

Chapter 2 The Revolutionary Era (1750-1783)



Great Britain's victory over France in the French and Indian War increased British power and territory in North America. Following the French and Indian War, Britain imposed taxes on the colonists without consent of representation, causing conflict. Conflict between the colonists and Britain eventually led to fighting in Massachusetts, uniting the colonies, and starting the American Revolution. The Continental Congress issued the Declaration of Independence to cut ties with Britain and form the United States of America. Americans gained their independence from Britain after winning an eight-year war with assistance from France.

Lesson 2.1 Causes of the American Revolution

Lesson 2.2 The American Revolution

Understanding an Excerpt



STAAR® test may ask you to interpret information in a particular excerpt. No matter what the question, the key is to know what the excerpt actually says.

1. Read the question first. Why read the question before the quote? Because it saves time to know what you are reading for. Make sure you understand the question. What kind of information will you need to gather when you read the excerpt?
2. Remember to check first the citation (the last line in the excerpt) to understand the context—names and dates—before reading the excerpt. This information tells you about the subject and sometimes the answer is there.
3. Reading the excerpt more than once can help you to understand its meaning. Try reading a long excerpt in smaller pieces to make sense of the overall statement. Sometimes the information you need is in just one sentence.
4. If you have time, try to summarize the excerpt in your own words to help you figure out the key idea.
5. Look for the answer as you read the excerpt. When you find it, take notice of it, but don't stop reading yet. Read to the end. That way you can be sure that your answer is the best, most complete answer possible.
6. Select your best answer. Read your selected answer, the question, and the excerpt to make sure everything is correct.

Case II. Let's review this STAAR® question (2018, 39, 70%):

1. Read the question first. The question refers to reasons to carry out some actions described in the excerpt.
2. Check first the citation to understand the context. The event took place in 1773.
3. Reading the excerpt. Look for words that tell you which event is referring. The words "emptied every chest of tea on board the three ships . . . amounting to 342 chests, into the sea!" are referring to which event? In which event, occurred in 1773, some people dumped tea into the harbor? The answer is the Boston Tea Party.
4. Now you know the excerpt refers to the Boston Tea Party. What was the Boston Tea Party's primary reason?
5. Read the options and select the best choice.
6. Put all together.
 - A. encourage the outbreak of war between England and France. The actions that took place in the Boston Tea Party were to encourage the outbreak of war between England and France. It is incorrect.
 - B. protest British taxation policies. The actions that took place in the Boston Tea Party were to protest British taxation policies. It is correct.
 - C. end trade disagreements between colonists and French traders. The actions that took place in the Boston Tea Party were to end

A number of brave & resolute men, determined to do all in their power to save their country from the ruin which their enemies had plotted, in less than four hours, emptied every chest of tea on board the three ships commanded by the captains Hall, Bruce, and Coffin, amounting to 342 chests, into the sea! without the least damage done to the ships or any other property. The matters and owners are well pleas'd that their ships are thus clear'd; and the people are almost universally congratulating each other on this happy event.

—Boston Gazette, 1773

The actions described in this excerpt were carried out in order to —

- A encourage the outbreak of war between England and France
- B protest British taxation policies
- C end trade disagreements between colonists and French traders
- D protest a ban on selling beverages in the colonies

- trade disagreements between colonists and French traders. It is incorrect.
- D. protest a ban on selling beverages in the colonies. The actions that took place in the Boston Tea Party were to protest a ban on selling beverages in the colonies. It is incorrect.

7. Option B is the correct answer.

A New Nation

23

Citizenship and the Constitution

STAAR® Test Statistics Analysis by Lesson (2013-Present)

Resume

2.1 Causes of the American Revolution

- Number of questions in all tests : 9
- Average per test: 1.6 questions per test
- Probability of occurrence in next STAAR test: 90%
- State average of students with the correct answer: 58%

2.2 The American Revolution

- Number of questions in all tests : 14
- Average per test: 2 questions per test
- Probability of occurrence in next STAAR test: 99%
- State average of students with the correct answer: 61%

Introduce the Chapter

Share the information in the lesson overviews with students.

Lesson 2.1

Causes of the American Revolution

TEKS 8.4A, 8.4B, 8.20B, 8.23E

As the British colonies grew and became prosperous, the colonists got used to running their own lives. Britain began to seem very far away. At the same time, officials in Britain still expected the colonies to obey them and to earn money for Britain. Parliament passed new laws and imposed new taxes. But the colonists found various ways to challenge them. Taxes and harsh new laws led some colonists to protest against the British. In some places, the protests turned violent. The British government refused to listen, ignoring the colonists' demands for more rights. That set the stage for war.

Lesson 2.2

The American Revolution

TEKS 8.1A, 8.1B, 8.4B, 8.4C, 8.15C, 8.20A, 8.22B, 8.23E

The insurrection of 13 of Great Britain's North American colonies won political independence and went on to form the United States of America. The war followed more than a decade of growing estrangement between the British and its North American colonies that was caused by British attempts to assert greater control over colonial affairs. Until early in 1778 the conflict was a civil war within the British Empire, but afterward it became an international war as France and Spain joined the colonies against Britain. From the beginning, sea power was vital in determining the course of the war, leading to British strategy a flexibility that helped compensate for the comparatively small numbers of troops sent to America and ultimately enabling the French to help bring about the final British surrender at Yorktown.

Strategy

Encourage students to understand excerpts. STAAR® test may ask you to interpret information in a particular excerpt. No matter what the question is, the key is to know what the excerpt actually says.

Diagnostic Test Answers with Rationales

Question 1

D is correct. Colonists wanted to colonize the west beyond the Appalachian Mountains. Proclamation of 1763 limited the expansion of the colonies to the west.

A is incorrect. Colonists wanted to settle in the Indian land. War was before Proclamation of 1763.

B is incorrect. Colonists wanted to colonize the west beyond the Appalachian Mountains. Proclamation of 1763 limited the expansion of the colonies to the west.

C is incorrect. Colonists wanted to colonize the west beyond the Appalachian Mountains. Proclamation of 1763 limited the expansion of the colonies to the west.

Question 2

A is correct. English Parliament passed acts to raise money to help pay for the expenses associated with Great Britain's involvement in the French and Indian War.

B is incorrect. England and their colonies won the war, not France.

C is correct. The colonists organized themselves to express their opposition to a policy of taxation without representation. Since the colonists did not elect representatives to Parliament, Parliament had no right to tax them.

D is correct. In 1763, the American Indians destroyed more than half a dozen British forts and settlements in an attempt to stop British colonies' expansion on their lands.

E is incorrect. The American Indians lost the French and Indian War. They were forced to move.

Question 3

B is correct. The French and Indian War plunged Britain deeply into debt. The Parliament decided that colonists in North America should help share the burden. Parliament passed the Sugar Act, Stamp Act, and Townshend Acts.

A is incorrect. England defended colonists in the French and Indian War but the Parliament had to pass these acts to recover the cost of the war.

C is incorrect. Parliament had to pass these acts to recover the cost of the war, not to regulate colonial agriculture.

D is incorrect. Parliament had to pass these acts to recover the cost of the war, not to punish colonists.

Diagnostic Test

Chapter 2

Name: _____ Date _____

DIRECTIONS

Read each question carefully. Determine the best answer to the question from the four answer choices provided. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

- 1 After the French and Indian War, the British government issued the Proclamation of 1763 that limited the expansion of the colonies to the west. What was the colonists' reaction to this proclamation? (8.4A)

- A** Colonists agreed with the proclamation because avoided problems with Native Americans.
- B** Colonists objected to the proclamation because they wanted another war with Native American.
- C** Colonists agreed with the proclamation because they did not want to colonize the west.
- D** Colonists objected to the proclamation because they resented the limits it imposed on westward expansion.

- 2 The French and Indian War, also known as the Seven Years' War, took place in 1756. Select three effects of this war. (8.4A, 8.29B)

- A** Great Britain acquired an enormous debt.
- B** France extended its territories in America.
- C** Colonists developed a sense of unity.
- D** The Native Americans resisted the advance of colonist's settlements into their lands.
- E** The Native Americans expelled the colonists from their lands.

- 3 England defended colonists in the French and Indian War but the Parliament had to pass laws in order to— (8.4A)

- A** restricting colonial trade with American Indians
- B** recover the cost of the war
- C** imposing regulations on colonial agriculture
- D** punishing colonists for resisting the authority of Parliament

What Students Have to Know Before Test:

Question 1

Colonists wanted to colonize the west beyond the Appalachian Mountains. Proclamation of 1763 limited the expansion of the colonies to the west.

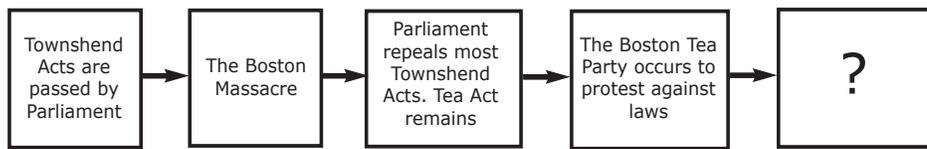
share the burden. The colonists strongly resented these taxes.

Question 2

The French and Indian War plunged Britain deeply into debt. The Parliament decided that colonists in North America should help

Question 3

The French and Indian War plunged Britain deeply into debt. The Parliament decided that colonists in North America should help share the burden. The colonists strongly resented these taxes.



4 Which of the following best replaces the question mark in the diagram above? (8.4A, 8.29B)

- A Parliament repeals the Stamp and Sugar Acts.
- B Parliament passes the Intolerable Acts.**
- C King George III allows colonists to petition Parliament for tax relief.
- D King George III appoints colonial representatives to Parliament.

5 The Olive Branch Petition and the Declaration of Independence are two documents written by the Continental Congress to improve the conditions of American colonists. Write each characteristic to the document that represent it.

The Olive Branch Petition



The Declaration of Independence



- A Maintain a bond with Great Britain.
- B Abolish unfair taxation.
- C Cease to depend on Great Britain.
- D Put an end to struggles.
- E Become a country.
- F List of grievances and natural rights.

(4B, 4C, 15C,
22A, 8.29B)

6 The unalienable rights like life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness were — (8.1B, 8.19A, 8.4B, 8.20A)

- A established by a series of Supreme Court decisions
- B established by the ratification of the U.S. Constitution
- C defined by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence**
- D defined by President George Washington in his Farewell Address

Question 4

B is correct. In 1774, Parliament, encouraged by King George III, acted to punish Massachusetts. Colonists called the four laws they passed the Intolerable Acts because they were so harsh.

- A is incorrect. Parliament repealed the Stamp and Sugar Acts before Townshend Acts were passed.
- C is incorrect. Parliament, encouraged by King George III, acted to punish Massachusetts. Parliament passed new Acts.
- D is incorrect. King George III wanted to punish Massachusetts. Colonies never had representatives in the Parliament.

Question 5

The Olive Branch Petition

A, B, and D are correct.

After much debate, the delegates sent a petition to King George. In the Olive Branch Petition, they declared their loyalty to the king and asked him to repeal the Intolerable Acts.

The Declaration of Independence

C, E, and F are correct.

The first section of the Declaration stresses the idea of natural rights. These unalienable rights can not be taken away by governments, for governments can exist only if they have the "consent of the governed." The second part lists the grievances that led the Americans to break away from Britain. The last part of the Declaration announces that the colonies are the United States of America.

Question 6

C is correct. The first section of the Declaration of Independence stresses the idea of natural rights like the right to be free and to choose how to live.

- A is incorrect. The idea of unalienable rights was a John Locke idea taken for Thomas Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence.
- B is incorrect. Ratification is the act or process of ratifying something (such as a treaty or amendment). It is a formal confirmation or sanction of something.
- D is incorrect. George Washington's farewell address is a letter as a valedictory to "friends and fellow-citizens" after 20 years of public service to the United States.

Question 4

The British were outraged by what they saw as Boston's lawless behavior. In 1774, Parliament, encouraged by King George III, acted to punish Massachusetts.

Question 5

Delegates sent the Olive Branch Petition to declare their loyalty to the king and asked him to repeal the Intolerable Acts. The king vowed to bring the rebels to justice.

Question 6

The first section of the Declaration of Independence stresses the idea of natural rights like the rights to be free and to choose how to live.

Question 7

C is correct. This excerpt belongs to the formal declaration of independence. "Solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States" means Independence.

A is incorrect. The grievances in the Declaration of Independence refer to the reasons because colonies wanted their independence.

B is incorrect. The Declaration of Independence refers to unalienable rights in the introduction.

D is incorrect. The preamble refers to dissolve the political bands between colonies and England.

Question 8

A is correct. The American victory at the Battle of Saratoga was a major turning point in the war. It convinced France to become an ally of the United States.

B is incorrect. The American victory in the battle of Yorktown ended the Revolutionary War.

C is incorrect. The Intolerable Acts were the cause of the Declaration of Independence.

D is incorrect. The French and Indian War was the cause of the Proclamation of 1763.

Question 9

D is correct. British General Charles Cornwallis and his army surrendered to General George Washington's American force and its French allies at the Battle of Yorktown on October 19, 1781.

A is incorrect. British won the battle of Bunker Hill but this battle occurred in 1775. British soldier narrated a British defeat in his diary.

B is incorrect. American force and its French allies won the Battle of Yorktown.

C is incorrect. Patriots won the battle of Saratoga but this battle occurred in 1777. British soldier narrated a British defeat in his diary but in 1781.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown...

—July 1776

(8.1A, 8.1B, 8.4C, 8.29C)

7 What is the main idea of the excerpt above?

- A** The colonial grievances of the Declaration of Independence
- B** The Unalienable rights of the Declaration of Independence
- C** The Formal Declaration of Independence of the United States of America
- D** The Preamble of the Declaration of Independence

8 In February 1778, France became the first nation to sign a treaty with the United States. France recognized the new nation and agreed to provide military aid. What was one of the reasons why France decided to recognize the United States?

(8.1A, 8.4C)

- A** Americans defeated British in the Battle of Saratoga
- B** Americans defeated British in the Battle of Yorktown
- C** The Intolerable Acts
- D** The French and Indian War

The unfortunate day for England when the otherwise so famous and brave General Lord Cornwallis, with all his troops and the ships in the harbor, had to surrender to the united French and American troops under the command of General Washington, and the Marquis de Lafayette. On this day, in the morning, I went for the last time on the engineer watch. At twelve o'clock noon all watches and posts were cancelled. Only a regimental watch of one sergeant with twelve men remained on duty a few hours more. During the cancellation of the watches, Private [George Friedrich] Riedel, of Beust's Company of our regiment, deserted. He had a wife and child at New York.

—Diary of Johann Conrad Döhla, October 19, 1781
Johann Conrad Döhla was a German soldier paid to fight for the British during the American Revolution.

9 Which event does British soldier tell in this excerpt?

(8.1A, 8.4C, 8.29C)

- A** British won the Battle of Bunker Hill
- B** American force and its French allies lost the Battle of Yorktown
- C** Patriots won the Battle of Saratoga
- D** British surrendered to American force and its French allies at the Battle of Yorktown

What Students Have to Know Before Test:

Question 7

The last part of the Declaration of Independence declares the Independence of the United States formally.

Question 8

The American victory at the Battle of Saratoga was a major turning point in the war.

Question 9

British General Charles Cornwallis and his army surrendered to General George Washington's American force and its French allies at the Battle of Yorktown on October 19, 1781.



As the British colonies grew and became prosperous, the colonists got used to running their own lives. Britain began to seem very far away. At the same time, officials in Britain still expected the colonies to obey them and to earn money for Britain. Parliament passed new laws and imposed new taxes. But the colonists found various ways to challenge them. Taxes and harsh new laws led some colonists to protest against the British. In some places, the protests turned violent. The British government refused to listen, ignoring the colonists' demands for more rights. That set the stage for war.

8.4A, 8.4B

A. The Proclamation of 1763

The French and Indian War The French and Indian War took place between 1754 and 1763. The war was between the French with Indian allies and the British with British North American and Indian allies. Both the British and the French said they owned the Ohio country. This land was between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River, from the Great Lakes to the Ohio River. Both wanted it for strategic reasons, for the fur trade, and for possible future settlement. Britain won the war and took control of France's territory in North America. The colonists, who also fought in the war, were excited about all the new western lands that were now British territory. This war was a big factor in the growing conflict with Britain with the colonists.

The Proclamation of 1763 In 1763, the Native Americans destroyed more than half a dozen British forts and settlements in an attempt to stop British colonies' expansion on their lands.

Colonists reacted killing many Native Americans. England tried to avoid more bloodshed. It issued a proclamation that banned settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. It was called the Proclamation of 1763. The proclamation angered many colonists. They thought it was unnecessary and unjust and many colonists felt they had rights to the land.

Mercantilism and the English Colonies According to mercantilism, a nation could become strong by keeping strict control over its trade. Mercantilists thought that a country should export more than it imported. Exports are goods sent to markets outside a country. Imports are goods brought into a country. The English Parliament passed a series of Navigation Acts that regulated trade between England and its colonies. The purpose of these laws was to ensure that only England benefited from trade with its colonies. Under the new laws, only colonial or English ships could carry goods to and from the colonies. Colonists were banned from trading directly. Mercantilist policies create tension between Great Britain and its American colonies.

Diagnostic Test with Rationales

8.4A

- 1** After the French and Indian War, the British government issued the Proclamation of 1763 that limited the expansion of the colonies to the west. What was the colonists' reaction to this proclamation?
- A** Colonists agreed with the proclamation because avoided problems with Native Americans.
 - B** Colonists objected to the proclamation because they wanted another war with Native Americans.
 - C** Colonists agreed with the proclamation because they did not want to colonize the west.
 - D** Colonists objected to the proclamation because they resented the limits it imposed on westward expansion.

Explanations

- A** is incorrect. Colonists wanted to settle in the Indian land. War was before Proclamation of 1763.
- B** is incorrect. Colonists wanted to colonize the west beyond the Appalachian Mountains. Proclamation of 1763 limited the expansion of the colonies to the west.
- C** is incorrect. Colonists wanted to colonize the west beyond the Appalachian Mountains. Proclamation of 1763 limited the expansion of the colonies to the west.
- D** is correct. Colonists wanted to colonize the west beyond the Appalachian Mountains. Proclamation of 1763 limited the expansion of the colonies to the west.

Lessons 2.1A

TEKS

Key TEKS

8.4A: analyze causes of the American Revolution, including the Proclamation of 1763, the Intolerable Acts, the Stamp Act, mercantilism, lack of representation in Parliament, and British economic policies following the French and Indian War;

Lessons 2.1A

STAAR® Questions Analysis: Key information that students have to know to answer the STAAR tests questions (2013-present.)

A. The Proclamation of 1763

The students must know:

- After the French and Indian War, the British government issued the Proclamation of 1763 that **limited the expansion** of the colonies to the west. British **colonists objected** to the Proclamation of 1763 because they resented the limits it imposed on westward expansion.
- Parliament passed acts to raise money to help pay for the expenses associated with Great Britain's involvement in the French and Indian War. Great Britain also **needed money** to continue protecting British claims in America.
- Mercantilism. Mercantilist policies create tension between Great Britain and the colonies because of **prevented colonists from trading** with most other foreign countries.

Lesson 2.1. STAAR® Test Statistics Analysis (2013-Present)

A. The Proclamation of 1763

Number of questions in all tests : 2
 Years of occurrence:
 2013 (Item 12, 41%),
 2017 (Item 2, 81%)
 State average of students with
 the correct answer: 61%
 Probability of occurrence
 in next STAAR test: 20%

Lesson 2.1B

TEKS

Key TEKS

8.4A: analyze **causes** of the American Revolution, including the Proclamation of 1763, the Intolerable Acts, **the Stamp Act, mercantilism, lack of representation in Parliament, and British economic policies** following the French and Indian War;

Additional TEKS: .

8.23E: identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women to American society.

Social studies skills

8.29B: analyze information by applying absolute and relative chronology through sequencing, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations and predictions.
8.29C: organize and interpret information from graphs, charts, timelines, and maps

Lesson 2.1B

STAAR® Questions Analysis:
Key information that students have to know to answer the STAAR tests questions (2013-present.)

B. Taxation Without Representation

The students must know:

- England defended colonists in the French and Indian War but the Parliament had to pass laws to recover the cost of the war. The laws that passed were the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, and Townshend Acts.
- These laws passed by the English Parliament were taken with anger by the colonists because they believed that their civil liberties had been violated. The colonists organized themselves to express their opposition to a policy of taxation without representation.
- The immediate effect by the colonists to these laws was the boycotts of British goods.
- Taxation without representation passed by the English Parliament was one of the main causes of the American Revolution.



8.4A, 8.4B, 8.20B, 8.23E

B. Taxation Without Representation

The French and Indian War plunged Britain deeply into debt. As a result, the taxes paid by citizens in Britain rose sharply. The Parliament decided that colonists in North America should help share the burden. The colonists strongly resented these taxes. They argued that mercantilism was unfair because it limited trade and made goods more expensive. Many colonists also objected that the power to raise these new taxes was not granted by the English constitution. This policy led to the political and economic conflicts that would divide the colonies and England.

The Sugar Act Taxes the Colonies In 1764, Parliament approved the Sugar Act, which put a new tax on molasses. As a result, most colonial merchants simply avoided the tax by smuggling molasses into the colonies. At the same time, the law made it easier for British officials to bring colonial smugglers to trial.

The Stamp Act Parliament passed the Stamp Act of 1765. The act placed new taxes on legal documents. Stamp taxes

were used in Britain and other countries to raise money. However, Britain had never required American colonists to pay such a tax. When British officials tried to enforce the Stamp Act, they met with stormy protests from colonists.

Lack of Representation in Parliament Colonists replied that the Stamp Act taxes were unjust and unnecessary. "No taxation without representation!" That principle was rooted in English traditions dating back to the Magna Carta. Colonists insisted that only they or their elected representatives had the right to pass taxes. Since the colonists did not elect representatives to Parliament, Parliament had no right to tax them.

Peaceful Protests Lead Toward Revolution The Stamp Act crisis united colonists from New Hampshire to Georgia. Critics of the law called for delegates from every colony to meet in New York City. There, a congress would form to consider actions against the hated Stamp Act. The colonists took other steps to change the law. They joined together to boycott British goods. The boycott of British goods took its toll.

Diagnostic Test with Rationales

8.4A, 8.29B

- 2 The French and Indian War, also known as the Seven Years' War, took place in 1756. Select three effects of this war.
- A Great Britain acquired an enormous debt.
 - B France extended its territories in America.
 - C Colonists developed a sense of unity.
 - D The Native Americans resisted the advance of colonist's settlements into their lands.
 - E The Native Americans expelled the colonists from their lands.

Explanations

- A is correct. English Parliament passed acts to raise money to help pay for the expenses associated with Great Britain's involvement in the French and Indian War.
- B is incorrect. England and their colonies won the war, not France.
- C is correct. The colonists organized themselves to express their opposition to a policy of taxation without representation. Since the colonists did not elect representatives to Parliament, Parliament had no right to tax them.
- D is correct. In 1763, the American Indians destroyed more than half a dozen British forts and settlements in an attempt to stop British colonies' expansion on their lands.
- E is incorrect. The American Indians lost the French and Indian War. They were forced to move.

Lesson 2.1. STAAR® Test Statistics Analysis (2013-Present), Cont'd

B. Taxation Without Representation

2019 (Item 24, 41%)

Number of questions in all tests : 5

Years of occurrence:

- 2014 (Item 8, 58%),
- 2015 (Item 8, 62%),
- 2016 (Item 27, 63%),
- 2018 (Item 5, 60%),

State average of students with the correct answer: 53%

Probability of occurrence in next STAAR test: 80%

The colonists wanted the government to have less of a say over businesses and trade. British taxes, the colonists argued, unfairly restricted economic growth. Finally, in 1766, Parliament repealed, or canceled, the Stamp Act.

Townshend Acts In 1767, Parliament passed the Townshend Acts, which taxed goods such as glass, paper, paint lead, and tea. The taxes were low, but colonists still objected. The principle was the same: Parliament did not have the right to tax them without their consent. The Townshend Acts also set up new ways to collect taxes. Officers would be allowed to

inspect a ship's cargo without giving a reason. Colonists protested that the writs of assistance violated their rights as British citizens.

Colonists responded swiftly and strongly to the Townshend Acts. From north to south, colonial merchants and planters signed agreements promising to stop importing goods taxed by the Townshend Acts. Some Sons and Daughters of Liberty also used other methods to support their cause. They visited merchants and urged them to boycott British imports. A few even threatened people who continued to buy British goods.

Diagnostic Test with Rationales  **8.4A**

3 England defended colonists in the French and Indian War but the Parliament had to pass laws in order to—

- A** restricting colonial trade with Native Americans
- B** recover the cost of the war
- C** imposing regulations on colonial agriculture
- D** punishing colonists for resisting the authority of Parliament

Explanations

- A** is incorrect. England defended colonists in the French and Indian War but the Parliament had to pass these acts to recover the cost of the war.
- B** is correct. The French and Indian War plunged Britain deeply into debt. The Parliament decided that colonists in North America should help share the burden. Parliament passed the Sugar Act, Stamp Act, and Townshend Acts.
- C** is incorrect. Parliament had to pass these acts to recover the cost of the war, not to regulate colonial agriculture.
- D** is incorrect. Parliament had to pass these acts to recover the cost of the war, not to punish colonists.

 **8.4B, 8.23E**

C. Significant Individuals Provide Colonial Leadership

As the struggle over taxes continued, new leaders emerged in all the colonies. Men and women in New England and Virginia were especially active in the colonial cause.

- Samuel Adams of Boston stood firmly against Britain. Sam Adams seemed an unlikely leader. He always attended Boston town meetings and Sons of Liberty rallies.
- John Adams weighed evidence before taking any actions. His knowledge of British law earned him much respect.
- Mercy Otis Warren also aided the colonial cause. Warren wrote plays that made fun of British officials. Warren formed a close friendship with Abigail Adams, the wife of John Adams. They also called for greater rights for women in the colonies.
- Virginia contributed many leaders to the struggle against taxes. In the House of Burgesses, George Washington joined other Virginians to protest the Townshend Acts. Patrick Henry became well known as a vocal critic of British policies.

 **8.4A, 8.4B, 8.20B**

D. The Boston Tea Party and The Intolerable Acts

The Boston Massacre Port cities such as Boston and New York were centers of protest. In New York, a dispute arose over the Quartering Act. Under that law, colonists had to provide housing, candles, bedding, and beverages to soldiers stationed in the colonies. To many Bostonians, the soldiers were a daily reminder that Britain was trying to bully them into paying unjust taxes. When British soldiers walked along the streets of Boston, they risked insults or even beatings. A serious clash was not long in coming. On the night of March 5, 1770, a crowd gathered outside the Boston customs house. Colonists shouted insults at the British soldiers. Suddenly, the soldiers panicked and they fired into the crowd. Five people lay dead or dying. Among the first to die were Samuel Maverick, a 17-year-old white youth, and Crispus Attucks, a free black sailor.

Colonists were quick to protest the incident, which they called the Boston Massacre. The soldiers were arrested and tried in court. John Adams agreed to defend them, saying that

Lesson 2.1C

TEKS

Key TEKS

8.4B: explain the roles played by significant individuals during the American Revolution, including **Abigail Adams, John Adams, Wentworth Cheswell, Samuel Adams, Mercy Otis Warren, James Armistead, Benjamin Franklin, Crispus Attucks, King George III, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, the Marquis de Lafayette, Thomas Paine, and George Washington;**

8.23E: identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women to American society.

STAAR® Questions Analysis: **Key information that students have to know to answer the STAAR tests questions (2013-present.)**

C. Significant Individuals Provide Colonial Leadership

The students must know:

- New leaders emerged in all the colonies followed of the taxation laws. Samuel Adams, John Adams, Mercy Otis Warren, Abigail Adams, George Washington, and Patrick Henry were especially active in the colonial cause.

Lesson 2.1D

TEKS

Key TEKS

8.4A: analyze causes of the American Revolution, including the Proclamation of 1763, **the Intolerable Acts**, the Stamp Act, mercantilism, lack of representation in Parliament, and **British economic policies** following the French and Indian War;

Additional TEKS: .

8.20B: analyze reasons for and the impact of selected examples of civil disobedience in U.S. history such as the **Boston Tea Party** and Henry David Thoreau's refusal to pay a tax.

Social studies skills

8.29B: analyze information by applying absolute and relative chronology through sequencing, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations and predictions.

Lesson 2.1. STAAR® Test Statistics Analysis (2013-Present), Cont'd

D. The Boston Tea Party and The Intolerable Acts

Number of questions in all tests : 2
 Years of occurrence:
 2015 (Item 37. 65%),
 2018 (Item 39. 70%)

State average of students with the correct answer: 68%
 Probability of occurrence in next STAAR test: 20%

STAAR® Questions Analysis:
Key information that students have to know to answer the STAAR tests questions (2013-present.)

D. The Boston Tea Party and The Intolerable Acts

The students must know:

- The Boston Tea Party’s cause was the Tea Act of 1773 and its effect was the Intolerable Acts.
- The Boston Tea Party was an act of civil disobedience or defiance of a law considered to be unjust. Colonists thought only they or their elected representatives had the right to pass taxes.
- The Intolerable Acts pushed the colonists closer to revolution.

they deserved a fair trial. After the Boston Massacre, a bill was introduced into Parliament to repeal most of the Townshend Acts. British merchants, harmed by the American boycott of British goods, had again pressured Parliament to end the taxes. However, King George III asked Parliament to retain the tax on tea. Parliament agreed. For a few years, calm returned. The debate over taxes had forced the colonists to begin thinking more carefully about their political rights.

The Boston Tea Party In the 1770s, the British East India Company found itself in deep financial trouble. Parliament tried to help the British East India Company by passing the Tea Act of 1773. The act let the company bypass colonial tea merchants and sell directly to colonists. As a result, the tea itself would cost less than ever before. To the surprise of Parliament, colonists protested the Tea Act. Many colonists were opposed to British mercantilist policies because they believed that allowing the government-sponsored British East India Company to sell tea to Americans violated their right to conduct free enterprise. Colonists still objected, however, to pay any tax. When ships carrying East India Company tea arrived in Boston Harbor, some colonists decided to prevent the ships from being unloaded. Members of the Sons of Liberty, dressed as Native Americans, boarded the ships and dumped the chests of tea into the harbor. The incident became known as the Boston Tea Party. This protest was an act of civil disobedience or defiance of a law considered to be unjust.

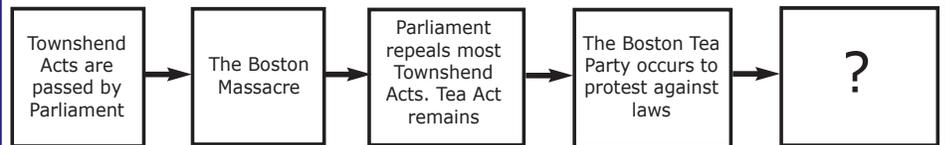
The Intolerable Acts The British were outraged by what they saw as Boston’s lawless behavior. In 1774, Parliament, encouraged by King George III, acted to punish Massachusetts. Colonists called the four laws they passed the Intolerable Acts because they were so harsh. These Acts pushed the colonists closer to revolution.

1. Parliament shut down the port of Boston. The harbor would remain closed until the colonists paid for the tea they had destroyed in the Boston Tea Party.
2. Parliament forbade Massachusetts colonists to hold town meetings more than once a year without the governor’s permission.
3. Parliament allowed customs officers and other officials who might be charged with major crimes to be tried in Britain or Canada instead of in Massachusetts.
4. Parliament passed a new Quartering Act. Colonists would have to house British soldiers in their homes when no other housing was available.

The committees of correspondence spread news of the Intolerable Acts to other colonies. They warned that the people of Boston faced hunger while their port was closed. People from other colonies responded quickly. Carts rolled into the city with rice from South Carolina, corn from Virginia, and flour from Pennsylvania. In the Virginia assembly, Thomas Jefferson suggested that a day be set aside to mark the shame of the Intolerable Acts.

Diagnostic Test with Rationales

8.20B, 8.4A, 8.29B



4 Which of the following best replaces the question mark in the diagram above?

- A Parliament repeals the Stamp and Sugar Acts.
- B Parliament passes the Intolerable Acts.
- C King George III allows colonists to petition Parliament for tax relief.
- D King George III appoints colonial representatives to Parliament.

Explanations

- A is incorrect. Parliament repealed the Stamp and Sugar Acts before Townshend Acts were passed.
- B is correct. In 1774, Parliament, encouraged by King George III, acted to punish Massachusetts. Colonists called the four laws they passed the Intolerable Acts because they were so harsh.
- C is incorrect. Parliament, encouraged by King George III, acted to punish Massachusetts. Parliament passed new Acts.
- D is incorrect. King George III wanted to punish Massachusetts. Colonies never had representatives in the Parliament.

DIRECTIONS

Read each question carefully. Determine the best answer to the question from the four answer choices provided. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

By the KING
A PROCLAMATION

...And We do further declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under our Sovereignty, Protection, and Dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the Lands and Territories not included within the Limits of Our said ... And We do hereby strictly forbid, on Pain of our Displeasure, all our loving Subjects from making any Purchases or Settlements whatever, or taking Possession of any of the Lands above reserved. without our especial leave and Licence for that Purpose first obtained...

—King George III, October 7, 1763

- 1 What is the main idea of the excerpt above? (8.4A, 8.29B)
- A To avoid slavery in the colonies.
 - B To declare war against France.
 - C To limit the expansion of the colonies to the west.**
 - D To protect colonists from Native Americans.

- 2 In the seventeen-Century, Parliament passed a series of Navigation Acts. Under the new laws, only colonial or English ships could carry goods to and from the colonies. Colonists were banned from trading directly. What was the effect of these Mercantilist policies? (8.4A)
- A They created tension between Great Britain and its American colonies**
 - B These policies improved the relationship between Great Britain and its colonies
 - C These policies were harmful to Great Britain
 - D None of the above

... His Majesty GEORGE III is rightful King and sovereign, and, with his Parliament, the supreme legislative of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging... that no parts of His Majesty's dominions can be taxed without their consent; that every part has a right to be represented in the supreme or some subordinate legislature; that the refusal of this would seem to be a contradiction in practice to the theory of the constitution...

—James Otis, Jr., 1764

- 3 What is the main idea of the excerpt above? (8.4A, 8.29C)
- A Slave trade is legal
 - B English colonies' independence is necessary
 - C War with France and Native Americans is necessary
 - D No taxation without representation**

What Students Have to Know Before Practice:

Question 1

After the French and Indian War, the British government issued the Proclamation of 1763 that limited the expansion of the colonies to the west.

Question 2

The purpose of these laws was to ensure that only England benefited from trade with its colonies. Under the new laws, only colonial or English ships could carry goods

to and from the colonies. Colonists were banned from trading directly.

Question 3

The colonists organized themselves to express their opposition to a policy of taxation without representation.

Lesson 2.1

STAAR® Practice Answers with Rationales

Question 1

C is correct. After the French and Indian War, the British government issued the Proclamation of 1763 that limited the expansion of the colonies to the west to avoid problems with the Native Americans.

A is incorrect. Proclamation of 1763 did not avoid slavery. The end of slavery was until the Civil War.

B is incorrect. England defeated France in the French and Indian war. The proclamation was after this war.

D is incorrect. The Proclamation of 1763 protected American Indian lands to avoid problems between colonists and Native Americans.

Question 2

A is correct. Mercantilist policies created tension between Great Britain and their American colonies because colonists were banned from trading directly with other countries.

B is incorrect. These mercantilist policies created tension between Great Britain and its American colonies.

C is incorrect. The purpose of these laws was to ensure that only England benefited from trade with its colonies.

D is incorrect. Mercantilist policies created tension between Great Britain and their American colonies because colonists were banned from trading directly with other countries.

Question 3

D is correct. "...no parts of His Majesty's dominions can be taxed without their consent; that every part has a right to be represented...", James Otis, Jr. refers to "No taxation without representation."

A is incorrect. This excerpt refers to taxation, not slavery.

B is incorrect. This excerpt refers to taxation, not independence. Declaration of Independence occurred until 1776.

C is incorrect. French and Indian War was in 1754. James Otis, Jr. wrote this paper in 1764.

Question 4

Part A

B is correct. Franklin's goal was to unite the colonists to combat in the French and Indian War. A few years later, in the prelude to the Revolutionary War, colonists repurposed it as a symbol of their unity against British rule.

- A is incorrect. Colonists used it as a symbol of their unity against British rule.
- C is incorrect. Colonists used it as a symbol against British rule, not Spain.
- D is incorrect. Colonists used it as a symbol of their unity against British rule.

Part B

A is correct. The snake split in parts indicate that the colonies had to be united to defeat the Britain rule.

- B is incorrect. Each part of the snake represent one colony, not an European country.
- C The snake represents the American colonies, not England.
- D Each part of the snake represent one colony, not the Intolerable Acts.

Question 5

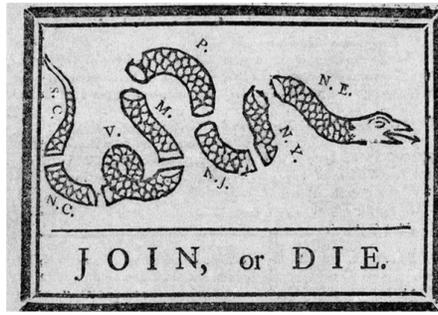
A is correct. Mercy Otis Warren aided the colonial cause. Warren wrote plays that made fun of British officials, used her pen to spur the colonists to action, and called for greater rights for women in the colonies.

- A is incorrect. John Adams weighed the evidence carefully before taking any actions against English laws. His knowledge of British law earned him much respect.
- B is incorrect. George Washington joined other Virginians to protest the Townshend Acts after the French and Indian War.
- D is incorrect. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a social activist, abolitionist, and leading figure of the women's rights movement in the nineteenth century after the American Revolution.

Question 6

D is correct. Civil disobedience is the refusal to obey a law considered unjust. Colonists considered Acts unjust because they did not have parliament representation.

- A is incorrect. The French and Indian War, a war between England and France, occurred from 1754 to 1763. The Boston



(8.4A, 8.29B)

4 Part A

This picture shows a cartoon published by Benjamin Franklin in 1754. Patriots used this cartoon in the Revolutionary War. What is the main idea of this cartoon?

- A It stated the colonies should divide and fight separately.
- B It stated that the colonies ought to unite against British rule.
- C It called for union in the war against Spain.
- D It stated that the colonies should divide to trade with Britain.

Part B

Which evidence from the Franklin's cartoon support your answer?

- A Each section of the snake represents one colony and they are separated.
- B Each section of the snake represents different countries in Europe.
- C The head of the snake represents England.
- D Each section of the snake represents the Intolerable Acts.

- She/He aided the colonial cause.
- She/He wrote plays that made fun of British officials.
- She/He called for greater rights for women in the colonies.

5 This list refers to the contributions of which colonial leadership person? (8.4B)

- A John Adams
- B George Washington
- C Mercy Otis Warren**
- D Elizabeth Cady Stanton

In 1773, Colonists still objected, however, to pay any tax. When ships carrying East India Company tea arrived in Boston Harbor, some colonists decided to prevent the ships from being unloaded. Members of the Sons of Liberty, dressed as American Indians, boarded the ships and dumped the chests of tea into the harbor. The incident became known as the Boston Tea Party.

(8.4A, 8.20B, 8.29C)

6 What statement best describes the event above?

- A Colonists wanted to encourage the outbreak of war between England and France
- B Colonists did not want to drink tea from England
- C To protest a ban on selling beverages in the colonies
- D This protest was an act of civil disobedience**

Tea Party was not meant to encourage another war between England and France.

B is incorrect. Colonists did not want the Tea Act. Colonists considered Acts unjust because they did not have parliament representation.

C is incorrect. The Tea Act of 1773 granted the British East India Company a monopoly on tea sales in the American colonies. The act did not place a ban on selling beverages in the colonies. It maintained an existing tax on tea.

What Students Have to Know: —

Question 4

In the Revolutionary War, colonists repurposed this cartoon as a symbol of their unity against British rule.

Question 5

Warren formed a close friendship with Abigail Adams, the wife of John Adams. The two women used their pens to spur the colonists to action.

Question 6

Civil disobedience is the refusal to obey a law considered unjust.



The insurrection of 13 of Great Britain's North American colonies won political independence and went on to form the United States of America. The war followed more than a decade of growing estrangement between the British and its North American colonies that was caused by British attempts to assert greater control over colonial affairs. Until early in 1778 the conflict was a civil war within the British Empire, but afterward it became an international war as France and Spain joined the colonies against Britain. From the beginning, sea power was vital in determining the course of the war, lending to British strategy a flexibility that helped compensate for the comparatively small numbers of troops sent to America and ultimately enabling the French to help bring about the final British

8.4B, 8.4C, 8.23E

A. The Continental Congresses and First Battles

In the Virginia assembly, Thomas Jefferson suggested that a day be set aside to mark the shame of the Intolerable Acts. In September 1774, colonial leaders called a meeting in Philadelphia. Delegates from 12 colonies gathered in what

became known as the First Continental Congress. Only Georgia did not send delegates. They agreed to boycott all British goods and to stop exporting goods to Britain until the Intolerable Acts were repealed. The delegates also urged each colony to set up and train its own militia.

Diagnostic Test with Rationales

8.1A, 8.4C, 8.29B

5 The Olive Branch Petition and the Declaration of Independence are two documents written by the Continental Congress to improve the conditions of American colonists. Write each characteristic to the document that represent it.

The Olive Branch Petition



The Declaration of Independence



- A** Maintain a bond with Great Britain.
- B** Abolish unfair taxation.
- C** Cease to depend on Great Britain.
- D** Put an end to struggles.
- E** Become a country.
- F** List of grievances and natural rights.

Explanations

A, B, and D are correct.

After much debate, the delegates sent a petition to King George. In the Olive Branch Petition, they declared their loyalty to the king and asked him to repeal the Intolerable Acts.

C, E, and F are correct.

The first section of the Declaration stresses the idea of natural rights. These unalienable rights can not be taken away by governments, for governments can exist only if they have the "consent of the governed." The second part lists the grievances that led the Americans to break away from Britain. The last part of the Declaration announces that the colonies are the United States of America.

Lesson 2.2. STAAR® Test Statistics Analysis (2013-Present)

A. The Continental Congresses and First Battles

Number of questions in all tests : 2
 Years of occurrence:
 2013 (Item 2, 71%), ,
 2013 (Item 25, 70%)

State average of students with
 the correct answer: 71%
 Probability of occurrence
 in next STAAR test: 10%

Lesson 2.2A

TEKS

Key TEKS

8.4C: explain the issues surrounding important events of the American Revolution, including declaring independence; fighting the battles of **Lexington and Concord**, Saratoga, and Yorktown; enduring the winter at Valley Forge; and signing the Treaty of Paris of 1783;

8.20A: evaluate the contributions of the Founding Fathers as models of civic virtue;

Additional TEKS:

8.4B: explain the roles played by significant individuals during the American Revolution, including Abigail Adams, John Adams, Wentworth Cheswell, Samuel Adams, Mercy Otis Warren, James Armistead, Benjamin Franklin, Crispus Attucks, King George III, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, the Marquis de Lafayette, Thomas Paine, and **George Washington**

8.23E: identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women to American society.

Social studies skills

8.29B: analyze information by applying absolute and relative chronology through sequencing, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations and predictions.

Lesson 2.2A

STAAR® Questions Analysis: Key information that students have to know to answer the STAAR tests questions (2013-present.)

A. The Continental Congresses and First Battles

The students must know:

- Thomas Jefferson suggested that a day be set aside to mark the shame of the Intolerable Acts. In September 1774, delegates from 12 colonies gathered in what became known as the First Continental Congress.
- In June 1775, the Second Continental Congress took the step of setting up the Continental Army. They appointed George Washington of Virginia as commander.

Lesson 2.2B

TEKS

Key TEKS

8.4C: explain the issues surrounding important events of the American Revolution, including **declaring independence**; fighting the battles of Lexington and Concord, Saratoga, and Yorktown; enduring the winter at Valley Forge; and signing the Treaty of Paris of 1783

8.15C: identify **colonial grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence** and explain how those grievances were addressed in the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights
8.1B: explain the significance of the following dates: 1776, adoption of the Declaration of Independence;

Additional TEKS:

8.1A: identify the major eras in U.S. history through 1877, including **revolution**

8.4B: explain the roles played by significant individuals during the American Revolution, including Abigail Adams, John Adams, Wentworth Cheswell, Samuel Adams, Mercy Otis Warren, James Armistead, **Benjamin Franklin**, Crispus Attucks, King George III, Patrick Henry, **Thomas Jefferson**, the Marquis de Lafayette, **Thomas Paine**, and George Washington;
8.20A: evaluate the contributions of the Founding Fathers as models of civic virtue;

Lesson 2.2B

STAAR® Questions Analysis:
Key information that students have to know to answer the STAAR tests (2013-present.)

B. Declaring Independence

The students must know:

- The Second Continental Congress appointed John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin to draft a formal declaration of independence. Afterward, Congress debated, revised, and finally approved this document. They signed the document along with other delegates.

The Battles of Lexington and Concord

In Massachusetts, colonists were already preparing to resist. Newspapers called on citizens to prevent what they called “the Massacre of American Liberty.” Volunteers known as minutemen trained regularly. In April 1775, General Thomas Gage, the British commander, sent about 700 British troops from Boston to Concord to seize the minutemen arms. The Sons of Liberty were watching. As soon as the British set out, the Americans hung two lamps from the Old North Church in Boston. Warned by Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott, word spread that British troops were on the march. The colonial militia was determined to stop them. The militia and British troops had a brief fight at Lexington, but the British pushed on to Concord. Finding no arms in Concord, they turned back to Boston. On a bridge outside Concord, they met approximately 300 minutemen. Again, fighting broke out. This time, the British were forced to retreat because the minutemen used the geography of the region to their advantage. As the redcoats withdrew, colonial sharpshooters took deadly aim at them from the woods and fields and then took cover there, making it difficult for the British soldiers to fire back. News of the battles of Lexington and Concord spread swiftly.

George Washington Takes Command

The Second Continental Congress had to decide what to do about the makeshift army gathering around Boston. In June, delegates took the bold step of setting up the Continental Army. They appointed George Washington of Virginia as commander.

The colonists who favored war against Britain called themselves Patriots. They thought British rule was harsh and

unjust. About one-third of the colonists were Patriots, one third sided with the British, and one third did not take sides.

After much debate, the delegates sent a petition to King George. In the Olive Branch Petition, they declared their loyalty to the king and asked him to repeal the Intolerable Acts. George III was furious when he heard about the petition. The king vowed to bring the rebels to justice.

In June 1775, British and colonial troops fought a battle for control of the hills north of the city. In what became known as the Battle of Bunker Hill, colonial forces were forced to retreat. The battle was a victory for the British.

 **8.1A, 8.1B, 8.4B, 8.4C, 8.15C, 8.20A**

B. Declaring Independence

After Lexington and Concord, Thomas Paine wrote the pamphlet *Common Sense*, in which he set out to change the colonists' attitudes toward Britain and the king. Colonists, he said, did not owe loyalty to George III or any other monarch. The pamphlet sold more than 100,000 copies and convinced more colonists to support a declaration of independence. The Second Continental Congress' delegates faced a difficult decision. After a long debate, the Congress took a fateful step. They appointed a committee to draft a formal declaration of independence. The committee included John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman. Their job was to tell the world why the colonies were breaking away from Britain. The committee asked Thomas Jefferson to write the document. On July 2, the Continental Congress voted that the 13 colonies were “free and independent States.” The delegates

Diagnostic Test with Rationales

 **8.1B, 8.19A, 8.4B, 8.20**

- 6** The unalienable rights like life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness were —
- A** established by a series of Supreme Court decisions
 - B** established by the ratification of the U.S. Constitution
 - C** defined by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence
 - D** defined by President George Washington in his Farewell Address

Explanations

- A** is incorrect. The idea of unalienable rights was a John Locke idea taken for Thomas Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence.
- B** is incorrect. Ratification is the act or process of ratifying something (such as a treaty or amendment). It is a formal confirmation or sanction of something.
- C** is correct. The first section of the Declaration of Independence stresses the idea of natural rights like the right to be free and to choose how to live.
- D** is incorrect. George Washington's farewell address is a letter as a valedictory to “friends and fellow-citizens” after 20 years of public service to the United States.

Lesson 2.2. STAAR® Test Statistics Analysis (2013-Present)

B. Declaring Independence

Number of questions in all tests : 5

Years of occurrence:
2014 (Item 22, 61%), ,
2015 (Item 31, 66%)
2015 (Item 49, 63%), ,
2017 (Item 14, 50%), ,
2017 (Item 35, 56%), ,

State average of students with the correct answer: 60%

Probability of occurrence in next STAAR test: 80%

adopted the document on the night of July 4, 1776. John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, signed the Declaration first followed by the rest of the delegates like John Adams, Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson among others.



8.1A, 8.4B, 8.4C, 8.22B, 8.23E

C. Turning Point in the War

Although the American forces experienced more defeats than victories in the early phase of the war, they continued to fight. The American victory at the Battle of Saratoga in October 1777 was a major turning point in the war. It ended the British threat to New England. It boosted American spirits at a time when Washington's army was suffering defeats. Most importantly, it convinced France to become an ally of the United States. In February 1778, France became the first nation to sign a treaty with the United States. It recognized the new nation and agreed to provide military aid. Later, the Netherlands and Spain also joined in the war against Britain. France, the Netherlands, and Spain all provided loans to the United States. The Marquis de Lafayette convinced France to send several thousand trained soldiers to help the Patriot cause. Lafayette became one of Washington's most trusted friends. On the southwestern frontier, Americans received help from New Spain. Bernardo de Galvez, governor of Spanish Louisiana, favored the Patriots. He supplied medicine, cloth, muskets, and gunpowder to the Americans and seized British forts along the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico.

The Declaration of Independence The Declaration of Independence consists of a preamble, or introduction, followed by three main sections. The first section of the Declaration stresses the idea of natural rights. These unalienable rights—including the rights to be free and to choose how to live—can not be taken away by governments, for governments can exist only if they have the "consent of the governed." The second part of the Declaration lists the wrongs, or grievances, that led the Americans to break away from Britain. Jefferson condemned King George III for disbanding colonial legislatures and for sending troops to the colonies in peacetime. He complained about limits on trade and about taxes imposed without the consent of the people. Jefferson listed many other grievances to show why the colonists had the right to rebel. He also pointed out that the colonies had petitioned the king to correct these injustices. Yet, the injustices remained. The last part of the Declaration announces that the colonies are the United States of America. All political ties with Britain have been cut.

- The Declaration of Independence consists of a preamble followed by three main sections: unalienable rights, colonial grievances, and the formal declaration of independence.
- The main grievances which colonists wanted their independence were: For Taxation without their consent. They were forced to quartered troops in their homes. For sending troops to the colonies in peacetime. For disbanding colonial legislatures. For cutting off trade with all parts of the world.
- In the first section of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson stresses the idea of unalienable rights of people such as life, freedom, and happiness.

Lesson 2.2C TEKS

Key TEKS

- 8.4C: explain the issues surrounding important events of the American Revolution, including declaring independence; fighting the battles of Lexington and Concord, **Saratoga**, and Yorktown; enduring the winter at **Valley Forge**; and signing the Treaty of Paris of 1783;
- 8.22B: describe the contributions of significant political, social, and military leaders of the United States such as Frederick Douglass, **John Paul Jones**, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
- 8.23E: identify the political, social, and economic contributions of **women** to American society.

Additional TEKS:

- 8.4B: explain the roles played by significant individuals during the American Revolution, including Abigail Adams, John Adams, **Wentworth Cheswell**, Samuel Adams, Mercy Otis Warren, **James Armistead**, Benjamin Franklin, Crispus Attucks, King George III, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, the **Marquis de Lafayette**, Thomas Paine, and George Washington;

Diagnostic Test with Rationales



8.1A, 8.1B, 8.4C, 8.29C

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown...

—July 1776

7 What is the main idea of the excerpt above?

- A Colonial grievances of the Declaration of Independence
- B Unalienable rights of the Declaration of Independence
- C Formal Declaration of Independence of the United States of America
- D Preamble of the Declaration of Independence

Explanations

- A is incorrect. The grievances in the Declaration of Independence refer to the reasons because colonies wanted their independence.
- B is incorrect. The Declaration of Independence refers to unalienable rights in the introduction.
- C is correct. This excerpt belongs to the formal declaration of independence. "Solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States" means Independence.
- D is incorrect. The preamble refers to dissolve the political bands between colonies and England.

Lesson 2.2. STAAR® Test Statistics Analysis (2013-Present)

C. Turning Point in the War

Number of questions in all tests : 3

Years of occurrence:

2013 (Item 37, 36%), ,

2015 (Item 40, 50%) ,

2017 (Item 20, 65%), ,

State average of students with the correct answer: 50%

Probability of occurrence in next STAAR test: 40%

Lesson 2.2C

STAAR® Questions Analysis: Key information that students have to know to answer the STAAR tests (2013-present.)

C. Turning Point in the War

The students must know:

- The American victory at the Battle of Saratoga in October 1777 was a major turning point in the war. It ended the British threat to New England. It boosted American spirits and convinced France to become an ally of the United States.
- Washington's Continental Army began preparing for the winter of 1777-1778 by building a makeshift camp at Valley Forge. Conditions at Valley Forge were difficult, but the soldiers endured.
- The greatest American sea victory took place in September 1779. Captain John Paul Jones captured the powerful British warship Serapis. Jones was one of many important military leaders who contributed to the American cause during the war.



Winter at Valley Forge

The victory at Saratoga and the promise of help from Europe boosted American morale. Washington's Continental Army began preparing for the winter of 1777-1778 by building a makeshift camp at Valley Forge. Conditions at Valley Forge were difficult, but the soldiers endured. As news of the hardships at Valley Forge spread, Patriots from around the nation sent help. By the spring of 1778, the army at Valley Forge was more hopeful. Patriots' bleakest hour had passed.

Women Contribute to the War Effort

When men went off to fight in the Revolution, women took on added work at home. Some planted and harvested the crops. Others made shoes and wove cloth for blankets and uniforms. Many women joined their husbands at the front.

African Americans in the War

Some African Americans formed special regiments. Others served in white regiments as drummers, fifers, spies, and guides. Saul Matthews and James Armistead were among those African Americans who served as spies. Whites recognized the courage of their African American comrades. Wentworth Cheswell served the Patriot cause from the start.

Fighting for Independence at Sea

At sea, the Americans could do little against the powerful British navy. The greatest American sea victory took place in September 1779 in Britain's backyard, on the North Sea. After a hard-fought battle, Captain John Paul Jones captured the powerful British warship Serapis. Jones was one of many important military leaders who contributed to the American cause during the war.

Diagnostic Test with Rationales

8.1A, 8.4C

- 8** In February 1778, France became the first nation to sign a treaty with the United States. It recognized the new nation and agreed to provide military aid. What was the cause of this event?
- A** Americans defeated the British in the Battle of Saratoga
 - B** Americans defeated the British in the Battle of Yorktown
 - C** The Intolerable Acts
 - D** The French and Indian War

Explanations

- A** is correct. The American victory at the Battle of Saratoga was a major turning point in the war. It convinced France to become an ally of the United States.
- B** is incorrect. The American victory in the battle of Yorktown ended the Revolutionary War.
- C** is incorrect. The Intolerable Acts were the cause of the Declaration of Independence.
- D** is incorrect. The French and Indian War was the cause of the Proclamation of 1763.

D. The American Victory

The Battle of Yorktown

The last major battle of the war occurred in 1781 at Yorktown, Virginia, near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. British General Charles Cornwallis had led his troops there to get needed supplies delivered by sea. By the end of September, more than 16,000 American and French troops laid siege to Cornwallis's army of fewer than 8,000. A siege occurs when an army surrounds and blockades an enemy position in an attempt to capture it. Day after day, American and French artillery pounded the British. For several weeks, Cornwallis held out. Finally, with casualties mounting and his supplies running low, the general decided that the situation was hopeless. The British had lost the Battle of Yorktown. On October 19, 1781, the British surrendered their weapons.

The Treaty of Paris

The talks began in Paris in 1782. Congress sent Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, along with John Jay of New York and Henry Laurens of South Carolina, to work out a treaty. Because Britain was eager to end the war, the Americans got most of what they wanted. Under the Treaty of Paris, the British recognized the United States as an independent nation. It extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. The northern border of the United States stopped at the Great Lakes. The southern border stopped at Florida, which was returned to Spain. On April 15, 1783, Congress ratified, or approved, the Treaty of Paris. It was almost eight years to the day since the battles of Lexington and Concord.

The Founding Fathers were a group of American leaders who united the Thirteen Colonies and led the war for independence from Great Britain. The most important Founding Fathers are: John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and George Washington.

Diagnostic Test with Rationales

The unfortunate day for England when the otherwise so famous and brave General Lord Cornwallis, with all his troops and the ships in the harbor, had to surrender to the united French and American troops under the command of General Washington, and the Marquis de Lafayette. On this day, in the morning, I went for the last time on the engineer watch. At twelve o'clock noon all watches and posts were cancelled. Only a regimental watch of one sergeant with twelve men remained on duty a few hours more. During the cancellation of the watches, Private [George Friedrich] Riedel, of Beust's Company of our regiment, deserted. He had a wife and child at New York.

—*Diary of Johann Conrad Döhla, October 19, 1781*
Johann Conrad Döhla was a German soldier paid to fight for the British during the American Revolution.

- 9 Which event does British soldier tell in this excerpt?
- A British won the Battle of Bunker Hill
 - B American force and its French allies lost the Battle of Yorktown
 - C Patriots won the Battle of Saratoga
 - D British surrendered to American force and its French allies at the Battle of Yorktown

Explanations

- A is incorrect. British won the battle of Bunker Hill but this battle occurred in 1775. British soldier narrated a British defeat in his diary.
- B is incorrect. American force and its French allies won the Battle of Yorktown.
- C is incorrect. Patriots won the battle of Saratoga but this battle occurred in 1777. British soldier narrated a British defeat in his diary but in 1781.
- D is correct. British General Charles Cornwallis and his army surrendered to General George Washington's American force and its French allies at the Battle of Yorktown on October 19, 1781.

Lesson 2.2 STAAR® Test Statistics Analysis (2013-Present)

D. The American Victory

Number of questions in all tests : 4
 Years of occurrence:
 2014 (Item 11, 56%)
 2016 (Item 6, 69%)
 2019 (Item 35, 60%)
 2019 (Item 43, 69%)

State average of students with the correct answer: 64%
 Probability of occurrence in next STAAR test: 80%

Lesson 2.2D TEKS

Key TEKS

8.4C: explain the issues surrounding important events of the American Revolution, including declaring independence; fighting the battles of Lexington and Concord, Saratoga, and **Yorktown**; enduring the winter at Valley Forge; and signing the **Treaty of Paris of 1783**;

Additional TEKS:

8.1A: identify the major eras in U.S. history through 1877, including revolution,
 8.4B: explain the roles played by significant individuals during the American Revolution, including Abigail Adams, **John Adams**, Wentworth Cheswell, Samuel Adams, Mercy Otis Warren, James Armistead, **Benjamin Franklin**, Crispus Attucks, King George III, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, the Marquis de Lafayette, Thomas Paine, and George Washington;
 8.20A: evaluate the contributions of the Founding Fathers as models of civic virtue;

Lesson 2.2D

STAAR® Questions Analysis: Key information that students have to know to answer the STAAR tests questions (2013-present.)

D. The American Victory

The students must know:

- British General Charles Cornwallis and his army surrendered to General George Washington's American force and its French allies at the Battle of Yorktown on October 19, 1781. This battle ended the American Revolutionary War. Britain recognized the independence of the United States signing the Treaty of Paris of 1783.
- John Adams was one of the Founding Fathers. He was the second president of the United States, defended the British soldiers in the Boston Massacre trial and negotiated the Treaty of Paris.

Lesson 2.2

STAAR® Practice Answers with Rationales

Question 1

A is incorrect. The Boston Tea Party was before the First Continental Congress.

B is incorrect. The Intolerable Acts were one cause of the First Continental Congress, not an effect.

C, D, and E are correct. In September 1774, colonial leaders called a meeting in Philadelphia. Delegates from 12 colonies gathered in what became known as the First Continental Congress. They agreed to boycott all British goods and to stop exporting goods to Britain until the Intolerable Acts were repealed. The delegates also urged each colony to set up and train its own militia..

Question 2

D is correct. The Battles of Lexington and Concord were the first military engagements of the American Revolutionary War. The battles were fought on April 19, 1775

A is incorrect. The battle of Bunker Hill took place in June 1775 right after the Second Continental Congress. Colonial forces were forced to retreat.

The battle was a victory for the British.

B is incorrect. The battles of Bunker Hill and Saratoga took place after the Second Continental Congress.

C is incorrect. The battle of Yorktown took place after the Second Continental Congress. It was the final battle of the American Revolution.

Question 3

A is correct. The second part of the Declaration lists the wrongs, or grievances, that led the Americans to break away from Britain. Quartering armed troops, cutting off trade, and imposing taxes were some grievances of the Declaration.

B is incorrect. After the French and Indian War the British government issued the Proclamation of 1763 that limited the expansion of the colonies to the west.

C is incorrect. Thomas Paine wrote the pamphlet Common Sense, in which he set out to change the colonists' attitudes toward Britain and the king. Colonists, he said, did not owe loyalty to George III or any other monarch.

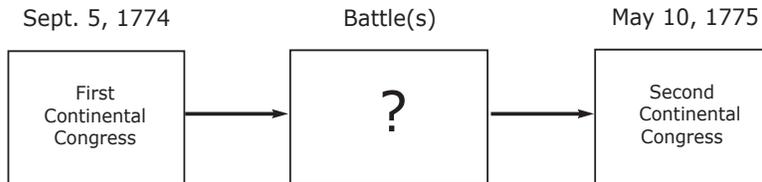
D is incorrect. Under the Treaty of Paris of 1783, the British recognized the United States as an independent nation.

DIRECTIONS

Read each question carefully. Determine the best answer to the question from the four answer choices provided. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

- 1 The First Continental Congress took place in Philadelphia between September and October 1774. Select three effects of this event. (8.1A, 8.4C)

- A The Boston Tea Party
- B The Intolerable Acts
- C Demand for the repeal of the Intolerable Acts
- D Right to self-government
- E A call to rise in arms and boycott British products



- 2 Which of the following best replaces the question mark in the diagram above? (8.1A, 8.4C)

- A Bunker Hill
- B Bunker Hill and Saratoga
- C Yorktown
- D Lexington and Concord

- For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us
- For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world
- For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent

- 3 The list above shows some— (8.1A, 8.1B, 8.4C, 8.15C, 8.29C)

- A colonial grievances of the Declaration of Independence
- B parts of the Proclamation of 1763
- C attitudes toward Britain shown in the Common Sense that wrote Thomas Paine
- D parts of the Treaty of Paris of 1783

What Students Have to Know Before Practice:

Question 1

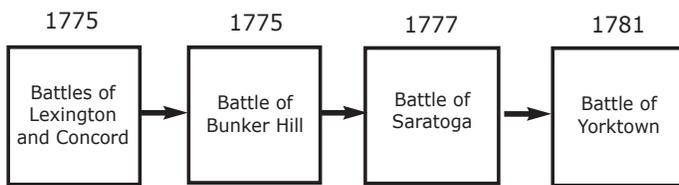
In September 1774, delegates from 12 colonies gathered in what became known as the First Continental Congress. They agreed to boycott all British goods and to stop exporting goods to Britain until some acts were repealed.

Question 2

Battles of Yorktown and Saratoga took place after the Second Continental Congress.

Question 3

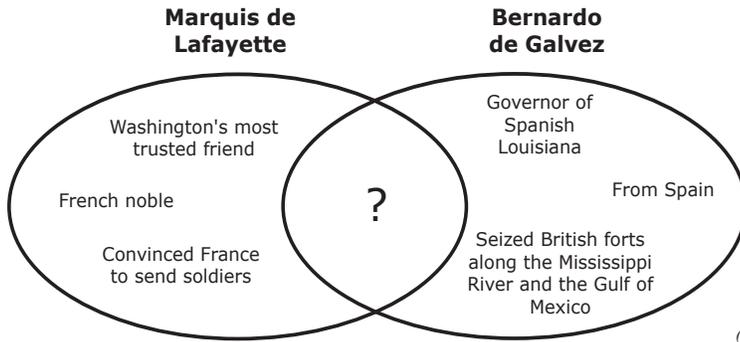
The second part of the Declaration lists the wrongs, or grievances, that led the Americans to break away from Britain.



(8.1A, 8.4C, 8.29B)

4 The diagram above shows the most important battles in the Revolutionary War. Which battle was the major turning point in the war?

- A Battle of Bunker Hill
- B Battles of Lexington and Concord
- C Battle of Saratoga**
- D Battle of Yorktown



(8.1A, 8.4B, 8.4C, 8.29B)

5 Which of the following best replaces the question mark in the diagram above?

- A British spies in the Revolutionary War
- B Helped Loyalists against Patriots
- C Helped the Continental Army to win the Revolutionary War**
- D Helped to write the Declaration of Independence

- First president of the United States
- Defeats Cornwallis in the Battle of Yorktown
- Commander of the Continental Army

6 This list refers to the contributions of which Founding Father?

(8.4B, 8.20A, 8.29C)

- A John Adams
- B George Washington**
- C Thomas Jefferson
- D Benjamin Franklin

Question 4

C is correct. The American victory at the Battle of Saratoga was a major turning point in the war. It convinced France to become an ally of the United States.

A is incorrect. In the Battle of Bunker Hill, colonial forces were forced to retreat. The battle was a victory for the British.

B is incorrect. Battles of Lexington y Concord were early battles in the Revolutionary War.

D is incorrect. The American victory in the battle of Yorktown ended the Revolutionary War. It was not a turning point.

Question 5

C is correct. The Marquis de Lafayette convinced France to send several thousand trained soldiers to help the Patriot cause. Americans received help from New Spain. Bernardo de Galvez, governor of Spanish Louisiana, favored the Patriots.

A is incorrect. Marquis de Lafayette was a French noble who helped Patriots. Bernardo de Galvez was governor of Spanish Louisiana.

B is incorrect. The Marquis de Lafayette convinced France to help the Patriot cause. Bernardo de Galvez favored the Patriots.

D is incorrect. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Question 6

B is correct. George Washington was Continental Army's commander, Washington's American force and its French allies defeated the British, and he was the first president of the United States.

A is incorrect. John Adams was the second president of the United States. He was an American statesman, attorney, diplomat, and writer.

C is incorrect. Thomas Jefferson was the third president of the United States. He wrote the Declaration of Independence.

D is incorrect. Benjamin Franklin never was president of the United States. He was a leading writer, printer, political philosopher, politician, and Founding Father.

What Students Have to Know Before Practice:

Question 4

The American victory at the Battle of Saratoga changed the war's course.

Question 5

In February 1778, France became the first nation to sign a treaty with the United States. It recognized the new nation and agreed to provide military aid. Later, the Netherlands and Spain also joined in the war against Britain.

Question 6

British General Charles Cornwallis and his army surrendered to General George Washington's American force and its French allies at the Battle of Yorktown on October 19, 1781.

Chapter 2

Critical-Thinking Skills Practice

Question A

TEKS 29B analyze information by **finding the main idea**...

Explain to students they can analyze information by finding the main idea and then select the details that support the idea or concept of a group of ideas.

Explain to students they have to select three ideas that match with the political cartoon.

Correct answers: 1, 2, 5

Question B

TEKS 29B analyze information by applying absolute and relative chronology through **sequencing**...

Explain to students that sequence means "order." Identify the topic and the main events that relate to the topic are critical. Encourage students to read the possible answers carefully.

Explain to students they have to place the events of the Revolutionary Era in chronological order on the timeline provided.

Sequence of answers (left to right): 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6

Question C

TEKS 29B analyze information by applying absolute and relative chronology through **comparing and contrasting**...

Tell students when they analyze information by comparing and contrasting two or more events, they look for similarities and differences between them. Ask students to look for related topics and characteristics that describe them. Use questions like What do the two events have in common? and What do the two events have differences?

continued on next page

Critical-Thinking Skills

Practice

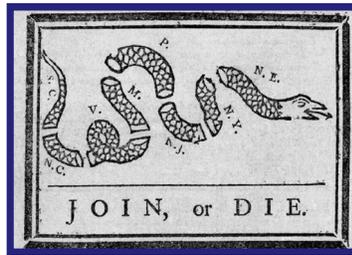
Name: _____ Date _____

Chapter 2

DIRECTIONS

Read each question carefully. Check the possible answers and then fill in the spaces with the right numbers.

- A. This picture shows a cartoon published by Benjamin Franklin in 1754. Patriots used this cartoon in the Revolutionary War. Point out the ideas that better match this picture.



- 1. It called for union against the British rule.
- 2. Each section represents a colony or region.
- 3. It called for union in the war against Spain.
- 4. It stated the colonies should split and fight separately.
- 5. It stated that the colonies were separated and ought to unite.

TEKS 8.1A, 8.4A, 8.29B

- B. Relations between Great Britain and its colonies changed from 1754 to 1773. Arrange in chronological order the following events.

TEKS 8.1A, 8.4A, 8.4B, 8.20B, 8.29B



- 1. The Stamp Act.
- 2. Boston Massacre.
- 3. The Boston Tea Party.
- 4. Intolerable Acts.
- 5. The French and Indian War.
- 6. Outbreak of the American Revolution.

- C. The Olive Branch Petition and the Declaration of Independence are two documents written by the Continental Congress to improve the conditions of American colonists. Drag characteristics to compare (same) and to contrast (different) these two documents.

The Olive Branch Petition

same

The Declaration of Independence

- 1. Maintain a bond with Great Britain.
- 2. Abolish unfair taxation.
- 3. Self-government.
- 4. Cease to depend on Great Britain.
- 5. Improve the conditions of the population of the colonies.
- 6. Put an end to struggles.
- 7. Become a country.
- 8. List of grievances and natural rights.

TEKS 8.1A, 8.1B, 8.4B, 8.4C, 8.15C, 8.22A,

D. The Spanish helped the Americans in the West during the Revolutionary War. Select the type of aid Patriots received from the Spanish.



Bernardo de Gálvez

TEKS 8.1A, 8.4B, 8.4C, 8.29B

1. They gave refuge to ships in New Orleans.
2. They sent Spanish soldiers.
3. They provided weapons and ammunition.
4. The Havana Ladies sent millions of dollars for the cause.
5. Military know-how and training.

Explain to students they have to place The Olive Branch Petition characteristics on the left (3), The Declaration of Independence characteristics on the right (3), and common characteristics in the middle (2).

Answers (left): 1, 2, 6
Answers (right): 7, 4, 8
Answers (middle): 3, 5

Question D

TEKS 29B analyze information by **finding the main idea...**

Explain to students they can analyze information by finding the main idea and then select the details that support the idea or concept of a group of ideas. Explain to students they have to select the Spanish aid.

Correct answers: 1, 3, 4

Question E

TEKS 29B analyze information by **finding the main idea...**

Explain to students they can analyze information by finding the main idea and then select the details that support the idea or concept of a group of ideas. Explain to students they have to select the ideas in the excerpt.

Correct answers: 1, 3, 4

Question F

TEKS 29B analyze information by **finding the main idea...**

Explain to students they can analyze information by finding the main idea and then select the details that support the idea or concept of a group of ideas. Explain to students they have to select the ideas Jefferson took from Locke's writings.

Correct answers: 4, 5, 6

E. *"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."*

Thomas Paine.

This is an excerpt of a 1776 writing by Thomas Paine. Point out the ideas you find in those words.

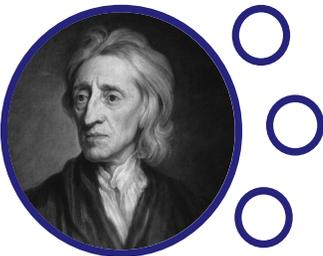


Thomas Paine,
1776

TEKS 8.1A, 8.4B, 8.4C, 8.29B

1. Winter was coming, and they had to endure it.
2. They had to be grateful to the British for their help.
3. They ought to fight for freedom.
4. There is a hard time.
5. They had to return home to spend the winter.

E. John Locke's writings based on the Enlightenment were the inspiration for Thomas Jefferson as he wrote the Declaration of Independence. Point out the ideas Jefferson took from Locke's writings.

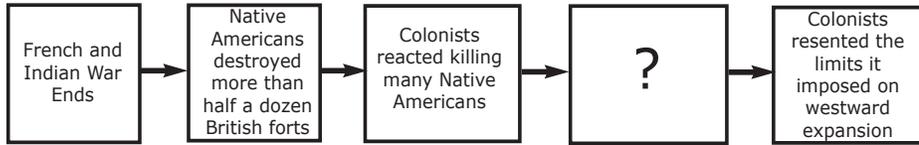


TEKS 8.1A, 8.1B, 8.4B, 8.4C, 8.15C, 8.29B

1. Forced troops quartering.
2. Unalienable natural rights.
3. Rights entitled by God, not by any ruler.
4. Right to representation.
5. If the monarch violates those rights, the people have the right to dethrone him.

DIRECTIONS

Read each question carefully. Determine the best answer to the question from the four answer choices provided.



- 1 Which of the following best replaces the question mark in the diagram above? (8.4A, 8.29C)
- A England invaded Indian territory.
 - B King George III signed the Proclamation of 1763.**
 - C France and American Indians invaded English colonial territory.
 - D France signed the Proclamation of 1763.

Now, one of the most essential branches of English liberty is the freedom of one's house. A man's house is his castle; and while he is quiet, he is as well guarded as a prince in his castle. . . if it should be declared legal, would totally destroy this privilege. Customhouse officers may enter our houses when they please . . . break locks, bars, and everything in their way. . . .

— James Otis, February 24, 1761

(8.4A, 8.29C)

- 2 The excerpt above reflects the dissatisfaction of American colonists with England. Using legal documents known as **choose 1...**, the officers would be allowed to inspect a ship's cargo without giving a reason. Colonists protested because those documents. **choose 2...** as British citizens.
- 1A Sugar Act
 - 1B writs of assistance**
 - 1C Stamp Act
 - 2A violated their rights**
 - 2B gave them less lands
 - 2C named Indians

(8.4A, 8.20B)

- 3 This picture shows a cartoon published by Benjamin Franklin in 1754. Explain the significance of this cartoon in the Revolutionary War.



Post Test-Chapter 2 Answers with Rationales

Question 1

B is correct. King George III signed the Proclamation of 1763 trying to avoid more bloodshed between Native Americans and colonists but the colonists thought it was unnecessary and unjust.

A is incorrect. King George III signed the Proclamation of 1763 trying to avoid more bloodshed between Native Americans and colonists.

C is incorrect. French and Indian war was before the Proclamation of 1763.

D is incorrect. England signed the Proclamation of 1763.

Question 2

choose 1...

1B is correct. Under Townshend Acts and using legal documents known as writs of assistance, the officers would be allowed to inspect a ship's cargo without giving a reason.

1A is incorrect. Excerpt refers to inspect the private property. Sugar Act puts a new tax on molasses.

1C is incorrect. Excerpt refers to inspect the private property. Stamp Act placed new taxes on legal documents.

choose 2...

2A is correct. Colonists protested that the writs of assistance violated their rights as British citizens.

2B is incorrect. Excerpt refers to inspect the private property, not lands.

2C is incorrect. Excerpt refers to the colonists' rights, not the Indian' rights.

Question 3

Possible answer

This cartoon stated that the colonies ought to unite against British rule.

Answer must have the following words: colonies, unite, British rule.

What Students Have to Know Before Test:

Question 1

England tried to avoid more bloodshed. It issued a proclamation that banned settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.

Question 2

Using legal documents known as writs of assistance, the officers would be allowed to inspect a ship's cargo without giving a reason. Colonists protested that the writs of assistance violated their rights as British citizens.

Question 3

Colonists wanted to voice their discontent with the British without hurting anyone.

Question 5

C is correct. Second Continental Congress' delegates sent a petition to King George. In the Olive Branch Petition, they declared their loyalty to the king and asked him to repeal the Intolerable Acts.

- A** is incorrect. Olive Branch Petition tried to avoid war against England.
- B** is incorrect. The end of slavery occurred until the end of the Civil War. Almost a century after the Second Continental Congress.
- D** is incorrect. American colonies declared their independence in July 1776.

Question 6

D is correct. John Hancock, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson signed the Declaration of Independence and took a crucial role in the American Revolution.

- A** is incorrect. French and Indian War was before the American Revolution.
- B** is incorrect. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.
- C** is incorrect. Sons of Liberty participated in the Boston Tea Party.

Question 7

C is correct. James Armistead was among those African Americans who served as spies. Wentworth Cheswell served the Patriot cause from the start.

- A** is incorrect. James Armistead and Wentworth Cheswell were African Americans' Patriots.
- B** is incorrect. James Armistead and Wentworth Cheswell were African Americans. They were not Native Americans.
- D** is incorrect. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Question 8

A is correct. Under the Treaty of Paris, the British recognized the United States as an independent nation. It extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. The northern border of the United States stopped at the Great Lakes. The southern border stopped at Florida.

- B** is incorrect. The Second Continental Congress appointed George Washington as commander and wrote the Declaration of Independence.
- C** is incorrect. The Declaration of Independence announces that the colonies are the United States of America. All political ties with Britain have been cut.
- D** is incorrect. The French and Indian War was between the French with Indian allies and the British with British North American and Indian allies. Both the British and the French said they owned the Ohio country.

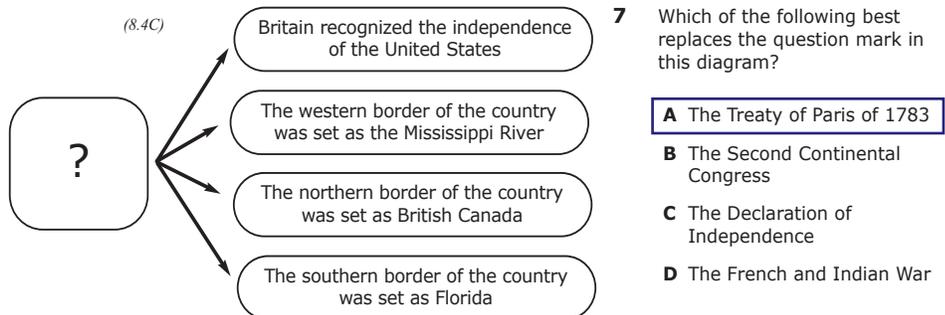
...Knowing, to what violent resentments and incurable animosities, civil discords are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required by indispensable obligations to Almighty God, to your Majesty, to our fellow subjects, and to ourselves, immediately to use all the means in our power not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities that threaten the British Empire...

—Olive Branch Petition. Approved by the Continental Congress on July 5, 1775

- 4** What is the main idea of the excerpt above? (8.1A, 8.4C, 8.29C)
- A** Colonists declared war against England
 - B** Colonies prohibited slavery in the colonies
 - C** Colonists wanted to resolve differences with England
 - D** Colonies declared their Independence

- 5** One of the reasons John Hancock, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson are considered Founding Fathers is because— (8.1A, 8.1B, 8.4C, 8.20A)
- A** they fought the French and Indian war
 - B** they wrote the Declaration of Independence
 - C** they participated in the Boston Tea Party
 - D** they signed the Declaration of Independence

- 6** What did James Armistead and Wentworth Cheswell have in common? (8.1A, 8.4B, 8.4C)
- A** Both were British spies in the Revolutionary War
 - B** Native Americans who served in the Revolutionary War
 - C** African Americans who served in the Revolutionary War
 - D** They wrote the Declaration of Independence



What Students Have to Know Before Test:

Question 5
Second Continental Congress' delegates sent a petition to King George. They declared their loyalty to the king and asked him to repeal the Intolerable Acts.

Question 6
The delegates adopted the document on the night of July 4, 1776. John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, signed the Declaration first.

Question 7
Some African Americans served as spies. Whites recognized the courage of their African American comrades.

Question 8
British recognized the United States as an independent nation after the Revolutionary War.