

# Unit 3 A New Nation; Chapter 9: The Thirteen Colonies Rebel (1763-1791)

**Overview: This chapter traces the events leading up to the Revolutionary War. p. 174-193**

*\*Students will use Cornell notes*

## **Unit 3 A New Nation**

In 1776 the American colonies formally broke with Britain. Several years after winning its war of independence, the United States established a new government under the constitution

## **Chapter 9**

The Thirteen Colonies Rebel (1763-1776): Angered by the British efforts to tighten control over their colonies, Americans took up arms and declared independence

**Observe Timeline on p. 174-175** - Have students write in their SKRAWL note 2 Develop - Read the main Idea in the book and discuss cause and effect.



# AMERICAN REVOLUTION

## Chapter Objectives

1. List and analyze specific events that pushed American colonists towards rebellion
2. Describe how the colonies organized themselves to resist the British Policies.
3. Outline the events that led to fighting between colonists and the British
4. Summarize the reasons why Americans declared independence in 1776.



1. On June 17, 1775, early in the Revolutionary War (1775-83), the British defeated the Americans at the **Battle of Bunker Hill** in Massachusetts. Despite their loss, the inexperienced colonial forces inflicted significant casualties against the enemy, and the **battle** provided them with an important confidence boost.

# Graphic Overview

## Unit 3

Chapter 9: The 13 Colonies Rebel  
(1763-1776)



Chapter 10: Americans Win  
Independence (1776-1787)



Chapter 11: Creating the Constitution  
(1786-1791)

## Chapter 9

Section 1: Tighter British Control



Section 2: Colonial Resistance



Section 3: The Road to Lexington and  
Concord



Section 4: Declaring Independence

# Section 9.1 p.175-177

## Tighter British Control

### Section Guide

Main Idea: Colonists resented new laws and taxes passed by the British after the French and Indian War and protested against them.

### Goals

1. Why did Great Britain take measures to increase its control over the colonies?
2. Why did colonists object to British efforts to tax them?

- 1.) Introduce: **Critical Thinking** Ask students: How does our society help its citizens overcome situations that are unfair? Guide students to consider the role of courts, laws, the government, and the Constitution in correcting unjust situations. Point out that American colonists had no direct say in British Government.

## Timeline Skills

What words on the timeline tell you that conflict is approaching? p.174-

- massacre
- battles

Have students copy down timeline in notes

# Key Terms

## Helped Colonists

1. Alliance
1. Boycott
2. Sons of Liberty

## Hurt Colonists

1. Alliance
2. Proclamation of 1763
3. Revenue
4. Stamp Act
5. Boycott
6. Sons of Liberty

Students should use their vocab. sheet. Place key terms in one of the columns. When finished give this challenge: ***Would it be possible to place each key term in both columns?*** Discuss with students how terms such as *boycott* could be defined as both beneficial and harmful to the American colonists.

## Britain and American Alliance p.175

British soldiers and American colonists fought side by side against the French. When allies no longer have a common cause, however, their friendship often crumbles. After which, the alliance between and its American colonies is a case in point. Once the French had been defeated, old problems resurfaced and new ones arose....

Alliance - agreement to act together in a cause

# The Proclamation of 1763 p. 175

**Geography Skills:** The proclamation of 1763 closed the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains to settlement.

**Critical Thinking:** Why might the Proclamation of 1763 have increased Indian support of the British?

Answer: Indians would have been in favor of keeping the colonists east of Appalachian Mountains and off Indian land.



Pontiac's uprising in 1763 brought groans in London.

Britain wanted no more war

To enforce the Proclamation of 1763 King George III left 10,000 British soldiers in the colonies

Critical Thinking Answer: Indians would have been in favor of keeping the colonists east of Appalachian Mountains and off Indian land.



## The Quartering Act p. 176

&

## Stamp Act p. 176

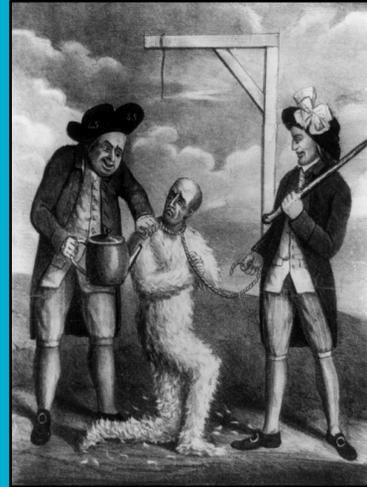
- 1) To enforce the Proclamation of 1763 King George III left 10,000 British Soldiers in the colonies
- 2) Passed by Parliament in 1765
  - a) required colonies to quarter (provide housing and supplies for the soldiers).
  - b) General in charge was Thomas Gage
  - c) Centralized the soldiers in New York



- 1) In 1765 Parliament passed the Stamp Act and the colonist rioted.
  - a) first attempt by the crown to tax the colonists directly
  - b) each sheet of legal document carry a stamp showing that a tax had been paid
    - i) newspapers, diploma, a will, every ad, even playing cards!
    - ii) had to be paid in silver coins! Hard to find in colonies
  - c) Colonists reacted with rage!
  - d) "What could be taxed next?!"

## Colonial Boycotts & Protests p. 177

- 1) "No taxation without representation"
  - a) 9 colonies sent delegates to New York City to draw up a petition against the Stamp Act
  - b) right to tax should belong to the colonial assemblies and not Parliament
  - c) Boycotts of British goods became common.
- 2) Secret societies
  - a) Sons of Liberty & Daughters of Liberty
  - b) Staged protests against the Stamp Act
  - c) Not always peaceful
    - i) burned stamped paper and tarred and feathered customs officials
- 3) \*Stamp Act canceled in 1766, but Parliament would not give up....



"No taxation without representation" "No taxation without representation" - protesters rally cry

Sons of Liberty = lawyers, merchants, and artisans - ones affected most by the Stamp Act

boycott = refuse to buy

# **Cooperative Learning**

## **Activity p. 176**

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## Section Review

1. Why did the colonists protest the Proclamation of 1763?
2. How did colonists fight the Stamp Act?
3. Was Britain justified in thinking that the colonies should pay for part of their own defense? Why or why not?

### Answers:

- 1.) They wanted their own land.
- 2.) They drew up a petition and boycotted British goods
- 3.) Students may suggest that colonists should have helped pay for their defense but should not have been told where to live.

## Section 9.2 p.178-181

### Colonial Resistance Grows

#### Section Guide

Main Idea: Colonial leaders resisted Britain's efforts to tighten control over the colonies. They began to organize to oppose British Policies

#### Goals

1. Why did colonists object to British taxation policies?
2. How did colonists attempt to resist British policies?

- 1.) Introduce: **Critical Thinking** Ask students: How does our society help its citizens overcome situations that are unfair? Guide students to consider the role of courts, laws, the government, and the Constitution in correcting unjust situations. Point out that American colonists had no direct say in British Government.