



U.S. History

Introductory Class Discussion



What do you notice?



Define citizen.

Path to U.S. Citizenship



1. Must be 18 years old
2. Have been a “permanent resident” of the U.S. for 5 years***
 - A. Apply:
 - Have an immediate family member (at least 21 years old) that is a legal resident sponsor you OR sponsorship from employer
 - May apply for “special immigrant” status: Translators, international organization
 - May qualify under “extraordinary circumstances”=refugee status, claim asylum
 - B. Meet with an immigration attorney
 - C. Sponsor has to file an immigrant petition and you Submit forms
 - D. Pay a filing fee (14-78 years old= \$1,225, children under 14 filing with a parent=750)
 - E. Schedule biometric services appointment (fingerprints, signature, background check)
 - F. Attend an interview
 - G. Encouraged not to travel or leave country for long periods of time during process
- 3.. Demonstrate good “moral character”
4. Demonstrate an ability to read, write, and speak English
5. Pass the Test (if you fail, you have ONE more chance to take it)
- 6.. Take the Oath and renounce all other citizenships ***

Pathway to U.S. Citizenship

For an adult immigrant to become a U.S. citizen, he or she must go through the process of naturalization. GENERAL requirements for naturalization call for the immigrant to:



- ★ Form N-400 uscis.gov/n-400
- ★ USCIS Forms Line: 1 800 870 3676
- ★ USCIS Customer Service: 1 800 375 5283
- ★ Learn more about specific eligibility requirements for naturalization: uscis.gov/citizenship



COME OVER
ALL

UNCLE SAM'S THANKSGIVING DINNER.

FREE AND
EQUAL



US History Essential Question:

To what extent have we lived up to our founding ideals?



BUT...what are those ideals?

UNIT 1.



**LAW &
ORDER**
SPECIAL VICTIMS UNIT

Early “Americans”

- ❑ **First “Americans”** crossed the land bridge from Asia about **12,000 years ago** and lived in Alaska for thousands of years
- ❑ Moving down into the mainland, they lived by the Pacific Ocean in the NW, mountains and deserts of the SW, and along the Mississippi River in the Midwest
- ❑ **Early groups: Hohokam, Adenans, Hopewellians, Anasazi** build villages, grew crops...**history told through spoken word and some hieroglyphics.**
- ❑ **Later groups: Hopi and Zuni**
- ❑ **By the time first Europeans arrived, about 2 million native people lived** in what we now call the United States
- ❑ Norse arrived first from Greenland around 985
- ❑ About 500 years later, other Europeans arrive and build settlements



Colonial Period

- ❑ **British establish 13 colonies** that will later become United States
- ❑ **European immigrants** start coming to the British colonies (Mostly from England, The Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, France, Scotland, Ireland)
- ❑ By 1690, 250.000 immigrants were living in the “New World”
- ❑ **By 1790, 2.5 million!**
- ❑ **Reasons for coming: escape war, political or religious freedom, OR ARRIVED AS SLAVES FROM AFRICA**
- ❑ **Northern Colonies/”New England”:** Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island
 - ❑ **Economy: timber, fishing, shipbuilding, and trade**
- ❑ **Middle Colonies:** New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland
 - ❑ **Economy: industry and agriculture**
- ❑ **Southern Colonies:** Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina
 - ❑ **Economy: mostly farming (lots of \$\$ from slaves working large plantations)**
- ❑ **Colonies develop governments based on British traditions** and claimed right to act as local parliaments, passing laws that limited the power of the royal governors
- ❑ Colonists realize their interests are different from Britain’s. **First, colonists wanted a self-government within a British commonwealth but later wanted complete independence**

The 13 English Colonies



Road to Independence

- ❑ **After French-Indian War** (North American part of larger imperial war between Great Britain & France), **British placed new taxes onto the colonies to help pay for war expenses**
 - ❑ **Royal Proclamation of 1763** restricted the colonists from settling any new land
 - ❑ **Currency Act of 1764** made it illegal to print paper money in the colonies
 - ❑ **Quartering Act of 1765** forced colonists to provide food and housing for royal soldiers
 - ❑ **Stamp Act of 1765** taxed all legal papers, licenses, newspapers, and leases
- ❑ The Stamp Act united colonists into an organized resistance...the problem? **They were being taxed without representation in the government.**
- ❑ In October 1765, 27 delegates from 9 colonies met in NY to pass resolutions saying that individual colonies should have the right to impose their own taxes...satisfied most but some wanted total independence from Britain
- ❑ By 1773, colonial traders, who were angry with British regulation of the tea trade, sneaked on three British ships in Boston harbor and threw the cargo of tea overboard...**BOSTON TEA PARTY.**

Road to Independence (cont.)



- ❑ British Parliament punished Massachusetts by closing port and restricting local authority
- ❑ Colonists called these new laws the Intolerable Acts and united to oppose them...
- ❑ All colonies (except Georgia) sent representatives to Philadelphia in September 1774 to discuss = First Continental Congress
- ❑ **Loyalists = wanted to stay subjects under the king**
- ❑ **Moderates = wanted to compromise and build better relationship with British government**
- ❑ **Revolutionaries = wanted complete independence**



American Revolution



- ❑ Began with small fight between British troops and colonists on April 19, 1775
- ❑ **Second Continental Congress: more than half of reps voted to go to war with Britain**
- ❑ **Formed one army from colonial forces under George Washington** of Virginia
- ❑ Sent King George III a peace resolution to avoid war but it was rejected
- ❑ Thomas Paine, wrote pamphlet Common Sense, argued for independence and against hereditary monarchy
 - ❑ Described two possible conditions for America: 1) people could remain unequal citizens under a king OR 2) live in an independent country with hopes of liberty and happiness
- ❑ **Second Continental Congress created document to outline colonies complaints against king** (based on French and British ideas) What was that document called?
- ❑ **Thomas Jefferson was main writer of Declaration of Independence**
- ❑ Congress accepted the document on **July 4th, 1776**...and that's why we have fireworks and a day off.

African Americans during Revolutionary War

- ❑ **By 1775, more than ½ million African-Americans, mostly enslaved, living in 13 colonies**
- ❑ Early 18th century: a few New England ministers and Quakers questioned the morality of slavery but largely ignored---
- ❑ But, by 1760s, as colonists spoke out against British tyranny, **some Americans pointed out obvious contradiction between advocating liberty and owning slaves**
- ❑ Abigail Adams (1774) wrote “it always appeared a most iniquitous scheme to me to fight ourselves for what we are daily robbing and plundering from those who have as good as right to freedom as we have”
- ❑ Many slaves offered freedom if they fought in war
- ❑ Declaration of Independence promised liberty to (white) men



Women during the Revolutionary War

- ❑ Helped in Revolution mostly with: **organizing fundraising, supplying the troops, working in military camps and tending to wounded.**
 - ❑ Made *homespun*: homemade cloth that took on revolutionary symbolism after colonies boycotted British goods
- ❑ Some worked as spies
- ❑ **Daughters of Liberty (1765) organization of women who demonstrated loyalty to revolutionary cause**
 - ❑ Imposed boycotts and spearheaded domestic production efforts

Primary vs. Secondary Sources:

What's the difference between these?

Primary Source: a document or physical object which was written or created during the time under study. These sources were present during an experience or time period and offer an inside view of a particular event. Examples:



- ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS (excerpts or translations acceptable): Diaries, speeches, manuscripts, letters, interviews, news film footage, autobiographies, official records
- CREATIVE WORKS: Poetry, drama, novels, music, art
- RELICS OR ARTIFACTS: Pottery, furniture, clothing, buildings



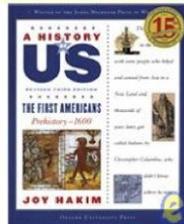
Secondary Source: these interpret and analyze primary sources.

These sources are one or more steps removed from the event.

Secondary sources may have pictures, quotes or graphics of primary sources in them.

Example:

--> PUBLICATIONS: Textbooks, magazine articles, histories, criticisms, commentaries, encyclopedias



Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776



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.



Cut to Declaration of Independence activity...