

Unit 2: America Independence
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Despite the view of some historians that the conflict between Great Britain and its thirteen North American colonies was economic in origin, in fact the American Revolution had its roots in politics and other areas of American life. Assess the validity of this statement.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent was the conflict between Great Britain and the colonies economic in origin?

Argument: The conflict between Great Britain and the colonies was economic in origin to a large extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1 :</p> <p>The Colonies Felt Repressed By Their Government.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2:</p> <p>The Colonies were being overly taxed</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3:</p> <p>The Colonies Had To Strict Trading Rules</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Thomas Paine ✓ Common Sense ✓ Quartering Act ✓ First Continental Congress ✓ Second Continental Congress ✓ Olive Branch Petition Rejected 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Stamp Act Congress ✓ Stamp Act ✓ Townshend Acts ✓ Sugar Act ✓ Tea Act ✓ Boston Tea Party 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Privateers ✓ Smuggling ✓ Navigation Acts ✓ Mercantilism ✓ Non-Importation Agreements ✓ Intolerable Acts

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the colonies felt repressed by their government, overall the conflict between Great Britain and the colonies was to a large extent economic in origin as seen in the issue of colonists being overly taxed and that the repressive trade restrictions imposed by the British

Unit 2: American Independence
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the political, diplomatic, and military reasons for the United States victory in the Revolutionary War. Confine your answer to the period 1775 – 83

Re-written as a Question: How did the political, diplomatic, and military developments lead to victory for the United States in the Revolutionary War during 1775-83?

Argument: Americans were lacking military developments.
(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1:</p> <p>Faced tremendous military disadvantages</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2:</p> <p>Political</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3:</p> <p>Diplomatic</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <p>Hessians Continental Army Militia Redcoats British Naval Power Fewer Resources Smaller Army Inexperienced Generals (Washington) British General Cornwallis</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <p>Second Continental Congress Declaration of Independence Thomas Paine Loyalists Committees of Correspondence Sons of Liberty Daughters of Liberty</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <p>Olive Branch Petition Radical Whigs Treaty of Paris Battle of Saratoga French Alliance League of Armed Neutrality</p>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though the Americans faced tremendous military disadvantages, overall the Americans were very successful in the Revolutionary War as a result of political and military developments.

Unit 2: America Independence
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: To what extent did the American Revolution fundamentally change American society? In your answer be sure to address the political, social, and economic effects of the Revolution in the period from 1775 to 1800.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did the American Revolution fundamentally change Americans socially, politically and economically during the 1775 to 1800?

Argument:

The American Revolution changed American's socially, politically and economically to a great extent.

<p>Area of Analysis #1: Economy struggled both before and after the revolution</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: Set up a new government</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: Ideas of the revolution influenced society</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-Importation Agreements - Slavery - Limited Industrial growth - Continued trade with England - Debt owed to British and French 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Republicanism - Declaration of Independence - Treaty of Paris - Articles of Confederation - Constitutional Convention - Separation of Powers - Checks and Balances - Coercive power 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loyalists - Women role in society (property rights) - Patriots - sons and daughters of liberty - Movement of people -proclamation line no longer exist - Shays Rebellion leads to Constitutional Convention

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the economy of America struggled both before and after independence, overall the American Revolution changed American's socially, politically and economically to a great extent as seen in the setting up of a new government and ideas of the revolution influencing society.

Unit 2: American Independence
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: This history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpation, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. Evaluate this accusation made against George III in the Declaration of Independence.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did George III’s policies create an absolute tyranny over the colonists?

Argument: This accusation against George III is valid to a great extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1:</p> <p>There were some benefits of his policies</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2:</p> <p>Creation of Laws To Restrict Colonial Economic Development</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3:</p> <p>Limiting the Rights of Colonists</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercantile system • Virginia Tobacco Company • Monopoly • Virginia • House of Burgesses • Salutary neglect • Second Continental Congress • Thomas Jefferson 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercantilism • Stamp Act • Stamp Act Congress • Townshend Act • Navigation Laws of 1650 • Navigation Acts 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quartering Act • Declaratory Act • Prime Minister George Grenville • Admiralty Courts • Revoking the VA and MA Charter • Intolerable Acts • “Taxation without Representation” • Declaration of Independence • Boston Massacre

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though there were some benefits of George III’s policies to the colonies, overall the accusation made against him as a tyrannical leader is valid to a great extent as seen in his creation of laws to restrict colonial economic development and his limiting the rights of colonists.

Unit 2: American Independence
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the effect of the French and Indian War and its aftermath on the relationship between Great Britain and the British colonies. Confine your response to the period from 1754 – 1776.

Re-written as a Question: From 1754-1776, how did the French and Indian war effect the relationship between Great Britain and the British colonies?

Argument: It affected their relationship negatively to a large extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1:</p> <p>Growth of American territory.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2:</p> <p>British are in debt and that leads to taxation of colonists' goods.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3:</p> <p>American Colonists gained confidence and yearned to gain political power and recognition from the British.</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ohio River Valley - Mississippi River Valley - Proclamation of 1763 - Fur Trade Route 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Navigation Acts - Mercantilism - Protective Tariffs - Townshend Acts - Intolerable Acts - Specie (hard currency such as gold coins) 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Proclamation of 1763 - Boston Tea Party - Boston Massacre - Taxation without Representation - Quartering Act - Salutary neglect - Thomas Paine - Common Sense - Second Continental Congress - Declaration of Independence

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the Americans experienced growth of territory, overall, the French and Indian War affected the relationship between Great Britain and the British colonies negatively to a large extent, as seen in the British debt and tax policies, and in the increasing desire of the colonists to attain political power and independence.

Unit 2: American Independence
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: In what ways did the French and Indian War (1754 – 63) alter the political, economic, and ideological relations between Britain and its American colonies?

Re-written as a Question: In what ways did the French and Indian War (1754 – 63) alter the political, economic, and ideological relations between Britain and its American colonies?

Argument: Overall, it impacted the political, economic, and ideological relations to a great extent

<p>Area of Analysis #1:</p> <p>Britain was still controlling the colonies Politically</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2:</p> <p>Colonists wanting to go against their taxation policies</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3:</p> <p>Change in ideological relations, and beliefs</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 - 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclamation of 1763 • Stamp Act Congress • Mercantilism • Parliament in England • Virtual representation • Revoking the VA and Massachusetts Charter 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 - 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quebec Act • Stamp Act • Sugar Act • Townshend Act • The currency act • Intolerable Acts • Sons of Liberty • Boston Tea Party 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 - 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships of the British and Natives worsened • “No taxation without representation” • Thomas Paine’s <i>Common Sense</i> • Boycotting • Olive Branch Petition Rejected

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though Britain was still controlling the colonies politically, overall the French and Indian War really altered relations between the Americans and British to a large extent as seen in the colonists wanting to go against their taxation policies, and the change in their ideological relations, and beliefs.

Unit 2: American Independence
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the ways in which British imperial policies between 1763 and 1776 intensified colonials’ resistance to British rule and their commitment to republican values.

Re-written as a Question: In what ways did British imperial policies between 1763 and 1776 intensify colonials’ resistance to British rule and their commitment to Republican values?

Argument: Although there was reduced resistance in the form of Loyalists, the British imperial policies increased resistance among the colonials to a large extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: Reduced resistance for loyalists	Area of Analysis #2: increased resistance - losing political freedoms	Area of Analysis #3: increased-economic policies
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sided with British during the war - Wanted their land back - First Continental Congress - Reconciliation - Olive Branch Petition - Thomas Hickey-was a Continental Army soldier but planned to defect and kill Washington 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Committees of Correspondence - Second Continental Congress - Sons/Daughters of Liberty - Proclamation of 1763 - Thomas Paine’s Common Sense - Second Continental Congress - Declaration of Independence - Patrick Henry “Give me Liberty” Speech - Boston Massacre 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous taxing - Mercantilism - Tea Act - Boston Port Act - Boston Tea Party - Townshend Acts - Intolerable/Coercive Acts - Privateers - Smuggling

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though there was minimal resistance among the colonists on the part of the Loyalists, the British imperial policies increased resistance and commitment to Republican values among the colonists as seen in the colonial responses to restrictions on political freedoms and the reaction to limiting British economic policies

Unit 2: American Independence
FRQ Outlines

TR

Prompt: This history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpation, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. Evaluate this accusation made against George III in the Declaration of Independence.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent was this accusation true, “George III is a tyrant and has a history of repeated injuries over these states”?

Argument: The accusations made against George III were true to a very large extent. (Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1: George III allowed the colonies to develop.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: George III took advantage of the colonies economically.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: George III neglected/abused the colonies politically.</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Charter Parliament Monarchy Joint-stock company Royal colony Propriety colony New England manufacturing King Tobacco</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Mercantilism Proclamation of 1763 Pontiac’s Rebellion Intolerable Act Townshend Act Admiralty courts Stamp Act Tea Act</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Salutary Neglect “Taxation without representation” Boston Massacre Quartering Act Navigation Acts Revoking the MA and VA Charter Closing the House of Burgesses Royal Governor William Berkeley Bacon’s Rebellion</p>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though George III allowed the colonies to develop, the accusation made against George III that he was tyrant is valid to a large extent as seen in how he took advantage of the colonies economically and neglected and abused the colonies politically.

Unit 2: American Independence
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the ways in which British imperial policies between 1763 and 1776 intensified colonials' resistance to British rule and their commitment to republican values.

Re-written as a Question: How did British imperial policies between 1763 and 1776 intensify colonial's resistance to British rule and their commitment to republican values?

Argument: to a large extent British imperial policies between 1763 and 1776 intensified colonial's resistance to British rule and their commitment to Republican values.
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: The colonists saw themselves as separate people	Area of Analysis #2: Tension between the British and colonists	Area of Analysis #3: Development of colonial resistance
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salutary neglect - Thomas Paine, <i>Common Sense</i> - Geographic considerations - Colonial legislatures - Mercantilism - House of Burgesses - Charter Colonies 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "No Taxation without representation" - Smuggling - Paxton boys: violence toward Indians - Repeal of the stamp act - William Pitt - Boston tea party - First Continental congress - Committees of correspondence 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Townshend Acts - Sugar act - Quartering Act - Stamp act - Navigation laws - Quebec Act - French and Indian war - Bunker Hill - The American board of customs commissioners - Boston Massacre - Sons / Daughters of Liberty

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Although the colonists saw themselves as a separate people from the British, overall British colonial policies intensified colonial resistance to British rule and their commitment to Republican values to a large extent as seen in the tension between the British and the colonists and the development of colonial resistance.

Unit 2: American Independence
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the political, diplomatic, and military reasons for the United States victory in the Revolutionary War. Confine your answer to the period 1775 – 83.

Re-written as a Question: how did the political, diplomatic, and military factors that caused the United States to win the Revolutionary War against Great Britain?

Argument: large extent
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: Military factors: limited advantages	Area of Analysis #2: Foreign Aid (diplomatic)	Area of Analysis #3: Support from within (political)
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inexperienced • Fewer Supplies • Smaller Army • British Navy • Charles Cornwallis • George Washington 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siege of Yorktown • Marquis de Lafayette (French General) • Treaty of Amity and Commerce • Battle of Saratoga • French Alliance • Baron von Steuben • Hessians • Valley Forge 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Continental Congress • The Founding Fathers • Declaration of Independence • Patriots • Sons and Daughters of Liberty • Committees of Correspondence • Privateers

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the advantages of the colonial military were limited during the American Revolution, overall the diplomatic and political factors helped the Americans win the Revolutionary War against Britain as seen in the foreign aid and the support from within the colonies during the Revolution.

Unit 2: American Independence
FRQ Outlines

Prompt:

2. Analyze the extent to which the American Revolution represented a radical alteration in American political ideas and institutions. Confine your answer to the period 1775 to 1800.

Re-written as a Question:

What was the extent to which the American Revolution represented a radical alteration in American political ideas and institutions from 1775 to 1800?

Argument:

(Include both position as well as extent)

The American Revolution did represent a radical change in the political ideas of the American political ideas and institutions from 1775 to 1800?

<p>Area of Analysis #1: The colonies wanted to be remain part of the British empire but have more control.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: The created a government which would not have total control.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: Creation of the want of independence and freedom.</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the congresses declaration of rights and grievances -the committees of correspondence -the olive branch petition -mercantilism -“virtual representation” 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - salutary neglect -coercive acts/intolerable acts -continental congress -American confederation -monarchy/republic/ democracy 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -declaration of independence -common sense-Thomas Paine - natural rights - the battles that they fought for their freedom- Concord/ Trenton/ Saratoga

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

~ Even though the colonies at first had wanted to remain part of the British colonies but have more control, overall the American Revolution did represent the want for radical change in their political ideas and institutions, as seen in their setting up a government that would not have total control and also the formation of the sense of freedom and independence.

Unit 2: American Independence
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: The French and Indian War (1754 – 63) altered the relationship between Britain and its North American colonies. Assess this change with regard to TWO of the following in the period between 1763 and 1775.

Land Acquisition

Politics

Economics

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did the relationship between Britain and its North American colonies change in regard to Land Acquisition and Politics after the French and Indian War?

Argument: The relationship between Britain and its North American colonies changed in regard to land acquisition and politics to a rather large extent after the French and Indian War.

(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: Access to western land was still limited	Area of Analysis #2: Gain confidence in America as an independent nation.	Area of Analysis #3: Oppose British Policies
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proclamation of 1763 - Mississippi River - Navigation Act - The Tiguex War (1540) - Powhatan Wars (1614) - (1637) The Pequot War - French and Indian War - Bacons Rebellion - King Phillips War 	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salutary Neglect - George Washington - Albany congress - Albany plan of Union “join or die” - Benjamin Franklin - Second continental congress 	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stamp act - Sugar acts - Townshend acts - Intolerable acts - Quebec act - ‘taxation without representation’ - Virtual representation - Boston tea party - Stamp act congress - Committee of correspondence - Boston massacre - Sons and daughters of liberty

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the relationship between the British and the North American colonies did not change in regard to land acquisition, overall the relationship changed to a large extent after the French and Indian War as seen in how the colonists gained confidence in America as an independent nation and this led colonists to oppose British rule.

Unit 2: American Independence
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Despite the view of some historians that the conflict between Great Britain and its thirteen North American colonies was economic in origin, in fact the American Revolution had its roots in politics and other areas of American life. Assess the validity of this statement.

Re-written as a Question: Is it valid to say that, despite the view of some historians that the conflict between Great Britain and its thirteen North American colonies were economic in origin, in fact the Revolution had its roots in politics and other areas of American life?

Argument: This statement is valid to a limited extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
Personal Freedoms	Heavy taxation	Restriction of trade
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclamation of 1763 • Declaration of Independence • Quartering act • Sons/Daughters of liberty • Thomas Paine • Common Sense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intolerable acts • Sugar act • Stamp act • Boston Tea Party • Non-Importation Agreements • Colonial Boycott • Townshend act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercantilism • Navigation acts • Molasses act • Wool act (1698, prohibited export of woolen cloth from colonies in the colonies, raw wool was the only exception). • Hat act (1732, prohibits the export of hats from colonies).

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though limitations on personal freedoms was the cause for some of the conflict between Britain and her thirteen American colonies, conflict between the colonies and Great Britain were mainly economic in origin as seen in the reaction of the colonists to the overwhelming taxes imposed on them by the British, as well as their reactions to trade restrictions set upon them by the crown.