

TEACHING AMERICAN HISTORY PROJECT
Lesson Title -Statue Symbolism and the Declaration of Independence
From Kevin Grant

Grade –8

Length of class period – 50 minutes

Inquiry – (What essential question are students answering, what problem are they solving, or what decision are they making?)

How does the Declaration of Independence influence people around the world?

Objectives (What content and skills do you expect students to learn from this lesson?)

Students will analyze primary and secondary sources.

Students will identify the symbolism of statues.

Students will interpret motivation for toppling statues.

Materials (What primary sources or local resources are the basis for this lesson?) – (attached)

NARA Document Analysis Worksheet

<http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/worksheets/photo.html>

The Declaration of Independence (highlighted section)

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration_transcript.html

<http://myloc.gov/Exhibitions/creatingtheus/DeclarationofIndependence/BattleJoined/ExhibitObjects/AmericansDestroyaStatueofKingGeorgeIII.aspx>

<http://digilib.gmu.edu:8080/xmlui/handle/1920/5776>

http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://news.bbc.co.uk/media/images/39076000/jpg/_39076171_8saddam_ap.jpg&imgrefurl=http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/photo_gallery/2933629.stm&usg=__ABF1nFK4qadfcKodxuGp6iP8znU=&h=245&w=300&sz=20&hl=en&start=0&zoom=1&tbnid=B-HBdCpjJgvL_M:&tbnh=126&tbnw=144&ei=Bfv3TbGzEsna0QHUoJTDCw&prev=/search%3Fq%3Dsaddam%2Bhussein%2Bstatue%2Bpulled%2Bdown%26um%3D1%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DN%26rls%3Dcom.microsoft:en-us:IE-SearchBox%26rlz%3D117GGLL_en%26biw%3D1259%26bih%3D529%26tbm%3Disch&um=1&itbs=1&iact=hc&vpx=856&vpy=77&dur=578&hovh=196&hovw=240&tx=112&ty=65&page=1&ndsp=22&ved=1t:429,r:13,s:0&biw=1259&bih=529

http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fichier:A_Atatue_of_Hosni_Mubarak_Falling.png

Activities (What will you and your students do during the lesson to promote learning?)

- Students will work cooperatively in groups of 3 or 4 to analyze their assigned image using NARA document analysis worksheets.
- Show the entire class each groups' image and have the group explain and analyze what is happening (record this information on the whiteboard/chalkboard). Accept other student observations at this point.
- After a list has been compiled about each image ask students to explain why people would want to tear down these statues. At this point an explanation for symbolism should be discussed.
- Refer students to The Declaration of Independence (complaints against King George).
 1. Are these complaints reasonable?
 2. What is it the people in each of these images want?
 3. Do you believe there is a connection between the symbolism of toppling these statues? Explain
 4. How has the Declaration of Independence influenced the actions of these people? Explain.

How will you assess what student learned during this lesson.

Students may be evaluated from oral discussion or written responses to the questions above.

Connecticut Framework Performance Standards –
8th Grade

Demonstrate an understanding of significant events and themes in United States history.

Compare and contrast historical events in other nations with those in U.S. history.

Demonstrate an understanding of significant events and themes in world history/international studies.

Describe examples of the U.S. influence on other cultures and world events.

Interpret information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including electronic media.

Detect and analyze propaganda, censorship and bias.

Demonstrate an ability to participate in social studies discourse through informed discussion, debate and effective oral presentation.

Orally present information on social studies events or issues and support with primary and secondary evidence.

Step 3. Questions

A. What questions does this photograph raise in your mind?

B. Where could you find answers to them?

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June 14, 2011

The Declaration of Independence: A Transcription

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

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. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny

over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.
He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.
He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.
He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.
He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.
He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.
He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.
He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.
He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.
He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.
He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.
He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.
He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:
For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;
For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;
For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:
For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:
For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury;
For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences
For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies;
For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:
For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.
He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.
He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.
He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right

ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The 56 signatures on the Declaration appear in the positions indicated:

Column 1

Georgia:

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
George Walton

Column 2

North Carolina:

William Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

South Carolina:

Edward Rutledge
Thomas Heyward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton

Column 3

Massachusetts:

John Hancock

Maryland:

Samuel Chase
William Paca
Thomas Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Virginia:

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Thomas Jefferson
Benjamin Harrison
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

Column 4

Pennsylvania:

Robert Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benjamin Franklin
John Morton
George Clymer
James Smith
George Taylor
James Wilson
George Ross

Delaware:

Caesar Rodney
George Read
Thomas McKean

Column 5

New York:

William Floyd
Philip Livingston
Francis Lewis

Lewis Morris

New Jersey:

Richard Stockton
John Witherspoon
Francis Hopkinson
John Hart
Abraham Clark

Column 6

New Hampshire:

Josiah Bartlett
William Whipple

Massachusetts:

Samuel Adams
John Adams
Robert Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

Rhode Island:

Stephen Hopkins
William Ellery

Connecticut:

Roger Sherman
Samuel Huntington
William Williams
Oliver Wolcott

New Hampshire:

Matthew Thornton

Page URL: http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration_transcript.html

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