Name:	Class Period:	Due Date: / /

Guided Reading & Analysis: The American Revolution and Confederation, 1774-1787

Chapter 5- The American Revolution and Confederation, pp 85-102

Reading Assignment:

Ch. 5 AMSCO; If you do not have the AMSCO text, use chapter s 8 & 9 of *American Pageant* and/or online resources such as the website, podcast, crash course video, chapter outlines, Hippocampus, etc.

Purpose:

This guide is not only a place to record notes as you read, but also to provide a place and structure for reflections and analysis using your noggin (thinking skills) with new knowledge gained from the reading. This guide, if completed in its entirety BOP (Beginning of Period) by the due date, can be used on the corresponding quiz as well as earn up to 10 bonus points. In addition, completed guides provide the student with the ability to correct a quiz for ½ points back! The benefits of such activities, however, go far beyond quiz help and bonus points.

Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive. This is an optional assignment.

So... young Jedi... what is your choice? Do? Or do not? There is no try.



(Image captured from https://gcps.desire2learn.com)

Directions:

1. **Pre-Read:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.

2. **Skim:** Flip through the chapter and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. *Get a feel for the content you are about to read.*

3. Read/Analyze: Read the chapter. If you have your own copy of AMSCO, Highlight key events and

people as you read. Remember, the goal is not to "fish" for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to consider questions in

order to critically understand what you read!

4. Write Write (do not type) your notes and analysis in the spaces provided. Complete it in INK!

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 3:

British imperial attempts to reassert control over its colonies and the colonial reaction to these attempts produced a new American republic, along with struggles over the new nation's social, political, and economic identity.

Key Concept 3.1: 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.

Key Concept 3.2: 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.

Key Concept 3.3: 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.

Guided Reading, pp 85-95

As you read the chapter, jot down your notes in the middle column. Consider your notes to be elaborations on the Objectives and Main Ideas presented in the left column. When you finish the section, analyze what you read by answering the question in the right hand column.

1. The First Continental Congress p. 85-86

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
British imperial attempts to reassert control over its colonies and the	Significance of the Intolerable Acts	Summarize the purpose of the First Continental Congress.
colonial reaction to these attempts produced a new American republic,	The First Continental Congress	
along with struggles over the new nation's social, political, and economic identity.	The Delegates	What was the most significant act
	Actions of the Congress	of this Congress? Defend your answer.

2. Fighting Begins, pp 86-87

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
During and after the imperial struggles of the	Fighting Begins	What was the chief reason for colonial discontent just prior to the first shots?
mid-18th century, new pressures began to unite the		
British colonies against perceived and	Lexington and Concord	Explain how the fighting between British troops and colonists illustrated the cultural conflict that had evolved.
real constraints on their economic activities and		
political rights, sparking a colonial	Bunker Hill	
independence movement and		
war with Britain.		

3. The Second Continental Congress, pp 87-88

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

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

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
Despite considerable	The Revolutionary War	Explain how the American Revolution was essentially a Civil War.
loyalist opposition, as		
well as Great		
Britain's	Patriots	
apparently overwhelming		
military and		
financial		What was a common motivation for
advantages, the patriot cause		African Americans and American Indians fighting in the Revolution?
succeeded	African Americans	
because of the	Amcan Americans	
colonists' greater familiarity with		Why is the Battle of Saratoga the turning
the land, their		point of the war?
resilient military	Loyalists	
and political leadership, their	Tories	
ideological		List 4 important reasons why the British lost the war.
commitment, and		1.
their support		1.
from European allies.		2.
		2.
	American Indians	3.
		4.
	Initial American Losses and Hardships	
		List 4 important provisions of the Treaty of Paris, 1783.
	AN: 11 F	1.
	Alliance with France	
		2.
		3.
	Victory	4.
	Victory	

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

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
During the 18th century, new ideas about politics and society led to debates	Organization of New Governments	Explain how the following Colonial Era events influenced the creation of new state constitutions:
about religion and governance, and ultimately inspired experiments with new governmental structures.	State Governments	House of Burgesses:
Many new state constitutions and the national Articles of	List of Rights	Roger Williams Founds Rhode Island:
Confederation, reflecting republican fears of both	Separation of Powers	
centralized power and excessive popular influence, placed	Voting Office Holding	John Locke and other Enlightenment
power in the hands of the legislative branch and maintained	The Articles of Confederation	thinkers theorize on the relationship between man and government:
property qualifications for voting and citizenship.	Detification	
The policies of the United States that	Ratification	The First Great Awakening:
encouraged western migration and the orderly incorporation	Structure of Government	
of new territories into the nation both extended republican institutions and	Powers	What was the most significant
intensified conflicts among American Indians and	Accomplishments	accomplishment of the AOC? Explain your reasoning.
Europeans in the trans-Appalachian West.	Problems with the Articles	
		What was the most significant weakness of the AOC? Explain your reasoning.

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

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

7. Historical Perspectives, p. 95

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

Excerpt from Common Sense

"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."

"We have boasted the protection of Great Britain without considering that her motive was *interest*, not *attachment*; and that she did not protect us from *our enemies* on *our account*, but from her enemies on her own account. . . ."

"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. . . ."

"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."

"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."

"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. . . ."



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Intended Audience:

Author's **P**urpose:

Author's **P**oint of View:

+Other Context (Similar in Kind, In a Different Time)

Historical Context for map

(map image captured from mapssite.blogspot.com)

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