

The American Revolution

1776–1783

ESSENTIAL QUESTION • *Why does conflict develop?*



networks

There's More Online about the challenges facing Americans during the Revolutionary War period.

CHAPTER 6

Lesson 1

The War for Independence

Lesson 2

The War Continues

Lesson 3

Battlegrounds Shift

Lesson 4

The Final Years

The Story Matters . . .

It is December 25, 1776. General George Washington is preparing to lead 2,400 troops across the Delaware River to launch a surprise attack on the British troops stationed in Trenton. The river is filled with huge chunks of ice. The weather is terrible, and hurricane-force winds pound at Washington's troops. After crossing the Delaware River, General Washington and his troops will have to march 9 miles (14 km) to meet their enemy. General Washington is well aware how important a victory in Trenton could be. The young United States is in desperate need of some battlefield success in its war against the British.

◀ *General George Washington led the Continental Army in the War for Independence.*

Samuel King/Getty Images

CHAPTER 6

Place and Time: Revolutionary America 1775 to 1783

After a period of growing tension, the American colonies rebelled against the British. Soon, Patriot soldiers were fighting against British redcoats up and down the East Coast as well as in the West. The map on the next page shows many of the major battles of the Revolutionary War.



1776 Nathan Hale (standing, left) was an officer of the Continental Army, but his greatest contribution was as a spy—and as a symbol of the Patriot spirit of freedom. Captured by the British during a mission and sentenced to die, Hale is said to have declared, “I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.”

Step Into the Place

MAP FOCUS This map shows some of the major battles fought during the American Revolution.

1 PLACE Which two battles were fought in New Jersey?

2 LOCATION Which was the southernmost battle?

3 CRITICAL THINKING
Identifying Where did most of the battles in the Revolutionary War take place?

1778 Most women did not have the opportunity to fight for the Patriot cause. Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley—known to history as Molly Pitcher—was one woman who did. The wife of a Patriot soldier, she had followed her husband to the battlefield when he went off to war. She earned her nickname carrying pitchers of water to weary troops. She won fame for helping her husband fire a cannon during the Battle of Monmouth.



Step Into the Time

TIME LINE This era is dominated by war between Britain and its American colonies. Why do you think Great Britain hired German mercenaries in 1775?

U.S. EVENTS

WORLD EVENTS

1774

1774 Joseph Priestley discovers oxygen

1776 Thomas Jefferson writes the Declaration of Independence

1776

1775 The British hire German soldiers to fight for them in North America

1776 Adam Smith publishes *Wealth of Nations*

1777 Americans and British fight Battle of Saratoga

networks

There's More Online!

- ✓ **MAP** Explore the interactive version of this map on NETWORKS.
- ✓ **TIME LINE** Explore the interactive version of this time line on NETWORKS.

NGSSS covered in Place and Time

Students will understand the following benchmarks from the Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standards.

- SS.8.A.1.2** Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and time lines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.
- SS.8.A.3.6** Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution
- SS.8.A.3.8** Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution.
- SS.8.G.4.6** Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.

The War for Independence 1775–1781



1778 Act of Congress prohibits import of enslaved people into U.S.

1778

1779 Spain declares war on Great Britain

1780 British forces capture Charles Town, South Carolina

1780

1780 Great Britain declares war on Holland

1781 British surrender at Yorktown

1781

1782 Spain completes conquest of Florida

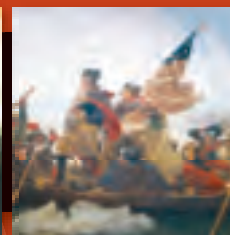
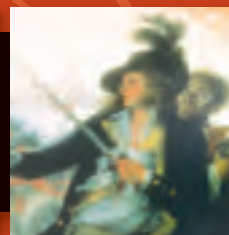
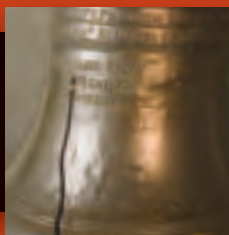
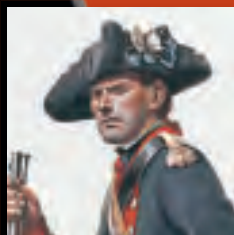
1782

1783 Treaty of Paris is signed

1783

1783 Japan suffers famine

1784



Lesson 1

The War for Independence

ESSENTIAL QUESTION *Why does conflict develop?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

The Patriots used skill, cunning, and determination to survive early defeats and win a key victory at Saratoga.

NGSSS covered in
"The Two Armies Face Off"



SS.8.A.1.2 Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and time lines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.

SS.8.A.1.6 Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History.

SS.8.A.3.3 Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts.

SS.8.A.3.4 Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.

SS.8.A.3.6 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.

SS.8.A.3.8 Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution.

SS.8.A.3.15 Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).

SS.8.G.1.2 Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.

The Two Armies Face Off

GUIDING QUESTION *Who were the opposing sides in the American Revolution?*

In April 1776, colonial leader John Adams predicted "We shall have a long ... and bloody war to go through." Few people agreed with him. Each side thought they would win the war quickly. The British planned to crush the colonists by force. Most Patriots—Americans who supported independence—believed the British would give up after losing one or two major battles.

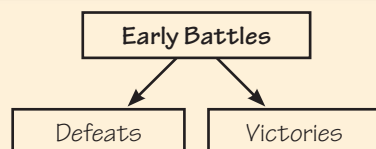
British Advantages

As the war began, the British seemed to have a big advantage. They had the strongest navy in the world. The British also had a well-trained army. They were supported by the wealth of their empire. Great Britain also had more people. More than 8 million people lived in Britain. There were only 2.5 million Americans.

The Patriots did not seem to be a match for the British. They had no regular army and a weak navy. American soldiers also lacked experience and weapons for fighting. Much of the Patriot military force was in the form of militia groups. These volunteer soldiers fought only for short periods of time and then returned home.

Reading **HELP**DESKTaking Notes: *Categorizing*

Use a diagram like this one to list the Patriot defeats and victories during the early years of the American Revolution.



Content Vocabulary

- **mercenary**
- **recruit**

In addition, not all Americans supported the struggle for independence. Some Americans remained loyal to Britain. Others, such as the Quakers, were neutral. They would not take part in the war because they opposed all armed conflict.

Loyalists in the Colonies

At least one in five Americans was thought to be a “Loyalist” or “Tory.” The number may have been as high as one in three. These Americans remained loyal to Britain and opposed independence. Some Americans changed sides during the war. Loyalist support also varied from region to region. In general, support for Britain was strongest in the Carolinas and Georgia and weakest in New England.

Loyalists had reasons to support Britain. Some depended on the British for their jobs. Some feared the Revolution would throw America into chaos. Others simply could not understand why the colonies wanted independence. For them, Patriot complaints seemed minor and not worth fighting over.

The British actively sought the support of African Americans. Virginia’s royal governor, Lord Dunmore, promised freedom to those African Americans who joined the British cause. Many men answered his call. Eventually some of them ended up free in Canada. Others settled in the British colony of Sierra Leone in Africa.

Loyalty to Britain divided friends and family. For example, William Franklin, son of Patriot Benjamin Franklin, was a Loyalist who had served as a royal governor of New Jersey. This disagreement caused lasting damage to their relationship. As one Connecticut man observed: “Neighbor [was] ... against neighbor, father against son and son against father, and he that would not thrust his own blade through his brother’s heart was called an infamous villain.”

Advantages of the Patriots

The Patriots did hold some advantages. They were fighting on their own ground. The British, on the other hand, had to fight from thousands of miles across the Atlantic Ocean. It took time and money to ship soldiers and supplies.

Thinking Like a HISTORIAN

Drawing Inferences and Conclusions

Made in the 1750s, the Liberty Bell hung in the Pennsylvania State House (now Independence Hall). Legend has it that on July 8, 1776, the bell’s ringing announced the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence. The Liberty Bell also rang every Fourth of July and for many public events until a crack appeared in about 1846. Today, the Liberty Bell stands as a symbol of freedom. Why do you think such symbols are important to the people of a country? For more about drawing inferences and conclusions, review *Thinking Like a Historian*.



The Continental Army was made up mostly of inexperienced soldiers.



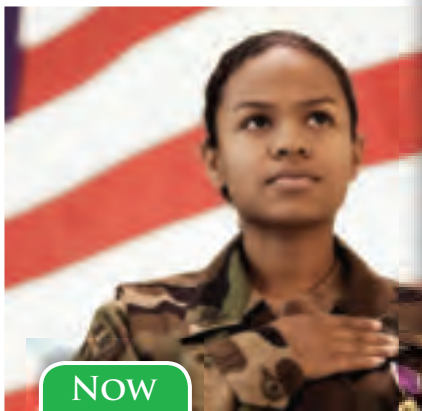
Build Vocabulary: Word Parts

The suffix *-ist* means “one who is.” Adding this suffix to an adjective creates a noun. Adding *-ist* to the word *loyal* makes the word *loyalist*—one who is loyal. During the Revolution, Loyalists were Americans who were loyal to Great Britain.



THEN

During the Revolutionary War, women could not officially join the army. A few managed to fight in disguise. Many more served as cooks, nurses, or even spies. **SS.8.A.3.4**



NOW

Today, about 400,000 women serve openly in the American armed forces, reserves, and National Guard. **SS.8.A.1.6**

► CRITICAL THINKING

Comparing and Contrasting How have attitudes about women in the military changed since the 1770s? **SS.8.A.1.6**

The Patriot soldier also had greater motivation, or sense of purpose. The British relied on **mercenaries** (MUHR•suh•nehr•eez) to fight for them. The Americans called these mercenaries “Hessians” (HEH•shuhnz) after the region in Germany from which most of them came. The Patriots fought for the freedom of their own land. This gave them a greater stake in the war’s outcome than soldiers who fought for money. The Americans also lured the Hessians away with promises of land.

The Patriots’ greatest advantage was probably their leader, George Washington. Few could match him for courage and determination. The war might have taken a different turn without Washington.

The Continental Army

After the Declaration of Independence, the Continental Congress served as the national government. However, the Congress lacked the power to raise money through taxes. Delegates led by James Madison of Virginia called for a stronger national government to bind the colonies together. They believed that winning independence was possible only under a strong national government.

Not every American agreed. They placed great value on liberty and personal freedom. After rejecting the rule of the British Parliament, they were unwilling to **transfer** power to their own Continental Congress. As a result, the American Revolution was in some ways 13 separate wars, with each state fighting for its own interests. This made it hard for the Congress to get soldiers and raise money.

Local militia made up a key part of the Patriot forces. These troops were limited. Many were farmers who needed to provide for their families and did not want to leave their fields unattended. The Patriots also needed well-trained soldiers who could fight the British throughout the colonies. To meet this need, the Congress established the Continental Army, which depended on the states to **recruit** (ree•KROOT) soldiers.

At first, soldiers signed up for just one year, but General Washington asked for longer terms. “If we ever hope for success,” he said, “we must have men enlisted for the whole term of the war.” Eventually the Continental Congress invited soldiers to sign up for three years or until the war ended. Most soldiers, however, still signed up for only one year.

Reading HELPDESK

mercenary hire d soldier
recruit to enlist in the military

Academic Vocabulary

transfer to move
previous earlier



GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

Early in the Revolutionary War, the British and the Patriots each won some battles.

- 1 LOCATION** In what area were most battles on this map fought? **SS.8.A.1.2, SS.8.G.1.2**
- 2 CRITICAL THINKING**
Sequencing According to this map, which British victory occurred just before the Battle of Saratoga? **SS.8.A.1.2**

The Continental Army also had a hard time finding officers—qualified military commanders. Some were young men who were recruited from the ranks. The best officers had experience from **previous**, or earlier, wars.

Men did all the fighting—with a few exceptions. For example, Margaret Corbin of Pennsylvania went with her husband when he joined the Continental Army. After he died in battle, she took his place. Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley joined her husband in battle as well. The soldiers called her “Moll of the Pitcher,” or “Molly Pitcher,” because she carried water pitchers to the soldiers. Legend has it she also took part in combat. On February 21, 1822, Pennsylvania recognized Molly Pitcher’s service by granting her an annual payment of \$40. Deborah Sampson of Massachusetts took a different route to the battlefield. She joined up as a soldier by disguising herself as a man.

✓ PROGRESS CHECK

Summarizing What disadvantages did the Patriots face in fighting the British?



SS.8.A.1.2 Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and time lines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.

SS.8.A.3.3 Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts.

SS.8.A.3.4 Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.

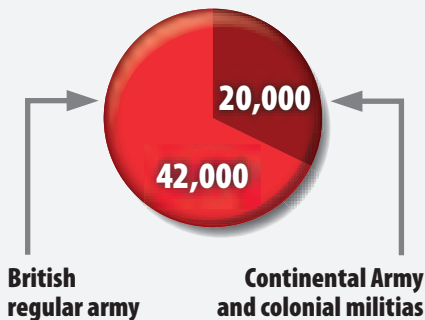
SS.8.A.3.6 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.

SS.8.A.3.15 Examine this time period (1763–1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).

► CRITICAL THINKING

Analyzing What is the approximate ratio of British army forces to the Continental Army and colonial militias? **SS.8.A.1.2**

THE FIGHTING FORCES 1777



Early Campaigns

GUIDING QUESTION *What were significant battles in the early years of the American Revolution?*

Relatively few soldiers fought in the war's early battles. At Bunker Hill, for example, about 2,200 British soldiers fought 1,200 Americans. The British had not yet won a clear victory. They realized they were going to need more troops.

During the summer of 1776, Britain sent 32,000 troops across the Atlantic to New York. The British commander, General William Howe, hoped the sheer size of his army would convince the Patriots to give up. He was soon disappointed.

Patriot Defeat on Long Island

Only 20,000 soldiers made up the Patriot force under George Washington. Yet the Americans were determined to fight. The two sides clashed in the Battle of Long Island in late August 1776. The British badly defeated the outnumbered Continental Army.

One Patriot, Nathan Hale, showed his bravery at Long Island. Hale disguised himself as a Dutch schoolteacher and went to spy on British troops. The British caught Hale and hanged him as punishment. According to legend, Hale went to his death saying, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

The Patriots fought hard on Long Island but could not overcome the larger and better-equipped British army. A British officer wrote that many Patriot soldiers killed on Long Island had not been wearing shoes, socks, or jackets. "They are also in great want of blankets," he said, predicting that the rebels would suffer during the winter.

After the defeat, Washington retreated from New York, which became a Loyalist stronghold. The British chased the Continental Army across New Jersey into Pennsylvania. Satisfied that Washington was beaten, the British let him go.

A Low Point for the Patriots

Washington and his forces had managed to escape the British. As winter approached, however, the Patriots' cause was near collapse. The Continental Army had fewer than 5,000 soldiers. Many had completed their terms. Others had run away.

Reading **HELP**DESK

Reading in the Content Area: *Circle Graphs*

Circle, or pie, graphs show how a whole is divided into parts. In the case of the graph above, the "whole" is fighting forces in the Revolutionary War. Often, circle graphs visually show how the whole is divided. They often have numbers and labels, as well.



Washington wrote his brother that if new soldiers were not found soon, “I think the game is pretty near up.” Yet he remained hopeful that the fight for freedom would succeed.

Washington begged the Continental Congress for more troops. He suggested allowing free African Americans to enlist, but many Americans opposed this idea. Early in the war, the Southern Colonies had persuaded the Congress not to take this step. Many white people in the South worried about giving guns and training to African Americans. They feared the possibility of revolt among the enslaved population.

African Americans in Battle

The growing need for soldiers led some states to ignore the ban on African Americans. Rhode Island raised an all-African American regiment in 1778. By the war’s end, every state except South Carolina enlisted African Americans to fight.

Historians believe that as many as 5,000 African Americans joined the Patriots. One example was Peter Salem, an enslaved African American from Massachusetts. Salem fought at Concord and at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and he served the Patriot cause throughout the war. In return for his service, Salem won his freedom.

African Americans had many reasons to fight. Some fought because they believed in the Patriot cause. Others may have joined up for the chance to earn money. Some were enslaved Africans who had run away or who, like Salem, were allowed by their owners to enlist.

Enslaved African American Peter Salem appears in the far right of this painting of the Battle of Bunker Hill. **SS.8.A.3.4**



Washington's forces made a daring crossing of the icy Delaware River, surprising the enemy at Trenton and delivering a key Patriot victory. **SS.8.A.3.3, SS.8.A.3.6**

The Battles of Trenton and Princeton

While the Patriots were struggling through the winter, the main British force was settled in New York. The British also left some troops in Princeton and Trenton, New Jersey. Washington saw a chance to catch the British by surprise.

Washington was camped in Pennsylvania, across the Delaware River from the British camp in New Jersey. On Christmas night 1776, Washington led 2,400 troops across the icy river to surprise the enemy at Trenton the next day. Washington then escaped and marched to Princeton; his army scattered the British force there.

PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining Why was the winter of 1776–1777 significant?

British Strategy

GUIDING QUESTION *Was the British plan for victory successful?*

In early 1777, the British began a three-pronged battle plan. Their goal was to seize Albany, New York, and gain control of the Hudson River. If they controlled the Hudson, they would cut off New England from the Middle Colonies.

NGSSS covered in
"British Strategy"



SS.8.A.3.6 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.

LA.8.1.6.1 The student will use new vocabulary that is introduced and taught directly.

Reading **HELPDESK**

Build Vocabulary: Multiple Meaning Words

Some words have more than one meaning. *Late* most commonly means "not on time." It can also mean "recent."

First, General John Burgoyne would lead troops south from Canada. At the same time, Lieutenant Colonel Barry St. Leger would move east from Lake Ontario. A third group, under General Howe, would move north up the Hudson. The three British forces would then attack Patriot troops at Albany.

The British Capture Philadelphia

Before the attack on Albany, Howe sought to capture Philadelphia—the home of the Continental Congress. Howe won battles in September 1777 at Brandywine and Paoli, near Philadelphia. Then Howe’s troops captured Philadelphia, forcing the Continental Congress to flee. By now, winter was coming. Howe decided to stay in Philadelphia instead of going to Albany.

The Battle of Saratoga

Meanwhile, the British plan for taking Albany was in trouble. In August, American soldiers led by Benedict Arnold stopped St. Leger at Fort Stanwix, New York.

General Burgoyne’s army hadn’t reached Albany either. In July he captured Fort Ticonderoga, but he needed supplies. He sent a force to the American supply base at Bennington, Vermont. A local militia group, the Green Mountain Boys, defeated them. Burgoyne retreated to Saratoga, New York.

Here Burgoyne found himself in serious trouble—and alone. Patriots had stopped St. Leger at Fort Stanwix. Howe was still in Philadelphia. Now American troops under General Horatio Gates blocked and surrounded Burgoyne’s army. Burgoyne made a desperate attack on October 7. The Patriots held firm.

On October 17, 1777, General Burgoyne surrendered. The British plan had failed. The Continental Army had won an enormous victory that changed the course of the war.

PROGRESS CHECK

Analyzing Why did Howe’s Philadelphia victory lead to defeat at Saratoga?

LESSON 1 REVIEW

Review Vocabulary

1. Use each of the following words in a sentence that demonstrates its meaning. **LA.8.1.6.1**
a. mercenary **b.** recruit

Answer the Guiding Questions

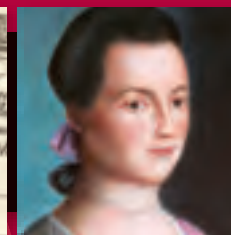
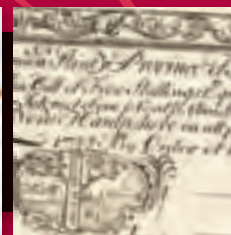
2. **Contrasting** How did the two sides in the American Revolution differ? **SS.8.A.3.4, SS.8.A.3.6**

3. **Summarizing** How did the Continental Army fare in the early battles of the war? **SS.8.A.3.6**

4. **Explaining** What key factors led to the American victory at Saratoga? **SS.8.A.3.6**

5. **PERSUASIVE WRITING** As a Patriot, write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper. Point out the Patriot strengths and why you think the Patriots will win the war for independence. **SS.8.A.3.4, SS.8.A.3.6, SS.8.A.3.8**

- ✓ **BIOGRAPHY**
 - Franklin and the Revolution
 - Martha Washington
- ✓ **GRAPHIC ORGANIZER**
 - Sources of Aid to Patriots
- ✓ **PRIMARY SOURCE**
 - Abigail Adams
 - Winter at Valley Forge
- ✓ **TIME LINE**
 - Thaddeus Kościuszko



Lesson 2

The War Continues

ESSENTIAL QUESTION *Why does conflict develop?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

The ideals of liberty and freedom helped attract key support and helped the colonists overcome difficult challenges.

NGSSS covered in
"Gaining Allies"



SS.8.A.3.3 Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts.

SS.8.A.3.4 Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.

SS.8.A.3.6 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.

SS.8.G.1.2 Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.

Gaining Allies

GUIDING QUESTION *How did America gain allies?*

By late 1777, Benjamin Franklin had been in France for a year. He was trying to get the French to support the Americans' fight for independence. With his skill and charm, Franklin gained many friends for the United States. The French had secretly given the Americans money, but they had not entered the war.

The Continental Congress sent Jonathan Austin of Boston to France to deliver the news of the American victory at Saratoga. As soon as Austin arrived, Franklin asked if the British had taken Philadelphia. Austin answered, "Yes sir. ... But sir, I have greater news than that. General Burgoyne and his whole army are prisoners of war!"

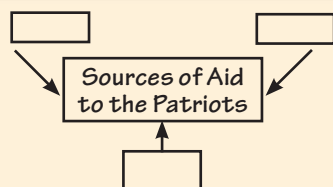
Franklin surely understood the importance of this news. The victory at Saratoga was a turning point in the American Revolution. France and other nations now realized that the Americans might actually win their war against Great Britain. France decided to help the Americans. In February 1778, France declared war on Britain and sent money, equipment, and troops to **aid** the American Patriots.

Like France, Spain also decided to help the Americans. Spain did not form an alliance with the United States, but it did declare war on Great Britain in 1779. Spanish forces fought the British

Taking Notes: Identifying

Use a diagram like the one here to determine what aid the Patriots received during the American Revolution. **SS.8.A.3.4**

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Content Vocabulary

desert to leave without permission
• **inflation**

Academic Vocabulary

aid to help

in present-day Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. This fighting kept many British troops out of action against the Americans.

Winter at Valley Forge

In 1778 news traveled slowly across the Atlantic. People in the United States did not learn of the French-American alliance until the spring. Meanwhile, British general Howe and his forces spent the winter in comfort in Philadelphia. Washington set up camp at Valley Forge, about 20 miles (32 km) to the west. There, Washington and his troops suffered through a terrible winter. They lacked decent food, clothing, shelter, and medicine. Washington's greatest challenge at Valley Forge was keeping the Continental Army together.

Snowstorms and damaged roads slowed delivery of supplies. The Continental Army built huts and gathered supplies from the countryside. Several volunteers—including Washington's wife, Martha—made clothes for the troops and cared for the sick. Washington declared that no army had ever put up with “such uncommon hardships” with such spirit. “Naked and starving as they are,” he wrote, “we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity [faithfulness] of the soldiery.”

North Wind Picture Archives



Thinking Like a HISTORIAN

Understanding Cause and Effect

Benjamin Franklin served as America's first ambassador to France. French nobles and thinkers greatly admired the American. Much like a singer or actor today, Franklin became a star in America and Europe. Fashionable women even wore a hairstyle meant to look like a fur cap Franklin wore. How might Franklin's popularity have helped the Patriot cause? For more about understanding cause and effect, review *Thinking Like a Historian*. **SS.8.A.3.3**

Martha Washington, shown here on the arm of George Washington, helped lift the spirits of the army during the bitter winter at Valley Forge.

Washington and the Continental Army lived through a terrible winter at Valley Forge.

► **CRITICAL THINKING**

Determining Cause and Effect How did the difficult winter at Valley Forge affect the Continental Army? **SS.8.A.3.6**



Joseph Martin, a young soldier from Connecticut, spent the winter at Valley Forge. “We had hard duty to perform,” he wrote years later, “and little or no strength to perform it with.” Most of the men lacked blankets, shoes, and shirts. Martin made a pair of rough shoes for himself out of a scrap of cowhide, which hurt his feet.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“[T]he only alternative I had, was to endure this inconvenience or to go barefoot, as hundreds of my companions had to, till they might be tracked by their blood upon the rough frozen ground.”

—Joseph Martin, in *A Narrative of a Revolutionary Soldier*

Many soldiers became sick and died. Other men **deserted** (duh•ZERT•ed), or left without permission. Some officers quit. The Continental Army seemed to be falling apart.

Yet the Continental Army did survive the winter. Spring came, and conditions gradually improved. New soldiers joined the ranks. “The army grows stronger every day,” one officer wrote. “There is a spirit of discipline among the troops that is better than numbers.”

Then, in April 1778, Washington told his troops of France’s help. Everyone’s spirits rose at the thought. The Continental Army celebrated with a religious service and a parade.

Reading **HELPDESK**

Academic Vocabulary

desert to leave without permission or intent to come back

Build Vocabulary: Related Words

Some words sound the same despite different spellings and meanings. Still, *aid* and *aide* have related meanings. The word *aide* is a noun meaning “helper.” The Academic Vocabulary *aid* is a verb meaning “to help.”

Foreigners Help on the Battlefield

The Patriot cause had supporters around the world. A number of individuals from other nations gave their talents to the cause.

One leader at Valley Forge was Marquis de Lafayette (lah•fee•EHT) of France. He had come to the United States as a 19-year-old volunteer in June 1777. Lafayette was excited about the ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and he wanted to join the battle for freedom. He believed that the American cause represented the future of humankind.

When he reached the United States, Lafayette offered his services to General Washington. He agreed to serve without pay and became a trusted aide to Washington.

Other Europeans volunteered to work for the Patriot cause. Two Polish men—Thaddeus Kościuszko (THAD•ee•uhs kawsh•CHUSH•KOH) and Casimir Pulaski (KAH•sih•meer poo•LAHS•kee)—supported American efforts. Kościuszko helped build important defenses for the Americans. Pulaski won promotion to the rank of general. He died in 1779, fighting for the Continental Army.

Friedrich von Steuben (FREE•drihk vahn STOO•buhn) also came to help Washington. Von Steuben had been an officer in the Prussian army. He helped to train the Patriot troops at Valley Forge and shape the ragged Continental Army into a more effective fighting force.

In 1778 Spaniard Juan de Miralles (mee•RAH•yays) arrived in Philadelphia. He had persuaded Spain, Cuba, and Mexico to send money to the United States. Miralles became friends with many Patriot leaders and loaned money to the cause.

Europeans who had recently moved to the United States also joined the Patriot cause. For example, almost two-thirds of the Pennsylvania regiments were foreign-born.

Even with the help of foreign nations and individuals, the Patriots faced a huge challenge. The Continental Army still needed large amounts of money to fight the war and defeat the British.

PROGRESS CHECK

Describing How did Lafayette help the Patriot cause?



Thaddeus Kościuszko of Poland was a big contributor to the Patriot cause. **SS.8.A.3.4**

Baron von Steuben trained American recruits at Valley Forge, 1778.





SS.8.A.1.5 Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.

SS.8.A.3.4 Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.

SS.8.A.3.5 Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era.

SS.8.A.3.6 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.

LA.8.1.6.1 The student will use new vocabulary that is introduced and taught directly.

Life on the Home Front

GUIDING QUESTION *What was life like on the home front during the American Revolution?*

The hardships of the soldiers involved in fighting the war were considerable. However, the war changed the lives of all Americans, even those who stayed at home. For example, wives of soldiers had to take care of families by themselves. They had to run a farm or a business without a husband's help. Children had to make do without a father present.

Problems in the Economy

For the young United States, getting the money to pay for the war was a great challenge. The Continental Congress had no power to raise money through taxes. The Congress did get some money from the states and from foreign countries. Yet this amount fell far short of the need.

To meet this need, the Congress and the states simply printed hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of paper money. The paper money quickly lost its value. The amount of bills was greater than the supply of gold and silver backing them. This led to **inflation** (in•FLAY•shun), which means that it took more and more money to buy the same amount of goods. People began to have doubts about how much their paper bills were worth. Congress stopped printing paper money because no one would use it. This left the Americans with no way to finance their fight for independence.



During the war, Congress and the states printed paper money. Over time, people came to question the value of this paper money, and the amounts required to make purchases rose.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Determining Cause and Effect What happened when people began to question the value of the paper money?

New Ways of Thinking

The ideals of liberty and freedom inspired the American Revolution. These same ideals also caused some women to question their role in American society.

Abigail Adams was one example. She wrote to her husband, John Adams, a member of Congress:

PRIMARY SOURCE

“I can not say that I think you [are] very generous to the Ladies, for whilst you are proclaiming peace and good will to Men, Emancipating all Nations, you insist upon retaining an absolute power over Wives.”

—from *Adams Family Papers*

Reading HELPDESK

inflation when it takes more and more money to buy the same amount of goods

Academic Vocabulary

issue subject that people have different views about

Questioning Slavery

The revolutionary quest for freedom and liberty led some white Americans to question slavery. In 1778 Governor William Livingston of New Jersey asked his government to free all enslaved people. He said slavery was “utterly inconsistent with the principles of Christianity and humanity.”

African Americans made similar arguments. In New Hampshire enslaved people asked the government for their freedom so “that the name of slave may not be heard in a land gloriously contending for the sweets of freedom.”

As you have read, African Americans fought for the American cause and hoped the Revolution would help end slavery. The Pennsylvania legislature in 1780 adopted a plan to gradually free enslaved people—the first legislature in the world to take such action against slavery. Other northern states soon took similar measures. Still, the **issue** of slavery would remain unsettled for many years.

Treatment of Loyalists

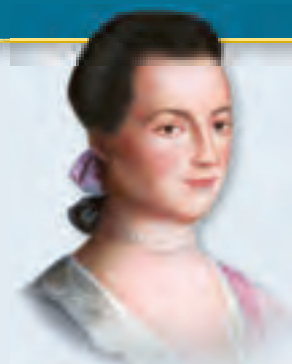
Not all Americans supported the Patriot cause. During the war, thousands of Loyalists fought on the side of the British. Some Loyalists spied on the Patriots. Many Loyalists fled, packing their belongings and selling whatever they could. Some left hurriedly for England. Others took off for Spanish-owned Florida.

Known Loyalists who remained in the United States faced difficult times. Their neighbors often shunned them. Some became victims of violence. Loyalists who actively helped the British faced arrest. In a few rare cases, Patriots executed Loyalists.

PROGRESS CHECK

Describing How were Loyalists treated by the Patriots during the war?

BIOGRAPHY



Abigail Adams (1744–1818)

Abigail Adams was the wife of John Adams, delegate to the Continental Congress. She had a close relationship with her husband, and the two wrote often about the political issues of the day. Abigail Adams famously argued for women's rights in a letter to her husband, telling him, “If [particular] care and attention is not paid to the Ladies we are determined to [start] a [rebellion], and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation.”

CRITICAL THINKING

Analyzing Primary Sources On what basis did Abigail Adams suggest women might not hold themselves bound by laws? **SS.8.A.1.5**

LESSON 2 REVIEW

Review Vocabulary

1. Explain the significance of the following terms from this lesson. **LA.8.1.6.1**
a. desert b. inflation

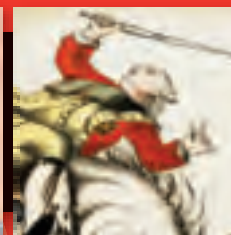
Answer the Guiding Questions

2. **Identifying** Who were the key European allies of the Patriots? **SS.8.A.3.4**

3. **Explaining** Explain some of the ways that the war affected women. **SS.8.A.3.6**

4. **PERSUASIVE WRITING** Take the perspective of a foreign soldier volunteering to serve in the United States in the fight against the British. Write a letter to family back home explaining why you have decided to risk your life in this cause. **SS.8.A.3.4**

- ✓ **BIOGRAPHY**
John Paul Jones
- ✓ **CHART/GRAPH**
Native American Alliances
- ✓ **GRAPHIC ORGANIZER**
British Defeats in the South
- ✓ **PRIMARY SOURCE**
Political Cartoons
- ✓ **TIME LINE**
Bernardo de Gálvez



Lesson 3

Battlegrounds Shift

ESSENTIAL QUESTION *Why does conflict develop?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

Important battles of the War for Independence took place along the western frontier, at sea, and in the South.

Fighting in the West

GUIDING QUESTION *How did the war in the West develop?*

The Revolutionary War was of great interest to many Native American groups living in and around the 13 states. Some Native Americans helped the Patriots. More sided with the British. For them, the British seemed less of a threat than the Americans, who lived in their midst and took their land.

West of the Appalachian Mountains, the British and their Native American allies raided American settlements. Mohawk war chief Joseph Brant led a number of brutal attacks in southwestern New York and northern Pennsylvania. Farther west, Henry Hamilton, British commander at Detroit, paid Native Americans for settlers' scalps. This practice earned him the nickname, the "hair buyer."

Virginia militia leader George Rogers Clark set out to end attacks in the West. In July 1778, Clark led a force of 175 westward down the Ohio River and over land. The Patriots captured a British post at Kaskaskia (ka•SKAS•kee•uh) in present-day Illinois. They then took the British town of Vincennes (vin•SEHNZ) in present-day Indiana. British troops under Hamilton recaptured Vincennes that December. Clark vowed to get it back. In February 1779, Clark and his troops

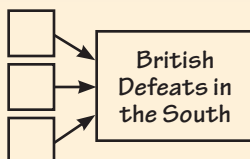
NGSSS covered in
"Fighting in the West"

SS.8.A.3.4 Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.

SS.8.A.3.6 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.

Reading **HELP**DESKTaking Notes: *Determining Cause and Effect*

Use a diagram like the one here to show why the British lost control in the South.



Content Vocabulary

- **blockade**
- **privateer**



braved harsh winter conditions to surprise the British and force their surrender. Clark's victory strengthened the American position in the West.

✓ PROGRESS CHECK

Summarizing What victories did the American forces win in the West?

The War at Sea

GUIDING QUESTION *What was the result of the war at sea?*

The Revolutionary War also took place at sea. Here Great Britain's powerful navy enjoyed a major advantage. British vessels formed an effective **blockade** (blo•KAYD), keeping ships from entering or leaving American harbors. The blockade limited delivery of supplies and troops to Patriot forces.

Privateers

To break the blockade, Congress ordered 13 warships, but only two of the ships made it to sea. Several were quickly captured by the British. The American navy was too weak to operate well.

Congress also authorized some 2,000 ships to sail as privateers. A **privateer** (pry•vuh•TEER) is a privately owned merchant ship outfitted with weapons. The goal of the privateer is to capture enemy merchant ships and cargo.

Finding crews for these ships was not difficult. Sailors from the whaling and fishing ports of New England signed on eagerly for the profitable privateering trade. During the war, privateers captured more British ships than the American navy did.

At the time of the Revolution, about 200,000 Native Americans lived along the western frontier. Here they attack an American settlement in Pennsylvania's Wyoming Valley in 1778.

► CRITICAL THINKING SS.8.A.3.4

Speculating Why do you think many Native Americans supported the British rather than the Americans?

NGSSS covered in
"The War at Sea"



SS.8.A.3.4 Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.

SS.8.A.3.6 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.

blockade measure that keeps a country from communicating and trading with other nations

privateer privately owned ship outfitted with weapons



The warships *Bonhomme Richard* and *Serapis* meet in one of the most famous naval battles of the war. American naval officer, John Paul Jones, led the crew of the *Bonhomme Richard* in the conflict.



An American Naval Hero

The war at sea produced one of the war's great heroes. A daring American naval officer, John Paul Jones, won his first successes raiding British ports. Near the coast of Great Britain in September 1779, Jones's ship, *Bonhomme Richard*, met the British warship *Serapis*. The *Bonhomme Richard* and the *Serapis* fought for hours. The British captain asked whether Jones wished to surrender. Jones is said to have answered, "I have not yet begun to fight."

In the end, it was the *Serapis* that surrendered. The naval victory made John Paul Jones a hero to the Patriots.

PROGRESS CHECK

Describing How did privateers contribute to the American war effort?

Fighting in the South

GUIDING QUESTION *What was the result of the war in the South?*

In the early years of the war, the Americans had won several battles in the South. In 1776 Patriot forces crushed Loyalists at the Battle of Moore's Creek, near Wilmington, North Carolina. They also saved the key port of Charles Town, South Carolina, from the British. Although this was a small battle, its **impact** on the rest of the war was great.

Reading **HELP**DESK

Academic Vocabulary

impact an effect

By 1778, these results, along with Patriot victories such as Saratoga, had convinced the British that bringing their old colonies back into the empire would not be easy. As a result, the British came up with a new plan to finish the war.

The new British plan focused on the South, where there were many Loyalists. The British hoped to use sea power and the support of the Loyalists to win important victories in the Southern states. At first, the strategy worked.

Early British Success

In late 1778, British general Henry Clinton sent 3,500 troops from New York to take Savannah, Georgia. The British occupied the coastal city and controlled most of the state.

Clinton himself led a force into the South in early 1780. In May, he led a second British attack on Charles Town. This time the South Carolina city surrendered, and the British took thousands of prisoners. It marked the worst American defeat of the war.

After Clinton's victory, he returned to New York. He left General Charles Cornwallis in command of British forces in the South. The Continental Congress sent forces under General Horatio Gates to face Cornwallis. The two armies met at Camden, South Carolina, in August 1780. The British won this first encounter. Yet Cornwallis soon found that he could not control the area he had conquered. He and his troops faced a new kind of warfare.

NGSSS covered in
"Fighting in the South"



SS.8.A.1.2 Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and time lines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.

SS.8.A.3.6 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.

SS.8.A.3.16 Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.

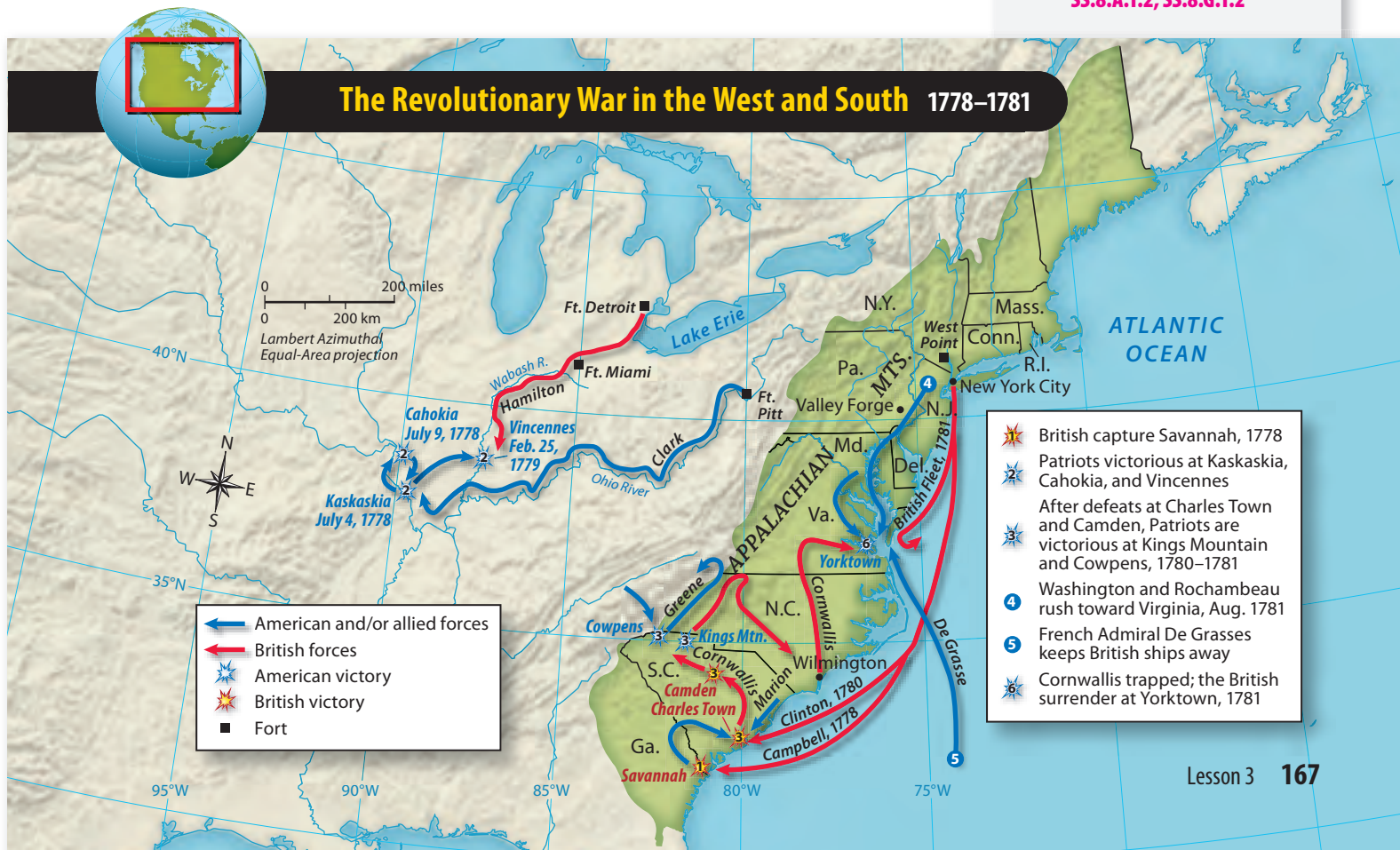
SS.8.G.1.2 Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.

GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

Starting in 1778, many Revolutionary War battles took place in the West and the South.

1 LOCATION Based on this map, what was the southernmost battle between the Patriots and the British?
SS.8.A.1.2, SS.8.G.1.2

2 CRITICAL THINKING
Analyzing Visuals Why do you think the British wanted to capture ports at Savannah and Charles Town?
SS.8.A.1.2, SS.8.G.1.2



Florida CONNECTION

Battle at Pensacola

In 1781, Spanish soldiers fought the British at Pensacola, Florida. Spanish victory held the fort and helped the American cause by diverting British troops from other fronts of the war. **SS.8.A.3.16**

Spaniard Bernardo de Gálvez fought against the British during the American Revolution. **SS.8.A.3.4**



Reading **HELP**DESK

Academic Vocabulary

sustain to suffer or experience

Hit-and-Run Tactics

The British had counted on strong Loyalist support in the South. They received less help than expected. Instead, as British forces moved through the countryside, small forces of Patriots attacked them. These bands of soldiers appeared suddenly, fired their weapons, and then disappeared. This hit-and-run technique caught the British off guard.

Francis Marion was one successful Patriot leader. Marion, who was known as the “Swamp Fox,” operated out of the swamps of eastern South Carolina. He was quick and smart. One British colonel grumbled that “the devil himself” could not catch Marion.

Spain’s Help

Great Britain also found itself with another new enemy. Spain declared war on Britain in 1779. The Spanish governor of Louisiana, Bernardo de Gálvez (GAHL•ves), had tons of supplies and ammunition shipped up the Mississippi River to American troops in the Northwest Territory. It was with this help that George Rogers Clark captured the key posts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Gálvez also raised an army to fight the British. Gálvez’s forces drove the British out of the Gulf of Mexico region.

American Successes

After their victory at Camden, South Carolina, the British moved northward through the Carolinas in September 1780. Along the way, the British warned the local people to give up the fight for independence and join the British. If they refused, the British threatened to “hang their leaders, and lay their country waste ...”

The Americans who received this warning were mountain people. Fiercely independent, they had been neither Patriots nor Loyalists until the British warning angered them. They formed a militia army and set out to force the British from their land. At Kings Mountain, the American militia force killed or captured a British-led Loyalist force of about 1,000. The Patriot victory brought new support for independence from Southerners.

In October 1780, Nathanael Greene replaced Gates as commander of the Continental forces in the South. Rather than lead one attack on Cornwallis’s forces, Greene split his army in two. In January 1781, one section defeated the British at Cowpens, South Carolina. Another section joined Francis Marion’s raids. Greene combined his forces in March. Then, he

Build Vocabulary: *Word Origins of Sayings*

Today, people refer to the hit-and-run tactics used by some patriot forces as guerrilla warfare.



This British cartoon dates from 1779, before the American Revolution ended. It shows a rider being thrown off a horse. The horse represents the former colonies. The rider represents Great Britain, and the man on the ground represents a Revolutionary War soldier.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Analyzing Political Cartoons

What outcome of the war does the cartoonist predict? **SS.8.A.1.2**

met Cornwallis's army at Guilford Courthouse, in present-day Greensboro, North Carolina. Greene's army was forced to retreat, but the British **sustained** great losses in the process. General Cornwallis gave up the campaign to conquer the Carolinas.

Cornwallis Retreats

Cornwallis realized the British had to act quickly to win the war. More French troops were coming to North America, and the Patriots held Virginia. Troops and supplies were moving south.

In April 1781, Cornwallis marched north to Virginia. His troops carried out raids throughout the region. General Washington sent Lafayette and General Anthony Wayne south to push Cornwallis back. Meanwhile, Cornwallis took shelter at Yorktown, on the Virginia coast. The battle for the South was entering its final phase.

✓ PROGRESS CHECK

Evaluating What effect did the Patriot victory at Kings Mountain produce?

LESSON 3 REVIEW

Review Vocabulary

- Use each of the following words in a sentence about the Revolutionary War. **LA.8.1.6.1**
a. blockade b. privateer

Answer the Guiding Questions

- Describing** What role did many Native Americans take during the war in the West? **SS.8.A.3.4**

- Identifying** Who was John Paul Jones, and what was his significance in the war? **SS.8.A.3.6**

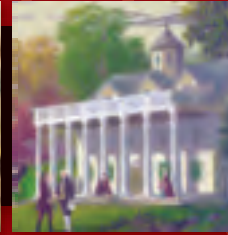
- Summarizing** What happened during the British campaign in the South? **SS.8.A.3.6**

- EXPOSITORY WRITING** You read about several military leaders in this lesson. Which leader do you think most helped the Patriot cause? Write a short essay to explain your answer. **SS.8.A.3.4, SS.8.A.3.6**

networks

There's More Online!

- ✓ BIOGRAPHY
Rochambeau
- ✓ GRAPHIC ORGANIZER
Treaty of Paris
- ✓ VIDEO George Washington



Lesson 4

The Final Years

ESSENTIAL QUESTION *Why does conflict develop?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

The Patriots' and their allies' cleverness and commitment led to final victory in the Revolutionary War.

Victory at Yorktown

GUIDING QUESTION *What events occurred in the victory at Yorktown?*

While the British were carrying out their southern campaign, key events were taking place in the North. In July 1780, French warships appeared off Newport, Rhode Island. The ships carried French aid: thousands of soldiers commanded by Comte de Rochambeau (row • sham • BOH).

Eventually, Rochambeau joined up with General Washington, who was camped north of New York City. There the two leaders waited for the arrival of a second fleet of French ships. If and when the second French fleet arrived, Washington planned to attack the British army base in New York, which was under the command of General Clinton.

As it turned out, the second French fleet never did arrive in the North. Washington and Rochambeau would never launch the attack on Clinton. Instead, both the ships and the troops would find a better opportunity to strike at the British. That opportunity would come farther south—at Yorktown, Virginia.

Washington Leaves for Virginia

As he waited outside New York, Washington had followed reports of fighting in the South. In 1781 he sent Lafayette and Anthony Wayne to Virginia to stop Cornwallis. The results were

NGSSS covered in
"Victory at Yorktown"



SS.8.A.1.2 Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and time lines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.

SS.8.A.1.7 View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts.

SS.8.A.3.3 Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, and George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts.

SS.8.A.3.4 Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.

SS.8.A.3.6 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.

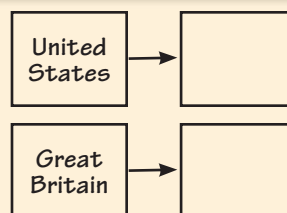
SS.8.G.1.2 Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.

Reading HELPDESK

Taking Notes: Describing

Use a diagram like this one to show what the United States and Great Britain agreed to in the Treaty of Paris.

170 *The American Revolution*



Content Vocabulary

- **siege**
- **ratify**
- **ambush**

positive. Lafayette had Cornwallis pinned down on a peninsula, a piece of land surrounded by water on three sides. The place was called Yorktown.

Washington also got important news about the French fleet he was waiting for: The ships were heading toward Chesapeake Bay instead of New York. They were going to join in the fight to defeat Cornwallis. With this news, Washington quickly changed his plans. He and Rochambeau would advance on the British at Yorktown rather than at New York.

Washington kept his new **strategy**, or plan of action, secret. He wanted Clinton to think the Patriots still planned to attack at New York. This, he hoped, would keep Clinton from sending aid to Cornwallis.

Washington and Rochambeau then rushed south with their armies. Secrecy was strict. Most soldiers did not know where they were going. Wrote one, “We do not know the object of our march, and are in perfect ignorance whether we are going against New York, or ... Virginia.”

The French and American troops marched 200 miles (322 km) in 15 days. General Clinton did not learn they were gone until it was too late. There was nothing he could do to stop the three forces—Lafayette’s troops, Washington’s and Rochambeau’s army, and the French fleet—from meeting at Yorktown.

A Trap at Yorktown

Washington’s plan worked perfectly. By the end of September, 14,000 American and French troops stood against Cornwallis’s 8,000 British and Hessian troops at Yorktown. Meanwhile, the French fleet kept guard at Chesapeake Bay. British ships could not get in to help Cornwallis escape by sea. General Clinton and the rest of the British army sat helplessly in New York. They were unable to help Cornwallis. The British were trapped. American and French forces began a **siege** (SEEJ)—they blocked off the British supply and escape routes. In this way, they hoped to force the British to surrender.

In August 1781, Comte de Rochambeau joined Washington’s Continental Army in its march to Yorktown. **SS.8.A.3.4**

Thinking Like a HISTORIAN

Predicting Consequences

Throughout the Revolutionary War, Washington succeeded in holding his army together, despite many difficulties. One of these difficulties was political meddling. The Continental Congress often interfered with his military operations. During the gloomy winter at Valley Forge, some members of Congress and army officers plotted to replace Washington as commander in chief. How might Washington’s removal or resignation have affected the war? For more about predicting consequences, review *Thinking Like a Historian*.



siege an attempt to force surrender by blocking the movement of people or goods into or out of a place

Academic Vocabulary
strategy a plan of action



Siege at Yorktown 1781

- British troops
- British defensive lines
- American and French attacks October 6–15
- American troops
- French troops
- French fleet
- French and American artillery

0 1 mile
0 1 km
Polyconic projection



GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

General Cornwallis and his army left the Carolinas for Virginia in 1781. He wound up at Yorktown, on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay.

- 1 LOCATION** How would you describe the type of land on which Cornwallis and his forces camped at Yorktown? **SS.8.G.1.2**
- 2 CRITICAL THINKING**
Analyzing Does this location seem like it would be easy or difficult to defend? Explain. **SS.8.A.1.2**

Victory Over Cornwallis

The siege began to take effect. The British ran low of supplies and many soldiers were wounded or sick. On October 14, Washington's aide, Alexander Hamilton, led an attack that captured key British defenses. Cornwallis could see that the situation was hopeless. On October 19, he surrendered his troops. The Patriots had won the Battle of Yorktown. They took nearly 8,000 British prisoners and captured more than 200 guns.

At the surrender ceremony, the British marched between rows of French and American troops. A French band played "Yankee Doodle." This was a song the British had used to taunt the Americans. A British band responded with a children's tune, "The World Turned Upside Down." With the mighty British surrendering to the upstart Americans, it seemed a fitting song for the situation.

✓ PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining Why did Washington advance on Yorktown?

Reading **HELP**DESK

Reading Strategy: Sequence of Events

Describe the sequence of events from October 9 to October 19 that led to the victory over Cornwallis. **SS.8.A.3.6**

Independence Achieved

GUIDING QUESTION *What helped the Patriots win independence?*

The Patriot victory at Yorktown was a terrible blow to the British and their war effort. Still, the fighting went on after Cornwallis surrendered. The British still held Savannah, Charles Town, and New York. There would be a few more clashes on land and sea. However, the defeat at Yorktown convinced the British that the war was too costly to **pursue**, or proceed with.

The Americans and British sent delegates to Paris to work out a treaty. Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay represented the United States. The American Congress **ratified** (RAT•ih•fyed), or approved, the first draft of the treaty in April 1783. The final Treaty of Paris was signed on September 3, 1783. By that time Britain had also made peace with France and Spain.

Under the Treaty of Paris, Great Britain recognized the United States as an independent nation. The British also promised to withdraw all their troops from American territory. They gave Americans fishing rights to the waters off the coast of nearby Canada.

In turn, the United States promised that Americans would pay to British merchants what they owed. The treaty also stated that the Congress would advise the new states to return property taken from Loyalists.

A Conspiracy Against Congress

Many months passed between the end of fighting in the Revolutionary War and the signing of the peace treaty. During that time, Washington was unwilling to dissolve the army. Instead, he camped his idle troops in Newburgh, New York.

Many of these soldiers believed they were owed pay from the Congress. When this pay did not come, the soldiers grew angry. Some officers sent a letter around in March 1783. If their demands were not met, the letter said, the army should use force against the Congress.

Washington realized that this threat of revolt was dangerous. The new nation could be destroyed. In a dramatic speech, he asked the angry soldiers to be patient. Then Washington urged the Congress to meet their just demands.

NGSSS covered in
"Independence Achieved"



SS.8.A.1.7 View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts.

SS.8.A.3.3 Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, and George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts.

SS.8.A.3.4 Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.

SS.8.A.3.6 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.

LA.8.1.6.1 The student will use new vocabulary that is introduced and taught directly.

British forces first sang "Yankee Doodle" to poke fun at what they considered the awkward ways of the Americans. The Americans, however, quickly made "Yankee Doodle" their own. They created new verses that made fun of the British and praised George Washington.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Explaining Why might songs and other forms of music be important in fighting a war? Explain. **SS.8.A.1.7**



ratify to approve officially

Academic Vocabulary

pursue to proceed with



After the war, Washington looked forward to a return to his home, Mount Vernon, in Virginia. He planned to take no role in the new government.

► **CRITICAL THINKING**

Speculating Why do you think Washington hoped to get away from public life?

The Congress agreed. Washington's leadership ended the threat to the new nation.

Washington Returns Home

In late November 1783, the war truly ended. The last British troops left New York City. Washington could at last give up his command. The soldiers could return to their homes and their lives.

On December 4, Washington said farewell to his troops. Three weeks later he formally resigned, or gave up his position, at a meeting of the Congress. Washington said, "Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire ... and take my leave of all the employments of public life."

Washington returned home to Mount Vernon, Virginia. There he planned to remain and live quietly with his family.

Why the Americans Won

How did the Americans defeat powerful Great Britain? Remember, the Americans had several advantages in the war. First, they fought on their own land. The British had to move troops and supplies across an ocean. It was harder for them to get reinforcement, as the siege of Yorktown showed. When their ships were blocked, the British troops had no support.

Also, the Americans knew the land. They knew where to lay an **ambush** (AM•bush), or surprise attack. They were expert at wilderness fighting. The British, in contrast, had much difficulty controlling the American countryside once they occupied the cities. The Battle of Kings Mountain, which you read about in Lesson 3, illustrates this point. The rural people did not like being told what to do. They also had wilderness fighting skills that could defeat their new enemies.

Help from other countries contributed to the American victory. The success at Yorktown would not have been possible without French soldiers and ships. Spain gave aid when they

Getty Images

Reading **HELP**DESK

ambush an attack in which the attacker hides and surprises the enemy

attacked the British. Individuals, such as Lafayette and von Steuben, came to America to provide vital services to the Patriot cause.

Perhaps most important, the American Revolution was a people's movement. Its outcome depended not on any one battle or event but on the determination and spirit of all Patriots. As Washington remarked about the patriotic crowds, "Here is an army they [the British] will never conquer."

In 1776 the American colonists began a revolution. In the Declaration of Independence they outlined the principles of freedom and the rights they felt all peoples and nations should have. These ideas inspired people in other parts of the world. For example, French rebels in 1789 fought a revolution in defense of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." The French upheld these principles: "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights."

In 1791 there was revolution in the French colony of Saint Domingue. Inspired by the ideals of the American and French revolutions, enslaved Africans took up arms. They were led by a man named Toussaint L'Ouverture (too•SAN loo•vuhr•TOOR) and soon shook off French rule. In 1804 Santo Domingo—present-day Haiti—became the second nation in the Americas to achieve independence from colonial rule. "We have asserted our rights," declared the revolutionaries. "We swear never to yield them to any power on earth."

The ideals of the American Revolution helped inspire the enslaved people of Haiti, who fought for the independence of their French colony. **SS.8.A.3.6**



PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining Why did Washington take action to end the Newburgh Conspiracy?

LESSON 4 REVIEW

Review Vocabulary

1. Define each of the following terms and use it in a sentence. **LA.8.1.6.1**
a. sie ge b. ra tify c. amb ush

Answer the Guiding Questions

2. **Sequencing** Describe Washington's actions leading up to and during the Patriot victory at Yorktown. **SS.8.A.3.3, SS.8.A.3.6**

3. **Listing** What elements were key to the Patriots' victory in the war? **SS.8.A.3.4**

4. **PERSONAL WRITING** Take the perspective of Deborah Sampson, who joined the Patriots in the conflict by disguising herself as a man. Write a short autobiography describing what you went through to become a soldier and why taking part in the war was important to you. **SS.8.A.1.7**

CHAPTER 6 Activities

Write your answers on a separate piece of paper.

1 Exploring the Essential Question SS.8.A.3.6

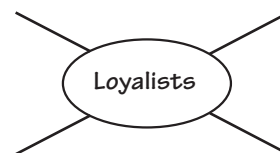
EXPOSITORY WRITING How did the experiences of the Patriots and the experiences of the British differ in the war? How did these differences contribute to the outcome? Use examples from the chapter to help you organize your essay.

2 21st Century Skills SS.8.A.3.6

COMPARING AND CONTRASTING Working in small groups, use the Internet or other sources to research the French Revolution, which began not long after the American Revolution and which involved the key Patriot ally, France. Together, create a poster that compares and contrasts the features of these two revolutions. Present the poster to the class.

3 Thinking Like a Historian SS.8.A.3.8

DRAWING INFERENCES AND CONCLUSIONS Use a diagram like the one at the right to explain why Loyalists supported Britain rather than the Patriot cause.



4 Visual Literacy SS.8.A.1.2, SS.8.G.1.2

GEOGRAPHY ACTIVITY



ANALYZING MAPS SS.8.A.1.2

Where was Loyalist sentiment the strongest?

CHAPTER 6 Assessment



REVIEW THE GUIDING QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer for each question.

- SS.8.A.3.6**
- 1 Washington's surprise attack across the Delaware River on Christmas night
- A. was the last battle of the Revolutionary War.
 - B. boosted the morale of the Patriots.
 - C. was followed by calls for his resignation.
 - D. was successful but caused a great number of American casualties.
- SS.8.A.3.6**
- 2 Americans had problems getting enough money to finance the war because
- F. Congress did not have the power to raise money through taxes.
 - G. the states were against the war.
 - H. no foreign countries would help the Patriots pay for the war.
 - I. the British closed all colonial banks at the start of the war.
- SS.8.A.3.4, SS.8.A.3.8**
- 3 Why were African Americans at first banned from serving in the army?
- A. General Washington had forbidden African Americans from serving.
 - B. All African Americans were loyal to the British.
 - C. African Americans were needed to serve the war effort in factories.
 - D. Some Southern colonies feared arming African Americans.
- SS.8.A.3.8**
- 4 How did the war affect attitudes toward slavery in the United States?
- F. African Americans were seen as too valuable as soldiers to be enslaved people.
 - G. Loyalists had to free enslaved people as punishment for supporting the British.
 - H. Slavery was outlawed in the United States immediately following the war.
 - I. The ideals of freedom and liberty led some white Americans to question slavery.
- SS.8.A.3.4**
- 5 During the war, Native Americans generally supported the
- A. British because the British promised to free enslaved African Americans.
 - B. British because the British seemed less of a threat to their way of life.
 - C. Patriots because the Patriots seemed less of a threat to their way of life.
 - D. Patriots because the Patriots promised to return Native American lands.
- SS.8.A.3.4**
- 6 What role did the French play in the Patriot victory at Yorktown?
- F. They prevented the British navy from leaving New York.
 - G. They tricked the British into fighting them before arriving at Yorktown.
 - H. They provided troops and ships to help contain the British at Yorktown.
 - I. They sank British ships in Newport Harbor.

NGSSS assessed in
Chapter 6 Activities



SS.8.A.1.2 Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs and time lines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.

SS.8.A.3.6 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.

SS.8.A.3.8 Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution.

SS.8.G.1.2 Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.

NGSSS assessed in
Chapter 6 Assessment



SS.8.A.1.7 View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts.

SS.8.A.3.3 Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts.

SS.8.A.3.4 Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.

SS.8.A.3.6 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.

SS.8.A.3.8 Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution.

LA.8.1.6.2 The student will listen to, read, and discuss familiar and conceptually challenging text.

CHAPTER 6 Assessment (continued)



DBQ DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

“And we not only groan under our own Burden, but with Concern, & Horror, look forward, & Contemplate, the miserable Condition of our Children, who are training up, and kept in Preparation, for a like State of Bondage, and Servitude. [We ask] your Honours serious Consideration, whether it is consistent with the present Claims, of the united States to hold so many Thousands ... in perpetual Slavery.”

—from *Connecticut Slaves Petition for Freedom*, 1779

SS.8.A.1.7, SS.8.A.3.8

- 7 Analyzing** According to the writer, what did enslaved Africans look upon with “horror”?

A. their own burdens
B. perpetual slavery
C. the condition of their children
D. the consideration of his audience

SS.8.A.1.7, SS.8.A.3.8

- 8 Summarizing** Which of the following best summarizes this excerpt?

F. Enslaved Africans have been fighting alongside the Patriots during the war.
G. Enslaved Africans should be freed after the war is over.
H. Slavery is not in agreement with the ideals of freedom on which the United States is based.
I. The Patriots need enslaved Africans in order to win the war.

SHORT RESPONSE

“I was not yet fourteen years of age. ... The boys were employed in waiting on the officers, but in time of action a boy was quartered [assigned] to each gun to carry cartridges.”

—from Andrew Sherburne’s *Experiences on a Privateer During the Revolutionary War*

SS.8.A.1.7, LA.8.1.6.2

- 9** How old was Sherburne, and what were his duties aboard the ship?

SS.8.A.1.7, LA.8.1.6.2

- 10** What dangers do you think Andrew Sherburne faced while on a privateer?

EXTENDED RESPONSE

SS.8.A.3.3, SS.8.A.3.8

- 11 Personal Writing** Write a letter to a famous Patriot of your choice who helped the United States win the Revolution. Thank the Patriot for his or her service, and ask questions about the war effort. Finally, tell him or her about America in the modern era. State your view about whether the United States has lived up to the ideals upon which it was founded.

Need Extra Help?

If You’ve Missed Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Review Lesson	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	1	3	3	1–4