

NAME

GRADY

Unit 3 Creating a Nation
 Ch.6 The American Revolution
 1776-1783
 Sect 1 The Early Years



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(kp) Opposing Sides

Both the British and the Americans expected the war to be short

| BRITISH | PATRIOTS |
|--|--|
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(kp) The Opposing Sides

- The Loyalists, or _____, supported Britain for several reasons:
- Some were members of the _____ Church and thus loyal to Britain.
- Some depended on Britain for _____.
- Some feared the changes a new _____ might bring and feared challenging an existing govt.
- Some just did not understand the war.

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The Opposing Sides

-  **They fought on their own ground, not _____ miles from home.**
-  **They had a personal stake in fighting to protect the freedom of their own land as opposed to Hessian _____, or hired soldiers, who fought for the British for money.**
-  **George _____ was a leader with courage, honesty, and determination.**

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(kp) The Opposing Sides

- Raising an _____ was difficult. Congress had trouble enlisting soldiers and raising money to fight the war. The Americans had militias, not a regular army. Soldiers usually signed up for _____ year of service. The Congress offered a _____-year term, or length of service, but the one-year enlistment was most common.

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(kp) Fighting in New York

- The British troops _____ the Americans. During the summer of 1777, Britain sent _____ troops to fight in America. The British hoped to win an early victory.
- The British defeated the Continental Army at the Battle of _____ in August. _____ became a hero for America. He was discovered as a spy and hanged. After the defeat, Washington retreated to Manhattan and then across New Jersey into Pennsylvania, pursued by the British.

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Discussion Question 1

- *Why did the thirteen colonies have to fight a war if they declared their independence?*

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(kp) Fighting in New York

- The _____ _____ faced many obstacles. They ran short of supplies. The size of the army shrank. Soldiers became discouraged. Some soldiers finished their term of service and went home. Others ran away.

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Discussion Question 2

- *What if the term of service for the armed forces had been a mandatory three-year term or the length of the war, not just one-year term? Would the Americans have had an advantage and won the war earlier?*

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Discussion Question 3

- *Why did Washington plan a battle at Trenton?*

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(kp) Patriot Gains

- American troops scored victories at _____ and _____, New Jersey. Washington caught the British troops off guard when he surprised them at Trenton in late December 1776. The British sent more troops under Lord Charles _____ but Washington marched his troops to Princeton and drove away the British.

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(kp) British Plan for Victory

- The British planned to gain control of Albany and the Hudson River to separate New England from the _____ Colonies. First, _____ would lead troops south from Canada. Second, Lieutenant Colonel Barry _____ would move east from Lake Ontario. Third, General _____ would move north from New York City, and they would all meet in Albany.

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(kp) British Plan for Victory

- Howe's troops captured _____, and the Continental Congress fled the countryside. Howe postponed the move to _____ and stayed in Philadelphia during the winter.
- The Americans, however, were able to slow down the British. American forces led by _____ forced the British to retreat at Fort Stanwix, New York. General Burgoyne's army captured Fort Ticonderoga but had trouble after that. Short of supplies and men, Burgoyne retreated to _____, New York in October.

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Discussion Question 4

- ***Why did the British want to take Albany?***

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(kp) British Plan for Victory

- The British lost the Battle of _____. Burgoyne's troops were completely surrounded by the Patriot Army. On October 17, 1777, they handed over their weapons to the Americans and surrendered.

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Sample Questions for Sect 1

1

- ★ ***To spy on the British, which Patriot disguised himself as a teacher?***
 - A. Patrick Henry***
 - B. Nathan Hale***
 - C. Thomas Payne***
 - D. Peter Salem***

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Sample Questions for Sect 1 # 2

- ★ *Loyalist strength was strongest in*
 - A. *New England*
 - B. *the South*
 - C. *The Carolinas & Georgia*
 - D. *New York*

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Sample Questions for Sect 1 # 2

- ★ *Loyalist strength was weakest in*
 - A. *New England*
 - B. *the South*
 - C. *The Carolinas & Georgia*
 - D. *New York*

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UNIT 3 (CREATING A NATION (H.6 THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1776-1783 SECT 2 THE WAR CONTINUES



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(kp) Gaining Allies

- European nations helped the American cause. _____ and _____ were at war with the British in Europe and hated the British. They realized that the Americans had a chance to win their war, so they offered assistance.

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(kp) Gaining Allies

- _____ at first secretly gave money to help the American war effort and then publicly announced its support. In _____, the French and the Americans worked out a trade agreement and an alliance. France declared war on Britain and gave the Americans money, equipment, and troops to fight the British.

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(kp) Gaining Allies

- Spain and the Netherlands were at war with Britain. Spain did not recognize American's independence until after the Revolution but the Spanish governor of _____, Benardo de _____, helped the war effort.
- Washington's troops spent a hard winter at _____, Pennsylvania. The army lacked enough food, clothing, and shelter. Some men _____; others resigned. Yet the Continental Army survived. In April news of France's alliance cheered them.

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(kp) Gaining Allies

- A French nobleman, _____, spent the winter at Valley Forge. He offered his services and became one of Washington's trusted aides.

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(kp) Gaining Allies

- Other Europeans also volunteered to help:
 - Casimir _____ from Poland died fighting for the Continental Army in 1780.
 - _____ from Germany taught military discipline to Washington's troops.
 - _____ from Spain lent money, became friends with Patriot leaders, and convince Cuba, Spain, and Mexico to send financial aid to the colonies.

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(kp) Gaining Allies

- Getting money to finance the war was difficult. To pay for the war, Congress and the states printed hundreds of millions of dollars of _____. Soldiers had to be paid and supplies bought. The paper quickly lost its value and in turn led to _____. Congress stopped issuing paper money because no one would use it.

(kp) Life on the Home Front

- The _____ in the colonies faced hard times. Those who actively helped the British by spying and informing on the Patriots could be arrested and tried as _____. Some were victims of mob violence or ignored by their neighbors. Many fled to Britain, to Spanish-owned Florida, or to the _____.

Discussion Question 5

- *Many political disputes revolve around economics and especially the impact that money has on everyone's daily lives. How was money an issue during the Revolution?*

(kp) Life on the Home Front

- The issue of _____ was questioned, especially in light of the ideals of freedom for which people went to war. African Americans fought as soldiers in the Revolutionary War. They hoped that they would soon see the day when slavery would be _____.

Discussion Question 6

- *What did Governor William Livingston of New Jersey in 1778 mean when he said that slavery was “utterly inconsistent with the principles of Christianity and humanity”?*

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Sample Questions for Sect 2

1

- ★ *On Christmas night 1776, the Patriots scored a victory at*
 - A. Quebec
 - B. Germantown
 - C. Trenton
 - D. Philadelphia

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Sample Questions for Sect 2

2

- ★ *William Howe planned to capture the American capital, which was located in*
 - A. Washington D.C.
 - B. New York
 - C. Baltimore
 - D. Philadelphia

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Sample Questions for Sect 2

3

- ★ *Where did the Patriots endure a winter of terrible suffering?*
 - A. Valley Forge
 - B. Philadelphia
 - C. Saratoga
 - D. Yorktown

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Unit 3 Creating a Nation
Ch.6 The American Revolution 1776-1783

Sect 3

The War Moves West and South



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(kp) War in the West

- The war in the West took place along the _____, west of the Appalachian Mountains, and involved _____. They often helped the British by raiding American settlements.

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(kp) War in the West

- _____ went west to end the attacks. In July 1778, he and 175 soldiers took the British post at _____ in present-day Illinois and then captured the town of _____ in present-day Indiana.

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(kp) War in the West

- The British recaptured Vincennes under _____ in December. In February Clark and his troops surprised the British and forced Hamilton to surrender. This victory helped strengthen the western position.

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Discussion Question 7

- **Why did more of the Native Americans help the British, not the Patriots?**

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(kp) Glory at Sea

- The American Navy was too weak to fight the British, so they used _____ – privately owned merchant ships with weapons. The privateers attacked the British ships. Congress authorized approximately _____ ships to sail as privateers.

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(kp) Glory at Sea

- The British had a powerful _____ and thus were able to wage battles at sea. They _____ American harbors, preventing ships from entering or leaving ports. This effectively cut off supplies and reinforcements from getting to the troops.

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(kp) Glory at Sea

- _____ _____ _____ became a naval hero as a result of his battle near the coast of Great Britain in September 1779. The battle involved his ship, the _____ _____, and the British warship, _____. After more than three hours of battle, the *Serapis* surrendered. The *Bonhomme Richard* sank because it was so badly damaged.

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Discussion Question 8

- *How were privateers successful against the powerful British Navy?*

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(kp) Struggles in the South

- In late 1778 the British occupied Savannah, Georgia, and took over most of the state. In 1780 General Henry _____ himself went to attack _____, South Carolina. In May Charles Town surrendered. *It was the worst defeat for the Americans during the war.*

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(kp) Struggles in the South

- By 1778 the British saw that it would be difficult to unite the American colonies back into their empire. They concentrated their efforts in the _____, which had many _____.

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(kp) Struggles in the South

- General _____ remained in the South as commander of the British forces. The British scored another victory at _____, South Carolina, in August 1780.

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(kp) Struggles in the South

- The Patriots used _____ (hit and run technique) to catch the British off guard. _____ (nicknamed the “Swamp Fox” was one of the successful guerilla leaders of eastern South Carolina.
- The Patriots were victorious at _____ in central North Carolina in September 1780 and forced British to retreat.

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(kp) Struggles in the South

- In April 1781, British troops marched to _____, carrying out raids and nearly capturing _____ and the VA Legislature in June. Cornwallis set up camp at _____, VA.
- George Washington sent _____ and General Anthony _____ to fight Cornwallis. The battle for the South was almost over, but the war was at a point where each side needed a victory to win.

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(kp) Struggles in the South

- Another battle at _____, S.C., saw the British defeated in January 1781. In March the Continental commander _____ met Cornwallis’s army at _____ Courthouse in present-day Greensboro, N.C. Greene’s army retreated, and even Cornwallis’s troops ended the battle. They suffered heavy losses, so Cornwallis abandoned the campaign to take _____.

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Discussion Question 9

- **Why was Guerrilla warfare primarily used in the South and not in New England or the Middle Colonies?**

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Sample Questions for Sect 3

1

- ★ *Supplies and reinforcements could not reach the Continental Army because of*
 - A. *a blockade*
 - B. *lack of money*
 - C. *British spies*
 - D. *Native Americans*

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Sample Questions for Sect 3

2

- ★ *The hit-and-run technique of fighting, which caught the British off guard, is called*
 - A. *face-to-face combat*
 - B. *guerrilla warfare*
 - C. *shipboard fighting*
 - D. *swamp fighting*

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Sample Questions for Sect 3

3

- ★ *The “Swamp Fox” known for his imaginative war tactics, is*
 - A. *George Rogers Clark*
 - B. *George Washington*
 - C. *Francis Marion*
 - D. *Benedict Arnold*

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Unit 3 Creating a Nation
Ch.6 The American Revolution
1776-1783
Sect 4 The War is Won



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(kp) Victory at Yorktown

- Washington planned a complex and secretive takeover at _____, Virginia, in hopes of surprising _____. Washington was originally going to attack New York City because he was expecting a _____ fleet to arrive there to help. The French fleet never reached NYC because the _____ fleet trapped them in Newport. Washing planned an attack on Yorktown instead.

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(kp) Victory at Yorktown

- The plan worked. By the end of September, _____ American and French troops trapped Cornwallis's _____ troops. The British troops could not escape by sea because de Grasse's troops blocked them. The rest of the British Army was in _____ under General Clinton, unable to help Cornwallis in the South.
- On October 11, American and French troops bombarded the British. On October 19, Cornwallis _____. The Patriots had won the Battle of Yorktown.

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(kp) Victory at Yorktown

- The Yorktown plan was kept secret. Three groups were to meet there and surprise the British.
- On August 1781, Admiral Francois _____ fleet was to land along the Virginia coast near Yorktown.
- In July the first French fleet that was trapped in Newport would meet Washington's troops and march south to Yorktown. Their commander was General _____.
- A third group from the west under Anthony _____ was to march toward Yorktown, VA.

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Discussion Question 10

- *George Washington seemed a master at confusing the enemy troops. Do you think armed forces today are skilled at this?*

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(kp) Independence

- Fighting continued after Yorktown, but the British realized that the war was too costly to continue. Delegates from both sides met in _____. After a preliminary treaty was _____ in April 1783, the final _____ was signed on September 3, 1783.

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(kp) Independence

- George Washington gave up his command and on December 4 gave his _____ speech. Two weeks later, he formally resigned and returned home to _____.

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(kp) Independence

- It said that:
 - Britain recognized the U.S. as an _____ nation
 - The U.S. territory extended from the Atlantic Ocean west to the _____ River and from _____ in the north to Spanish _____ in the south.
 - The British promised to withdraw all troops and agreed to give Americans the right to _____ off the coast of Canada
 - The U.S. agreed that British merchants could collect on _____ owed by Americans
 - Property taken from _____ would be returned to them

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(kp) Independence

- America won the war against the worlds strongest power. How?
 -
 -
 -
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Discussion Question II

- *Why did five months pass between the preliminary peace treaty drawn in April and the final treaty of Paris signed on September 3, 1783?*

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Sample Questions for Sect 4

1

- ★ *Due to George Washington's strategy, Charles Cornwallis was defeated at the*
 - A. *Battle of Boston*
 - B. *Battle of Yorktown*
 - C. *Battle of New York*
 - D. *Battle of Chesapeake*

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Sample Questions for Sect 4

2

- ★ *What Patriot victory convinced the British that the war was too difficult and costly to pursue?*
 - A. *Battle of Chesapeake*
 - B. *Battle of New York*
 - C. *Battle of Yorktown*
 - D. *Battle of Boston*

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Sample Questions for Sect 4

3

- ★ *The British recognized the United States as an independent nation in the*
 - A. *Treaty of Paris*
 - B. *Treaty of the United States*
 - C. *Treaty of Great Britain*
 - D. *Treaty of America*

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