

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

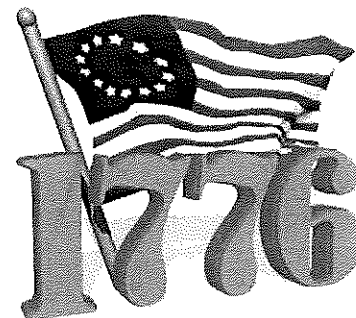
Chapter 5- The American Revolution and Confederation, pp 85-102

Reading Assignment:

Ch. 5 AMSCO; If you do not have the AMSCO text, use chapters 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.



(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
<p>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.</p>	<p>Significance of the Intolerable Acts...</p> <p>The First Continental Congress...</p> <p>The Delegates...</p> <p>Actions of the Congress...</p>	<p>Summarize the purpose of the First Continental Congress.</p> <p>What was the most significant act of this Congress? Defend your answer.</p>

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 significant accomplishment</i> of the Second Continental Congress? Defend your answer.</p> <p>What was the <i>most powerful argument</i> 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 Founds 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 close</i> the new nation came to ending slavery.</p> <p>Explain <i>how close</i> 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>