CHOOSE 2 QUESTIONS TO ANSWER FROM Q 1-8:

THE ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-4 ON PAGE 4

USE THE PRIMARY SOURCES ON THE OTHER ATTACHMENT TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

1. As is described in both The American Promise, as well as in American Insurgents, American Patriots, in 1774 Parliament responded to the Boston Tea Party with a series of harsh and punitive acts known as the Coercive Acts (also called the Intolerable Acts in the colonies). Several of these acts singled out Massachusetts, and especially the city of Boston. Drawing from the secondary source reading, as well as from at least two of the Coercive Acts provided in the supplementary primary sources, what specific measures did Parliament enact, and what would the impact of the legislation be in Massachusetts?
2. In American Insurgents, American Patriots, author T. H. Breen describes the general rejection of British authority—especially the Coercive Acts—in 1774 as an "insurgency." Drawing from chapter 3 of American Insurgents, American Patriots, what are two examples that demonstrate the colonists' rejection of British authority? What assigned evidence among the supplementary primary sources this week affirms that many colonists challenged British authority in 1774-1775?
3. When Parliament imposed the Coercive Acts, colonists in Massachusetts (especially in Boston) sought help. T.H. Breen describes this in chapter 4 of American Insurgents, American Patriots, including in a section devoted to the efforts of the Boston Committee of Donation. Drawing from American Insurgents, American Patriots, as well as assigned primary source evidence, what appeal did Bostonians make of their fellow colonists? Further, Breen emphasizes that aid indeed arrived. What examples from American Insurgents, American Patriots and the assigned primary source evidence demonstrate the aid Bostonians received from their fellow colonists in 1774-1775?
4. One of the important arguments Breen makes in American Insurgents, American Patriots in relation to the insurgency of 1774-1775 is that it fostered a new sense of nationhood. For example, at the bottom of the middle paragraph on pg. 82 Breen explains that "Although almost no one advocated independence during the summer of 1774, enthusiasm for a congress revealed that many people had already begun to think in terms of an American or continental cause." Scholars often refer to famed revolutionary leaders in support of this point. George Washington, for instance, wrote in a June 1774 letter (<https://founders.archives.gov/GEWN-02-10-02-0067>) that "the cause of Boston" was understood to be "the cause of America." Breen emphasizes that this was not solely an idea held by colonial leaders; it is also evident in the records created by ordinary colonists and local communities. Drawing from American Insurgents, American Patriots, what are two examples that demonstrate that the colonists considered themselves part of a collective, American unit—that they perceived themselves to be part of a common American cause? What assigned evidence among the supplementary primary sources this week supports this argument?
5. Another of Breen's key arguments in American Insurgents, American Patriots relates to the critical role of ordinary colonists in the insurgency of 1774-1775. For instance, he writes in the middle paragraph on pg. 125 that the "revolutionary commitment...flowed up from the people; unless ordinary colonists had discovered new sources of solidarity—on their own, in local settings—then the elite leaders who traveled to the Continental Congress would have been left talking among themselves." Further, just before the page break near the bottom of pg. 152 Breen writes, "Without bothering to consult with a single Founding Father, the people took up arms en masse against the empire." Drawing from American Insurgents, American Patriots, what are two examples that demonstrate the role of ordinary colonists in the insurgency of 1774-1775? What assigned evidence among the supplementary primary sources this week illustrates the role of ordinary colonists in the insurgency of 1774-1775?
6. As is explained in The American Promise on pg. 145-146, a Continental Congress was convened in the fall of 1774 in response to the Coercive Acts. The Suffolk Resolves and Articles of Association (each of which is provided in the supplementary primary sources this week) comprise two important measures passed by Continental Congress during the fall of 1774. On pg. 130 of American Insurgents, American Patriots, T. H. Breen describes the Suffolk Resolves as an incredibly radical doctrine. The Articles of Association was likewise radical. Referring to the text of the Suffolk Resolves and the Articles of Association, what made these radical measures? Of further importance, it is significant to note that neither document called for actual independence, but rather pronounced the hope of reconciling with Great Britain. What specific examples from each source demonstrate this emphasis on reconciliation?
7. The authors of The American Promise note on pg. 146 that the Articles of Association mandated a boycott on British goods, an embargo on trade with Great Britain, and a pledge not to consume British goods. T. H. Breen, further explains on pg. 167-168 in American Insurgents, American Patriots that Article 11 authorized local communities to create committees to uphold the Articles of Association. As he points out on pg. 169, the committee system was successful in reducing trade with Great Britain: according to the numbers he provides, there was an incredible 93% decrease in the value of trade between 1774 and 1775. Drawing from American Insurgents, American Patriots, what are examples of three different local committees that upheld the Articles of Association? What precisely did they do to uphold the Articles? Why does Breen argue that these committees were so significant not only for the insurgency itself, but also for laying the foundation of the eventual nation that would result from the insurgency?
8. Not every colonist wished to reject British authority in 1774-1775. Those who wished to obey British rule and remain loyal to the crown were known as loyalists. This week there are two primary sources (the Daniel Leonard source in Reading the American Past and the Peter Oliver account in the supplementary primary sources) that relate to the loyalists' perspective during the insurgency of 1774-1775. T. H. Breen also describes several examples of loyalists' accounts in American Insurgents, American Patriots, such as the travails of Ebenezer Punderson, Janet Schaw, and James Rivington's *New York Gazetteer*, among others. Drawing from both the assigned primary source evidence and American Insurgents, American Patriots, what claims did loyalists make about their treatment? Judging the evidence and these examples, what reasons do you have to be skeptical of their accuracy?

1. Explain an example from **one** of the assigned primary source evidence that demonstrates Parliament's intent to punish Massachusetts following the Boston Tea Party.

2. Explain an example from **one** of the assigned primary sources that demonstrates how the colonists responded to the Coercive Acts.

3. Explain **one** example from American Insurgents, American Patriots that demonstrates how the colonists responded to the Coercive Acts. (To receive credit, it will be necessary to indicate where each example can be found in American Insurgents. Be sure to provide a page number for each reference.)

4. Explain **one** example from American Insurgents, American Patriots that demonstrates how the Committees on Observation\* operated during the insurgency of 1774-1775. (To receive credit, it will be necessary to indicate where the example can be found in American Insurgents. Be sure to provide a page number for the reference.)

\*These committees were also known as committees of safety and committees of enforcement. This essentially means any local committee charged with ensuring that the Articles of Association were followed.