

## **Chapter 7 “The American Revolution” pg. 190-217**

### **7-1 “The Early Years of the War” pg. 193-199**

#### **Americans Divided and Creating an Army**

What percentage of Americans were loyalists?

What percentage of Americans were patriots?

What percentage of Americans were neutral?

Which of the following is true about Americans’ support for the Revolutionary War: most American strongly supported the war, about half the Americans were loyalists, very few Americans were neutral, most Americans did not support the war

Why did the war divide Native Americans?

Why did African Americans fight on both sides?

What problems challenged Washington in raising an army?

George Washington helped the patriots in the American Revolution by organizing and commanding what?

\*\*In the beginning, what was made up of untrained and undisciplined volunteers?

\*\*Who was the commander of the Continental Army?

\*\*Which is not true of Loyalists: most but not all loyalists were pacifists, many loyalists had their properties seized, some African Americans were Loyalists, some Native Americans were Loyalists

\*\*Why didn't most Americans support the Revolution when it began: most Americans were loyalists, there were more loyalists than Patriots, most Americans were neutral and took neither side, Loyalists and neutral Americans outnumbered the Patriots

### **Struggle for the Middle States**

Why did the British want to occupy the coastal cities of the Middle Atlantic States?

What significant gains did the Continental Army make at Trenton?

What is a mercenary?

\*\*Who led the troops that forced the British to retreat from Boston?

\*\*Where did the Americans capture or kill more than 900 Hessians at?

\*\*What were Hessian mercenaries?

### **Britain's Strategy and Battles Along the Mohawk**

What was the British strategy in 1777?

How did Howe and St.Leger fail to follow through with the planned strategy?

What would this strategy do if successful?

How did the events that happened to Howe and St. Leger affect Burgoyne?

Which of the following is an example of a strategy: Patriot women try to help the Continental Army, a Patriot lends the new government more than \$600,000, Patriot victories begin to attract new army recruits, the British plan to cut off New England from the other states

An example of a rendezvous planned during the Revolution was: Thomas Paine's pamphlet to encourage the Patriots to keep fighting, a British attempt to seize the Hudson River Valley, a meeting of three British army's at Albany New York, to enlist African Americans as soldiers in the British army

How did the British and American strategies differ during the early years of the war?

-Think about:

- What the British expected from the Americans
- Washington's main goals for the American army
- why Burgoyne invaded from Canada

\*\*Who defeated Washington at the battle of Brandywine, and occupied Philadelphia in 1777?

\*\*What was the purpose of the British strategy to seize the Hudson River Valley?

### **Saratoga: A Turning Point**

Why did Burgoyne send troops into Vermont?

What were the two most important results of the colonial victories at the Battles of Saratoga?

The turning point of the American Revolution was what?

\*\*Who surrendered to the Continental Army at the Battle of Saratoga?

## **7-2 "The War Expands" pg. 200-205**

### **One American's Story**

What role did Benjamin Franklin play in helping America win the Revolution?

\*\*Who was the American who obtained French help for the Patriot's cause?

### **Help From Abroad and Europeans Help Washington**

The main ally of the United States in the American Revolution was?

Why did France and Spain ally themselves with the United States?

When did France officially recognize U.S. independence?

Who was a teenage French nobleman who came to America to fight for the Patriot's cause?

What were 3 of Lafayette's early contributions?

How did Barons de Kalb and Von Steuben help General Washington?

What were the long knives that were attached to the ends of the guns called?

\*\*Who trained Washington's army to move in lines and columns and how to handle weapons properly?

\*\*The Spanish general, Bernardo de Galvez, captured the \_\_\_\_\_ strongholds of Natchez and Baton Rouge.

\*\*Who began to give secret aid to the Americans in 1776?

\*\*What Frenchman volunteered to serve in the Continental Army?

\*\*What did King Louis XVI of France do after hearing of the American victory at Saratoga?

\*\*Which resulted from the battles near Saratoga, New York: the British cut New England off from the rest of the colonies, France recognized U.S. independence and allied with the United States, Spain decided to help Great Britain against the Americans, all of the above

### **Winter at Valley Forge**

What kinds of supplies did the Americans need from their European allies (check a voice from the past box)?

What hardships did American troops endure during the winter at Valley Forge?

What did some soldiers choose to do instead of facing the tough winter at Valley Forge?

\*\*Which was not a difficulty faced by General Washington: turning his volunteer fighters into well-trained soldiers, preventing his troops from deserting during hard times, hiring enough Hessians for a large army, keeping his troops supplied with food and clothing

### **War on the Frontier**

Why was Clark's victory at Vincennes important to the revolutionary cause?

**\*\*Why were George Roger's Clark's victories important?**

### **War at Sea and A Naval Hero**

How did Britain control Atlantic trade routes?

How did privateers help to the war effort?

One reason for becoming a \_\_\_\_\_ was the profit that could be made from capturing enemy merchant ships and selling their cargoes.

James Forten was a teenage Patriot sailor who was captured by the British and later became famous for his efforts to end slavery was of what descent?

What was John Paul Jones's major contribution during the war?

What effects did the victory of John Paul Jones have on the British and the Americans?

Who was an American naval commander who became famous for his hard-fought victory over a more heavily armed British warship?

**\*\*What American naval officer won the sea battle against the British warship *Serapis*?**

**\*\*What was the motivation for privateers to aid in the war effort?**

**7-3 "The Path to Victory" pg. 206-210**

**Savannah and Charles Town**

Why did their victories in the North bring the British no closer to winning the war?

What things led the British to shift their forces to the South?

What did some British officers do to African Americans?

Why was the defeat at Charles Town the worst American disaster of the War?

### **The Swamp Fox and Guerrilla Fighting**

What were General Gates and Baron de Kalb have on their way to challenge?

Why was the battle at Camden important?

What contributions did Francis Marion make to the war effort in the South?

How did Gate's errors in leadership contribute to the American loss at Camden?

Which is not true of guerillas in the American Revolution: they were small bands of fighters who made hit-and-run attacks, both sides used guerillas during the Revolution, they were professional soldiers hired from the Spanish colonies, one guerilla band had a leader who was called the Swamp Fox

\*\*In what area of the country did Patriots and Loyalists form guerilla bands and carry out vicious attacks?

\*\*How did the war in the South differ from the fighting in the other colonies?

### **The Tide Turns**

What did the Americans do to loyalist militia and British soldiers at the battle of Kings Mountain?

What led Washington to name a new commander in the South?

Why was Greene cast out of the Quaker religion?

What was Greene's strategy against the British?

How did the course of the war affect public opinion in Britain?

A person that is opposed to war is called a what?

### **The End of the War**

Why did Cornwallis establish his base of operations at Chesapeake Bay?

How did the French and the Americans cooperate militarily to defeat Cornwallis?

The British army whose surrender signaled Great Britain's defeat in the American Revolution was led by who?

What battle marked Great Britain's defeat in the Revolution?

Why was the Battle of Yorktown so significant?

\*\*Who surrendered a force of 8,000 in the battle of Yorktown?



**7-4 "The Legacy of the War" pg. 211-215**

**Why the Americans Won**

What obstacles did the Americans have to overcome?

What advantages enabled the Americans to win?

**\*\*How did geography help the Patriots win the American Revolution?**

**\*\*\*\*Test Essay Question\*\*\*\*** In your opinion, could the Americans have won the Revolutionary War without the help of France? Why or why not? Explain your answer.

**The Treaty of Paris**

What would you say was the most important condition of the Treaty of Paris? Support your answer.

Which parts of the Treaty of Paris benefited the British?

Which parts of the Treaty of Paris benefited the Americans?

Which parts of the Treaty of Paris benefited the Loyalists?

The Treaty of Paris established the what as the western boundary of the united States?

The British ignored the term of the Treaty of Paris that required them to return any \_\_\_\_\_ that they held?

The Treaty of Paris required that Congress ask the states to return any property that they had seized from who?

\*\*Which treaty ended the Revolutionary War?

### **Costs of the War**

How many Americans died in the war?

How many British deaths were there during the war?

What financial problems did the war leave for the United States?

How did the Loyalists change Canada?

### **Issues After the War**

Explain the idea of republicanism.

The idea of republicanism held that the \_\_\_\_\_ possessed the sole power to rule.

Under the form of republicanism adopted by Americans after the Revolution, who were allowed to vote?

How did republicanism shape the United States after the war?

Think About:

-American ideas about government, the roles men and women could play in public life, religious freedom, the antislavery movement

How did the citizenship obligations of men and women differ?

How did the new freedom of government affect other aspects of American life (religion, slavery, institutions)?

\*\*How did the American government change after the war: the government obtained its authority from the citizens and was responsible to them, the king of England appointed an aristocratic family to rule the colonies, African Americans took leadership roles in the new government, the Quaker ideal of pacifism was a central tenet of the new government

\*\*As a result of the war, what idea developed about how people should be governed?