

Critical Thinking Skills

American Revolutionary War

Skills For Critical Thinking		The Thirteen Colonies	The Road to War	Major Figures	Major Battles	Key Events	The Aftermath of the War
LEVEL 1 Remembering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall Details Match Sequence List 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 2 Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare Characters Summarize State Main Idea Describe Interpret 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 3 Applying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose Information Identify Outcomes Apply What's Learned Make Connection 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 4 Analysing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw Conclusions Infer Character Motivations Identify Relationships 		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 5 Evaluating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and Defend an Opinion Make Judgements Explain 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 6 Creating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predict Design Create 						✓

Based on Bloom's Taxonomy



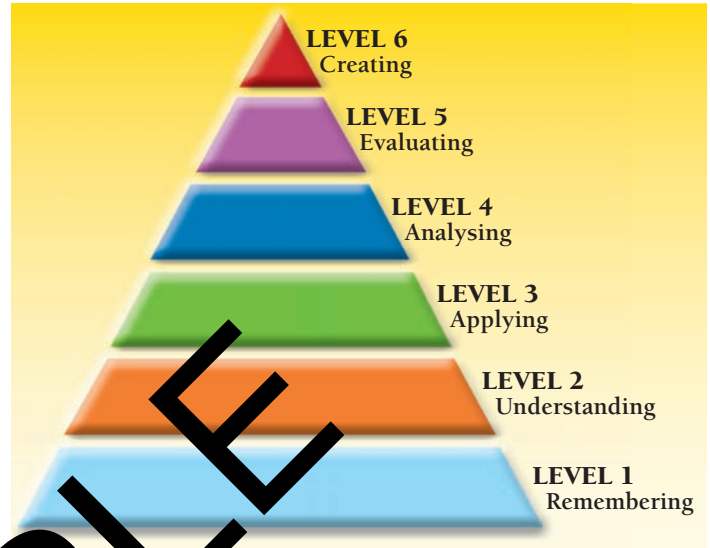
Bloom's Taxonomy

Our resource is an effective tool for any **SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAM**.

Bloom's Taxonomy* for Reading Comprehension

The activities in this resource engage and build the full range of thinking skills that are essential for students' reading comprehension. Based on the six levels of thinking in Bloom's Taxonomy, assignments are given that challenge students to not only recall what they have read, but move beyond this to understand the text through higher-order thinking. By using higher-order skills of applying, analysing, evaluating and creating, students become active readers, drawing more meaning from the text, and applying and extending their learning in more sophisticated ways.

Our resource, therefore, is an effective tool for any Social Studies program. Whether it is used in whole or in part, or adapted to meet individual student needs, this resource provides teachers with the important questions to ask, interesting content, which promote creative and meaningful learning.



**BLOOM'S TAXONOMY:
6 LEVELS OF THINKING**

**Bloom's Taxonomy is a tool widely used by educators for classifying learning objectives, and is based on the work of Benjamin Bloom.*

Vocabulary

act	abandoned	land grants	retreat
American Revolution	allies	liberty	revolution
arms	empire	massacre	Saratoga
bankrupt	enemy	militia	seaports
boundaries	European Style	morale	settlers
boycott	evacuating	navigation	shortages
British	Federalists	pamphlets	siege
captain	fleet	parliament	stamp
civilians	freedom	patriot	supplies
colonial	French	pension	surrender
colonies	French and Indian War	plantation	tactics
collapse	goods	policies	taxes
commander-in-chief	government	president	Thirteen Colonies
congress	governor	proclamation	treaty
consent	guerilla	prospered	troops
constitution	ideal	protests	underestimated
continental	independence	ratified	warfare
Declaration of Independence	inland	rebellion	victory
debt	insanity	representation	
defended	inspector general	Republicans	
delegates	intolerable	resign	
depression		retired	

NAME: _____



Key Events

1. Have you ever heard of the “Boston Tea Party”? Write down any key facts that you may remember about it.

2. Why do you think that July 4, 1776 was an important date in American history? Explain your answer.

3. Circle the word that you think does **Not** belong in each group, then write a short sentence explaining why that word does not belong.

a) New York Boston Philadelphia London

b) Benjamin Franklin Thomas Jefferson King George III John Adams

c) life monarchy liberty pursuit of happiness

d) Yorktown Tea Tax Boston Harbor Mohawk Natives

SAMPLE



Effects and Outcomes

Warfare was also different in America. Britain used only professional soldiers. They were trained to fight in the **European style**—structured and out in the open battles. The colonists were able to arm and train their **militias** to fight. They were **civilians** trained to take up **arms** (weapons) when needed. The colonists also used **guerilla style** fighting. They used small groups, using trees for cover, and hit and run **tactics**. This was unheard of in Europe. The British troops found it impossible to deal with. Another important reason was France entering the war. The French soldiers and **fleet** helped the colonists greatly. The British lost control of the seas. They had to fight against other European countries around the world. This weakened Britain. It gave the advantage to the Thirteen Colonies.



European style of combat used during the American Revolution



What is the difference between European style fighting and guerilla style fighting?

The United States of America now entered a new phase in 1783. A new solid system of government had to be established. There was still a lot of debate about the new system. **Federalists** like George Washington wanted a strong federal government. **Republicans** like Thomas Jefferson wanted stronger state governments with a weaker federal government. By 1788, the states all **ratified** (confirmed) the United States Constitution. It outlined the new system of government. The new United States also had to deal with the after effects of the war. There were hard times and **depression**. Trade markets with Britain and the Empire disappeared. New trade markets had to be found. Many other problems had to be overcome. However, the new United States did not **collapse**. They survived. They came through the early growing pains and **prospered**. The United States grew, becoming one of the most powerful nations in the world. It all started with the fight for freedom and liberty—the American Revolution.



Effects and Outcomes



1. Match the word on the left to its meaning on the right.

1	independence	the waging of armed conflict against an enemy	A
2	revolution	to break down suddenly in strength or health	B
3	treaty	freedom from control or influence of another or others	C
4	collapse	a written agreement between two states or sovereigns	D
5	liberty	to be fortunate or successful	E
6	warfare	to approve and give formal sanction to	F
7	ratified	a drastic and far-reaching change in ways of thinking and behaving	G
8	prospered	the condition of being free from restriction or control	H

SAMPLE

2. Complete each sentence with a word from the list.

treaty France surrendered fighting

- a) In October 1781, Yorktown was _____ to the Thirteen Colonies.
- b) The surrender of Yorktown ended the _____.
- c) It took two more years for the peace _____ to be worked out.
- d) The peace talks between Britain and the Thirteen Colonies happened in _____.