



• NYS SOCIAL STUDIES FRAMEWORK •

4.3d COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD IN NY

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

4.3d

ELA
INTEGRATED

DIFFERENTIATED
PROJECT
MATERIALS



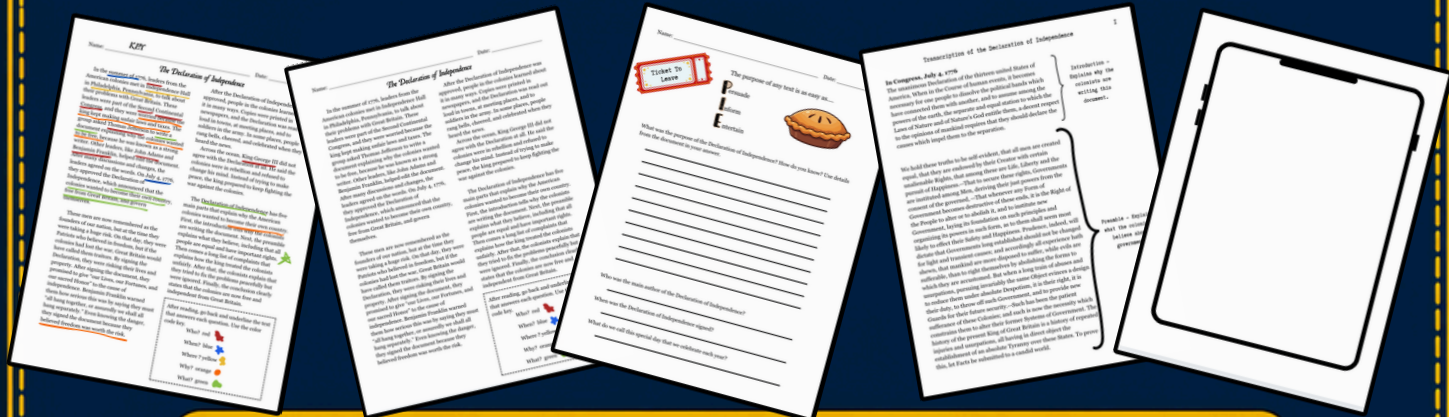
ASSESSMENTS



BUILD THINKING
SKILLS



ENGAGING
ACTIVITIES



NO PREP • PRINT & GO • ANSWER KEY INCLUDED

Lesson Day 1 – The Declaration of Independence

Materials:

Included with download:

- “The Declaration of Independence” informational text & key
- Transcript of the Declaration of Independence, with the 5 parts noted (5 pages)
- “Declaration of Independence – Memorization Challenge” – optional
- “Declaration of Independence – Say it Your Way” directions page
- Cell phone outlines – two provided, one

Anticipatory Set: Ask students what it means declarative sentences. Discuss. Next, say, “Im

‘We are going to make our own rules instead

questions to guide the discussion could be:

- Would that be a small or big decision?
- Would everyone agree with it?
- Would it be risky? If so, why?

Body: Transition into our topic. Read “The D

students, and tag the text as directed. Next, r

read a few of the complaints (page 2), making

little more than halfway down the page). Dis

have incl

for your :

CHALLENGE

If yo

signer wo

Lesson D

Materials

Included

• Ticke

Online:

• Natio

www.archives.gov/founding-docs/decl

• Tour of the National Archives by NBC N

www.youtube.com/watch?v=gw-nUXC-

Body: Use the two online links to (l) watch a

actual Declaration. Afterwards, give students

Closure: Share out text messages to King Geo

Checking for Understanding: Ticket to Leave

The Declaration of Independence

New York State Social Studies Framework:

4.3 COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD IN NEW YORK: European exploration led to the colonization of the region that became New York State. Beginning in the early 1600s, colonial New York was home to people from many different countries. Colonial New York was important during the Revolutionary Period.

NOTE: While there is not a bullet that calls out the Declaration of Independence, it is foundational to the war and our government.

Detailed Lesson Plan ELA Integration Primary Source Analysis

Students will analyze the Declaration of Independence, learning about the five sections and what each says. They will determine the purpose of the Declaration. They will write a summary version using text lingo.

Liberty's Kid's Connection: The First Fourth of July, Episode 114. <https://www.teachertube.com/videos/libertys-kids-the-first-fourth-of-july-373809>

Vocabulary:

- Declaration – to declare
- Declare – tell someone something; to make a statement
- Independence – freedom
- Liberty – freedom
- Continental Congress – the government of the Colonies/States during the Revolutionary War
- Transcript/transcription – a written, printed or typed copy

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Declaration of Independence

In the summer of 1776, leaders from the American colonies met in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to talk about their problems with Great Britain. These leaders were part of the Second Continental Congress, and they were worried because the king kept making unfair laws and taxes. The group asked Thomas Jefferson to write a document explaining why the colonies wanted to be free, because he was known as a strong writer. Other leaders, like John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, helped edit the document. After many discussions and changes, the leaders agreed on the words. On July 4, 1776, they approved the Declaration of Independence, which announced that the colonies wanted to become their own country, free from Great Britain, and govern

After the Declaration of Independence was

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Informational Text with Text Tagging & Key

our sacred Honor" to the cause of independence. Benjamin Franklin warned them how serious this was by saying they must "all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately." Even knowing the danger, they signed the document because they believed freedom was worth the risk.

founders of our nation, but at the time they were taking a huge risk. On that day, they were Patriots who believed in freedom, but if the colonies had lost the war, Great Britain would have called them traitors. By signing the Declaration, they were risking their lives and property. After signing the document, they promised to give "our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor" to the cause of independence. Benjamin Franklin warned them how serious this was by saying they must "all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately." Even knowing the danger, they signed the document because they believed freedom was worth the risk.

Transcription of the Declaration of Independence

In Congress, July 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, 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 separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and 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 becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and 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 and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

Introduction - Explains why the colonists are

Preamble - Explains what the colonists believe about government.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to

The colonists explain that they

3

The Signers of the Declaration of Independence

4

Georgia
Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
George Walton

Maryland
Samuel Chase
William Paca
Thomas Stone

Delaware
Caesar Rodney
George Read
Thomas McKean

Massachusetts
Samuel Adams
John Adams
Robert Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

New York
William Floyd
Philip Livingston
Francis Lewis
Lewis Morris

Rhode Island
Stephen Hopkins
William Ellery

New Jersey
Richard Stockton
John Witherspoon

Connecticut
Roger Sherman
Samuel Huntington
William Williams

Long list of complaints that explains how the king treated the colonists unfairly.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to assent to Laws for the relief of the people, unless those people would petition him for redress of their grievances; and that for a long time past he has actually decried his measures. He has endeavored to bring on the Inhabitants of this State, by his invasions on the rights of the people, unless those people would petition him for redress of their grievances; and that for a long time past he has actually decried his measures. He has refused to assent to Laws for the relief of the people, unless those people would petition him for redress of their grievances; and that for a long time past he has actually decried his measures. He has endeavored to bring on the Inhabitants of this State, by his invasions on the rights of the people, unless those people would petition him for redress of their grievances; and that for a long time past he has actually decried his measures.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: or taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

Transcription of Declaration divided into 5 sections.

Name: _____

KEY

Date: _____

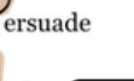


The purpose of any text is as easy as....

Persuade

Inform

Entertain



What was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence from the document and the information you gathered?

The purpose of the Declaration of Independence was to inform the British colonists that they were writing the document because in the informational text, the

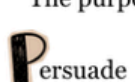
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KEY
Date: _____



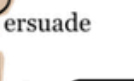
Ticket To Leave

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Name: _____



Ticket To Leave

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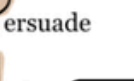


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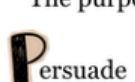
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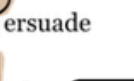


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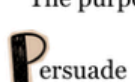
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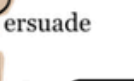


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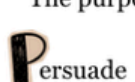
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Who was the main author of the Declaration of Independence?
The main author is Thomas Jefferson.

When was the Declaration of Independence signed?
The Declaration of Independence was signed on September 17, 1776.

What do we call this special day that we celebrate?
We call the celebration of this day Independence Day.

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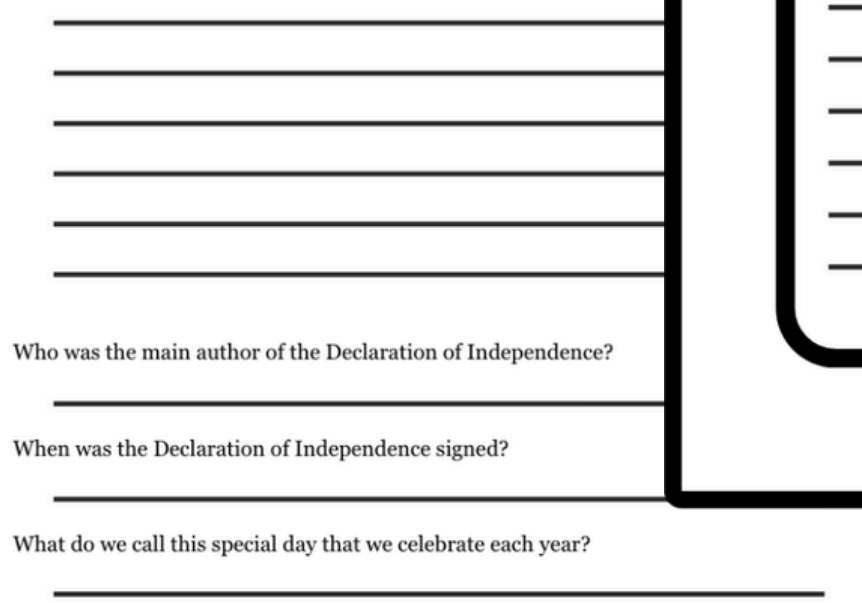
When was the Declaration of Independence signed?

What do we call this special day that we celebrate each year?

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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The Declaration of Independence - Memorization Challenge!

The lines below from the Declaration of Independence are very famous! They sum up what America believes and strives for. Your challenge - memorize this phrase!

...f-evident, that all men
are endowed by their
ble Rights, that among
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ELA Integrated Ticket to Leave

Differentiated Project Materials

Optional Memorization Challenge