

Chapter 6

The American Revolution

1775-1783

What's Ahead

Section 1

Early Battles

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Winning the War

After Lexington and Concord, representatives of the colonies tried, without success, to find a peaceful solution to the conflict with Britain. In 1776, as the fighting spread, they called for separation from Britain. With the bold words of the Declaration of Independence, the United States became a nation.

The Americans now fought a life-and-death struggle for liberty. From New England, the major operations of the war gradually spread to the Middle States and the South. With help from France and other nations, the Americans defeated the British and won their war for independence.

Why Study History?

On July 4, 1776, Americans declared their independence from British rule. Today, on every Fourth of July, we celebrate the Declaration of Independence and the ideals it proclaims. To learn more about how and why we celebrate, see this chapter's *Why Study History?* feature, "We Celebrate Our Independence."



American Events

1775

Battle of Bunker Hill

1776

Declaration of Independence is issued

1777

American victory at Saratoga is turning point of war

1775

1776

1777

1778

1779

World Events

1778 World Event

France recognizes American independence



Viewing HISTORY

A Nation Wins Its Independence

This painting, *Surrender of Lord Cornwallis*, is by John Trumbull, one of the greatest early American artists. It shows British troops surrendering to an American army at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781. The Battle of Yorktown marked the end of the American Revolution. The six-year struggle freed the 13 colonies from British rule.

★ Why do you think Britain was unwilling to give up its colonies?

1780 ●

Patriots' victory at King's Mountain boosts morale

1781 ●

British surrender at Yorktown

1783 ●

Britain recognizes American independence in the Treaty of Paris

1779

1780

1781

1782

1783

1779 World Event

Spain enters the war against Britain

1782 World Event

War between British and Marāthā people of India ends



Early Battles



Explore These Questions

- How did Americans pursue both war and peace in 1775?
- What were the advantages of each side as they entered the war?
- How did the Continental Army gain control of Boston?

Define

- refugee
- blockade
- mercenary

Identify

- Ethan Allen
- Green Mountain Boys
- Continental Army
- Olive Branch Petition
- Patriots
- Loyalists
- Battle of Bunker Hill
- Benedict Arnold



The events of April 19, 1775, left the British stunned. How had a handful of rebels forced 700 redcoats to retreat? That night, British soldiers grew even more uneasy as they watched rebels set up campfires all around Boston.

In the months ahead, the campfires remained. They were a clear sign that the quarrel between Britain and its colonies had blazed into war. Many colonists clung to hopes for a peaceful solution. Others were ready and eager to fight.

War or Peace?

On May 10, 1775, just a few weeks after the battles at Lexington and Concord, delegates from the colonies met at the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Most who attended still hoped to avoid a final break with Britain. However, while they were meeting, the fighting spread.

Rebels take Ticonderoga

Ethan Allen, a blacksmith known for his fierce temper, followed a course of action rather than talk. Allen decided to lead a band of Vermonters, known as the **Green Mountain Boys**, in a surprise attack on Fort Ticonderoga, located at the southern tip of Lake Champlain. (See the map on page 162.) Allen knew that inside the fort were many cannons which the colonies badly needed.

In early May, the Green Mountain Boys crept quietly through the morning mists to Fort Ticonderoga. They quickly overpowered the guard on duty and entered the fort. Allen rushed to the room where the British commander slept. "Come out, you old rat!" he shouted. The commander demanded to know by whose authority Allen acted. "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" Allen replied.

The British commander surrendered Ticonderoga. With the fort, the Green Mountain Boys won a valuable supply of cannons and gunpowder. Allen's success also gave the Americans control of a key route into Canada.

Setting up an army

Then, in June, the Second Continental Congress took the bold step of setting up the **Continental Army**. John Adams proposed that George Washington of Virginia be appointed commander:

“I [have] in mind for that important command . . . a gentleman whose skill and experience as an officer, whose independent fortune, great talents, and excellent universal character would command the [approval] of all America.”

Tall and dignified, George Washington commanded the respect of all the delegates. They promptly voted to approve him as commander. Without wasting any time, the new

general left Philadelphia to take charge of the forces around Boston.

A peace petition

Even though the delegates had created an army, they were not eager for war. After much debate, Congress decided to try to patch up the quarrel with Britain by sending the **Olive Branch Petition**, written by John Dickinson of Pennsylvania. In it, they declared their loyalty to King George and asked him to repeal the Intolerable Acts.

George III was furious when he heard about the petition. The colonists, he raged, were trying to begin a war "for the purpose of establishing an independent empire!" He blamed "wicked and desperate persons" in the colonies for the growing conflict. Rejecting the Olive Branch Petition, the king vowed to bring the rebels to justice.

The Opposing Sides

The rebels that King George III spoke of called themselves **Patriots**. They opposed aspects of British rule that they considered harsh and unjust. Most of the American colonists were Patriots.

In their war with Britain, the Patriots faced a powerful foe. They also had to struggle against a large number of colonists who chose to remain loyal British subjects.

American Patriots

It would take a great effort for the Patriots to overcome their disadvantages. Colonial forces were poorly organized and untrained. They had few cannons, little gunpowder, and no navy.

Yet the Patriots had some important advantages. Many Patriots owned rifles and were good shots. Also, they had a brilliant commander in George Washington. Another strength was that they would fight hard to defend their homes and property. Reuben Stebbins of Massachusetts was typical of many patriotic farmers. When the British approached, he rode off to battle. "We'll see who's goin' t' own this farm!" he cried.

The British

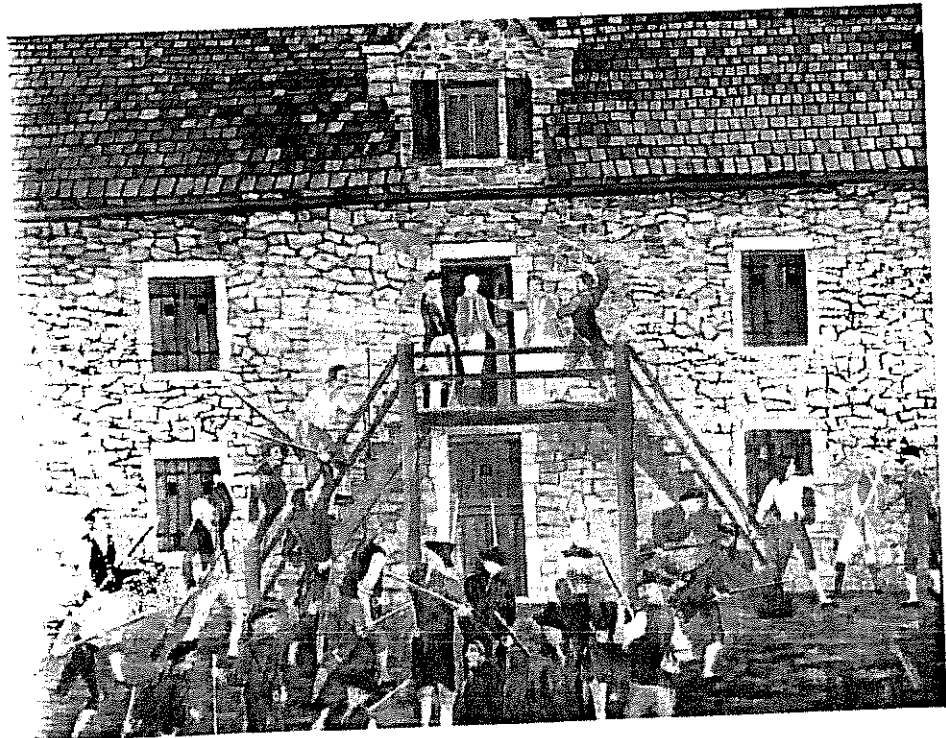
The British were a powerful foe. They had highly trained, experienced troops. Their navy was the best in the world. British ships could move soldiers quickly up and down the Atlantic coast. In addition, many colonists still supported the British.

Still, Britain was not without problems. Britain's armies were 3,000 miles (4,800 km) from home. News and supplies took months to travel from Britain to North America. Also, British soldiers risked attacks by colonists once they marched out of the cities into the countryside.

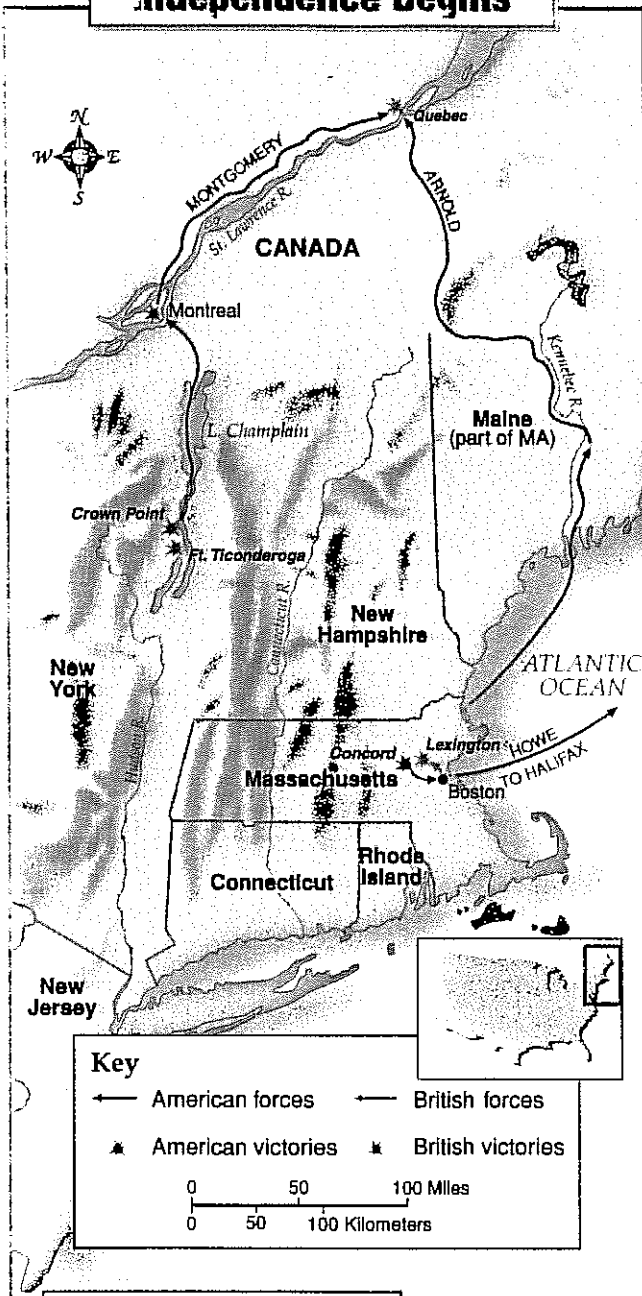
Viewing HISTORY

Rebels Take Ticonderoga

In May 1775, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys made a bold attack on Fort Ticonderoga. In this painting, Allen demands that the British commander surrender. ★ Why was Fort Ticonderoga an important prize?



The War for Independence Begins



Geography Skills

At the beginning of the War for Independence, most of the fighting took place in the northern colonies and in Canada.

- 1. Location** On the map, locate: (a) Lexington, (b) Concord, (c) Boston, (d) Fort Ticonderoga, (e) Quebec.
- 2. Movement** (a) Describe Arnold's route to Canada. (b) Describe Montgomery's route from Crown Point to Quebec.
- 3. Critical Thinking** Based on the map, which American commander would have a harder time reaching Quebec? Explain.

American Loyalists

American colonists who remained loyal to Britain were known as **Loyalists** or Tories. It is estimated that they made up about 20 percent of the colonists. They included wealthy merchants and former officials of the royal government. However, some farmers and craftworkers were also Loyalists. There were more Loyalists in the Middle States and the South than in New England.

Loyalists faced tough times during the American Revolution. Patriots tarred and feathered people known to favor the British. Many Loyalists fled to England or Canada. Others found shelter in cities controlled by the British. Those who fled lost their homes, stores, and farms.

The Fight for Boston

During the first year of conflict, much of the fighting was centered around Boston. About 6,000 British troops were stationed there. Colonial militia surrounded the city and prevented the British from marching out.

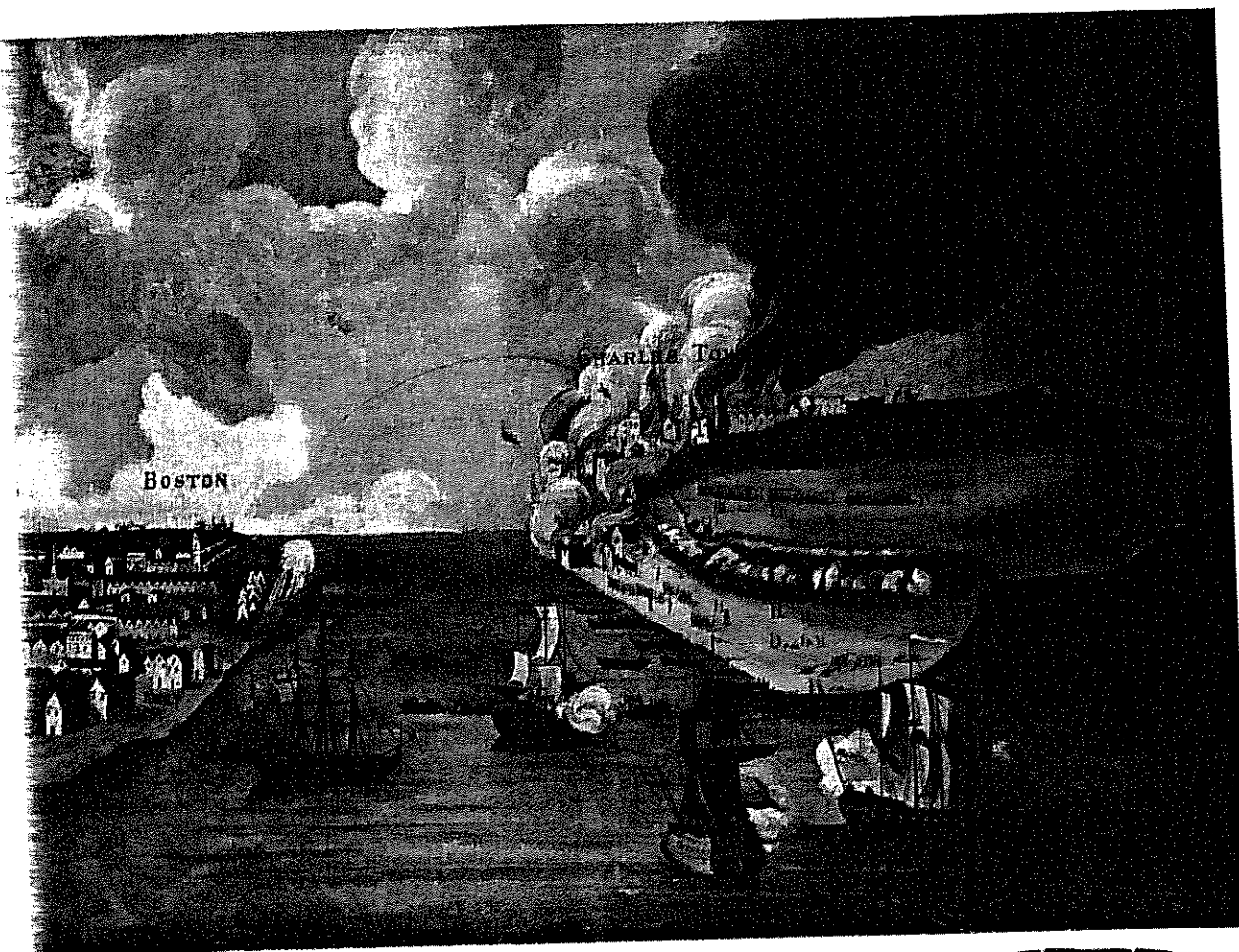
Battle of Bunker Hill

Even before Washington reached Boston, the Patriots took action. On June 16, 1775, Colonel William Prescott led 1,200 minutemen up Bunker Hill, across the river from Boston. From there, they could fire on British ships in Boston harbor. Prescott, however, noticed that nearby Breed's Hill was an even better position. He ordered his men to move there and dig defensive trenches.

At sunrise, the British general, William Howe, spotted the Americans. He ferried about 2,400 redcoats across the harbor to attack the rebels' position. Slowly, the British began to climb Breed's Hill. Each soldier carried a heavy pack that weighed about 125 pounds. Many of the British troops were exhausted even before the fighting began.

The Americans waited patiently as the British approached. The Patriots held their fire because they had very little gunpowder. Their commanders warned, "Don't shoot until you see the whites of their eyes!"

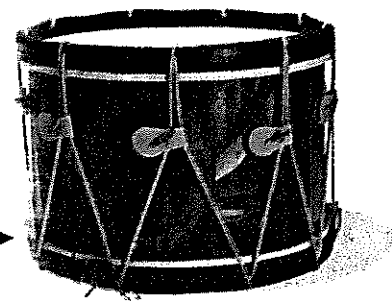
When the Americans finally fired, the British were forced to retreat. A second British attack was also turned back. On the



Viewing HISTORY

The Fight for Boston

In this painting of the Battle of Bunker Hill, British ships bombard the village of Charlestown, across the river from Boston. Meanwhile, British troops make the long march up Breed's Hill to attack the waiting Americans. ★ Why was the Battle of Bunker Hill important to Americans?



Drum carried at Bunker Hill

third try, the British succeeded in pushing over the top. They took both Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill, but paid a high price for their victory. More than 1,000 redcoats lay dead or wounded. American losses numbered only about 400.

The **Battle of Bunker Hill** was the first major battle of the Revolution. It proved that the Americans could fight bravely. However, it also showed that the British would not be easy to defeat.

The British leave Boston

Washington finally reached Boston a few weeks after the Battle of Bunker Hill. There, he found about 16,000 troops camped in huts and tents at the edge of the city. Their

weapons ranged from rifles to swords made by local blacksmiths.

General Washington quickly began to turn raw recruits into a trained army. His job was especially difficult because soldiers from different colonies mistrusted one another. "Connecticut wants no Massachusetts men in her corps," he wrote. And "Massachusetts thinks there is no necessity for a Rhode Islander to be introduced into her [ranks]." Slowly, Washington won the loyalty of his troops. They, in turn, learned to take orders and work together.

In January 1776, Washington had a stroke of good fortune. Soldiers arrived outside Boston with cannons they had dragged across the mountains from Fort Ticonderoga.

2

Declaring Independence

As You Read

Explore These Questions

- How did *Common Sense* influence the colonists?
- How did American Patriots respond to the Declaration of Independence?
- What are the main ideas of the Declaration of Independence?

Define

- traitor
- preamble
- natural rights

Identify

- *Common Sense*
- Thomas Paine
- Richard Henry Lee
- Thomas Jefferson
- Declaration of Independence

SETTING the Scene

Many Americans had come to believe that Parliament did not have the right to make laws for the 13 colonies. After all, they argued, the colonists had their own elected legislatures. At the same time, however, most Americans still felt strong bonds of loyalty to Britain. Especially, they felt they owed allegiance to the king.

Then, in January 1776, a pamphlet titled *Common Sense* appeared on the streets of Philadelphia. "I offer nothing more than simple facts, plain arguments, and common sense," wrote its author, **Thomas Paine**. Though Paine had only recently arrived from England, he strongly supported the colonists in their quarrel with the king. In blunt words, he boldly urged the colonies to declare their independence.

Common Sense

In *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine tried to convince the colonists that they did not owe loyalty to George III or any other monarch. The very idea of setting up kings and queens was wrong, he said.

“In England a King hath little more to do than to make war and give away [jobs]; which in plain terms, is to impoverish the nation. . . . Of more worth is one honest man to society and in the sight of God, than all the crowned ruffians that ever lived.”

Americans did not owe anything to England, either, Paine went on. If the English had helped the colonists, they had done so for their own profit. It could only hurt the Americans to remain under British rule:

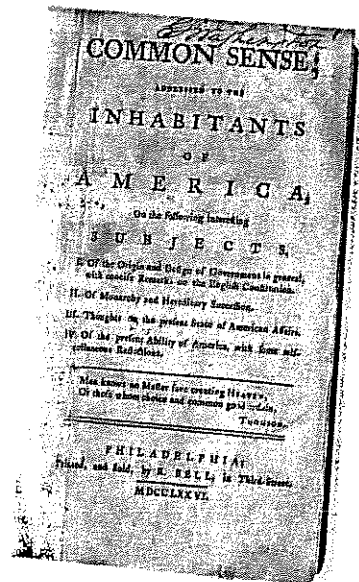
“Everything that is right or reasonable pleads for separation. . . . 'Tis time to part.”

Common Sense won many colonists to the idea of independence. In six months, more than 500,000 copies of the pamphlet were printed and sold. “*Common Sense* is working a powerful change in the minds of men,” George Washington observed.

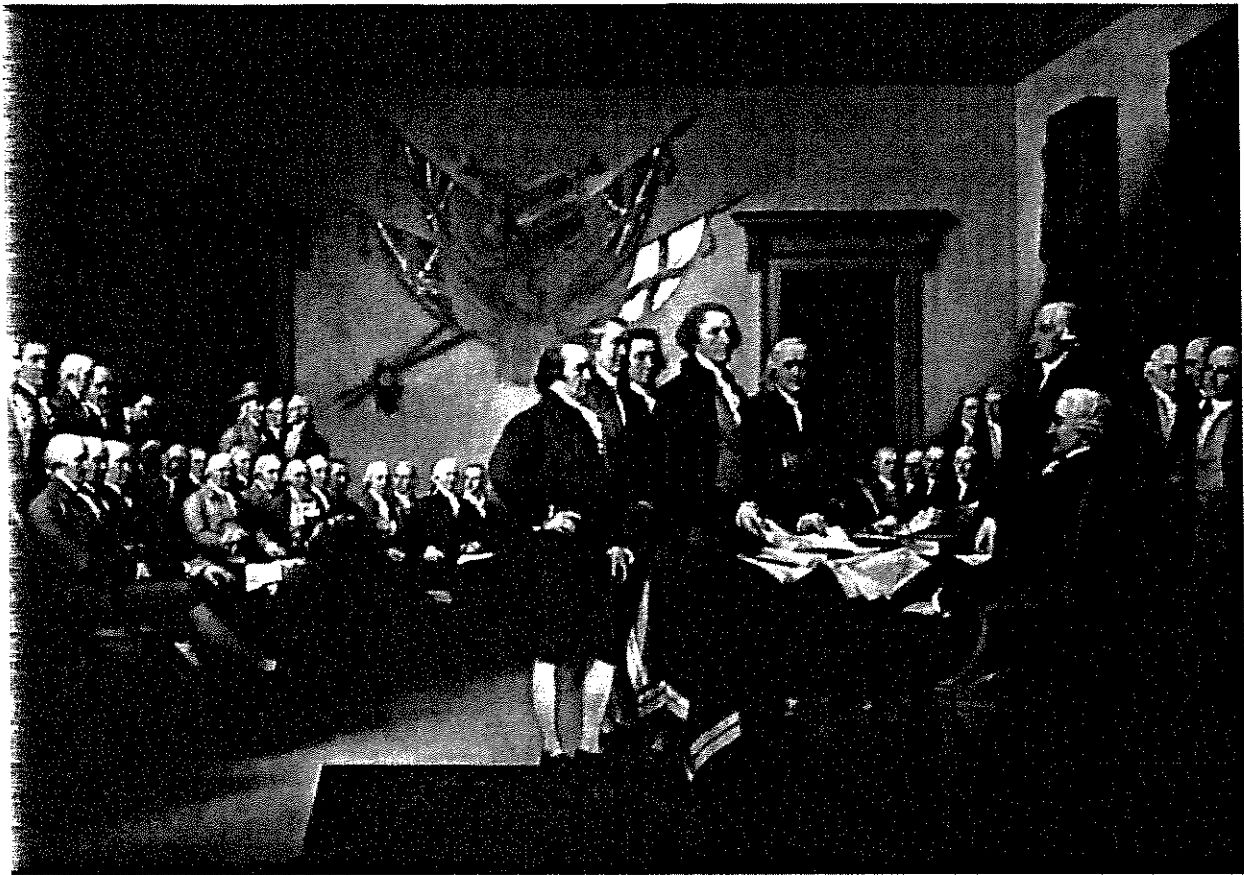
Moving Toward Independence

Paine’s *Common Sense* affected many members of the Continental Congress. In June 1776, **Richard Henry Lee** of Virginia offered a resolution stating that “these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States.”

Delegates faced a difficult decision. There could be no turning back once



Common Sense by Thomas Paine



Viewing HISTORY Signing the Declaration

Thomas Jefferson labored many hours perfecting the Declaration of Independence. Here, Jefferson and other committee members present the Declaration to the Continental Congress. This painting, like the one on page 159, is by John Trumbull. ★ What was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence?

they declared independence. If they fell into British hands, they would be hanged as traitors. A traitor is a person who betrays his or her country.

The Congress took a fateful step. They chose a committee to draw up a declaration of independence. The committee included John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman. Their job was to tell the world why the colonies were breaking away from Britain.

The committee asked Jefferson to write the document. **Thomas Jefferson** was one of the youngest delegates. A quiet man, he spoke little at formal meetings. Among friends, however, he liked to sprawl in a chair with his long legs stretched out and talk for hours. His ability to write clearly and gracefully had earned him great respect.

The Declaration of Independence

In late June, Jefferson completed the declaration, and it was read to the Congress. On July 2, the Continental Congress voted that the 13 colonies were “free and independent States.” Two days later, on July 4, 1776, the delegates accepted Jefferson’s **Declaration of Independence**, making only a few minor changes.

John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, signed the Declaration first. He penned his signature boldly, in large, clear letters. “There,” he said, “I guess King George will be able to read that.”

Copies of the Declaration were distributed throughout the colonies. Across the colonies, those who were Patriots greeted the

Why Study History?

Because We Celebrate Our Independence

Historical Background

John Adams reacted proudly to the signing of the Declaration of Independence. He declared that the event "ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward, forevermore."

In 1777, on the first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, Philadelphia overflowed with excitement. A navy ship on the Delaware River sounded a 13-gun salute. Bells rang all day, bonfires burned in the streets, and fireworks lit up the evening sky. Following a dinner attended by members of Congress, American soldiers paraded through the city's streets.

Connections to Today

Throughout the nation, we celebrate Independence Day in much the same way that people did in 1777. John Adams would feel right at home with our parties, picnics, athletic games, patriotic speeches, and American flags. Today's televised concerts, parades of large, decorated floats, and massive displays of community-sponsored fireworks would have been beyond his imagination, but certainly in keeping with his spirit.



Independence Day fireworks over Washington, D.C.

Connections to You

How do you commemorate the Fourth of July? You may celebrate the day at the beach, at the park, or in your own backyard. Yet, no matter how you spend the Fourth of July, the reason for celebration remains the same—to honor the foresight and courage of our founders.

The Declaration of Independence that they issued spoke of equality. It also discussed the rights and freedoms that all people have and the responsibility of government to pro-

tect those rights and freedoms. During the Revolutionary War, Americans fought and died for those ideas. Today, you enjoy a democratic way of life based on those ideas.

1. **Comprehension** Describe three things that Philadelphians did in 1777 to commemorate Independence Day.
2. **Critical Thinking** How do the ideas in the Declaration of Independence still live on today?

*Activity

It is 1776 and you are a member of the Continental Congress. Review the ideas contained in the Declaration of Independence. Write a short speech explaining to the Congress (your classmates) why they should sign it.

news of independence with joyous celebrations. In New York, Patriots tore down a statue of King George III. In Boston, the sound of cannons could be heard for hours.

The Declaration of Independence consists of a preamble, or introduction, followed by three main parts. (The complete Declaration of Independence is printed in the Reference Section.)

Natural rights

The first part of the Declaration stresses the idea of natural rights, or rights that belong to all people from birth. In bold, ringing words, Jefferson wrote:

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

According to the Declaration of Independence, people form governments in order to protect their natural rights and liberties. Governments can exist only if they have the “consent of the governed.” If a government

fails to protect the rights of its citizens, then it is the people’s “right [and] duty, to throw off such government, and provide new guards for their future security.”

British wrongs

The second part of the Declaration lists the wrongs committed by Britain. Jefferson condemned King George III for disbanding colonial legislatures and for sending troops to the colonies in times of peace. He complained about limits on trade and about taxes that had been imposed without the consent of the people. Jefferson listed many other wrongs to show why the colonists had the right to rebel. He also pointed out that the colonies had petitioned the King to correct these injustices. Yet they remained.

Independence

The last part of the Declaration announces that the colonies had become the United States of America. All political ties with Britain were cut. As a free and independent nation, the United States had the power to make alliances and trade with other countries.

★ Section 2 Review ★

Recall

1. **Identify** (a) *Common Sense*, (b) Thomas Paine, (c) Richard Henry Lee, (d) Thomas Jefferson, (e) Declaration of Independence.
2. **Define** (a) traitor, (b) preamble, (c) natural rights.

Comprehension

3. What arguments did Thomas Paine offer in favor of independence?
4. How did American Patriots react to the Declaration of Independence?
5. Describe the four parts of the Declaration of Independence.

Critical Thinking and Writing

6. **Analyzing Primary Sources** Review the excerpts from Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* that appear on page 165. Explain the meaning of those excerpts in your own words.
7. **Synthesizing Information** After the Declaration of Independence was issued, enslaved Africans sent petitions to state legislatures asking for freedom. How might they have used the Declaration of Independence to support their demands?



Activity Writing a Document You are Thomas Jefferson. Reports are coming in that many people cannot understand the Declaration of Independence because the language is too complex. Try to help them by rewriting the preamble, or first paragraph, in simpler language.

Fighting in the Middle States

As You Read

Explore These Questions

- What defeats and hardships did the Americans suffer in the Middle States?
- Why was the Battle of Saratoga a turning point in the war?
- What help did the United States receive from other nations?

Define

- ally
- cavalry

Identify

- Battle of Long Island
- Nathan Hale
- Battle of Trenton
- John Burgoyne
- Battle of Saratoga
- Marquis de Lafayette
- Friedrich von Steuben
- Thaddeus Kosciusko

SETTING the Scene

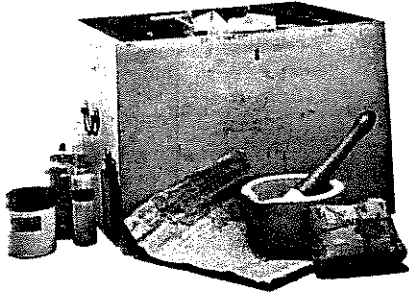
It was early one morning in late June of 1776. Daniel McCurtin glanced out his window at New York harbor. He was amazed to see "something resembling a wood of pine trees trimmed." He watched the forest move across the water. Then, he understood. The trees were the masts of ships!

“I could not believe my eyes... the whole bay was full of shipping as ever it could be. I declare that I thought all London was afloat.”

Daniel McCurtin had witnessed the arrival of a large British fleet in New York. Aboard the ships were General Howe and his redcoats. Thus began a new stage in the war. Previously, most of the fighting of the American Revolution took place in New England. In mid-1776, the heavy fighting shifted to the Middle States. There, the Continental Army suffered through the worst days of the war.

The British Take New York

Washington, expecting Howe's attack, had led his forces south from Boston to New York City. His army, however, was no match for the British. Howe had about 34,000 troops and 10,000 sailors. He also had ships to ferry them ashore. Washington had fewer than



Continental Army medicine chest

20,000 poorly trained troops. Worse, he had no navy.

In August, Howe's army landed on Long Island. In the **Battle of Long Island**, more than 1,400 Americans were killed, wounded, or captured. The rest retreated to

Manhattan. The British followed. To avoid capture, Washington hurried north.

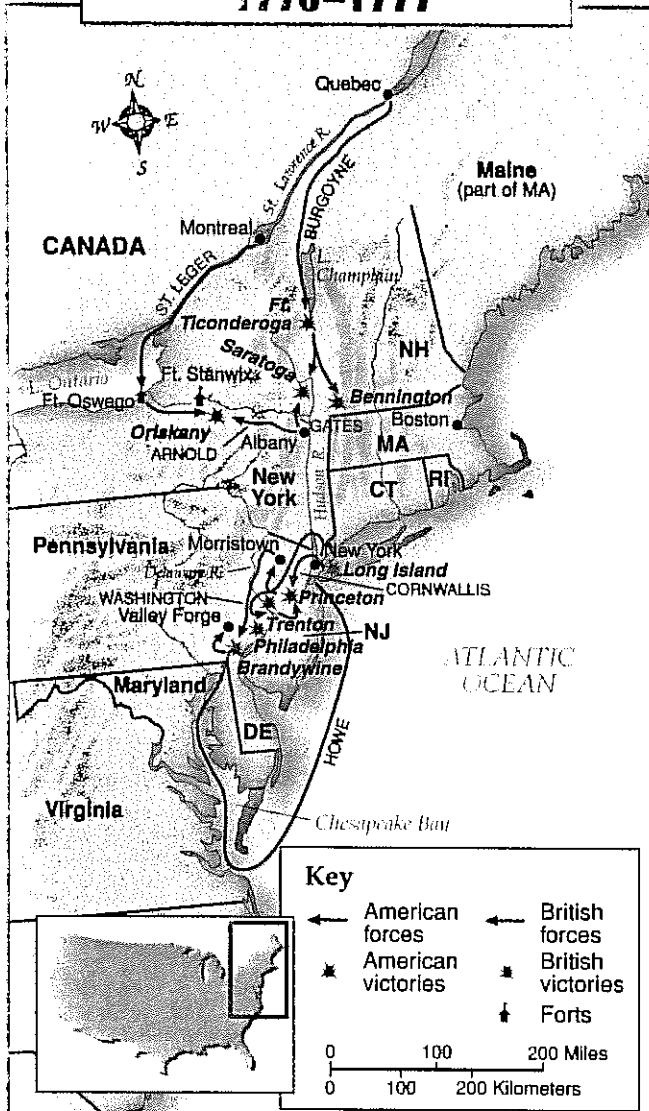
Throughout the autumn, Washington fought a series of battles with Howe's army. In November, he crossed the Hudson River into New Jersey. Pursued by the British, the Americans retreated across the Delaware River into Pennsylvania.

During the campaign for New York, Washington needed information about Howe's forces. **Nathan Hale**, a young Connecticut officer, slipped behind British lines and returned with the details. Soon after, the British captured Hale. They tried him and condemned him to death. As Hale walked to the gallows, he is said to have declared: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

Despair and New Hope

Months of campaigning took a toll on the Continental Army. In December 1776, Washington described his troops as sick, dirty, and "so thinly clad as to be unfit for service." Every day, soldiers deserted. Washington

The Revolutionary War, 1776–1777



Geography Skills

In 1776 and 1777, the Americans and British battled over a large area. The American victory at Saratoga marked a major turning point of the war.

- 1. Location** On the map, locate: (a) Long Island, (b) New York City, (c) Trenton, (d) Hudson River, (e) Saratoga, (f) Valley Forge.
- 2. Movement** How did the British use sea power to help them capture Philadelphia?
- 3. Critical Thinking** How did Burgoyne and St. Leger use geography to help move their armies quickly toward Albany?

wrote to his brother: "I am wearied to death. I think the game is pretty near up."

The Crisis

Thomas Paine had retreated with the army through New Jersey. Once again, he took up his pen. This time, he wrote *The Crisis*, urging Americans to support the army.

“These are the times that try men’s souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it *now* deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.”

Grateful for Paine’s inspiring words, Washington had *The Crisis* read aloud to his troops.

American victories in New Jersey

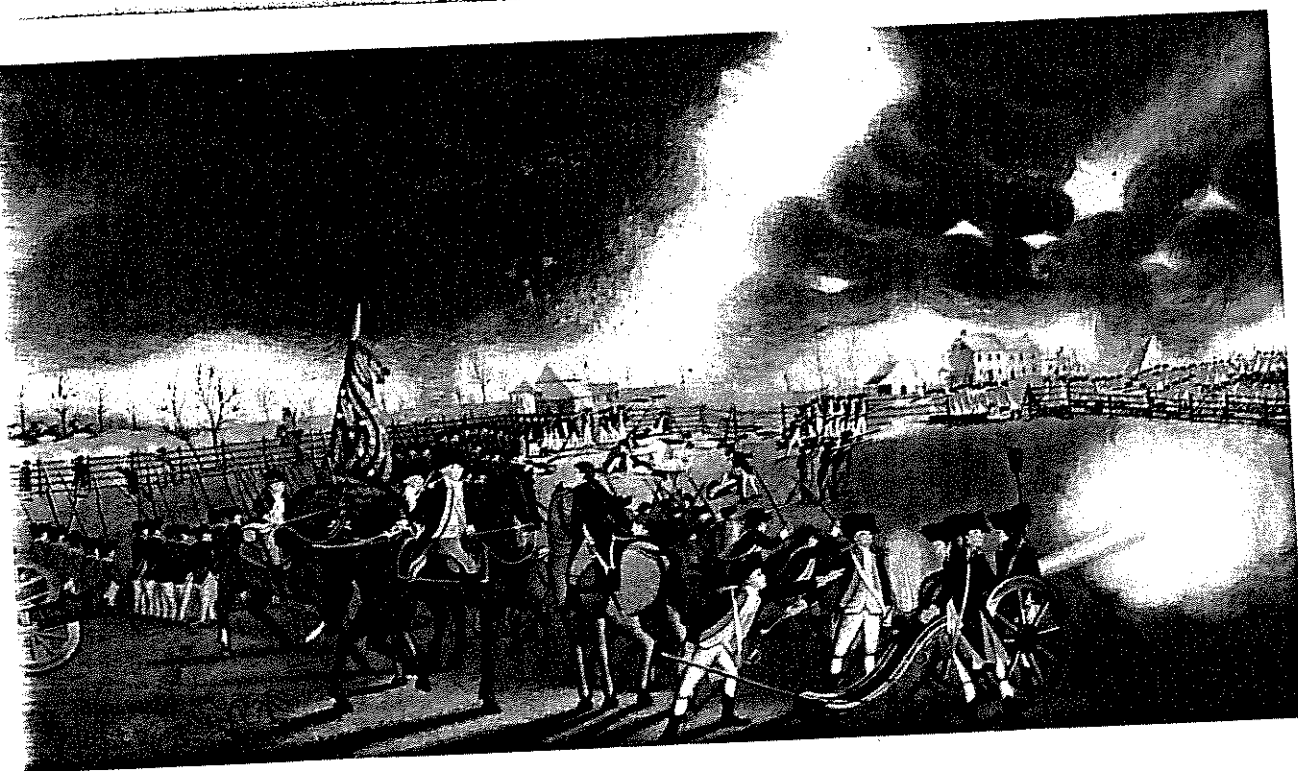
The Americans needed more than words to help their cause, however. General Washington decided on a bold move—a surprise attack on Trenton.

On Christmas night, Washington secretly led his troops across the icy Delaware River. Soldiers shivered as spray from the river froze on their faces. Once ashore, they marched through swirling snow. “Soldiers, keep by your officers,” Washington urged.

Early on December 26, the Americans surprised the Hessian troops guarding Trenton and took most of them prisoner. An American summed up the **Battle of Trenton**: “Hessian population of Trenton at 8 A.M.—1,408 men and 39 officers; Hessian population at 9 A.M.—0.”

British General Charles Cornwallis set out at once to retake Trenton and capture Washington. Late on January 2, 1777, he saw the lights of Washington’s campfires. “At last we have run down the old fox,” he said, “and we will bag him in the morning.”

Washington fooled Cornwallis. He left the fires burning and slipped behind British lines to attack Princeton. There, the Continental Army won another victory. From Princeton, Washington moved to Morristown, where the army spent the winter. The victories at Trenton and Princeton gave the Americans new hope.



Viewing HISTORY Victory at Princeton

This painting depicts the battle at Princeton, New Jersey, in January 1777. Victories at Trenton and Princeton boosted American morale. Still, difficult times lay ahead for Washington's troops. ★ How was Washington able to surprise the British at Princeton?

Turning Point of the War

In London, British officials were dismayed by the army's failure to crush the rebels. Early in 1777, General **John Burgoyne** (buhr GOIN) presented George III with a new plan for victory. If British troops cut off New England from the other colonies, he argued, the war would soon be over.

Burgoyne wanted three British armies to march on Albany, New York, from different directions. They would crush American forces there. Once they controlled the Hudson River, the British could stop the flow of soldiers and supplies from New England to Washington's army.

Britain's plan fails

Burgoyne's plan called for General Howe to march on Albany from New York City. George III, however, wanted Howe to capture Philadelphia first.

In July 1777, Howe sailed from New York to the Chesapeake Bay. (See the map on page 170.) Despite Washington's efforts to stop

him, Howe captured Philadelphia. He then went on to defeat the Americans at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Howe then retired to comfortable quarters in Philadelphia for the winter. Washington retreated to Valley Forge, where he set up a makeshift camp.

Meanwhile, two other British armies under Burgoyne and Barry St. Leger (lay ZHAIR) marched from Canada toward Albany. St. Leger tried to take Fort Stanwix. However, Benedict Arnold drove him back with a strong American army.

Victory at Saratoga

Only Burgoyne was left to march on Albany. His army moved slowly because it had many heavy baggage carts to drag through the woods. To slow Burgoyne further, Patriots cut down trees to block the route and dammed up streams to create swampy bogs.

Despite these obstacles, Burgoyne retook Fort Ticonderoga. He then sent troops into Vermont to find food and horses. There, Patriots attacked the redcoats. At the Battle of

Bennington, they wounded or captured nearly 1,000 British.

Burgoyne's troubles grew. The Green Mountain Boys hurried into New York to help other American forces there. At the village of Saratoga, the Americans surrounded the British. When Burgoyne tried to break free, the Americans beat him back. Realizing he was trapped, Burgoyne surrendered his entire army to the Americans on October 17, 1777.

The American victory at the **Battle of Saratoga** was a major turning point in the war. It ended the British threat to New England. It boosted American spirits at a time when Washington's army was suffering defeats. Most important, it convinced France to become an ally of the United States. Nations that are allies work together to achieve some common goal.

Help from Europe

The Continental Congress had long hoped for French aid. In 1776, the Congress had sent Benjamin Franklin to Paris. His job was to persuade Louis XVI, the French king, to help the Americans with weapons and other badly needed supplies. The Congress

also wanted France to declare war on Britain. France had a strong navy that could stand up to the British.

The French were eager to hurt Britain, but they were also cautious. France and Britain were rivals for power and France was still angry about their defeat by the British in the French and Indian War. However, Louis XVI did not want to help the Americans openly until he was sure they could win.

The American victory at Saratoga convinced France and other nations that the United States could stand up to Britain. In February 1778, France became the first nation to sign a treaty with the United States. In it, Louis XVI recognized the new nation and agreed to provide military aid. Later, the Netherlands and Spain also joined in the war against Britain. France, the Netherlands, and Spain all provided loans to the Americans.

Even before European nations provided aid to the United States, individual volunteers had been coming from Europe to join the American cause. Some became leading officers in the American army.

The **Marquis de Lafayette** (lah fee YEHT), a young French noble, brought trained

Saratoga: A Turning Point

Before

- France gives American rebels money and supplies but stays neutral.
- French king does not want to make commitment unless he is sure Americans will win.

American
Victory at
Saratoga

After

- Victory proves that Americans can win.
- France becomes official ally of the United States.
- France gives military and naval support.
- France declares war on Britain.

Graphic Organizer Skills

The American victory at the Battle of Saratoga was a major turning point in the War for Independence.

1. **Comprehension** (a) How did France help the Americans before Saratoga? (b) How did France help them after Saratoga?
2. **Critical Thinking** What do you think France hoped to gain by helping the Americans win independence?

soldiers to help the Patriot cause. Lafayette, who fought at Brandywine, became one of Washington's most trusted friends.

From the German state of Prussia came **Friedrich von Steuben** (STOO buhn). He helped train Washington's Continental troops to march and drill. Von Steuben had served in the Prussian army, considered the best in Europe.

Two Polish officers also joined the Americans. **Thaddeus Kosciusko** (kahs ee UHS koh), an engineer, helped build forts and other defenses. Casimir Pulaski trained cavalry, or troops on horseback.

Harsh Winter at Valley Forge

The victory at Saratoga and the promise of help from Europe did much to boost American morale. Nevertheless, Washington's ragged army still faced hard times. During the long, cold winter of 1777–1778, the Continental Army suffered severe hardships at Valley Forge in Pennsylvania.

The conditions at Valley Forge were terrible. American soldiers shivered in damp, drafty huts. Many slept on the frozen

ground. They had little or no warm clothing. Some soldiers stood on guard wrapped only in blankets. Many had no shoes, so they wrapped bits of cloth around their feet. As the bitter winter wore on, soldiers suffered from frostbite and disease. An army surgeon from Connecticut wrote about the suffering:

“There comes a Soldier, his bare feet are seen thro his worn-out stockings, his Breeches not sufficient to cover his nakedness . . . his whole appearance pictures a person forsaken & discouraged.”

As news of the suffering at Valley Forge spread, Patriots from around the nation sent help. Women collected food, medicine, warm clothes, and ammunition for the army. Some women, like Martha Washington, wife of the commander, went to Valley Forge to help the sick and wounded.

The arrival of desperately needed supplies was soon followed by warmer weather. By the spring of 1778, the army at Valley Forge was more hopeful. Washington could not know it at the time, but the Patriots' bleakest hour had passed.

★ Section 3 Review ★

Recall

1. **Locate** (a) New York City, (b) Trenton, (c) Princeton, (d) Hudson River, (e) Albany, (f) Saratoga, (g) Valley Forge.
2. **Identify** (a) Battle of Long Island, (b) Nathan Hale, (c) Battle of Trenton, (d) John Burgoyne, (e) Battle of Saratoga, (f) Marquis de Lafayette, (g) Friedrich von Steuben, (h) Thaddeus Kosciusko.
3. **Define** (a) ally, (b) cavalry.

Comprehension

4. What problems did the Americans face during the campaign in the Middle States?

5. Describe three results of the Battle of Saratoga.
6. Why was help from France and other nations important to the Americans?

Critical Thinking and Writing

7. **Synthesizing Information** Reread the excerpt from *The Crisis* on page 170. (a) What did Paine mean by the words, “These are the times that try men's souls”? (b) What are “sunshine patriots”? (c) Why do you think Washington wanted Paine's words read to the troops?
8. **Drawing Conclusions** Why do you think Burgoyne's plan to cut the colonies in two by seizing Albany ended in failure?



Activity Reporting the News You are a newspaper reporter during the American Revolution. Write a report on a major event or battle that took place in the Middle States. You may need to do some additional research to write an interesting and informative article.



Other Battlefronts



Explore These Questions

- What were the major military events in the West?
- How did the South become the major battlefield of the war?
- How did women and African Americans take part in the war?

Define

- neutral

Identify

- George Rogers Clark
- Bernardo de Gálvez
- John Paul Jones
- Betsy Ross
- Molly Pitcher
- Peter Salem

SETTING The Scene

Flying Crow, a Seneca chief, looked sternly at the British officers who were seated before him. “If you are so strong, Brother, and they but a weak boy, why ask our assistance?”

Like many Native American leaders, Flying Crow did not want to become involved in a war between the “weak boy”—the United States—and Britain. Yet, Native Americans could not avoid the struggle.

Americans of various backgrounds played significant roles in the Revolution. Also, the American Revolution took place on many fronts. Fighting occurred not only in the North but also in the West and South. The war was also fought at sea.

The War in the West

When the Revolution began, most Indians tried to stay *neutral*, or uninvolved in the war. The British and Patriots, however, both sought Native American aid. In the end,

the British were more persuasive. They convinced many Native Americans that a Patriot victory would mean more white settlers crossing the Appalachians and taking Indian lands.

Native Americans help the British

In the South, the British gained the support of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws. In the summer of 1776, a Cherokee force attacked dozens of settlements on the frontier. Only after hard fighting were Patriot militia able to drive the Native Americans into the mountains. Sporadic fighting continued throughout the war.

Fighting was equally fierce on the northern frontier. In 1778, Iroquois forces led by the Mohawk leader Joseph Brant joined with Loyalists in raiding frontier settlements in Pennsylvania and New York. The next year, Patriots retaliated by invading Iroquois lands. They destroyed dozens of Iroquois villages. They also ruined thousands of acres of crops.

Victory at Vincennes

Further west, in 1778, **George Rogers Clark** led Virginia frontier fighters against the British in the Ohio Valley. With help from Miami Indians, Clark captured the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia.

Clark then plotted a surprise winter attack on the British fort at Vincennes. He led a small band 150 miles (240 km) through heavy rains, swamps, and icy rivers.

III Connections With Civics

Unlike most other Iroquois, the Oneida Indians allied themselves with the Americans. The Congress thanked them in these words: “You stood forth in the cause of your friends and ventured your lives in our battles. While the sun and moon continue to give light to the world, we shall love and respect you.”

When Clark's force reached the fort, they spread out through the woods to make their numbers appear greater than they really were. The British commander thought it was useless to fight so many Americans. He surrendered Vincennes in February 1779.

Spanish aid

On the southwestern frontier, Americans received help from New Spain. In the early years of the war, Spain was neutral. However, **Bernardo de Gálvez**, governor of Spanish Louisiana, favored the Patriots. He secretly supplied medicine, cloth, muskets, and gunpowder to the Americans. He also sent cattle from Texas to feed the Continental Army.

When Spain entered the war against Britain in 1779, Gálvez took a more active role. He seized British forts along the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. He also drove the British out of West Florida.

The War in the South

Scattered fighting had taken place in the South throughout the Revolution. In February 1776, North Carolina Patriots defeated a Loyalist army at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. This battle is sometimes called the Lexington and Concord of the South.

After the British plan to conquer New York and New England failed, the South became the main battleground of the war. Sir Henry Clinton, the new British commander-in-chief, knew that many Loyalists lived in the southern backcountry. He hoped that if British troops marched through the South, Loyalists would join them.

At first, Clinton's plan seemed to work. In December 1778, the British seized Savannah, Georgia. A year and a half later, they took Charleston, South Carolina. Next, they crushed a Continental force at Camden, South Carolina. (See the map on page 179.) "I have almost ceased to hope," wrote Washington when he learned of the losses.

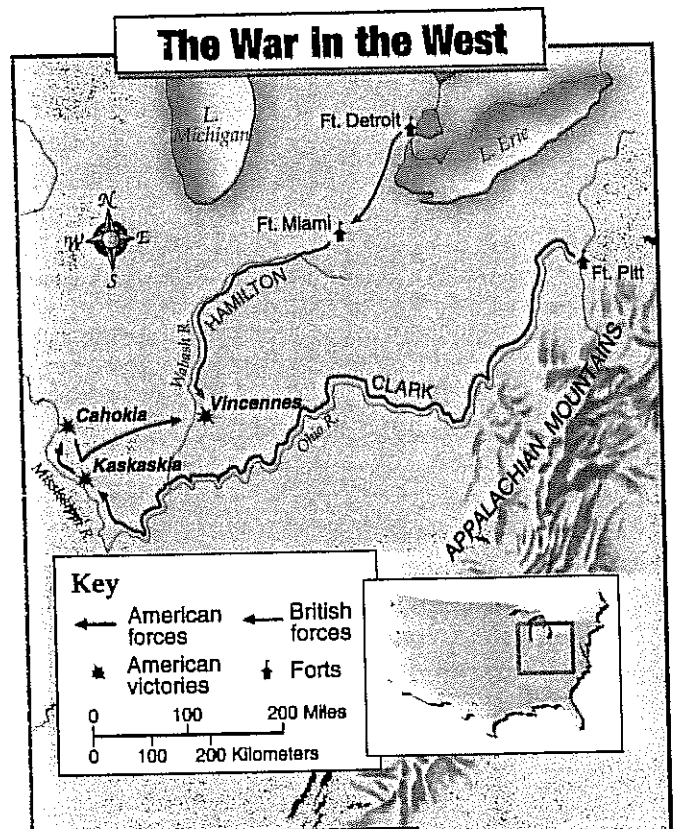
Fighting at Sea

At sea, the Americans could do little against the powerful British navy. British ships blockaded American ports. From time

to time, however, a bold American captain captured a British ship.

The most daring American captain was **John Paul Jones**. In his most famous battle, in September 1779, Jones commanded the *Bonhomme Richard*. He was sailing in the North Sea near Britain when he spotted a large fleet of enemy merchant ships. They were guarded by a single warship, the *Serapis*. Jones attacked the *Serapis*, even though it was larger than the *Bonhomme Richard*.

In a furious battle, cannonballs ripped through the *Bonhomme Richard*, setting it on fire. The British commander called on



Geography Skills

American, British, and Native American forces fought for control of lands in the West.

- 1. Location** On the map, locate: (a) Kaskaskia, (b) Vincennes, (c) Ohio River, (d) Fort Detroit.
- 2. Place** What was the importance of the place where Fort Pitt was built?
- 3. Critical Thinking** Why did many Native Americans ally themselves with the British?

Linking Past and Present

Past



Present



Women in Arms

During the American Revolution, few women took part in battle. Those who did became legendary. At left, Mary Ludwig Hays—known as “Molly Pitcher”—loads and fires a cannon. Today, thousands of American women serve on active duty in the United States military. Shown above are two female pilots aboard the aircraft carrier Eisenhower. ★ Why do you think so many young women have volunteered to serve in the military?

Jones to surrender. “I have not yet begun to fight!” Jones replied.

Jones sailed close to the *Serapis* so that his sailors could board the enemy ship. In hand-to-hand combat, the Americans defeated the British. Jones earned a hero’s welcome on his return home.

Women in the War

Women also helped in the struggle for independence. When men went off to war, women took on added work. Some planted and harvested the crops. Others made shoes and wove cloth for blankets and uniforms. One woman, called “Handy Betsy the Blacksmith,” was known for making cannons and guns for the army.

Many women joined their husbands who were serving in the army. The women cared for the wounded, washed clothes, and cooked. Martha Washington joined her husband whenever she could.

Some women achieved lasting fame for their activities in the war. **Betsy Ross** of Philadelphia sewed flags for Washington’s army. Legend claims that she made the first American flag of stars and stripes.

A few women even took part in battle. During the Battle of Monmouth in 1778, Mary Ludwig Hays carried water to her husband and other soldiers. The soldiers called her Moll of the Pitcher or **Molly Pitcher**. When her husband was wounded, she took his place, loading and firing a cannon.

African Americans in the War

By 1776, more than a half million African Americans lived in the colonies. At first, the Continental Congress refused to let African Americans, whether free or enslaved, join the army. The British, however, offered freedom to any male slave who served the king. In response, Washington changed his policy and allowed free African Americans to enlist.

Joining the fight

It is estimated that about 5,000 African Americans fought against the British. At least nine black minutemen saw action at Lexington and Concord. One of them, Prince Estabrook, was wounded. Two others, **Peter Salem** and Salem Poor, went on to fight bravely at Bunker Hill.

Some African Americans formed special regiments. Others served in white regiments as drummers, fifers, spies, and guides. Thousands of black sailors also served on American ships. Whites recognized the courage of their African American comrades, as this eyewitness account shows: *British pointing*

“Three times in succession, [African American soldiers] were attacked... by well-disciplined and veteran [British] troops, and three times did they successfully repel the assault, and thus preserve our army from capture.”

Enslaved African Americans faced difficult choices. If they tried to flee to the British army to gain freedom, they risked being

hanged by angry Patriots. If they joined the American army or continued to work on Patriot plantations, the British might capture and sell them.

Hoping for freedom

Black Patriots hoped that the Revolution would bring an end to slavery. After all, the Declaration of Independence proclaimed that “all men are created equal.” In Massachusetts and elsewhere, enslaved African Americans sent petitions to lawmakers asking for freedom.

Some white leaders also hoped the war would end slavery. James Otis wrote that “the colonists are by the law of nature free born, as indeed all men are, white or black.” Quakers in particular spoke out strongly against slavery.

By the 1770s, slavery was declining in the North, where a number of free African Americans lived. During the American Revolution, several states moved to make slavery illegal, including Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania. Other states also began to debate the slavery issue.

★ Section 4 Review ★

Recall

1. **Locate** (a) Kaskaskia, (b) Cahokia, (c) Vincennes.
2. **Identify** (a) George Rogers Clark, (b) Bernardo de Gálvez, (c) John Paul Jones, (d) Betsy Ross, (e) Molly Pitcher, (f) Peter Salem.
3. **Define** neutral.

Comprehension

4. Describe the role that each of the following played in the war in the West: (a) Native Americans, (b) the Spanish.
5. How did the South replace the North as the major battlefield of the Revolution?

6. (a) How did women participate in the war effort?
(b) Why did some African Americans join the British army?

Critical Thinking and Writing

7. **Understanding Causes and Effects** Read the following two statements. Then decide which is the cause and which is the effect. Explain your answer. (a) Many Native Americans sided with the British. (b) During the Revolution, settlers continued to push west of the Appalachians.
8. **Drawing Conclusions** How do you think the story of John Paul Jones's victory over the *Serapis* affected the attitudes of American Patriots?



Activity Writing a Tribute During the American Revolution, you are a member of a special awards committee in the Congress. Choose a person or group mentioned in this section who helped the American cause. Write a tribute praising the individual's or group's accomplishments.

5

Winning the War

As You Read

Explore These Questions

- How did the Americans begin to win battles in the South?
- How did the Americans and French defeat the British at Yorktown?
- What were the terms of the Treaty of Paris?

Define

- guerrilla
- siege
- ratify

Identify

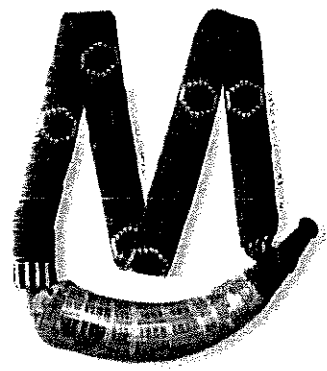
- Battle of King's Mountain
- Nathanael Greene
- Daniel Morgan
- Francis Marion
- Benedict Arnold
- Comte de Rochambeau
- Admiral de Grasse
- Battle of Yorktown
- Treaty of Paris

SETTING the Scene

When he was only 16 years of age, Thomas Young set out with about 900 other Patriots to capture King's Mountain in South Carolina. Although most of the Patriots were barefoot, they moved quickly up the wooded hillside, shouldering their old muskets. They were determined to take the mountain from the Loyalists dug in at the top.

Whooping and shouting, Young and his comrades dashed from tree to tree, dodging bullets as they fired their own weapons. They climbed higher and higher toward the enemy lines. Suddenly, Thomas heard the frantic cry, "Colonel Williams is shot!"

“I ran to his assistance for I loved him as a father. . . . He revived, and his first words were, ‘For God’s sake boys, don’t give up the hill!’ . . . [I] returned to the field to avenge his fate.”



Powder horn

The American Patriots in the South certainly needed the good news. General Clinton’s redcoats had captured both Savannah and Charleston, forcing the American armies into retreat. Throughout the southern countryside, attacks by British

troops and Loyalist militia had become especially destructive and brutal. One Loyalist officer boasted how the army was “destroying furniture, breaking windows, taking . . . cattle, horses, mules.”

The Patriot victory at King’s Mountain was only the first in a string of American victories in the South. In the months ahead, two able American generals helped to turn the tide against Cornwallis and his British army. The American generals were **Nathanael Greene** of Rhode Island and **Daniel Morgan** of Virginia.

Patriots Rally in the South

The Patriots succeeded in capturing King’s Mountain on October 7, 1780. The victory boosted morale and breathed new life into the Patriot cause in the South. Jefferson called the **Battle of King’s Mountain** “the turn of the tide.”

Connections With Geography

Geography helped the Patriots win at King’s Mountain. To reach the Loyalists atop the ridge, the Patriots climbed through a forest that protected them from enemy fire. The Loyalists had a difficult downhill line of fire. One Patriot recalled how the Loyalists “overshot us altogether, scarce touching a man except those on horseback.”

General Greene's ability as a military leader was perhaps second only to Washington's. In 1780, Greene took command of the Continental Army in the South. Making good use of his soldiers' knowledge of the local geography, Greene chose to fight only on ground that put the British at a disadvantage. When he retreated, he followed the easiest routes. He often arranged for boats to be waiting at river crossings. General Cornwallis wore out his soldiers trying to catch Greene's army.

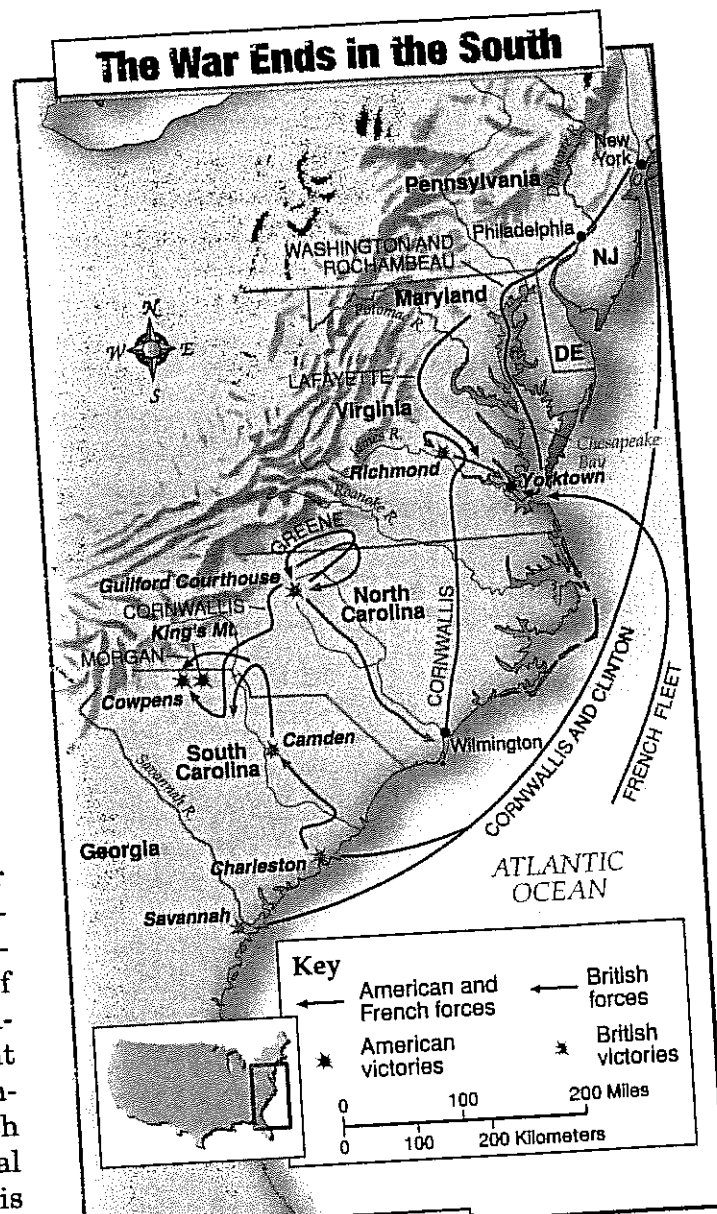
In January 1781, General Morgan won an important battle at Cowpens, South Carolina. Morgan used a clever tactic to defeat the British. Morgan divided his soldiers into a front line and a rear line. He ordered the front line to retreat after firing just two volleys. The British, thinking the Americans were retreating, charged forward—straight into the devastating fire of Morgan's second rank. In this way, the Americans won the Battle of Cowpens.

Greene and Morgan had combined their armies when they fought Cornwallis at Guilford Court House, near present-day Greensboro, North Carolina. The battle was one of the bloodiest of the war. Though the Americans retreated, the British sustained great losses. One Englishman observed that "another such victory would destroy the British army." Cornwallis withdrew to the coastal town of Wilmington to rest and regroup his army.

Francis Marion of South Carolina added to British frustrations. He led a small band of militia, who often slept by day and traveled by night. Marion was known as the Swamp Fox. His soldiers used guerrilla, or hit-and-run, tactics to harass the British. They would appear suddenly out of the swamps, quickly attack, and then retreat back into the swamps.

Victory at Yorktown

Finally, Cornwallis gave up on his plan to take the Carolinas. In the spring of 1781, he moved his troops north into Virginia. He planned to conquer Virginia and cut off the Americans' supply routes to the South.



Geography Skills

The War for Independence came to a close in the South. After a string of defeats, the Americans gradually gained the upper hand. The last major battle was the American victory at Yorktown.

- 1. Location** On the map, locate: (a) Savannah, (b) King's Mountain, (c) Guilford Courthouse, (d) Chesapeake Bay, (e) Yorktown.
- 2. Region** Did the British have greater control over coastal or inland regions of the South?
- 3. Critical Thinking** Why was it a mistake for Cornwallis to retreat to the Yorktown peninsula?

An American traitor

The British had achieved some success in Virginia, even before the arrival of Cornwallis. **Benedict Arnold**, formerly one of the Americans' best generals, was now leading British troops. Arnold captured and burned the capital city of Richmond. His forces raided and burned other towns as well.

Arnold had turned traitor to the American cause in September 1780, while commanding West Point, a key fort in New York. Arnold was resentful because he felt he had not received enough credit for his victories. He also needed money. He secretly agreed to turn over West Point to the British. The plot was uncovered by a Patriot patrol, but Arnold escaped to join the British.



Biography James Armistead

Though enslaved, James Armistead faithfully served the Patriot cause as a spy. Under the direction of Lafayette, Armistead worked as a volunteer in the camps of Benedict Arnold and Lord Cornwallis. The information he gained contributed to the American victory at Yorktown. Later, after winning his freedom, Armistead changed his name to Lafayette. ★ Why do you think Armistead decided to change his name to Lafayette?

Arnold's act of treachery and his raids on towns in Connecticut and Virginia enraged the Patriots. Thomas Jefferson, governor of Virginia, offered a sizable reward in gold for his capture. Washington wrote orders that Arnold was to be hanged. Despite these efforts, Arnold was never captured.

Cornwallis trapped

Cornwallis hoped to meet with the same kind of success in Virginia that Arnold had. At first, things did go well. Cornwallis sent Loyalist troops to attack Charlottesville, where the Virginia legislature was meeting. Governor Thomas Jefferson and other officials had to flee.

American troops under Lafayette fought back by making raids against the British. Lafayette did not have enough troops to fight a major battle. Still, his strategy kept Cornwallis at bay.

Then, Cornwallis made a mistake. He refused an order from Sir Henry Clinton to send part of his army to New York. Instead, he retreated to Yorktown peninsula, a strip of land jutting into Chesapeake Bay. He felt confident that British ships could supply his army from the sea.

Washington saw an opportunity to trap Cornwallis on the Yorktown peninsula. He marched his Continental troops south from New York. With the Americans were French soldiers under the **Comte de Rochambeau** (roh shahm BOH). The combined army rushed to join Lafayette in Virginia.

Meanwhile, a French fleet under **Admiral de Grasse** was also heading towards Virginia. Once in Chesapeake Bay, De Grasse's fleet closed the trap. Cornwallis was cut off. He could not get supplies. He could not escape by land or by sea.

The British surrender

By the end of September, more than 16,000 American and French troops laid siege to Cornwallis's army of fewer than 8,000. A siege is the act of surrounding an enemy position in an attempt to capture it. Day after day, American and French artillery pounded the British.

For several weeks, Cornwallis held out. Finally, with casualties mounting and his

Skills FOR LIFE

Critical
Thinking

Managing
Information

Communication

Maps, Charts,
and Graphs

Understanding Causes and Effects

How Will I Use This Skill?

Some causes and effects are easy to see. A frost in Florida causes the price of orange juice to rise. An accident at a busy intersection leads the town to put up a new stop sign. Recognizing the relationship between causes and effects can help you understand what has happened and predict future events.

LEARN the Skill

- 1 Identify the primary event or condition that you will examine.
- 2 Determine which events had a role in causing the primary event.
- 3 Determine which events occurred as a result of the primary event.
- 4 Explain the relationship between causes and effects.

PRACTICE the Skill

At right are a list of events and a partially filled-in cause-and-effect chart. After reading this section, answer the following questions:

- 1 What primary event is the focus of the chart?
- 2 Which events on the list would you include in the chart as causes? Why?
- 3 Which events on the list would you include in the chart as effects? Why?
- 4 (a) Why was taxation one cause of the American Revolution? (b) Do you think the United States of America could have been formed without the American Revolution?

Cause and Effect

Causes

- Parliament taxes the colonies
- _____
- _____

The American Revolution

Effects

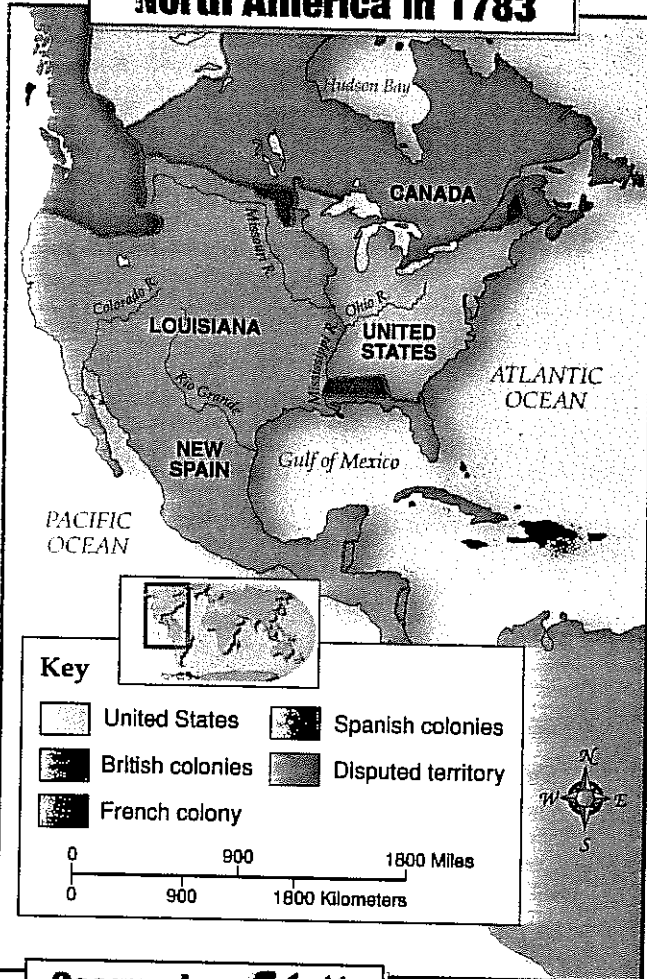
- United States of America is formed
- _____
- _____

George Washington emerges as national leader
Proclamation of 1763 stops colonists from moving west
Intolerable Acts set up harsh rule in Massachusetts
United States borders extend to Florida and Mississippi River

APPLY the Skill

Select an event that affected you. Create a chart that identifies at least two causes and two effects of that event.

North America in 1783



Geography Skills

By the Treaty of Paris of 1783, Britain recognized the United States as an independent nation.

- 1. Location** On the map, locate: (a) United States, (b) Canada, (c) New Spain.
- 2. Interaction** What territory was claimed by both the United States and British Canada?
- 3. Critical Thinking** Compare this map with the map on page 140. According to the maps, what was the major difference between North America in 1763 and North America in 1783?

supplies running low, Cornwallis decided the situation was hopeless. The British had lost the **Battle of Yorktown**.

On October 19, 1781, the British surrendered their weapons to the Americans. The French and the Americans lined up in two facing columns. As the defeated redcoats

marched between the victorious troops, a British army band played the tune "The World Turned Upside Down."

The Peace Treaty

The British thought that they could settle their disputes with the American colonies through a show of massive military strength. They were mistaken. In fact, British efforts to impose their will by force served only to alienate the colonists even more. Americans who suffered at the hands of British troops usually became strong supporters of the Patriots' fight for independence. In London, however, the defeat shocked the British. "It is all over," cried the British prime minister, Lord North. Left with no other choice, he agreed to peace talks.

The talks began in Paris in 1782. Congress sent Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, along with John Jay of New York and Henry Laurens of South Carolina, to work out a treaty. Because Britain was eager to end the war, the Americans got most of what they wanted.

Under the **Treaty of Paris**, the British recognized the United States as an independent nation. The borders of the new nation extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. The southern border stopped at Florida, which was returned to Spain.

On their part, the Americans agreed to ask state legislatures to pay Loyalists for property they lost in the war. In the end, however, most states ignored Loyalist claims.

On April 15, 1783, Congress ratified, or approved, the Treaty of Paris. It was almost eight years to the day since the battles of Lexington and Concord.

Washington's Farewell

In December 1783, General Washington bid farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern in New York City. Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge recalled the event:

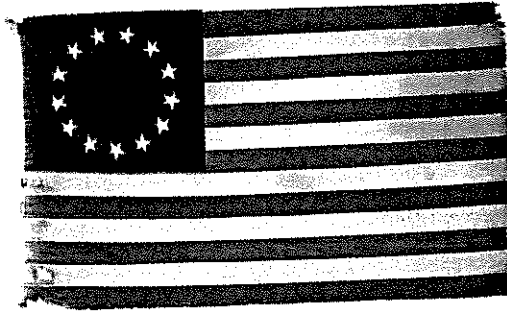
“Such a scene of sorrow and weeping I had never before witnessed . . . [W]e were then about to part from the man who had conducted us

through a long and bloody war, and under whose conduct the glory and independence of our country had been achieved. 99

All along Washington's route home to Virginia, crowds cheered the hero of American independence. The new nation faced difficult days ahead. Americans would call on Washington to lead them once again.

Reasons for the American Victory

Geography had much to do with the American victory in the Revolutionary War. It was difficult for the British to send soldiers and supplies to a war several thousand miles from home. The Patriots they sought to conquer were spread over a very wide area. When the British captured coastal cities, American forces moved inland. The Americans knew



Flag of a new nation

the local geography. They knew the best routes and the best places to fight.

Assistance from other nations also contributed to the American victory. Spanish forces attacked the British along the Gulf of Mexico and in the Mississippi Valley. French money helped pay for supplies. Most important was French military aid. Without French soldiers and warships, the Americans might not have won the Battle of Yorktown.

Victory over the British was also due to the patriotic spirit, determination, and fighting skill of the Patriots. Despite many setbacks in the early years of the war, the Americans battled on. As time passed, their devotion to liberty and their fighting ability both grew. Critically important, too, was the leadership of General Washington. By war's end, Washington's ability as a general was respected by Americans and British alike.

★ Section 5 Review ★

Recall

- Locate** (a) King's Mountain, (b) Savannah, (c) Charleston, (d) Cowpens, (e) Guilford Courthouse, (f) Yorktown.
- Identify** (a) Battle of King's Mountain, (b) Nathanael Greene, (c) Daniel Morgan, (d) Francis Marion, (e) Benedict Arnold, (f) Comte de Rochambeau, (g) Admiral de Grasse, (h) Battle of Yorktown, (i) Treaty of Paris.
- Define** (a) guerrilla, (b) siege, (c) ratify.

Comprehension

- For each of the American military leaders that follow, describe a tactic that the leader used to defeat the British: (a) Greene, (b) Morgan, (c) Marion.

- How did the Americans and French achieve victory over the British at Yorktown?
- Describe the major points of the Treaty of Paris of 1783.

Critical Thinking and Writing

- Analyzing Ideas** Why do you think the British played "The World Turned Upside Down" when they surrendered at Yorktown?
- Understanding Causes and Effects** Describe three reasons why the Americans were able to defeat the British and win the American Revolution.



Activity Writing a Song You are a member of a fife and drum band in the Continental Army. General Washington has asked you to write the words for a lively tune that the soldiers can march to. The General wants the song to praise the daring exploits of American soldiers in the South.

★ Sum It Up ★

Section 1 Early Battles

- ▶ King George III rejected the Second Continental Congress's attempt to solve their conflict peacefully.
- ▶ The Americans captured Ticonderoga and Boston from the British, but lost a major battle in Canada.

Section 2 Declaring Independence

- ▶ In his pamphlet *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine argued that colonists did not owe loyalty to the king.
- ▶ The Continental Congress declared in 1776 that the American colonies had become the independent United States of America.

Section 3 Fighting in the Middle States

- ▶ The British gained control of New York City and forced Washington's army into retreat.
- ▶ The American victory at Saratoga was the major turning point of the war.

Section 4 Other Battlefronts

- ▶ Fighting took place on many battlefronts, including the West and the high seas.
- ▶ Women aided the war effort by making needed goods, by caring for the wounded, and, in some cases, by fighting.

Section 5 Winning the War

- ▶ With help from the French, the Americans defeated the British army at Yorktown.
- ▶ By the Treaty of Paris, Britain recognized the United States as an independent nation.



For additional review of the major ideas of Chapter 6, see *Guide to the Essentials of*

American History or *Interactive Student Tutorial CD-ROM*, which contains interactive review activities, graphic organizers, and practice tests.

☐ Reviewing the Chapter

Define These Terms

Match each term with the correct definition.

Column 1

1. traitor
2. mercenary
3. ally
4. neutral
5. ratify

Column 2

- a. to approve
- b. a friend or supporter
- c. not taking sides in a war
- d. hired soldier who fights for a foreign country
- e. person who betrays his or her country

Explore the Main Ideas

1. In 1775, how did American Patriots offer peace, but prepare for war?
2. (a) How did *Common Sense* affect American colonists? (b) Describe three ideas contained in the Declaration of Independence.
3. Why did Thomas Paine write *The Crisis*?
4. In what ways was the Battle of Saratoga a major turning point of the war?
5. What role did African Americans play during the war?
6. (a) What advantages did the British have in the War for Independence? (b) Why were Americans able to win the war?

☐ Geography Activity

Match the letters on the map with the following places:

1. Boston, 2. Trenton, 3. Saratoga, 4. Cowpens, 5. Savannah, 6. Yorktown. **Movement** Why was control of the Chesapeake Bay important to Cornwallis at Yorktown?

