

# Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

## Summative Assessment A for Independent- To Be or Not To Be?



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Hear Ye! Hear Ye!  
**Summative Assessment A**  
Selected Response

**Duration:** One 30-minute time period

**Standard(s) Assessed**

SSA.4.2.3.5.1, SSA.4.2.3.5.2, LA.A.2.2.5.5.1

**Description of Assessment Activity:**

Hear Ye! Hear Ye! is a selected response summative assessment that includes a flow chart, fill in the blank, and matching. It is designed to assess students' knowledge of the significant events in American history from the end of the French and Indian War through the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and the reasons American colonials went to war with England. The assessment is designed triangularly, assessing the same content but in three different ways.

**Teacher Directions:**

1. At the conclusion of the Unit Plan: Independent – To Be or Not To Be, students will take the selected response summative assessment. Remind students that this assessment is a measurement of what they have learned about the historical events studied in the unit. It is to measure individual achievement, and they are to work independently.
2. Distribute the tests and allow the students to begin. The test will take approximately 30 minutes. Explain to students that each page assesses the same events, but presents them in different ways. They need to pace themselves and should spend about 10 minutes on each page. Once the tests are completed, collect, score, and record the grades. The answer key is included.

The following day:

3. Return the test to the students. Discuss the questions and answers in class. Allow students time to review their scores. Students may use the feedback attained from the scored assessment(s) to adjust the speech they are working on for accuracy if need be. Encourage students to check the facts they have incorporated in their speech against their test responses, and make adjustments as needed.

### **Student Directions:**

1. Listen carefully as the teacher gives directions for Hear Ye! Hear Ye!
2. Understand that this summative assessment is a modified version of the diagnostic assessment that was given at the beginning of the unit, and that this test is a measurement of the learning they have achieved during the course of the unit. They are to work independently and do their best.
3. Take the test.
4. Return the test to the teacher when completed or place in the designated area as directed by the teacher.

#### The following day:

5. Listen as the questions and correct responses are gone over in class.
6. Utilize the feedback gained from their assessment performance to make necessary adjustments to their speeches.

### **Scoring Method & Criteria:**

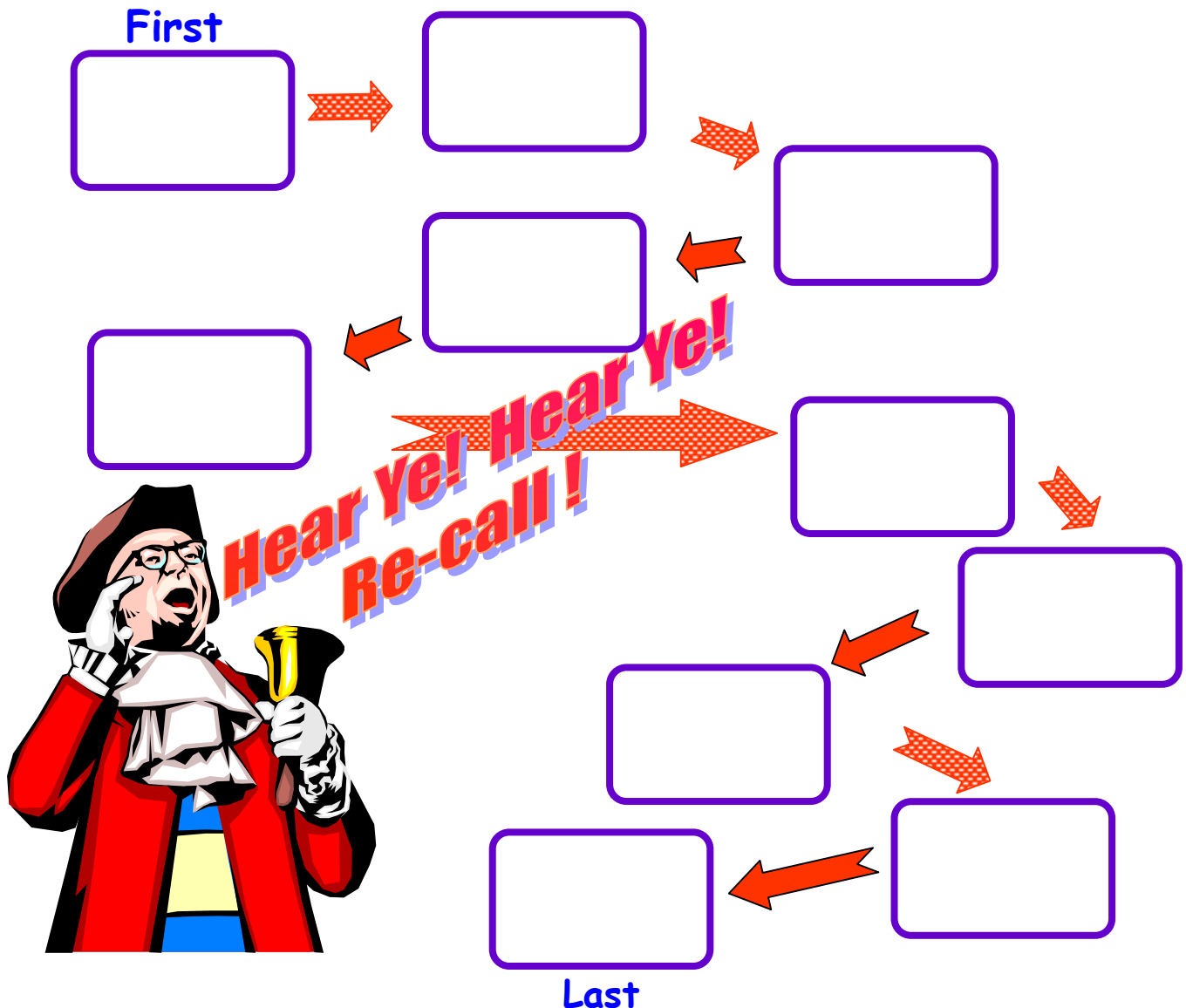
The selected response post-test is a summative assessment. It is designed to measure knowledge gained about significant events and the reasons our founding fathers chose to go to war for independence from England. It assesses the students' knowledge of this information in three different ways. Score this post-test for accuracy using the post-test answers provided in the Associated File. You may give one cumulative score, or try giving a score for each page. This would allow for a purer triangular assessment, in that students will receive a separate grade on each form of recalling the information.

# Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

## Summative Assessment A

Directions: Many important events led the American colonies to declare independence from Britain. These events are listed below. Use the flow chart. Put the events in the right order.

- |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Boston Massacre                    | Battle of Bunker Hill         |
| First Continental Congress         | Boston Tea Party              |
| French and Indian War              | 'Shot heard 'round the world' |
| Declaration of Independence        | Common Sense                  |
| Britain imposes taxes & harsh rule | Olive Branch Petition         |



**HEAR YE! HEAR YE!**  
**RECALL!**

## WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS . . .

Directions: Use the events in the flow chart. Fill in each blank. Make the sentence **factual**.

11. The men at the \_\_\_\_\_ wrote a letter to the British Parliament stating people have a right to life, liberty, and property.
12. American colonists were led to a strong belief in independence because of \_\_\_\_\_ by Thomas Paine.
13. Britain imposed \_\_\_\_\_ to raise money for England and to keep the colonies under their control.
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a fight for the Ohio River Valley. It cost England a great deal of money.
15. Patriots opened fire when they saw "the whites of their eyes." This pushed British soldiers back many times. Patriots felt they had won the \_\_\_\_\_, even though they were forced to retreat when they ran out of ammunition.
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a petition offered in peace. It asked the British government to stop the fighting and put an end to the Intolerable Acts.
17. The battles at Concord and Lexington on April 19, 1775, are known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The Sons of Liberty showed their stand against British tax on tea. They threw all the tea off British ships. This action is remembered as the \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Called the \_\_\_\_\_, it was the first time British soldiers shot at and killed American colonists.
20. The statement written and signed on July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1776, by American leaders stating their liberties is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

# ACTIONS - REACTIONS

Directions: There are many reasons colonists declared independence from England. The left column explains actions that took place. The right column explains reactions that took place. Match the action in the left column with the reaction to it by placing the correct letter in the blank space.

A. Britain needed money to pay back the cost of the French and Indian War. It needed to show power over the colonies and the newly claimed land.

B. Britain wanted to go farther west. It wanted trade rights and land like France. They had to enter the Ohio River Valley controlled by France. France was determined to keep its land holdings of the area.

C. Angry townspeople gathered to jeer at British soldiers. They threw snowballs at them to show that they did not like them being there.

D. British law gave the East India Company the right to sell tea to the colonies. They did not have to pay taxes. This was government monopoly on pricing.

E. Britain did some intolerable things in Boston. They closed the harbor. They took away officials the people voted on. They took their freedom to meet. British soldiers would not be tried for crimes they did.

F. The British governor of Boston sent soldiers to use force. They were to steal military supplies. They were to arrest the American leaders of the Minutemen.

G. King George said he would do everything he could to crush the colonies' rebellion. He would also make the British navy and army bigger.

H. British soldiers fought the Patriots who had control of the hill looking over Boston Harbor.

I. Thomas Paine wrote in plain and simple words. He helped the colonists understand that "A government of our own is our natural right."

J. Much of the way they did things and talked were English. It was hard for colonists to think about being independent from England. They thought they were to be loyal subjects of the king.

\_\_\_ Paul Revere told the Minutemen about the Redcoats coming. They were in Lexington waiting for them.

\_\_\_ A delegate from every colony except Georgia met secretly in Philadelphia. They talked about how to stop Britain's harshness. They were very concerned with things that had happened since the Boston Tea Party.

\_\_\_ The French built a chain of forts in the area to claim the land. The British government sent thousands of troops and generals to North America. They fought the French and Indians.

\_\_\_ Patriots felt they had won this battle even though they had to retreat when they ran out of ammunition.

\_\_\_ Britain began taxing the American colonies and treating them harshly. The Sugar Act, Stamp Act, and Intolerable Acts were some of the laws placed on the colonists by the British.

\_\_\_ For the first time British soldiers shot at the people they were supposed to be protecting. They killed five colonists.

\_\_\_ The Declaration of Independence is written to tell why the colonies had to cut ties with Britain. The colonies were now the United States of America.

\_\_\_ The Continental Congress sent the British Parliament a petition. It begged the King to stop the war, stop the Intolerable Acts and settle in peace.

\_\_\_ In Boston, colonists would not let a shipment of tea come ashore. The Sons of Liberty, dressed as Mohawk Indians, boarded the three ships, and threw the tea overboard.

\_\_\_ Colonists began to think more about independence. A pamphlet was written. It explained what was really happening in the unfair and unjust actions of the king. The words of this pamphlet went right to their hearts.

# Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

## Summative Assessment A ANSWER KEY

Directions: Many important events led the American colonies to declare independence from Britain. These events are listed below. Use the flow chart. Put the events in the right order.

(SSA 42351, SSA 42352, LAA 22551)

Boston Massacre	Battle of Bunker Hill
First Continental Congress	Boston Tea Party
French and Indian War	'Shot heard 'round the world'
Declaration of Independence	Common Sense
Britain imposes taxes & harsh rule	Olive Branch Petition



**HEAR YE! HEAR YE!**  
**RECALL!**

Directions: Use the events in the flow chart. Fill in each blank. Make the sentence **factual**.

(SSA 42351, SSA 42352)

## WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS . . .

11. The men at the First Continental Congress wrote a petition to the British Parliament stating people had a right to life, liberty, and property.
12. American colonists were led to a strong belief in independence because of Common Sense by Thomas Paine.
13. Britain imposed Taxes and harsh rule to raise money for England and to keep the colonies under their control.
14. The French and Indian War was a fight for the Ohio River Valley. It cost England a great deal of money.
15. Patriots opened fire when they saw "the whites of their eyes." This pushed British soldiers back many times. Patriots felt they had won the Battle of Bunker Hill even though they were forced to retreat when they ran out of ammunition.
16. The Olive Branch Petition was a petition offered in peace. It asked the British government to stop the fighting and put an end to the Intolerable Acts.
17. The battles at Concord and Lexington on April 19, 1775 are known as the 'Shot heard 'round the world'.
18. The Sons of Liberty showed their stand against British tax on tea. They threw all the tea off of British ships. This action is remembered as the Boston Tea Party.
19. Called the Boston Massacre, it was the first time British soldiers shot at and killed American colonists.
20. The statement written and signed on July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1776 by American leaders stating their liberties is called the Declaration of Independence.

# ACTIONS - REACTIONS

(SSA 42351, SSA 42352)

A. Britain needed money to pay back the cost of the French and Indian War. It needed to show power over the colonies and the newly claimed land.

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**E** A delegate from every colony except Georgia met secretly in Philadelphia. They talked about how to stop Britain's harshness. They were very concerned with things that had happened since the Boston Tea Party.

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