

Section 4

The War Begins

Section 4 Focus Question

How did the American Revolution begin? To begin answering this question,

- Learn what happened when the Second Continental Congress started to act like a government and began to prepare for war.
- Understand why the Battle of Bunker Hill was such an important conflict for the colonists.

Section 4 Summary

The Second Continental Congress prepared for war with Britain, while Parliament sent a large army to end the revolt. Early battles between the British and the colonists indicated that the colonists could and would fight for their freedom.

The Second Continental Congress

In May 1775, the Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia. The delegates were divided about what to do. Some wanted to declare independence from Britain, while others wanted more diplomatic action. Nearly all, however, realized that they had to prepare for war. They formed the Continental army, made George Washington the commander, and printed paper money to pay for war expenses.

Like the delegates, the American people themselves were split in their loyalties. Farmers, workers, and many merchants who were affected by the new tax laws were willing to fight for independence. They were called Patriots. Those who owned property and held government positions had more to lose if America lost a war with Britain. These colonists, called Loyalists, remained loyal to the British monarchy in order to keep their lands and positions. Also siding with the British were many enslaved African Americans who hoped to win their freedom, and most Native Americans who feared losing their lands if the colonists won the war. Thousands of Loyalists fought for Britain, and most of them left the colonies during or after the war.

As the Second Continental Congress began, Patriot Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys captured Fort Ticonderoga, a British garrison near Lake Champlain. This victory gave the Continental army control over the main water route between Canada and the Hudson River valley. It also provided the colonists with much-needed weapons, especially cannons.

In July 1775, the Second Continental Congress sent two petitions to the King. The first one, called the Olive Branch Petition after an ancient symbol of peace, stated that the colonists were the King's

Key Events

1754

French and Indian War begins.

1765

Stamp Act is passed.

1775

Fighting at Lexington and Concord marks the beginning of the American Revolution.

Vocabulary Builder

Someone who is *diplomatic* handles people or issues with great sensitivity and skill. What title is given to government workers who interact with foreign officials? Why is it important to handle such interactions with sensitivity and skill?

✓ Checkpoint

Name the opposing sides of Americans during the Revolutionary War.

✓ Checkpoint

Explain what finally drove the British from Boston.

loyal subjects. The second stated that the colonists were ready to fight for their freedom. The British Parliament ignored the Olive Branch Petition and voted to send 20,000 soldiers to the colonies to end the revolt. ✓

Early Battles

By June 1775, there were 6,500 British troops camped in Boston, while about 10,000 Americans surrounded the city. Nearly 1,600 of the colonial militia were atop Breed's Hill, which overlooked the city and the harbor. Nearby were more Americans on Bunker Hill. These colonial troops were farmers and workers, not trained soldiers. British General William Howe decided to attack straight up the hill. His first and second attacks failed, and many of his men were killed. His third attack succeeded, but only because the Americans ran out of ammunition. Although the British won this battle, known as the Battle of Bunker Hill, it proved that the Americans could successfully fight professional British soldiers.

In July 1775, George Washington took charge of the army surrounding Boston. He had the cannons seized earlier at Fort Ticonderoga moved to high ground overlooking Boston, thus making it impossible for the British to defend the city. On March 17, 1776, the British withdrew from Boston. Although the Americans won this battle, Britain still held most of the advantages. Its navy **blockaded**, or shut off, American ports. The British also strengthened their ranks with hired **mercenaries**, soldiers who serve another country for money.

While Washington trained one army outside Boston, two other armies attempted to invade Canada and take Quebec. One was led by Richard Montgomery; the other by Benedict Arnold. Due to severe winter weather, sickness, and hunger, the attack failed. The Americans withdrew, leaving Canada to the British. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. What three things did the Second Continental Congress do to prepare for war?

2. Why was the Battle of Bunker Hill so important to the Americans?

Section 4 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 4 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How did the American Revolution begin?**

► Use this chart to record key information from the section. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

Preparing for War	
Second Continental Congress Date: May 1775 New delegates: Thomas Jefferson , _____ , and _____ Steps taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____• _____• _____	
Colonists Divided <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colonists who wanted independence were called _____.• Colonists who were loyal to the British Crown were called _____.	
Fort Ticonderoga On May 10, 1775, _____ and 83 men, called the _____ captured Fort Ticonderoga. The men seized weapons, including _____, which were later moved to Boston.	
Petitions to Britain These two resolutions showed the uncertainty among the colonists: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The <u>Olive Branch Petition</u> stated that _____.• The Declaration of the Causes and Necessities of Taking Up Arms stated that the colonists were ready to die for freedom _____.	
Early Battles	
Bunker Hill The British won the Battle of Bunker Hill after the third _____ because the American militia ran out of _____. This battle proved that the Americans could _____.	
Canada In December 1775, one army led by _____ and another led by _____ invaded Canada and attacked the city of _____. The attack failed.	

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 5 Focus Question on page 77.

Chapter 5 Assessment

Directions: Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- 1 Over which area did Britain and France go to war?

A. the city of Quebec	C. land east of the Appalachians
B. the Ohio River valley	D. Spanish Florida

- 2 Why did Britain increase the colonists' taxes?

F. to exert control over the colonies	H. to pay for war debts
G. to pay for the costs of imports	I. to purchase Louisiana

- 3 What did the colonists resent most about the Tea Act?
 - A. It raised the price of tea.
 - B. It gave Britain a tea monopoly.
 - C. It strengthened the law against smuggling.
 - D. It limited the amount of tea for sale.

- 4 What was one advantage of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga?
 - F. It provided cannons for the rebellion.
 - G. It proved the Americans could fight against overwhelming odds.
 - H. It became a strategic fortress for the colonists.
 - I. It convinced the Iroquois to ally with the Americans.

Directions: Follow the steps to answer this question:

How united were the colonists against Britain?

Step 1: Recall information: Identify the colonists who supported independence from Britain and those who did not.

Who Supported America's Independence?	Who Did Not Support America's Independence?

Step 2: Compare and contrast: Briefly describe the differences between the two sides.

Those Who Supported American Independence	Those Who Did Not Support American Independence

Step 3: Draw conclusions: Complete the topic sentence that follows. Then write two or three more sentences that support your topic.

The colonies' conflict with Britain also caused a conflict between _____

Chapter 5 Notetaking Study Guide

Now you are ready to answer the Chapter 5 Focus Question: **How did the relationship between Britain and the colonies fall apart?**

► Complete the charts to help you answer this question. Use the notes that you took for each section.

The Path to Revolution

Result of the French and Indian War

- Although the Treaty of Paris gave Britain more North American territory, Britain banned settlement west of the _____.
- Britain hoped this would _____.
- Because the French and Indian War left Britain in debt, Parliament increased the colonists' _____ to raise money, and expected the colonists to house and feed _____ to save money.
- Expecting gratitude for their role in winning the war, the colonists became outraged. The colonists organized _____ against British goods.



Cause and Effects of the Tea Act

- Colonists protested the Tea Act by _____.
- The British retaliated by _____.
- The First Continental Congress called for _____.
- The "shot heard round the world" occurred in _____.



Preparing for War

- The Second Continental Congress established the _____ with _____ as its commander.
- Ethan Allen and his men captured Fort _____.
- The Second Continental Congress sent Britain a declaration stating that they were willing to die fighting for freedom.



Results of Early Battles

- The Americans lost the Battle of Bunker Hill because they ran out of _____.
- The British finally left Boston, but their navy was able to _____ American ports, and their army was strengthened because they hired _____.
- After an American attack on Quebec failed, Canada was left for the _____.

Refer to this page to answer the Unit 2 Focus Question on page 119.

Chapter 6

The American Revolution (1776–1783)

What You Will Learn

In 1776, the colonies proclaimed their separation from Britain in the Declaration of Independence. Then they fought a difficult war for their freedom. The American Revolution ended in 1783 with the signing of a peace treaty declaring American independence from British rule.

Chapter 6 Focus Question

As you read this chapter, keep this question in mind: **How did the American colonists gain their independence?**

Section 1

A Nation Declares Independence

Section 1 Focus Question

Why did many colonists favor declaring independence? To begin answering this question,

- Find out how the call for independence gained support.
- Learn how the Declaration of Independence explained the colonists' reasons for breaking away from British rule.
- Read about the final steps the colonists took to declare their freedom from Britain.

Section 1 Summary

The first half of the year 1776 was marked by a major change in the colonists' thinking about their relationship with Britain. These months were also filled with actions by Patriots and delegates to the Continental Congress that led to a united and formal statement of independence.

A Call for Independence

At the beginning of 1776, few colonists were inclined to support a struggle for independence. Even in the Continental Congress, only one third of the delegates supported independence. The publication of **Thomas Paine's** *Common Sense*, however, marked the beginning of a shift in people's thinking. In May 1776, **Richard Henry Lee** presented to Congress a **resolution**, or formal statement of opinion, from his home state of Virginia on the right of the colonies to be free. Before voting on Lee's resolution, the Congress assigned a committee to write a formal statement listing reasons why the colonies should separate from Britain. The delegates chose Thomas Jefferson to draft the document. ✓

Key Events

1776

The Continental Congress issues the Declaration of Independence.

1777

The American victory at Saratoga marks the turning point in the war.

1781

British troops surrender to the Americans at the Battle of Yorktown.

✓ Checkpoint

Name the publication that shifted the colonists toward independence.

The Declaration of Independence

Jefferson's brilliance as a writer is evident in the Declaration of Independence. The document has a logical flow through an introduction and three distinct sections.

Preamble: This introduction explains why the document is being written.

General Ideas About Society and Government: This section states the colonists' basic beliefs:

- All people have natural rights.
- Government should protect those rights.
- When government fails to protect people's rights, the people should abolish the government.

List of Grievances: This section states the formal complaints against King George III of England. He is accused of failing to protect the colonists' rights. Beyond that, the King is accused of actually violating their rights.

Conclusion: This section puts together the colonists' beliefs and grievances to show that the only course left to the colonists is to dissolve all political ties with Britain. An ending pledge demonstrates the seriousness of the colonists' declaration of independence.



Impact of the Declaration

Congress met in July 1776 to decide whether to adopt Lee's resolution and approve the Declaration of Independence. On July 4, 1776, the approval was announced. The Declaration was signed by the delegates on August 2. From that time forward, the Patriots were fighting to become an independent nation.

Check Your Progress

1. What two things happened to bring the colonists and the Congress closer to a formal call for independence?

2. What did the signing of the Declaration of Independence mean for the colonists?

Vocabulary Builder

If the noun *logic* means "careful thought," what does the adjective *logical* mean? Write a definition from context clues in the underlined sentence.

✓ Checkpoint

State the purpose of the Preamble.

✓ Checkpoint

Describe the event that occurred on August 2, 1776.

Section 1 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 1 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **Why did many colonists favor declaring independence?**

► Use these charts to record key information from the section. Also refer to the Declaration of Independence on pages 174–178 of your textbook. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

A Call for Independence		
Date	Event	Results
January 1776	Publication of <i>Common Sense</i> _____ Description: a pamphlet by _____ explaining _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People inspired by words • 500,000 copies distributed • _____
May 1776	Introduction of Virginia resolution to Congress Description: _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____

The Declaration of Independence	
Sections	Important Points to Remember
Preamble	States why the document was written: <u>to explain the need for independence</u>
Declaration of Natural Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____
List of Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____
Resolution of Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____
Declaration written by: _____ Date approved: _____ Date signed: _____ Immediate result: _____ Lasting result: _____	

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 6 Focus Question on page 91.

Section 2

A Critical Time

Section 2 Focus Question

How were the early years of the war a critical time? To begin answering this question,

- Read about the first military setbacks for the Continental army.
- Learn how the Continental soldiers' low spirits were raised.
- Find out why the Battle of Saratoga was a turning point of the war.
- Understand how Europeans helped Americans in their fight for freedom.
- Learn about the Continental army's struggles at Valley Forge.

Section 2 Summary

The early years of the war included significant losses as well as victories for the Continental army. Help came in surprising ways to cause the tide to turn in favor of the Americans.

Retreat From New York

By mid-1776, the war shifted from Boston and New England to the Middle States. In New York, the Continental army did not fare well against the British. Led by Sir William Howe, 34,000 British troops and 10,000 sailors attacked the much smaller and less experienced American forces on Long Island. Washington and his soldiers were forced to retreat from Long Island to New York City, then north to White Plains, and eventually west and south through New Jersey. **Nathan Hale** was an American hero who emerged as a legend from these difficult times. He volunteered to spy on the British at Long Island, but he was caught behind British lines and hanged. His famous last words were, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." ✓

Surprises for the British

By December 1776, the Continental army had retreated all the way into Pennsylvania. The soldiers' spirits plunged as they failed to achieve any victories. Some soldiers even began to desert the army. Thomas Paine wrote *The Crisis* to inspire soldiers to remain committed to the cause of freedom.

On Christmas night, Washington led his soldiers across the Delaware River for a surprise attack on Trenton from two sides. The defeated troops were Hessian **mercenaries**, or soldiers who are paid to fight for a country other than their own. Another American attack near Princeton boosted morale throughout the army. ✓

Key Events

1776

The Continental Congress issues the Declaration of Independence.

1777

The American victory at Saratoga marks the turning point in the war.

1781

British troops surrender to the Americans at the Battle of Yorktown.

✓ Checkpoint

List two reasons the Continental army had to keep retreating from General Howe's attacks.

✓ Checkpoint

Explain why Thomas Paine wrote *The Crisis*.

✓ Checkpoint

Name two generals at the Battle of Saratoga.

✓ Checkpoint

List three improvements Baron von Steuben made to American recruits.

✓ Checkpoint

Name four things that soldiers at Valley Forge desperately needed.

Saratoga: A Turning Point

British General John Burgoyne developed a plan that he thought would quickly defeat the Americans. He designed a three-pronged attack to cut off New England from the other states. King George III, however, issued orders that interfered with this plan, and American troops rushed to block British movements. By September 1777, American General Horatio Gates had 6,000 men ready to fight. On October 17, 1777, they forced Burgoyne and his troops to surrender in Saratoga, New York. This victory secured the New England states for the Americans, lifted the Patriots' spirits, and showed Europe that the Continental army might be able to win the war. ✓

Help From Overseas

In 1778, France became the first foreign country to sign a treaty with the United States. France and two of its allies, Spain and the Netherlands, then joined the war against Britain. This caused the British to focus their war efforts on several fronts besides North America, which helped the American cause.

Individual Europeans also aided the Americans in their quest for independence. **Marquis de Lafayette**, a French noble, became a good friend of Washington's as they led troops together. Casimir Pulaski from Poland trained the Patriot **cavalry**, or units of troops on horseback. **Baron Friedrich von Steuben**, a masterful German commander, was especially helpful in teaching American recruits how to march, aim, and attack with bayonets. ✓

Valley Forge

Through the bitter winter of 1777–1778, Washington and his troops suffered terribly at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. The army was undersupplied, with shortages in food, clothing, and medicine. Drafty huts could not keep out the chill. About one fourth of the soldiers were sick at any given time. Nevertheless, the soldiers gathered their strength and sharpened their skills for the battles to come. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. What were the effects of the Battle of Saratoga?

2. How did European countries and individuals help the Americans?

Section 2 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 2 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How were the early years of the war a critical time?**

► Use these charts to record key information from the section.

Important Battles and Places			
Where	When	What Happened	Why Important
New York State		<u>American forces had to keep retreating .</u>	
Trenton			
Saratoga			
Valley Forge	<u>Winter of 1777–1778</u>		<u>The army gathered its strength for the coming battles .</u>

Important People	
Who	What They Did and Why It Was Important
Sir William Howe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • <u>led British during the worst days of the war for the Patriots</u>
Nathan Hale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • <u>showed the highest level of commitment to freedom</u>
Thomas Paine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____
George Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • <u>great military leader and an inspiring hero</u>
John Burgoyne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>British general who planned to cut off New England</u> • _____
Horatio Gates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____
Marquis de Lafayette	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • <u>helped Washington win key battles</u>
Thaddeus Kosciusko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____
Casimir Pulaski	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____
Baron von Steuben	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 6 Focus Question on page 91.

Section 3

The War Widens

Key Events

1776

The Continental Congress issues the Declaration of Independence.

1777

The American victory at Saratoga marks the turning point in the war.

1781

British troops surrender to the Americans at the Battle of Yorktown.

✓ Checkpoint

Explain why Washington decided to accept African American soldiers.

✓ Checkpoint

Name one thing Congress did to try to pay for the costs of the war.

Section 3 Focus Question

How did the effects of the war widen? To begin answering this question,

- Learn why African Americans joined both sides of the war effort.
- Read about the role of American women in wartime, and financial difficulties created by the war.
- Find out how the war reached into the western frontier.
- Understand the importance of skirmishes at sea.

Section 3 Summary

Although the American Revolution was mostly centered in the colonies and fought by free men, all peoples and areas of the country were affected by the war.

African Americans in the War

Both free and enslaved African Americans were soldiers from the beginning of the war. The British offered freedom to all enslaved people who would serve on their side. Americans at first blocked African Americans from service in the army. Washington changed this policy after seeing how many African Americans joined the British cause. By the end of the war, some 7,000 African Americans had joined the American armed forces. Most southern states still kept African Americans out of state armies for fear of slave revolts, but several northern states made moves to end slavery during the Revolutionary War. ✓

The War at Home

Difficult times during the war were not limited to the battlefields. **Civilians**, or people not in the military, also had to deal with problems such as food shortages, enemy attacks, and increased responsibilities in areas in which they previously had little involvement. Women especially experienced huge changes in daily life. Along with these changes came many new opportunities as women took on the roles traditionally held by their husbands, fathers, and brothers.

Hardships also occurred because of the monetary costs of fighting a war. Soldiers had to be paid and supplied. Without the power to tax, Congress had to beg the states for money. Congress began to print money, known as **continentals**. As they printed more and more currency, it eventually became practically worthless. ✓

Fighting in the West

As the war pushed into the western frontier, most Native Americans sided with the British. The Native Americans feared that an American victory would result in continuing takeovers of their lands. In 1778, **George Rogers Clark** was sent by Virginia to try to capture British forts west of the Appalachian Mountains. During that year and the next, Clark and his forces took three important posts in the Ohio Valley area from the British and their Native American allies.

Spain also helped the Americans to maintain control in the west. **Bernardo de Gálvez**, the governor of Louisiana, provided money and weapons for Clark's efforts. He offered American ships safe harbor in New Orleans. From 1779 to 1781, Gálvez played a key role in capturing British forts on the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. Wealthy Spanish women in Cuba, known as "Havana's Ladies," also joined together to give millions of dollars to the Americans at a time when money was desperately needed. ✓

The War at Sea

The American navy was tiny in comparison to the mighty British fleet. Britain blockaded American ports throughout the war. However, Americans became skilled at hit-and-run attacks. One famous American sea victory came under the command of **John Paul Jones**, who refused to give up the fight. His ship, the *Bonhomme Richard*, defeated the British warship *Serapis* off the coast of England in a ferocious 1779 battle. The American navy was also assisted by hundreds of **privateers**. These armed civilian ships were not part of any navy, but they were allowed by their governments to attack enemy ships. After successful attacks, privateers claimed all goods aboard the enemy ships. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. What positive change happened for American women during the Revolution?

2. What role did George Rogers Clark play in the battle on the western frontier?

✓ Checkpoint

Describe how Spain and Cuba helped the American war effort.

✓ Checkpoint

Name the person whose heroic naval efforts are still remembered today.

Section 3 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 3 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How did the effects of the war widen?**

► Use these cause-and-effect diagrams to record key information from the section. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

African Americans in the War		
The British offered enslaved African Americans freedom in exchange for fighting on their side.	Many African Americans join the British effort.	Washington decides _____ _____ _____
The War at Home		
Many men enlist in the army. Women take over traditional male roles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women on farms _____ _____ • Women in towns _____ _____ • Women in military camps _____ _____ 	Women have new confidence and opportunities open to them.
Congress has little money to pay for war.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States _____ _____ • Congress _____ _____ 	Printed money _____ _____
Fighting in the West		
Most Native Americans choose to join the British side.	George Rogers Clark is sent _____ He captures _____	
Spain joins the American side.	Bernardo de Gálvez _____ Havana's Ladies _____	
The War at Sea		
Huge British navy blockades American ports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small American navy uses hit-and-run attacks _____ • Famous navel battle between American ship _____ and the British warship _____ • Captain _____ refuses to give up. • American navy has help from some 800 _____ 	

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 6 Focus Question on page 91.

Section 4

Winning Independence

Section 4 Focus Question

How did the Americans win the war and make peace? To begin answering this question,

- Read about the battles in the southern states and the final victory by the Americans in Virginia.
- Learn about the terms for peace in the Treaty of Paris.
- Find out the main reasons why Americans won the war.
- Understand the lasting effects of the American Revolution.

Section 4 Summary

Although the British purposefully shifted their battle plans to southern states in what they viewed to be a sure way to achieve victory, the strategy did not work. American troops took bold actions that resulted in a final American victory, leading at last to peace and independence from Britain.

Fighting Moves South

Beginning late in 1778, the British focused their efforts on the South. Seizing key cities, the British marched north under Commander **Charles Cornwallis**, moving from Florida all the way into North Carolina.

To slow the British advance, the Americans fought using **guerrilla** tactics, working in small groups to perform surprise hit-and-run attacks against the British. **Francis Marion**, also called the Swamp Fox, was the most famous leader of these efforts. Meanwhile, Loyalist bands burned, plundered, and massacred men, women, and children throughout the South. In addition, a high-ranking American named Benedict Arnold, perhaps the most infamous **traitor** in American history, switched his allegiance to the British and led other Loyalists in successful attacks.

Things seemed very grim for the Patriots as these actions unfolded. Nevertheless, by the fall of 1780, American fortunes began to improve. Key victories in South Carolina and strong leadership by General **Nathanael Greene** resulted in the Americans beginning to push the British out of the Deep South. At this point, Cornwallis made a strategic blunder. He moved his troops to the Yorktown peninsula in Virginia, planning to get help from the British fleet. However, French ships soon pushed out the British navy, and Washington's American and French troops surrounded Cornwallis on land. Trapped on all sides, Cornwallis was forced to surrender. This American victory was the last major battle of the war. ✓

Key Events

1776

The Continental Congress issues the Declaration of Independence.

1777

The American victory at Saratoga marks the turning point in the war.

1781

British troops surrender to the Americans at the Battle of Yorktown.

Vocabulary Builder

The underlined word *strategic* is a form of the word *strategy*, which refers to moving troops into the best position for fighting.

✓ Checkpoint

Describe the key strategic blunder made by the British near the end of the war.

✓ Checkpoint

Name the treaty that ended the Revolutionary War.

✓ Checkpoint

List four factors that helped the Americans win the Revolutionary War.

✓ Checkpoint

List two important ideas for which Americans fought.

Making Peace With Britain

Following the surrender at Yorktown, the British Parliament decided it was time to make peace. The process began in Paris in 1782 and eventually resulted in the Treaty of Paris. Under the terms of the treaty, Britain recognized the United States as independent. Borders were established for the new country—Canada to the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Florida to the south, and the Mississippi River on the west. On April 15, 1783, Congress approved the treaty, officially ending the war. General Washington bade farewell to his officers and returned to his plantation life. ✓

Why Did the Americans Win?

Four things worked in favor of the Americans during the Revolutionary War. First, the Americans knew the geography of the country and had local supply lines. Second, patriotism kept the troops fighting with fervor. Third, help from allies was an indispensable part of American success. French military and naval assistance as well as money and privateers from Spain and the Netherlands were crucial. Finally, the Americans had great leaders. George Washington's courage and knowledge made him the nation's most admired hero. ✓

Impact of the Revolution

After winning the war, the United States was finally an independent nation with 13 states. The American ideals of equality and liberty were ideas that appealed to the rest of the world, too. Over the next few decades, independence movements in France and Latin America modeled many of their efforts after the successful American Revolution. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. Describe the British plan of attack and its successes during late 1778 and early 1779.

2. What important effect did the American Revolution have on the rest of the world?

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Section 4 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 4 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How did the Americans win the war and make peace?**

► Use these charts to record key information from the section. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

The End of the War
The British march north under Cornwallis and important cities are captured: In Georgia: <u>Savannah</u> In South Carolina: _____ Loyalists also play a part: _____
The Americans Fight Back 1. Guerrilla attacks What they were: _____ Important leader: _____ 2. Frontier fighters When: _____ Where: _____ What happened: _____ 3. Nathanael Greene's Plan: _____ What resulted: _____
Weakened, the British go to Virginia. Where: _____ Why: <u>Cornwallis expected help from the British fleet</u> What happened: _____
The Peace Process
Peace Talks Where: _____ When: _____ Terms of the Treaty of Paris: Britain agreed _____ The United States agreed _____ Congress approved treaty on _____
Why the Americans Won
1. 2. 3. 4.

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 6 Focus Question on page 91.

Chapter 6 Assessment

Directions: Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- 1 How did the Declaration of Independence end?

A. with a list of grievances against King George III	C. with a solemn pledge by Congress to uphold the ideas stated
B. with an overview of colonial beliefs	D. with a definition of independence

- 2 Which battle was an early turning point in the war?

F. Valley Forge	H. Savannah
G. Saratoga	I. Cahokia

- 3 For what is John Paul Jones remembered?

A. showing heroism during a sea battle	C. serving as an American spy
B. turning into an American traitor	D. securing frontier forts

Directions: Follow the steps to answer this question:

How can we see evidence of the power of the written word during the American Revolution?

Step 1: Recall information: List all the important pieces of writing you have read about that were part of American history from 1776 to 1783.

-
-
-
-
-

Step 2: Description: For each piece of writing, describe why it was written. Explain the powerful effect it produced.

Writing	Why It Was Written	Effect

Step 3: Complete the topic sentence that follows. Then write two or three more sentences that support your topic sentence.

During the American Revolution, the written word was used _____
