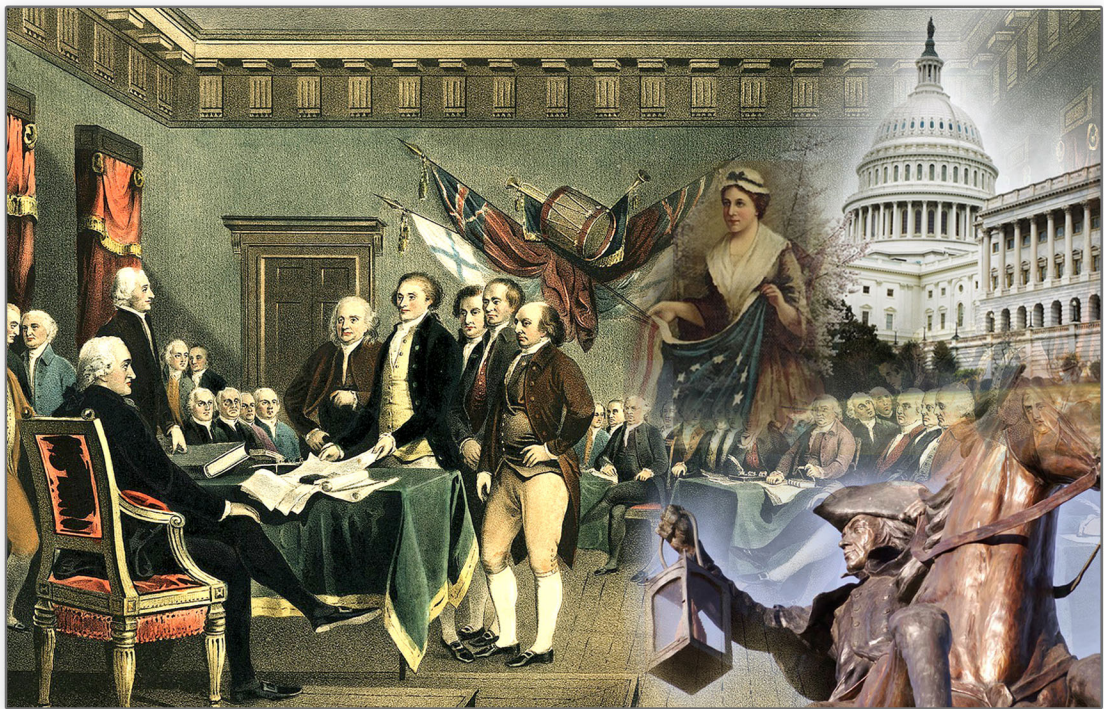




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Texas, U.S. & World History
Grades 5 & 6



**UIL Social Studies Focus Topic
2022-2023
for
5th & 6th Grades**

The American Revolution and Declaration of Independence

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Gage, Gen. Thomas - He was the military governor who ordered Samuel Adams and John Hancock to be arrested for treason (both escaped) and ordered 700 British troops to march from Boston to Lexington and Concord. He participated in the Siege of Boston (Battle of Bunker Hill). He was replaced as commander-in-chief by Maj. Gen. Howe and returned to England.

Galloway, Joseph - He was one of two former members of the Continental Congress who went over to the British side and served with General Howe.

Gates, General Horatio - A former British officer, he served as an American general at the Battles of Saratoga and Camden.

George III, King of England - He was the British monarch during the American Revolution. He gave a speech to Parliament in October 1775 declaring America to be in rebellion and calling for force to put an end to revolt. He was king from 1760 until his death in 1820. Under his rule, advances were made in science and industry.

Germain, Lord George - He replaced the Earl of Dartmouth as secretary of state for the American Colonies. He was a war veteran and then a politician. British generals reported directly to him. He felt the American rebellion could be resolved with one "decisive blow."

Graves, Admiral Samuel - He was a commander of the North American Squadron of Royal Navy in the harbor of Boston at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

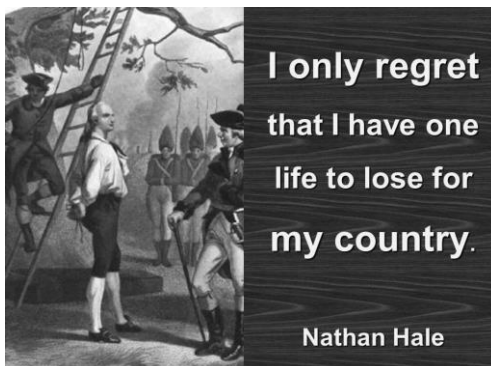
Green Mountain Boys - A militia group started in Vermont in the 1760s and headed by Ethan Allen, it became the state militia.

Greene, General Nathanael - He was the youngest brigadier general in the army at age 33. He was a Quaker with little military experience. He became second-in-command to George Washington and eventually a major general of the Continental Army. He fought at the Battles of Trenton, Brandywine, and Germantown and served as quartermaster at Valley Forge. He succeeded General Gates as commander-in-chief of the Southern army. He and George Washington were the only generals to serve the entire eight years of war.

Hale, Nathan - He served as a captain in the Continental Army and volunteered for a secret



In April 1775, **British General Thomas Gage** was the new Governor of Massachusetts. He wanted John Hancock and Sam Adams arrested.



mission but was captured by the British and killed. He made the statement, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country" before being hanged following the Battle of Long Island. He was only 21 years old. He is considered America's first spy and an American hero. Today, a statue of Hale is positioned outside of the CIA headquarters.

IV. Primary Documents

A. Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms (July 6, 1775)

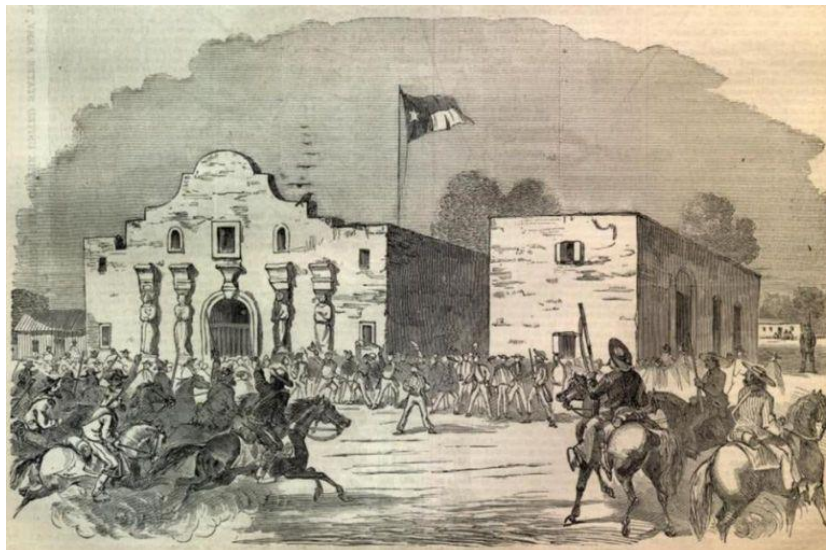
1. This was a peace compromise offered to King George and written by Thomas Jefferson and John Dickinson. (*See document in Part II.*)
2. The Congress approved the Olive Branch Petition, a letter written by John Dickinson, in June 1775, to King George III.
 - a. It stated that the Americans were loyal to the king.
 - b. It begged him to make Parliament treat the colonists fairly.
 - c. Delegates of the Second Continental Congress supported this document.
 - d. It stated, "Our cause is just. Our union is perfect." It listed several complaints against the British government.
 - e. The colonists wanted proof that the British Parliament had absolute authority to control them and take away their rights. The colonists believed that the Creator did not intend for a government to dominate people, but the government was supposed to act in the best interest of humanity.
 - f. The colonists state the Parliament was not even acting within the laws of Great Britain when they created their oppressive laws.
 - g. It was unfair to tell settlers who took all the risks to colonize an area that they no longer had the right to that land. Settlers west of the Appalachians were told they had to move. The settlers had sent much of the wealth gained from these lands to Great Britain and had helped Great Britain defeat France in the French and Indian War. At the end of the war, as part of the peace plan, lands were traded. The British colonists in the area were told they had to leave. They felt they were being sacrificed for a quick peace agreement.
 - h. The people were taxed and could not say how they were taxed or how the money was spent. (This is the source of the phrase, "No taxation without representation.")
 - i. The authority of the courts of admiralty was expanded. In some cases, these courts limited the right to a trial by jury, cancelled one colony's legislature, and interfered with the commerce, trade, and business of another.
 - j. For 10 years, the colonists tried to get changes made as to the way Parliament governed them. No one listened. Instead, the laws became more restrictive and punitive, and the British Army was sent in to make the colonists obey.
 - k. The Patriots were prepared to fight for their liberties.
3. In November 1775, word arrived that King George had refused the Olive Branch Petition.
 - a. King George felt that the colonists were officially rebelling.
 - b. Fighting between the redcoats (British) and the Patriots intensified.
 - c. The Second Continental Congress assumed the role of a government.
 - d. It created a navy and began a postal system, headed by Benjamin Franklin.
 - e. It tried to form military alliances with other countries.

E. "Paul Revere's Ride" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

1. This poem was published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in January 1861, 86 years after the event occurred.
2. When reading the poem, remember that poets do not have to report facts accurately. "Poetic license" is a term that means something may not be completely correct. Facts do not always make a nice poem or story, so writers may make a few changes. For example, the truth is that Paul Revere was captured before he reached Concord, but that would mess up the poem and the purpose of the poem, which was to create a hero and inspire people to be more patriotic.



11. There were 98 representatives gathered at Washington-on-the-Brazos, but the fighting at Gonzales and Goliad had caused a delay, so the meeting was rescheduled for November 1835.
12. The Consultation of 1835 met at San Felipe with 58 delegates.
13. It announced support for the Constitution of 1824 but was not a declaration of independence. They were giving Mexico a last chance to return to the constitution.
14. The Texans sent Austin to the U.S. to seek aid. They also set up a provisional (temporary) government with a governor and a general council. Henry Smith became governor.
15. Smith and the council did not agree on independence. Smith supported independence, but the council did not. They supported the Constitution of 1824.
16. Sam Houston was told to raise a regular army, but there was no money to pay them.
17. The Siege of San Antonio was an assault under Ben Milam against General Cós and 800 soldiers occupied San Antonio.



- a. In October 1835, Austin led a force of 600 to San Antonio. The volunteer army was difficult to manage. They surrounded San Antonio and set up a siege.
- b. Colonel Edward Burleson assumed command of Austin's troop while he sought aid from the U.S. Many individual Americans came to the aid of Texas.
- c. By December, the Texans were ready to give up the siege but heard that Mexican morale was low. The Texans attempted a four-day assault, in which Ben Milam was killed, but General Cós surrendered. The Texans had San Antonio and controlled a large part of the territory down to the coast.
- d. The Texans planned to attack Matamoros, but turned to defend the Alamo when they learned Santa Anna was headed there.
- e. J.C. Neil of Alabama convinced Jim Bowie that the Alamo was worth defending. Bowie agreed and sent a message to the governor asking for help.