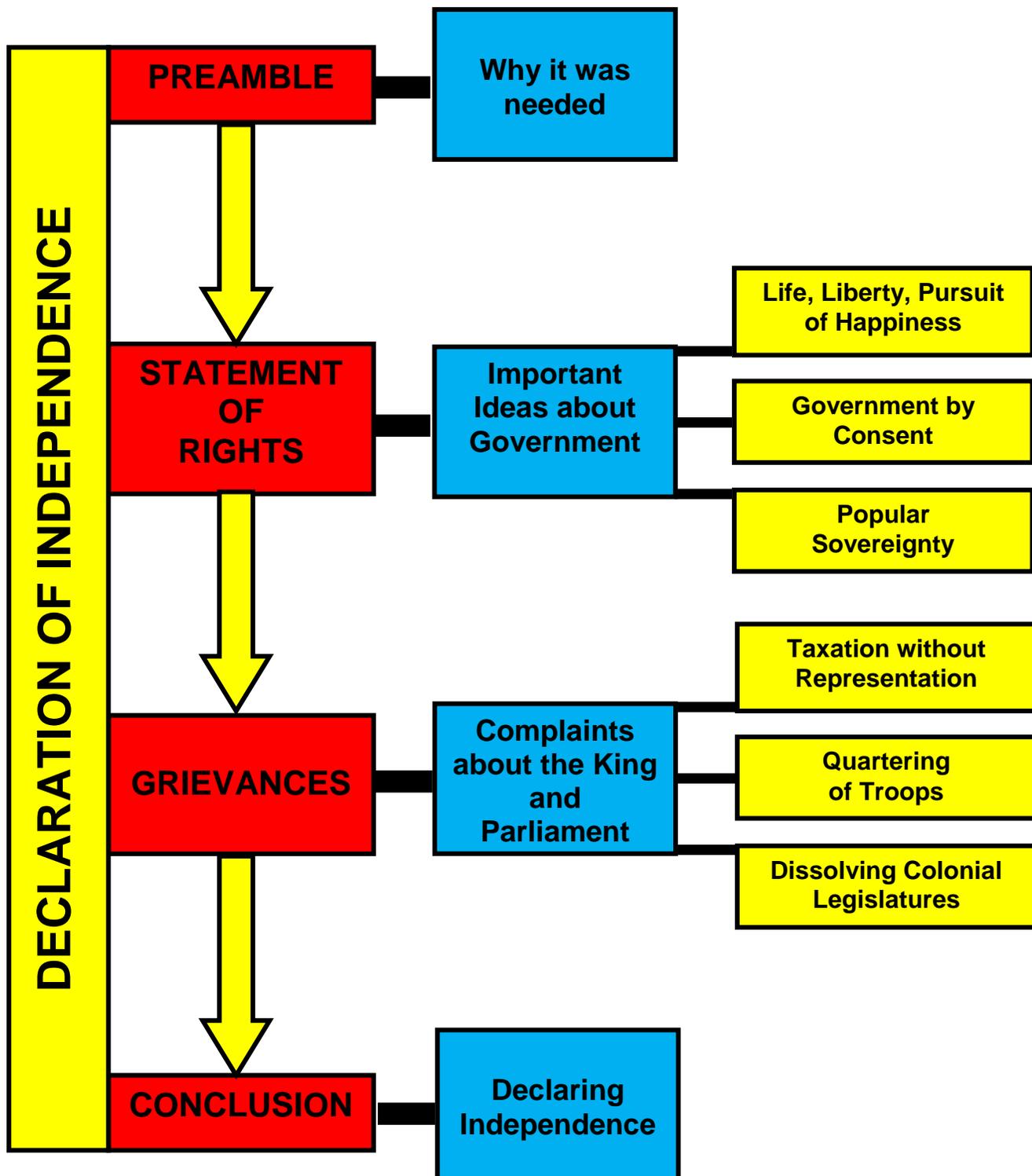


## Graphic Organizer



## Big Ideas Card

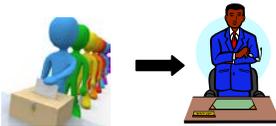
### Big Ideas of Lesson 3, Unit 6

- The Declaration of Independence is one of the most important documents in American History.
- The Declaration included ideas colonial leaders had about government. For example, Thomas Jefferson used ideas about natural rights such as life and liberty.
- He also used ideas that had been written down in previous documents, such as the resolution of the Stamp Act Congress.
- The Declaration included a list of grievances against the King and Parliament.
- Important ideas included equality, unalienable rights, and consent of the governed.

## Word Cards

### Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Revolution – Word Card #1 from Lesson 1
- Independence – Word Card #3 from Lesson 1
- Declaration of Independence – Word Card #7 from Lesson 2

<p><b>8</b> <b>natural rights</b></p>  <p>individual rights the Founders thought all people should have in any society</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Three important natural rights were life, liberty and property.</p> <p>(SS050603)</p>	<p><b>9</b> <b>power</b></p>  <p>the ability to control or influence others</p> <p><b>Example:</b> A principal has the power to control many things in a school.</p> <p>(SS050603)</p>
<p><b>10</b> <b>authority</b></p>  <p>the right to use power or to influence or control others</p> <p><b>Example:</b> A principal has authority to use power in a school.</p> <p>(SS050603)</p>	<p><b>11</b> <b>representative government</b></p>  <p>a form of democracy where people choose representatives to make decisions for them</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The House of Burgesses was an example of representative government.</p> <p>(SS050603)</p>

**12**  
**limited government**



the government can only do what the people have given it the power to do

**Example:** Limited government means the government can't just do whatever it wants.

(SS050603)

**13**  
**government by consent**



people have to agree to be governed

**Example:** Britain did not have the consent of the governed when it taxed the colonists

(SS050603)

**14**  
**right to petition**



the right to issue a written request or complaint to an authority

**Example:** Colonists felt they had the right to petition the King about their grievances.

(SS050603)

**15**  
**freedom of assembly**



the right to meet with others

**Example:** She exercised freedom of assembly when she held a meeting in her home to discuss problems with the new mayor.

(SS050603)

**16**  
**popular sovereignty**



the power and authority of the government comes from the people

**Example:** Popular sovereignty is an important core democratic value.

(SS050603)

**17**  
**equality**



equal treatment and equal protection

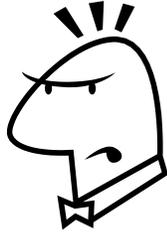
**Example:** The core democratic value of equality is found in the Declaration of Independence.

(SS050603)

## 18 grievances

complaints

**Example:** The colonists had many grievances against Britain including Britain's taxing of the colonists.



(SS050603)

## 19 unalienable rights

rights that cannot be taken away

**Example:** Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are unalienable rights according to the Declaration of independence.



(SS050603)

### Review of Events – Timeline Pieces

**Cannons are moved from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston. The British decide to leave Boston.**

**On July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence is adopted and printed.**

**The Congress appoints a committee to draft a statement declaring independence.**

**Congress sends the Olive Branch petition to the King but he refuses to read it.**

**The Second Continental Congress meets. An army is formed with Washington as its leader.**

**Thomas Paine writes Common Sense encouraging the Colonies to declare independence.**

**The Battle of Bunker Hill is fought.**

**The King declares the Colonies to be in a state of rebellion and closes them to all trade.**

### Review of Events – Timeline

A vertical timeline diagram consisting of ten empty rectangular boxes connected by downward-pointing arrows. The boxes are arranged in a vertical column, and each box is connected to the one below it by a thick black arrow pointing downwards. This structure is intended for students to write historical events in chronological order.

### Review of Events – Correct Order

**The Second Continental Congress meets. An army is formed with Washington as its leader.**



**The Battle of Bunker Hill is fought.**



**Congress sends the Olive Branch petition to the King but he refuses to read it.**



**The King declares the Colonies to be in a state of rebellion and closes them to all trade.**



**Cannons are moved from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston. The British decide to leave Boston.**



**Thomas Paine writes Common Sense encouraging the Colonies to declare independence.**



**The Congress appoints a committee to draft a statement declaring independence.**



**On July 4, 1776 the Declaration of Independence is adopted and printed.**

## **Important Ideas in the Declaration of Independence**

### **Natural Rights**

- Life
- Liberty
- Property

### **Political Ideas**

- Power and Authority
- Self-government
- Representative Government
- Limited Government
- Government by consent
- The right to petition and assembly
- “No taxation without representation”

### **Core Democratic Values**

- Popular Sovereignty
- Equality
- The Common Good

## Planning Your Declaration of Independence

### **Preamble (introduction)**

**Explain why a Declaration is needed:**

### **Statement of Rights:**

**Describe your ideas about government**

### **A List of Grievances:**

**Explain your complaints against the King and Parliament.**

**Declare your Independence:**

### Timeline of Events Leading to the Revolution

<b>Proclamation of 1763</b>	1763	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The British government set a western boundary for the colonies</li> </ul>
<b>Sugar Act</b>	1764	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Placed a tax on sugar and other things not from Britain.</li> <li>Created a way for Britain to control colonial trade</li> <li>British sent tax collectors to the colonies from Britain</li> </ul>
<b>Quartering Act</b>	1765	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colonists had to give supplies and shelter to British soldiers</li> </ul>
<b>Stamp Act</b>	1765	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A tax was placed on many items such as printed paper goods made in the colonies</li> <li>A stamp was placed on the item when a tax paid</li> </ul>
<b>Townshend Acts</b>	1767	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>British placed a tax on things like glass and paint</li> <li>Writs of Assistance were issued that allowed the British to search for smuggling without evidence</li> </ul>
<b>Boston Massacre</b>	1770	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>British fired on colonists and five colonists were killed</li> </ul>
<b>Committees of Correspondence</b>	1772	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samuel Adams called for a Boston town meeting to create a committee of correspondence to communicate Boston's position on issues to the other colonies</li> </ul>
<b>Tea Act</b>	1773	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allowed one company to sell tea at a lower price. This hurt colonial merchants.</li> </ul>
<b>Boston Tea Party</b>	1773	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colonists tossed tea into Boston Harbor as a protest of the Tea Act</li> </ul>
<b>Intolerable Acts</b>	1774	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The British passed four new laws as punishment for the Boston Tea Party</li> <li>The British closed Boston Harbor until colonists paid for the money lost when the tea was dumped in the harbor</li> <li>They also passed a Quartering Act</li> </ul>
<b>First Continental Congress</b>	1774	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Representatives from all colonies except Georgia met in Philadelphia</li> <li>They wrote Declaration of Rights and planned a boycott of British goods</li> </ul>
<b>Battles of Lexington and Concord</b>	1775	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The colonists stored gunpowder at Concord, Massachusetts and the British decided to get it</li> <li>British and colonial soldiers met at Lexington for a battle</li> <li>Another battle occurred at Concord.</li> </ul>

## The Preamble to the *Declaration of Independence*

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

## Ideas about Government

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

### Analyzing Some of the Grievances

1. He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.
2. He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.
3. He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.
4. For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us
5. For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world
6. For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent
7. For depriving us in many cases, of the benefit of Trial by Jury
8. For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments
9. For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.
10. He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
11. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
12. He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

## Analyzing the Grievances

**Directions:** Describe in your own words five complaints of the colonists.


**Directions:** Choose 3 of the complaints from the list and identify them by number. Then, describe a specific event connected to the complaint. An example has been listed for you.

	Number	Event
<i>example</i> →	10	The Battle of Bunker Hill

## Analyzing the Grievances

Sample Answers

**Directions:** Describe in your own words five complaints of the colonists.

***The King had closed down the colonial legislatures.***

***The King had burned towns and killed people.***

***The King had made colonists give food and shelter to British soldiers.***

***The King had sent officials to the colonies who gave colonists a hard time.***

***The King had deprived colonists of a jury trial.***

**Directions:** Choose 3 of the complaints from the list and identify them by number. Then, describe a specific event connected to the complaint. An example has been listed for you.

	Number	Event
example →	10	The Battle of Bunker Hill
	1	The dissolving of the House of Burgesses
	6	The Stamp Act
	11	The Boston Massacre

## Declaring Independence

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, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

## IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

### The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America

**W**hen in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefit of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred. to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

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, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

— John Hancock

**New Hampshire:**

Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton

**Massachusetts:**

John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry

**Rhode Island:**

Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery

**Connecticut:**

Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott

**New York:**

William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris

**New Jersey:**

Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark

**Pennsylvania:**

Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross

**Delaware:**

Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas McKean

**Maryland:**

Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton

**Virginia:**

George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton

**North Carolina:**

William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn

**South Carolina:**

Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton

**Georgia:**

Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton