**Interactive Timeline to the Revolution**

**Dates**: September 3, 2015-September 11, 2015

**Goal:** To create an interactive timeline of pictures, annotations, videos and primary source material accessible via hard copy and technology for use by all U.S. History Students or interested passers-by to learn more about the primary causes, events and consequences of the American Revolution.

**Task:** In groups of two or individually, choose a cause of the American Revolution from the list (you may choose an unlisted cause if you pass it by the teacher first). Over the next couple of days, you will compile resources to help students learn about that particular cause. By Thursday, September 10, 2015 you should be ready to put your presentation up in the library.

**For the cause and the event students must follow the following instructions:**

1. Research: become very familiar with your cause/event. Use your textbook, academic websites (no Wikipedia), and journal articles to completely understand the topic you have chosen. You must cite at least two books and one journal or website for your project and cite them in TURABIAN format.

2. Make a Case: Decide why your cause/event is THE MOST SIGNIFICANT. To do this you must support your claim with specific evidence and refute other causes/events as most significant. You must have at least 2 primary documents to support your case.

3. Presentation: To present your case, you will create a hands-on display to be put into an interactive timeline. Posters/cereal boxes/tri-folds/anything hands-on will work for this presentation.

a. You should have the date and title of your cause/event in large letters on a single sheet of white paper, landscape style. Cite the standard and element that you find your cause in or that you can most directly relate your cause to. (5 points)

b. Pictures: at least three, must directly relate to your topic. (10 points)

c. A written description of your cause/event with transcript of video argument. (30 points)

d. A written summary of why the cause is the most significant (including a QR Code link to a copy of your primary sources). (30 points)

e. Video: an **Aurasma** or **QR Code** link to a video of you convincing the viewer of the timeline to vote for your cause as the most significant! This video must be 2 minutes or less in length and the transcript must be provided with your written summary. (15 points)

f. List of citations in TURABIAN format. At a minimum, citations will include the two books, website/journal, and two primary sources.

4. Volunteer: You may volunteer to be part of the team that creates the interactive timeline in the library. If you volunteer, you will help figure out how to link the presentations together, create a banner to invite people to look at the interactive timeline and create the voting experience. This volunteer effort will be worth a dropped lowest quiz grade at the end of the semester. \*\*\*Note: This may take a day or two after school to complete!

**Primary Source Resources:**

1. <http://www.smithsoniansource.org/display/primarysource/results.aspx?hId=1004>

2.http://www.ewing.k12.nj.us/cms/lib6/NJ01001291/Centricity/Domain/122/Primary%20Rev%20Causes%20Packet.pdf

3. Images of the American Revolution: <http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/revolution-images/>

4. <http://www.gilderlehrman.org/collections/groupings/american-revolution-1763-1783>

**Some Causes to Choose From:**

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| **1730-40**  **1754-1763**  **1763**10 February | **The Great Awakening**  **The French and Indian War**  **Signing of the Treaty of Paris**  Ending the Seven Year’s War, also known as the French and Indian War in North America.  France ceded all mainland North American territories, except New Orleans, in order to retain her Caribbean sugar islands. Britain gained all territory east of the Mississippi River; Spain kept territory west of the Mississippi, but exchanged East and West Florida for Cuba. |
| **1763**  7 October | **Proclamation of 1763**  Wary of the cost of defending the colonies, George III prohibited all settlement west of the Appalachian mountains without guarantees of security from local Native American nations. The intervention in colonial affairs offended the thirteen colonies' claim to the exclusive right to govern lands to their west. |
| **1760s**  **1764**  5 April | **Molasses Act/Tax**  **Sugar Act**  The first attempt to finance the defense of the colonies by the British Government. In order to deter smuggling and to encourage the production of British rum, taxes on molasses were dropped; a levy was placed on foreign Madeira wine and colonial exports of iron, lumber and other goods had to pass first through Britain and British customs. The Act established a Vice-Admiralty Court in Halifax, Nova Scotia to hear smuggling cases without jury and with the presumption of guilt. These measures led to widespread protest. |
| **1765**  22 March | **Stamp Act**  Seeking to defray some of the costs of garrisoning the colonies, Parliament required all legal documents, newspapers and pamphlets required to use watermarked, or 'stamped' paper on which a levy was placed. |
| **1765**  15 May | **Quartering Act**  Colonial assemblies required to pay for supplies to British garrisons. The New York assembly argued that it could not be forced to comply. |
| **1765**  30 May | **Virginian Resolution**  The Virginian assembly refused to comply with the Stamp Act. |
| **1765**  7-25 October | **Stamp Act Congress**  Representatives from nine of the thirteen colonies declare the Stamp Act unconstitutional as it was a tax levied without their consent. |
| **1766**  18 March | **Declaratory Act**  Parliament finalizes the repeal of the Stamp Act, but declares that it has the right to tax colonies without colonial representation and emphasized Britain’s sole control over the colonies. |
| **1767**  29 June | **Townshend Revenue Act (Townshend Duties)**  Duties on tea, glass, lead, paper and paint to help pay for the administration of the colonies, named after Charles Townshend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. John Dickinson publishes Letter from a Philadelphian Farmer in protest. Colonial assemblies condemn taxation without representation. |
| **1768**  1 October | **British troops arrive in Boston** in response to political unrest. |
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| **1770**  5 March | **Boston Massacre**Angered by the presence of troops and Britain's colonial policy, a crowd began harassing a group of soldiers guarding the customs house; a soldier was knocked down by a snowball and discharged his musket, sparking a volley into the crowd which kills five civilians. |
| **1770**  12 April | **Repeal of the Townshend Revenue Act** |
| **1772**  10 June | **Burning of the Gaspee**  The revenue schooner Gaspee ran aground near Providence, Rhode Island and was burnt by locals angered by the enforcement of trade legislation. |
| **1773**  July | **Publication of Thomas Hutchinson letters**  In these letters, Hutchinson, the Massachusetts governor, advocated a 'great restraint of natural liberty', convincing many colonists of a planned British clamp-down on their freedoms. |
| **1773**  10 May | **Tea Act**  In an effort to support the ailing East India Company, Parliament exempted its tea from import duties and allowed the Company to sell its tea directly to the colonies. Americans resented what they saw as an indirect tax subsidising a British company. |
| **1773**  16 December | **Boston Tea Party**Angered by the Tea Acts, American patriots disguised as Mohawk Indians dump £9,000 of East India Company tea into the Boston harbour. |
| **1774**  May to June | **Intolerable Acts**  Four measures which stripped Massachusetts of self-government and judicial independence following the Boston Tea Party. The colonies responded with a general boycott of British goods. |
| **1774**  September | **Continental Congress**  Colonial delegates meet to organize opposition to the Intolerable Acts. |
| **1775**  19 April | **Battles of Lexington and Concord**  First engagements of the Revolutionary War between British troops and the Minutemen, who had been warned of the attack by Paul Revere. |
| **1775**  16 June | **Continental Congress appoints George Washington commander-in-chief of Continental Army;** issued $2 million bills of credit to fund the army. |
| **1775**  17 June | **Battle of Bunker Hill**  The first major battle of the War of Independence. Sir William Howe dislodged William Prescott's forces overlooking Boston at a cost of 1054 British casualties to the Americans' 367. |
| **1775**  5 July | **Olive-Brach Petition**  Congress endorses a proposal asking for recognition of American rights, the ending of the Intolerable Acts in exchange for a cease fire. George III rejected the proposal and on 23 August 1775 declared the colonies to be in open rebellion. |
| **1776**  9 January | **Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* published anonymously in Philadelphia** |