

Chapter 5

Revolution





Chapter 5: Revolution

Vocabulary

Revolution	The overthrow of one government and its replacement with another.
Revolt	To oppose or refuse to accept something
Constitution	The fundamental law of the United States, framed in 1787, ratified in 1789, and variously amended since then.
Protest	To object to, especially in a formal statement.
Federalists	A U.S. political party founded in 1787 to advocate the establishment of a strong federal government and the adoption by the states of the Constitution. The party gained prominence in the 1790s under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton.
Ratify	To approve and give formal sanction to; confirm
Debate	To engage in argument by discussing opposing points.
Central Government	the area in a governing system concerned with areas that affect the entire nation, such as defense, international relations, taxation, and trade
Power	A person, group, or nation having great influence or control over others



Introduction-War & Mutiny (pages 71-76)

1. How did the leaders win the support from the lower-classes?

2. List whether or not the Americans won or lost on the following battles:

- a. Bunker Hill _____
- b. Brooklyn Heights _____
- c. Trenton _____
- d. Princeton _____
- e. Saratoga _____
- f. Other: _____

3. Where did Benjamin Franklin find help for the Revolution?

4. _____

5. Was the Revolution an easy war to win?

6. Why did Washington have the two ring leaders shot? _____

_____ Do you think this was a wise choice or not? _____



Chapter 5: Revolution

7. Why did they begin the Mutiny in the first place?

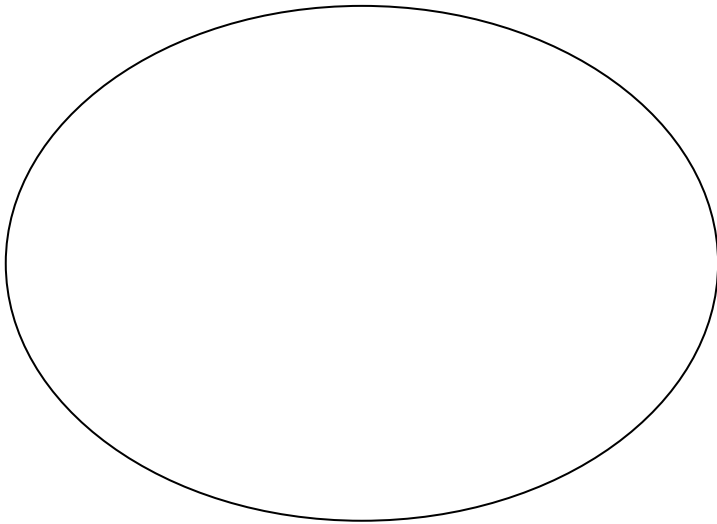
8. In the south, what “encouraged people to support the Revolution?”

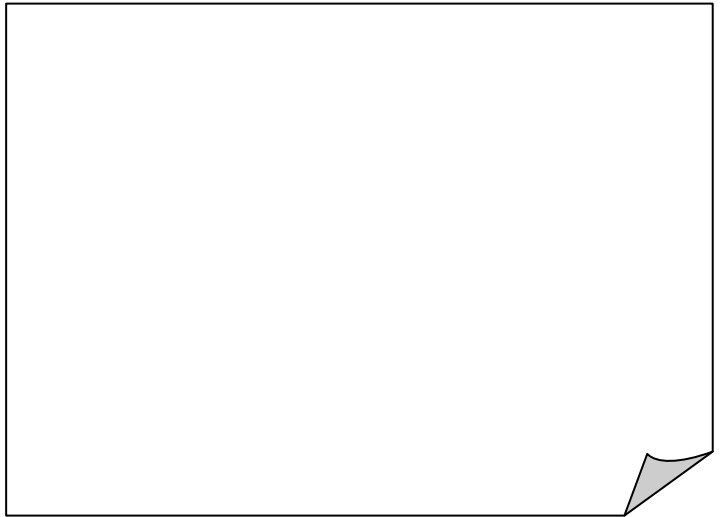
9. What changes did the war bring to the Tenant farmers & the poor white?



Chapter 5: Revolution

Introduction-War & Mutiny (pages 71-76)







Chapter 5: Revolution

Introduction-War & Mutiny (pages 71-76)

changes brought on by the
Revolution



Changes for
Good

Changes for the
Bad



Chapter 5: Revolution

Indians & Blacks in the Revolution (pages 77-79)

1. Did the indians fight on th eside of the British or the Americans? Why did they choose that side?

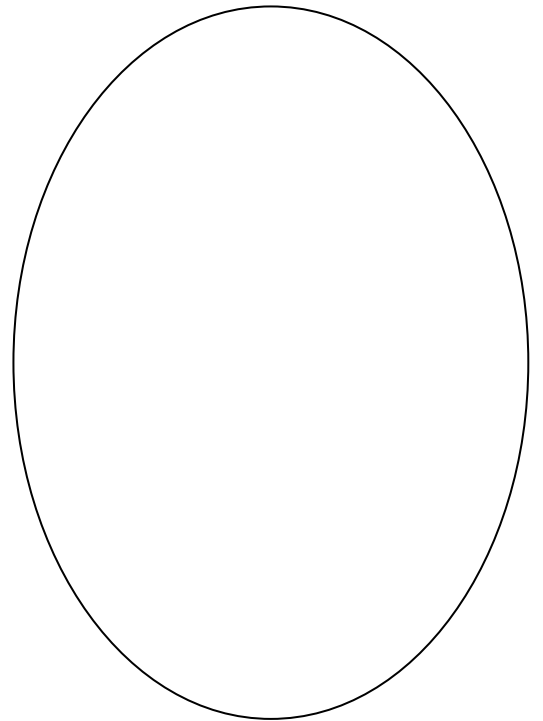
2. Did the “Blacks” fight on the side of the British or the Americans? Why did they choose that side?

3. Did the war end slavery in the North? South?



Chapter 5: Revolution

Indians & Blacks in the Revolution (pages 77-79)







Chapter 5: Revolution

Indians & Blacks in the Revolution (pages 77-79)

The British tried to destroy the Indians and yet they fought on the side of the British. Why do you think they did that?





Farmers in Revolt (Pages 80-83)

1. What fears did the leaders have hanging over their heads?

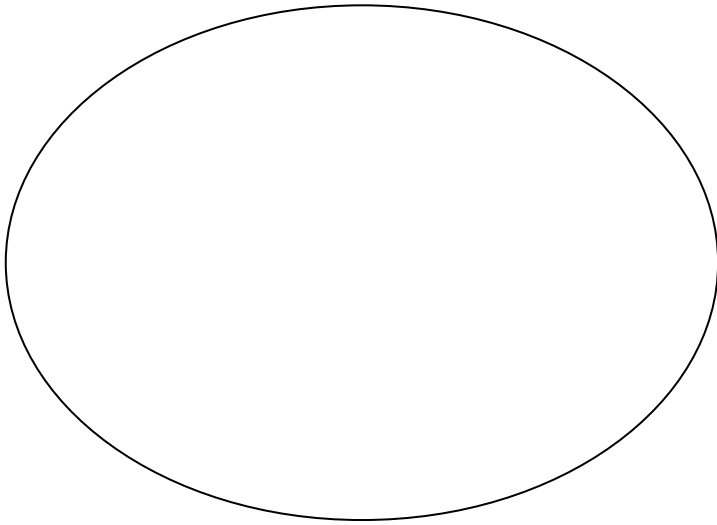
2. What made Daniel Shay leave the Army?

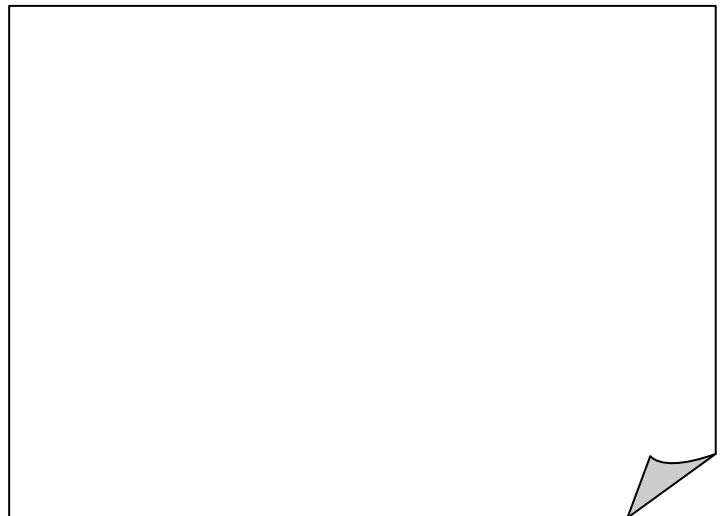
3. What events led Shay to lead a protest against the court, and later battles?

4. What was Samuel Adams' opinion about the rebellion?
Thomas Jefferson's?



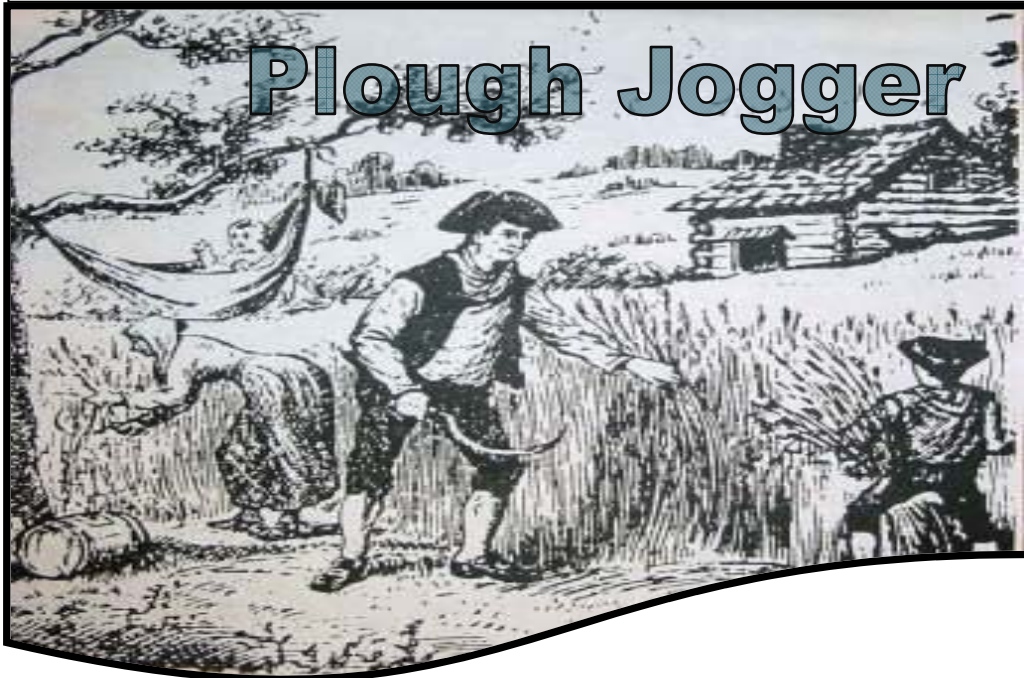
Farmers in Revolt (Pages 80-83)







Farmers in Revolt (Pages 80-83)



Plough Jogger had a plan, do you think it was a good plan in the long run? Why or why not?



Constitution: Business as usual (pages 84-88)

1. Did the Constitution reflect the concerns of all people in the new American States?

2. What problems did the Constitution have?

3. What did the Federalists want?

4. What was Alexander Hamilton's view on true democracy?

5. Who did the Constitution support?



Chapter 5: Revolution

Constitution: Business as usual (pages 84-88)

Do you think the Constitution was discriminating as it was written?



How would you change the original writing to be more equal?

Revolution

Revolt

Constitution

Protest

Federalists

Ratify

Debate

Central Government

Power

To oppose or refuse to accept something

The overthrow of one government and its replacement with another.

To object to, especially in a formal statement.

The fundamental law of the United States, framed in 1787, ratified in 1789, and variously amended since then.

To approve and give formal sanction to; confirm

A U.S. political party founded in 1787 to advocate the establishment of a strong federal government and the adoption by the states of the Constitution. The party gained prominence in the 1790s under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton.

the area in a governing system concerned with areas that affect the entire nation, such as defense, international relations, taxation, and trade

To engage in argument by discussing opposing points.

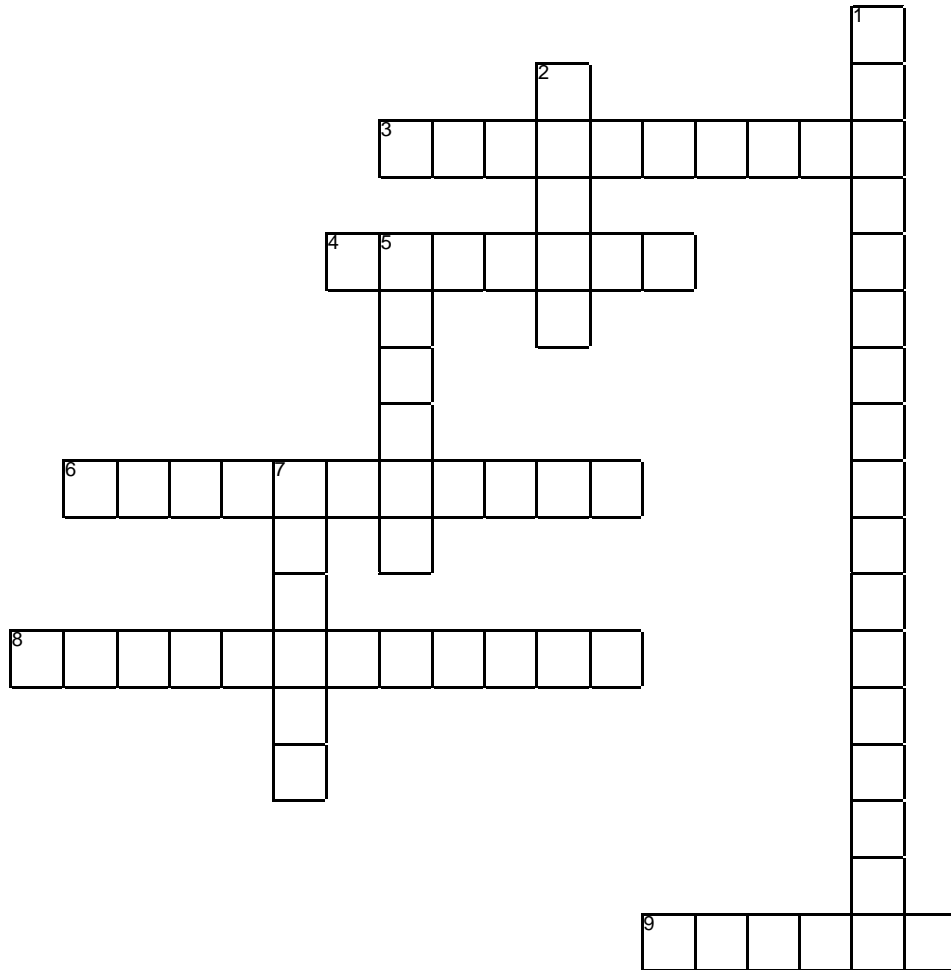
A person, group, or nation having great influence or control over others

Match the text on the left with the text on the right.

1. Revolution	<i>a.</i> The overthrow of one government and its replacement with another.
2. Revolt	<i>b.</i> The fundamental law of the United States, framed in 1787, ratified in 1789, and variously amended since then.
3. Constitution	<i>c.</i> To approve and give formal sanction to; confirm
4. Protest	<i>d.</i> A person, group, or nation having great influence or control over others
5. Federalists	<i>e.</i> A U.S. political party founded in 1787 to advocate the establishment of a strong federal government and the adoption by the states of the Constitution. The party gained prominence in the 1790s under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton.
6. Ratify	<i>f.</i> To oppose or refuse to accept something
7. Debate	<i>g.</i> To engage in argument by discussing opposing points.
8. Central Government	<i>h.</i> To object to, especially in a formal statement.
9. Power	<i>i.</i> the area in a governing system concerned with areas that affect the entire nation, such as defense, international relations, taxation, and trade

Chapter 5: Revolution

Complete the crossword



Across

3. THE OVERTHROW OF ONE GOVERNMENT AND ITS REPLACEMENT WITH ANOTHER.
4. TO OBJECT TO, ESPECIALLY IN A FORMAL STATEMENT.
6. A U.S. POLITICAL PARTY FOUNDED IN 1787 TO ADVOCATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STRONG FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE ADOPTION BY THE STATES OF THE CONSTITUTION. THE PARTY GAINED PROMINENCE IN THE 1790S UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
8. THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, FRAMED IN 1787, RATIFIED IN 1789, AND VARIOUSLY AMENDED SINCE THEN.
9. TO ENGAGE IN ARGUMENT BY DISCUSSING OPPOSING POINTS.

Down

1. THE AREA IN A GOVERNING SYSTEM CONCERNED WITH AREAS THAT AFFECT THE ENTIRE NATION, SUCH AS DEFENSE, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TAXATION, AND TRADE
2. A PERSON, GROUP, OR NATION HAVING GREAT INFLUENCE OR CONTROL OVER OTHERS
5. TO OPPOSE OR REFUSE TO ACCEPT SOMETHING
7. TO APPROVE AND GIVE FORMAL SANCTION TO; CONFIRM

Chapter 5: Revolution Answers

Complete the crossword

1C
E

2P
P

3R
R E V O L U T I O N

4P
P

5R
R O T E S T

6F
F E D E

7R
R A L I S T S

8C
C O N S T I T U T I O N

9D
D E B A T E

C
E
R
A
L
G
O
V
E
R
N
M
E
N

Across

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Across

3. REVOLUTION
4. PROTEST
6. FEDERALISTS
8. CONSTITUTION
9. DEBATE

Down

1. THE AREA IN A GOVERNING SYSTEM CONCERNED WITH AREAS THAT AFFECT THE ENTIRE NATION, SUCH AS DEFENSE, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TAXATION, AND TRADE
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Down

1. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
2. POWER
5. REVOLT
7. RATIFY

Chapter 5: Revolution

Can you find the hidden words?

C	A	C	C	A	K	E	I	G	F	I	O	T	P	C
Q	S	M	O	E	P	O	H	X	M	W	T	Z	M	M
H	T	D	N	O	T	N	O	G	R	F	Q	Q	A	W
P	S	P	S	A	P	A	T	F	G	O	O	D	I	Y
B	I	B	T	K	O	R	B	W	D	K	A	G	R	Y
H	L	T	I	Y	I	A	O	E	I	J	U	E	Q	T
P	A	Y	T	X	B	K	G	T	D	X	V	L	P	D
R	R	Z	U	A	P	F	Y	A	E	O	O	F	R	U
E	E	A	T	X	T	F	U	F	L	S	F	U	B	A
W	D	K	I	L	N	B	L	U	I	G	T	A	J	B
O	E	U	O	O	E	B	T	Z	X	T	R	J	D	E
P	F	V	N	G	C	I	I	R	I	A	A	S	O	S
A	E	T	R	V	O	H	E	X	B	M	L	R	W	A
R	B	I	H	N	O	E	Y	B	S	K	Q	B	U	D
P	U	D	Z	M	K	W	J	C	I	Q	P	Y	P	F

1. THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, FRAMED IN 1787, RATIFIED IN 1789, AND VARIOUSLY AMENDED SINCE THEN.

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Chapter 5: Revolution Answers

Can you find the hidden words?

C	A	C	C	A	K	E	I	G	F	I	O	T	P	C
Q	S	M	O	E	P	O	H	X	M	W	T	Z	M	M
H	T	D	N	O	T	N	O	G	R	F	Q	Q	A	W
P	S	P	S	A	P	A	T	F	G	O	O	D	I	Y
B	I	B	T	K	O	R	B	W	D	K	A	G	R	Y
H	L	T	I	Y	I	A	O	E	I	J	U	E	Q	T
P	A	Y	T	X	B	K	G	T	D	X	V	L	P	D
R	R	Z	U	A	P	F	Y	A	E	O	O	F	R	U
E	E	A	T	X	T	F	U	F	L	S	F	U	B	A
W	D	K	I	L	N	B	L	U	I	G	T	A	J	B
O	E	U	O	O	E	B	T	Z	X	T	R	J	D	E
P	F	V	N	G	C	I	I	R	I	A	A	S	O	S
A	E	T	R	V	O	H	E	X	B	M	L	R	W	A
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P	U	D	Z	M	K	W	J	C	I	Q	P	Y	P	F

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ANSWER KEY (Starting letter: x,y)

1. CONSTITUTION(4,1)

2. RATIFY(13,13)

3. POWER(1,12)

4. REVOLUTION(14,5)

5. DEBATE(10,7)

6. FEDERALISTS(2,12)

7. REVOLT(1,14)

8. PROTEST(6,4)