

Time & Setting: 1-155 pm (55 minutes)

Standard: HCPS 5.3.12- I can describe the major events of the Revolutionary War, including key battles, key alliances, and the roles played by key figures.

Objectives:

1. Students will be able to explain why the 2nd Continental Congress was important to gaining their independence.
2. Students will be able to explain the outcome of the 2nd Continental Congress

Learning Targets:

1. I can explain why the American Colonists needed the Continental Congress.
2. I can identify the decisions that were made at the Continental Congress.
3. I can explain how the decisions made by the Continental Congress affected the American Colonists.

Procedures:

Before:

1. Each homeroom pod has a social studies basket. Prior to the start of the lesson I will be putting all the materials needed for this lesson into their baskets.
2. At the start of the lesson, I will choose one person using the “number heads” poster and they will get their basket and be responsible for passing out the material throughout the lesson.

During:

10 min.	<p><u>Students engagement:</u></p> <p><i>“Imagine if you found out that the school district is deciding to have school hours lengthened, instead of school starting at 745, we would begin at 645.”</i></p> <p>Q: How many of your agree with this decision?</p> <p>Q: How many disagree?</p> <p><i>“We need to do something to make school administration realize that we don’t agree with this change.”</i></p> <p>Q: “What do you think we should do?”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I will write their ideas on the board.
2 min.	<p><u>Relate to Continental Congress:</u></p> <p><i>“We are going to learn about why the Continental Congress was formed, how they shared their disagreements, and what plans they wrote to address these areas of disagreement. Just like our different ideas helped with the “earlier school start time” problem, delegates who came to the Continental Congress meeting had ideas about what to do and say to Britain”</i></p>
	<p>Each student will get a page titled, “Continental Congress- The Plans of Counter Demand” that shares the four main plans that the Continental Congress had to vote on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●

	Each pod will have one “response sheet” that they will fill completely as a group.
30 min.	<p><u>Think.Pair.Share:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will read the text independently. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>** I will pull a small group of students who are struggling readers to read the text with them and provided explanations as we go</i> 2. They will get 1 minute of “<i>think time</i>” to determine which one they would vote if they were a member of the Continental Congress and why. 3. On a large post-it they will independently write down which plan they would vote for and why. 4. In their pods, students will share which plan they would’ve voted for and why. Then students will work as a pod to complete the “<i>response sheet</i>” giving specific pros and cons of each of the plans. 5. As a pod they will have a discussion and come to a consensus of which main plan they would vote for as a group and why. 6. A spokesman from each group will share out the group's collective thoughts using the Elmo to show their “<i>response sheet</i>” 7. I will create a tally board to indicate which of the plan received the most number of votes
5 min.	<p><u>Closing:</u></p> <p>I will close the lesson by sharing that some colonists still feared losing British support. The final decision of the Continental Congress was constructing a forming declaration of independence to King George III and the Parliament that the actions of the British must cease or else a revolution would result.</p>

Assessment:

5 min.	<p><u>Check for understanding:</u> Students will independently answer the following questions. This will provide insight on each student's' understanding of the decisions made by the Continental Congress and how that impacted the American Colonists.</p> <p><i>“What was the final decision of the Continental Congress, which plan did they agree to move forward with?”</i></p> <p><i>“How does this decision impact the American Colonists as a whole?”</i></p>
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Continental Congress – The Plans of Counter Demands



The Prayer in the First Congress, A.D. 1774. The Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, Chaplain, U.S. House of Representatives.

The First Continental Congress: The Patriots React To The Intolerable Acts September to October 1774

As the name suggests, the [Intolerable Acts](#) were not received well among the colonies. Before the shots were fired at Lexington and Concord, the colonies made an attempt to settle the concerns and frustrations raised with the Intolerable Acts through debate and discussion. Thus, the First Continental Congress was called to order on September 5th, 1774. 55 colonial representatives, including famous Patriots like John Adams, Samuel Adams, George Washington, and Patrick Henry, from twelve colonies met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to formulate a plan of action. Georgia was the only colony that did not send representatives. Virginia's representative, Peyton Randolph, was elected president of the First Continental Congress. It was decided that each colony would be allotted one secret ballot.

“That they are entitled to life, liberty and property: And they have never ceded to any foreign power whatever, a right to dispose of either without their consent” ~ Excerpt from the Declaration of Rights

Negotiations did not necessarily come easily. While many of the delegates were known for their debate and leadership skills, each colony was accustomed to debating in independent environments at home in their individual colonies. Therefore, some degree of distrust and discomfort was present. Furthermore, while each representative believed in the heinous and unjust nature of the Intolerable Acts, they differed with respect to proper solutions. Some preferred more defensive and potentially violent courses of action, such as the Suffolk Resolves, while others believed in peaceful protest like the Declaration of Rights. Despite these difficulties, the delegates overcame such obstacles and produced several highly significant plans of how to address Britain and its unfair treatment of the colonies. The plans presented at the First Continental Congress were:

Plan 1. A Plan of Union of Great Britain and the Colonies

Initially, Joseph Galloway proposed a plan of union with Britain that offered a form of peaceful agreement. Galloway proposed that the colonies create a form of government similar to Britain's with a colonial parliament and leaders elected by Britain. This would offer the colonists their own representation while remaining loyal to England. This plan was ultimately rejected as soon as the Suffolk Resolves was presented, a much more drastic proposal.

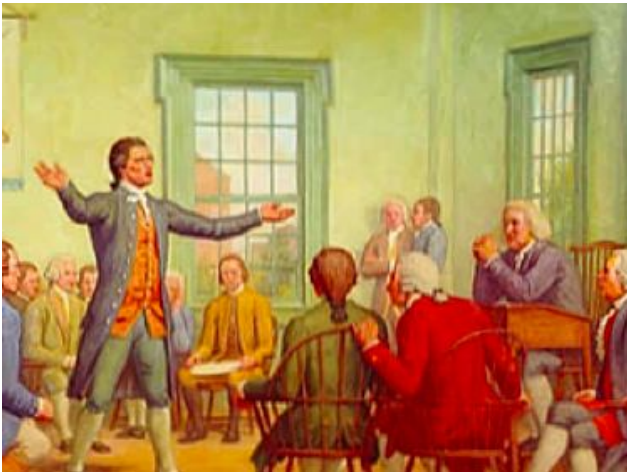
Plan 2. The Suffolk Resolves

Proposed on September 9th, 1774, by Dr. Joseph Warren and accepted by Congress on September 17th, this plan encouraged Massachusetts to protest the Intolerable Acts by stockpiling military supplies, operating an independent government, boycotting British goods, and announcing no allegiance to Britain and a king who failed to consider the wishes of the colonists.

Reaction to these Resolves was mixed. While some supported such a bold proposal and felt it was an appropriate reaction to the British, others feared it would cause war.

Plan 3. Declaration of Rights

For those members of the Congress who were in favor of a more peaceful protest, the Declaration of Rights was developed. These rights included life, liberty, property, and the right to establish their own taxes within the colonies. It also outlined reasons for a rebellion, including the Boston Port Act, Quebec Act, an oppressive presence of royal governors in the colonies, and unjust taxation without representation in government.



Plan 4: Continental Association

On December 1, 1774, the Continental Association was created to boycott all contact with British goods. While this was quite a sacrifice to make because there were British supplies they had grown accustomed to having, the Patriots were willing to do so in the name of liberty and justice for the colonies.

The First Continental Congress adjourned on October 22nd, 1774 after 51 days of meetings.

Evaluating Which Congressional Idea to Follow

Instructions:

1. Read the passage about the Continental Congress
2. Independently generate your individual "vote" on a large post-it note as if you were a delegate of the Continental Congress. Be sure to include your reasoning why on your post-it note.
3. With your group members, complete the pros/cons section of this worksheet.
4. Discuss with your group mates and determine which plan your group would vote for. This will be the final vote shared and explained by a member of your group.

Plans presented to the Continental Congress	Pros- What positive effects would this plan present.	Cons- What are the negative consequences to this plan	Is this an effective plan to end the tensions between the two groups? Why? Why not?
Plan 1: A plan of union of Great Britain and the Colonies			
Plan 2: The Suffolk Resolves			
Plan 3: Declaration of Rights			
Plan 4: Continental Associate			

Check for understanding

Instructions: You will independently answer the following questions:

1. "What was the final decision of the Continental Congress, which plan did they agree to move forward with?"

2. "How did this decision impact the American Colonists as a whole?"

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