

Social Studies

Chapter 8: The War for Independence

Name: _____

I. At War with the Homeland

A. Battle of _____ Hill (1775)

1. the British were surrounded in _____
 - a. militia built a fort across the river near _____
 - b. actually built on _____ Hill
 - c. had dirt walls _____ feet high
2. the British soldiers attacked the fort
 - a. _____,000 soldiers
 - b. Prescott told the militia, "Don't fire until you see the _____ of their eyes," to save _____
3. militia pushed the British back _____
 - a. ran out of _____
 - b. the fort was captured
 - c. but _____ the British soldiers had been killed
 - d. the militia had proven they could fight well in battle
4. Fort _____ was captured in New York
 - a. Henry _____ drug cannons from the fort to Boston
 - b. the British soldiers finally left!

B. The Second Continental Congress (1775)

1. formed in _____
 - a. Committee of _____ had sent news of the fighting
 - b. called a second congress
 - c. Pennsylvania sent Benjamin _____
 - d. Massachusetts sent John _____, Samuel _____, and _____ Adams
 - e. Virginia sent George _____ and Patrick _____
2. sent the _____ _____ Petition to the king
 - a. wanted peace and the _____ acts repealed
 - b. **olive branch** - _____
 - c. the king ignored it and sent more _____
3. formed a colonial _____ just in case
 - a. chose George _____ as general because of experience
 - b. asked colonies to send _____ to Massachusetts

c. asked colonies for supplies

1.) _____ for soldiers

2.) _____

3.) bullets

4.) food

5.) _____

4. made own money- _____ currency

5. colonists united and became “ _____ ”

C. The Continental Army

1. the _____

a. _____

b. mostly from the _____

c. militia were turned into real soldiers by _____

2. advantages

a. fought like the _____

1.) _____ lines

2.) from _____ places

3.) unlike the British's _____ lines

b. knew the _____

c. had more desire to _____

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

3. disadvantages

a. not very many soldiers - _____,500

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 - _____,000

b. _____ soldiers – _____ and experienced

c. new _____

d. **mercenaries** - _____ (_____ from Germany)

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 _____

II. The Decision for Independence

A. The First Steps

1. Thomas _____'s *Common* _____
 - a. called the king a _____
 - b. called for a **revolution** - complete change of _____
 - c. suggested cutting ties with _____ completely
2. many wanted **independence** - _____

 - a. began losing hope that the _____ would give in
 - b. no longer owed **allegiance** - _____ - to the king
3. Congress had a committee write a **declaration** of independence -

- a. Benjamin _____ (PEN)
- b. John _____ (MA)
- c. Thomas _____ (VG)
 - 1.) 33
 - 2.) _____ leader in Virginia
 - 3.) lawyer and _____
 - 4.) wrote the Declaration of Independence in ___ days



B. Signing the Declaration (1776)

1. introduction
 - a. states _____
 - b. sometimes groups need to break away on their own
 - c. important to have _____ for doing so
2. 2nd part
 - a. main ideas about _____
 - b. everyone is born _____
 - c. everyone has the same _____ - life, _____, and the pursuit of _____
3. 3rd part
 - a. _____
 - b. lists **grievances** - _____
 - c. explains how they tried to make it work but the _____ wouldn't listen
4. last part
 - a. explains colonies were no longer a part of _____
5. _____th of July, 17____
 - a. Congress signed the Declaration of Independence
 - b. risked their _____ in doing so (could have been hung)
 - c. rang the _____ Bell

III. Americans Take Side

- ___/2 sided with the rebelling colonists - _____
- ___/5 sided with the king - _____
- about ___/3 remained **neutral** - _____
- tore _____, friends, and communities apart

A. Churches

1. Loyalists

- a. Church of England in the _____
- b. Baptists in the _____
- c. Presbyterians in the _____
- d. some _____

2. Patriots

- a. Church of England in the _____
- b. Baptists in the _____
- c. Presbyterians in the _____
- d. some _____
- e. Congregationalists – biggest group

3. Quakers - Society of _____

- a. didn't believe in _____
- b. **pacifists** - _____
- c. remained neutral

B. Women

1. helped from home

- a. made own _____
- b. raised money and collected _____
- c. _____ and messengers
- d. _____ Ladies of America – only married _____

2. fought

- a. Mary Ludwig Hays “_____” - carried water and took over firing her husbands _____ when he fell in battle
- b. Mary Slocumb - fought in the _____ with her husband
- c. Deborah _____ - dressed as a _____ to fight

3. wrote

- a. Phillis _____ - wrote _____ about independence that _____ loved
- b. Mercy _____ Warren - wrote a _____ mocking the British
- c. Abigail _____ - wrote to her husband saying women better have as much _____ in the new government or they, too, will _____

4. Loyalists



- a. also _____
- b. brought soldiers _____ and supplies

C. Native Americans

1. sided with the Patriots
 - a. some _____
 - b. very few, so patriots hoped they would at least stay out of it
2. sided with the Loyalists
 - a. Britain promised them _____ and other goods
 - b. tribes made _____ with one another to fight with them
 - c. some _____, Cherokee and _____
3. remained Neutral
 - a. many didn't want to get _____
 - b. were _____ at both sides because they continued to **encroach** - _____
 - c. had ignored the _____ of 1763
 - d. stayed out of it - knew they would become like _____

D. Africans

1. took both sides
 - a. _____ Africans
 - b. enslaved Africans – promised _____ from both sides
 - c. _____,000 fought during the Revolutionary War
 - d. Patriots changed names to Freedom or _____
2. Ethiopian **Regiment**
 - a. _____
 - b. _____ runaway slaves
 - c. fought for the _____

IV. The Long Road to Victory

A. Help for the Continental Army

1. Victory at _____ (1776)
 - a. Washington's army was dwindling
 - b. planned a surprise attack
 - c. crossed the frozen _____ River
 - d. took _____ prisoners
2. _____
 - a. Fredrich von _____
 - b. trained the army later at _____ Forge
3. _____
 - a. Marquis de _____ (only 19)
 - b. Franklin asked the _____ to join the war
 - c. wanted to see their enemy, _____, defeated
 - d. but didn't think the _____ would win
4. _____ and the Battle of _____ (1777)
 - a. Thaddeus _____ set up a wall of earth and logs at _____
 - b. General Burgoyne and the British tried to cut colonies in half from _____
 - c. _____ and the Continental Army beat them!
 - d. convinced the _____ the colonists may win
 - e. the French sent guns, _____, and soldiers
5. Spanish
 - a. at war with Britain as well
 - b. Gov. Galvez sent guns, food, and money from _____
 - c. captured British forts in the "_____"
 - d. Jorge Farragut fought in the army and _____
6. the Netherlands and _____ also helped

B. A Time of Struggles

1. **inflation**
 - a. _____
 - b. raised prices on food, _____, and supplies
 - c. made it hard to feed and clothe the _____
2. Winter in Valley _____ (1777-1778)
 - a. lived in _____
 - b. many men died from _____ and hunger (ate firecake)
 - c. 2,898 men had no _____
 - d. Washington got them more food and _____ by spring
 - e. trained hard with von _____ to be ready to fight

C. American Heroes

1. John Paul _____

- a. navy _____
- b. fought bigger and better _____
- c. "I have not yet begun to fight," when asked to _____



2. Nathan _____

- a. _____ for Washington
- b. dressed as a Dutch school _____
- c. caught and _____
- d. "I only regret that I have but one _____ to lose for my _____."



3. Ethan _____

- a. led the Green _____ Boys in the northeast
- b. won the first victory at Fort _____

4. George Rogers Clark

- a. protected the _____ and the Ohio River Valley
- b. "If a country is not worth _____, it is not worth _____."

5. Francis Marion

- a. nicknamed _____
- b. led lightning-quick _____ from swamps in South Carolina



6. General Nathanael Greene

- a. southern colonies
- b. lost _____ battle but wore the British down
- c. "We fight, get _____, rise, and _____ again."

V. Victory and Independence

A. Victory at Yorktown (1781)

1. Britain changed strategies

- a. headed to the southern, more _____, colonies
- b. took _____, GA and _____, SC
- c. then charged _____
- d. _____ Arnold helped
 - 1.) **traitor** - _____
 - 2.) was a Continental army officer
 - 3.) gave away plans in exchange for money and a high _____ in the British army
 - 4.) then attacked towns in Virginia



2. Battle of Yorktown

- a. British General _____ set up at Yorktown, VA
- b. Washington and the Continentals came down from _____ and _____ Yorktown
- c. French _____ took control of the Chesapeake Bay and blocked British supplies from coming in
- d. the British were _____
- e. after a week, the British _____ - gave up!

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

B. The Treaty of Paris (1783)

1. Benjamin Franklin went to _____ to agree on the terms of the **treaty** - _____
 - a. American terms
 - 1.) Britain must accept American _____
 - 2.) must remove British _____ from American soil
 - 3.) _____ should pay towns that had been destroyed
 - b. British terms
 - 1.) wanted Loyalists to be treated _____
 - 2.) yet ignored _____ who had returned to Britain and had become _____

2. **negotiated**

- a. talked with one another to work out an _____
- b. negotiating took a _____

3. named the United States as a new _____ and described the borders

- a. Spanish-owned _____ to the south
- b. _____ and British Canada to the north
- c. _____ River to the west (didn't care about the _____)

4. There was a lot of work ahead!

- a. _____?
- b. government?