THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION, 1775-1783
NOTES AND CLASS
ACTIVITIES PACKET
Pre Reading Activity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>True False Statement</th>
<th>Your Guess</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Colonists brought cannons all the way from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Battle of Bunker Hill took place on Breed’s Hill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Americans won the Battle of Bunker Hill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The British left the city of Boston in 1776.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Francis Marion was a traitor and switched to the British side.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test Review

In what year was the Olive Branch Petition written?
- May 10, 1775 Second Continental Congress
  - Most delegates:
  - While they were meeting, the fighting spread.

Olive Branch Petition
- Delegates sent it to King George III.
- In it they declared their loyalty to him.
- Asked him to:
- King was angry and sent:

Fort Ticonderoga
- Was on the southern tip of Lake Champlain.
- Ethan Allen led:
- Allen knew:
- Colonists won the ‘battle.’
- They won a valuable supply of:

Continental Army
- Was set up by the Second Continental Congress.
- Appointed: ___________________________ as

Notes: Supporting Details and Vocabulary

Write one sentence on the scroll that could have been in the Olive Branch Petition.

Draw a picture of what the colonists won.
A **Patriot** was a person who wanted to break away from Britain.

Know which advantages and disadvantages were true about the British and the Americans!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PATRIOTS</th>
<th>BRITISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Definition of Patriots:**

1/3 of colonists were patriots.

**Patriots’ Disadvantages:**

1. Poorly trained and organized troops.
2. 
3. No navy.
4. 

**Patriots’ Advantages:**

1. 
2. George Washington was great commander.
3. Patriots determined to protect home and property.

**British Advantages:**

1. Highly trained, experienced troops.
2. 
3. Many colonists supported them.

**British Disadvantages:**

1. Armies were 3,000 miles from home.
2. Took months for news and supplies to get there.
3. 

**Definition of Loyalists:**

- Wealthy merchants, former government officials.
- Some were:
- More in:
- Hard times for them. Tarred, feathered, some fled to Canada or England.

Write in the speech bubble one reason this woman might have been a loyalist.

During first year of conflict, most of the fighting centered around Boston. There were ___________ British troops stationed there. Colonial militia surrounded the city and prevented British from _______________.

Would you have wanted to be a British or an American soldier?

Give one reason why:
Battle of Bunker Hill
- June 16, 1775.
- American Colonel ________________________ led ____________ minutemen.
- Men moved to ________________ Hill.
- British General William Howe led 2,400 redcoats.
- Americans ran out of: ___________________________
- British finally won, but lost ____________ men.
- First major battle of war.
- Proved :
  -
  -

Washington came to Boston and trained troops. Won their loyalty.

January 1776 cannons from Ft. ____________________________ arrived in Boston.
Placed them on ____________________________ Heights, overlooking the harbor.
General __________________ withdrew from ____________________ and sailed to ____________________, Canada.

King George
- ordered a blockade of all colonial ports.
  - A blockade is a:
  - used mercenaries from Germany.
  - Mercenaries are:

POST READING ACTIVITY: True False Statement

1. Colonists brought cannons all the way from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston.

2. The Battle of Bunker Hill took place on Breed’s Hill.

3. The Americans won the Battle of Bunker Hill.

4. The British left the city of Boston in 1776.

5. Francis Marion was a traitor and switched to the British side.

What were the strengths and weaknesses of both sides?
The British had a well trained ______________________ army and a powerful ______________________. (fleet of ships) The Americans were fighting on their own __________________ and had ______________________作为 commander.
### First Battles of the American Revolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battle</th>
<th>Where was it located?</th>
<th>What Happened?</th>
<th>Who won?</th>
<th>Why is it important?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fort Ticonderoga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Bunker Hill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Advantages and Disadvantages of Both Sides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Americans</th>
<th>British</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Troops</td>
<td>Advantage/Strength</td>
<td>Disadvantage/Weakness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Advantage/Strength</td>
<td>Disadvantage/Weakness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>Advantage/Strength</td>
<td>Disadvantage/Weakness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Advantage/Strength</td>
<td>Disadvantage/Weakness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Advantage/Strength</td>
<td>Disadvantage/Weakness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Olive Branch Petition

The following are excerpts (small parts) of the Olive Branch Petition. When you see . . .  It means words have been deleted. Answer the questions after each passage in your OWN words, NOT in the words of the petition. You are proving you understand what it said by putting it into your own words.

July 8, 1775
To the King’s Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN: We, your Majesty’s faithful subjects . . . in behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of these Colonies, who have deputed us to represent them in General Congress, entreat your Majesty’s gracious attention to this our humble petition.

1. What are two ways they refer to King George III? (What are two separate titles they use?) FOR THIS ANSWER, YOU CAN USE THEIR EXACT WORDS

2. Who are the delegates in Congress representing?

3. What are they asking King George III to do?

At the conclusion, therefore, of the late war, the most glorious and advantageous that ever had been carried on by British arms, your loyal Colonists having contributed to its success . . . doubted not but that they should be permitted, with the rest of the Empire, to share in the blessings of peace, and the emoluments of victory and conquest.

4. What is the name of the ‘late war’ to which they refer?

5. Why did the colonists feel they should be permitted to share in the blessings of the peace and victory after winning the war?

Your Majesty’s Ministers, persevering in their measures, and proceeding to open hostilities for enforcing them, have compelled us to arm in our own defence, and have engaged us in a controversy so peculiarly abhorrent to the affections of your still faithful Colonists, that when we consider whom we must oppose in this contest, and if it continues, what may be the consequences, our own particular misfortunes are accounted by us only as parts of our distress.

6. How do the colonists feel about opposing England in a war?

We therefore beseech your Majesty . . . that, in the mean time, measures may be taken for preventing the further destruction of the lives of your Majesty’s subjects; and that such statutes as more immediately distress any of your Majesty’s Colonies may be repealed.

7. What ‘statutes’ are they talking about?

8. What are they asking King George III to do?

That your Majesty may enjoy long and prosperous reign, and that your descendants may govern your Dominions with honour to themselves and happiness to their subjects, is our sincere prayer.

9. What do the delegates hope?
BIG IDEA: In July 1776, the colonies declared independence from Britain.

Pre Reading Activity: Fill in the blanks (Guess if you need to!)

1. Richard Henry Lee introduced a resolution for ____________________________ to the Continental Congress.
2. People who signed the Declaration of Independence were traitors to the country of ____________________________.
3. Thomas __________________________ wrote the Declaration of Independence.
4. John Hancock was the __________________________ person to sign the Declaration of Independence.
5. The Declaration of Independence said that if a government does not protect citizens’ rights, it is their duty to __________________________ it.

Test Review

Who wrote Common Sense?

Common Sense
- Pamphlet written by:
  - January 1776.
  - In 6 months, _________________ (how many?) copies sold.
  - Urged colonies to ____________________________.
- Arguments
  - Colonists didn’t owe loyalty to any king or queen.
  - The very idea of monarchs was wrong.

What is a traitor?

Richard Henry Lee of VA introduced resolution for Independence in June 1776 to the Congress.

Definition of traitor:

Members of Congress could be hanged as traitors if they voted for independence.

Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

Congress appointed a committee to draw up a declaration of independence:
- John __________________________ , Ben __________________________ , Thomas __________________________ ,
  Robert __________________________ , and Roger ____________________________.
- Job was to:
  - Asked __________________________ to write the document. His ability to write
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Review</th>
<th>Notes: Supporting Details and Vocabulary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What three natural rights are people born with?</td>
<td>July 2, 1776 Continental Congress voted the colonies were:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>July 4, 1776 Congress adopted the document. John ________________________ was first person to sign it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is a preamble?</td>
<td>Preamble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the introduction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part I</td>
<td>Declaration stresses <strong>natural rights</strong>, which are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People form ___________________________ to protect their rights and liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governments can only exist if:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the government fails to protect the rights of citizens, it is their duty to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part II</td>
<td>It lists the wrongs that led the Americans to break away from Britain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example, King George III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disbanded:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sent:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• taxed without:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Called King George a:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part III</td>
<td>Announces that:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All political ties with Britain have been cut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. can “levy __________, conclude ______________, contract ____________,” establish ________________, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What three natural rights are people born with?

1.  
2.  
3.  

What is a preamble?

What do people form to protect their rights?

The government gets its power from the ____________.  

If the government starts to abuse its power (fails to protect the rights of citizens), it is their duty to do what?

What were three wrongs of King George III?

1.  
2.  
3.  

What does Part III of the Declaration declare?  

How many parts of the Declaration are there? Write the number here.  
BE CAREFUL!!!  
Trick question.
Post Reading Activity: Fill in the blanks (Now you KNOW the answers!)

1. Richard Henry Lee introduced a resolution for __________________________ to the Continental Congress.

2. People who signed the Declaration of Independence were traitors to the country of __________________________.

3. Thomas __________________________ wrote the Declaration of Independence.

4. John Hancock was the _____________________ person to sign the Declaration of Independence.

5. The Declaration of Independence said that if a government does not protect citizens’ rights, it is their duty to __________________________ it.

BIG IDEA QUESTION: What was the difference in the goals of the Americans before and after the Declaration of Independence?

Before the Declaration of Independence, Americans were fighting for their __________________________ as British __________________________. After the Declaration of Independence, Americans were fighting for their __________________________ from Britain.
Directions:
Read the text of the Declaration of Independence below and answer these questions.
THINK!!!!! NO LAZY BRAINS!!!

PREAMBLE
When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

1. What are “political bands”?

2. Who are the “one people”?

3. Who is “another”?

4. Why does Jefferson say it is necessary to write the Declaration?

THE PURPOSE OF GOVERNMENT IS TO PROTECT BASIC RIGHTS
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 . . .

5. What do you think “we hold these truths to be self evident” means?

6. What three natural rights do we possess?

7. How do we protect these rights?

8. Where does government get its power?
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.

9. Jefferson goes farther than to just say it is the citizens’ right to overthrow a bad government. He says it is their ________________ to throw off such governments.

10. If the government gets destructive of people’s rights, what should the people do?

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.

11. Jefferson says that King George III established ________________ over the colonies.

WRONGS DONE BY THE KING
Jefferson criticizes the king for the following list. To what does each one refer? You learned about them in social studies class! Write A COMPLETE SENTENCE ABOUT EACH ONE!! BE SPECIFIC!! USE DETAILS!

12. For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

13. For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

14. For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

15. For imposing taxes without our consent:

16. In every state of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms:
COLONIES DECLARE INDEPENDENCE

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled . . . solemnly publish and declare, That these united Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States, that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved;

17. What does “they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown” mean?

18. What does “all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved” mean?

. . . and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

19. What five rights does the new, independent country now have, according to Jefferson?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.
The Declaration of Independence was written by ______________________________. The introduction to the Declaration is called the ___________________________. In it, he says that when it becomes necessary for one group of people to break the ____________________________ that bind them to another group, a “decent respect for the opinions of mankind” require that they declare their reasons to the world.

He then says that it is clear that all people possess three natural rights. They are ____________________________, ____________________________, and the ____________________________. So to protect these rights, people form ____________________________. A government gets its power from ____________________________, so if the government starts to abuse its power, it is the right of the people to ____________________________. He makes it clear that Britain has abused its power by saying that King George III established ____________________________ over the colonies. This means the cruel or unjust use of power.

He then goes into a very long list of the ____________________________ of King George III. He mentions the Intolerable Acts, including the ____________________________ Act, which required colonists to house British soldiers. He also writes of the fact that the King ordered a ____________________________ of all ports, and the fact that they were being taxed without ____________________________. He says that throughout all of these things the colonists have tried to get the King to stop his oppressions by sending him signed ____________________________. Since the King will not listen, they are forced to declare ____________________________ from Britain, and that ____________________________ between the colonies and Britain should be ____________________________. And now, as a new country, the United States of America has the right to wage ____________________, make ____________________, make ____________________, establish ____________________, and do anything else an independent country can do.

NOW THAT YOU ARE FINISHED, CHECK WITH A KEY!
### Pre Reading Activity: Match the statement with the correct place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Correct Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The British won the Battle of Trenton in ________________________________</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington crossed the ____________________________River to get to Trenton.</td>
<td>Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____________signed a treaty to help the U.S. in the war.</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military officers from ______________ came to help the U.S. troops.</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington’s army camped at ______________________ for the winter.</td>
<td>Valley Forge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Test Review

**What happened to Nathan Hale?**

- British General Howe had ____________ troops and ____________ sailors.
- Washington had fewer than ____________ troops and no ____________.
- In the Battle of _________________ more than 1,400 Americans killed, wounded or captured.
- Washington retreated north, then chased by the British moved into Pennsylvania.
- ________________ went behind British lines to get information on their troops. Captured and hanged by the British. He said,

  "[Quote]

  "

**Battle of Trenton**

- Washington decided on a surprise attack on Trenton.
- Secretly led his troops across the ____________________________
- It was early on December 26, 1776.
- What happened:
  - Washington had another victory at _________________. Gave Americans new hope.

**Early in 1777 British General John Burgoyne had a plan to cut off New England from the other colonies.**

- Burgoyne wanted three British armies to march ________________ from three different directions. But, General Howe stayed in ________________, and Barry St. Leger was _________________.
- Only ________________ was left to march on Albany.
- He became surrounded in the village of ________________________________
- Surrendered his entire army on ________________________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Test Review</strong></th>
<th><strong>Notes: Supporting Details and Vocabulary</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Battle of Saratoga boosted the</td>
<td>Saratoga was a major turning point in the war because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__________________</td>
<td>1. Ended:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It also ended the British</td>
<td>2. Boosted:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threat to (they had tried to</td>
<td>3. Convinced:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut this off from the rest of</td>
<td>American victory at Saratoga convinced France that the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the colonies:</td>
<td>U.S. could stand up to Britain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty between France and U.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• France was first nation to sign treaty with us.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Later, the Netherlands and Spain joined the war. Netherlands., Spain, and France all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gave loans to U.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Volunteers Help U.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Marquis de Lafayette</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Friedrich von Steuben</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• From German state of Prussia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Thaddeus Kosciusko</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Casimir Pulaski</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley Forge, PA., winter of 1777-78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Camp for Washington’s Continental Army.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Terrible conditions (describe them):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• News spread and people came to help and sent supplies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Warmer weather, supplies, and good training gave army new hope by the spring.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write a way to remember that Saratoga was the turning point of the war:

The Marquis de Lafayette was from what country?

France became our ____________.

How did Baron Friedrich von Steuben help the Americans?

What is the cavalry?

Valley Forge is in what state?

The Americans camped there during what season?

Were conditions good or bad for the soldiers?
### Answer the 6-3 Big Idea Question:

**What were the first years of the war like?**

There were a series of patriot defeats, but after Washington made a bold attack on the Hessians at ______________ by crossing the ______________ river, the morale of the Americans _______________. Then the Americans got the help of the country of ______________ and ended the British threat to New England in the Battle of _______________. However, it was a long and difficult winter spent in camp at _______________.

---

### Post Reading Activity: Match the statement with the correct place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The British won the Battle of Trenton in ____________________________</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washington crossed the _______________________ River to get to Trenton.</td>
<td>Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______________________ signed a treaty to help the U.S. in the war.</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military officers from ______________________ came to help the U.S. troops.</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington’s army camped at ________________________ for the winter.</td>
<td>Valley Forge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How did soldiers feel at Valley Forge?

What follows is a diary entry of a surgeon in camp at Valley Forge. It has been separated into short parts with a question to answer about each.

Here all Confusion - smoke and Cold - hunger and filthyness - A pox on my bad luck. There comes a bowl of beef soup - full of burnt leaves and dirt, sickish enough to make a Hector spue - away with it Boys - I'll live like the Chameleon upon Air. Poh! Poh! crys Patience within me - you talk like a fool.

1. Does his soup sound like it tastes good? Why or why not?

Your being sick Covers your mind with a Melancholic Gloom, which makes every thing about you appear gloomy. See the poor Soldier, when in health - with what cheerfulness he meets his foes and encounters every hardship - if barefoot, he labours thro' the Mud and Cold with a Song in his mouth extolling War and Washington - if his food be bad, he eats it notwithstanding with seeming content - blesses God for a good Stomach and Whistles it into digestion.

2. How does a soldier in camp act when he is healthy?

But harkee Patience, a moment - There comes a Soldier, his bare feet are seen thro' his worn out Shoes, his legs nearly naked from the tatter'd remains of an only pair of stockings, his Breeches not sufficient to cover his nakedness, his Shirt hanging in Strings, his hair dishevell'd, his face meagre; his whole appearance pictures a person forsaken and discouraged.

3. Describe the condition of the soldier's clothes:

He comes, and crys with an air of wretchedness and despair, I am Sick, my feet lame, my legs are sore, my body cover'd with this tormenting Itch - my Cloaths are worn out, my Constitution is broken, my former Activity is exhausted by fatigue, hunger and Cold, I fail fast I shall soon be no more! and all the reward I shall get will be - "Poor Will is dead."

4. What are six problems that Will is having?

People who live at home in Luxury and Ease, quietly possessing their habitations, Enjoying their Wives and families in peace, have but a very faint Idea of the unpleasing sensations, and continual Anxiety the Man endures who is in Camp, and is the husband and parent of an agreeable family. These same People are willing we should suffer every thing for their Benefit and advantage, and yet are the first to Condemn us for not doing more!!

5. Do people who are not soldiers understand what it is like in camp? What does he say that proves this?
Women took on added work at home when the men went off to war. They planted and harvested crops, made shoes, wove blankets. Many women joined their husbands at the front. They cared for wounded, washed clothes, cooked.

Betsy Ross:

Mary Ludwig Hays:

Women began to think differently about their rights as they participated in the war.

By 1776, more than ________________ African Americans lived in the colonies. The British offered freedom to male slaves who would serve the king. So, Washington asked Congress _________________________________.

About 5,000 AA’s from all colonies except SC served in the army. Another 2,000 served in navy. They served bravely and their courage was recognized by whites.

Black patriots hoped the Revolution would bring an end to slavery. After all, Declaration did say “all men are created equal.” By 1770’s, slavery was declining in North. MA, NH, and PA made slavery illegal.

On Southwestern frontier, Americans got help from ________________

- Bernardo de Galvez, who was ________________________________, secretly sent supplies to Americans.
- In 1779, Spain entered the war against Britain and Galvez:
  - Seized:
  - Drove:

British ships blockaded American ports. Americans could do little against the powerful British Navy. But, some British ships were captured.

- For example, in 1779:
South became the main battleground of the war in 1778.  

__________________________ was new British commander-in-chief.  

- He hoped ___________________________ in south would help British.  
- Captured Savannah, GA, Charleston and Camden, SC.  

Patriots and Loyalists launched violent raids against one another in Carolina backcountry. British and loyalists became especially cruel, so more settlers began to side with __________________.  

__________________________ led British army.  

__________________________ (RI) took command of Continental Army in the South in 1780.  

- Great military leader.  
- Wore out the British army by engaging them on ground that put them at a disadvantage.  

__________________________ (VA) won an important victory at Cowpens, South Carolina.  

- Used clever tactics, dividing soldiers into front and rear lines.  
- Tricked the British into thinking the front line was retreating.  
- British charged right into the rear line.  

Morgan and Greene combined their armies to fight Cornwallis at:  

Francis Marion, “Swamp Fox” of South Carolina.  

- Led band of militia who:  
- Appeared out of swamps, and:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre Reading Activity: People (match the person’s name with the description)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The “Swamp Fox” who used guerrilla warfare against the British.</td>
<td>A. Benedict Arnold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. An American general who turned to the British side.</td>
<td>B. Charles Cornwallis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Leader of the French navy who sailed into Chesapeake Bay.</td>
<td>C. Admiral De Grasse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. British general who surrendered to the Americans at Yorktown.</td>
<td>D. Nathanael Greene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Man from Virginia who led the Continental Army in the South.</td>
<td>E. Francis Marion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1781 Cornwallis abandoned his plan to take the Carolinas, and instead planned to:

| What is a siege? |  
| What state is Yorktown in? |  
| During what season was the battle? |  
| Who won the battle? |  
| In the battle, General Charles _______ was trapped. |  

- Cornwallis retreated to Yorktown peninsula, on Chesapeake Bay.
- Washington planned to trap Cornwallis there.
- Washington marched Continental troops south from New York.
- Washington was with French soldiers under the command of the ____________________________
- Both armies joined ____________________________ in VA.
- French ships under the command of ____________________________ headed into Chesapeake Bay.
- Cornwallis was _____________________________. Couldn’t get supplies by _________ or _____________.

**Battle of Yorktown**

- ___________________________ Americans and French vs. ____________________________ British troops.
- Americans lay **siege** to the British, which means:
  - On ____________________________ the British surrendered.

Peace talks began in Paris in 1782.

- Congress sent Ben Franklin, John Adams, John Jay, Henry Laurens.
- Britain eager to end war, gave Americans what they wanted.

**Treaty of Paris**

- British recognized the U.S. as an independent nation.
- New nation’s borders were
  - EAST:
  - WEST:
  - NORTH
What does ratify mean?

- Americans agreed to ask state legislatures to pay Loyalists for lost property. Most ignored their claims.
- April 15, 1783 Congress ratified, which means ________________, the Treaty of Paris.

Geography
- British were thousands of miles from home.
- Americans were:

Foreign Help
- Spanish helped along the __________________ and ____________________
- French money paid for ________________________________
- French troops and navy helped.

American’s Growing Patriotism
- Americans' patriotic spirit.
- Soldiers growing fighting skills.
- __________________________ was a great leader.

Washington said farewell to his officers in December 1783 in New York City. Crowds along his route cheered as he went to his home in ____________________.

What does ratify mean?

Post Reading Activity: People (match the person’s name with the description)

1. The “Swamp Fox” who used guerrilla warfare against the British.
2. An American general who turned to the British side.
3. Leader of the French navy who sailed into Chesapeake Bay.
4. British general who surrendered to the Americans at Yorktown.
5. Man from Virginia who led the Continental Army in the South.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Benedict Arnold</th>
<th>B. Charles Cornwallis</th>
<th>C. Admiral De Grasse</th>
<th>D. Nathanael Greene</th>
<th>E. Francis Marion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

What was the result of the American Revolution?

After the British surrendered in ________________, VA, Britain recognized the United States as an ________________ country. U.S. borders stretched west to the ________________ River, and south to ________________. The agreement that ended the war was called the Treaty of ________________. Americans were able to win because they had the help of the ________________, they were familiar with the ________________, the soldiers learned how to ________________ well.
Directions: For each person, write WHERE were they from and WHAT they did.

Nathan Hale
State:
What he did:

Charles Cornwallis
Country:
What he did:

Marquis de Lafayette
Country:
What he did:

George Washington
State:
What he did:

Friedrich Von Steuben
Country:
What he did:

Ethan Allen
State:
What he did:

Bernardo de Galvez
Country:
What he did:

Thomas Jefferson
State:
What he did:

Francis Marion
State:
What he did:

Thomas Paine
Country:
What he did:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battle of Bunker Hill</th>
<th>Battle of Trenton</th>
<th>Valley Forge (Not a battle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Map of Massachusetts" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Map of New Jersey" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Map of Pennsylvania" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Battle of Saratoga**

**Directions:**

- Where it took place
- Famous leaders who were in it (and what side they were on)
- What happened
- The time of year it was
- Who won

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battle of Yorktown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Map of Virginia" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. CAUSE:</strong> Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. CAUSE:</strong> The Americans win many cannons and ammunition at Fort Ticonderoga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. CAUSE:</strong> Washington and his troops cross the Delaware River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. CAUSE:</strong> International military leaders train Americans at Valley Forge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. CAUSE:</strong> The Americans win the Battle of Saratoga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. CAUSE:</strong> The Americans win the Battle of Yorktown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>