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|  SS.7.C.1.3 Describe how English policies and responses to Colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
| \*\*\*\*\* | I can define important vocabulary terms:* boycott: refusal to buy or use goods or services (form of protest)
* repeal: To cancel a law
* goods: merchandise or objects for sale or trade
* legislature: governing body responsible for making laws
* Parliament: the name of the English legislature
* Representation: a person or group acting on behalf of another person or group
* Grievances: complaint about a concern
* Taxation: Money government collects from citizens to pay for public services

I can explain the connection between boycotting and parliament’s repeal of an act.* Colonists would boycott British goods to show their disapproval in an effort to make parliament repeal acts that were created. Parliament would repeal, and then create a new act that caused more colonial concerns.

I can explain the colonists’ 3 main concerns about British policies:* Taxation – British began taxing colonists on sugar, paper products and tea. Colonists boycott in response. Felt the taxes were unfair.

Examples: Stamp Act, Townshend Act* Representation – The colonists had no representation in Parliament and had no say in any new laws, taxes, or how the colonies were to be run. Their own colonial governments lost power as the King did not recognize them and didn’t listen to them
* Individual rights – Rights were violated by restricting activities of the colonists, ending trade, taxing them unfairly, eliminating jury trials, and quartering soldiers.
* Examples: Quartering act, Intolerable(Coercive) Acts

I can explain the meaning of the following colonial concerns:* “No Taxation without representation” :

The colonists felt they were being unfairly taxed because they had no one to represent them in parliament. If they were to be taxed they wanted to be able to have a say in how it was created. |
| SS.7.C.1.4 Analyze the ideas (natural rights, role of the government) and complaints set forth in the Declaration of Independence. |
|  | I can identify the natural rights expressed in the Declaration of Independence* Life,
* Liberty
* The pursuit of happiness (property)

I can identify the complaints in the Declaration of Independence by putting them into my own words:1. Imposing taxes without our consent of government

Forcing us to pay taxes without asking for our ideas (Taxation)1. Suspending trial by jury and judicial powers

Eliminating equal and fair treatment in the courts and jury trials (Rights)1. Quartering soldiers

Being forced to house soldiers (Rights)1. Dissolving Legislatures locally

Eliminating the colonists right to govern themselves (Representation)I can explain the relationship between natural rights and the role of government1. All men are created equal

Everyone should be treated the same under the law (rule of law, due process)1. Endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights

Born with basic rights that cannot be taken away(natural rights)1. Governments instituted among men to secure these rights

People create the government to protect their rights(social contract)1. Government gets power from consent of the governed

People show their approval or disapproval of the government through actions (consent of the governed)1. When government gets destructive, we can abolish or alter it

When the government does not protect our rights, we can get rid of it or change it (social contract) |

Five Parts of the DoI

Preamble: Introduction: “When in the Course of Human Events…”

Statement of Beliefs: How we believed gov. should be run: “We hold these truths to be self-evident…”

Grievances: The exact list of problems we have with the King: “He has kept armies among us…

Resolution: Explanation that we have tried to compromise: “We have petitioned for redress in the humblest of terms…

Declaration of Independence: Formal declaration that we are a free and independent country