

Name _____

Date: _____



Course: US History/Ms. Brown

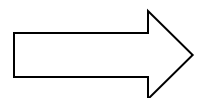
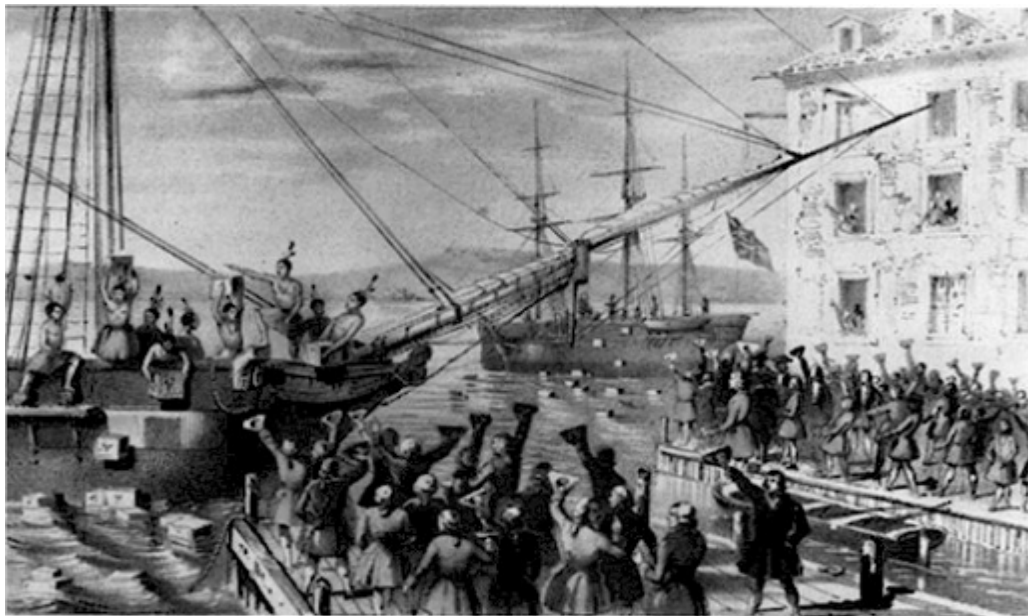
Homeroom:

7th Grade US History
Standard # - Do Now - Day #55

Aims: SWBAT identify the purpose of the First Continental Congress, and describe two actions they took against the Intolerable Acts

DO NOW

1. The time for war is coming closer every day! The colony of New York has sent you to Philadelphia as a colonial representative. Will you vote to go to war against Great Britain or try to work out a peaceful agreement? Give reasons for your answer.



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1. What event was depicted above?

2. Who is participating in the actions displayed above?

3. Why did this event happen?

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MAP MINUTE!

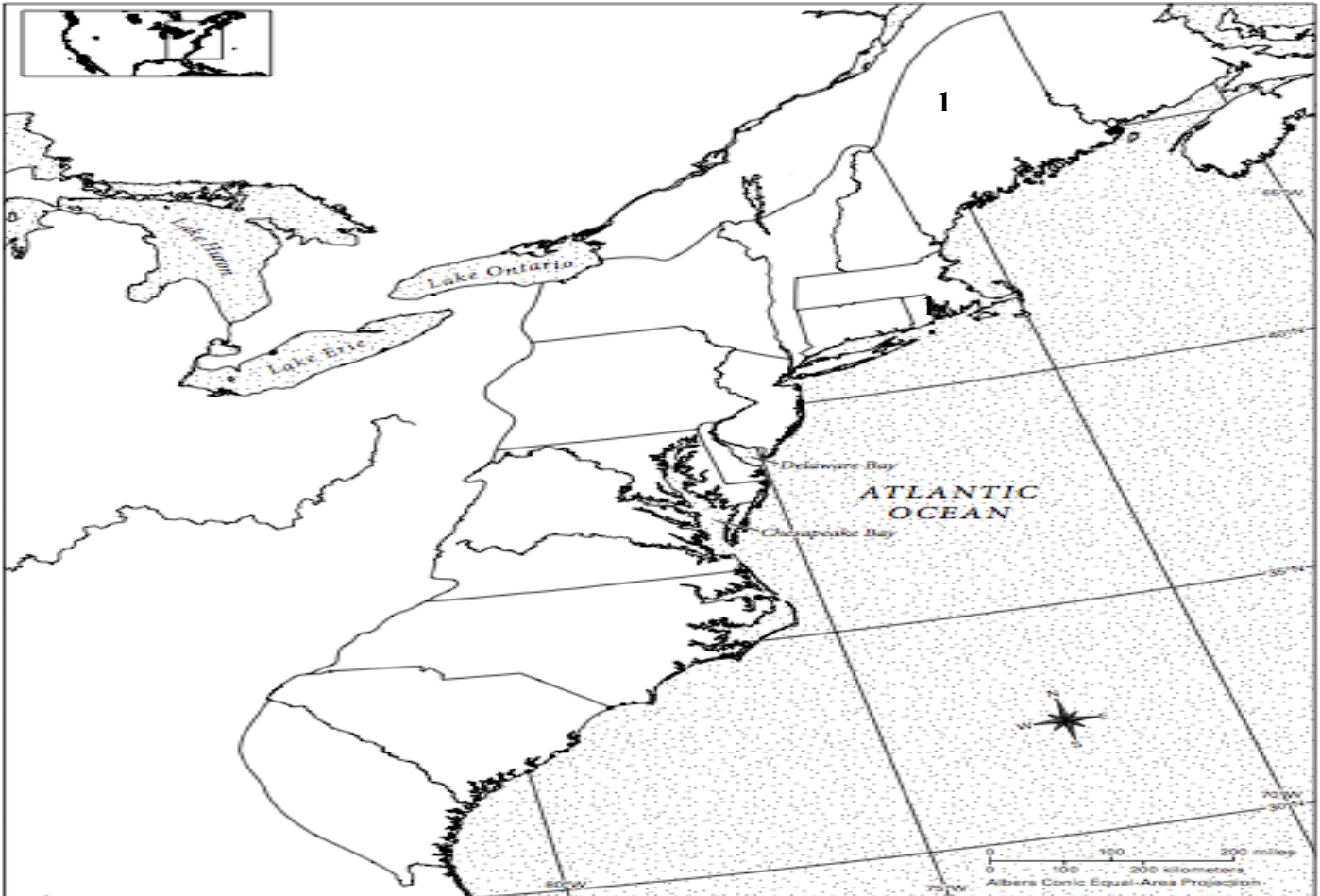
Locate and label the 13 colonies

Locate and label the cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston

Locate and label the Appalachian Mountains

Score: ____/18 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

The Thirteen Colonies



- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____

- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____
- 13. _____

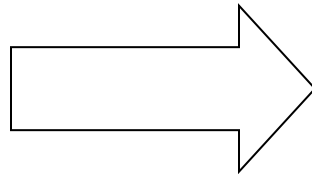
I. Let's Review

The Intolerable Acts unintentionally promoted sympathy for Massachusetts and encouraged colonists from the otherwise diverse colonies to form the **First Continental Congress**. The Continental Congress made an agreement to boycott British goods and, if that did not get the Coercive Acts reversed after a year, to stop exporting goods to Great Britain as well. The Congress also pledged to support Massachusetts in case of attack.



Intolerable Acts

Effects



Stop & Jot

1. Did the Coercive Acts have the effect that King George III intended (wanted)? Explain.



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Document 1:

First editions of the “Intolerable Acts” of 1774

In Boston, Massachusetts, the Sons of Liberty protested against Parliament’s passage of the Tea Act in 1773 by throwing tons of taxed tea in Boston Harbor, an act that came to be known as the Boston Tea Party. News of the event reached England in January 1774. Parliament responded with a series of acts that were intended to punish Boston for this illegal destruction of private property, restore British authority in Massachusetts, and otherwise reform colonial government in America.

On April 22, 1774, Prime Minister Lord North defended the program in the House of Commons saying:

“The Americans have tarred and feathered your subjects, plundered your merchants, burnt your ships, denied all obedience to your laws and authority; yet so clement and so long forbearing has our conduct been that it is incumbent on us now to take a different course. Whatever may be the consequences, we must risk something; if we do not, all is over. Now is the time to proceed with firmness and without fear. They will never reform until we take a measure of this kind.”

1. What event caused the British Parliament to pass the Intolerable Acts?

2. What reason did British Parliament have for issuing the “Intolerable Acts”



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Part II: Making Predictions

We know that the American Revolution is fast approaching with each new law and riot but what happens before it breaks out? Thinking of the series of events that you just did document analysis on, make some predictions.

1. How effective will the Intolerable Acts be?



2. How will the colonists respond?

3. What will be the final straw to declare war on England?

Part III: Check your prediction

The **First Continental Congress** was a convention of delegates from twelve of the thirteen colonies that met on September 5, 1774, at Carpenter’s Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, early in the American Revolution. Called in response to the Intolerable Acts by the British Parliament, the Congress was attended by 56 members appointed by

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the legislatures of twelve of the thirteen colonies, the exception being the Province of Georgia. At the time, Georgia was the newest and smallest province and declined to send a delegation because it was seeking help from London in bringing peace to the Native American frontier.

The Congress met briefly to consider options, including an economic boycott of British trade; publish a list of rights and grievances [complaints]; and petition King George for redress of those grievances.

The Congress also planned for another future Continental Congress in case their petition was unsuccessful in stopping the enforcement of the Intolerable Acts. Their appeal to the Crown had no effect, and so the Second Continental Congress convened the following year to organize the defense of the colonies at the onset of the American Revolutionary War. The delegates also urged each colony to set up and train its own militia [small army].

1. Were the Intolerable Acts effective? Why or why not?

2. What were two actions the Congress planned to take?

3. Why weren't all thirteen colonies represented at the Congress?



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Road to Revolution

Directions: Create a timeline of the events leading up to the American Revolution. Write 1 - 2 complete and historically accurate sentences about each event.

<p>French and Indian War</p> <p>1754-1764</p>	→	<p>The Proclamation of 1763</p> <p>1763</p>	→	<p>The Quartering Act</p> <p>1765</p>	→	<p>The Stamp Act</p> <p>1765</p>	→
<p>The Boston Massacre</p> <p>1770</p>	→	<p>The Boston Tea Party</p> <p>1773</p>	→	<p>Intolerable Acts</p> <p>1773</p>	→	<p>1st Continental Congress</p> <p>1774</p>	





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EXIT TICKET

1. In what colony was the First Continental Congress held?
 - a. New York
 - b. Pennsylvania
 - c. Massachusetts
 - d. Virginia

2. The First Continental Congress came together as a result of
 - a. The Proclamation of 1763
 - b. The Boston Massacre
 - c. The Intolerable Acts
 - d. The Stamp Act

3. The purpose of the First Continental Congress was to
 - a. Send a list of grievances to the King
 - b. Persuade colonists to become loyalists
 - c. Increase the profit from the triangular trade
 - d. Inform patriots of the unfair laws that Britain was trying to impose

4. What was the result of the First Continental Congress?
 - a. England repealed the Intolerable Acts
 - b. Colonists threw tea overboard a British ship
 - c. Loyalists rioted in the streets of Philadelphia
 - d. The British rejected the Congress' petition