

Bellwork – 10/16/2017

The passage below is from a historical document.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.

Source: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

Which document contains this passage?

- A. Declaration of Independence
- B. Articles of Confederation
- C. Constitution
- D. English Bill of Rights

THE WORLDS MOST FAMOUS BREAK UP LETTER



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.
A DECLARATION
BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, so to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experiences have shown, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. — Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former System of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. — To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governours to pass Laws of immediate and just Impostions, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has strictly required the Assent to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless their People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inalienable to them, and formable to Tyranny only.

He has called together legislative Bodies in Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of bringing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean Time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Civil Wars within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States) for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new Offices, and has heaped Salaries on their Officers, to pervert our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

- For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;
- For granting them, by a mock Trial, free Pardonment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;
- For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World;
- For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;
- For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;
- For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;
- For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies;
- For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;
- For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has dissolved Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coast, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He has, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Destruction, and Tyranny, already begun with the Concurrence of Cruelty and Perfidy, generally practiced in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Intersections among us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every Stage of these Oppressions we have Petitions for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Head of a free People.

No Man has been wanting in Attention to the Grievances of our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Confangularity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them as we hold ourself, as Men at Arms, and Enemies in War, in Peace, and Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intention, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honour.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST,
CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.



IT'S NOT US, IT'S YOU!



HISTORY

What led to the Declaration of Independence?



ROAD TO REBELLION
EPISODE IV

NO TAXATION
WITHOUT
REPRESENTATION!

DECLARING INDEPENDENCE







Legislation Without Representation

- ❖ The British Bill of Rights (1689)
 - Ensured no taxation without representation to British citizens
 - Established that there would be no standing armies during times of peace
 - Applied to all British citizens but greatly ignored to colonists 80 years later...

HISTORY

Legislation Without Representation

❖ The French and Indian War (1754-1763)

- Land disputes between France and Britain which led to a global war, but largely fought on the North American continent
- The British won but were left with massive debts to pay off and a considerable standing army still in the colonies after the war had ended
- To handle the massive expenses, Parliament began passing money generating legislation

HISTORY

Legislation Without Representation

- ❖ The Sugar Act (1764)
 - A tax on sugar imported from the West Indies to the colonists in North America
- ❖ The Currency Act (1764)
 - Restriction of the usage of paper money and bills of credit in the North American colonies
 - Many believed that the colonial currency had devalued the British currency

HISTORY

Legislation Without Representation

- ❖ The Stamp Act (1765)
 - Colonists were required to purchase stamps to transfer several types of documents
- ❖ The Quartering Act (1765)
 - The French and Indian War left a large amounts of British troops stationed in the American colonies
 - Colonists were required to offer quarter to these troops if requested even though it was peacetime

HISTORY

Legislation Without Representation

❖ The Tea Act (1773)

- Enacted by Parliament to save the British East India Company from going out of business
- Expanded the company's monopoly from strictly selling to London to also selling to the colonies
- Colonists opposed it for being another infringement against a free life by the British government

HISTORY

Legislation Without Representation

❖ The Boston Tea Party (1773)

- Some American ports turned away British tea ships
- The Governor of Boston decided to keep the ships docked until the citizens took the tea
- The citizens responded in protest
- The Sons of Liberty spearheaded the Boston Tea Party and destroyed all the tea docked in Boston at the time

HISTORY

INTERESTING FACT!

❖ Thomas Hutchinson

- Great Grandson of Anne Hutchinson
- Governor of Boston that decided to keep tea ships ported even though the colonists refused to take the tea
- Essentially spurred the Boston Tea Party and could even be partially attributed to the eventual revolution





THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

A time of revolution

SCAVENGER HUNT- DOI STYLE

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SCAVENGER HUNT

- 1.) Find the date the Declaration was approved: _____
- 2.) In what part of the government was the Declaration signed? _____
- 3.) What word at the beginning of the Declaration shows that all 13 states agreed with the Declaration? _____
- 4.) What does the Declaration say was "necessary?" _____
- 5.) What three (3) truths were "self-evident?" _____
- 6.) According to the Declaration, who is government created among? _____
- 7.) Where do governments get their power? _____
- 8.) What rights do people have when governments become destructive? _____
- 9.) Find the words that state how governments should be organized: _____
- 10.) Under what conditions should governments be changed? _____
- 11.) Who was the "despot" that the colonies were complaining about? _____
- 12.) What was the King's goal for the colonies? _____
- 13.) What word shows that the colonies have put up with several of the King's wrong doings? _____

- 14.) What did the King do with the laws that were necessary for the public good? _____
- 15.) How did the King try to "fatigue" the colonial legislatures? _____
- 16.) Who has appointed judges (and paid their salaries) in the colonies? _____
- 17.) What did the "swarm" of Officers do the colonists that was not right? _____
- 18.) What complaint did colonists have with a "standing army?" _____
- 19.) What were soldiers protected from with mock trials? _____
- 20.) What was imposed on the colonists without consent? _____
- 21.) What was "deprived" from the colonists? _____
- 22.) What did the colonists do before this Declaration to try to get the King to stop? _____
- 23.) What did the colonists say the King was "unfit" to be? _____
- 24.) How will England be regarded in "war?" What about in "peace?" _____
- 25.) What does the Declaration say the colonists are "absolved" from? _____
- 26.) What did the colonists "pledge" in this Declaration? _____

❖ In your groups you will work to complete the DOI scavenger hunt

❖ All the answers can be found in the DOI (pg. 109 -112)

❖ This is a competition

- First team with all CORRECT answers will get a prize

❖ READY... GO!!

Bellwork – 10/17/2017

Which colonial concern led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence?

- A. The king failed to tax the colonists.
- B. The king required the colonists to elect a monarch.
- C. The king denied the colonists the right to petition
- D. The king denied the colonists representation in government.

Why was the French and Indian War a critical event in the relationship between American colonists and Great Britain?

- A. The war caused Britain to grant more powers to colonial legislatures
- B. The war prevented colonies from trading with Britain
- C. The war led Britain to increase taxes on the colonies
- D. The war resulted in a restriction on immigration in the colonies



It's officially time to break up!

**WE ARE NEVER GETTING BACK
TOGETHER!
(LIKE EVER)**

Break Up Letter

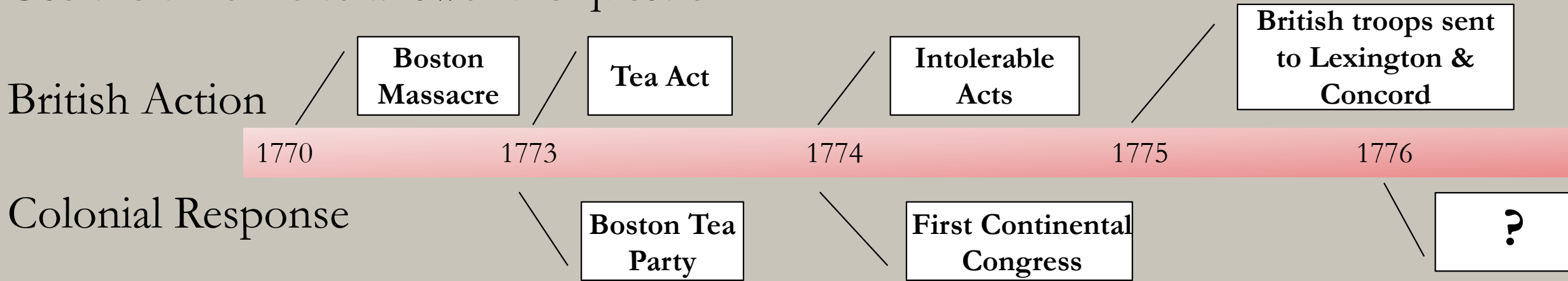
Directions



- You are going to write a letter to an imaginary boy/girlfriend and break up with them.
- Start your letter by explaining what is about to happen. (1 or 2 sentences)
- Explain how you thought the relationship was going to be or tell how you think it should be (2 sentences)
- Describe specific things you found wrong with the relationship or situation (3 things)
- Describe how you tried to change the relationship or situation. (2 things)
- Explain your final feelings and your final decision (1 or 2 sentences)

Bellwork – 10/18/2017

Use the timeline to answer the question



Which event correctly completes the timeline?

- A. Articles of Confederation
- B. Bill of Rights
- C. Constitution
- D. Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence

- **1. Preamble**
- Explains the reasons for writing the Declaration
- States it is necessary to politically separate (America and England)
- **2. Statement of Beliefs**
- All men are created equal
- Rights given to them by their Creator not by the people running the government
- Life, liberty, happiness

3. List of Complaints

- The founding fathers are describing the events the King has done against them, such as:
- Called for meetings to break people down in order to sign agreement
- Keeping soldiers ready to fight against America
- Cut off trade with others
- Taxation without representation
- No jury during a trial
- Destroyed property and lives
- This is not right for a free people

4. Steps taken to address complaints

- The colonists did the following before breaking apart from England:
- Warned them
- Reminded them of the situation
- Appealed to them
- But England “fell deaf” to their voices; therefore it was necessary for the colonists to take it to the next step

5. Declaration of Independence

- The colonies will now be independent from England and they will now be free, independent states.

“It is too late to apologize”

Bellwork – 10/20/2017

Complete the Q1 Benchmark sheet that is on your desk!

Answers can be written on a scrap sheet of paper

**You DO NOT need to write the question down
(most of these are old bell work questions)**

CURRENT EVENT DUE TODAY!

A decorative scrollwork border in a light gray color frames the entire page. The border features intricate floral and vine patterns, with larger, more complex designs at the corners and top center, and simpler, repeating motifs along the sides and bottom.

The Preamble and the Fight for Natural Rights

❖ John Locke

- An English visionary of the 17th century that popularized the belief of “natural rights”
- He was an influential figure in England during his time while the British government was experiencing its own internal problems
- Held strong opinions against the actions of the English government of his time

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The slide features a decorative border with intricate scrollwork and floral patterns in a light gray color against a dark background. The border frames the central text and list.

The Preamble and the Fight for Natural Rights

❖ John Locke

- “Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,” included in the preamble of the declaration, came from Locke’s “A Letter Concerning Toleration”
- His “Second Treatise of Government” set the framework for the Declaration of Independence as it came to be known

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The slide features a decorative border with intricate scrollwork and floral patterns in a light gray color against a dark blue background. The border frames the central text and list.

The Origins of the Basic Framework

- ❖ The Declaration itself largely came as a replication of Thomas Jefferson's earlier Constitution of Virginia
- ❖ Many, if not all, grievances as well as the preamble were taken directly from the Virginian Constitution
- ❖ Many of those grievances can be attributed to the British Bill of Rights from 1689

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Grievances

❖ Declaration of Independence

- He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.”

❖ British Bill of Rights (1689)

- “That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law”

A decorative border with intricate scrollwork and floral patterns surrounds the central text area.

Grievances

❖ Declaration of Independence

- “For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:”

❖ British Bill of Rights (1689)

- “That levying money for or to the use of the Crown by pretence of prerogative, without grant of Parliament, for longer time, or in other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal;”

A decorative border with intricate scrollwork and floral patterns surrounds the text. The border is white and set against a dark background.

Grievances

❖ Declaration of Independence

- “For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us”

❖ The Quartering Act (1765)

- The quartering of British troops even during times of peace

Grievances

❖ Declaration of Independence

- “A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.”

❖ The first major introduction of being a “free people” in American society on a major public document

❖ The utter rejecting of the Crown and eventual embracing of a representative government



MOVIE? I think so...

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uZfRaWAtBVg>