

Focus on Themes In this chapter you will read about the events of the Revolutionary War, the war by which the United States won its independence. You will learn about some of the major battles that occurred between the American colonists and the

British army and how **geography** sometimes affected their outcomes. You will also read the Declaration of Independence, one of the most important **political** documents in all of American history.



Section 1: The Revolution Begins

First Continental Congress, p. 112

Patriots, p. 113

minutemen, p. 114

Redcoats, p. 114

Second Continental Congress, p. 114

Continental Army, p. 114

George Washington, p. 114

Battle of Bunker Hill, p. 115

BUILDING BACKGROUND Taxes and harsh new laws led some colonists to protest against the British. In some places, the protests turned violent. The British government refused to listen, ignoring the colonists' demands for more rights. That set the stage for war.

Main Ideas

1. The First Continental Congress demanded certain rights from Great Britain.
2. Armed conflict between British soldiers and colonists broke out with the "shot heard 'round the world."
3. The Second Continental Congress created the Continental Army to fight the British.
4. In two early battles, the army lost control of Boston but then regained it.

The Big Idea

The tensions between the colonies and Great Britain led to armed conflict in 1775.

First Continental Congress:

1. What was the First Continental Congress?
2. What was its goal?

Patriots vs. Loyalists:

3. Who were the patriots?
4. Who were the loyalists?

The Ride of Paul Revere:

5. What upset British military leaders?
6. What did Thomas Gauge want?
7. What plan did Paul Revere make?
8. Who were the Minutemen?

Battle at Lexington:

9. Who fired the first shot at Lexington?
10. Who won this battle?

Battle at Concord:

11. What happened when the British troops arrived?
12. Who won this battle?
13. Why?
14. What is a Red coat?

Second Continental Congress:

15. What was the second continental congress?
16. What three things did they decide on?

Olive Branch Petition:

17. What was the olive branch petition?
18. How did King George respond to this?

Fort Ticonderoga:

19. Why was Benedict Arnold sent to fort Ticonderoga?
20. What did Arnold do there?

Bunker Hill:

21. What did the colonial militia do?
22. What did the British soldiers do?
23. Where was the Battle of Bunker Hill fought?

Dorchester Heights:

24. Where did Washington move his troops?
25. What did he do there?
26. How did Howe respond to this?

Section 2: Declaring Independence:

Common Sense, p. 118

Thomas Paine, p. 118

Declaration of Independence, p. 119

Thomas Jefferson, p. 119

Loyalists, p. 119

BUILDING BACKGROUND The outbreak of violence at Lexington, Concord, and Boston took some colonists by surprise. Many, like the father above, opposed independence from Britain. Those who supported freedom began to promote their cause in many ways.

Paine's *Common Sense*:

1. What was "Common Sense"?
2. Who was the author?
3. What did he argue?
4. What did it want for our nation?

A New Philosophy of Government:

5. How did colonial leaders feel about this?
6. What did the Declaration of Independence do?
7. What three main ideas did it convey?

Choosing Sides:

1. What did signing the declaration do?
2. What percentage of Americans were patriots?
3. What percentage were loyalists?
4. How many were neutral?

Main Ideas

1. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* led many colonists to support independence.
2. Colonists had to choose sides when independence was declared.
3. The Declaration of Independence did not address the rights of all colonists.

The Big Idea

The colonies formally declared their independence from Great Britain.

Native Americans:

5. What were Native Americans originally told to do?
6. Then who wanted them on their side?
7. What side did most of them choose?

Unfinished Business:

8. At least two groups of people not mentioned in the Declaration of Independence:
9. Who was Abigail Adams?

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 shown, 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.

Section 3: The Struggle for Liberty:

mercenaries, *p. 128*

Battle of Trenton, *p. 129*

Battle of Saratoga, *p. 130*

Marquis de Lafayette, *p. 131*

Baron Friedrich von Steuben, *p. 131*

Bernardo de Gálvez, *p. 131*

John Paul Jones, *p. 133*

George Rogers Clark, *p. 133*

BUILDING BACKGROUND Many colonists struggled for the Patriot cause. Men, women, and children all made important contributions. They fought, kept farms and shops running, and provided food and supplies. In spite of their efforts, winning the war was a great challenge.

Main Ideas

1. Many Americans supported the war effort.
2. The Patriots both won and lost battles during the years 1775–1777.
3. France and Spain helped the Patriots fight the British.
4. The winter at Valley Forge tested the strength of Patriot troops.
5. The war continued at sea and in the West.

The Big Idea

Patriot forces faced many obstacles in the war against Britain.

| | Colonial Forces | British Forces |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Strengths: | | |
| Weaknesses: | | |

Supporting the War Effort:

1. What was a challenge throughout the war?
2. How did Americans views of African Americans in the army change throughout the war?

Molly Pitcher:

3. Who was molly pitcher?
4. What did she do?

Canada:

5. What city did the patriot troops capture?
6. What did Benedict Arnold do?

New York:

7. Why did Washington move his troops to New York?
8. Where did the British troops arrive?
9. How did this battle end?

Nathan Hale:

10. What did Nathan Hale do?
11. What happened to him?

Hessians:

12. Who were the Hessians?
13. Who's side were they on?

New Jersey:

14. What problem did Washington face?
15. What chance did he take?

Battle of Trenton:

16. When did Washington cross the Delaware?
17. What were the Hessians doing when the patriots attacked?
18. How many prisoners did the Patriots take?

Princeton:

19. Who wanted to stop Washington?
20. How did the patriots win this battle?

Saratoga:

21. What happened at the Battle of Saratoga?
22. What is this battle considered?

Marquis de Lafayette:

23. What did Marquis de Lafayette do?
24. Where was he from?

Baron Friedrich von Steuben:

25. What did Baron Friedrich von Steuben do?
26. Where was he from?

Help from France:

27. What did the Battle of Saratoga do?
28. What did the French agree to do?

Help from Spain:

29. Why did Spain join the war?
30. Who was Bernardo de Gálvez?
31. What did he do?

Winter at Valley Forge:

32. What did the soldiers do at Valley Forge?
33. What happened to them during the winter?
34. What happened to the ones who were left?

War at Sea:

35. What did the colonists use as a navy?
36. What did they attack?
37. Who was John Paul Jones?
38. What did the French give him?

War in the West:

39. Who controlled the lands in the west?
40. What did George Rogers Clark do?

JOURNAL ENTRY **Valley Forge**

A surgeon at Valley Forge, Albigence Waldo kept a journal of what he saw during the winter of 1777–78.

“The Army which has been surprisingly healthy hitherto, now begins to grow sickly from the continued fatigues they have suffered this Campaign. Yet they still show a spirit of Alacrity [cheerful readiness] and Contentment not to be expected from so young Troops. I am Sick—discontented—and out of humour. Poor food—hard lodging—Cold Weather—fatigue—Nasty Cloaths [clothes]—nasty Cookery . . . smoke and Cold—hunger and filthiness—A pox on my bad luck.”

—Albigence Waldo, from *Diary of Surgeon Albigence Waldo of the Connecticut Line*

Section 4: Independence!

Francis Marion, *p. 136*

Comte de Rochambeau, *p. 137*

Battle of Yorktown, *p. 137*

Treaty of Paris of 1783, *p. 139*

BUILDING BACKGROUND As the war moved to the South, American forces encountered new problems. They suffered several major defeats. But American resistance in the southern colonies was strong. Backwoods fighters confused and frustrated the British army.

Main Ideas

1. Patriot forces faced many problems in the war in the South.
2. The American Patriots finally defeated the British at the Battle of Yorktown.
3. The British and the Americans officially ended the war by signing the Treaty of Paris of 1783.

The Big Idea

The war spread to the southern colonies, where the British were finally defeated.

War in the South:

1. Who did the British hope to find support from?
2. What did they plan to do with the slaves?

Brutal Fighting:

3. Why was the southern fighting so brutal?
4. What did the British do in the south?
5. What did Banastre Tarleton do?

A Failed Attack:

6. What happened to Gates's army?
7. Who came to reorganize them?

Guerrilla Warfare:

8. What did the southern patriots begin doing?
9. Who was Francis Marion?
10. What did he do?

Battle of Yorktown:

11. What did the patriots do under Greens command?
12. Why did Cornwallis move his troops to Yorktown?
13. How did Washington respond to this?
14. How did Washington surround the British troops?

The British Surrender:

15. How long did the fighting last?
16. Who won the battle of Yorktown?

The Treaty of Paris:

17. Who played a key role in the peace negotiations?
18. What did the Treaty of Paris do?

Directions: Shade in the map what America looked like after the treaty of Paris:

