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# NTI DAY #4

(weather-closed school day)

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# PACKET

# FOUR

(Social Studies)

## General Directions:

Due to weather, Harrison County Schools are closed. In an effort to utilize this day on the school calendar, your child is assigned and should work on this “packet” of school work today. It will count as a grade for this subject. The work attached is specific to the subject listed above. Please contact your child’s teacher of this subject at 234-7110 in the event you/your student have questions on this packet. Staff and teachers reported to HCMS today and are available should you have questions.

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# THE COLONISTS PROTEST

In 1765, the British government decided to tax the thirteen English colonies to help pay for the French and Indian War. The government ordered a stamp tax. This tax required colonists to pay to get a stamp on newspapers, calendars, and every sort of public paper. People were upset at having to pay the tax, but they were even more disturbed by the way the government had created the tax. Every colony had an elected assembly led by a governor. Normally, colonial money matters were decided by the assembly in each colony. But this time, no assembly had been allowed to help decide. Angry assembly members, such as Patrick Henry, protested in every colony.

The British, surprised by this outcry, decided to take back, or repeal, the law that created the stamp tax. However, they soon passed the Townshend Acts, which taxed many goods such as cloth, glass, and tea sent from England to the colonies.

Colonists, especially in Boston, objected. Anger grew when British soldiers shot several protesting colonists in what was named the Boston Massacre. Samuel Adams led a secret society of colonial men called the Sons of Liberty in anti-British acts. Disguised as Indians, the Sons of Liberty threw tea off a British ship into the harbor water. This event became known as the Boston Tea Party.

Neighbors divided depending on their view of England. Loyalist Tories were supporters of the British government, and Patriots protested against it. As war threatened, many Tories left the colonies and moved north to Canada. Some who remained in the colonies were covered with hot tar and feathers by unruly Patriots.

The colonies drew together under the British threat. In 1774, they organized the first Continental Congress, with delegates from all the colonies (except, at first, Georgia). As the Revolutionary War began, this congress served as the first form of American government.

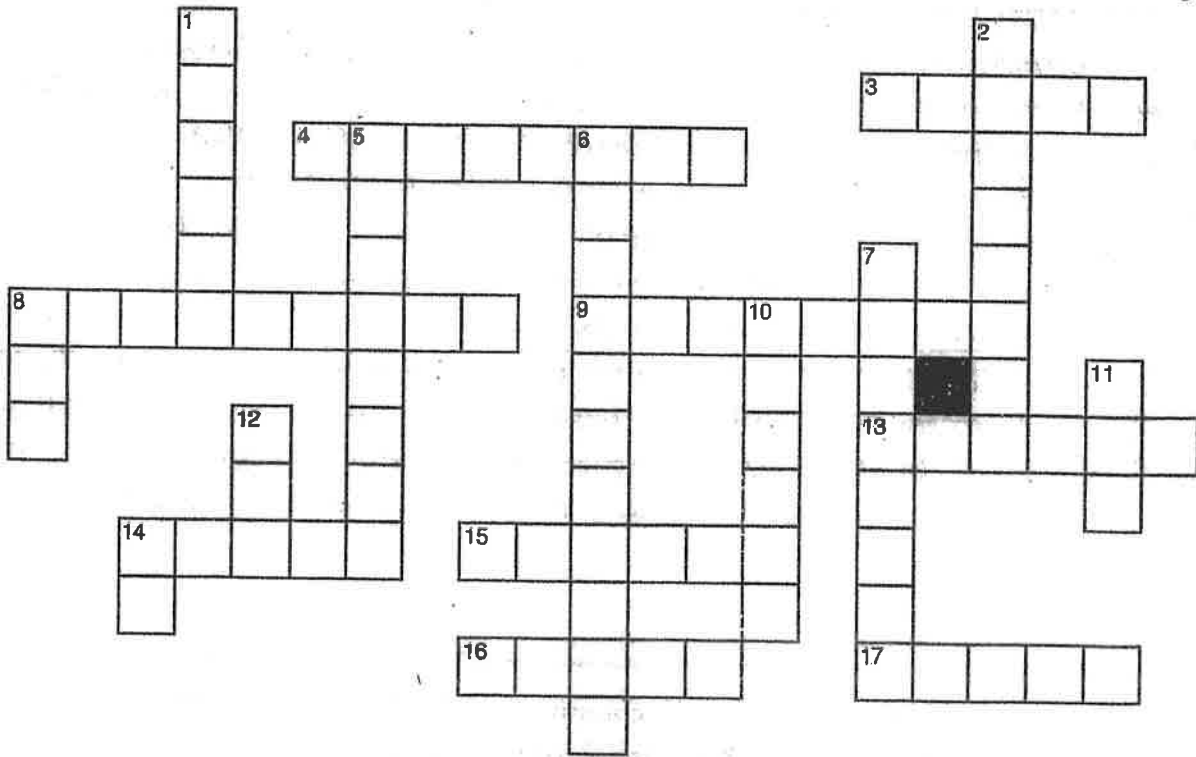
## Across

3. When the Townshend Acts were passed, colonial women wove more of their own \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Incident in which British soldiers shot several colonists; called the Boston \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Name of British acts taxing goods sent to the colonies
9. Number of British colonies in America
13. Colonists in favor of the British government
14. Men dumped tea in the harbor at the Boston Tea \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Many Tories fled to this country.
16. Last name of the leader of protests in Boston
17. Colonists had to pay for one of these on all public papers.

# Down

1. City at the center of colonial protests
2. Colonial official who led elected assembly in each colony
5. Each colony elected members of this group.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ Congress spoke for all the colonies.
7. Some Tories were covered with hot tar and these.
8. Colonists did not want to pay this.
10. To take back; what the British did with the stamp tax
11. Popular beverage taxed by the British
12. The British created taxes to pay for this.
14. Initials of a patriot who spoke against the stamp tax

## Boston Tea Party



### Word List

Adams	abolish	Massacre	Stamp	Tories
assembly	Continental	Party	tax	Townshend
Boston	Tea	PH	tea	War
Canada	governor	repeal	thirteen	

# THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

On April 18, 1775, Paul Revere rode hard along the road from Boston to the nearby towns of Lexington and Concord. His job was to warn people that British soldiers were coming to take the colonists' ammunition and to arrest Patriot leaders. Local "minutemen," farmers who had trained as Patriot soldiers, were prepared for the announcement. As the British approached the towns, the minutemen turned out to exchange fire. These were the first shots of the Revolutionary War.

The Continental Congress met in Philadelphia and decided to ask Britain's King George for peace. But they also decided to prepare for possible all-out war. They hired George Washington, formerly an army officer under the British, to lead a Continental army. At their first full battle, called the Battle of Bunker Hill, Patriot soldiers fought well—but their ammunition ran out and they were defeated.

Even as the army went into action, many colonists remained doubtful about rebelling. In 1776, a pamphlet by Thomas Paine called *Common Sense* helped colonists decide that independence from England was the best idea. The Continental Congress approved a Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. That day, the United States of America was born.

The Revolutionary War was hard-fought. Washington was responsible for pulling the army together and training them. Yet the men had to fight not only the well-trained and -supplied British but also German soldiers called Hessians. King George of England hired the Hessians to help him win the war.

Washington led his army across the Delaware River to surprise the Hessians with a victory at Trenton, New Jersey. Another major win at Saratoga helped convince the French to enter the war on the side of the new United States. In spite of the help, the Continental army suffered a long, cold winter at Valley Forge when the British took over Philadelphia.

After many more battles, the Americans and French trapped the British at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781 and won the war.

## Across

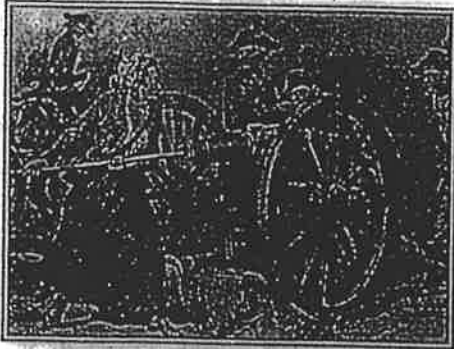
5. The allies who joined the United States to fight the British
8. When the Continental army won this battle, the French decided to enter the war as American allies.
9. Shots at Lexington and Concord are considered the first of the Revolutionary \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Last name of the messenger who warned people between Boston and Lexington
13. She was called Molly \_\_\_\_\_ because she brought water to thirsty soldiers.
15. Name given to men trained to fight the British at a moment's notice

16. Term for a hired German soldier in the Revolutionary War
17. Location of the final battle of the Revolution

**Down**

1. River crossed by Washington and his men to get to Trenton
2. Paul Revere warned people that the \_\_\_\_\_ were coming.
3. An early Boston battle was named after this hill.

**Some Heroes of the Revolution**



Mary McCauley, nicknamed "Molly Pitcher," brought soldiers water and loaded cannons.



Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox," raided the British in the Carolinas.

4. In 1776, the Continental Congress issued the \_\_\_\_\_ of Independence.
6. Washington's army surprised the Hessians at this city.
7. Last name of the American officer nicknamed the "Swamp Fox"
9. Name of the king of England at the time of the Revolution
12. Where Washington's army spent a long, cold winter: \_\_\_\_\_ Forge
14. Last name of the author of *Common Sense*

17

15

11

10

8

6

5

4

3

2

1

14

9

7

13

12

16

British

Bunker

Declaration

Delaware

French

George

Hessian

Yorktown

**Word List**

Marion      Revere

minutemen      Saratoga

Paine      Trenton

Pitcher      Valley

# THE CONSTITUTION

Soon after the Revolutionary War, the states began to argue with each other over trade, taxes, boundaries, and more. The Continental Congress had created a plan of government for the United States called the Articles of Confederation. But this plan made the national government so weak that it could not resolve the states' disputes. Congress decided to have a special meeting called the Constitutional Convention. The convention was held in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787 and lasted four months. There, delegates from the states created a new plan of national government: the Constitution. Delegate James Madison of Virginia kept careful notes at the Convention and offered many good ideas. For that reason, he is sometimes called the Father of the Constitution.

The Constitution created a federal system, in which states share power with a strong national government. The national government is divided into three branches (see illustration). The powers of each branch are set up with checks and balances so no single part of government becomes too powerful.

The delegates did not easily agree on this system or on other parts of the Constitution. Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania told the delegates they would have to compromise, just as a carpenter joins two boards by taking a little off each one. One of the most important compromises of the meeting was an agreement the small states made with the large states. All states were to have equal representation in the Senate. But the number of representatives in the House of Representatives would depend on the population of each state. This arrangement was called the Great Compromise.

Before the Constitution was approved by the states, ten amendments were added, called the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights gives us rights that include free speech, freedom of the press, a fair trial, and freedom of religion.

## Across

2. Meeting that created the Constitution: the Constitutional \_\_\_\_\_
  6. Kind of system in which states and a national government share power
  7. Agreement in which each side gives up a little \_\_\_\_\_
  10. Parts of the Constitution added after it was written
  11. The Bill of Rights guarantees a \_\_\_\_\_ trial.
  12. Number of branches of government
  14. Name of the branch of government that makes laws
- \_\_\_\_\_ states are represented equally.

Government Under the Constitution



Legislative branch makes the laws (Senate, House of Representatives)



Executive branch carries out the laws (president, departments, and agencies)

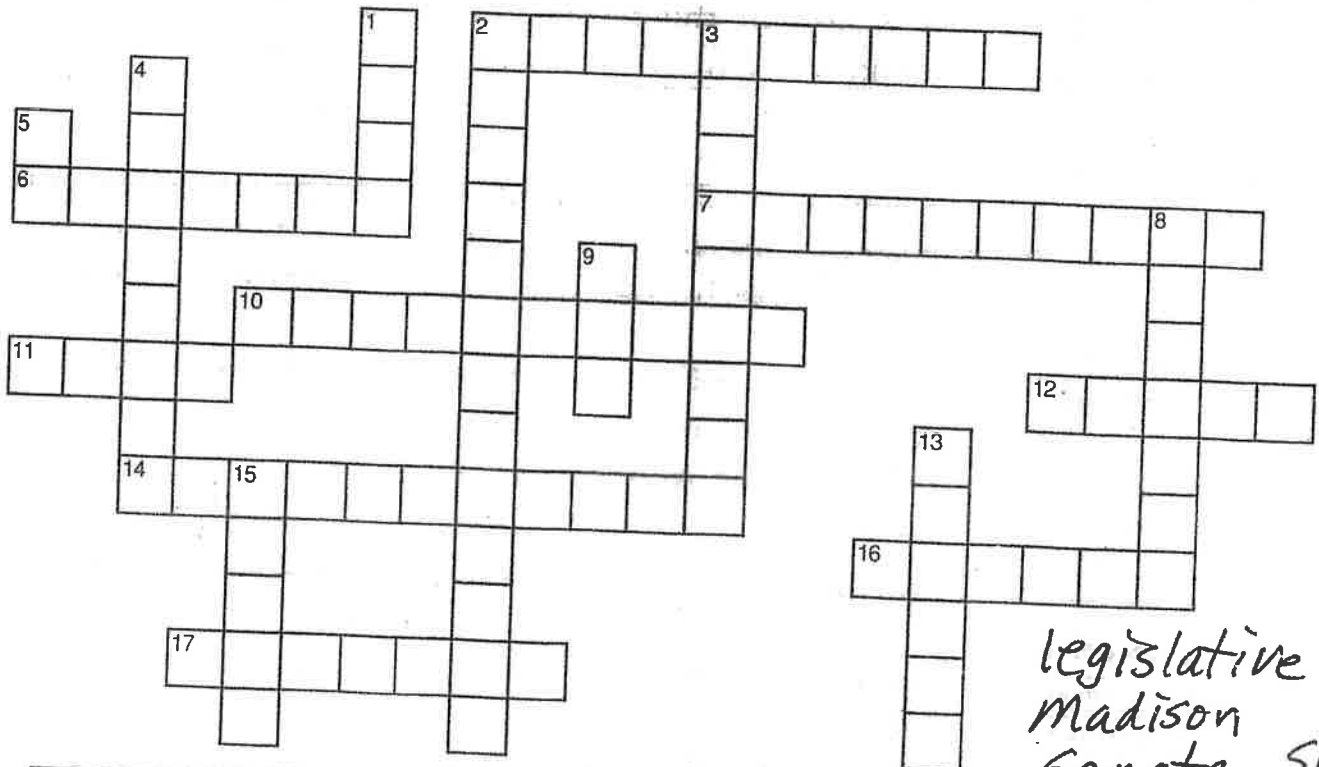


Judicial branch decides what is lawful (Supreme Court, other courts)

Down

1. First ten amendments to the Constitution; the \_\_\_ of Rights
2. The government did not work well under the Articles of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Branch of government headed by the president
4. Branch of government that decides what is lawful
5. Initials of the delegate who explained what a compromise is
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ Court heads the judicial branch.
9. Number of amendments in the Bill of Rights

13. The Constitution uses \_\_\_\_\_ and balances to keep any one part of government from becoming too powerful.
15. Name of the compromise that resulted in dividing the legislative branch into the Senate and House of Representatives



legislative  
Madison  
Senate  
Supr  
judici  
ten

amendments  
Bill  
Word List  
Confederation  
Convention  
federal  
executive  
fair  
Great  
three