

Teaching American History for All
MDUSD/UCB H-SSP
5th Grade Lesson: American Revolution

Developed by: Kay Lunine, Laurie Rogers, Alejandra Dubcovsky, Kimberly Leyden, Lauren Weaver

Teaching American History Grant Focus Question:

How did definitions of citizenship change from the 17th century to the 20th century?

5th Grade Yearlong Question:

How did Americans change from being colonial subjects to American citizens?

Unit Focus:

UNIT 4: The American Revolution
CH 8: The Colonies Unite

Unit Focus Question:

How did British policies towards the thirteen colonies lead to the American War for independence?

Unit Working Thesis:

Anger over the British policies led most of the colonists to demand representation in Parliament and protest what they thought of as unfair laws and taxation, which ultimately led them to push for independence.

Lesson Focus Question/Writing Prompt:

What caused colonists to take part in the Boston Tea Party?

Reading Strategy:

1. Passage Organization: Cause and Effect
2. Analysis of British Policies Chart

Writing Strategy:

1. Choosing Evidence to support a claim
2. Writing a paragraph with a scaffold outline

Suggested Amount of Time:

Three (45-minute) class periods

Textbook:

The United States: Making a New Nation, Reflection Series, Harcourt School Publishers, 2007, Unit 4: The American Revolution, Chapter 8: The Colonies Unite, Lessons 1-3, pages 322-338

Other Resources:

Overhead copies of worksheets or LCD projection of worksheets
Handouts of worksheets

Context of the Lesson:

The students will be building up to the paragraph with every individual reading and writing strategy detailed below. Therefore, it is essential that teachers (or students) keep the student work from every strategy so the students can later use their work as notes to structure the paragraph.

Teacher Procedure:

1. Reading Strategy #1: “The Boston Tea Party” text and Cause and Effect Chart

- Pass out “The Boston Tea Party” text and Cause and Effect chart. (pp6-7, key p8)
- Read the text: Teacher guided choral reading.
- Teacher completes cause and effect chart with students.
- When the chart is complete, teacher guides students in discussion of events leading to the Boston Tea Party. (*Focus on cause and effect*).

2. Writing Strategy #1: Choosing Evidence to support a claim

- Pass out “Choosing Evidence to support a topic sentence.” (p9)
- Teacher explains the function of evidence and leads a discussion: What is evidence? How and why do we use it?
- Students work in pairs to select the best evidence.
- Class discussion of why a piece of evidence supports or does not support the topic sentence. Teacher guides students as needed.
- Pass out “Choosing Evidence to answer the question.” (p10)
- Students work in pairs to select the best evidence.
- Class discussion of why a piece of evidence answers or does not answer a question. Teacher guides students as needed.

3. Writing Strategy #2: Writing a paragraph with a scaffold outline

- Instruct students to take out prior work: Cause and Effect Chart, and Choosing Evidence Charts. (pp7,9,10)
- Pass out Paragraph Outline with Writing Prompt. (p11, key p12)
- Teacher scaffolds writing assignment to show students how they will write the paragraph by using all the work they have already completed. Teacher explains how the paragraph will be organized by utilizing prior work. (p12)

4. Reading Strategy #2: Analysis of British Policies Chart

- Hand out Analysis of British Policies Chart. (p13. key pp14-15)
- Review Harcourt text pages 322 to 338 with students (*these lessons should have been taught prior to the start of this lesson*).
- Teacher completes chart with students. (key, pp14-15)
- When the chart is complete, teacher guides students in discussion of the effect of British policies.

5. Writing Strategy #3: American Revolution Writing Prompt

- Instruct students to take out prior work: Cause and Effect Chart, Choosing Evidence Charts, and Analysis of British Policies Chart. (pp7,9,10,13)
- Pass out writing prompt assignment (p4)
- Teacher scaffolds the writing assignment to show students how they will write the paragraph using some of the work they have already completed. Teacher explains how the paragraph will be organized by utilizing prior work. (p5)

History-Social Science Content Standards:

5.5 Students explain the causes of the American Revolution.

1. Understand how political, religious, and economic ideas and interests brought about the Revolution (e.g., resistance to imperial policy, the Stamp Act, the Townshend Acts, taxes on tea, Coercive Acts).

Historical and Social Sciences Analysis Skills:

Historical Interpretation

1. Students summarize the key events of the era they are studying and explain the historical contexts of those events.
2. Students identify and interpret the multiple causes and effects of historical events.

English-Language Arts Content Standards:

2.0 Reading Comprehension (Focus on Informational Materials)

Structural Features of Informational Materials

- 2.1 Analyze text that is organized in sequential or chronological order.

Comprehension and Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text

- 2.3 Discern main ideas and concepts presented in texts, identifying and assessing evidence that supports those ideas.
- 2.4 Draw inferences, conclusions, or generalizations about text and support them with textual evidence and prior knowledge.

1.0 Writing Strategies

Organization and Focus

- 1.2 Create multiple-paragraph expository compositions:
 - a. Establish a topic, important ideas, or events in sequence or chronological order.
 - b. Provide details and transitional expressions that link one paragraph to another in a clear line of thought.
 - c. Offer a concluding paragraph that summarizes important ideas and details.

Student 5th Grade American Revolution Writing Prompt

Background: As American colonists moved west a conflict occurred between France and England, also called Britain, over the control of land. After 7 years of fighting, the War ended in 1763 with England gaining nearly all the French territory in North America. After this war, Britain decided the colonists should help pay for the cost of defending the colonies. The British Parliament passed the Sugar Act to raise money. This was the first of many policies that made the colonists mad. After more than one hundred and fifty years of rule by Great Britain, the thirteen colonies declared and fought for independence.

Question: How did British policies towards the thirteen colonies lead to the American War for independence?

Expectations: The best paragraph will include:

- A topic sentence that answers the question
- At least one example of a British policy that led the colonists to want independence
- An analysis that explains the importance of each reason to the fight for independence
- A concluding sentence that restates your topic sentence.
- Proofreading for spelling and grammar

TEACHER REFERENCE COPY

5th Grade American Revolution Writing Prompt

Background: As American colonists moved west a conflict occurred between France and England, also called Britain, over the control of land. After 7 years of fighting, the War ended in 1763 with England gaining nearly all the French territory in North America. After this war, Britain decided the colonists should help pay for the cost of defending the colonies. The British Parliament passed the Sugar Act to raise money. This was the first of many policies that made the colonists mad. After more than one hundred and fifty years of rule by Great Britain, the thirteen colonies declared and fought for independence.

Question: How did British policies towards the thirteen colonies lead to the American War for independence?

Expectations: The best paragraph will include:

- A topic sentence that answers the question
- At least one example of a British policy that led the colonists to want independence
- An analysis** that explains the importance of each reason to the fight for independence
- A concluding sentence that restates your topic sentence.
- Proofreading for spelling and grammar

****For teachers: An example of analysis for class discussion**

The Boston Tea Party showed that some colonists were so angry about the Tea Tax that they would protest by boycotting tea and destroying it.

The boycotts and protests by the colonists showed that they felt that taxation by the British Parliament was unfair.

The Boston Tea Party
Time: December 16, 1773

Place: Boston, Massachusetts

In 1773, Parliament passed the Tea Act, which gave Britain's East India Company a monopoly on tea. A **monopoly** is complete control of a good or service in an area, by either a person or a group. As a result of this monopoly, only the East India Company could legally sell tea to the colonies, and it could sell tea for less than colonial merchants could. This meant that colonial merchants could not make money in the tea trade. The British government believed the colonists would choose to buy the cheaper tea- and pay the tax on it. Instead, many colonists decided to boycott tea.

Ships carrying thousands of pounds of tea set sail for the colonies. In November 1773, three of the ships arrived in Boston Harbor. Against the wishes of many colonists, the Massachusetts governor sided with the British by allowing the ships to dock. More than 1,000 colonists in Boston protested.

Many people think Samuel Adams planned what happened next. On the night of December 16, 1773, about 150 members of the Sons of Liberty dressed as Mohawk Indians and marched down to Boston Harbor.

At the harbor, hundreds of people had gathered on the docks to watch the event. When the Sons of Liberty arrived, they boarded the ships, broke open 342 chests of tea, and threw it all overboard. Their angry protest became known as the Boston Tea Party.

Reading Check Cause and Effect: What caused colonists to take part in the Boston Tea Party?

From: *The United States: Making a New Nation*. Pg. 336, Reflections Series, Harcourt School Publishers, 2007.

Name _____

Tea Act Cause and Effect Chart

	Cause	Effect
Because	In 1773, Parliament passed <hr/>	This meant that Britain's East India Company would have a monopoly on tea
Because	Britain's East India Company has a monopoly on tea,	As a result of this monopoly, only the East India Company could legally sell tea to the colonies, and it could sell tea for less than colonial merchants could.
Because	As a result of this monopoly, only the East India Company could legally sell tea to the colonies, and it could sell tea for less than colonial merchants could.	This meant that colonial merchants <hr/> <hr/>
Because	The British government believed the colonists would choose to buy the cheaper tea- and pay the tax on it.	Instead, many colonists decided to <hr/>
Because	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	More than 1,000 colonists in Boston protested. On the night of December 16, 1773, about 150 members of the Sons of Liberty dressed as Mohawk Indians and marched down to Boston Harbor. When the Sons of Liberty arrived, they boarded the ships, broke open 342 chests of tea, and threw it all overboard. Their angry protest became known as the Boston Tea Party.

From: *The United States: Making a New Nation*. Pg. 336, Reflections Series, Harcourt School Publishers, 2007.

Tea Act Cause and Effect Chart TEACHER KEY

	Cause	Effect
Because	In 1773, Parliament passed <i>the Tea Act</i> ,	This meant that Britain's East India Company would have a monopoly on tea
Because	Britain's East India Company has a monopoly on tea,	As a result of this monopoly, only the East India Company could legally sell tea to the colonies, and it could sell tea for less than colonial merchants could.
Because	As a result of this monopoly, only the East India Company could legally sell tea to the colonies, and it could sell tea for less than colonial merchants could.	This meant that colonial merchants <i>could not make money in the tea trade</i>
Because	The British government believed the colonists would choose to buy the cheaper tea- and pay the tax on it.	Instead, many colonists decided to <i>boycott tea.</i>
Because	<i>Ships carrying thousands of pounds of tea set sail for the colonies. In November 1773, three of the ships arrived in Boston Harbor. Against the wishes of many colonists, the Massachusetts governor sided with the British by allowing the ships to dock.</i>	More than 1,000 colonists in Boston protested. On the night of December 16, 1773, about 150 members of the Sons of Liberty dressed as Mohawk Indians and marched down to Boston Harbor. When the Sons of Liberty arrived, they boarded the ships, broke open 342 chests of tea, and threw it all overboard. Their angry protest became known as the Boston Tea Party.

From: *The United States: Making a New Nation*. Pg. 336, Reflections Series, Harcourt School Publishers, 2007.

Name _____

Choosing Evidence

Content Question:

How did the Tea Act affect the American colonists?

Circle the evidence that would support the following topic sentence:

Topic Sentence:

The Tea Act imposed by the British Parliament angered American colonists and hurt colonial merchants.

1. As a result of the Tea Act, only the East India Company could legally sell tea to the colonies, and it could sell tea for less than colonial merchants could.
2. Agriculture was important to the economies of the Middle colonies.
3. The Townsend Act taxed imports such as glass, tea, paint, and paper brought to the colonies.
4. Patrick Henry was born in Virginia in 1736.
5. Many colonists decided to boycott tea.

Name _____

Choosing Evidence

Lesson Question: **How did British policies towards the thirteen colonies lead to the American War for independence?**

Content Question to check for understanding: Which British policies **taxed** the colonies?

Circle the evidence that would help to answer the question:
Which British policies **taxed** the colonies?

1. As a result of the Tea Act, the colonists were taxed on tea and only the East India Company could legally sell tea to the colonies.
2. The Sugar Act placed a tax on sugar and molasses brought into the colonies from the West Indies. The tax was imposed by the British Parliament to raise money to cover the costs of the French and Indian War.
3. Agriculture was important to the economies of the Middle colonies.
4. The Townsend Act taxed imports such as glass, tea, paint, and paper brought to the colonies.
5. Patrick Henry was born in Virginia in 1736.
6. Many colonists decided to boycott tea.
7. The Boston Massacre occurred on March 5, 1770.
8. The Stamp Act taxed colonists on paper documents, like newspapers, legal documents, and playing cards.
9. The Coercive Acts closed the port of Boston and forced the colonists to quarter soldiers.
10. Patrick Henry spoke out against the British Parliament and encouraged the colonists to think of themselves as Americans, not just colonists.

Name _____

Paragraph Outline

Writing question: What caused colonists to take part in the Boston Tea Party?

Topic Sentence:

Details/Evidence:

Explanation/Analysis: Explain what your evidence proves. Ex: This shows...

Concluding sentence:

TEACHER KEY-SAMPLE PARAGRAPH

Model Paragraph

Topic sentence: The taxes imposed by the British Parliament angered American colonists.

Details/Evidence: In 1773, the Tea Act was passed. This act gave the East India Company control over all tea sold in the colonies. This hurt the colonial merchants and made the colonists pay taxes on tea. The colonists responded by throwing the tea into the Boston harbor.

Explain/Analysis: The Boston Tea Party showed that some colonists were so angry about the Tea Act that they would protest by boycotting tea and throwing it in the harbor. They felt taxation without representation was unfair.

Concluding sentence: These protests gave more power to those angry colonists who wanted independence from Britain.

The taxes imposed by the British Parliament angered American colonists. In 1773, the Tea Act was passed. This act gave the East India Company control over all tea sold in the colonies. This hurt the colonial merchants and made the colonists pay taxes on tea. The colonists responded by throwing the tea into the Boston harbor. The Boston Tea Party showed that some colonists were so angry at the Tea Tax that they would protest by boycotting tea and throwing it in the harbor. They felt taxation without representation was unfair. These protests gave more power to those angry colonists who wanted independence from Britain.

From: *The United States: Making a New Nation*. Reflections Series, Harcourt School Publishers, 2007.

Name _____

Reading to Writing Strategy

How did British policies towards the thirteen colonies lead to the American War for independence?

Pgs. 322-338

British policies	Definition: What did this act(s) do?	Effect on colonists	Analysis- How did this lead to the American Revolution?
Sugar Act Date: _____			
Stamp Act Date: _____			
Townshend Acts Date: _____			
Tea Act Date: _____			
Coercive Acts Date: _____			

From: *The United States: Making a New Nation*. Reflections Series, Harcourt School Publishers, 2007, pp322-338

Copyright 2007 UC Regents



TEACHER KEY

Reading to Writing Strategy

How did British policies towards the thirteen colonies lead to the American War for independence?

Pgs. 322-338

British policies	Definition: What did this act(s) do?	Effect on colonists	Analysis- How did this lead to the American Revolution?
<p>Sugar Act 1764 (April) p.323</p>	<p>Placed a tax on sugar and molasses brought into the colonies from the West Indies. (The tax was imposed by the British Parliament to raise money to cover the costs of the French and Indian War.)</p>	<p>- Merchants objected because this tax affected the shipping business of the New England colonies. -Colonists did not like the British government dictating their lives.</p>	<p>Britain had the power to tax but had not used this for the 150 years—The passage of the Sugar Act (and the Proclamation of 1763) were both actions by Parliament that signaled the era of salutary neglect is over. -The Committees of Correspondence appeared to spread news and ideas among colonists in Boston. They later wrote to other cities and towns to protest British policies.(p328)</p>
<p>Stamp Act 1765 (March) p.237</p>	<p>This placed a tax on paper documents, legal documents and playing cards.</p>	<p>-The colonists were angry! -Many colonists responded that Parliament could not tax them since they had no voice in Parliament. -Stamp Act Congress was held: “No taxation without representation” -House of Burgesses votes not to pay tax</p>	<p>-The colonists are considering whether Parliament should rule over them. They have no representation in Parliament so Patrick Henry proposes that Parliament does not represent the colonies. -The Stamp Act Congress shows that colonists can work together -Out of this, another Committee of Correspondence was formed in New York to protest the act -Another Committee formed in Virginia -Many colonists tried to force Britain to take back the Stamp Act. -Colonists boycotted British goods -Sons of Liberty: tar and feather -Daughters of Liberty spun and wove cloth rather than buy British cloth -From these actions, the British merchants were hurt and this put pressure on Parliament to repeal the act (1766) (p329)</p>

<p>Townshend Acts</p> <p>1767</p> <p>p.330</p>	<p>Tax on imports, such as glass, tea, paint and paper brought into the colonies.</p> <p>Act also established a new group of tax collectors</p>	<p>-Colonists generally boycotted goods so many went without painting their houses many stopped drinking tea. Some colonists made their own tea from local plants.</p>	<p>-The Parliament believed it still has the authority to make laws for the colonists. The colonists reacted by boycotting the British goods and merchants refused to import taxed goods.</p> <p>-The Townshend Acts were a failure for Britain as sales of British goods to the colonies suffered and tax collectors did not collect much.</p> <p>-1770, Parliament repealed all the Townshend Acts except the tax on tea.</p>
<p>Tea Act</p> <p>1770</p> <p>p.330-331</p>	<p>The only portion of the Townshend Acts not to be repealed. Parliament placed a tax on British tea.</p>	<p>-Colonists boycotted</p>	<p>-As tensions rose, Britain sent more troops over to Boston and NYC.</p> <p>-Colonists were unhappy with all the British soldiers being there.</p> <p>-This led to fights breaking out (and eventually the Boston Massacre) and led to a greater divide between the colonists and Britain.</p>
<p>Coercive Acts</p> <p>1774 (March)</p> <p>P338</p>	<p>In response to the Boston Tea Party, Parliament passed a new set of laws to punish the colonists in Massachusetts, where Boston is located.</p> <p>-One law closed the port of Boston until the colonists paid for the tea that was destroyed.</p> <p>- the Massachusetts legislature could not make laws and the colony was put under control of British General Thomas Gage.</p> <p>-Soldiers were housed by colonists</p>	<p>-port of Boston closed</p> <p>-Massachusetts colonists were under the control of a British government and could not meet without the approval of Gen. Gage.</p> <p>-Colonists did not feel comfortable quartering soldiers</p> <p>-Colonists felt acts “intolerable” (so they became known as the “Intolerable Acts”)</p>	<p>This set of acts were so severe that many colonists now thought of Britain as the enemy now.</p> <p>This really strained the relationship between the colonists and Britain to a breaking point.</p> <p>-This eventually leads to representatives from the colonies to meet in Philadelphia in September 1774 to discuss how to respond to Britain. This meeting was known as the First Continental Congress. The petition made clear statements to Parliament and asked for a response...</p>

From: *The United States: Making a New Nation*. Reflections Series, Harcourt School Publishers, 2007.

Copyright 2007 UC Regents