

# Social Studies

## Chapter 5: The American Revolution

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### I. Tensions with Britain

#### A. New Taxes for Colonists

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

#### B. People Take Sides

1. **Loyalists**/ \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. people who agreed with the \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. felt colonists should be grateful
  - c. could have lost the colonies to France or \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. said any protesting was **treason** - \_\_\_\_\_
2. **Patriots**/ \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. angry because they had no \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. had no **representation** (in Parliament) - \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. "No \_\_\_\_\_ without representation!"
  - e. James \_\_\_\_\_ told colonists not to pay the tax
  - f. Patrick \_\_\_\_\_ of Virginia thought colonial \_\_\_\_\_ should decide the taxes
  - g. influenced **public opinion** - \_\_\_\_\_
  - h. many voted to not pay a tax unless they agreed to it first

#### C. The Colonists Protest

1. sent \_\_\_\_\_ and **petitions**
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. the King and Parliament \_\_\_\_\_ them
2. Sons and Daughters of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. formed in Massachusetts
  - b. **liberty** - \_\_\_\_\_ (to make own laws)
  - c. told people to **boycott** - \_\_\_\_\_ - British goods
  - d. **smuggled** goods – imported \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Daughters of Liberty made their own \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Sons of Liberty \_\_\_\_\_ tax collectors and \_\_\_\_\_ officials
3. Benjamin \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. went with others to \_\_\_\_\_ to ask for representation
  - b. had changed \_\_\_\_\_, PA into the best-planned city

- 1.) volunteer \_\_\_\_\_ department
- 2.) hospital \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.) \_\_\_\_\_ lighting and paving
- 4.) town \_\_\_\_\_ program

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

D. The Stamp Act Congress (1765)

1. **congress** - meeting of \_\_\_\_\_ who have the authority to make \_\_\_\_\_
2. had representatives from \_\_\_\_\_ colonies, including \_\_\_\_\_ Franklin and \_\_\_\_\_ Otis
3. decided to ask all colonists to refuse to buy \_\_\_\_\_ goods
4. Parliament **repealed** - \_\_\_\_\_ - the Stamp Act

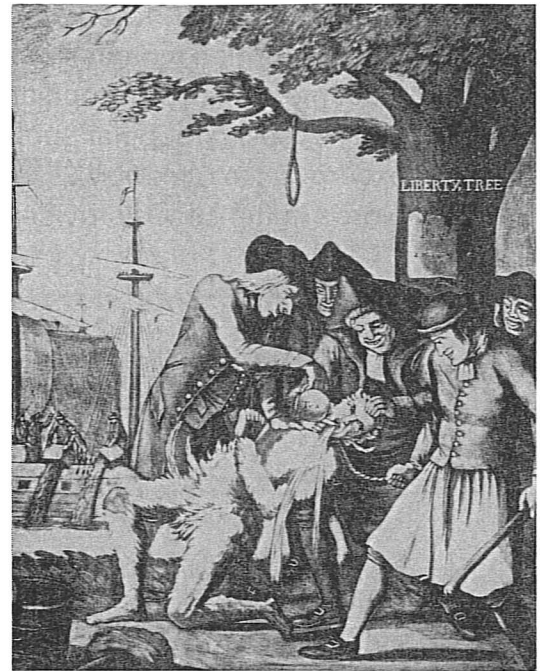
E. \_\_\_\_\_ Acts (1767)

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



## 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.



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

### 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.

### Answer the following questions.

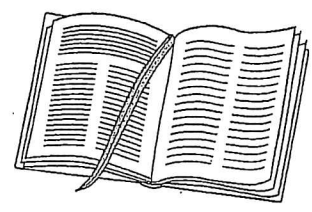
1. What does the ship in the background represent?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What do the expressions on the faces of the attackers tell you?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The Stamp Act is posted upside down on the tree. What do you think this might mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What are the attackers pouring down the victim’s throat?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 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.

Harcourt Brace School Publishers

## II. The Road to War

### A. The Boston Massacre (1770)

1. a crowd around British soldiers shouted insults and threw \_\_\_\_\_ and snowballs
2. the soldiers opened fire, killing \_\_\_\_
3. Crispus \_\_\_\_\_, a 47-year old runaway \_\_\_\_\_ and the leader of the charge, was killed
4. **massacre** - \_\_\_\_\_ of a number of people who \_\_\_\_\_
5. John \_\_\_\_\_ defended the soldiers to prove the colonies were fair

### B. The Committees of Correspondence (1772)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was slow between colonies
2. Samuel \_\_\_\_\_ came up with the **Committees of Correspondence**
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. told what protesting was happening
  - c. delivered quickly on \_\_\_\_\_

### C. The Boston \_\_\_\_\_ Party (1773)

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

### D. The Coercive (a.k.a. \_\_\_\_\_) Acts (1773)

1. severe **consequences** - \_\_\_\_\_
2. ships with colonial \_\_\_\_\_ weren't allowed to leave until the tea was \_\_\_\_\_ for
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Navy set up a **blockade** - to use \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent other \_\_\_\_\_ from entering or leaving a \_\_\_\_\_
4. made the British General the new \_\_\_\_\_ of Massachusetts
5. had to **quarter** - \_\_\_\_\_ - British soldiers, giving them \_\_\_\_\_ and a place to \_\_\_\_\_

### E. The Continental Congress (1774)

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

### F. Fighting at Lexington and Concord (1775)

1. Boston
  - a. Massachusetts \_\_\_\_\_ became **minutemen** - \_\_\_\_\_ who could be ready in a \_\_\_\_\_ to defend Massachusetts
  - b. British General Gage heard \_\_\_\_\_ were being stored in \_\_\_\_\_

c. also heard John \_\_\_\_\_ and Samuel \_\_\_\_\_ (Sons of Liberty) were in \_\_\_\_\_

d. wanted to take the weapons and arrest the Patriot \_\_\_\_\_

e. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ and William \_\_\_\_\_ (Sons of Liberty) were on watch and saw them coming

f. warned Hancock and Adams as well as \_\_\_\_\_ along the way...

“The \_\_\_\_\_ are coming!”

## 2. Lexington

a. \_\_\_\_\_ were waiting

b. all ages, rich and \_\_\_\_\_, some Africans and \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_ colonists were killed and others were wounded

d. but \_\_\_\_\_ the Sons of Liberty had \_\_\_\_\_!

## 3. Concord

a. the weapons had been \_\_\_\_\_!

b. the British were met by more \_\_\_\_\_

c. turned around but were shot at by minutemen in the \_\_\_\_\_ and fields all the way back to \_\_\_\_\_

d. casualties

1.) minutemen - \_\_\_\_\_/4,000 killed or wounded

2.) British soldiers - \_\_\_\_\_/700 killed or wounded

e. “...\_\_\_\_\_ heard round the world.” - The war had started!

## G. Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ Hill (1775)

1. the minutemen surrounded the British 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. fort was captured when they ran out of \_\_\_\_\_

b. but \_\_\_\_\_ the British soldiers had been killed

c. the militia had proven they could fight well in battle

4. Fort \_\_\_\_\_ was captured in New York

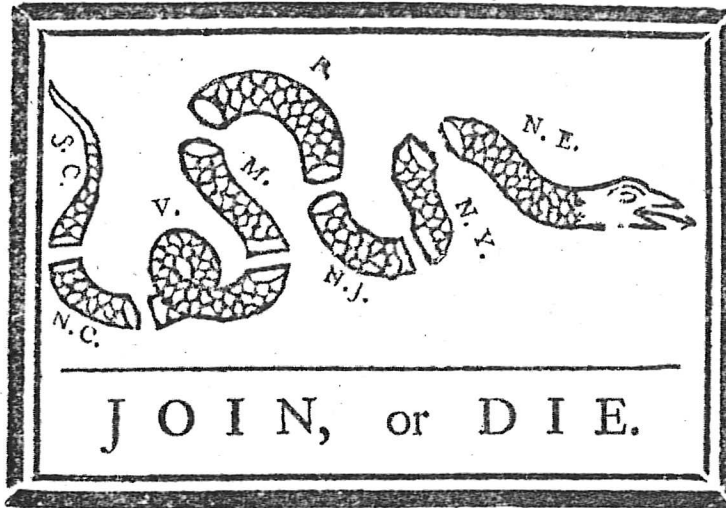
a. Henry \_\_\_\_\_ drug cannons from the fort to Boston

b. the British soldiers finally left!



# 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?



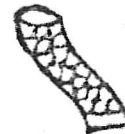
S. C.  
\_\_\_\_\_



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 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 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 for \_\_\_\_\_ for soldiers, \_\_\_\_\_, bullets, food, and \_\_\_\_\_
4. made own money- \_\_\_\_\_ currency
5. colonists united and became “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

#### B. The Continental Army (a.k.a. the \_\_\_\_\_)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. mostly from the \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. militia were turned into real soldiers by \_\_\_\_\_
2. advantages
  - a. fought like the \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ lines and from \_\_\_\_\_ places unlike the British's \_\_\_\_\_ lines
  - b. knew the \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. had more desire to \_\_\_\_\_
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

#### C. 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 \_\_\_\_\_

#### D. The Decision for Independence



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

#### E. 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. 2<sup>nd</sup> part
  - a. main ideas about \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. everyone is born \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. everyone has the same \_\_\_\_\_ - life, \_\_\_\_\_, and the pursuit of \_\_\_\_\_
3. 3<sup>rd</sup> 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. \_\_\_<sup>th</sup> of July, 17\_\_\_
  - a. Congress signed the Declaration of Independence and rang the \_\_\_\_\_ bell
  - b. risked their \_\_\_\_\_ in doing so (could have been hung)

#### F. Americans Take Side

1. \_\_\_/2 sided with the rebelling colonists - \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_/5 sided with the king - \_\_\_\_\_
3. about \_\_\_/3 remained **neutral** - \_\_\_\_\_
4. tore \_\_\_\_\_, friends, and communities apart

#### G. Native Americans

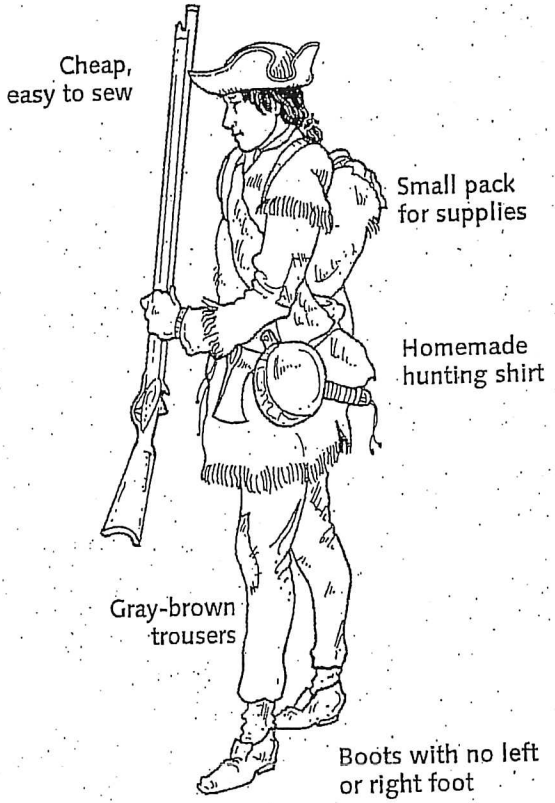
1. very few sided with the \_\_\_\_\_, so hoped they would at least stay out of it
2. sided with the Loyalists because Britain promised them \_\_\_\_\_ and other goods
3. most remained Neutral
  - a. were \_\_\_\_\_ at both sides because they continued to encroach on lands
  - b. had ignored the \_\_\_\_\_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

# The Redcoats ARE COMING!

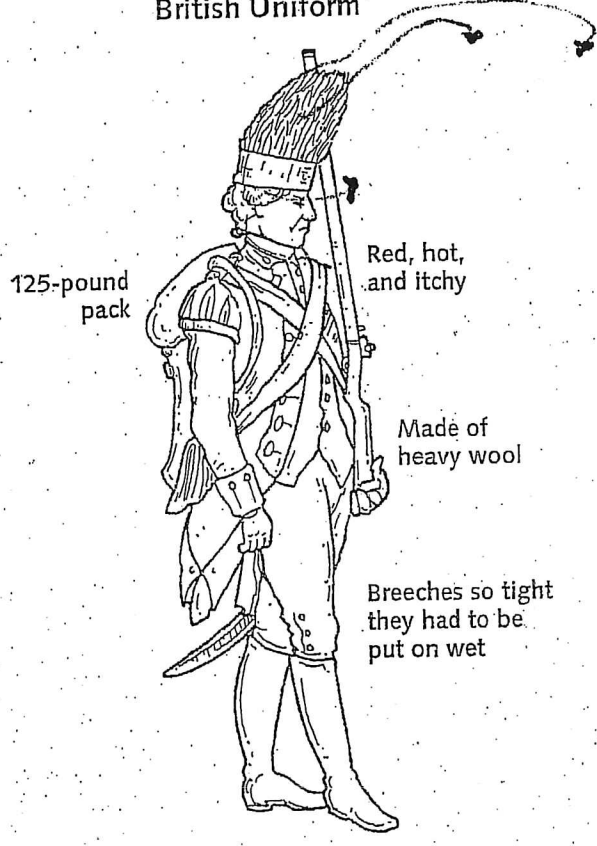
*Compare Visuals*

**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 \_\_\_\_\_ (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. Women

1. helped from home
  - a. made own \_\_\_\_\_, raised money and collected \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ messengers
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 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 \_\_\_\_\_

e. Ethiopian **Regiment** – \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ runaway slaves fought for the \_\_\_\_\_

#### E. 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.”

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_, 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

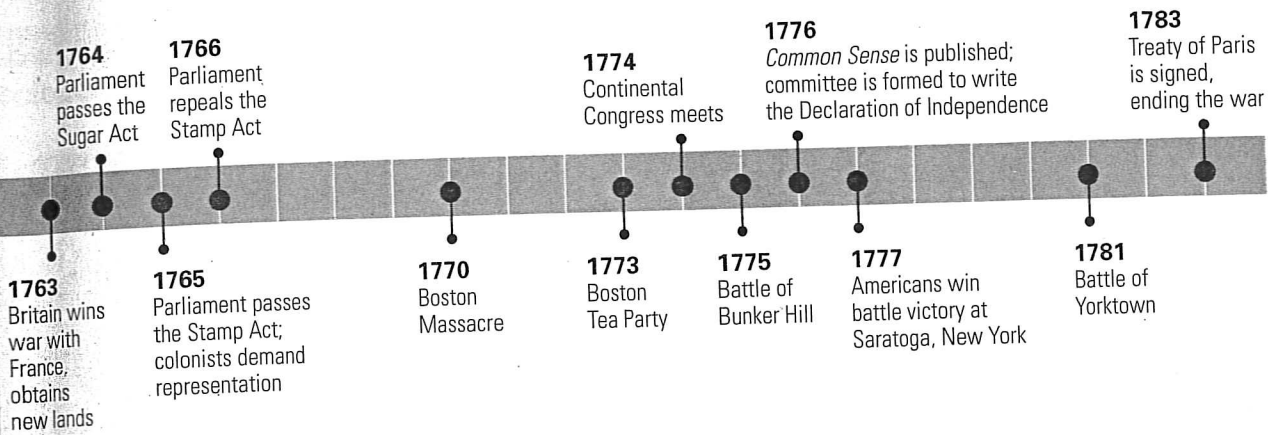
- a. Spanish-owned \_\_\_\_\_ to the south
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ and British Canada to the north
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ River to the west (didn't care about the \_\_\_\_\_)

#### 4. There was a lot of work ahead!

- a. \_\_\_\_\_?
- b. government?

# 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? \_\_\_\_\_

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