

Revolution to Compromise

Trace causes, choices, and political solutions from 1763 to 1787.

8.4 "History. The student understands significant political and economic issues of the revolutionary and Constitutional eras. The student is expected to: analyze causes of the American Revolution, including the Proclamation of 1763..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each British policy or action that caused colonial anger. Circle each person's name, then write C, R, or O beside details that show a cause, a Revolutionary role, or an outcome or compromise.

From Colonial Protest to a New Government

- ① After the French and Indian War, Britain faced heavy debt. Parliament used mercantilism, a system meant to benefit Britain, to control colonial trade and raise revenue. The Stamp Act taxed printed papers, while later policies imposed duties and tightened enforcement. Colonists objected because they had no elected representatives in Parliament to approve these taxes. The Proclamation of 1763 also limited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. Many colonists saw these policies as limits on their money, land, and political voice.
- ② Conflict grew after the Intolerable Acts punished Massachusetts following the Boston Tea Party. Samuel Adams organized resistance, and Patrick Henry argued forcefully for colonial rights. Crispus Attucks was among those killed at the Boston Massacre, which increased anger. At Lexington and Concord, colonial militia fought British troops in 1775. Thomas Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense* urged independence, and Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence. The American victory at Saratoga in October 1777 helped persuade France to join the war. George Washington led the Continental Army through the harsh winter at Valley Forge that followed.
- ③ The Marquis de Lafayette, a French volunteer, served with Washington at Yorktown. James Armistead supplied British intelligence. Benjamin Franklin helped gain French support, while Abigail Adams urged John Adams, who supported independence in Congress, to remember women's interests. Mercy Otis Warren wrote works supporting independence. King George III supported Britain's effort. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 recognized United States independence. In 1787, delegates debated representation. The Great Compromise created a House based on population and a Senate with equal state votes. The Three-Fifths Compromise counted three-fifths of enslaved people for representation and direct taxes.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did the Stamp Act and the lack of elected representatives in Parliament help cause colonial opposition?

2 What was the connection between the American victory at Saratoga and France's role in the war? Include Benjamin Franklin in your answer.

3 How did Thomas Jefferson's contribution differ from James Armistead's contribution during the Revolution?

4 How did the Great Compromise and the Three-Fifths Compromise each address representation?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write a five-sentence museum label titled "From Protest to Compromise." Explain one British policy and its effect, identify one person and one event that changed the war, and explain how one compromise addressed representation.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each British policy or action that caused colonial anger. Circle each person's name, then write C, R, or O beside details that show a cause, a Revolutionary role, or an outcome or compromise. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the Stamp Act and the lack of elected representatives in Parliament help cause colonial opposition?	The Stamp Act taxed printed papers, and colonists had no elected representatives in Parliament to approve the tax. They saw this as a limit on their political voice and money.
2	What was the connection between the American victory at Saratoga and France's role in the war? Include Benjamin Franklin in your answer.	The victory at Saratoga helped persuade France to join the war. Benjamin Franklin helped gain French support.
3	How did Thomas Jefferson's contribution differ from James Armistead's contribution during the Revolution?	Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence. Armistead supplied intelligence about British plans.
4	How did the Great Compromise and the Three-Fifths Compromise each address representation?	The Great Compromise gave states representation by population in the House and equal votes in the Senate. The Three-Fifths Compromise counted three-fifths of enslaved people for representation and direct taxes.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

From Protest to Compromise The Proclamation of 1763 angered colonists by restricting western settlement. Thomas Paine's Common Sense helped move the colonies toward separation from Britain. At Saratoga, an American victory encouraged France to enter the war. After independence, delegates still argued over representation. The Great Compromise gave population-based representation in the House and equal votes for each state in the Senate.

Accept accurate explanations that use evidence from the passage. In the open response, accept any cited British policy, Revolutionary individual and event, and constitutional compromise that are accurately connected to their effects.