

Social Studies

Chapter 8: The War for Independence

Name: Key

I. At War with the Homeland

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A. Battle of Bunker Hill (1775)

- the British were surrounded in Boston
 - militia built a fort across the river near Charlestown
 - actually built on Breed's Hill
 - had dirt walls 6 feet high
- the British soldiers attacked the fort
 - 2,000 soldiers
 - Prescott told the militia, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes," to save bullets
- militia pushed the British back twice
 - ran out of gunpowder
 - the fort was captured
 - but half the British soldiers had been killed
 - the militia had proven they could fight well in battle
- Fort Ticonderoga was captured in New York
 - Henry Knox drug cannons from the fort to Boston
 - the British soldiers finally left!

New York
↓
Boston

B. The Second Continental Congress (1775)

- formed in Philadelphia
 - Committee of Correspondence had sent news of the fighting
 - called a second congress
 - Pennsylvania sent Benjamin Franklin
 - Massachusetts sent John Hancock, Samuel Adams and John Adams
 - Virginia sent George Washington and Patrick Henny
- sent the Olive Branch Petition to the king
 - wanted peace and the Intolerable acts repealed
 - olive branch** - stands for peace
 - the king ignored it and sent more soldiers
- formed a colonial army just in case
 - chose George Washington as general because of experience
 - asked colonies to send Soldiers to Massachusetts

c. asked colonies for supplies

- 1.) money for soldiers
- 2.) guns
- 3.) bullets
- 4.) food
- 5.) uniforms

4. made own money- Continental currency

5. colonists united and became "Americans"

C. The Continental Army

1. the Continental

a. soldiers of the Continental Army

b. mostly from the north

c. militia were turned into real soldiers by Washington

2. advantages

a. fought like the natives

1.) irregular lines

2.) from hiding places

3.) unlike the British's straight lines

b. knew the land

c. had more desire to win

d. Americans **enlisted** - signed up - for only a year and then returned home to harvest

3. disadvantages

a. not very many soldiers - 14,500

b. little money

c. no uniforms

d. bad muskets, spears, and axes

e. little training and had never fought as an army

D. The British Army

1. advantages

a. more soldiers - 50,000

b. professional soldiers - trained and experienced

c. new weapons

d. **mercenaries** - hired soldiers (Hessians from Germany)

e. had Native American allies that were angry at colonists

f. more money and better supplies

2. disadvantages

a. far away from the homeland

b. hard to get supplies

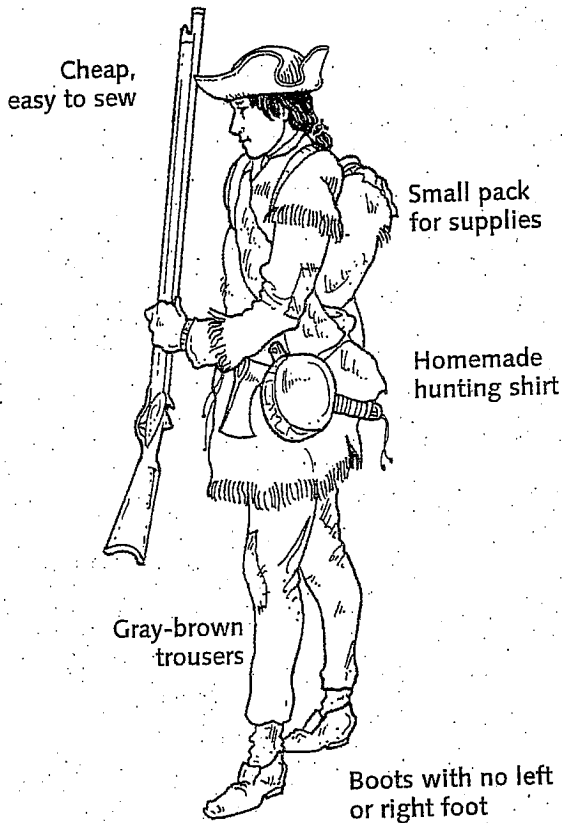
Fill out
chart on PPT!

The Redcoats ARE COMING!

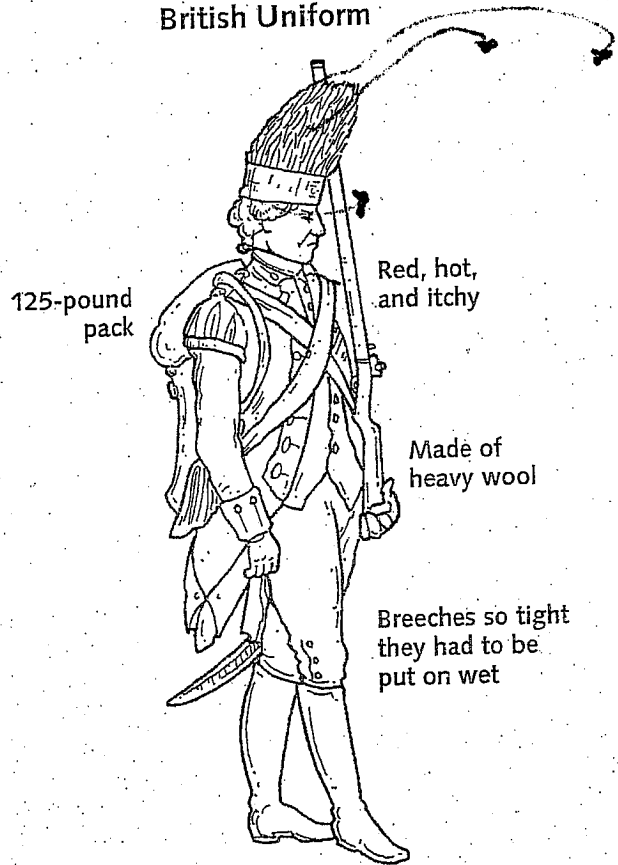
Compare Visuals

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



British Uniform



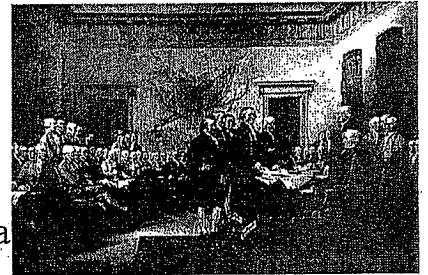
- _____ hotter uniform
- _____ more visible in woods
- _____ included a musket
- _____ included a pack
- _____ more practical
- _____ included a canteen
- _____ knee-length boots
- _____ fringed shirt
- _____ three-cornered hat
- _____ included an ax

II. The Decision for Independence

A. The First Steps

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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. longest
 - b. lists **grievances** - complaints
 - c. 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. 4 th 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

W

I

G

I



Independence Hall
Philadelphia, PA

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

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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** - believers 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 husband's canon when he fell in battle
- b. Mary Slocumb - fought in the militia with her husband
- c. Deborah Sampson - 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 food 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 w/out 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. 5,000 fought during the Revolutionary War
- d. Patriots changed names to Freedom or Liberty

2. Ethiopian Regiment

- a. troup of soldiers
- b. 300 runaway slaves
- c. fought for the British

Fill out chart w/ 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.

- Abigail Adams
- John Adams
- General Thomas Gage -book
- Patrick Henry
- Richard Henry Lee -book
- * Peter Muhlenberg -on-line
- * John Murray -give
- Thomas Paine
- Peter Salem -book
- Mary Slocumb
- Ethiopian Regiment
- most Native Americans
- * many northern Anglicans -give
- many southern Presbyterians
- Quakers
- Unmarried Ladies of America

LOYALIST	PATRIOT	NEUTRAL
John Murray		
Anglicans		

5 Full 2

IV. The Long Road to Victory

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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 1,000 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 Kosciuszko set up a wall of earth and logs at Saratoga
 - a. General Burgoyne and the British tried to cut colonies in half from Canada
 - 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

- navy Commander
- fought bigger and better ships
- "I have not yet begun to fight," when asked to surrender

2. Nathan Hale

- Spy for Washington
- dressed as a Dutch school teacher
- caught and executed
- "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

3. Ethan Allen

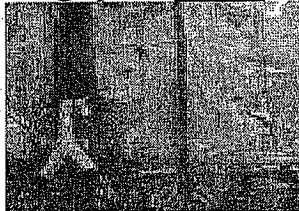
- led the Green Mountain Boys in the northeast
- won the first victory at Fort Ticonderoga

4. George Rogers Clark

- protected the frontier and the Ohio River Valley
- "If a country is not worth protecting, it is not worth claiming."

5. Francis Marion

- nicknamed Swamp Fox
- led lightning-quick raids from swamps in South Carolina



6. General Nathanael Greene

- southern colonies
- lost every battle but wore the British down
- "We fight, get beat, rise, and fight again."

1. 286 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?

NAME _____

DATE _____

Which Event Happened First?

Sequence Events

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

1.	Committees of Correspondence formed	Second Continental Congress formed
2.	Second Continental Congress formed	Battle of Lexington and Concord
3.	Second Continental Congress formed	Olive Branch Petition sent to King George III
4.	Winter at Valley Forge	Battle of Bunker Hill
5.	Richard Henry Lee gives speech to Second Continental Congress declaring free and independent states	Thomas Paine's <i>Common Sense</i> published
6.	Jefferson plans the Declaration	Second Continental Congress formed
7.	George Washington's troops almost wiped out after winter at Valley Forge	Declaration of Independence signed
8.	Colonists' victory at Saratoga	French join Revolution on colonists' side
9.	Treaty of Paris signed in 1783	Battle of Yorktown
10.	Treaty of Paris signed in 1783	Benedict Arnold becomes a traitor