

# AMERICAN REVOLUTION



L\_AMR

*Designed by:  
Candie Donner*



American Revolution Lapbook

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## How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

### \*\*\* Printing:

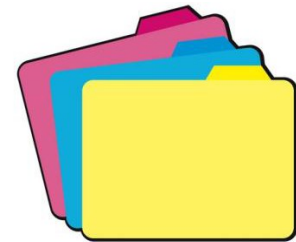
\*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

\*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



### \*\*\* Assembly:

\***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 3 file folders. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs.... they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



\***Glue:** For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



\***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



## **Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?**

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates for the booklets within this lapbook.
3. **Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.

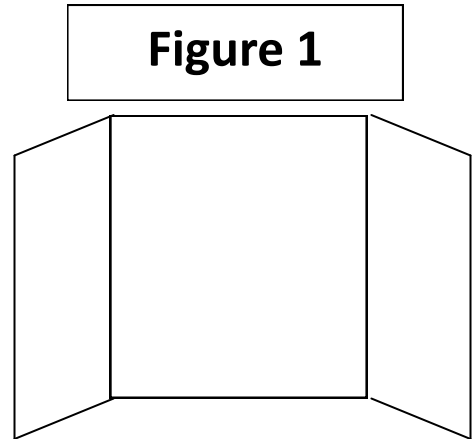
# American Revolution Lapbook

## Student Instruction Guide

### Lapbook Base Assembly:

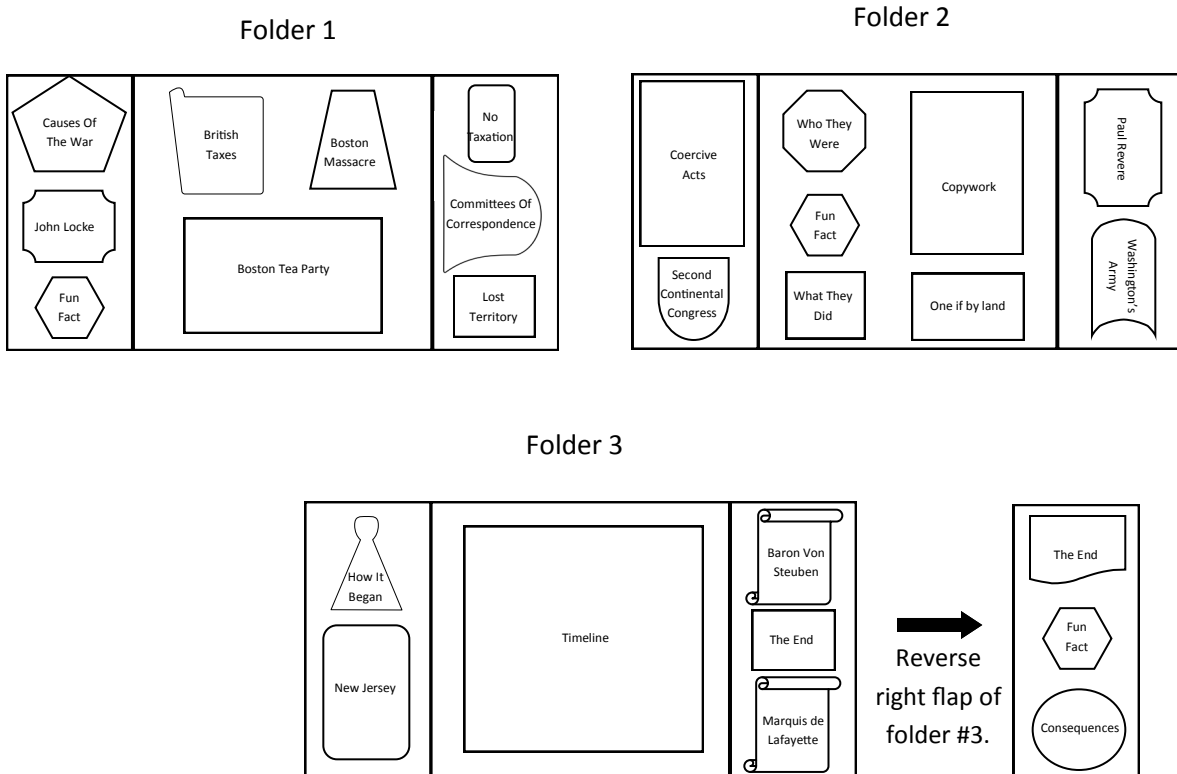
First, you will need to assemble the "Lapbook Base" for your project.

For this lapbook, you will need 3 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1**.



### Lapbook Layout:

Below, you will see a layout for the lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.



Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.



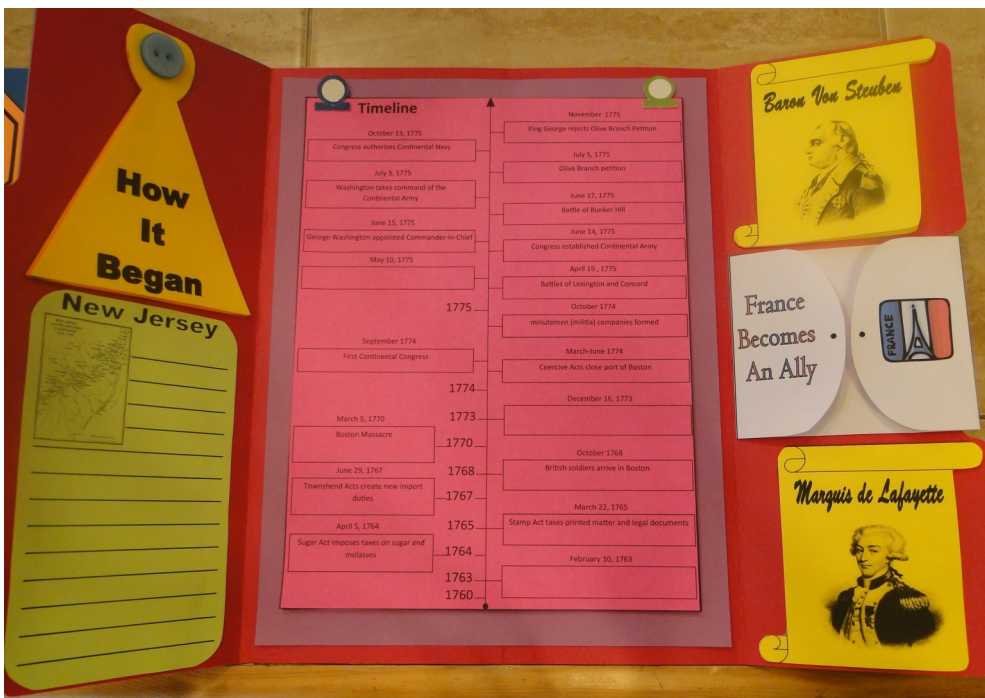
# Folder 1



# Folder 2



# Folder 3



# **American Revolution**

## **Lapbook**

### **Student Instruction Guide**

#### **Booklet #1**

**\*Booklet Title:** Causes Of The War

**\*Student Instructions:** What were the causes of the war? Discuss your answer in this booklet.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Then fold inward on the bold black lines so the title is on the front.

#### **Booklet #2**

**\*Booklet Title:** John Locke

**\*Student Instructions:** Who was John Locke, and what were his beliefs that helped fuel the war? Explain your answer in this booklet.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Then fold inward on the bold black lines so the title is on the front.

#### **Booklet #3**

**\*Booklet Title:** No Taxation Without Representation

**\*Student Instructions:** In this booklet, record the name of the man credited with saying this famous quote, and explain what he meant by it.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Then fold inward on the bold black lines so the title is on the front



## **Booklet #4**

**\*Booklet Title:** British Taxes

**\*Student Instructions:** Inside this booklet, explain what the Stamp, Townshend & Tea Acts taxed.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all pages of this booklet. Stack the pages with the title on top. Secure at the top with a metal brad fastener or staple.

## **Booklet #5**

**\*Booklet Title:** Boston Massacre

**\*Student Instructions:** Discuss how Parliament and the British military imposed on colonists living on the seacoast and how this led up to the Boston Massacre.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Then fold inward on the bold black lines so the title is on the front.

## **Booklet #6**

**\*Booklet Title:** Committees Of Correspondence

**\*Student Instructions:** In the provided booklet, explain what the Committees Of Correspondence were meant to do, as well as other activities they participated in.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Then fold inward on the bold black lines so the title is on the front. Insert the additional pages inside and secure with a staple.

## **Booklet #7**

**\*Booklet Title:** The Boston Tea Party

**\*Student Instructions:** On the provided crates, explain what you have learned about the Boston Tea Party. Make extra copies or draw and cut out your own if you need more.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the ship picture and the crates. Use string or yarn and attach each crate to one piece of string. Attach the other end of each piece of string to the ship. *You make attach the string in any way you choose. The sample shown on page 7 is secured by making small holes in the corners of the crates and on the ship; then yarn is threaded through the holes and tied in knots on either end.*

## **Booklet #8**

**\*Booklet Title:** Coercive Acts

**\*Student Instructions:** In this booklets, explain each of the Coercive Acts.

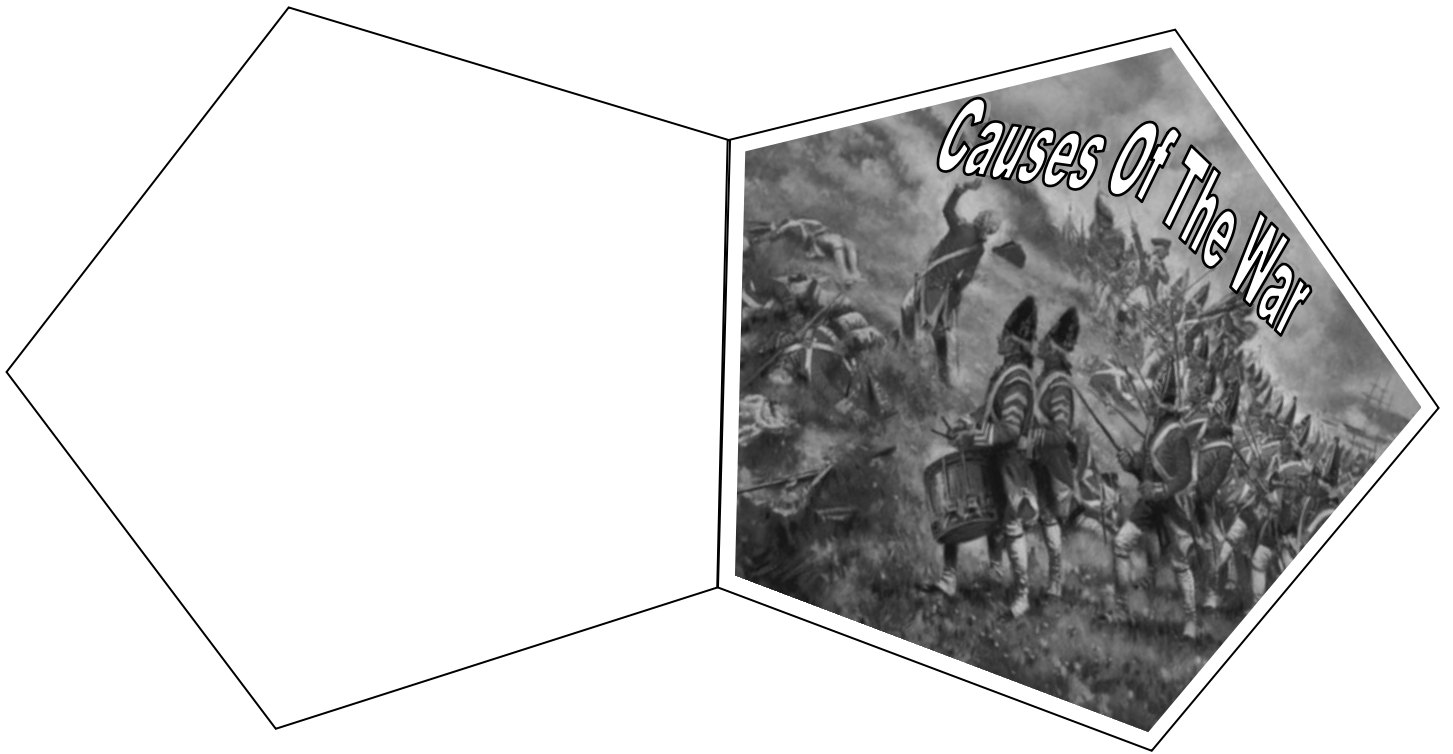
**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all pages of this booklet. Stack the pages with the title on top. Secure at the top with a metal brad fastener or staple.

## **Booklet #9**

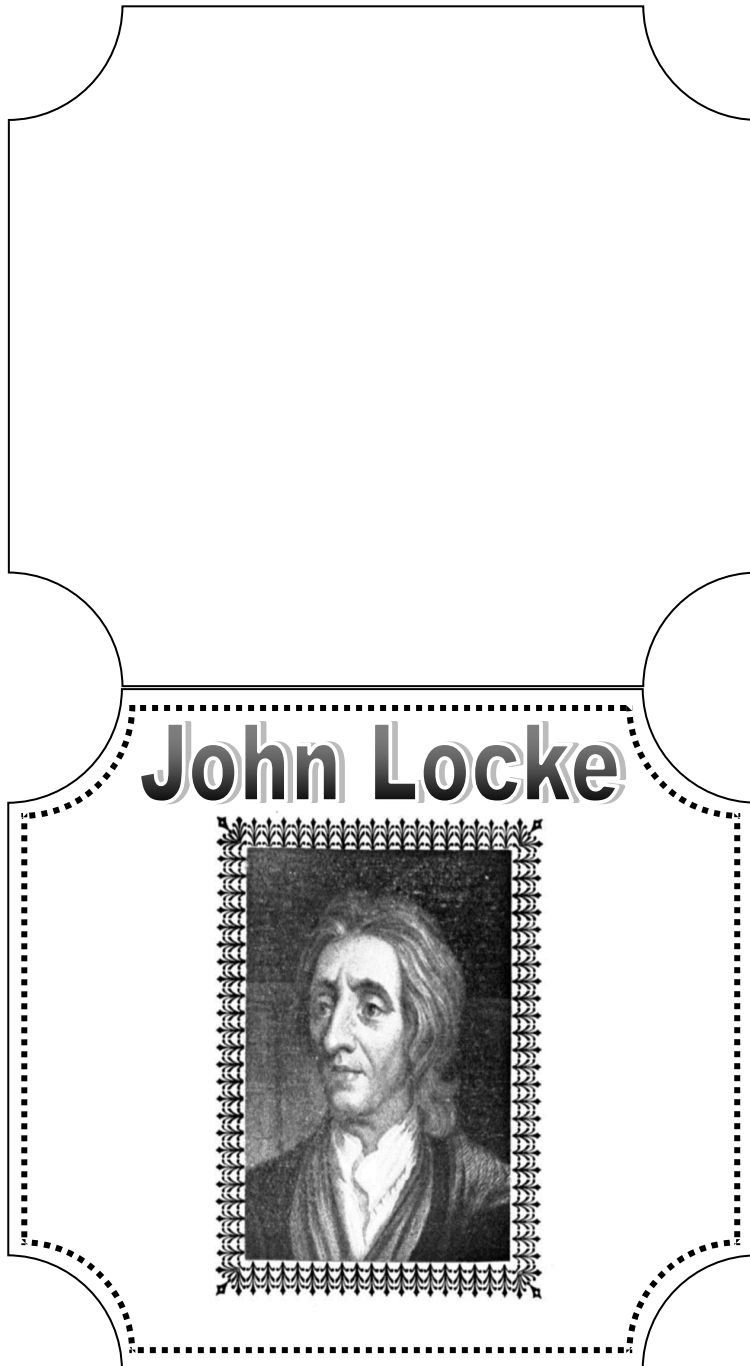
**\*Booklet Title:** Lost Territory

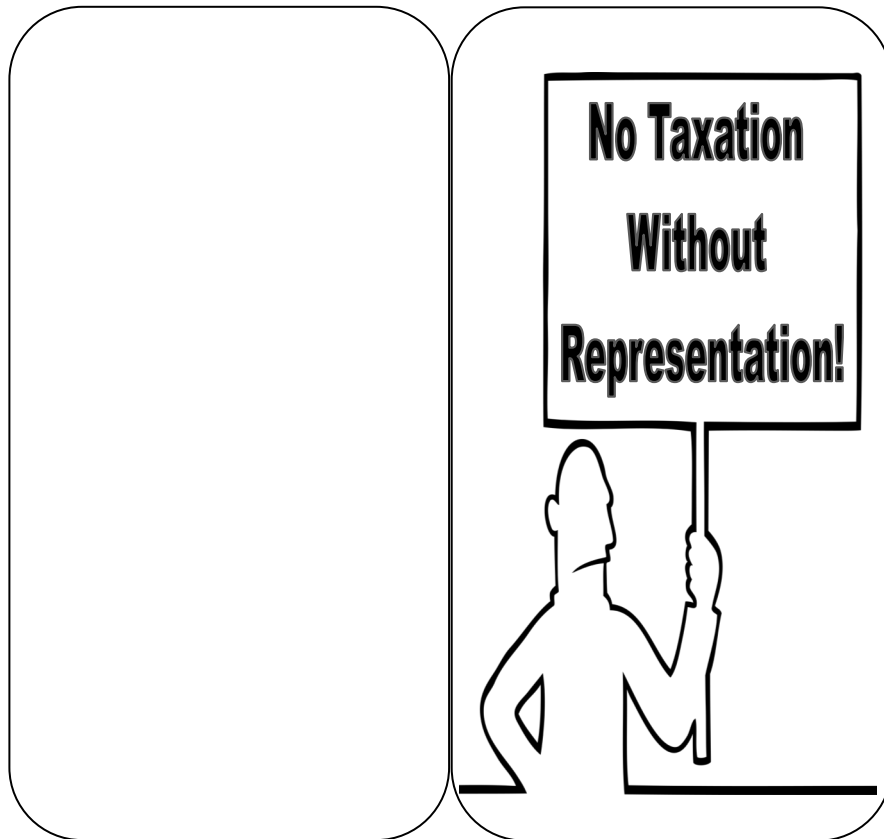
**\*Student Instructions:** Inside this booklet, write the name of the fifth act made in 1774. This act was named after the territory that had its boundaries extended south to the Ohio River and west to the Mississippi. Discuss what impact this act had on the colonies.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all pages of this booklet. Then fold the flaps inward on the bold black lines so the title is on the front.



**Printing suggestion: Print on red paper.**





# British Taxes

Anno quinto  
**Georgii III. Regis.**

C A P X I L

An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in the *British* Colonies and Plantations in *America*, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same, and for amending such Parts of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned



Enacted by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, that certain Duties were granted, continued, and appropriated, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the *British* Colonies and Plantations in *America* and whereas it is just and necessary, that Provision be made for raising a further Revenue within your Majesty's Dominions in *America*, towards defraying the said Expences, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, page



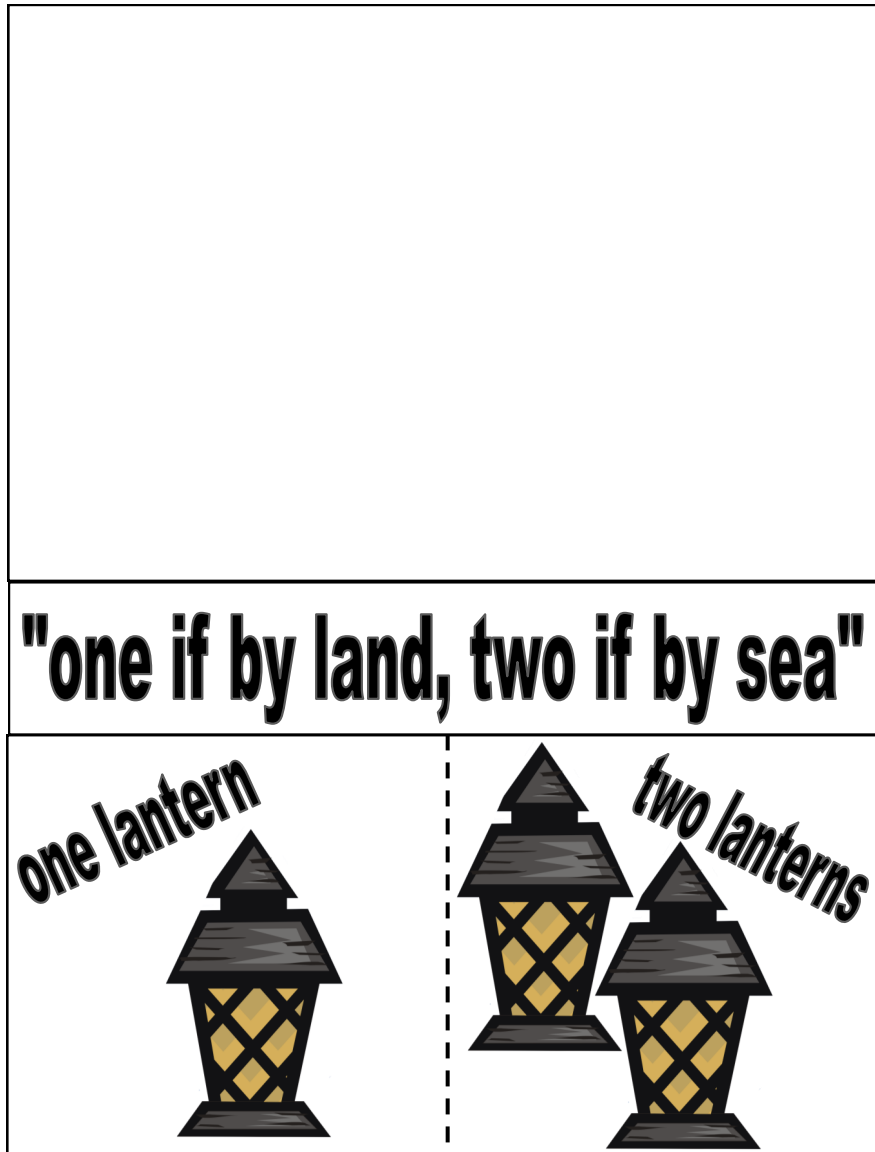
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**Printing suggestion: Print on white paper with colored ink.**

*Marquis de Lafayette*



Booklet: 20

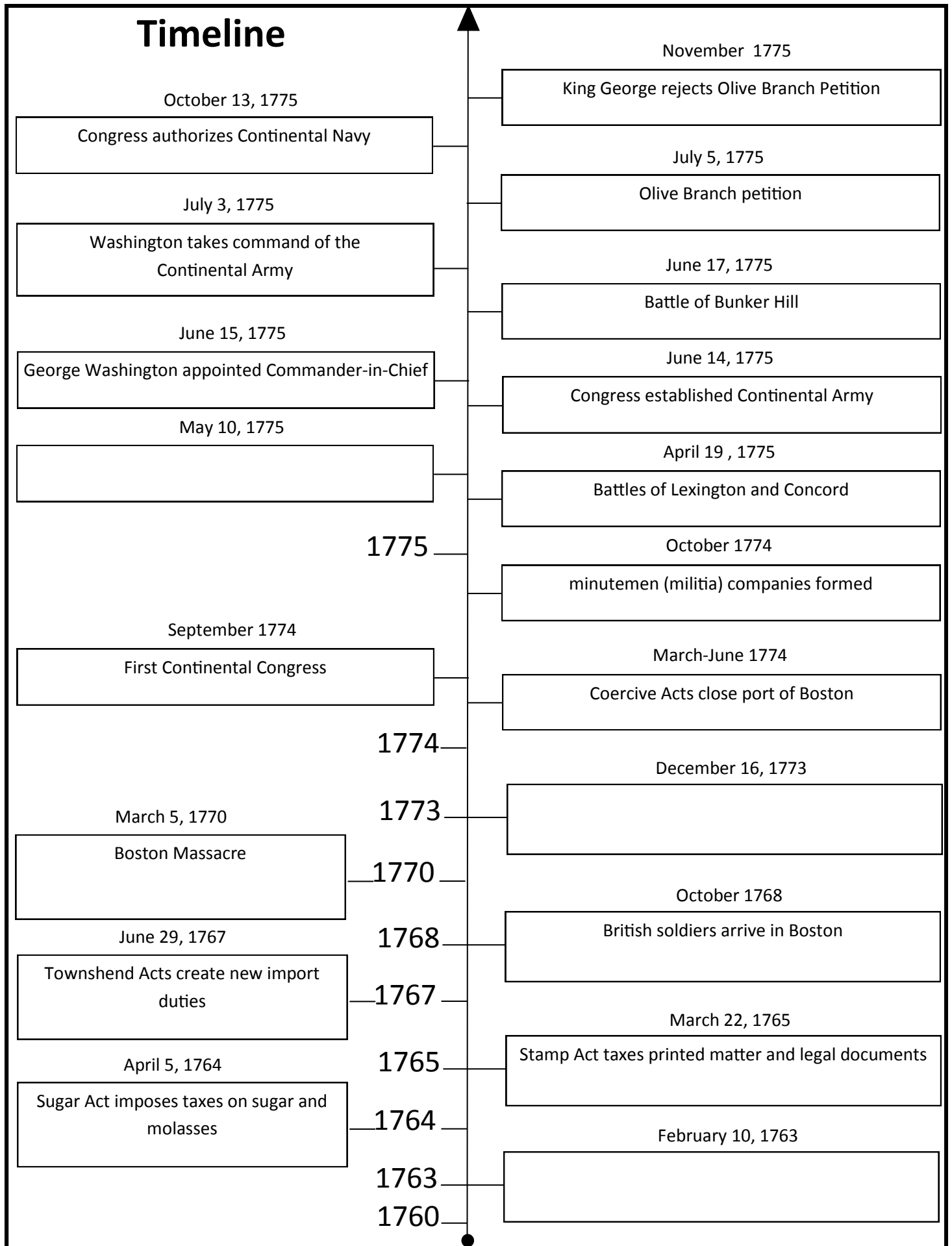
*Baron Von Steuben*



Booklet: 21



# Timeline



# **American Revolution**

## **Lapbook**

### **Teacher's/Study Guide**



<http://usrevwar1775.edublogs.org/files/2008/12/battle-of-bunker-hill1.jpg>

The American Revolution happened when the thirteen original British colonies in North America decided to break away from Britain and join together to become the United States of America. At first, colonists began to reject the authority of the British Parliament in London to govern them from overseas with no North American representation. Eventually this led to removing British officials from office. By 1775 each colony had put into place its own governmental institution, but still wanted to be part of the British Empire. The British responded to these moves by sending troops to reestablish control. They sent invasion armies and used their powerful navy to blockade the American coast.

### **Changes in Thought Bring about Changes in Government**

This revolution was also brought about by great changes in political thought at the time, as well. American rejected the old ideas of aristocracy and instead believed they should abandon the idea of a divine right to rule. Americans had begun to believe that there could be a democratically elected representative government that was responsible to the will of the people. Philosopher John Locke's views influenced many revolutionaries. He is credited with coming up with the idea that all men are born free and equal. He believed that all human beings were equally free and that governments needed the consent of the governed. New republican values required men to put civic duty ahead of personal desires. They should be willing to fight for the rights and liberties of their fellow citizens. Women should instill these republican values in their children and teach them to avoid luxury and ostentation.

### **British Taxes Lead to Rebellion**

The American Revolution began as early as 1763 after the French and Indian War. France lost its North American colonies, leaving the British alone in control. Britain believed that the colonies should contribute more funds to maintain the British Empire and imposed a series of taxes on the colonies. However, because the colonies felt they lacked representation they considered the British taxes to be illegal and a violation of their rights. Britain was seen as increasingly corrupt and hostile to American interests. In reference to this feeling of injustice, James Otis Jr. made the statement "Taxation without representation is tyranny.", which resonated with the people not only then, but for many years to come.

The Stamp Act in 1765 was the first of these taxes. This act taxed all newspapers, pamphlets and even playing cards and dice. The British insisted that their Parliament passed laws for the entire Empire, giving colonies “virtual representation.” The Townshend Acts in 1767 followed with taxes on glass, paper, lead, tea and paints. Protests were so strong against these taxes that they were repealed on all items except for tea in 1770. In 1765 Parliament also passed a bill requiring homeowners to provide housing to British soldiers. Colonists didn’t understand why, however, they needed to provide housing on the seacoast to troops meant to be defending the frontier. Housing these troops was an unwelcome burden for the colonists. The British military also continued requisitioning supplies the same way as during the French and Indian War. However, what was understandable during war time was merely irritating once hostilities were over.

On March 5, 1770 a large mob gathered around British troops in Boston. They grew threatening, throwing rocks and snowballs. The soldiers fired into the crowds, killing several of them. This was quickly known as the Boston Massacre and helped turn colonial feeling against the British. Massachusetts and other colonies began to form what were called Committees of Correspondence at this time. These committees were meant to discuss events and make plans, and became the leaders of the American Revolution. They published names of merchants defying boycotts of British goods, promoted patriotism and home manufacturing and advised Americans to avoid luxuries. They also established spy networks, displaced royal officials and helped topple the entire colonial system of each colony.

In May of 1773 Parliament passed the Tea Act. This act gave the East India Company a monopoly on all tea sold in the colonies. This meant no other tea could be sold there. The East India tea was actually cheaper than smuggled tea, but because it was taxed the colonists felt they would be acknowledging Parliament’s right to tax America. In protest of this, on the night of December 16, 1773 a group of men lead by Sam Adams and dressed as Indians boarded the East India Company’s ships and dumped the tea into the Boston Harbor, an event known as the Boston Tea Party.

The British Empire at the time operated on what was known as the mercantile system. This system kept all trade within the Empire and trading with other empires was forbidden. The goal of this system was to make Britain rich. The government in London didn’t care if this was good for the colonists, but Americans began to feel this was unfair. To protect British mercantile interests the British Parliament in 1774 passed four Coercive Acts, called by the colonists the Intolerable acts. The first of these, the Boston Port Act, closed the port of Boston until the East India Company was paid back for all of its tea. The second, the Massachusetts Government Act, called for all British officials and soldiers accused of crime to be tried in England only. The third, the Administration of Justice Act, said that British soldiers were to be housed wherever they were needed. Finally, the fourth, the Quarter Act, limited the right of self-government of the Massachusetts colony. The colonists had to ask permission of the governor to even hold a town meeting. These acts merely drew the colonists closer together. The Quebec Act of 1774 also extended the boundaries of that territory south to the Ohio River and west to the Mississippi. This wiped out all the claims that the thirteen colonies had made on that territory.