

Activating Prior Knowledge

Directions: Brainstorm with your group members the following questions. List as many reasons as you can

What were the problems the colonists were having with the British?

Activating Prior Knowledge (Teacher Key)

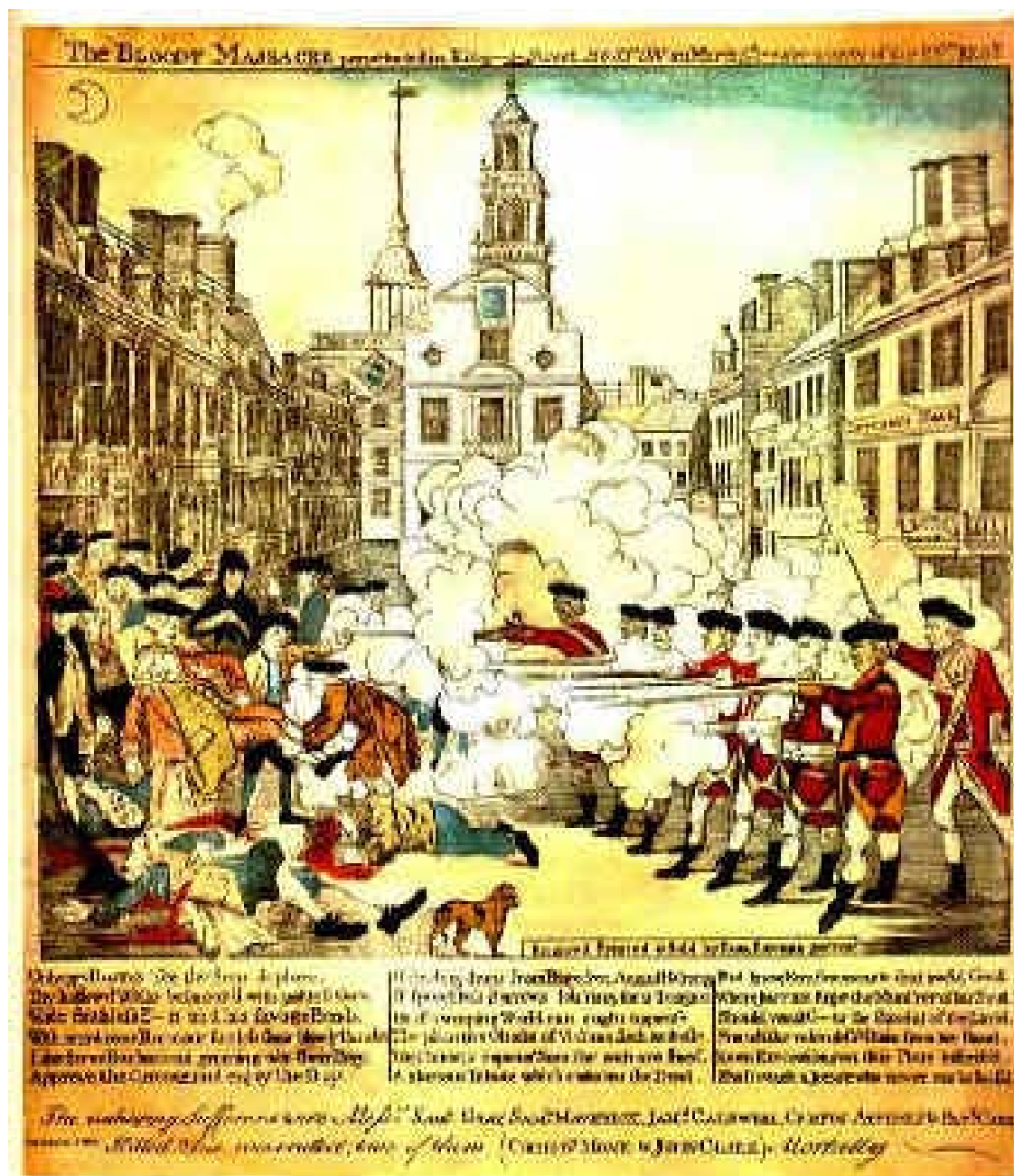
Directions: Brainstorm with your group members the following questions. List as many reasons as you can

What were the problems the colonists were having with the British?

- The British were in debt because of the French and Indian War. They wanted the colonists to pay for the war by imposing various taxes on them.
- The colonists, because they weren't represented in Parliament, felt these taxes were unfair.
- The colonists and British disagreed about who should rule the colonists. The colonists felt they should be able to rule themselves.
- The colonists were upset about the Proclamation of 1763. They felt that after fighting for the English for the land from the French, they should have the right to settle wherever they wanted.
- The colonists felt the king didn't listen to their complaints.

Document 1A





Document 1G

Primary and Secondary Source Analysis Chart (student copy)

Grievance on Trial: He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating it's most sacred rights of life & liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating & carrying them to slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportations thither...

Source	Summary of Source: What is it? What does it say?	Which side does the source seem to support? Use evidence from your source.

Are the British or the Patriots MOSTLY supported by the evidence gathered from the sources? Why?

Final Verdict: This grievance is _____ (guilty or not guilty) of being falsely added to the Declaration of Independence. The reason the verdict was given was because: (list all the evidence that supports your verdict.)

Document 1H

Primary and Secondary Source Analysis Chart (teacher copy)

Grievance on Trial: He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating it's most sacred rights of life & liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating & carrying them to slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportations thither...

Source	Summary of Source: What is it? What does it say?	Which side does the source seem to support? Use evidence from your source.
Slave Grievance	This grievance accuses the king of violating the rights of people to be equal by starting the slave trade against the will of the colonists.	This source, if taken at face value, seems to support the colonists.
Virginia Slave Codes	This document describes rules for slaves during 1705 in Virginia.	By reading and analyzing this document, students will be able to infer how the colonists felt about slavery and how much their livelihood depended on them. This seems to be supporting the British, as it doesn't seem that the colonists are upset about their dependence on slaves or trying to stop it.
Landing of Negroes at Jamestown (picture)	In this image, Dutch sailors are negotiating a trade with the Jamestown settlers for food.	In no way does it seem like the colonists are victims in this picture. They are not turning slaves away, instead are bargaining for them.
Runaway Slave Ads	This is a list of advertisements taken out in the Virginia Gazette in the 1770's.	It seems as if an area that puts ads in papers for runaway slaves, it is pretty dependant on them, thus supporting the idea that this grievance is not justified. The king may have started the slave trade, but since then, the colonists have been willing participants.

Which side is MOSTLY supported by the evidence gathered from the sources? Why?

The British seem mostly supported by the evidence. Even if England DID start the slave trade, and EVEN if the colonists reluctantly went along with it (though there is no evidence of that either), the colonists continued the practice of using slaves seemingly very willingly, as seen in the making of rules and laws to keep all slaves in check, and the lengths that they go to in order to make sure their slaves are returned to them. In addition, Thomas Jefferson himself had slaves, which seems hypocritical for him to condemn the practice.

Final Verdict: This grievance is GUILTY

(Guilty or not guilty) of being falsely added to the Declaration of Independence. The reason the verdict was given was because: (list all the evidence that supports your verdict.)

(See above)

In addition, during the second continental congress, this grievance ended up being cut during the final edit.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for ^{one} people to
~~dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to~~
~~assume among the powers of the earth the position to~~ ^{separate and equal} station to
which the laws of nature & of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect
to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes
which impel them to ~~take~~ ^{the} separation.

We hold these truths to be ^{self-evident}, that all men are
created equal, ~~that they are endowed by their creator with~~ ^{that they are} certain
unalienable Rights, ~~that among these are Life, Liberty, & the pursuit of Happiness;~~ ^{that among these are} Life, Liberty, & the pursuit of Happiness; that to secure these ^{rights},
governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from
the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government
~~shall~~ becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter
or to abolish it, & to institute new government, laying its foundation on
such principles & organising it's powers in such form, as to them shall
seem most likely to effect their safety & happiness. prudence indeed
will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for
light & transient causes: and accordingly all experience hath shewn that
mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to
right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. but
when a long train of abuses & usurpations [beginning at a distinguished period
& pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to ~~reduce~~ ^{bring about} ~~bring about~~
then ~~it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such~~ ^{it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such}
government, & to provide new guards for their future security such has
been the patient sufferance of these colonies, & such is now the necessity
which constrains them to alter ^{the} ~~their~~ former systems of government.
The history of ~~this~~ ^{the} present ~~is~~ ^{king of Great Britain} is a history of ^{repeated} injuries and
usurpations, among which, ~~appears no solitary fact~~ ^{appears no solitary fact} to contra-
dict the uniform tenor of the rest, ~~all of which have in direct object the~~ ^{all of which have in direct object the}
establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states to prove this, let facts be
submitted to a candid world, for the truth of which we pledge a faith
not swayed by falsehood.

Document 1C

He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life & liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating & carrying them to slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportations thither...Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought & sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this commerce ^ and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms against us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.

Document 1D

People & Events

Virginia's slave codes

1705

The status of blacks in Virginia slowly changed over the last half of the 17th century. The black indentured servant, with his hope of freedom, was increasingly being replaced by the black slave.

In 1705, the Virginia General Assembly removed any lingering uncertainty about this terrible transformation; it made a declaration that would seal the fate of African Americans for generations to come...

"All servants imported and brought into the Country...who were not Christians in their native Country...shall be accounted and be slaves. All Negro, mulatto and Indian slaves within this dominion...shall be held to be real estate. If any slave resist his master...correcting such slave, and shall happen to be killed in such correction...the master shall be free of all punishment...as if such accident never happened."

The code, which would also serve as a model for other colonies, went even further. The law imposed harsh physical punishments, since enslaved persons who did not own property could not be required to pay fines. It stated that slaves needed written permission to leave their plantation, that slaves found guilty of murder or rape would be hanged, that for robbing or any other major offence, the slave would receive sixty lashes and be placed in stocks, where his or her ears would be cut off, and that for minor offences, such as associating with whites, slaves would be whipped, branded, or maimed.

For the 17th century slave in Virginia, disputes with a master could be brought before a court for judgment. With the slave codes of 1705, this no longer was the case. A slave owner who sought to break the most rebellious of slaves could now do so, knowing any punishment he inflicted, including death, would not result in even the slightest reprimand.

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part1/1p268.html>

Document 1E



Document 1F

Runaway Advertisements

STAFFORD County, AQUIA, Nov 3, 1775.

RUN off last night from the subscriber, a negro man named CHARLES, who is a very shrewd sensible fellow, and can both read and write; and as he has always waited upon me, he must be well known through most parts of *Virginia* and *Maryland*. He is very black, has a large nose, and is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. He took a variety of clothes, which I cannot well particularize, stole several of my shirts, a pair of new saddle bags, and two mares, one a darkish, the other a light bay, with a blaze and white feet, and about 3 years old. From many circumstances, there is reason to believe he intends an attempt to get to lord *Dunmore*; and as I have reason to believe his design of going off was long premeditated, and that he has gone off with some accomplice, I am apprehensive he may prove daring and resolute, if endeavored to be taken. His elopement was from no cause of complaint, or dread of a whipping (for he has always been remarkably indulged, indeed too much so) but from a determined resolution to get liberty, as he conceived, by flying to lord *Dunmore*. I will give 5l. to any person who secures him, and the mares, so that I get them again.

ROBERT BRENT.

N.B. Since writing the above advertisement, the mares have returned, and there is a great probability, from many circumstances, to conclude that he was taken from *Dumfries*, in company with a white servant of Mr. *Andrew Leitch's*, in an oyster boat belonging to one *Kelly*, near *Smith's point*, in *Northumberland*. I will give 10l. If he is taken, and allow a handsome gratuity to any person who can convict *Kelly* of having carried him off.

SURRY, December 10, 1775.

TAKEN from some runaway Negroes that came down James River, and were going to the Governor, a CANOE about 30 feet long, sharp at both Ends, has a large Split in each Side, and Blocks for 4 Oars. Also sundry Clothes, some of which were stolen, and have since been claimed by the Owners. The Remainder of the Clothes, are supposed to belong to the said Negroes, and may (with the Vessel) be had by applying to JOHN WATKINS

WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 3.

SIX white men and four negroes, last week, landed near to Mr. Narsworthy's in the Isle of Wight county, in order to carry off some sheep which they knew were on the plantation, and likewise to seize Mr. Narsworthy, for whose ransom they expected a large quantity of stock. A negro man, who happened to be in the yard, discovering a negro dressed in the uniform of the 14th regiment, immediately went and informed his master that some of the Governor's men were landed; he despatched the negro to a guard who were stationed

at a small distance; they pursued them, took the negro in uniform, and drove the others into their boat without any stock.

Source: *Virginia Gazette* (Dixon and Hunter), February 3, 1776.

Document 1G

Primary Source Analysis Questions:

1. What type of document is this?
2. What is the date(s) of this document?
3. Who is the author or creator of this document?
4. For what audience was the document written?
5. List 3 things the author said that you think are important.
6. Why do you think the document was written?
7. What evidence in the document helps you know why it was written? Use quotes from the document.
8. List two things the document tells you about life in the colonies at the time it was written?
9. Is this document supporting the idea in the grievance why or why not?

Document 1H

Picture Analysis Questions:

1. Use the chart below to list people, objects, and activities in the picture

People	Objects	Activities

2. Based on the observation of the picture, list 3 things you might infer from the picture.
3. What questions does this photograph raise in your mind?
4. Where could you find the answers?
5. Does this picture support the idea behind the grievance? Why or why not?