

<p>Content Objectives: Students will be able to explain in their own words what happened at Fort Ticonderoga on May 10, 1775.</p>	<p>Standards: USI.5 Explain the role of Massachusetts in the revolution, including important events that took place in Massachusetts and important leaders from Massachusetts.</p>
<p>Language Objectives: Students will read and analyze a primary and secondary source. Students will synthesize information to write summary.</p>	<p>Standards: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.2 Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.10 By the end of grade 8, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 6-8 text complexity band independently and proficiently. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.6-8.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p>

<p>Launch: Teacher will...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask students to recall the difference between a primary source and a secondary source and provide examples of each in their journal. • Ask students to share their answers with a partner/small group 	<p>Student will...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the journal prompt defining the difference between a primary and secondary source. • Share information out with a partner or small group
<p>Explore: Teacher will...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand out student sheet • Review directions with class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ With a partner read the articles. ➤ Make notes in the second column and answer the questions as you read ➤ Identify 3-5 main ideas from each piece of text ➤ Summarize the information in your own words • Circulate and help students as needed 	<p>Student will...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read text with partner • Take notes and answer questions • Summarize the information in own words
<p>Summary/Assess: Teacher will....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate a discussion by asking students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Why did Benedict Arnold write the first document? ➤ What is the purpose of the second article? ➤ How are the two pieces of text similar? ➤ How are the two pieces of text different? ➤ Which one was easier to read, why? • Ask students to share out summaries. 	<p>Student will...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in class discussion • Share summary to class

Kathy Clark
Fort Ticonderoga Lesson Plan
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Resources:

Student Handout- America's First Victory

Reflection: *What student learning happened as a result of the lesson (how can I prove it)? What would I do again? What would I change or refine?*

Name _____

Homeroom _____

Date _____

America's First Victory

	Notes and Questions
<p><i>Benedict Arnold to the Committee of Safety in Massachusetts¹</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ticonderoga, May 11, 1775</p> <p>Gentlemen:</p> <p>I wrote you yesterday that arriving in the vicinity of this place, I found one hundred and fifty men collected at the instance of some gentlemen from <i>Connecticut</i> (designed on the same errand on which I came) headed by Colonel <i>Ethan Allen</i>, and that I had joined them, not thinking proper to wait the arrival of the Troops I had engaged on the road, but to attempt the Fort by surprise; that we had taken the Fort at four o'clock yesterday morning without opposition, and made prisoners, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and forty odd privates and subalterns, and that we found the Fort in a most ruinous condition and not worth repairing. . . . On and before our taking possession here, I had agreed with Colonel <i>Allen</i> to issue further orders jointly, until I could raise a sufficient number of men to relieve his people, on which plan we proceeded . . . since which, Colonel <i>Allen</i>, finding he had the ascendancy over his people, positively insisted I should have no command, as I had forbid the soldiers plundering and destroying private property. The power is now taken out of my hands and I am no longer consulted, nor have I a voice in any matters. There is here at present near one hundred men, who are in the greatest confusion and anarchy, destroying and plundering private property, committing every enormity, and paying no attention to publick service. . . . Colonel <i>Allen</i> is a proper man to head his own wild people, but entirely unacquainted with military service; and as I am the only person who has been legally authorized to take possession of this place, I am determined to insist on my right, and I think it my duty to remain here against all opposition, until I have further orders.</p> <p>I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">BENEDICT ARNOLD</p> <p>Source: Taken from <i>American Archives</i>, 1840 edition, edited by Peter Force (CD ROM produced by Fine</p>	<p>Vicinity- area</p> <p>Source: Who wrote this document?</p> <p>When was it written?</p> <p>Where was it written?</p> <p>What kind of document is it?</p> <p>Occasion: What else is happening in the world?</p> <p>Audience: Who was this document created for?</p> <p>Point: What is the main idea of this document?</p>

<p>Books Company), page 557.</p>	
<p>The Capture of Fort Ticonderoga</p>	<p>Notes and Questions</p>
<p>Located on Lake Champlain in northeastern New York, Fort Ticonderoga served as a key point of access to both Canada and the Hudson River Valley during the French and Indian War. On May 10, 1775, Benedict Arnold of Massachusetts joined Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys of Vermont in a dawn attack on the fort, surprising and capturing the sleeping British garrison. Although it was a small-scale conflict, the Battle of Fort Ticonderoga was the first American victory of the Revolutionary War, and would give the Continental Army much-needed artillery to be used in future battles.</p> <p>BACKGROUND OF FORT TICONDEROGA</p> <p>In 1755, French settlers in North America began building a military fortification, Fort Carillon, on the western shore of Lake Champlain. Because of its location, which offered access to both Canada and the Hudson River Valley, the fort saw more fighting during the French and Indian War than any other post. In July 1758, British forces unsuccessfully attacked the fort, suffering heavy casualties. Under the command of General Jeffrey Amherst, the British returned the following year and were able to defeat the French, who destroyed much of Fort Carillon and withdrew to Canada.</p> <p>With the fort now under their control, the British renamed it Fort Ticonderoga. By April 1775, when hostilities broke out between colonial militiamen and British soldiers at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts, the British garrison at Fort Ticonderoga numbered barely 50 men.</p> <p>A SURPRISE ATTACK</p> <p>Fort Ticonderoga was located directly across Lake Champlain from Vermont, where the Green Mountain Boys—a militia organized in 1770 to defend the property rights of local landowners—joined the revolutionary effort without hesitation. On the morning of May 10, 1775, fewer than a hundred of these militiamen, under the joint command of their leader, Ethan Allen, and Benedict Arnold of Massachusetts, crossed Lake Champlain at dawn, surprising and capturing the still-sleeping British garrison at Fort Ticonderoga.</p> <p>As the first rebel victory of the Revolutionary War, the Battle of Fort Ticonderoga served as a</p>	<p>What information is the main idea of this article?</p> <p>How is this article different from the previous document?</p> <p>What information is the same?</p> <p>Explain why this was an important event in the American Revolution.</p>

morale booster and provided key artillery for the Continental Army in that first year of war. Cannons captured at Fort Ticonderoga would be used during the successful Siege of Boston the following spring. Because of its location, the fort would also serve as a staging ground for Continental troops before their planned invasion of British-held territory in Canada.

Source excerpted from: <http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/capture-of-fort-ticonderoga>

1. Which document is a primary source? Explain how you know it is a primary source.

2. Which document is the secondary source? Explain how you know it is a secondary source.

Identify 3-5 key facts from each piece of text and list them below.

Benedict Arnold to the Committee of Safety in Massachusetts	The Capture of Fort Ticonderoga
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • •

On a separate piece of paper put the key facts in your own words to summarize what happened on May 10, 1775 at Fort Ticonderoga.