GUIDED READING  Ideas Help Start a Revolution

A. As you read this section, answer the questions in the time line.

1. What does the Continental Congress do to bring about peace?

2. What does the Continental Congress do to prepare for war?

3. What are the main ideas of *Common Sense*?

4. What is the purpose of a formal declaration of independence?

5. What are the main ideas of the Declaration of Independence?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1774</td>
<td>The first Continental Congress convenes. It agrees to meet again if problems with Britain continue.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1775</td>
<td>Clashes between British soldiers and American minutemen at Lexington and Concord result in the loss of life.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>Fighting between the British and the colonists increases.</td>
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<td>1776</td>
<td>Thomas Paine publishes his <em>Common Sense</em> pamphlet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>With the increase of fighting between Britain and the colonies, the Continental Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence.</td>
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B. On the back of this paper, identify each of the following:
- Thomas Jefferson
- Patriots
- Loyalists
RETEACHING ACTIVITY  Ideas Help Start a Revolution

Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

1. The Second Continental Congress appointed as the head of the Continental Army
   a. John Hancock.
   c. Thomas Gage.
   d. Richard Henry Lee.

2. The deadliest battle of the war was the Battle at
   a. Lexington.
   b. Concord.
   c. Saratoga.
   d. Bunker Hill.

3. Edited out of the first draft of the Declaration of Independence was Thomas Jefferson’s attack on the
   a. slave trade.
   b. growth of big business.
   c. unequal status of women.
   d. colonies’ Native American policies.

4. The author of Common Sense was
   a. Thomas Jefferson.
   b. John Dickinson.
   c. Thomas Paine.

5. In writing the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson drew on the ideas of the social philosopher
   a. Voltaire.
   b. John Locke.
   c. Baron de Montesquieu.
   d. Jean Jacques Rousseau.

6. A person who favored independence from Great Britain would be described as a
   a. Whig.
   b. Patriot.
   c. Loyalist.
   d. Redcoat.
After the Declaration of Independence, American colonists were torn between remaining loyal to Britain or seeking independence. Approximately 60,000 Loyalists fled the country; others remained and faced persecution. Study this British political cartoon to find out how Loyalists such as William Franklin feared they would be treated by America (portrayed as an Indian maiden).

SHEL–NS SACRIFICE or the recommended Loyalists, a faithful representation of a Tragedy shortly to be performed on the Continent of America. Invented by Cruelty. Engraved by Dishonour. Line engraving, 1783.

Research Options

1. To the right of center in the cartoon is Lord Shelburne, the British prime minister in 1783. Find out more about him to discover why Britain (portrayed as a British maiden with spear and shield) calls him a hypocrite and a Patriot (portrayed as an Indian) says “Shelbu–n for ever.” Report your findings to the class.

2. Did Loyalists meet the bloody fate forecasted in the cartoon? Find out more about what happened to Loyalists before, during, and after the American Revolution. Prepare a chart to illustrate the political, economic, social, and physical challenges that Loyalists faced.