

Welcome to Semester 2 & Unit 10

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World History B

Did you have a
good long
weekend?

Anybody know what today is?



Slide 3



What do you know about the American Revolution?
Why is the American Revolution so important?

I know that it was important because it was for freedom from Great Britain

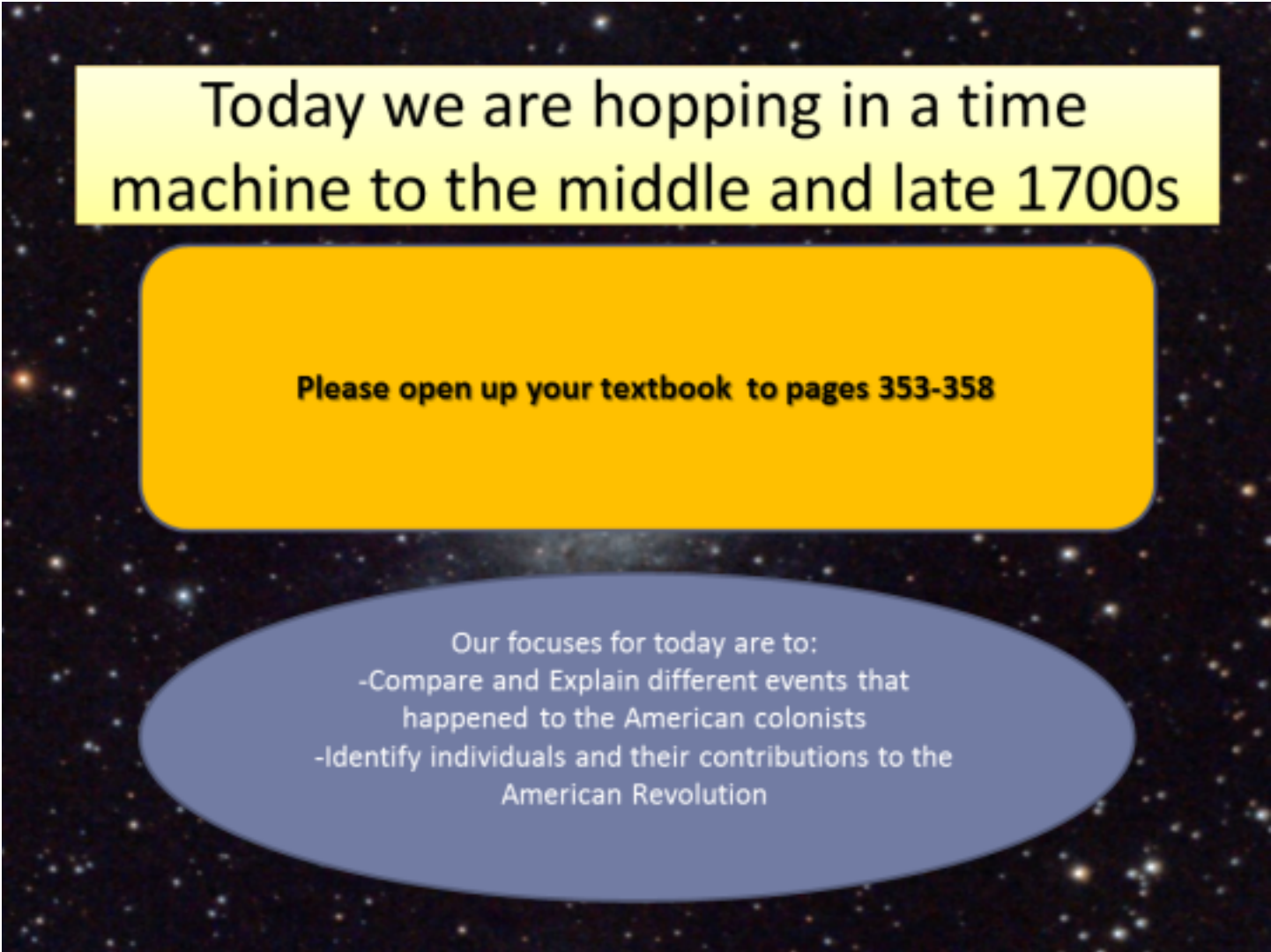
it is important because it rebeled us against the british and brought us freedom and independence

it is important because people went to war for us-lakesha

people died for are FREEDOMMMMMMMMM!!!!!!!

It was imortant because people fought for their own rights and property on the land .

Today we are hopping in a time machine to the middle and late 1700s



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machine to the middle and late 1700s


Please open up your textbook to pages 353-358

Our focuses for today are to:

- Compare and Explain different events that happened to the American colonists
- Identify individuals and their contributions to the American Revolution

Your mission :

Your mission :



What made the
American Revolution
so revolutionary??

Let??s meet your time machines!

Let's meet your time machines!



The TARDIS –
(It's bigger on the inside)



The DeLorean

Where we're
going.. we don't
need roads

The Time Turner -
Careful! If teachers know
you have this one they may
give you more homework 😊

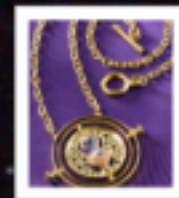


NEXT STOP: THE PAST

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For the rest of class we will be zooming across time and space, making stops and some pretty important and ***REVOLUTIONARY*** spots in history.

If you see your TIME MACHINE on the page I want you to help me. There may be reading or questions to answer.



First stop: England 1689



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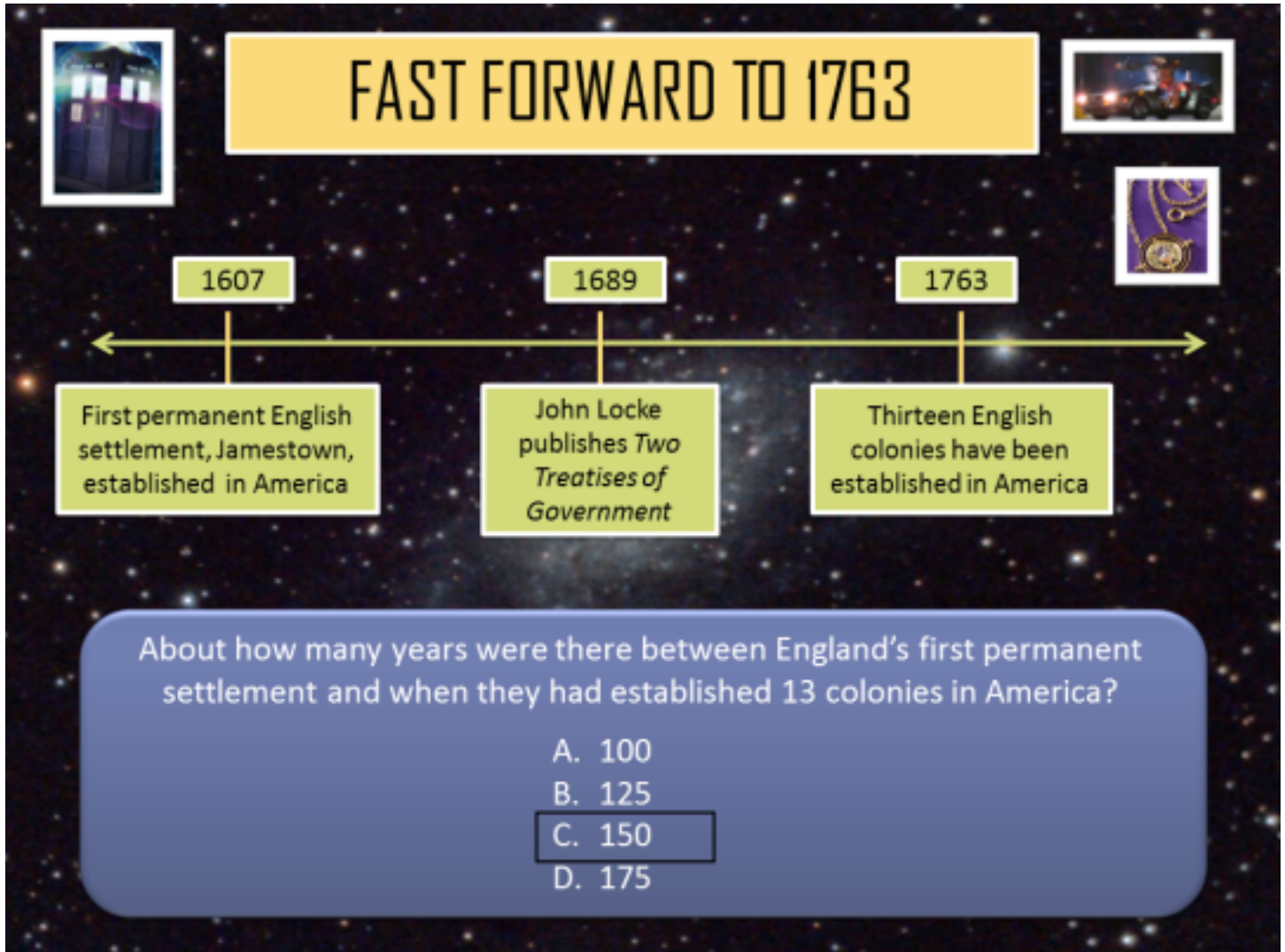


I wrote about humanities
“Natural Rights” WHO
AM I? John Locke

What are those Natural
Rights?

life, liberty, and
ownership of property

FAST FORWARD TO 1763



The 13 Colonies: 1763

The 13 Colonies: 1763



In 1763 the colonists were very proud to be British. They had just helped England beat the French. After the French and Indian War, the colonies expanded rapidly allowing for new towns and new opportunities for all colonists. Most colonists did not think of themselves as Americans. They were still "British." They still referred to England as the "Mother Country" and liked King George III. In fact, the colonists enjoyed a fair amount of freedom. They governed themselves with little interference from the King.

True or False? Britain had always maintained careful control of the colonies, giving the appointed governors the power to tax and enact laws for the colonists.

True or False?

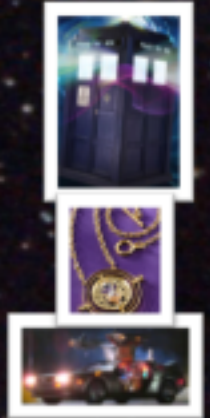
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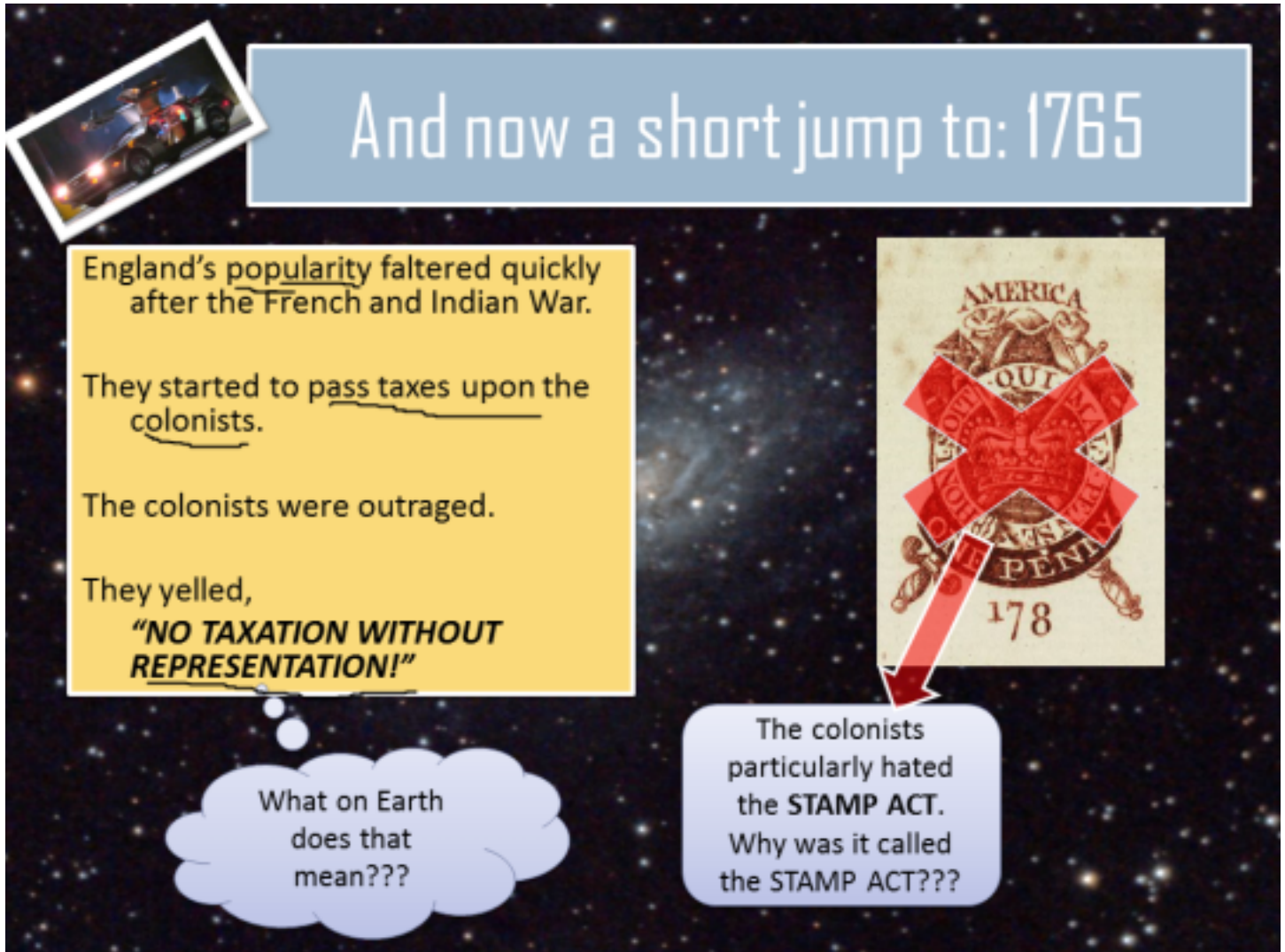
True



False



And now a short jump to: 1765



And now a short jump to: 1765

England's popularity faltered quickly after the French and Indian War.


They started to pass taxes upon the colonists.

The colonists were outraged.

They yelled,
"NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION!"

What on Earth does that mean???

The colonists particularly hated the **STAMP ACT**. Why was it called the STAMP ACT???



Next Stop: Boston in the 1770s



Have you ever heard of the Boston Massacre? The Boston Tea Party?

Boston Tea Party
When colonists protested by dumping tea in the harbor
about 1 million \$ worth of tea

British Soldiers shut down the harbor
no goods could go in or leave
cost many colonists their jobs
caused more tension

Colonies

- New Hampshire
- New York
- Pennsylvania
- Massachusetts
- Rhode Island
- Connecticut
- New Jersey
- Delaware
- Maryland
- Virginia
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Georgia

Where is Boston?

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CwEX_YVvAS4

Boston in the 1770s

Boston in the 1770s



An engraving of the Boston Massacre
by Paul Revere

What was the Boston Massacre?

British soldiers occupied Boston to keep the peace

Why were the colonists so mad in Boston?

They didn't want the soldiers there & threw garbage & ice etc at them

Do you think this engraving is accurate?

Last Stop: Destiny



Last Stop: Destiny

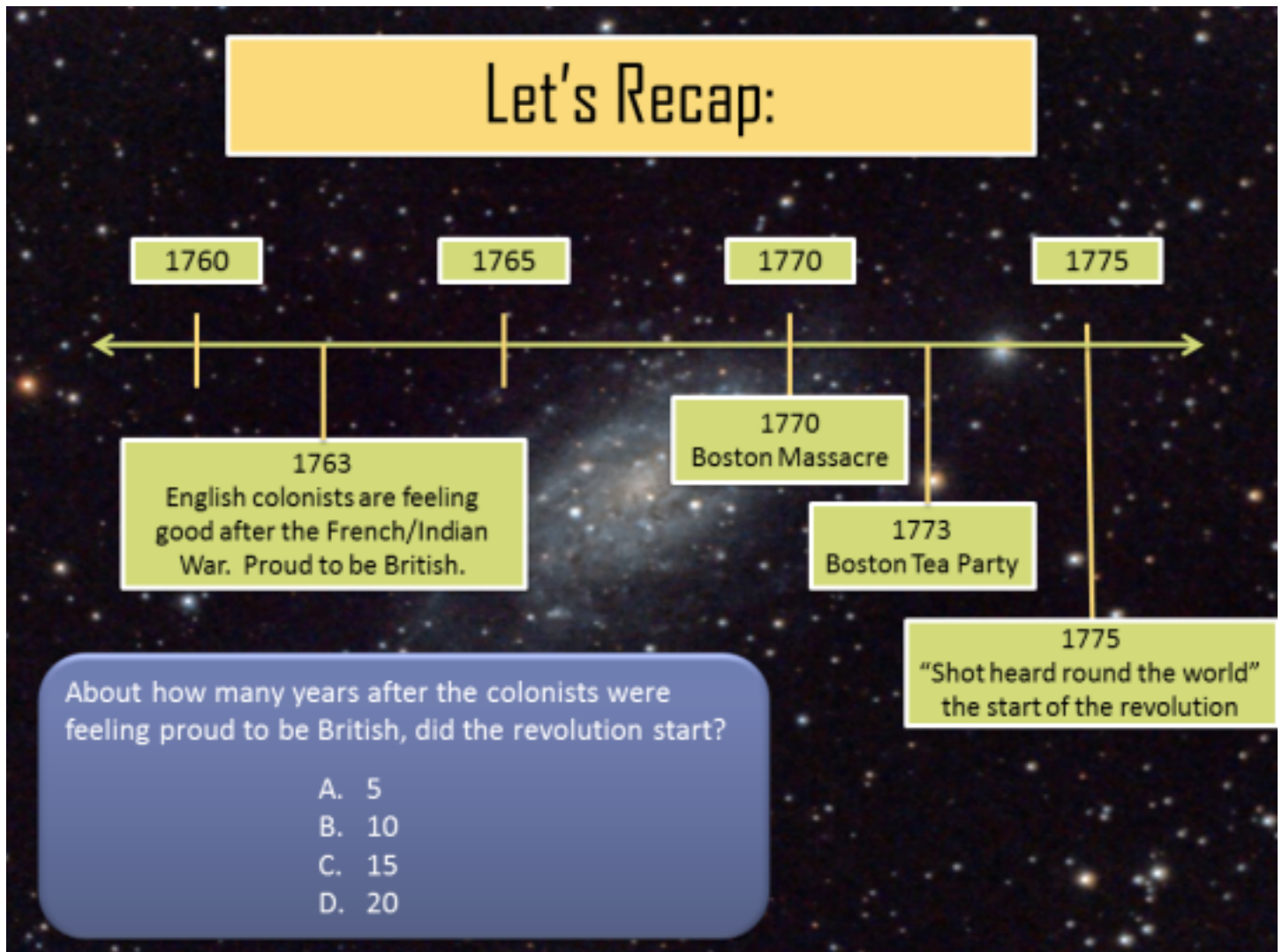


On April 19, 1775 British soldiers confronted colonial militiamen on a field in Lexington, a town outside of Boston. When the Militiamen refused to disperse, the British troops fired, killing eight colonists. Although the colonists retreated, they returned the next day and drove the British soldiers back to Boston. One poet remarked that the militiamen had “fired **the shot heard round the world.**”

The American Revolutionary War had begun.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rZMmPWTwTHc>

Let's Recap:



Homework

Homework

- Read pages 353-361 in your textbook about Thomas Paine and *Common Sense*.



I know it can be a "Paine," but it's *Common Sense* to do your homework.