

Graphic Organizer

1775	April 13	The Massachusetts legislature orders 13,000 American soldiers to be mobilized
	May 10	Ethan Allen takes Fort Ticonderoga
	May 10	The Second Continental Congress begins to meet in Philadelphia
	May 15	The Congress places the colonies in a “state of defense”
	June 15	The Congress appoints George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army
	June 17	The Battle of Bunker Hill
	July 3	Washington takes command of the Continental Army
	July 5	The Congress adopts the <i>Olive Branch Petition</i>
	July 6	The Congress issues the <i>Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms</i>
	August 23	King George declares the Colonies to be in a state of rebellion
	November 28	The Congress establishes an American Navy
	November 29	The Congress appoints a secret committee to seek help from European countries
	December 22	King George issues a proclamation closing the Colonies to all trade

Big Ideas Card

Big Ideas of Lesson 1, Unit 6

- At the end of the First Continental Congress, members agreed to meet again if the King and Parliament didn't take their concerns seriously. Therefore, a Second Continental Congress was called in May, 1775.
- One of the first things the Congress did was form an army. They chose George Washington to lead it.
- In July of 1775, the Congress sent the King a letter trying to find a peaceful resolution to the problems between the colonies and Britain. This was called the Olive Branch Petition.
- The King refused to accept the petition. In August of 1775, he declared the colonies to be in a state of rebellion.

Word Cards

<p>1 revolution</p>  <p>the overthrow of one government and its replacement with another</p> <p>Example: The American Revolution took place in the late 1700s.</p> <p>(SS050601)</p>	<p>2 independence</p>  <p>gaining freedom from another country and becoming your own country</p> <p>Example: The Colonies fought against Britain to win their independence</p> <p>(SS050601)</p>
<p>3 militia</p>  <p>units of soldiers that began in towns and villages</p> <p>Example: Members of the militia were often farmers who came together to train and practice.</p> <p>(SS050601)</p>	<p>4 petition</p>  <p>a written request or complaint to an authority</p> <p>Example: The Second Continental Congress sent the Olive Branch Petition to the King.</p> <p>(SS050601)</p>
<p>5 mercenary</p>  <p>a soldier who works for pay in the army of a foreign government</p> <p>Example: German mercenaries fought for the British.</p> <p>(SS050601)</p>	

K-W-L Chart

K What do we KNOW about the American Revolution?	W What do we WANT TO KNOW about the American Revolution?	L What did we LEARN about the American Revolution?

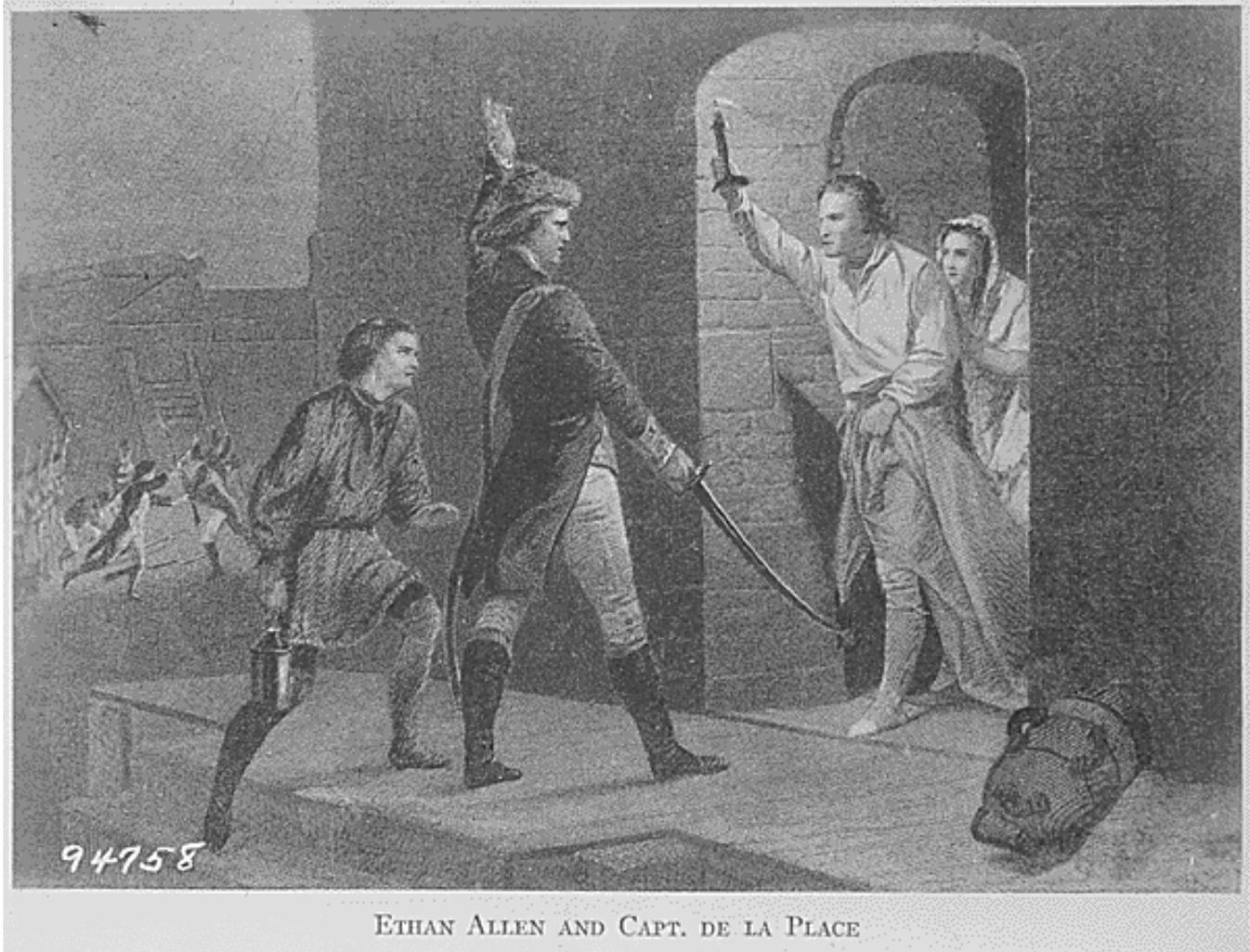
Mystery Sources

**They came three thousands miles
and died
To keep the past upon its throne
Unheard beyond the ocean tide
Their English Mother made her moan
April 19, 1775**

Major John Pitcairn

**Fatally wounded
While rallying the royal Marines
At the Battle of Bunker Hill
Was carried from the field to the boats
On the back of his son
Who kissed him and returned to duty.
He died June 17, 1775 and his body
Was interred beneath this church.**

Primary Source #1



Source: <http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/revolution-images/images/ethan-allen.gif>

The Battle of Bunker Hill

What happened?	
Where did it happen?	
Who was involved?	
When did it happen?	
How and why did it happen?	

The Battle of Bunker Hill – Sample Answers

What happened?	<p><i>Continental soldiers built earthworks on Breed's Hill overlooking Boston. General Gage sent General Howe and about 2,400 British soldiers to capture the hill. The Continental soldiers drove the British back three times before running out of gun powder. The British finally took the hill but more than 1000 British soldiers were killed or wounded. About 350 American soldiers died or were wounded.</i></p>
Where did it happen?	<p><i>On Breed's Hill, near Bunker Hill, across the Charles River from Boston.</i></p>
Who was involved?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Continental soldiers</i>• <i>British soldiers</i>
When did it happen?	<p><i>June 17, 1775</i></p>
How and why did it happen?	<p><i>The Americans controlled the countryside around Boston. They were angry about the Battles of Lexington and Concord and fearful the British would attack them again. They decided to build earthworks where they could defend themselves. They built some of these on Breed's Hill. The British did not want them doing this so they decided to take the hill.</i></p>

Map of the Boston Area



Source: <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/18618/18618-h/18618-h.htm>

Primary Source #2

Attached to your Majesty's person, family, and Government, with all devotion that principle and affection can inspire; connected with Great Britain by the strongest ties that can unite societies, and deploring every event that tends in any degree to weaken them, we solemnly assure your Majesty, that we not only most ardently desire the former harmony between her and these Colonies may be restored, but that a concord may be established between them upon so firm a basis as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by any future dissensions, to succeeding generations in both countries

Source: http://ahp.gatech.edu/olive_branch_1775.html

**FROM THE *DECLARATION OF THE CAUSES AND NECESSITY OF TAKING UP ARMS*
JULY 6, 1775**

	What does it mean?
<p>...the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties; being with one mind resolved to die freemen rather than to live slaves</p>	
<p>Our cause is just. Our union is perfect. Our internal resources are great, and, if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable.</p>	

**FROM THE *DECLARATION OF THE CAUSES AND NECESSITY OF TAKING UP ARMS*
JULY 6, 1775 - Sample Answers**

	What does it mean?
<p>...the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties; being with one mind resolved to die freemen rather than to live slaves</p>	<p><i>We have been forced to take up arms and fight. We are fighting for our freedom. We have all decided that we would rather die as free people than live as slaves.</i></p>
<p>Our cause is just. Our union is perfect. Our internal resources are great, and, if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable.</p>	<p><i>Our desire for freedom is fair. We are acting as "one." We have a lot of our own resources but if necessary we can get other countries to help us.</i></p>

EVENT CARDS

<p>The Congress appoints George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army</p>	<p>Washington takes command of the Continental Army</p>
<p>The Second Continental Congress begins to meet in Philadelphia</p>	<p>King George declares the Colonies to be in a state of rebellion</p>
<p>King George issues a proclamation closing the Colonies to all trade</p>	<p>Ethan Allen takes Fort Ticonderoga</p>
<p>The Battle of Bunker Hill</p>	<p>The Congress adopts the <i>Olive Branch Petition</i></p>