3ps event table teacher key

| Historical Event | People*Who is involved? What emotions are they feeling?* | Places*What is significant about the location where it takes place? What’s significant about the time period?* | Power*Who has the power in the situation? What kind of power? Why? Is their power threatened?* | Events Leading to the Flash Point *What led to this moment in time?* |
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| Indian Removal | Native Americans, the Cherokee Nation: despair, betrayal, grief.The US government: conflicted, entitled.White landholders: justified, triumphant. | Lands east of the Mississippi were being formalized as belonging to US citizens. Indians were not considered citizens. Oklahoma was considered “no man’s land.” | Wealthy US landholders lobbying the US government for land. Organized government gave the US strength against individual tribes. | Growth of the US population and economy.The land in the east of the US had been over-farmed, which caused a need for more land to support agricultural growth.Failure to recognize the assimilation of tribes. |
| Boston Massacre | British soldiers: entitled, loyal to the crown, frightened, outnumbered.American colonists: angry, repressed, “no taxation without representation” rally cry, need for independence. | Boston Square 1770 was the colonies’ economic hub.British forces attempted to enforce tax laws; mobs and protests were common. | British soldiers had guns and enforced the king’s will. Colonists were armed with a few snowballs (possibly rocks) and were assembling as an angry mob. | Occupation of Boston by 2000+ British soldiers who aimed to enforce the Stamp Act and Townshend Acts. In a skirmish between soldiers and colonists, colonists threw snowballs and the a spooked soldier shot into the crowd. |
| Rosa Parks and the Civil Rights Movement | Rosa Parks, the Black community: frustrated, angry, determined.White citizens: angry, entitled. | On a bus in the South during segregation, “separate but equal” laws were tested. | White America had the power of Jim Crow laws to enforce racial segregation. Rosa Parks held the power of free will to decide not to follow the bus driver’s instructions.  | The bus driver wanted Black bus riders to give up their seats to White bus riders. Rosa refused to move. Eventually this event went to court. MLK’s and Nixon’s homes were bombed for testing segregation laws and attempting to overrule them. |