e)

Assessment: Chapter 3—*The Course of the American Revolution*

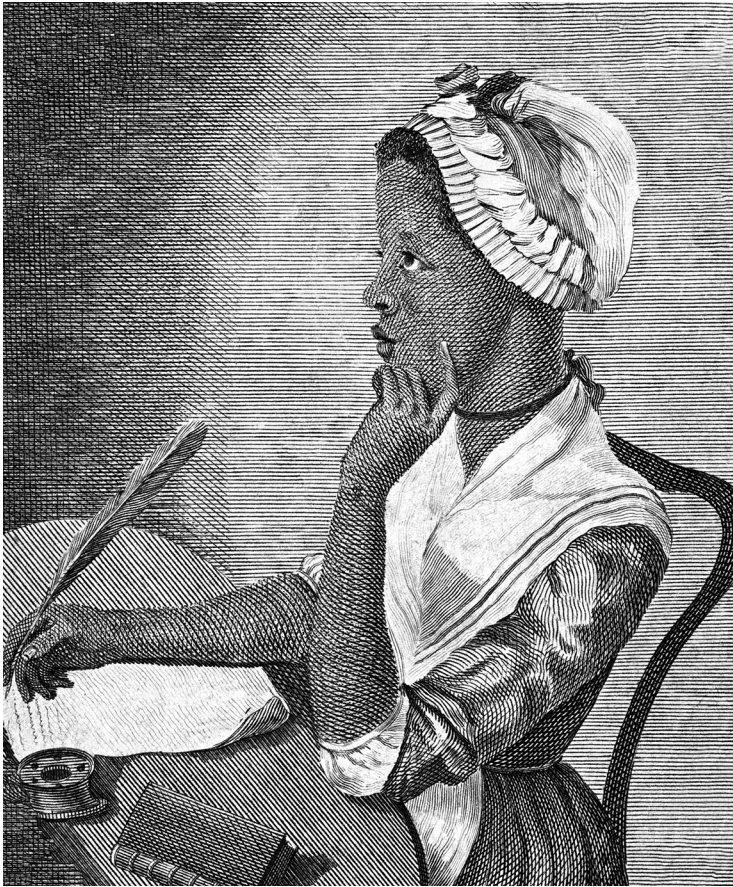
A. On your own paper, write the letter(s) that provides the best answer.

Use the chart to answer questions 1 and 2.

American Advantages	British Advantages

1. Which detail belongs in the American Advantages column? (6.11.g)
 - a) ability to hire mercenaries
 - b) many seasoned generals
 - c) strong motivation to fight
 - d) a larger population
2. Which details belong in the British Advantages column? Select the **two** correct answers. (6.11.g)
 - a) small but effective navy
 - b) abundant access to funds
 - c) large and well-equipped army
 - d) alliances with France and Spain
 - e) had to ship materials long distances

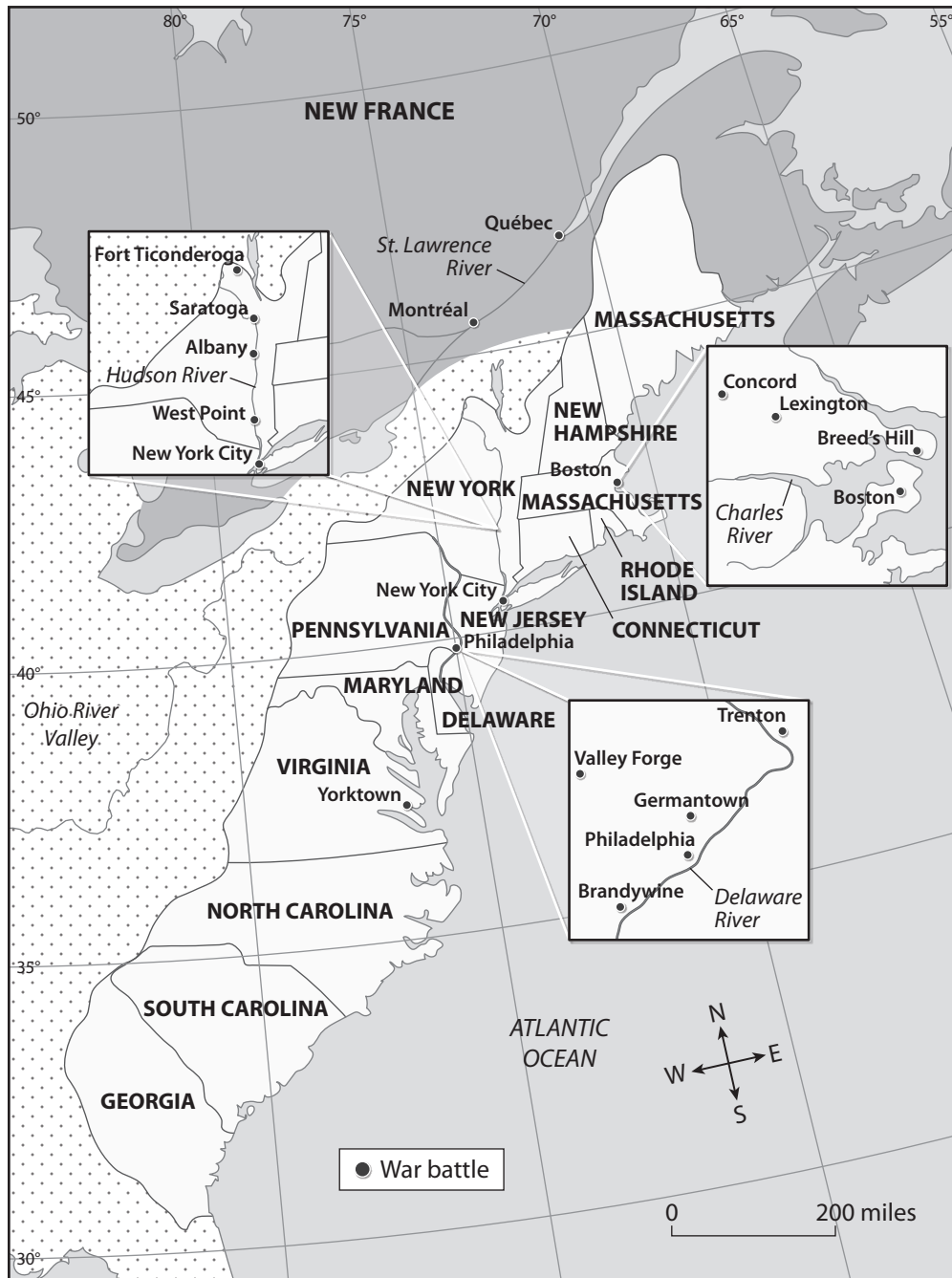
3. Use the image to answer the question.



With which statement would this woman agree? (6.6, 6.6.a, 6.6.b, 6.11.i)

- a) The American colonies should remain loyal to Britain.
- b) African Americans should join the fight for American independence.
- c) The American colonies should wait for Britain to grant independence peacefully.
- d) Enslaved African Americans should side with the British in the fight for American independence.

Use the map to answer questions 4 and 5.



4. Based on the map, which physical feature would have been important to the battles at Saratoga and Albany? (6.4)
- Charles River
 - Delaware River
 - Hudson River
 - St. Lawrence River

5. Which line of longitude were the Battles of Lexington, Concord, and Breed's Hill closest to? (6.5)
- a) 40° N
 - b) 45° N
 - c) 75° W
 - d) 80° W
6. Use the timeline to answer the question.

April 19, 1775	Battles of Lexington and Concord
May 10, 1775	Meeting of the Second Continental Congress
June 16, 1775	?
July 4, 1776	Adoption of the Declaration of Independence
December 26, 1776	Battle of Trenton

Which event completes the timeline? (6.1, 6.11, 6.11.h)

- a) Battle of Bunker Hill
 - b) Battle of Princeton
 - c) Battle of Saratoga
 - d) Battle of Lake Pontchartrain
7. Use the excerpt from a letter by George Washington to answer the question.

I am now convinced beyond a doubt, that unless some great and capital change suddenly takes place in that line this Army must inevitably be reduced to one or other of these three things. Starve—dissolve—or disperse, in order to obtain subsistence in the best manner they can. rest assured, Sir, this is not an exaggerated picture, and that I have abundant reason to support what I say. . . .

This brought forth the only Commissary in the purchasing line in this Camp, and with him this melancholy and alarming truth, That he had not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter, and not more than 25 Barrells of Flour! From hence form an opinion of our situation, when I add, that he could not tell when to expect any.

Which statement is best supported by this excerpt? (6.6, 6.6.a, 6.6.b, 6.11.g)

- a) The Continental Army lacked sufficient resources.
- b) American soldiers were more motivated than British soldiers.
- c) The Continental Army was made up of professional soldiers.
- d) The Americans had access to a constant supply of fresh soldiers.

8. Why was the Battle of Saratoga significant? Select the **two** correct answers. (6.11.h)
- a) It was the first major American victory in the war.
 - b) It resulted in the British withdrawal from New Jersey.
 - c) It prevented a British attack on the port of New Orleans.
 - d) It expanded Spanish control over the Louisiana Territory.
 - e) It encouraged France to form an alliance with the United States.
9. Who was James Armistead Lafayette? (6.11.k)
- a) a Native American leader who remained neutral during the war
 - b) an American general who accepted money from the British
 - c) a Loyalist who revealed the location of Samuel Adams
 - d) an American spy who posed as an escaped slave to the British
10. What provisions were included in the 1783 Peace of Paris? Select the **two** correct answers. (6.11.h)
- a) Florida was returned from Spain to Great Britain.
 - b) Great Britain recognized American independence.
 - c) Great Britain was required to pay debts to France and Spain.
 - d) The United States gained control over the Louisiana Territory.
 - e) Hostilities between Great Britain and the United States officially ended.
11. Use the excerpt from Thomas Paine's *The American Crisis* to answer the question.

THESE are the times that try men's souls: The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it NOW, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly:—'Tis dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to set a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed, if so celestial an article as FREEDOM should not be highly rated. Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared, that she has a right (not only to TAX) but "to BIND us in ALL CASES WHATSOEVER," and if being bound in that manner is not slavery, then is there not such a thing as slavery upon earth. Even the expression is impious [disrespectful], for so unlimited a power can belong only to GOD.

What is Paine saying in this excerpt? (6.6, 6.6.a, 6.6.b, 6.11.d)

- a) God will ensure victory for the colonists.
- b) The fight for independence will be difficult.
- c) Britain has unlimited power to enforce its will.
- d) The war will be over before the end of the summer.

12. Why was the Declaration of Independence a significant document? Select the **two** correct answers. (6.6, 6.6.a, 6.6.b, 6.11.d)

- a) It encouraged Loyalists to resist unfair laws passed by Parliament.
- b) It motivated people toward the goal of freedom from Great Britain.
- c) It inspired new ideas for how government should work.
- d) It suggested putting an end to slavery in America.
- e) It expanded the territory of the new country.

B. On your own paper, write a well-organized paragraph in response to the following prompt:

The winter at Valley Forge was essential for the American victory in the Revolutionary War.

Support or refute this statement with evidence from the chapter. (6.6, 6.6.a, 6.6.b, 6.6.c, 6.7, 6.7.a, 6.7.b, 6.7.d, 6.11.h)

