


# ASSESSMENT

## Vocabulary and Key Ideas

- 1. Describe** What did the **conquistadors** in the Americas do?
- 2. Define** Who were the **Pilgrims**?
- 3. Describe** How did **racism** affect the way English colonists treated enslaved Africans?
- 4. Identify Main Ideas** What was the significance of the **Great Awakening**?
- 5. Recall** What set Pennsylvania apart from the other colonies?
- 6. Explain** How did southern agriculture cause an increase in the number of enslaved Africans brought to America?
- 7. Identify Supporting Details** What impact did religion have on the Puritans' approach to education?

## Critical Thinking and Writing

- 8. Use Evidence** Why were Cortés and his soldiers able to conquer the Aztec?
- 9. Draw Conclusions** Why did the growth in the number of settlers in New England lead to war between the colonists and the Wampanoag-led alliance?
- 10. Identify Cause and Effect** How did enslaved Africans boost the economy of South Carolina?
- 11. Identify Main Ideas** Why did the Pilgrims form a government in which they governed themselves?
- 12. Revisit the Essential Question** Why do people move? Explain using evidence from the topic.
- 13. Writing Workshop: Write a Narrative Essay** Use the notes you made in your  Active Journal to write a narrative essay in which you are a colonist describing daily life.

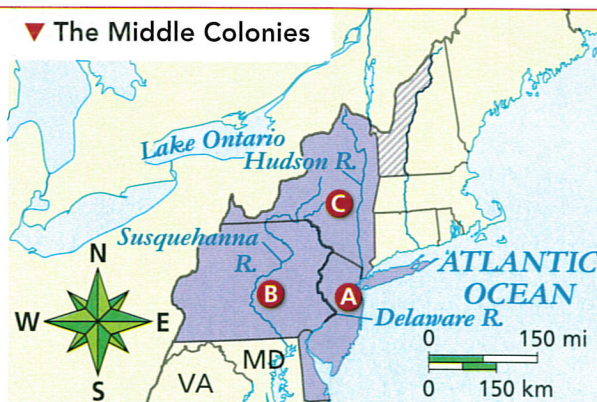
## Analyze Primary Sources

- The excerpt below is from a speech given during the Great Awakening. What do you think Edwards was trying to encourage people to do?
  - Edwards wanted people to go to church more often.
  - Edwards wanted people to convert to a new religion.
  - Edwards wanted people to make sacrifices for God.
  - Edwards wanted people to worship God to avoid his wrath.

“The wrath of God is like great waters that are dammed for the present; they increase more and more, and rise higher and higher, till an outlet is given; and the longer the stream is stopped, the more rapid and mighty is its course, when once it is let loose.”  
—Jonathan Edwards, “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God.”

## Analyze Maps

- Which letter represents Pennsylvania? Who founded the colony?
- Which letter represents New Jersey? Which colony was to its south?
- Which letter represents New York? Which colonies bordered it to the east?



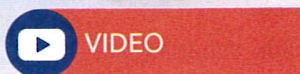
TOPIC

3

# The Revolutionary Era

(1750–1783)

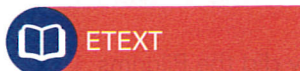
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VIDEO



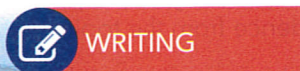
AUDIO



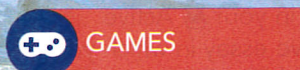
ETEXT



INTERACTIVE



WRITING



GAMES



WORKSHEET



ASSESSMENT

## Go back over 250 years

to **AMERICA IN THE LATE 1700s**. Why? Because you will see the birth of a new nation, get to know some of its greatest leaders, and learn how an upstart group of colonists took on one of the most powerful empires in the world.

## Explore

### The Essential Question

#### When is war justified?

In the late 1700s one war, called the French and Indian War, led to another war, the American Revolution. What were the causes of these wars?

Unlock the Essential Question in your Active Journal.



# Watch

 **NBC LEARN**



 **BOUNCE**  
TO ACTIVATE

 VIDEO

## Benjamin Franklin and the Fight for Independence

Learn about one of the nation's  
most accomplished founders.


# Read

about the revolutionary people  
and events that led to the  
founding of the United States  
of America.

- |                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Lesson 1</b>       | The French and Indian War          |
| <b>Lesson 2</b>       | Growing Resentment Against Britain |
| <b>Primary Source</b> | John and Abigail Adams, Letters    |
| <b>Lesson 3</b>       | Taking Up Arms                     |
| <b>Lesson 4</b>       | The Move Toward Independence       |
| <b>Primary Source</b> | Thomas Paine, <i>Common Sense</i>  |
| <b>Lesson 5</b>       | Winning Independence               |

# The Revolutionary Era

(1750–1783)

Learn more about the Revolutionary Era by making your own map and timeline in your  Active Journal.



 INTERACTIVE

Topic Timeline

## What happened and when?

Colonists resented the British presence in their lives during the last half of the 1700s. Explore the timeline to find out why.

**1754**  
The French and Indian War breaks out in North America.

**1765**  
Parliament passes the Stamp Act, sparking protests by colonists.

**1770**  
British troops fire on crowd in the Boston Massacre.

**1773**  
British Parliament passes the Tea Act.

### TOPIC EVENTS

1750

1760

1770

### WORLD EVENTS

**1762**  
Catherine the Great begins reign in Russia.



INTERACTIVE

Topic Map

## Where was the American Revolution fought?

The British colonies stretched along the Atlantic seaboard. What were the names of the colonies?



**1775**  
British soldiers and colonial minutemen fight at Lexington and Concord.

**1777**  
The American victory at Saratoga is a turning point in the war.

**1781**  
The British surrender to the Americans at Yorktown.

**1783**  
Britain recognizes U.S. independence.

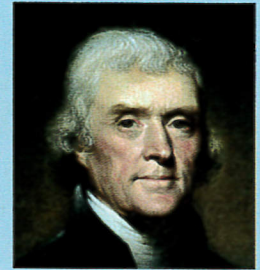
**1780**

**1790**

**1778**  
Captain James Cook explores the Hawaiian island of Kaua'i.

**1783**  
Ludwig van Beethoven has his first composition published.

## Who will you meet?



Thomas Jefferson, writer of the Declaration of Independence



George Washington, General of the Continental Army



King George III of Britain

# Quest

Project-Based Learning Inquiry

## Choosing Sides


### Quest KICK OFF

In **1776** the colonists were divided over a very important question: Should the colonies break away from Britain or stay loyal to the king? What would you have chosen? You may wonder . . .


### How did colonists decide which side to support in the Revolutionary War?

Imagine you are living in the Chesapeake Bay region in 1776. You must decide whether to become a Patriot, become a Loyalist, or stay neutral. You will then write a blog documenting your decision-making process. Explore the Essential Question “When is war justified?” in this Quest.


#### 1 Ask Questions

To make an important decision, you need to find reasons and facts that support one side or the other. Make a list of questions whose answers would provide reasons to help you decide. Write your questions in your  Active Journal.

#### 2 Investigate


As you read the lessons in the Topic, look for **Quest CONNECTIONS** about events and other facts that might be reasons for supporting one side or the other. Record notes in your  Active Journal.

#### 3 Conduct Research

Next begin your research by exploring primary sources from the Revolutionary Era. Capture notes in your  Active Journal.

### Quest FINDINGS

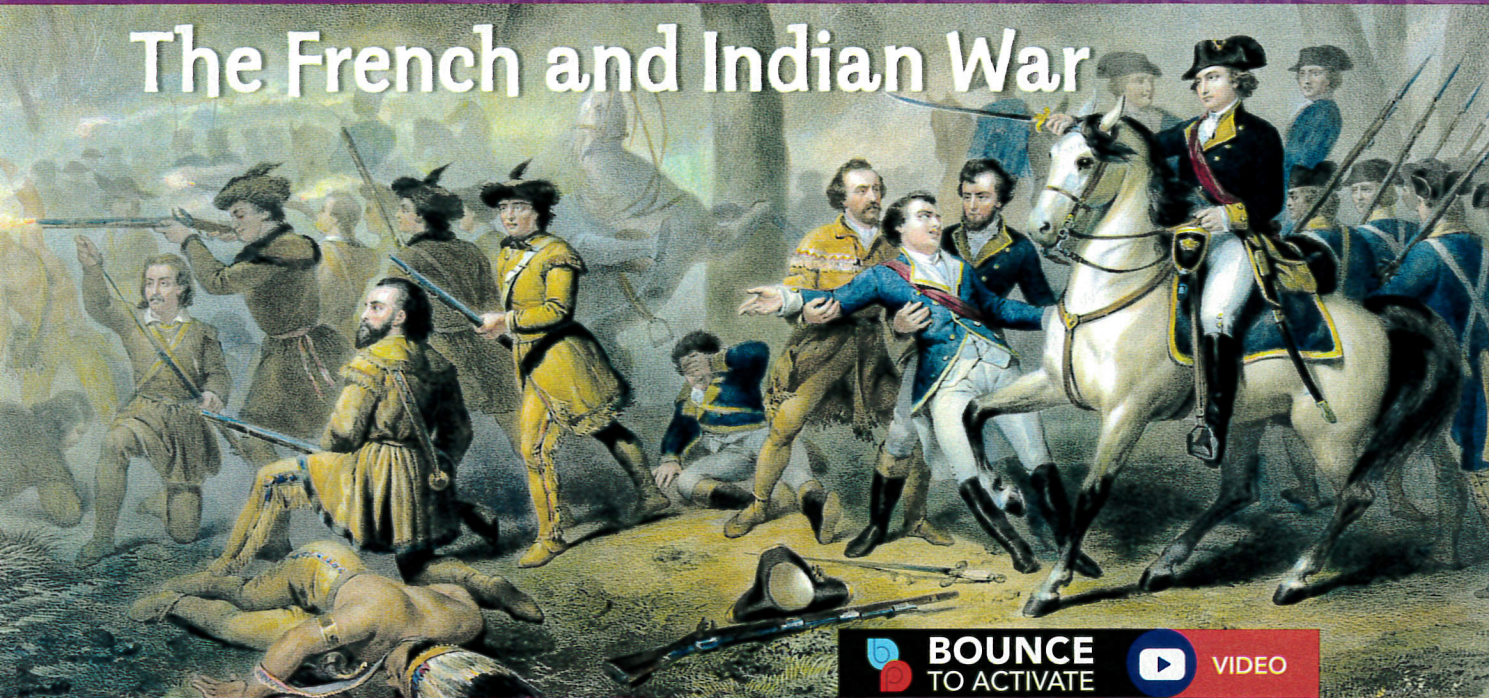
#### 4 Write Your Blog

Now use your research and notes to decide whether to be a Patriot, a Loyalist, or a neutral colonist. Then write and produce your blog. Get help for writing your blog in your  Active Journal.



## LESSON 1

# The French and Indian War



**BOUNCE**  
TO ACTIVATE



VIDEO

## GET READY TO READ

### START UP

Examine the illustration of George Washington at the Battle of Monongahela during the French and Indian War. Write what you would like to learn about his role in the war.

### GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Why were Britain and France rivals in the mid-1700s?
- What role did American Indians play in the British-French rivalry?
- How did power in North America shift after the French and Indian War?

### TAKE NOTES

#### Literacy Skills: Sequence

Use the graphic organizer in your Active Journal to take notes as you read the lesson.

### PRACTICE VOCABULARY

Use the vocabulary activity in your Active Journal to practice the vocabulary words.

#### Vocabulary

ally  
French and Indian War  
Albany Plan of Union  
Treaty of Paris

#### Academic Vocabulary

extensive  
devise

By the mid-1700s, the major powers of Europe were locked in a worldwide struggle for empire. Britain, France, Spain, and the Netherlands competed for trade and colonies in far-flung corners of the globe. The British colonies in North America soon became caught up in the contest.

## Why Did Europeans Fight Over North American Land?

The most serious threat came from France. It claimed a vast area that circled the English colonies from the St. Lawrence River west to the Great Lakes and south to the Gulf of Mexico. To protect their land claims, the French built an **extensive** system of forts. These forts blocked the British colonies from expanding to the west.

### The Importance of the Ohio River Valley

At first, most settlers in the British colonies were content to remain along the Atlantic coast. By the 1740s, however, traders were crossing the Appalachian Mountains in search of furs. Traders pushed into the forests of the Ohio Valley.

## North America in 1753



### GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

By 1753, the French had claimed a vast area of North America.

- 1. Location** Why do you think the French built forts along rivers and lakes?
- 2. Infer** Why were the French determined to prevent British colonists from moving westward?

Because of the abundance of wildlife, settlers tried to take over the profitable French trade with the Indians.

France was determined to stop the British from expanding westward. The Ohio River was especially important to the French because it provided a vital link between their claims along the Great Lakes and their settlements along the Mississippi River.

**Ohio Valley American Indians Choose Sides** American Indians had hunted animals and grown crops in the Ohio Valley for centuries. They did not want to give up the land to settlers, French or British. One American Indian protested to a British trader, "You and the French are like the two edges of a pair of shears. And we are the cloth which is to be cut to pieces between them."

### Academic Vocabulary

**extensive** • *adj.*, covering a large area

Still, the growing conflict between Britain and France was too dangerous to ignore. Some American Indians decided that the only way to protect their way of life was to take sides in the struggle, or to become an ally with the British or the French. An **ally** is a nation that works with another nation for a common purpose.

The French expected the Indians to side with them. Most French in North America were trappers and traders. Generally, they did not destroy Indian hunting grounds by clearing forests for farms. Also, many French trappers married American Indian women and adopted their ways. As a result, France had built strong alliances with such American Indian groups as the Algonquins and the Hurons.



Most British settlers were farmers. These settlers usually ignored American Indian rights by felling trees and clearing land for crops. However, an English trader and official, William Johnson, helped gain Iroquois support for Britain. The Iroquois respected Johnson. He was one of the few British settlers who had an Indian wife, Molly Brant. She was the sister of the Mohawk chief Thayendanegea, known to the British as Joseph Brant. Both Joseph and Molly Brant became valuable allies for the British.

In the end, Britain managed to convince the powerful Iroquois nations to join with them. The British alliance was attractive to the Iroquois because they were old enemies of the Algonquin and the Huron. The war reignited old conflicts in the Ohio Valley between the Iroquois and the Algonquins and Hurons. Some groups, like the Shawnees, Delawares, and Mingos, formed alliances to push Europeans off their lands. More often, however, the alliances formed with the British and the French pitted Indian groups against each other in the fighting to come.

 **READING CHECK** **Identify Supporting Details** Which American Indian groups sided with the British and which sided with the French as the war began?

## Where Did the French and Indian War Begin?

Three times between 1689 and 1748, France and Great Britain fought for power in Europe and North America. Each war ended with an uneasy peace.

In 1754, fighting broke out for a fourth time. British settlers called the conflict the **French and Indian War** because it pitted them against France and its American Indian allies. The French and Indian War was part of a larger war called the Seven Years' War that involved conflicts not just in North America but also in Europe and Asia. In North America, the Ohio River Valley was at the center of the dispute. There, the opening shots of the war were fired by soldiers led by George Washington.

### Washington Heads to

**Ohio** When Washington took part in the Ohio Valley conflict he was only 22 years old. He had grown up on a plantation in Virginia, the son of wealthy parents.

Gifted at mathematics, he began working as a land surveyor. His job took him to frontier lands in western Virginia.

▼ Many French living in North America were fur trappers who traded with American Indians for furs.




In 1753, the governor of Virginia sent Washington to deliver a letter to the French asking them to withdraw from the Ohio Valley. The French refused. After Washington returned from this mission, the governor of Virginia sent him west again. This time Washington's assignment was to build a fort where the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers meet to form the Ohio River (present-day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania).

Washington led 150 men into the Ohio country in April 1754. Along the way, he heard that the French had just completed Fort Duquesne (doo KAYN) at the very spot where Washington hoped to build his fort.

**Defeat at Fort Necessity** Determined to carry out his orders, Washington hurried on. Indian allies revealed that French scouts were camped in the woods ahead. Marching quietly through the night, Washington launched a surprise attack and scattered the French. The Iroquois helped the British fight against the French, as well as the French allies, the Algonquins.

Washington's success was brief. Hearing that the French were about to counterattack, he and his men quickly built a makeshift stockade. They named it Fort Necessity. A force of 700 French and Indians surrounded the fort. Badly outnumbered, the Virginians surrendered. The French then released Washington, and he returned home.

British officials recognized the significance of Washington's skirmish. "The volley fired by this young Virginian in the forests of America," a British writer noted, "has set the world in flames."

 **READING CHECK** Summarize Why did Washington and his men fight the French?

### Analyze Images

George Washington and his soldiers quickly built the makeshift Fort Necessity in the Ohio Valley to help defend themselves from the French. Shown here is a replica of the fort.

**Cite Evidence** What clues in the photo show that Washington's troops built this fort quickly?

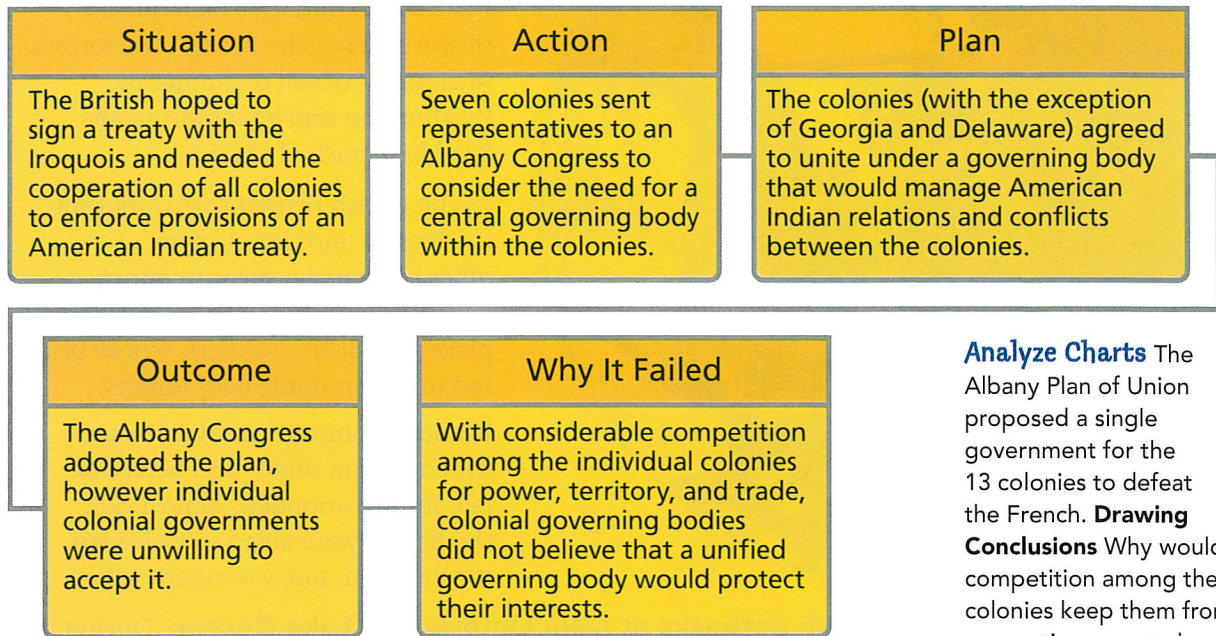


### The Colonies Meet in Albany

While Washington was fighting the French, delegates from seven colonies gathered in Albany, New York. One purpose of the meeting was to cement the alliance with the Iroquois, who were willing to defend the British claim to the Ohio Valley. This alliance would help the British fight the French and their American Indian allies. Another goal of the meeting was to plan a united colonial defense.

The delegates in Albany knew that the colonists had to work together to defeat the French. Benjamin Franklin, the delegate from Pennsylvania, proposed the **Albany Plan of Union**. The plan was an attempt to create "one general government" for the British colonies.

## Albany Plan of Union, 1754



**Analyze Charts** The Albany Plan of Union proposed a single government for the 13 colonies to defeat the French. **Drawing Conclusions** Why would competition among the colonies keep them from supporting a central governing body?

It called for a Grand Council made up of representatives from each colony. The council would make laws, raise taxes, and set up the defense of the colonies.

The delegates voted to accept the Plan of Union. However, when the plan was submitted to the colonial assemblies, not one approved it.

None of the colonies wanted to give up any of its powers to a central council. A disappointed Benjamin Franklin expressed his frustration at the failure of his plan:

### Primary Source

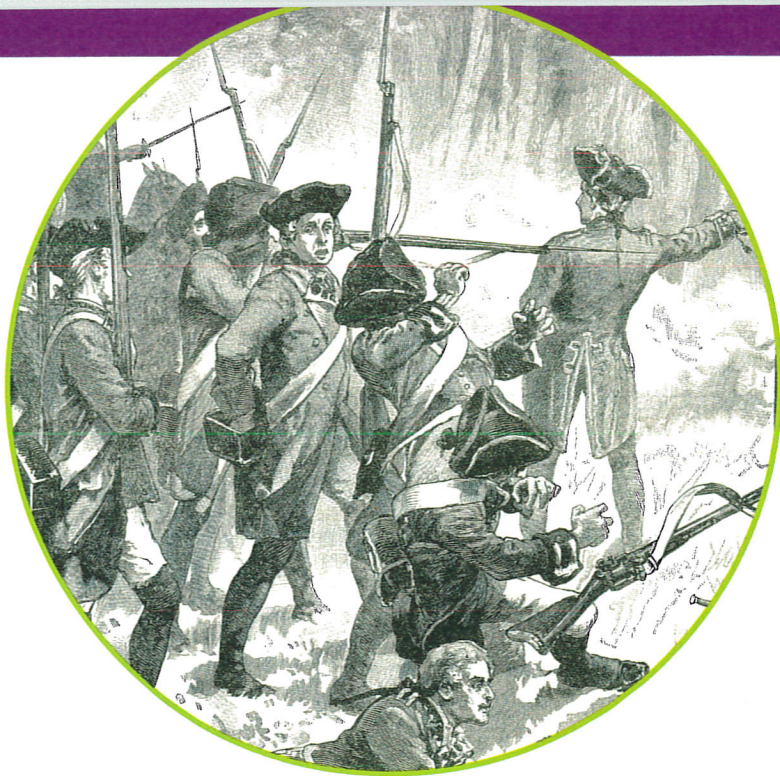
**"Everyone cries a union is necessary. But when they come to the manner and form of the union, their weak noodles are perfectly distracted."**

—Benjamin Franklin, in a letter to Massachusetts Governor William Shirley, 1755

**READING CHECK** **Identify Main Ideas** Why did the delegates from the colonies want to form a union?

### British Defeats in the Ohio Valley

In 1755, General Edward Braddock led British and colonial troops in an attack against Fort Duquesne. Braddock was a stubborn man who had little experience at fighting in the forests of North America. Still, the general boasted that he would sweep the French from the Ohio Valley.



### Surprise Attacks in the Forests

Braddock's men moved slowly and noisily through the forests. Although warned of danger by Washington and by Indian scouts, Braddock pushed ahead.

As the British neared Fort Duquesne, the French and their Indian allies launched a surprise attack. Sharpshooters hid in the forest and picked off British soldiers, whose bright red uniforms made easy targets.

Braddock himself had five horses shot out from under him before he fell, fatally wounded. Almost half the British were killed or wounded. Washington, too, was nearly killed.

**Analyze Images** The French and their American Indian allies ambushed General Braddock's forces in the forests as the soldiers made their way to Fort Duquesne in 1755. **Infer** What advantages did the American Indians and French have fighting in forests that Braddock's soldiers did not have?

**British Setbacks at Lake Ontario and Lake George** During the next two years, the war continued to go badly for the British. British attacks against several French forts failed. Meanwhile, the French won important victories, capturing Fort Oswego on Lake Ontario and Fort William Henry on Lake George. (Both forts occupied land that is now part of New York state.) All these defeats put a serious strain on the alliances with the Iroquois, who had been counting on the British to protect them from the French. The Iroquois faced increasing danger from enemy American Indian groups, who fought them for prisoners and goods.

**READING CHECK** **Identify Supporting Details** Why were French attacks in the forests successful?

### Quebec and New France Fall

In 1757, William Pitt became prime minister, meaning he was the new head of the British government. Pitt made it his first job to win the war in North America. Once that goal was achieved, he argued, the British would be free to focus on victory in other parts of the world. So Pitt sent Britain's best generals to North America. To encourage the colonists to support the war, he promised large payments for military services and supplies.

Under Pitt's leadership, the tide of battle turned. In 1758, Major General Jeffrey Amherst captured Louisbourg, the most important fort in French Canada. That year, the British also seized Fort Duquesne, which they renamed Fort Pitt after the British leader. The city of Pittsburgh later grew up on the site of Fort Pitt.

**The War Turns in Favor of the British** The British enjoyed even greater success in 1759. By summer, they had pushed the French from Fort Niagara, Crown Point, and Fort Ticonderoga (ty kahn duh ROH guh). Next, Pitt sent General James Wolfe to take Quebec, capital of New France.

#### INTERACTIVE

Major Battles of the French and Indian War

**Climbing Cliffs to Attack Quebec** Quebec was vital to the defense of New France. Without Quebec, the French could not supply their forts farther up the St. Lawrence River. Quebec was well defended, though. The city sat on the edge of the Plains of Abraham, on top of a steep cliff high above the St. Lawrence. An able French general, the Marquis de Montcalm, was prepared to fight off any British attack.

General Wolfe **devised** a bold plan to capture Quebec. He knew that Montcalm had only a few soldiers guarding the cliff because the French thought that it was too steep to climb. Late at night, Wolfe ordered British troops to row quietly in small boats to the foot of the cliff. In the dark, the soldiers climbed up the cliff and assembled at the top.

The next morning, Montcalm awakened to a surprise. A force of 4,000 British troops was drawn up and ready for battle.

Quickly, Montcalm marched his own troops out to join in battle. By the time the fierce fighting was over, both Montcalm and Wolfe lay dead. Moments before Wolfe died, a soldier gave him the news that the British had won. Wolfe is said to have whispered, "Now, God be praised, I will die in peace." On September 18, 1759, Quebec surrendered to the British.

**The British Make Huge Gains** The fall of Quebec sealed the fate of New France, though fighting dragged on in Europe for several more years. Finally, in 1763, Britain and France signed the **Treaty of Paris**, bringing the long conflict to an end.

The Treaty of Paris marked the end of French power in North America. By its terms, Britain gained Canada and all French lands east of the Mississippi River except New Orleans. France was allowed to keep only two islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and its prosperous sugar-growing islands in the West Indies. Spain, which had entered the war on the French side in 1762, gave up Florida to Britain.

In return, Spain received all French land west of the Mississippi. In addition, Spain gained the vital port city of New Orleans. Spain retained control of its vast empire in Central America and South America.

#### Academic Vocabulary

**devised** • v., planned or invented a method of doing something



#### INTERACTIVE

Effects of the French and Indian War

**Analyze Images** After sneaking up a steep cliff under the cover of darkness, the British defeated the French on the Plains of Abraham the next morning and captured the capital city of Quebec. **Use Visual Clues** Why is the bird's-eye-view perspective helpful to understanding the action?



## North America in 1763



### GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

The map of North America changed between 1753 and 1763, after the Treaty of Paris.

1. **Region** What caused the 13 colonies region to remain together after the French and Indian War?
2. **Draw Conclusions** What effect did the Treaty of Paris have on New Spain?

After years of fighting, peace returned to North America. Yet, in a few short years, a new conflict would break out. This time, the struggle would pit Britain against its own 13 colonies.

**READING CHECK** **Recognize Multiple Causes**  
In what ways did Pitt help Britain win the war?

## Lesson Check

### Practice Vocabulary

1. How did the **Albany Plan of Union** seek to involve the colonists in the **French and Indian War**?
2. Give two results of the **Treaty of Paris**.

### Critical Thinking and Writing

3. **Summarize** Who fought the French and Indian War, and for what reason?
4. **Identify Supporting Details** What role did George Washington play in the French and Indian War?

5. **Revisit the Essential Question** When is war justified? Do you think the French and Indian War was justified? Why or why not?

6. **Writing Workshop: Consider Your Purpose and Audience** At the end of this Topic, you will write an essay to answer the question "Why was there an American Revolution?" Write a sentence in your Active Journal that tells what your purpose for writing will be and who you are writing for.