Subject(s) | Social Studies
---|---
Grade/Course | American History 1
Unit of Study | Unit 2: The French and Indian War to the Development of the U.S. Constitution (4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 6.2, 7.2, 7.3)
Unit Title | The American Revolution
Pacing | 12 days

Unit Overview

The second unit of American History 1 examines the causes and effects of the American Revolution through the lenses of conflict, revolution, and compromise.

The French and Indian War: Known as the Seven Years’ War in Europe, this conflict between Britain and France was eventually won by the British (including their American colonies). While the war led to an expansion of British land holdings in North America, it doubled Britain’s debt.

Road to Revolution: The expense of controlling the new land and war debts led the British government to look to the colonies as more of a revenue source than they had been in the past, thereby ending Britain’s salutary neglect of the 13 American Colonies. The new restrictions on westward settlement and British taxes, such as the Stamp Act, were met with resistance from colonists, especially those colonies whose economies depended more on trade. Colonial protests became more aggressive (i.e. Boston Tea Party, Boston Massacre) and increasingly organized (i.e. Continental Congresses). Military conflict began at Lexington and Concord in 1775 and the colonies approved the Declaration of Independence in 1776, officially transforming a quest for reconciliation and addressing of grievances to a quest for independence from Britain.

The Revolutionary War: George Washington was chosen to lead the American forces in this quest for independence. He was forced to avoid fighting for most of the revolution because of a severe disadvantage in troop numbers and the resources necessary for a professional military. Eventually, the colonists gained military support from France, which helped force the British to surrender. This revolution created a republic and popularized republican principles.

Creating a Constitution: A weak central government under the Articles of Confederation proved insufficient to handle the problems of the 1780s. A Constitutional Convention was held to address these problems. After much debate, the decision was made to create a new constitution. The development of the U.S. Constitution required many compromises among the state representatives. Concern over the power of the federal government and the protection of individual rights made the ratification of the Constitution uncertain. In order to gain Anti-Federalist support to ratify the Constitution, the Federalists agreed to add a Bill of Rights, guaranteeing the protection of individual rights.
### Unit Enduring Understanding(s)

1. Conflict over governmental power and individual rights may lead to revolution.
2. Revolution often redefines a country.
3. Compromise can be necessary for national unity.

### Unit Essential Question(s)

1. How can conflict over governmental power and individual rights lead to revolution?
2. What effects does revolution have on a country?
3. Why is the ability to compromise necessary in establishing national unity?

### Essential State Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Objectives</th>
<th>Supporting Objectives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AH1.H.4.1 <strong>Analyze</strong> the political issues and conflicts that impacted the United States through Reconstruction and the compromises that resulted.</td>
<td>AH1.H.7.1 <strong>Explain</strong> the impact of war on American politics through Reconstruction.</td>
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<td>AH1.H.4.2 <strong>Analyze</strong> the economic issues and conflicts that impacted the United States through Reconstruction and the compromises that resulted.</td>
<td>AH1.H.7.2 <strong>Explain</strong> the impact of wars on the American economy through Reconstruction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AH1.H.5.1 <strong>Summarize</strong> how the philosophical, ideological and/or religious views on freedom and equality contributed to the development of American political and economic systems through Reconstruction.</td>
<td>AH1.H.8.1 <strong>Analyze</strong> the relationship between innovation, economic development, progress, and various perceptions of the “American Dream” through Reconstruction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AH1.H.5.2 <strong>Explain</strong> how judicial, legislative, and executive actions have affected the distribution of power between levels of government from colonization through Reconstruction.</td>
<td>AH1.H.8.4 <strong>Analyze</strong> multiple perceptions of the “American Dream” in times of prosperity and crisis through Reconstruction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AH1.H.6.2 <strong>Explain</strong> the reasons for involvement in wars prior to Reconstruction and the influence each involvement had on international affairs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Unpacked” Concepts (students need to know)</td>
<td>“Unpacked” Skills (students need to be able to do)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AH1.H.4.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>the political issues and conflicts and the compromises that resulted</td>
<td>• Analyze (impact)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AH1.H.4.2</td>
<td>AH1.H.4.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>the economic issues and conflicts and the compromises that resulted</td>
<td>• Analyze (impact)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AH1.H.5.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>how the philosophical, ideological and/or religious views on freedom and equality contributed to the development of American political and economic systems</td>
<td>• Summarize (contribution)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AH1.H.5.2</td>
<td>AH1.H.5.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>how judicial, legislative, and executive actions have affected the distribution of power between levels of government</td>
<td>• Explain (affect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the reasons for involvement in wars prior to Reconstruction and the influence each involvement had on international affairs</td>
<td>• Explain (reasons and influence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH1.H.7.2</td>
<td>AH1.H.7.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>the impact of wars on the American economy through Reconstruction</td>
<td>• Explain (impact)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH1.H.7.3</td>
<td>AH1.H.7.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>the impact of wars on American society and culture</td>
<td>• Explain (impact)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard(s)</td>
<td>Unit “Chunking” &amp; Enduring Understandings</td>
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</table>
| AH1.H.6.2   | The French and Indian War                | How did Great Brittan’s occupation in imperial wars affect the cultural, political, and economic development of the 13 English colonies? | **Imperial Wars**  
- England, Spain, and France  
- causes (threat to economic and/or political interests)  
- impact on cultural development of colonies  
- impact British financial policies of British colonies  
  - **Salutary Neglect**  
  - **Bacon’s Rebellion**  
  - **Regulator’s Movement** | How and to what extent imperial wars between England, Spain and France impacted the cultural development and identity of “New World” settlers through the French and Indian War. |
| AH1.H.7.3   | Explain the impact of wars on American society and culture through Reconstruction. | When a nation’s economic and/or political interests are threatened it can lead to war. | **Mercantilism**  
- French and Indian War  
- causes  
  * protection of economic and political interests  
  * competition  
- colonial involvement  
- influence on international affairs  
- impact on society and culture  
  - **Pequot War**  
  - **King Philip’s War**  
  - **Tuscarora War**  
  - **Pontiac’s Rebellion** | How and why the competition between empirical powers led to colonial involvement in the French and Indian War. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AH1.H.4.1</th>
<th>Road to Revolution</th>
<th>How and why the political relationship between the colonists and England changed after the French and Indian War.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analyze the political issues and conflicts that impacted the United States through Reconstruction and the compromises that resulted.</td>
<td>After the French and Indian War, why did Great Britain abandon its policy of salutary neglect regarding the 13 English colonies?</td>
<td>How and why the economic relationship between the colonists and England changed after the French and Indian War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH1.H.4.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analyze the economic issues and conflicts that impacted the United States through Reconstruction and the compromises that resulted.</td>
<td>How the actions and legislation of the British monarch and Parliament after the French and Indian War led to the American Revolution and independence.</td>
<td>How and why more strict colonial policies by the British government led to colonial discontent, opposition, protest and the American Revolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH1.H.5.1</td>
<td>Legislative actions that affect an individual’s rights and personal finances can result in civilian unrest.</td>
<td>How and to what extent various colonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summarize how the philosophical, ideological and/or religious views on freedom and equality contributed to the development of American political and economic systems</td>
<td>How did Parliament’s legislative actions result in discontent, opposition, and protest in the 13 Colonies?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Role of Native American’s in the war • Treaty of Paris of 1763</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Mercantilism • French and Indian War - end of salutary neglect * political impact * economic impact</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Self-Government • British Monarchy and Parliament - actions and legislation - Proclamation of 1763</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• British Monarchy and Parliament - actions and legislation • English Colonial Political Policy - more strict - conflict with • English Colonial Economic Policy - more strict - colonial protest - economically sacrifice and suffer as a result of French and Indian War • Liberty and Independence • Taxation “No Taxation Without Representation” • Sugar Act</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AH1.H.5.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>AH1.H.6.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>AH1.H.7.2</strong></td>
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<td>Explain how judicial, legislative, and executive actions have affected the distribution of power between levels of government from colonization through Reconstruction.</td>
<td>Leadership can affect societal, economic and political change in order to promote freedom and equality.</td>
<td>Explain why leadership lead to the colonial decision to declare independence from Britain?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Currency Act**  
**Declaratory Act**  
**Quartering Act**  
**Boston Massacre**  
**Boston Tea Party**  
**Intolerable Acts**

**Taxation**  
**Liberty and Independence**  
- Enlightenment Influence  
- ideas expressed  
  *James Otis* *The Rights of the British Colonists Asserted*  
  *John Dickenson* *Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer*  
  *Samuel Adams*  
  *Paul Revere*  
- Committees of Correspondence  
- inalienable rights/natural rights  
- *Thomas Paine’s Common Sense*  
- *Thomas Jefferson and The Declaration of Independence*  
- Colonial Division  
  - Patriot/Loyalist  
  - nationalism  
  - patriotism  
  - justification for opposition  
- First Continental Congress  
- Second Continental Congress  
- Lexington and Concord

protested British economic policies leading up to the American Revolution.

To what extent self-government and English colonial policy led to conflict and desire for independence by the colonists.

How the British colonists began to express and share ideas about liberty and independence leading up to the American Revolution.
| AH1.H.7.2 | Explain the impact of wars on the American economy through Reconstruction. | The Revolutionary War | • American Revolution  
- difficulty in financing for colonists  
- debt accumulation  
- economically sacrifice and suffer  
- inflation  
- degree of mobilization and participation  
- difficulty in winning for colonists  
• Colonial Division  
- Patriot/Loyalist  
- effect on American society and war  
- profiteering  
- nationalism  
- patriotism  
- justification for opposition of war  
• Continental Army  
- George Washington as leader  
• Advantages and Disadvantages for Britain/America  
• Battle of Saratoga  
• Battle of Yorktown  
• Treaty of Paris of 1783  
| Independence can be costly and difficult to attain. | Why did the colonists find it difficult to win the American Revolution? | The extent to which the colonists had difficulty in financing and winning the American Revolution.  
How the American Revolution split the British colonies into Patriots and Loyalists and the effect of that split on American society and the war. |
| The effects of war can impact the culture and development of a nation. | How did the American Revolution impact the culture of the time and help to define what it means to be an American? | • Culture During War  
- as viewed through art, music, fashion, literature and language  
- effect on American society and war  
- nationalism  
- patriotism  
- fear, anxiety, discrimination, societal suspension  
- transformation of  
- meaning of “American”  
- roles, responsibilities, and perceptions of women  
• Treaty of Paris of 1783 |

How the American Revolution and independence transformed the cultures of the British colonies and defined for the first time what it meant to be an American.

| AH1.H.4.1 | Analyze the political issues and conflicts that impacted the United States through Reconstruction and the compromises that resulted. |
| AH1.H.5.1 | Summarize how the philosophical, ideological and/or religious views on freedom and equality contributed to |

Creating the Constitution

Governments can be structured in order to address the needs and desires of the governed.

The powers to govern in a democratic system is divided among different groups which, at times, are at odds with each other over how to best govern.

How did the relationship between the American colonies and Britain, as well as Enlightenment ideas, result in the creation of the Articles of Confederation?

How did the implementation of the Articles of Confederation affect the growth and stability of the newly created United States?

Democratic Republic

Influence on of U.S. Gov’t  
- Magna Carta  
- English Common Law  
- English Bill of Rights  
- Enlightenment Influence  
- John Locke  
* Two Treatises of Government

Adam Smith’s The Wealth of Nations  
- capitalistic and free market society  
**Articles of Confederation**  
- creation of  
- power and authority of federal gov’t

How the outcome of the American Revolution impacted the creation of state constitutions, the Articles of Confederation and eventually the United States Constitution.

How the creation and implementation of the Articles of Confederation affected the distribution of power between the states and with the new national
| the development of American political and economic systems through Reconstruction. | A nation’s inability to address accumulated debt can lead to the development of a new structure of government for the nation. | How did the Articles of Confederation’s failure to manage debt from the Revolutionary War play a role in the development of a new structure of government? |
| AH1.H.5.2 | Explain how judicial, legislative, and executive actions have affected the distribution of power between levels of government from colonization through Reconstruction. |  |
| AH1.H.7.2 | Explain the impact of wars on the American economy through Reconstruction. | - political conflict - structure of gov’t - implementation of - replacement of  |
| | | • Culture During Articles of Confederation - Land Ordinance of 1785 - Northwest Ordinance of 1787 - Debt from Revolution * threat to economic development under Articles * economic sacrifice and suffer as a result of Revolution - Shay’s Rebellion |
| | | - Republicanism - opinions of - debates on  |
| | | Various opinions over the nature of republicanism impacted the debates of the Constitutional Convention and the ratifications of the United States Constitution. | government. | How and to what extent debt accumulated during the American Revolution threatened the economic development of the new nation under the Articles of Confederation and the United States Constitution.
| Perceptions of power and authority can lead to actual tension and conflict. | How did the differing perceptions of power and authority result in the development and adoption of the *Bill of Rights*? | • *United States’ Constitution*  
- Federalists and Anti-Federalists  
  *debates over ratification*  
- implementation of  
  • *Bill of Rights*  
    - individual rights  
    - due process  
    - equal justice under the law  
    - inalienable rights  
  | How the views of Federalists and Anti-Federalists, such as Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, shaped the development of American economic and political institutions. |

*Standards 1 (historical thinking) and 2 (turning points) are included in every unit. i.e.: How was the American Revolution a turning point in history?*
### Language Objective EXAMPLES

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<tr>
<th>Historical Thinking and Geography Skill Resources</th>
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<tr>
<td>Historical Thinking</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ “Straight Ahead”</td>
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### General Unit Resources

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<tr>
<th>Historical Thinking</th>
<th>Geography Skills</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ “Straight Ahead”</td>
<td>□ “Uphill”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Additional resources will be listed here as unit development continues.

Text differentiation symbols: Texts will be categorized in teacher resource documents as Straight Ahead (less challenging for struggling readers), Uphill (having some challenging words and more complex sentence structure that is appropriate for on-grade level readers), or Mountainous (containing challenging vocabulary, complex sentences, and more abstract ideas).