

Road to Revolution CLOZE Notes I

CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Competition

- Great Britain, France, and Spain had been _____ in North America for centuries.
- By the mid-1700s, France had become Great Britain's _____.
- In 1756, _____ between the two countries over fur trading territory in the Ohio Valley.

French & Indian War

- This war was known as the _____ in America because the local American Indians joined forces with the French troops.
- They were worried that the British settlers would take _____.
- In Europe, the war was called the _____.
- Great _____ the war.
- In the Treaty of Paris 1763, France was _____ all of its North American colonies, including Canada and all the land between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River.
- Even though the British won the war, the _____ of the war was incredible and left the country virtually bankrupt.

Georgia

- The Treaty of Paris 1763 also gave Spanish _____.
- Georgians were happy with this decision because there would be _____ to the colony.
- Georgia's _____ to the St. Mary's River to the South, the Mississippi River to the West, and land around Augusta to the North.

Proclamation

- In 1763, King George issued a statement prohibiting colonists from _____ of the Appalachian Mountains.
- Colonists who lived there had to pack up and _____, and they were not too happy about that!

Indians

- Much of the land was given to American Indians to _____ and violence with the settlers.
- The intent was to _____ between Great Britain and the American Indian tribes who lived in the area.
- Because the British were nearly bankrupt from the Seven Years War, they could _____ another costly war with American Indians over territory.

Road to Revolution CLOZE Notes 2

Goals

- In addition to _____ with the American Indians, the proclamation had two other goals.
- King George III wanted to build a _____ with American Indians in order to capitalize on the fur trade business.
- Also, Great Britain planned to _____ along the Proclamation Line in order to better defend and maintain its colonies.

Reaction

- The colonists, many of whom participated in the war in hopes of gaining new land, were _____ by the Proclamation of 1763.
- Many frontiersmen _____ and moved west into areas that are now Kentucky and Tennessee.

Georgia

- People in Georgia _____ the same reactions to the Proclamation of 1763 as other colonists.
- The colony was relatively small and most colonists were still settled along _____
- Also, Georgia _____ and resources from the Spanish after the French and Indian War.
- This new land opened up new coastal areas for Georgians to settle, which was _____

Control

- Throughout the 1700s, the American colonists had become _____
- Great Britain had left the colonies alone to _____ for years.
- During the 1760s, England began to _____ and the colonists were not happy.

Taxation

- To help alleviate the debt incurred from the war, the British Parliament felt that the colonists should be responsible for some of the financial burden by _____
- Many colonists were angered by the taxation, particularly because there was _____ in the British Parliament.

Stamp Act

- In 1765, England imposed the Stamp Act, which required colonists to _____ for nearly every paper document.
- It put a _____ on items that were commonly used by almost every colonist, including newspapers, licenses, and legal documents.
- Many _____, saying that the government should not tax them when they had no representation in Parliament.

Road to Revolution CLOZE Notes 3

Stamp Act

- Due to colonial pressure, the British Parliament eventually _____ (but continued to issue others).
- These acts caused even more discontent and began to _____ for the Revolutionary War...

Georgia

- Georgia's response to the Stamp Act was _____ as in other colonies.
- Georgia was actually the only colony where the hated _____
- Georgia's royal governor, _____, had much to do with the colony's calm reaction.

Wright

- Governor Wright was well liked and had really improved the _____ in Georgia.
- Many Georgians knew that he cared about them and wanted to see the _____
- Governor Wright was very loyal to King George III, and he urged the colonists to _____ as well.

Liberty Boys

- Despite Governor Wright's influence, there was _____ to the Stamp Act.
- On November 6, 1765, a group affiliated with the Sons of Liberty called the _____ was established to oppose the Stamp Act.
- The Liberty Boys, along with many other Georgians, were _____ on paper goods.

Georgia

- The American colonists held a _____ in 1765, but Governor Wright did not want Georgia to participate.
- He refused to call Georgia's legislature into session to _____
- Nine other colonies sent delegates to the Stamp Act Congress, while _____

Boston

- The American colonists were becoming more and _____, particularly in Boston.
- The _____ occurred in 1770 when British soldiers fired into an angry mob of protestors, killing five colonists.
- The 1773 Boston Tea Party took place when colonists dumped _____ into the Boston Harbor to protest the Tea Act.

Road to Revolution CLOZE Notes 4

1st Congress

- Other American colonies were outraged and _____ with Massachusetts.
- These colonists were unified in a belief that the British Parliament was _____.
- _____ sent representatives to the First Continental Congress of 1774.
- The _____ met in Philadelphia in 1774.
- The members wrote _____ and decided to boycott British goods until taxes and trade regulation were repealed.
- They also _____ to Massachusetts if they were attacked by Great Britain.

Fight

- King George III said that the colonists would not become independent _____.
- On April 19th, 1775, the first battle of the American Revolution took place at _____, Massachusetts.
- After _____, the Second Continental Congress met in May 1775.
- At first, the Congress tried to find a peaceful solution, but the king _____.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Declaration

- The Second Continental Congress chose to _____.
- The Congress appointed _____ to pen a statement outlining the reasons for the colonies' separation from Great Britain.
- On _____, the delegates adopted the Declaration of Independence, which proclaimed to the world that the American colonies were united in the fight for independence.
- The Declaration announced to King George III that the colonists were _____.
- It stated why the colonists declared their independence, and the colonists hoped to _____ all over the world.
- The Declaration also expressed the colonists' belief that everyone _____.
- There are _____ of the Declaration: the Preamble, a list of grievances, & the official declaration.

Preamble

- _____ to the Declaration of Independence is called the Preamble.
- It states that "all men are _____" and that people have natural rights that should not be denied by governments.
- The _____ the colonists decided to separate from Great Britain.

Road to Revolution CLOZE Notes 5

Grievances

- The middle section of the Declaration of Independence is a list of _____, or complaints, against King George and the British Parliament.
- This is the largest part of the Declaration and it clearly states the ways that the king had _____.
- Some of the grievances include:
 - The king issued _____ without the colonists' consent.
 - The king denied the colonists' _____, by dissolving their legislatures.
 - The king _____ in the colonies at all times.

Declaration

- The final part of the Declaration officially _____ from British rule.
- It announced the formation of the _____ and declared they were no longer connected to Great Britain.
- The conclusion also _____ of 56 signers from all 13 states.
- _____ signed the document: Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton.

Gwinnett

- _____ was born in England in 1735 and arrived in Georgia in 1765.
- He was a merchant, _____, and an important figure in Georgia's politics.
- During the Revolutionary War period, Gwinnett was an influential _____ and became the leader of the radical St. John's Parish patriot group.
- After signing the Declaration of Independence, Gwinnett became chairman of the committee who _____ of 1777.
- In 1777, he became _____, but only served a few months.
- While in office, Governor Gwinnett challenged his enemy Lachlan _____ and was shot.
- Gwinnett _____ three days later.

Hall

- Lyman Hall was a _____ from Connecticut who practiced medicine in Georgia and South Carolina.
- He moved to Georgia in 1760 and joined Button _____ of the St. John's Parish.
- Hall was a member of the _____ to the Second Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence.

Road to Revolution CLOZE Notes 6

Hall

- After the American Revolution, Hall returned to his _____
- He was elected governor in 1783, and focused on important issues like _____ and dealing with Loyalists and American Indians.
- Hall was also instrumental in the founding of the _____

Walton

- George Walton was a _____ who became involved in Georgia politics during the Revolutionary War.
- Walton served in the provincial congress and was the president of the _____
- Walton was a delegate to the Continental Congress and was the _____ to sign the Declaration of Independence.
- During the American Revolution, Walton served as a _____
- He was _____ by the British and ended up walking with a limp for the rest of his life.
- When the war ended, Walton remained active in Georgia politics for the _____
- He was a representative to Congress, circuit court judge, chief justice of Georgia, governor of Georgia, and _____

Name: _____

Tweet All About It

Write tweets about important events that led to the American Revolution. Keep them short and to the point, but include enough information to prove you understand the event.

#French&IndianWar

#Proclamationof1763

#StampAct

#DeclarationofIndependence

American Revolution CLOZE Notes I

Split Loyalties

- The American _____ by their beliefs on independence.
- These differences tore the colonies apart, and _____ about their beliefs about American independence.
- Throughout the colonies, the American Revolutionary years were _____.

Loyalists

- Many older colonists had been born in England and were still _____; these people were called Loyalists.
- Despite being in the colonies, loyalists still felt like British _____.
- Also, many people were against independence because they wanted to _____ interests.

Patriots

- Settlers who _____ were called Patriots.
- Patriots viewed the Revolutionary War as a _____ in order to break free of British tyranny.
- They wanted to make their _____.

Georgia

- Georgian's desire for freedom was _____ as in the other colonies.
- The colony was only forty years old and had _____.
- Georgians also relied on British _____.
- However, there still many Georgians who were _____ and taxes and desired independence.

War Begins

- In 1778, British troops began _____ from the Georgia coast.
- The first battle took place in Savannah when the British forces snuck through surrounding swamps and _____.
- _____ on December 29, 1778, and Augusta came under British control a month later.

American Revolution CLOZE Notes 2

Reinforcements

- In February 1779, the British commander in Augusta _____ in order to capture the rest of the colony.
- Colonel James Boyd responded and led nearly _____ towards Augusta.
- The group stopped to _____ (in Washington, Georgia today).

Kettle Creek

- A Patriot militia led by Elijah Clarke and John Dooly _____.
- Clarke and Dooly led their troops across Kettle Creek and _____, while a third group attacked head on.
- _____ British soldiers escaped.
- The surprise attack caused the British to _____ temporarily.
- The Battle of Kettle Creek _____ in Georgia.
- It led to a Patriot victory and _____ of Georgia's Patriots.

Siege of Savannah

- On October 9 1779, the _____ of the American Revolution occurred in Savannah.
- A joint force of French and patriot troops attacked Savannah and _____ of the city from the British.
- The battle itself, known as the _____, lasted only 90 minutes, but thousands of French and American soldiers were killed.
- This attack was a _____ and Savannah remained under British control until 1782.

Victories

- After the _____, Georgia saw many more battles between Patriots and Loyalists.
- Fortunately, the American Revolution finally began to _____ of the Patriots.
- In 1781, the _____.
- The following year, the _____.

Independence

- The _____ granted America independence from England.
- _____ was officially created.

Two Viewpoints

Directions: On the right lens, write reasons to support American independence from the perspective of the Patriots. In the left lens, write reasons that do NOT support independence (Loyalist point of view). Include a small illustration or symbol to summarize each viewpoint.

Loyalists

Patriots

*American
Revolution*

U.S. Constitution CLOZE Notes I

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

A Plan

- America's first written constitution was _____ that we have in place today.
- After the Revolutionary War ended, America had _____.
- In 1777, colonial representatives worked together to write a new government plan called the _____.
- It took four years for all 13 states to sign it and the Articles of Confederation finally went into effect on _____.
- The Articles set up a republican democracy where _____ to represent them.
- The Articles created a _____ that gave states a lot of power over their own affairs.

Confederation

- Americans were scared of giving _____ to the central government because they had just fought for independence from a powerful government.
- They viewed the states as independent, and the United States as more of a _____ of states working together only when necessary.
- They did not want to lose their _____ by turning the new government into another tyrant.

No Power

- The new U.S. government could declare war and _____, but that was about the extent of its power.
- There was no strong national government, nor was there a _____.
- The states had a lot of power, but they could _____ on anything.

Weaknesses

- The new U.S. government could not establish a _____ without the permission of all the states.
- It could _____ to fund the government, making it impossible to pay debts or soldiers.
- The government could _____ among the states, so states could put tariffs on each other.
- It provided for no judicial or executive branch, only a _____ branch.
- Congress could make laws, but _____ to comply with them.
- Each state only _____, regardless of its population.
- All 13 states had to _____ for it to pass.
- Each state had its _____.

U.S. Constitution CLOZE Notes 2

Not Working

- It soon became apparent that the Articles had _____ because the national government was just too weak.
- The states argued over borders and trade, and Congress had _____
- Foreign governments did not know if they were dealing with 1 country or _____
- The country's _____

A NEW CONSTITUTION

Change

- The founders realized that the Articles of Confederation were _____ to effectively govern the country and had to be revised.
- In May 1787, delegates from all 13 states met in Philadelphia with the _____ the Articles.

Convention

- The members ended up discarding the Articles and writing a _____
- This meeting became known as the _____

Georgia

- Georgia selected _____ to the Constitutional Convention.
- Two delegates _____, and two others left early.
- _____ signed the U.S. Constitution as members of the Georgia delegation.

Representation

- During the Constitutional Convention, Baldwin was involved in debates over the issue of _____ in Congress.
- Small states were concerned that they would be _____
- When he realized that small states might withdraw from the convention, Baldwin _____ to side with the smaller states.
- His vote forced a tie and the issue was _____ for further review.

U.S. Constitution CLOZE Notes 3

Compromise

- Baldwin helped develop the _____ to solve the representation dilemma.
- This created a bicameral legislature where each state had _____ in the Senate, but representation in the House of Representatives was based on the _____.
- The compromise pulled the convention out of a _____.

Constitution

- After the delegates' debate was settled, the new constitution was signed on _____.
- The U.S. Constitution is the written plan that _____ for America's government.
- The U.S. Constitution describes how the country's government is _____ is divided.
- It describes what the government _____.
- The U.S. Constitution also establishes America's government as a _____ and limits the power of the government.

Democracy

- As a democracy, the people _____ of the government because they can vote.
- Citizens _____ and choose representatives.
- The basic rights of America's citizens are _____.

William Few

- By 1787, most Georgians supported a _____.
- Georgia's other delegate to the convention, William Few, represented Georgians well by _____ of the national government during critical times at the convention.
- He worked diligently to make sure that the _____.

Georgia

- On January 2, 1788, Georgia was the _____ to ratify the U.S. Constitution.
- Many Georgians favored a strong national government that could protect them _____ and the Spanish in Florida.
- Georgians in coastal regions also hoped that a strong central government would _____.



Graffiti Wall

Directions: Create a graffiti wall that protests the Articles of Confederation. Use important facts, key vocabulary, symbols, images, etc., to petition the founding fathers to revise the document. Use different colors so it looks like real graffiti!

