**American Revolution**

\*NOTE: The American Revolution was the work of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_%** of the population.

**American’s (Colonists) Attitude toward Britain: British Attitude toward the colonies:**

1. 1.

2. 2.

**1st Continental Congress (1774)**

**NOTE: This is our response to Intolerable Acts and the closing of Boston Harbor.**

\*Met at Carpenter’s Hall in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* All the colonies sent representatives except for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Georgia had a Loyalist Governor and a large number of Loyalists in this colony. They were also afraid of Native American attacks and wanted British protection from the Spanish settlers in Florida.

\* Debates were intense with most delegates wanting peace and the radicals, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed that violence was unavoidable.

Wisely the delegates compromised by encouraging continued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods and telling colonial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to prepare for war.

\* The 1st Continental Congress drafted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which was a document that listed 10 resolutions they presented to King George III.

 This document included the colonists right to “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**Note:** The First Continental Congress did not seek separation from Britain but just wanted the king to correct their issues and problems.

But before they left Philadelphia, the delegates agreed to meet again, one year later, in 1775 if the king \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which he did ignore. However, before the Continental Congress could meet for a 2nd time in 1775, things got much worse.

**Patrick Henry**

Patrick Henry returned from the Congress and reported to his fellow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. To encourage them to support the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cause, Henry voiced some of the most stirring words encouraging the fight for independence and the American Revolution.

*Patrick Henry’s famous speech in 1775 at the Virginia Assembly:*

“They tell us, Sir, that we are weak; unable to cope with so formidable an adversary (Britain). But when will we be stronger? Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace-but there is no peace. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

In time many colonists came to agree with Henry. They became known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- colonists who chose to fight for independence from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*\***Very Important**: 1st Continental Congress showed the solidarity between the colonies. They decided if there were an attack on one colony it would be an act of war on all the colonies. \*\*\*\*\*

**The Ride of Paul Revere and others**

\* British General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sent troops to capture supplies & weapons at nearby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Along the way, the British hoped to arrest radical leaders **John Hancock** & **Samuel Adams** at Lexington.

\* Spies found out his plan and had riders sent out to warn the countryside.

\* The signal of how the British troops (regulars) would arrive was what? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The most famous rider was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He along with **William Dawes** did warn Lexington. However, Revere was arrested on the way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It was actually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who warned Concord.

**2 sides in the War:**

**\*** Many families & friends were torn apart because of divided allegiances. Not everyone supported independence.

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were those that supported the American cause for Independence (about 40%)

 2. British side: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supported the King and Britain (about 30%)

 **British** troops were called **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

 3. The rest of the colonists were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (about 30%)

**Battle of Lexington and Concord (1st Fighting of the Revolutionary War)**

Note: Most historians put the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” was at Concord

\*At dawn on April 19, 1775, the British troops arrived at the town of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, near Concord, where 70-armed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waited for them. Suddenly someone (?) fired a shot. In the end 8 patriots were dead with 10 wounded, while the redcoats only had 1 wounded.

\*The British marched on to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find the Patriot weapon stashed there. They didn’t find any because the Patriots had moved them, so they torched a few buildings. At this point, the Patriot militia #‘s grew quickly as word spread about the British redcoats being in Concord. They chased the British all the way back to Boston. During this attack, 273 British were killed and only 93 colonists.

\*News spread thru the colonies that the redcoats had massacred Massachusetts’s farmers. This was not true. However, these wild stories convinced many colonists that the British wanted war.

**2nd Continental Congress**

\*Met at Independence Hall in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

King George III refused to address the concerns listed in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

So in May 1775, delegates from 12 colonies met in Philadelphia for the 2nd Continental Congress.

\*\* This meeting represented the 1st attempt at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form of government for the colonies. Some called for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, others for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Once again they compromised.

\*The 2nd Continental Congress was important because:

 1. They authorized the Massachusetts militia to form the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Note: This force would soon include soldiers from all of the colonies.

 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was named as the Commander of the army

 3. The delegates signed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a final attempt for peace.

 Note: King George refused to read it and instead looked for new ways to punish us.

 4. Delegates asked for men and supplies from the colonies.

NOTE: In June 1776, the 2nd Continental Congress formed a committee to write a formal announcement for breaking away (independence) from Britain. This was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and was adopted on **July 4th, 1776**.

**Early American Revolution Battles**

**Control of the city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was very important.**

The control of the city of Boston was important to both the Patriots and the British forces. Desperate for supplies, the patriot leaders in Boston sent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and **Ethan Allen** & his **Green Mountain Boys** to capture **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and its large supply of weapons, especially **cannons**. (Note: Ethan Allen was a founder Vermont. Green Mountain Boys were a militia group from the area now known as Vermont.)

These weapons did not arrive in time for the Battle of Bunker Hill but proved valuable later on.

**Battle of Bunker Hill (1st major battle of the Revolution)**

The poorly supplied Patriots kept the British pinned down inside \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The colonial forces had quietly dug in at Breed’s Hill, a point overlooking north Boston.

What 2 problems did the redcoats face as they tried to attack the patriot forces?

 1. British troops had to cross \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (crossing the Charles River)

 2. British had to attack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get to the Patriot forces dug-in on top of Breed’s Hill.

What happened each time the British soldiers attacked up the hill? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why did the Patriot forces eventually have to retreat? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

This conflict is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, although it was actually launched from Breed’s Hill.

\*\*\* While the Patriots lost, they proved they could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Dorchester Heights**

Shortly after the Battle of Bunker Hill, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arrived in Boston to command the Continental Army. He knew he needed heavier guns to drive the British out of Boston and he knew where to get them- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which had already been captured.

Colonel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was assigned to transport the captured cannons from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (about 300 miles of rough terrain)

On March 4, 1776, Washington moved his army to Dorchester Heights, an area that overlooked Boston from the South. He placed his cannons on Nook’s Hill overlooking the British army. On March 7, British General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was forced to retreat from Boston to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This was a major morale boast for the Patriots, as Boston was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the rebellion.

**Thomas Paine**

\*He wrote a 47-page pamphlet called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (published anonymously)

This pamphlet **argued** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, not monarchs, should make laws.**

*Common Sense* changed the way many colonists viewed their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

It made a strong case for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & for the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

It also cried out against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the abuse of government power.

\* It was the **1st major open talk** of breaking ties with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Declaration of Independence**

\* In June 1776, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ formed a committee to write a document declaring the colonies independence.

\* The main author of the Declaration of Independence was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

He was part of a five-man committee. The others were Roger Sherman, Ben Franklin, John Adams, and Robert Livingston.

Thomas Jefferson argued that all people possess **unalienable rights**, including the rights of

“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

Jefferson stated the colonists had the right to break from Britain. He maintained that government and rulers must protect the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In exchange, the people agree to be governed.

Jefferson argued that King George III had broken the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* The Declaration of Independence was officially approved on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**\*Most importantly it broke all ties to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and declared our independence.**

\* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was born (we become a recognized country after the war ended)

**Unfinished Business with the Declaration**

Even though the famous line from the Declaration stated that “all men are created equal”, the document failed to mention \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**QUESTION:** Why did a country that valued personal freedom allow slavery to still exist?

**At the start of the war it seemed the American colonies had little chance of winning the war.**

**Comparing and Contrasting Patriot and British Forces**

**British Advantages:**

1. Well trained and equipped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 2. Large powerful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**British Disadvantages:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from other wars

 2. They were fighting on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. Hired \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 4. Felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a bigger threat, so they kept a lot of their troops & navy back in Britain.

**Colonial Advantages:**

1. Fought for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 2. Fought successfully using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. Eventually received help from several \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Colonial Disadvantages:**

1. Lacked a strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were divided with their loyalty for the British & Patriot causes

 3. Very small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (until the French came along and provided ships)

 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had very little formal training and were mostly poorly equipped.

**NOTE: The Patriots both won and lost battles during the years 1775-1777. Many times, the Patriots struggled early on during the American Revolution.**

**Battle for Canada (1775)**

Some patriots thought British-controlled Canada should be the “14th colony”

 Attack on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ failed, and hopes of taking Canada faded.

**Battles in New Jersey (1776)**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** won by Americans on December 26, 1776.

Key Point: Washington crossed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Christmas night.

Attacked the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (German mercenaries)as they slept.

After the victory at Trenton, Washington marched his men & won the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Battle of Saratoga**

British General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ planned to seize Hudson River Valley to cut off New England.

British army crushed by Patriot forces under General Horatio Gates on October 17, 1777.

 **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in New York was a major turning point of the Revolutionary War.

**European Help:**

1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and 2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had lost large amount of land in North America to the British, especially after the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

After the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, France, Spain and Holland joined the fight on the side of the Patriots.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, was an aristocratic Frenchman, who supplied money and leadership skills to the Continental Army. He was made a top general to General Washington.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, was a skilled military leader from the Prussian army. **He came to help** **train the Continental Army at Valley Forge**. Making them into a formidable fighting force.

**Winter at Valley Forge**

General Washington and 12,000 men wintered at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, during 1777–78.

Continental Army suffered through the brutal winter with shortages of food & supplies.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helped by bringing food to Valley Forge.

**War at Sea**

Small Continental Navy couldn’t fight large battles. They had to fight individual British ships.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** was a former British outlaw, who became an American naval hero, He was the captain of the USS *Bonhomme Richard* during the sea battle to capture the HMS Serapis.

His famous quote to the British Captain during the battle was **“I have not yet begun to fight!”**

**War in the South**

War was not going well for British in North, so they set their sights on South.

British hoped to find support from the large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ population in Georgia, the Carolinas, & Virginia.

They planned to free \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and enlist them as British soldiers.

The southern war was particularly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Why was the fighting in the South overall, much worse than in the North?**

 1. Tense fighting between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group in the South- more so than the North

 2. British destroyed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 3. British officer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was known for killing soldiers at times instead of taking prisoners

**Guerilla Warfare**

The southern Patriots switched to swift \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attacks known as **guerilla warfare**.

**Explain guerilla warfare:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** was a military officer who served in the [American Revolutionary War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Revolutionary_War). Acting with [Continental Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continental_Army) and [South Carolina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Carolina) militia commissions, he was a persistent adversary of the British in their occupation of South Carolina in 1780 and 1781, even after the Continental Army was driven out of the state in the [Battle of Camden](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Camden).

Due to his irregular methods of warfare, he is considered one of the fathers of modern [guerrilla warfare](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guerrilla_warfare), and is credited in the lineage of the [United States Army Rangers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Army_Rangers). He is known as the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

**Battle of Yorktown**

General Charles Cornwallis moved British forces to Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781.

Washington’s Continental Army and French troops surrounded the British.

Cornwallis surrendered on October 19, 1781

Why was the Battle of Yorktown important? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Note: this was not the last fighting of the war, just the last major battle.**

**Treaty of Paris of 1783**

\*Treaty of Paris of 1783 officially ended the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 The fighting had pretty much ended in 1781, so it had taken 2 years to finish it.

**Key points of the Treaty of Paris 1783:**

1. Britain recognized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Set \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. British accepted America’s right to settle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Treaty with Spain (this is a separate treaty than the Treaty of Paris):**

\* Spain would get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back from Britain. This is a reward for helping the U.S. in the war.