

## ANNOTATION SHEET

**BE EFFICIENT:** If you plan to use only three documents, then only annotate the three documents that you plan to use. If you find a document confusing, STRIKE that document and move onto the next one. As long as you can clearly understand three documents, you're good!

<b>DOC 1</b>	<b>( <u>USE</u> ) OR ( STRIKE )</b>
<i>Briefly summarize the document in your own words in a single sentence (or sentence fragment).</i> Protesters in NC burned a man in effigy for supporting the Stamp Act	
<i>What argument could this document be used to support?</i>  Unfair Taxation / Economic Meddling	<b>POV+ / HIPP Analysis</b> (For 2 Docs) <i>This may be the FIRST thing you do.</i>  <b>Stamp Act (Direct Tax by Parliament)</b> <b>Boycotts / Repeal</b>

<b>DOC 2</b>	<b>( <u>USE</u> ) OR ( STRIKE )</b>
<i>Briefly summarize the document in your own words in a single sentence (or sentence fragment).</i> The Townshend Acts put import taxes on paper, paint, lead, etc.	
<i>What argument could this document be used to support?</i>  Control of Trade / Economic Meddling	<b>POV+ / HIPP Analysis</b> (For 2 Docs) <i>This may be the FIRST thing you do.</i>

<b>DOC 3</b>	<b>( <u>USE</u> ) OR ( STRIKE )</b>
<i>Briefly summarize the document in your own words in a single sentence (or sentence fragment).</i> British soldiers in a line firing on a defenseless crowd	
<i>What argument could this document be used to support?</i>  British troops in the Colonies	<b>POV+ / HIPP Analysis</b> (For 2 Docs) <i>This may be the FIRST thing you do.</i>  <b>Boston Massacre</b> <b>Revere part of the Sons of Liberty</b> <b>Made British look worse than they were</b>

<b>DOC 4</b>	<b>( USE ) OR ( STRIKE )</b>
<i>Briefly summarize the document in your own words in a single sentence (or sentence fragment).</i> British general orders supplies at Concord destroyed to prevent rebellion	
<i>What argument could this document be used to support?</i> British Troops / Suspension of Representative Gov	<b>POV+ / HIPP Analysis</b> (For 2 Docs) <i>This may be the FIRST thing you do.</i>  Lexington and Concord (will lead to the first battle of the Rev War)

<b>DOC 5</b>	<b>( USE ) OR ( STRIKE )</b>
<i>Briefly summarize the document in your own words in a single sentence (or sentence fragment).</i> Declaration of Independence - grievances against King George III	
<i>What argument could this document be used to support?</i> Troops in colonies / unfair taxation / control of trade / suspension of representative gov	<b>POV+ / HIPP Analysis</b> (For 2 Docs) <i>This may be the FIRST thing you do.</i>  Jefferson the primary author Over a year after the war began Influence of <i>Common Sense</i>

After you go through the documents, quickly note 1-2 pieces of outside evidence you could use:

1. \_\_\_\_\_Continental Congress (First or Second)\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_Boston Tea Party and/or Intolerable Acts\_\_\_\_\_

If there's time, what would be a good way to contextualize your essay?

Navigation Acts / Mercantilism / Salutary Neglect (if focusing on economic arguments)  
Enlightenment / British Political History (Magna Carta/EBoR) if focusing on tyranny

Contextualization: Mercantilism / Salutary Neglect

Body Paragraph 1: Unfair Taxation	Body Paragraph 2: British Troops in the Colonies
Doc 1 - Stamp Act Doc 2 - Townshend Acts Context for Doc 1	Doc 3 - Boston Massacre Doc 4 - Gage Orders / Concord Context for Doc 3
Sugar Act	Intolerable Acts (Quartering Act)

**THESIS** (Complex CCoT): Initially, colonial protests against the British government focused on unfair taxation, but as time went on, it became more about British troops in the colonies after violent incidents involving these British troops.

**ACCEPTABLE THESIS:**

Before the French and Indian War, American colonists enjoyed a great deal of freedom under the policy of salutary neglect. Although Parliament passed the Navigation Acts, mercantilist laws that taxed trade with other countries, these acts were not enforced and the colonists got to trade as they pleased. This all changed with the French and Indian War, which put the British into a lot of debt and the British government decided that the colonies should help pay for the war. British policies after the French and Indian War created tensions between the British government and the colonists. **Tensions between colonists and the British government between 1754 and 1776 were caused by unfair taxation without representation and the presence of British troops in the colonies.**

Unfair taxation after the French and Indian War provoked protests from American colonists. Immediately after the war, Parliament passed the Sugar Act, which taxed imported sugar. While there had been tax before the French and Indian War, this tax had not been collected. Parliament also passed the Stamp Act, which infuriated colonists, such as a group of colonists in North Carolina who burned a man in effigy to protest his support for the Stamp Act (Doc 1). Colonists were extremely upset by the Stamp Act because it was a direct tax on the colonists without their consent. They shouted, "No taxation without representation" while boycotting British goods and threatening tax collectors. Parliament repealed the Stamp Act but passed the Townshend Acts, which taxed imported paper, paint, lead, glass, and tea (Doc 2).

British troops in the colonies also provoked tensions and led to the American Revolution. In Boston, a group of protestors was fired upon by British soldiers in what is known as the Boston Massacre. In an engraving by Paul Revere, the British soldiers who were involved were lined up in a row and their commander was raising his sword, commanding them to fire upon an

innocent and unarmed crowd (Doc 3). Revere, who was a member of the Sons of Liberty - an organization that was dedicated to resisting British policies - cast the situation in the worst possible light for the British. Reports show that the colonists were unruly and provoked the soldiers by threatening them. British troops in the colonies became more controversial under the Intolerable Acts, which included a stricter Quartering Act that allowed the royal governor to place troops in any building he saw fit. The Intolerable Acts also closed the Boston Port and placed Massachusetts under martial law. In 1775, the British general, Thomas Gage, ordered his men to go to Concord to confiscate weapons from an arsenal there (Doc 4). These ordered led to the Battles of Lexington and Concord, which began the American Revolutionary War.