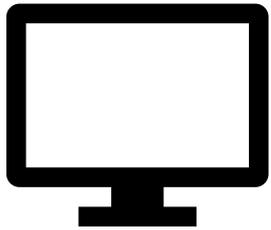


SHAYS' REBELLION



DIGITAL



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SHAYS' REBELLION

The Articles of Confederation were adopted on March 1, 1781, but there was no strong national government. The states weren't unified and behaving like a country. The government was inflexible, there was no monetary system, no court system, no president, and no coining money (using gold and silver). The individual states held the power. However, some states didn't get along with others, some states charged taxes to other states on goods sold, and the states had separate armies and even separate money. Many states refused to pay wages for soldiers who fought in the American Revolution.

Soldiers returned from war, but were not paid for their services during the war. In addition, taxes were assigned per head, meaning everyone paid the same amount, regardless of income. With no paycheck, soldiers, and particularly farmers, couldn't pay these new taxes or their other growing debt. Citizens grew increasingly frustrated so they sent petitions and proposals for some assistance to the state.

They wished to have taxes cut or revised based on income to help the poor and allow the wealthy to pay their fair share. They requested legal paper money ("Sunder Laws") so they could pay with paper in exchange for goods. They hoped for a freeze on payment of debts ("Stay Laws"). They suggested a barter system as a form of payment. They wanted reduced legal fees from the courts and lawyers. They asked to move the state capital inland, because it was controlled by the wealthier commercial businesses.

All of their requests and suggestions were ignored. As a result, public auctions were held to sell off personal items because bills couldn't be paid. Farmers had their farms taken away and went into bankruptcy. Some farmers ended up in prison for failure to pay their debts.

Having run out of options, tensions were rising which led to protest and rebellion, led by Daniel Shays, a farmer from Massachusetts, served as a captain in the 5th Massachusetts Regiment of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. His arrival home after the war was complicated. First, he returned home to find that he wasn't getting paid as a soldier. Second, new taxes were levied (imposed or established) to help pay for the war. He found many other farmers and soldiers in the same predicament. People were being kicked out of their homes or they filed for bankruptcy or they were sent to prison. In the manner of Thomas Jefferson (who thought that if your voice isn't heard you had the right to revolt), Shays gathered with others and decided to revolt against the courthouses who were doing nothing to protect him and others like him. Shays' Rebellion in Massachusetts lasted from August 1786 to June of 1787. He had around 4,000

What was a freeze on payment of debts called? *

- Pay Laws
- Stay Laws
- Monetary Laws
- Mortgage Laws

What was Shays' first name? *

- Theodore
- Timothy
- Nathaniel
- None of the above

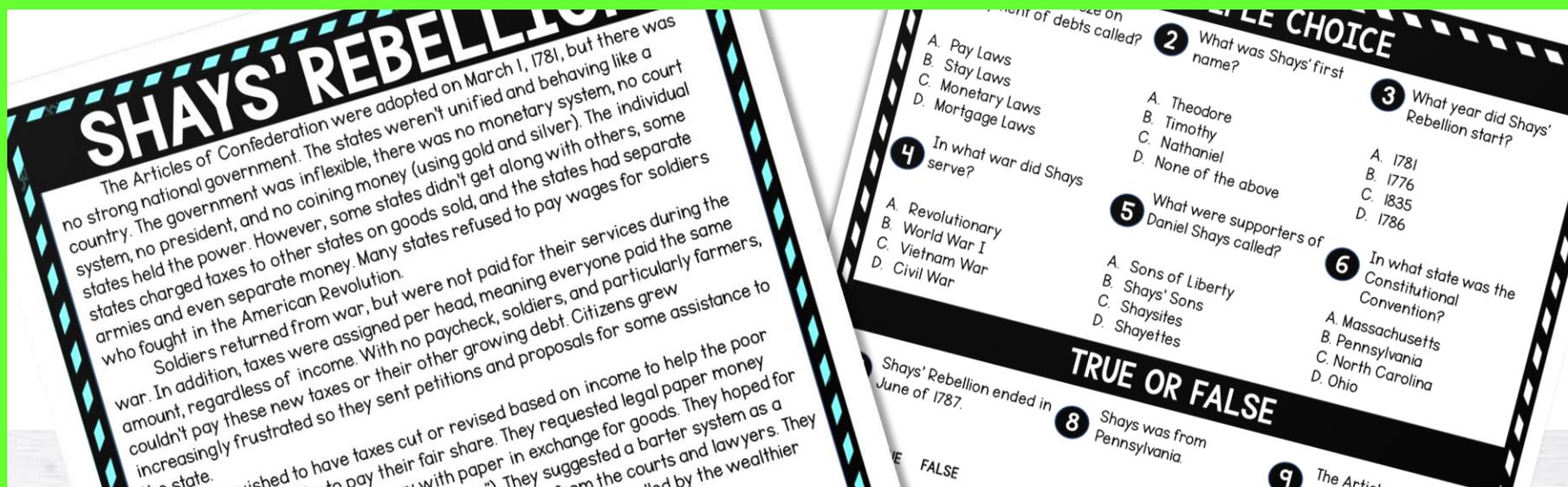
What year did Shays' Rebellion start? *

- 1781
- 1776
- 1835
- 1786



READING PASSAGE

15 QUESTIONS



Digital or print



INCLUDED

- ✓ READING PASSAGE
- ✓ TEACHER DIRECTIONS
 - ✓ ANSWER KEY
 - ✓ 15 QUESTIONS
 - ✓ SELF-GRADING
- ✓ PRINTABLE VERSION
- ✓ DIGITAL VERSION



QUESTION TYPES

-  **MULTIPLE CHOICE (6)**
-  **TRUE OR FALSE (9)**
-  **EDITABLE QUESTIONS
(FOR DIGITAL VERSION)**

True

False



STUDENTS NEED

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(IF USING THE DIGITAL FORMAT)

✓ GOOGLE™ ACCOUNTS

✓ KNOW HOW TO ZOOM IN AND ZOOM OUT TO
ENLARGE OR SHRINK THE SCREEN

True

False



BENEFITS

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-  NO PREP
-  SAVES YOU TIME
-  COMPREHENSION PRACTICE



OPTIONS



FRONT-LOADING



GROUP STATIONS



SUB PLANS



UNIT REVIEW



ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY



DIGITAL



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