Social Studies
Chapter 8: The War for Independence

Name: [Key]

I. At War with the Homeland

A. Battle of Bunker Hill (1775)
   1. the British were surrounded in Boston
      a. militia built a fort across the river near Charlestown
      b. actually built on Breed's Hill
      c. had dirt walls 10 feet high
   2. the British soldiers attacked the fort
      a. 2,000 soldiers
      b. Prescott told the militia, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes," to save bullets
   3. militia pushed the British back twice
      a. ran out of gunpowder
      b. the fort was captured
      c. but half the British soldiers had been killed
      d. the militia had proven they could fight well in battle
   4. Fort Ticonderoga was captured in New York
      a. Henry Knox drug cannons from the fort to Boston
      b. the British soldiers finally left!

B. The Second Continental Congress (1775)
   1. formed in Philadelphia
      a. Committee of Correspondence had sent news of the fighting
      b. called a second congress
      c. Pennsylvania sent Benjamin Franklin
      d. Massachusetts sent John Hancock, Samuel Adams and John Adams
      e. Virginia sent George Washington and Patrick Henry
   2. sent the Olive Branch Petition to the king
      a. wanted peace and the intolerable acts repealed
      b. olive branch stands for peace
      c. the king ignored it and sent more soldiers
   3. formed a colonial army just in case
      a. chose George Washington as general because of experience
      b. asked colonies to send soldiers to Massachusetts
c. asked colonies for supplies
   1.) _______ for soldiers
   2.) _______ 
   3.) _______ 
   4.) _______ 
   5.) _______ 
4. made own money— _______ currency
5. colonists united and became “ _______ ”

C. The Continental Army
1. the _______
   a. _______ of the Continental Army
   b. mostly from the _______
   c. militiamen were turned into real soldiers by _______
2. advantages
   a. fought like the _______
      1.) _______ lines
      2.) _______ places
      3.) unlike the British’s _______ lines
   b. knew the _______
   c. had more desire to _______
   d. Americans _______ - _______ - for only a year and then returned home to harvest
3. disadvantages
   a. not very many soldiers - _______
   b. little _______
   c. no _______
   d. bad _______, spears, and _______
   e. little _______ and had never fought as an army

D. The British Army
1. advantages
   a. more soldiers - _______
   b. _______ soldiers - _______ and experienced
   c. new _______
   d. _______ - _______ _______ _______ _______ _______ _______ _______ _______ _______ _______ _______ 
   e. had Native American _______ that were angry at colonists
   f. more _______ and better supplies
2. disadvantages
   a. far away from the _______
   b. hard to get _______
The Redcoats ARE COMING!

Compare Visuals

DIRECTIONS: Compare the drawings of the Continental soldier's uniform and the British soldier's uniform. Then write C next to each statement below that describes a Continental uniform. Write B next to each statement that describes a British uniform. Write CB next to each statement that describes both uniforms.

Continental Uniform

Cheap, easy to sew
Small pack for supplies
Homemade hunting shirt
Gray-brown trousers
Boots with no left or right foot

____ hotter uniform
____ more visible in woods
____ included a musket
____ included a pack
____ more practical

British Uniform

125-pound pack
Red, hot, and itchy
Made of heavy wool
Breeches so tight they had to be put on wet

____ included a canteen
____ knee-length boots
____ fringed shirt
____ three-cornered hat
____ included an ax

Use after reading Chapter 8, Lesson 1, pages 289–293.
II. The Decision for Independence
   A. The First Steps
      1. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*
         a. called the king a bully
         b. called for a revolution - complete change of government
         c. suggested cutting ties with Britain completely
      2. many wanted independence - freedom to govern on their own
         a. began losing hope that the king would give in
         b. no longer owed allegiance - loyalty - to the king
      3. Congress had a committee write a declaration of independence -
         official statement
         a. Benjamin Franklin (PEN)
         b. John Adams (MA)
         c. Thomas Jefferson (VG)
            1.) 33
            2.) patriot leader in Virginia
            3.) lawyer and writer
            4.) wrote the Declaration of Independence in 17 days
   B. Signing the Declaration (1776)
      1. introduction
         a. states why
         b. sometimes groups need to break away on their own
         c. important to have reasons for doing so
      2. 2nd part
         a. main ideas about government
         b. everyone is born equal
         c. everyone has the same rights - life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
      3. 3rd part
         a. lists grievances - complaints
         b. explains how they tried to make it work but the king wouldn't listen
      4. last part
         a. explains colonies were no longer a part of Britain
      5. 4th of July, 1776
         a. Congress signed the Declaration of Independence
         b. risked their lives in doing so (could have been hung)
         c. rang the Liberty Bell
A Woman Printed the Declaration of Independence

Only men drafted and signed the Declaration of Independence. Read the passage below to find out why Mary Katharine Goddard was chosen to print the Declaration of Independence.

*Read Line by Line for Comprehension*

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the line numbers in the passage to help you answer the questions that follow.

1. The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776. By January 1777, it had been printed seven times! There was, however, no official copy of the Declaration.
2. So, on January 18, 1777, Congress decided to print official copies for each state in the new union.
3. The members of Congress wanted to find a local printer. This meant that they would look in Baltimore, because that was where they were meeting. (By then, the British had taken Philadelphia.) The logical choice was Mary Katharine Goddard.
4. Goddard was well known and experienced. She had a reputation for being a high-quality printer. Goddard had learned the printing trade from her brother. She printed her own newspaper, the *Maryland Journal*, and had even been the head of the post office of Baltimore since 1775!
5. How can you tell the difference between the Declaration that Goddard printed and the other copies? The one Goddard printed lists the delegates' names in neat columns next to the states they represented. On the very bottom of the document, you will find "Baltimore, In Maryland: Printed by Mary Katharine Goddard."

1. Which line tells you the number of times the Declaration had been printed by January 1777?

2. Which lines tell that Congress wanted to print official copies?

3. Lines 5–7 tell why the members of Congress wanted to find a printer in Baltimore. What was their reason?

4. Reread lines 8–11. List the reasons Congress chose Goddard as the printer.

5. List the line numbers of the paragraph that explains how to tell the difference between the Declaration that Goddard printed and the other copies.
III. Americans Take Side
- 1/2 sided with the rebelling colonists - **Patriots**
- 1/5 sided with the king - **Loyalists**
- about 1/3 remained **neutral** - taking neither side
- tore **families**, friends, and communities apart

A. Churches

1. **Loyalists**
   a. Church of England in the **North**
   b. Baptists in the **South**
   c. Presbyterians in the **South**
   d. some **Lutherans**

2. **Patriots**
   a. Church of England in the **South**
   b. Baptists in the **north**
   c. Presbyterians in the **north**
   d. some **Lutherans**
   e. Congregationalists – biggest group

3. **Quakers** - Society of **Friends**
   a. didn’t believe in **fighting**
   b. **pacifists** - believed in peaceful settlement of differences
   c. remained neutral

B. **Women**

1. helped from home
   a. made own **goods**
   b. raised money and collected **clothing**
   c. **spies** and messengers
   d. **Unmarried** Ladies of America – only married **Patriots**

2. fought
   a. Mary Ludwig Hays “**Molly Pitcher**” - carried water and took over firing her husbands **cannon** when he fell in battle
   b. Mary Slocumb - fought in the **militia** with her husband
   c. Deborah **Samson** - dressed as a **man** to fight

3. wrote
   a. Phillis **Wheatley** - wrote **poems** about independence that **Washington** loved
   b. Mercy **Otis** **Warren** - wrote a **play** mocking the British
   c. Abigail **Adams** - wrote to her husband saying women better have as much **say** in the new government or they, too, will **rebel**
4. Loyalists
   a. also fought
   b. brought soldiers and supplies

C. Native Americans
1. sided with the Patriots
   a. some Iroquois
   b. very few, so Patriots hoped they would at least stay out of it

2. sided with the Loyalists
   a. Britain promised them guns and other goods
   b. tribes made peace with one another to fight with them
   c. some Iroquois, Cherokee and Mohawk

3. remained Neutral
   a. many didn’t want to get involved
   b. were angry at both sides because they continued to encroach—moving onto Indian lands without asking
   c. had ignored the Proclamation of 1763
   d. stayed out of it - knew they would become like slaves

D. Africans
1. took both sides
   a. free Africans
   b. enslaved Africans – promised freedom from both sides
   c. 5000 fought during the Revolutionary War
   d. Patriots changed names to Freedom or liberty

2. Ethiopian Regiment
   a. troop of soldiers
   b. 300 runaway slaves
   c. fought for the British

Fill out chart in PPT!
AMERICANS TAKE SIDES

Not all of the people living in the British colonies supported the fight for independence from Britain. About one third sided with the Loyalists, another third sided with the Patriots, and another third remained neutral.

Categorize Information

DIRECTIONS: Write the following names or groups of people in the appropriate category in the chart below. You may wish to reread pages 301–305 in your textbook.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abigail Adams</th>
<th>Peter Salem</th>
<th>Mary Slocumb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Adams</td>
<td>Ethiopian Regiment</td>
<td>most Native Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Thomas Gage</td>
<td>Peter Muhlenberg</td>
<td>many northern Anglicans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Henry</td>
<td>Richard Henry Lee</td>
<td>many southern Presbyterians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Henry Lee</td>
<td>Peter Muhlenberg</td>
<td>Quakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☆ Peter Muhlenberg</td>
<td>John Murray</td>
<td>Unmarried Ladies of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☆ John Murray</td>
<td>☆ Thomas Paine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOYALIST</th>
<th>PATRIOT</th>
<th>NEUTRAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Murray</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglicans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use after reading Chapter 8, Lesson 3, pages 301–305.
IV. The Long Road to Victory

A. Help for the Continental Army

1. Victory at Trenton (1776)
   a. Washington's army was dwindling
   b. planned a surprise attack
   c. crossed the frozen Delaware River
   d. took 1,500 prisoners

2. Germans
   a. Fredrich von Steuben
   b. trained the army later at Valley Forge

3. French
   a. Marquis de Lafayette (only 19)
   b. Franklin asked the French to join the war
   c. wanted to see their enemy, Britain, defeated
   d. but didn't think the Patriots would win

4. Polish and the Battle of Saratoga (1777)
   a. Thaddeus Kosciusko set up a wall of earth and logs at Saratoga
   b. Gates and the Continental Army beat them!
   c. convinced the French the colonists may win
   d. the French sent guns, ships, and soldiers

5. Spanish
   a. at war with Britain as well
   b. Gov. Galvez sent guns, food, and money from Louisiana
   c. captured British forts in the "frontier"
   d. Jorge Farragut fought in the army and navy

6 the Netherlands and Russia also helped

B. A Time of Struggles

1. Inflation
   a. rise in prices of goods
   b. raised prices on food, clothing, and supplies
   c. made it hard to feed and clothe the army

2. Winter in Valley Forge (1777-1778)
   a. lived in tents
   b. many men died from disease and hunger (ate firecake)
   c. 2,898 men had no shoes
   d. Washington got them more food and clothing by spring
   e. trained hard with von Steuben to be ready to fight
C. American Heroes

1. John Paul Jones
   a. navy commander
   b. fought bigger and better ships
   c. "I have not yet begun to fight," when asked to surrender

2. Nathan Hale
   a. spy for Washington
   b. dressed as a Dutch school teacher
   c. caught and executed
   d. "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

3. Ethan Allen
   a. led the Green Mountain Boys in the northeast
   b. won the first victory at Fort Ticonderoga

4. George Rogers Clark
   a. protected the frontier and the Ohio River Valley
   b. "If a country is not worth protecting, it is not worth claiming."

5. Francis Marion
   a. nicknamed Swamp Fox
   b. led lightning-quick raids from swamps in South Carolina

6. General Nathanael Greene
   a. southern colonies
   b. lost every battle but wore the British down
   c. "We fight, get beat, rise, and fight again."
V. Victory and Independence

A. Victory at Yorktown (1781)

1. Britain changed strategies
   a. headed to the southern, more loyal colonies
   b. took Savannah, GA and Charleston, SC
   c. then charged north
   d. Benedict Arnold helped
      1.) traitor - acted against his country
      2.) was a Continental army officer
      3.) gave away plans in exchange for money and a high rank in the British army
      4.) then attacked towns in Virginia

2. Battle of Yorktown
   a. British General Cornwallis set up at Yorktown, VA
   b. Washington and the Continentals came down from New York and surrounded Yorktown
   c. French navy took control of the Chesapeake Bay and blocked British supplies from coming in
   d. the British were trapped
   e. after a week, the British surrendered - gave up!

3. the war continued for two more years with very little fighting

B. The Treaty of Paris (1783)

1. Benjamin Franklin went to Paris to agree on the terms of the treaty - agreement between countries
   a. American terms
      1.) Britain must accept American independence
      2.) must remove British soldiers from American soil
      3.) Parliament should pay towns that had been destroyed
   b. British terms
      1.) wanted Loyalists to be treated fairly
      2.) yet ignored colonists who had returned to Britain and had become poor
2. negotiated
   a. talked with one another to work out an agreement
   b. negotiating took a year
3. named the United States as a new nation and described the borders
   a. Spanish-owned Florida to the south
   b. Great Lakes and British Canada to the north
   c. Mississippi River to the west (didn’t care about the natives)
4. There was a lot of work ahead!
   a. slavery?
   b. government?
# Which Event Happened First?

**Sequence Events**

**DIRECTIONS:** In each pair of events of the American Revolution, circle the event that happened first.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong></td>
<td>Committees of Correspondence formed</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong></td>
<td>Second Continental Congress formed</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong></td>
<td>Second Continental Congress formed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.</strong></td>
<td>Winter at Valley Forge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.</strong></td>
<td>Richard Henry Lee gives speech to Second Continental Congress declaring free and independent states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.</strong></td>
<td>Jefferson plans the Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.</strong></td>
<td>George Washington's troops almost wiped out after winter at Valley Forge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.</strong></td>
<td>Colonists' victory at Saratoga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9.</strong></td>
<td>Treaty of Paris signed in 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.</strong></td>
<td>Treaty of Paris signed in 1783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Use after reading Chapter 8, Lesson 5, pages 310-317.*