**NAME\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Mr. Tuttle**

**US History I Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**First Semester Research Paper**

**Rough Draft Due Date: October 31**

**Through Turnitin**

Every student will learn how to write a basic evidence based History Research Paper.

Your paper (like ALL your assignments) will be in MLA format. It will be an analysis of this quote from John Adams:

 “The Revolution was effected before the War commenced. The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people; a change in their religious sentiments of their duties and obligations. This radical change in the principles, opinions, sentiments, and affections of the people, was the real American Revolution.” –John Adams, 1818

Your paper will analyze several primary source documents and use those documents as evidence of your supporting reasons for your thesis.

[Proclamation of 1763](http://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/proc63.htm)

[Washington's letter to William Crawford](http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/amrev/britref/crawford.html)

[The Sugar Act](http://www.historycentral.com/documents/Sugar.html)

[Samuel Adams's Report to the Massachusetts Assembly](http://www.samuel-adams-heritage.com/documents/samuel-adams-instructions-to-bostons-representatives.html)

[The Stamp Act](https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/road-revolution/resources/stamp-act-1765)

[*Letter by Archibald Hinshelwood to Joshua Mauger, August 19, 1765.*](https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/road-revolution/resources/report-reaction-stamp-act-1765)

*(Gilder Lehrman Collection)*

HOW TO WRITE YOUR FIRST QUARTER PAPER

Start with your THESIS.  You want to say in your own words, that while many people believe the American Revolution began in the 1770's, John Adams says the Revolution began in the hearts and minds of the colonists LONG before the War began. Tell your reader how you are going to support Adam's statement. Tell them that you will analyze three actions of the British Government and what documents you will use to support your argument.

Next, explain the Proclamation of 1763. What was the history behind it? Tell about Pontiac's Rebellion and the perceived need to separate the colonists and Native Americans. Is there an excerpt from the Proclamation that is a  particularly good representation of its meaning?

How did the colonists react to the Proclamation? How do you know this? Describe George Washington's letter to William Crawford. What is it about Washington's letter that makes you think it is representative of people in the colonies? Give and excerpt from the letter that supports your analysis. Finally, write a sentence or two that ties all the information about the Proclamation to your thesis.

Now, explain the Sugar Act. What kind of tax was it, Direct or indirect? Whats the difference? Who is most upset by an indirect tax? Why?  signal to your reader that you are going to provide an historical example with a phrase like" as evidence of this..." Tell about Samuel Adam's Report to the Massachusetts Legislature. Give an excerpt that brings it to life. explain what the real and philosophical reasons of Sam Adam's objections. And of course, tie all your information about the Sugar Act to your thesis.

Explain the Stamp Act. Is it a direct or indirect Tax and who is affected most by it. What is the reaction of the average colonist in the street (literally). What Evidence do you have to prove this? Introduce your reader to Hinshelwood's letter.

describe the letter and give an excerpt. How does this support your idea that the Revolution began long before he War started?

Finally, you need to conclude by tying all of your ideas together. bring us back to your thesis, but don't restate it. Don't bring in any more evidence in your conclusion. Just discuss what you've shown the reader and what it all means.

Remember to CITE YOUR SOURCES on a works cited page!

YOU'RE DONE!!!

**Sample Thesis**

Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Tuttle

US History I

“The Revolution was effected before the War commenced. The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people; a change in their religious sentiments of their duties and obligations. This radical change in the principles, opinions, sentiments, and affections of the people, was the real American Revolution.” –John Adams, 1818

President John Adams, when speaking about our independence from Britain, held that the American Revolution began fifteen years before the Declaration of Independence. The war, he said, was only a consequence. The real revolution began as the mindset of the American people changed 15 years before anyone fired a shot. There were several key events that made the American colonists feel as though they had no choice but to fight for their independence but the most important of these were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

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Class Notes on The Proclamation of 1763

At the end of the French and Indian War, Native Americans attacked colonial outposts and frontier towns. Britain did not want to pay for troops to keep peace between the Natives and the Colonists and so the king told colonists they could not settle west of the Appalachian Mountains.

*And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our Interest, and the Security of our Colonies, that the several Nations or Tribes of Indians with whom We are connected, and who live under our Protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the Possession of such Parts of Our Dominions and Territories as, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are reserved to them. or any of them, as their Hunting Grounds.--We do therefore, with the Advice of our Privy Council, declare it to be our Royal Will and Pleasure. that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of our Colonies of Quebec, East Florida. or West Florida, do presume, upon any Pretence whatever, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass any Patents for Lands beyond the Bounds of their respective Governments. as described in their Commissions: as also that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of our other Colonies or Plantations in America do presume for the present, and until our further Pleasure be known, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pa*

*And We do further declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under our Sovereignty, Protection, and Dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the Lands and Territories not included within the Limits of Our said Three new Governments, or within the Limits of the Territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, as also all the Lands and Territories lying to the Westward of the Sources of the Rivers which fall into the Sea from the West and North West as aforesaid.*

*And We do hereby strictly forbid, on Pain of our Displeasure, all our loving Subjects from making any Purchases or Settlements whatever, or taking Possession of any of the Lands above reserved. without our especial leave and Licence for that Purpose first obtained.*

*And. We do further strictly enjoin and require all Persons whatever who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any Lands within the Countries above described. or upon any other Lands which, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such Settlements.*

*(Library of Congress)*

Letter from George Washington to William Crawford regarding the Proclamation of 1763.

*. . . I can never look upon the Proclamation in any other light (but this I say between ourselves) than as a temporary expedient to quiet the minds of the Indians. It must fall, of course, in a few years, especially when those Indians consent to our occupying those lands. Any person who neglects hunting out good lands, and in some measure marking and distinguishing them for his own, in order to keep others from settling them will never regain it. If you will be at the trouble of seeking out the lands, I will take upon me the part of securing them, as soon as there is a possibility of doing it and will, moreover, be at all the cost and charges surveying and patenting the same . . . . By this time it be easy for you to discover that my plan is to secure a good deal of land. You will consequently come in for a handsome quantity.12*

*(Library of Congress)*

*French and Indian War- Albany Congress*



The Sugar Act Class Notes:

The First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer Lord Grenville was trying to bring the colonies in line with regard to payment of taxes. He had beefed up the Navy presence and instructed them to become more active in customs enforcement. Parliament decided it would be wise to make a few adjustments to the trade regulations. The Sugar Act reduced the rate of tax on molasses from six pence to three pence per gallon, while Grenville took measures that the duty be strictly enforced. The act also listed more foreign goods to be taxed including sugar, certain wines, coffee, pimiento, cambric and printed calico, and further, regulated the export of lumber and iron. The enforced tax on molasses caused the almost immediate decline in the rum industry in the colonies. The combined effect of the new duties was to sharply reduce the trade with Madeira, the Azores, the Canary Islands, and the French West Indies (Guadelupe, Martinique and Santo Domingo (now Haiti)), all important destination ports for lumber, flour, cheese, and assorted farm products. The situation disrupted the colonial economy by reducing the markets to which the colonies could sell, and the amount of currency available to them for the purchase of British manufactured goods. This act, and the Currency Act, set the stage for the revolt at the imposition of the Stamp Act.

A major protester and organizer against the Sugar Act was Sam Adams. In May 1764, Samuel Adams drafted a report on the Sugar Act for the Massachusetts assembly, in which he denounced the act as an infringement of the rights of the colonists as British subjects:

*For if our Trade may be taxed why not our Lands? Why not the Produce of our Lands & every thing we possess or make use of? This we apprehend annihilates our Charter Right to govern & tax ourselves – It strikes our British Privileges, which as we have never forfeited them, we hold in common with our Fellow Subjects who are Natives of Britain: If Taxes are laid upon us in any shape without our having a legal Representation where they are laid, are we not reduced from the Character of free Subjects to the miserable State of tributary Slaves*. (Draper.Theodore. *A Struggle For Power:The American Revolution.* 1996)

King George III, An Act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, 1765

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.

…For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, any licence, appointment, or admission of any counsellor, solicitor, attorney, advocate, or proctor, to practice in any court, or of any notary within the said colonies and plantations, a stamp duty of ten pounds.

…For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, any notarial act, bond, deed, letter, of attorney, procuration, mortgage, release, or other obligatory instrument, not herein before charged, within the said colonies and plantations, a stamp duty of two shillings and three pence.

And for and upon every pack of playing cards, and all dice, which shall be sold or used within the said colonies and plantations, the several stamp duties following (that is to say)

For every pack of such cards, the sum of one shilling.

And for every pair of such dice, the sum of ten shillings.

And for and upon every paper, commonly called a pamphlet, and upon every newspaper, containing publick news, intelligence, or occurrences, which shall be printed, dispersed, and made publick, within any of the said colonies and plantations, and for and upon such advertisements as are herein after mentioned, the respective duties following (that is to say)

For every other almanack or calendar for any one particular year, which shall be written or printed within the said colonies or plantations, a stamp duty of four pence. . . .

*Letter by Archibald Hinshelwood to Joshua Mauger, August 19, 1765. (Gilder Lehrman Collection)*

There is a violent spirit of opposition raised on the Continent against the execution of the Stamp Act, the mob in Boston have carried it very high against Mr. Oliver the Secry (a Town born child) for his acceptance of an office in consequence of that act. They have even proceeded to some violence, and burnt him in Effigy &c. They threaten to pull down & burn the Stamp Office now building, and that they will hold every man as Infamous that shall presume to carry the Stamp Act into Execution; so that it is thought Mr. Oliver will resign. I don’t find any such turbulent spirit to prevail among us, if it should, the means are in our Hands to prevent any tumults or Insults; what the consequences may be in the Colonies who have no military force to keep the rabble in order, I cannot pretend to say.