

Social Studies

Chapter 5: The American Revolution

Name: Key

I. Tensions with Britain

A. New Taxes for Colonists

1. The Sugar Act (1764)
 - a. colonists relied on Britain for many goods
 - b. traded their exports for British imports
 - c. now had to pay a **tarriff** - tax on imported goods
2. The Stamp Act (1765)
 - a. all written or printed paper had to be taxed and Stamped
 - b. newspapers, playing cards, etc.
 - c. didn't mind paying the money, but still had no say

B. People Take Sides

1. **Loyalists/ Tories**
 - a. people who agreed with the British
 - b. felt colonists should be grateful
 - c. could have lost the colonies to France or Spain
 - d. said any protesting was **treason** - working against gov. (Britain)
2. **Patriots/ Whigs**
 - a. colonists who were against the British
 - b. angry because they had no say
 - c. had no **representation** (in Parliament) - no one speaking for them
 - d. "No taxation without representation!"
 - e. James Otis told colonists not to pay the tax
 - f. Patrick Henry of Virginia thought colonial legislatures should decide the taxes
 - g. influenced **public opinion** - what people thought
 - h. many voted to not pay a tax unless they agreed to it first

C. The Colonists Protest

1. sent letters and **petitions**
 - a. request for action signed by many people
 - b. the King and Parliament ignored them
2. Sons and Daughters of Liberty
 - a. formed in Massachusetts
 - b. **liberty** - freedom (to make own laws)
 - c. told people to **boycott** - refuse to buy - British goods
 - d. **smuggled** goods - imported illegally
 - e. Daughters of Liberty made their own cloth
 - f. Sons of Liberty attacked tax collectors and royal officials
3. Benjamin Franklin
 - a. went with others to Parliament to ask for representation
 - b. had changed Philadelphia, PA into the best-planned city

- 1.) volunteer fire department
- 2.) hospital
- 3.) street lighting and paving
- 4.) town watch program

c. he was Pennsylvania's most respected Scientist, business leader, and citizen
d. warned Parliament that colonists would fight if forced by the British army to pay the tax

D. The Stamp Act Congress (1765)

1. **congress** - meeting of representatives who have the authority to make decisions
2. had representatives from 9 colonies, including Benjamin Franklin and James Otis
3. decided to ask all colonists to refuse to buy stamped goods
4. Parliament **repealed** - undid the law/tax - the Stamp Act

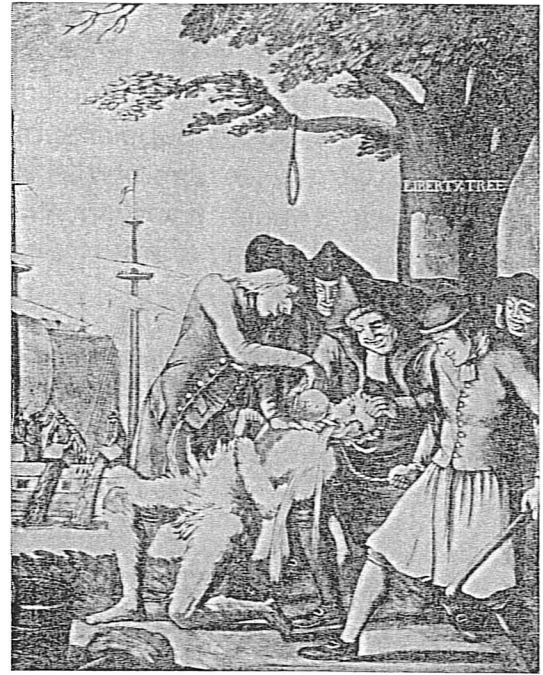
E. Townshend Acts (1767)

1. Britain wanted to show they could still tax colonists
2. 9,000 British soldiers in the colonies
 - a. supposedly to protect colonial lands to the west
 - b. living along the Coast, though
3. taxed tea, glass, lead, paints and paper
4. caused anger and hatred
 - a. colonists called them "redcoats" and "bloody backs"
 - b. soldiers destroyed property and rode horses through churches



The Bostonians Paying the Excise Man

The Bostonians Paying the Excise Man is a British print by Philip Dawes that depicts the tarring and feathering of Boston Commissioner of Customs John Malcolm by the Sons of Liberty, a group that favored separation from England. Study the print and answer the questions below.



NOTES

1. The victim is covered in tar and feathers, an extremely painful punishment.
2. The tree behind the men is the Liberty Tree, a symbolic meeting place for the Sons of Liberty.

"The Bostonians Paying the Excise Man [tax man]" by Philip Dawes, 1774

Answer the following questions.

1. What does the ship in the background represent?

2. What do the expressions on the faces of the attackers tell you?

3. The Stamp Act is posted upside down on the tree. What do you think this might mean?

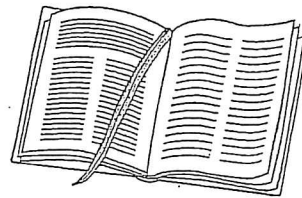
4. What are the attackers pouring down the victim's throat?

UNDERSTANDING PROVERBS IN *Poor Richard's Almanack*

Benjamin Franklin, a respected colonist, was and still is known for his political and scientific work. He was also a writer and printer who published a yearly almanac called *Poor Richard's Almanack*. Franklin's yearly almanacs were popular with the colonists because they contained a variety of features, including calendars, weather predictions, and recipes.

Analyze the Meaning of Proverbs

DIRECTIONS: Franklin also included proverbs in his almanac. A proverb is a short, commonly used saying that expresses a general truth. Below are some proverbs from *Poor Richard's Almanack*. Circle the statement below each proverb that best describes what the proverb means.



1. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.
You will benefit from good habits and hard work.
You will be rich if you stick to your bedtime.
2. Sell not virtue to purchase wealth, nor liberty to purchase power.
You will lose money if you try to buy wealth or power.
Do not sacrifice your values for money or power.
3. Don't throw stones at your neighbors, if your own windows are glass.
Do not criticize others, because you have faults, too.
You can do what you want to others if you protect yourself first.
4. Make haste slowly.
Consider your actions carefully.
If you hurry, you can get more done.
5. Tart words make no friends: a spoonful of honey will catch more flies than a gallon of vinegar.
Speak kindly to others and you will have many friends.
You will make many friends if you feed them honey.
6. Never leave that till tomorrow which you can do today.
Get your work done today so you will not have more work tomorrow.
It's always better to leave work for the next day.
7. No gains without pains.
Life is hard.
To get better at something, you must work hard at it.
8. Being ignorant is not so much a shame as being unwilling to learn.
It is a waste not to be eager for an education.
People who are not smart are sad.

II. The Road to War

A. The Boston Massacre (1770)

1. a crowd around British soldiers shouted insults and threw rocks and snowballs
2. the soldiers opened fire, killing 5
3. Crispus Attucks, a 47-year old runaway slave and the leader of the charge, was killed
4. **massacre** - Killing of a number of people who cannot defend themselves
5. John Adams defended the soldiers to prove the colonies were fair

B. The Committees of Correspondence (1772)

1. communication was slow between colonies
2. Samuel Adams came up with the **Committees of Correspondence**
 - a. wrote letters to one another
 - b. told what protesting was happening
 - c. delivered quickly on horseback

C. The Boston Tea Party (1773)

1. Tea Act
 - a. British company was allowed to sell tea in the colonies for a very low price
 - b. this would hurt merchants who normally sold the tea
 - c. would also be taxed
2. colonists boycotted the tea
 - a. some colonies prevented ships from entering their harbors
 - b. Boston couldn't but refused to unload the tea
 - c. Sons of Liberty dressed up as Mohawk Indians
 - d. dumped all the tea into the harbor

D. The Coercive (a.k.a. Intolerable) Acts (1773)

1. severe **consequences** - results
2. ships with colonial goods weren't allowed to leave until the tea was paid for
3. Royal Navy set up a **blockade** - to use warships to prevent other ships from entering or leaving a harbor
4. made the British General the new governor of Massachusetts
5. had to **quarter** - pay for the housing of - British soldiers, giving them food and a place to sleep

E. The Continental Congress (1774)

1. came together in Philadelphia
2. representatives from 12 colonies (not Georgia)
3. agreed to stop all trade with Britain
4. would no longer obey British laws that they disagreed with either
5. **rights** - freedoms - if not met, they'd meet again
6. "Give me liberty or give me death" - Patrick Henry

F. Fighting at Lexington and Concord (1775)

1. Boston
 - a. Massachusetts militia became **minutemen** - fighters who could be ready in a minute to defend Massachusetts
 - b. British General Gage heard weapons were being stored in Concord

- c. also heard John Hancock and Samuel Adams (Sons of Liberty) were in Lexington
- d. wanted to take the weapons and arrest the Patriot leaders
- e. Paul Revere and William Dawes (Sons of Liberty) were on watch and saw them coming
- f. warned Hancock and Adams as well as minutemen along the way...
"The British are coming!"

2. Lexington

- a. minutemen were waiting
- b. all ages, rich and poor, some Africans and slaves
- c. 8 colonists were killed and others were wounded
- d. but luckily the Sons of Liberty had escaped!

3. Concord

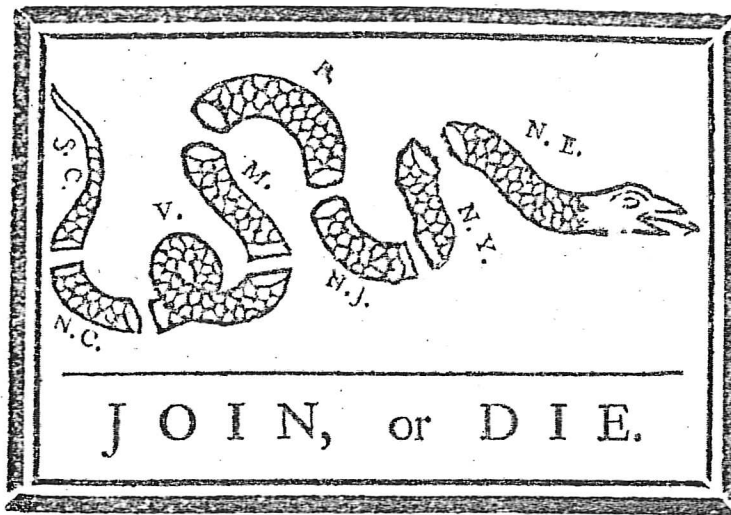
- a. the weapons had been moved!
- b. the British were met by more minutemen
- c. turned around but were shot at by minutemen in the woods and fields all the way back to Boston
- d. casualties
 - 1.) minutemen - 93 /4,000 killed or wounded
 - 2.) British soldiers - 247 /700 killed or wounded
- e. "...Shot heard round the world." - The war had started!

G. Battle of Bunker Hill (1775)

- 1. the minutemen surrounded the British in Boston
 - a. militia built a fort across the river near Charlestown
 - b. actually built on Breed's Hill
 - c. had dirt walls 6 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. fort was captured when they ran out of gunpowder
 - b. but half the British soldiers had been killed
 - c. 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!

 **Political Cartoon**

Benjamin Franklin drew this cartoon of a rattlesnake cut into eight parts in 1754, at the time of the Albany Plan of Union. Study it and then answer the questions below.



1. Think of the colonies and of colonial America in the 1750s. What do the following initials that appear in the cartoon stand for?



S. C.



N. C.



V.



M.



P.



N. J.



N. Y.



N. E.

2. What do you think the words at the bottom of the cartoon mean?

III. Declaring Independence

A. The Second Continental Congress (1775)

1. formed in Philadelphia

Goals	Ach.
get rid of taxes + soldiers	boycott
Olive Branch form army cont. 3d	ignored prepped for war

- 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** - symbol of 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 for money for soldiers, guns, bullets, food, and uniforms

4. made own money- Continental currency

5. colonists united and became "Americans"

B. The Continental Army (a.k.a. the Continentials)

1. Continentials

- a. mostly from the north
- b. militia were turned into real soldiers by Washington

2. advantages

- a. fought like the natives in irregular lines and from hiding places unlike the British's straight lines
- b. knew the land
- c. had more desire to win

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 experience

	Br.	Cont.
Uniforms	+/-	+/-
Weapons	+	-
\$\$ Supply	+	-
location	-	+/-
Numbers	+	-
Strategy	-	+

Chart! on dd packet back

C. 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 _____ that were angry at colonists
- f. more money and better supplies

2. disadvantages

- a. far away from the homeland
- b. hard to get supplies

D. The Decision for Independence

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 - 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

E. 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 and rang the Liberty bell
 - b. risked their lives in doing so (could have been hung)

F. Americans Take Side

1. 1/2 sided with the rebelling colonists - Patriots
2. 1/5 sided with the king - Loyalists
3. about 1/3 remained **neutral** - taking neither side
4. tore families, friends, and communities apart

G. Native Americans

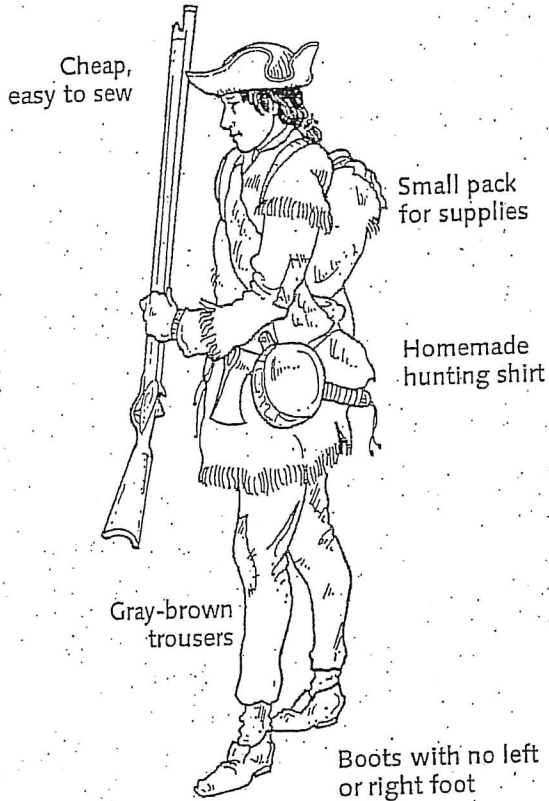
1. very few sided with the Patriots, so hoped they would at least stay out of it
2. sided with the Loyalists because Britain promised them guns and other goods
3. most remained Neutral
 - a. were angry at both sides because they continued to encroach on lands
 - b. had ignored the Proclamation of 1763
 - c. stayed out of it - knew they would become like slaves

The Redcoats ARE COMING!

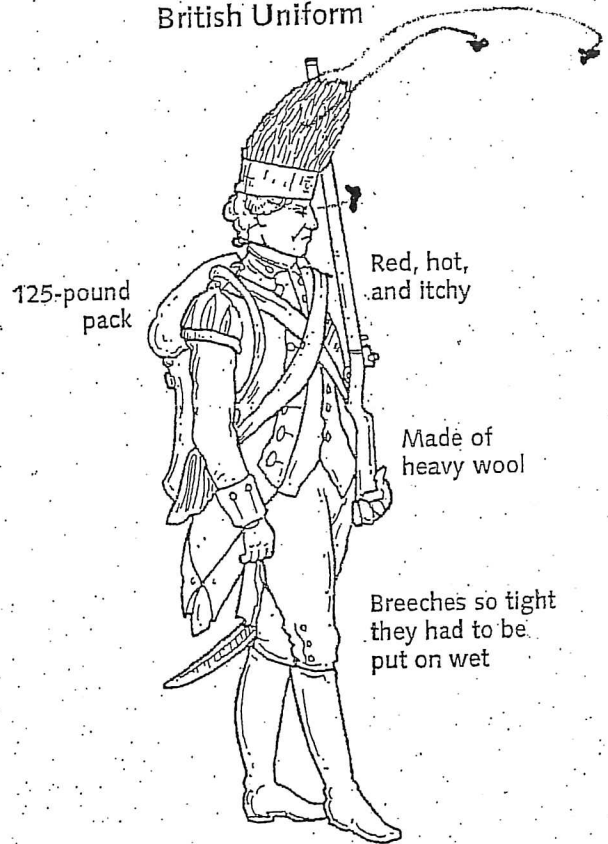
Compare Visuals

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

IV. The Battlefield and the Home Front

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 Stuben
 - 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
 - b. General Burgoyne and the British tried to cut colonies in half from Canada
 - c. Gates and the Continental Army beat them!
 - d. convinced the French the colonists may win
 - e. 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 Stuben to be ready to fight

C. Women

1. helped from home
 - a. made own goods, raised money and collected clothing, and spies and messengers
 - b. 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 poetry about independence that Washington loved

b. Mercy Chis 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

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

e. Ethiopian **Regiment** - troop of soldiers of 300 runaway slaves fought for the British

E. 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."

Women of the Revolution

Women made many important contributions during the Revolutionary War. After the revolution, women began to have an increased role in civic life. Teaching democratic ideals to children was seen as a civic duty. Women were given greater access to education so that they would be able to teach their children these ideals. This "Republican Motherhood," as it came to be called, had its roots in the contributions of women during the Revolutionary War.

Research the following women of the Revolution. Then match their names to the descriptions.

Abigail Adams

an enslaved young woman who learned to read and write and became the first African American woman to publish a book of poetry

Martha Washington

carried water to soldiers during the Battle of Monmouth and took her husband's place at his cannon when he collapsed during battle

Mary Ludwig Hays
(Molly Pitcher)

known for her extensive correspondence with her patriot husband on social and political matters; also the second First Lady of the United States

Phillis Wheatley

one of the first significant female historians, who wrote an eyewitness account of the American Revolution

Mercy Otis Warren

accompanied her husband during the time the Army spent at Valley Forge; also the first First Lady of the United States

V. Winning Independence

A. Victory at Yorktown (1781)

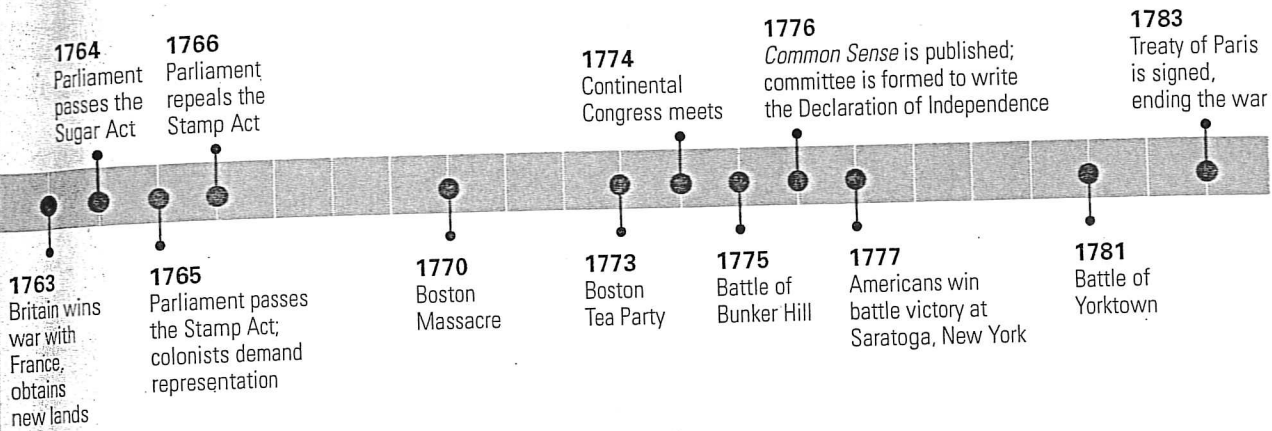
1. Britain changed strategies
 - a. headed to the southern, more loyal, colonies
 - b. took Savannah, GA and Charleston, SC
 - c. then charged north
 - d. Benedict Arnold helped
 - 1.) **traitor** - acted against his country
 - 2.) was a Continental army officer
 - 3.) gave away plans in exchange for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

The American Revolution

Directions Study the time line below. Then answer the questions that follow.



- How long did the war last after the American victory at Saratoga?

- How long after the Continental Congress met was a committee formed to write the Declaration of Independence? _____
- What two tax laws led to the colonists' demands for representation, and when were the laws enacted? _____
- How long did the Revolutionary War last? _____
- Name the pamphlet that encouraged the colonists to demand freedom from Britain and the year it was published. _____
- What happened in 1781? _____
- In response to colonists' demands for representation, Parliament repealed what Act? _____

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