

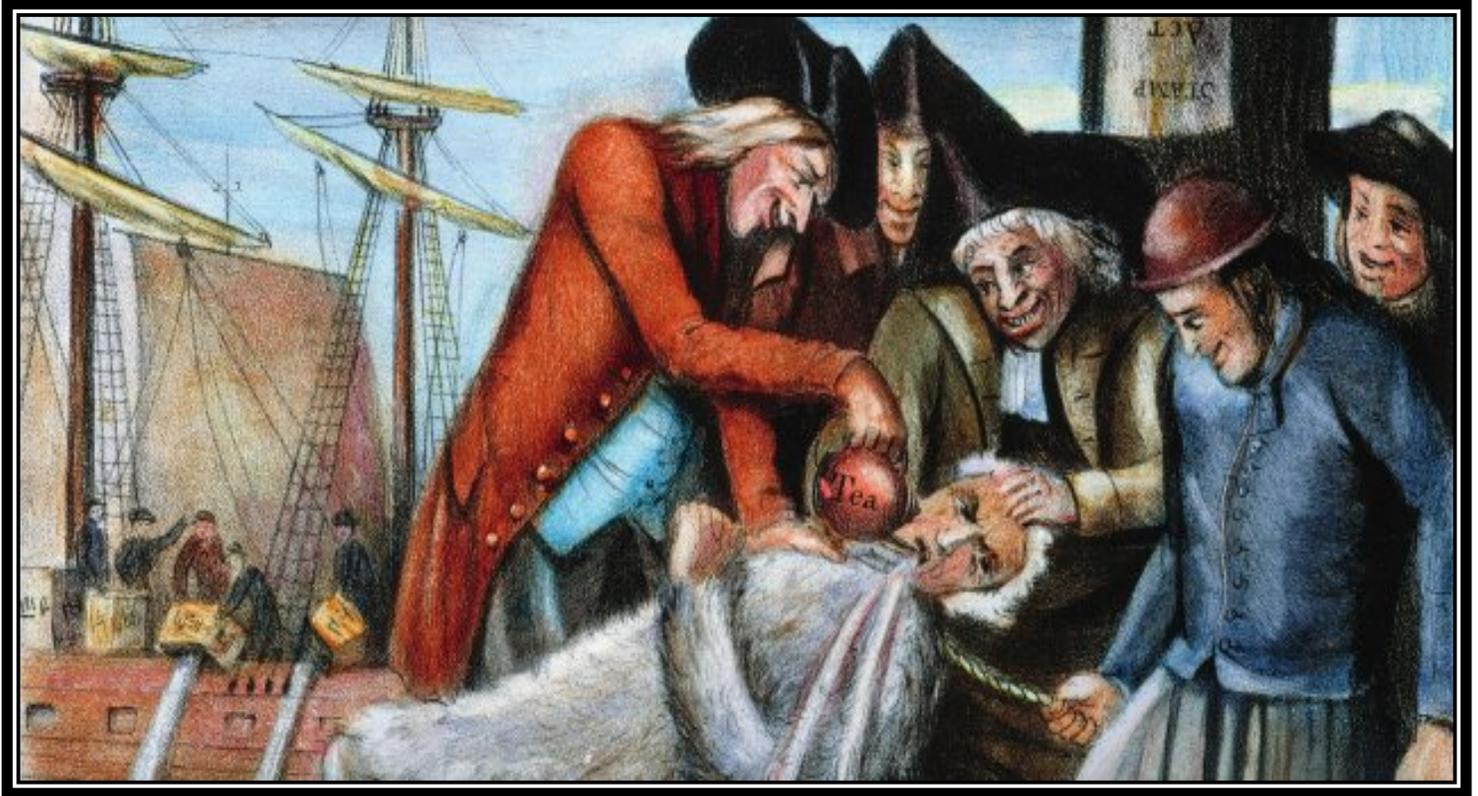
NAME:

BLOCK:

**- CENTRAL HISTORICAL QUESTION(S) -**

**WHY DID SOME COLONISTS SUPPORT ENGLAND AND OPPOSE INDEPENDENCE?**

**FEATURED BELOW:** A 1774 depiction of the "tar & feathering" of **Loyalist**, John Malcom by a group of **Patriots** from Boston, a town in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.



**LESSON OBJECTIVE(S)**

- 1.) **EXPLAIN** the causes, conditions and consequences of the American Revolution
2. **ARGUE** why some Loyalists supported England and opposed Independence using primary source evidence

**PART I: WARM UP**

**DIRECTIONS:** Make note of the questions posed during the mini-discussion of this section. Use the space below.

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## LANDMARK EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION TIMELINE

1607 - First English **colony** established on North American soil.

1651 - English government establishes *Navigation Acts* to prevent their North American colonies from trading w/ other countries

1689 - Enlightenment philosopher *John Locke* from England publishes, *Two Treatises of Government*, arguing for gov.t power to come from consent of the people (the foundation of modern democracy) and man's *natural right* to life, liberty & property.

1748 - Enlightenment philosopher *Montesquieu* publishes *The Spirit of Laws*, arguing for a *separation of powers* in gov.t between an executive branch (president, prime minister, etc.), legislative branch (congress, parliament, etc.)

1750 - England establishes 13 prosperous colonies on the coast of North America, growing the power of the England's empire.

1756 - 1760's - English economy is drained by The Seven Years' War + French & Indian War in North America.

1762 - Enlightenment philosopher *Rousseau*, publishes, *The Social Contract*, arguing for a system of a more direct and *representative democracy*, calling for publicly held elections of the executive and legislative branches of government.

1764 - 1766 - *The Tea Act, Sugar Act, Stamp Act & the Declaratory Act* are passed by the English government, *without the consent of the colonists*, as a way to increase the taxes paid by colonists to the English government.

1770 - 1773 - *Boston Massacre & Boston Tea Party* occur in response to the growing violence between **patriots & loyalists**.

1774 - Bostonian sea captain, *John Malcom*, is brutally victimized by patriots for his alleged loyalist views of the Tea Act.

1775 - April, Battle of Lexington & Concord occurs, marking the beginning of the American Revolutionary War.

1776 - January, *Thomas Paine* publishes "Common Sense," arguing for independence from Britain and the creation of a democratic republic. Its publication in January 1776 immediately added fuel to the patriot movement.

1776 - **Declaration of Independence** is written by *Thomas Jefferson* with the intention of building a **republic**, listing reasons for declaring independence from the rule of the English government and man's right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

1783 - American Revolutionary War officially ends with the Treaty of Paris.

1787 - The **U.S. Constitution** is drafted in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, establishing a government for the United States of America based on system of **checks & balances** and separation of powers and meant to be run by a system of representative democracy.

1789 - French Revolution begins

**PART II: DOCUMENT ANALYSIS**

**DIRECTIONS:** Read and annotate each document. Keep the central historical question in mind as you read.

Once you finish, create and pose an historical thinking-based question specifically designed to each document in the space provided.

**Document A** The True Interest of America Impartially Stated, 1776 (Modified)

Suppose we were to revolt from Great Britain, declare ourselves Independent, and set up a Republic of our own—what would be the consequence? My blood runs chill when I think of the calamities, the complicated evils that must follow.

Devastation and ruin must mark the progress of this war along the sea coast of America. So far, Britain has not exerted her power. Her number of troops and ships of war here at present, is very little more than she judged necessary in time of peace.

But as soon as we declare independence, ruthless war, with all its aggravated horrors, will ravage our once happy land. Our seacoasts and ports will be ruined, and our ships taken. Torrents of blood will be spilled, and thousands reduced to beggary and wretchedness.

By declaring independence, we would instantly lose all assistance from our friends in England. They will stop saying anything in our favour, for they would be seen as rebels, and treated accordingly.

The only European power from which we can possibly receive assistance, is France. But France is now at peace with Great Britain; and is it possible that France would interrupt that peace, and risk another war with England, from a disinterested motive of aiding and protecting these Colonies?

**SOURCE:** Charles Inglis, Anglican minister, wrote a pamphlet in response to Thomas Paine’s “Common Sense,” entitled “The True Interest of America Impartially Stated, 1776.” Impartial means fair or objective.

<b>HISTORICAL THINKING DOMAIN</b>	<b>YOUR QUESTION</b>	<b>MODEL QUESTION(S)</b>	<b>RESPONSE TO MODEL QUESTION(S)</b>
What is a good <b><u>SOURCING</u></b> question to ask about this document that will help you respond better to the central historical question?			
What is a good <b><u>CONTEXTUALIZATION</u></b> question to ask about this document that will help you respond better to the central historical question?			
What is a good <b><u>CLOSE-READING</u></b> question to ask about this document that will help you respond better to the central historical question?			
What is a good <b><u>CORROBORATION</u></b> question to ask about this document that will help you respond better to the central historical question?			

**Document B** Pennsylvania Packet January 2, 1775**(Modified)**

My Friends and Countrymen,

This howling wilderness has been converted into a flourishing and populous country. But, is this not due to the way in which the colonies have been treated from the beginning? Isn't our growth a result of Great Britain's willingness to encourage our industry and protect us from foreign countries? If so, surely some degree of gratitude, such as becomes a free and liberal people, would be appropriate.

The peace and security we have already enjoyed under Great Britain's protection, before the mistaken system of taxation took place, must make us look back with regret to those happy days whose loss we mourn, and which every rational man must consider as the golden age of America.

Let us then, my friends and countrymen, be patient and avoid all inflammatory publications that are disrespectful to our most gracious Sovereign. Let us look forward to a happy termination of our present disputes, and a cordial reconciliation with our mother country.

**SOURCE:** The letter above was published by an anonymous writer in a Pennsylvania newspaper in 1775.

<b>HISTORICAL THINKING DOMAIN</b>	<b>YOUR QUESTION</b>	<b>MODEL QUESTION(S)</b>	<b>RESPONSE TO MODEL QUESTION(S)</b>
What is a good <b>SOURCING</b> question to ask about this document that will help you respond better to the central historical question?			
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What is a good <b>CORROBORATION</b> question to ask about this document that will help you respond better to the central historical question?			

## LESSON WRAP UP

DIRECTIONS: Choose one of the following responses to the central historical question and write down what kind of historical document you think would be support your decision.

THE NUMBER ONE REASON LOYALISTS SUPPORTED ENGLAND & OPPOSED INDEPENDENCE WAS BECAUSE OF:

circle one:

a.) THEIR STRONG ENGLISH IDENTITY

b.) THEIR FEAR OF LOSING ELITE SOCIAL STATUS

c.) THEIR FEAR OF LOSING THEIR WAY OF LIVING ECONOMICALLY (*i.e. business enterprise, business relations*)

d.) THEIR FEAR OF A FUTILE, BLOODY & VIOLENT WAR WITH ENGLAND

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What historical evidence would best support your decision?

RESPOND BELOW:

