

CHAPTER 2

The Revolutionary Era

2.1 Causes of the American Revolution

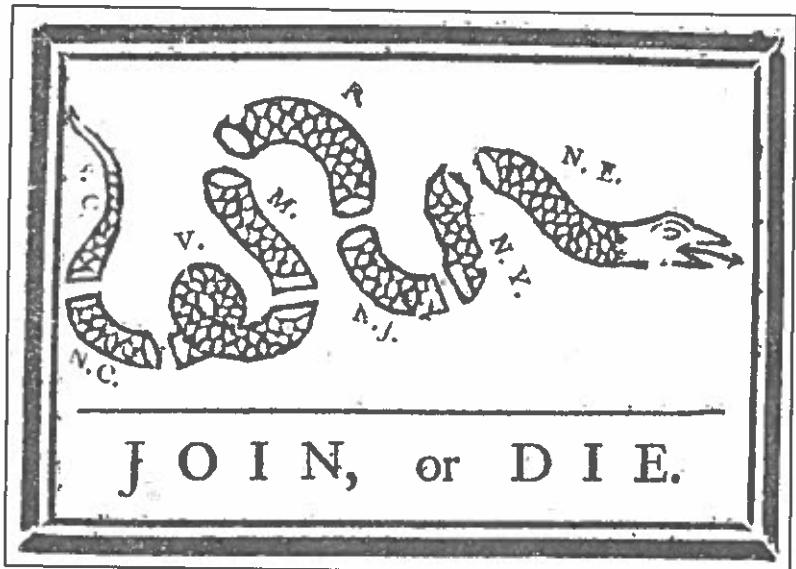
2.2 The War for Independence

During the Colonial Era, the thirteen colonies that became the United States had stronger ties to Britain than to each other. After the French and Indian War (1754–1763), the actions of the British government drove the colonies to unite and react in opposition. This led to the colonies' signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the American Revolution.

Analyzing Visuals

Benjamin Franklin created this image in 1754, just before the French and Indian War. His purpose was to convince the colonies to unite. His Albany Plan of Union called for a united colonial government. The plan never went into effect, but it was one of the first calls to create a union among the British North American colonies.

What do the initials on the snake represent?



Identifying Cause and Effect

8.4A, 8.29B

The relationship between the colonies and Britain worsened in the decade after the French and Indian War. Repeatedly, Parliament passed laws that colonists opposed. Colonial opposition, in turn, led to a partial or full repeal of the laws. Consider the cause-and-effect relationships of these events to better understand the events leading to the American Revolution.

Cause →	Effect →	Effect
Action by Parliament	Reaction in Colonies	Response from Parliament
Stamp Act (taxes on printed goods in colonies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outrage over "no taxation without representation" • Boycotts of British goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeal of Stamp Act • Passage of Declaratory Act stating Parliament had the right to pass laws for and tax the colonies
Townshend Acts (taxes on imports)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolves by colonial legislatures claiming only they had the right to tax colonies • Boycotts of British goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeal of Townshend Acts (except tax on tea)

American Revolution

- 8.4 History.** The student understands significant political and economic issues of the revolutionary era.
- 8.4(A) analyze causes of the American Revolution, including the Proclamation of 1763, the Intolerable Acts, the Stamp Act, mercantilism, lack of representation in Parliament, and British economic policies following the French and Indian War
 - 8.4(C) explain the issues surrounding important events of the American Revolution, including declaring independence; writing the Articles of Confederation; fighting the battles of Lexington, Concord, Saratoga, and Yorktown; enduring the winter at Valley Forge; and signing the Treaty of Paris of 1783

Connected Knowledge and Skills 8.1, 8.15, 8.19, 8.20, 8.22, 8.23

- 8.15(C) identify colonial grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence and explain how those grievances were addressed in the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights
- 8.19(A) define and give examples of unalienable rights

important words for concept development			
standard	words new to grade level	previously introduced words	social studies terms
8.4(A)	civil liberties* imposed* mercantilism violated*	economic policies* representation	American Revolution Revolutionary War* Colonists* Proclamation 1763* Intolerable Acts Stamp Act* Parliament British economic policies* Great Britain* French and Indian War* Sugar Act* Quartering Act* Sons of Liberty*
8.4(C)	foreign recognition*	events independence* issues	American Revolution Articles of Confederation Battle of Lexington Battle of Concord Battle of Saratoga* Battle of Yorktown* Winter at Valley Forge Treaty of Paris of 1783
8.15(C)	consent* grievances	representation* taxes*	Declaration of Independence* British Parliament*

American Revolution (continued)

important words for concept development			
standard	words new to grade level	previously introduced words	social studies terms
8.19(A)	unalienable rights:* life, liberty, pursuit of happiness		Thomas Jefferson* Declaration of Independence* 1776*
related vocabulary from supporting standards	civil disobedience	civic virtue commanding* economic contributions political contributions social contributions	Abigail Adams John Adams Wentworth Cheswell Samuel Adams Mercy Otis Warren James Armistead Benjamin Franklin Bernardo de Gálvez Crispus Attucks King George III Haym Salomon Patrick Henry Thomas Jefferson the Marquis de Lafayette Thomas Paine George Washington* Founding Fathers Tea Act of 1773* Boston Tea Party* Boston Harbor* Intolerable Acts* John Paul Jones* Congressional Gold Medal* British Navy* Continental Congress*

other words related to the content

Albany Convention*
defeat
excerpt*

French aid*
Great Awakening*
regulations*

“result of being human”
secured*
victory*

westward expansion*
(relating to Proclamation 1763)

Diagnostic Test

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- 1 The Proclamation of 1763 angered colonists because it — (8.4A)
- A placed a tax on tea
 - B dissolved colonial assemblies
 - C limited westward settlement
 - D violated the English Bill of Rights

Upon the whole the single question is, whether . . . the parliament can legally take money out of our pockets without our consent.

—John Dickinson, "Letter from a Pennsylvania Farmer," 1767

- 2 In this letter written in response to the Townshend Acts, the author expresses dissatisfaction with the — (8.4A, 8.29D)
- F terms of the treaty that ended the French and Indian War
 - G economic policies adopted by Britain after the French and Indian War
 - H disruption to colonial trade caused by the French and Indian War
 - J buildup of British soldiers in the colonies as a result of the war

- 3 Crispus Attucks is often regarded as the first casualty of the American Revolution, having been killed — (8.4B)
- A at the Battle of Bunker Hill
 - B during the Boston Massacre
 - C during the siege of Yorktown
 - D at the Battle of Saratoga

- 4 Which of the following was the goal of the British expedition to Concord in 1775? (8.4C)
- F To seize Patriot military supplies
 - G To meet up with Britain's French allies
 - H To break up the Second Continental Congress
 - J To capture inexperienced colonial forces

Grievances Listed in the Declaration of Independence

- Dissolving colonial legislatures
- Maintaining a large standing army in the colonies during times of peace
- ?

- 5 Which of the following best completes the list above? (8.15C)
- A Failing to protect the colonies from attacks by the French
 - B Agreeing to the Treaty of Paris of 1763
 - C Censoring colonial newspapers
 - D Imposing taxes without the consent of the colonies

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 their country; but he that stands by it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.

—Thomas Paine, *The Crisis*, December 23, 1776

- 6 What event prompted Thomas Paine to write this passage? (8.4C, 8.29B)
- F The winter endured by the Continental Army at Valley Forge
 - G The meeting of the Stamp Act Congress
 - H The year he spent in prison for smuggling
 - J The Patriot victory over the British in the Battle of Saratoga

- 7 Why was the Battle of Yorktown significant? (8.4C)
- A It was the first Patriot victory and marked a turning point in the war.
 - B It was an unexpected loss for the British, who outnumbered the Patriots.
 - C It was an unexpected victory for the Patriots, who lacked training.
 - D It forced the British to surrender to the Patriots and end the war.

LESSON 2.1

Causes of the American Revolution

What caused the growing divide between colonists and the British?

8.4A, 8.4B

The colonists had long-established traditions of self-government. When the British government tried to establish more control over the colonies—and to raise revenue from them by taxing the colonists—colonists strongly resisted.

mercantilism
an economic theory that held that colonies helped a country become wealthy by providing raw materials and markets for goods produced in the home country

King George III
Britain's monarch during the American Revolutionary Era

Proclamation of 1763
order by the king that prohibited colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains

Mercantilism The dominant economic theory of the era was **mercantilism**. According to mercantilism, a country becomes wealthy by selling more goods to other countries than it buys. The theory also held that countries should acquire colonies. Colonies served as sources of raw materials for the home country. They were also markets to which the home country could sell its manufactured goods. For the system to work, the home country had to control the trade with and by its colonies—and the colonists had to be willing to buy its goods.

The French and Indian War was a big factor in the growing conflict with Britain. In that conflict, the British spent huge sums of money to defend the British colonies in a war with France and France's American Indian allies. Britain won the war and took control of France's territory in North America, which extended as far west as the Mississippi River. The colonists, who also fought in the war, were excited about all the new western lands that were now British territory.

The Proclamation of 1763 After the war, however, Britain's **King George III** issued the **Proclamation of 1763**. This barred colonists from settling in the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains. The British wanted to avoid ongoing armed conflict with the American Indians who lived there. Colonists felt betrayed. They had fought the war to win this land and wanted it open to settlement.

Diagnostic Test Item

8.4A

- 1 The Proclamation of 1763 angered colonists because it —
- A placed a tax on tea
 - B dissolved colonial assemblies
 - C limited westward settlement
 - D violated the English Bill of Rights

Explanation

- A is incorrect. The taxes came later; the proclamation was about lands won in the French and Indian War.
- B is incorrect. Colonial assemblies were dissolved only after they began condemning British policies.
- C is correct. The proclamation said colonists could not settle west of the Appalachians.
- D is incorrect. There was nothing in the proclamation that violated colonists' civil rights.

Taxation without Representation In addition, Britain tried to gain more control over the colonies. Parliament introduced **new economic policies** and began to enforce laws against smuggling more strictly. The new policies involved taxes that would help Britain pay off debts from the war. The colonies, however, had traditionally been allowed to pass their own taxes through their elected colonial assemblies. Since the colonies did not send representatives to Parliament, colonists believed it was unfair for Parliament to tax them. Colonists called that **taxation without representation**. Also, accused smugglers would be sent to Nova Scotia (in present-day Canada) to face trial by vice admiralty courts (run by the British navy). In these courts, the accused would not have the traditional English right of trial by a jury of one's peers.

new economic policies to pay debt from the war, Britain passed new taxes on the colonies

taxation without representation the colonists had no representatives in Parliament and thought it was unfair for Parliament to tax them

8.4A, 8.29D

Upon the whole the single question is, whether . . . the parliament can legally take money out of our pockets without our consent.

—John Dickinson, "Letter from a Pennsylvania Farmer," 1767

2 In this letter written in response to the Townshend Acts, the author expresses dissatisfaction with the —

- F** terms of the treaty that ended the French and Indian War
- G** economic policies adopted by Britain after the French and Indian War
- H** disruption to colonial trade caused by the French and Indian War
- J** buildup of British soldiers in the colonies as a result of the war

Test-Taking Tip

First read the question closely. Then read and rephrase the quote in your own words to find the main idea.

Explanation

- F** is incorrect. The letter does not reference the treaty, but the taking of money from colonists.
- G** is correct. The letter expresses dissatisfaction with new taxes about which colonists had no say.
- H** is incorrect. This is not about disruption of trade, but the direct taking of money.
- J** is incorrect. The letter does not reference soldiers or military issues.

How did the cycle of conflict build toward war?

8.4A, 8.4B, 8.20C, 8.23E

The Stamp Act The first tax to cause widespread protests in the colonies was the Stamp Act, passed in 1765. The **Stamp Act** taxed printed materials in colonies. The tax covered such items as newspapers, pamphlets, licenses, and even playing cards. These items had to have a stamp to show the tax had been paid.

Stamp Act 1765 tax on most printed materials in colonies

Protests against the Stamp Act took many forms. In Virginia, the House of Burgesses (colonial legislative assembly) passed a resolution declaring that Virginians could be taxed only by their elected representatives. Similar declarations were passed by other colonial assemblies. In Boston, **Samuel Adams** helped organize a group called the Sons of Liberty. They protested by

Samuel Adams a founder of the Sons of Liberty, a group that led protests against taxes

congress a meeting of delegates to discuss matters of concern

burning effigies (stuffed dolls) that looked like stamp distributors and otherwise intimidating tax officials.

Representatives from nine colonies attended the Stamp Act Congress. The **congress** sent a petition to the king and Parliament claiming that only their colonial assemblies, not Parliament, had the right to tax the colonists. Some colonists also began to boycott, or refuse to buy, British goods. In 1766, Parliament repealed the Stamp Act. At the same time, however, Parliament passed the Declaratory Act. This law declared, or asserted, the right of Parliament to make laws and pass taxes for the colonies “in all cases.”

Townshend Acts
a series of taxes on imports to the colonies passed by Parliament in 1767

The Townshend Acts The following year, Parliament passed the **Townshend Acts**. These laws placed taxes on imports such as glass, lead, tea, and paper. To combat smuggling, the Townshend Acts also legalized writs of assistance, or search warrants that gave customs officials broad powers to search private property for smuggled goods. Colonists saw this as another violation of their basic rights.

Protests soon began. Merchants signed agreements to not import British goods. The Massachusetts colonial assembly sent a letter to the other colonies that condemned the Townshend Acts. Women organized groups called the Daughters of Liberty that started boycotts and a movement to wear “homespun” (home made cloth) rather than buy British textiles.

Crispus Attucks
African American who was killed in the Boston Massacre, remembered as the first to die in the Revolution

The Boston Massacre Boston was a major center of protest. The British sent troops to the city in case of trouble. The presence of armed soldiers in the city only made the situation more explosive. On March 5, 1770, a crowd gathered outside the customs house (the place where taxes on imports were collected). People in the crowd began taunting the guard and throwing rocks and snowballs at him. He called for help, and British soldiers soon arrived.

Boston Massacre
1770 event in which British troops fired into a crowd outside a Boston customs house; sparked outrage throughout the colonies

In the turmoil, the British soldiers fired into the crowd. Several colonists were killed. **Crispus Attucks**, an African American, is believed to have been the first to die. Colonial newspapers called the incident the **Boston Massacre**. Widespread outrage followed. The situation calmed down only when news arrived that Parliament had repealed most of the Townshend Acts (but not the tax on tea).

Diagnostic Test Item

8.4B

- 3** Crispus Attucks is often regarded as the first casualty of the American Revolution, having been killed —
- A** at the Battle of Bunker Hill
 - B** during the Boston Massacre
 - C** during the siege of Yorktown
 - D** at the Battle of Saratoga

Explanation

- A** is incorrect. The Battle of Bunker Hill occurred after several other armed clashes.
- B** is correct. Attucks was killed in the 1770 incident known as the Boston Massacre.
- C** is incorrect. The siege of Yorktown occurred at the end of the war, not the beginning.
- D** is incorrect. The Battle of Saratoga involved Patriot casualties, but it came much later.

Analyzing Visuals

Images can be powerful tools for swaying public opinion. This engraving by Paul Revere, *The Bloody Massacre*, depicts the Boston Massacre from the colonial point of view.

How could you infer that this image is from a colonial point of view?



The Boston Tea Party In 1773, the situation heated up again. Parliament passed measures to aid the struggling British East India Company. The Tea Act allowed the company to sell tea directly to shopkeepers, bypassing colonial merchants. Parliament also removed the taxes on tea, except the Townshend tax.

Colonial merchants had long smuggled in cheaper Dutch tea. The Tea Act lowered taxes enough that British tea became cheaper than Dutch tea. Colonists still objected, however, to paying any tax. When ships carrying East India Company tea arrived in Boston Harbor, some colonists decided to prevent the ships from being unloaded. Members of the Sons of Liberty, dressed as American Indians, boarded the ships and dumped the chests of tea into the harbor. The incident became known as the **Boston Tea Party**. This protest was an act of **civil disobedience**, or defiance of a law considered to be unjust.

The Intolerable Acts British officials decided Boston should be punished for its defiance and the destruction of the tea. Parliament passed a series of laws that the colonists called the **Intolerable Acts** in the spring of 1774. (Something that is intolerable is unbearable or painful.) The Intolerable Acts ordered:

- the port of Boston be closed until the city paid for the tea;
- all judges, council members, and sheriffs in Massachusetts be appointed by the royal governor, not elected;
- the governor could transfer the trials of soldiers and government officials to England to protect them from colonial juries;
- and local officials in *all colonies* had to provide lodging (housing) for soldiers, in private homes when necessary, wherever there was a disturbance, such as rioting.

Colonial legislatures protested the Intolerable Acts. In Virginia, the royal governor responded by dissolving the House of Burgesses. Representatives met elsewhere and discussed how to respond. Ready to take action, **Patrick Henry** gave a fiery speech in which he declared: "Give me liberty or give me death!" Virginia joined similar calls in other colonies for a continental congress to take action in the crisis.

Did You Know?

The Tea Act of 1773 actually made British tea cheaper, but colonists resented any tax on principle.

Boston Tea Party
1773 raid, carried out by the Sons of Liberty, in which they dumped British tea into Boston Harbor

civil disobedience
the refusal to obey a law considered unjust

Intolerable Acts
a series of laws intended primarily to punish Boston for the Boston Tea Party

Patrick Henry
Virginian remembered for declaring, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

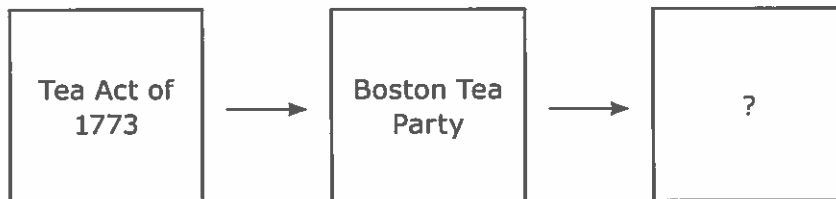
Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1 The policy of mercantilism is best described as the idea that — (8.4A, 8.30A)

- A colonies should be self-sufficient economically and free to trade with anyone
- B government regulation is harmful to a country's economic growth
- C economic prosperity for the ruling country can only be achieved through naval superiority
- D colonies should buy goods from and send raw materials to the ruling country

2 How did Samuel Adams contribute to colonial resistance to British policies? (8.4B)

- F By organizing protests against British taxes
- G By writing a pamphlet arguing for independence from Britain
- H By making a midnight ride warning that British soldiers were coming
- J By commanding the Continental Army



3 Which of the following best completes the diagram? (8.4A, 8.29C)

- A Declaratory Act
- B Townshend Acts
- C Intolerable Acts
- D Stamp Act

- 4 Why did Parliament adopt new economic policies after the French and Indian War? (8.4A)
- F To punish the colonies for their lack of support for the war
 - G To allow the colonies to trade with countries besides Britain
 - H To limit the development of industry in the colonies
 - J To pay off debts incurred in fighting the war

Test-Taking Tip

Try answering the question before you have read the answer choices. Then look to see if your answer is among the choices given.

-
- 5 Women participated in the resistance to new British policies adopted after the French and Indian War by — (8.23E)
- A attending the Continental Congress
 - B organizing boycotts of British goods
 - C holding protest marches
 - D destroying chests of tea

-
- 6 Which of the following caused the most damage to relations between the colonies and Britain during the Revolutionary Era? (8.1A)
- F Passing new tax laws such as the Stamp Act and Tea Act
 - G Recruiting American soldiers to fight in the French and Indian War
 - H Combining several colonies to create the Dominion of New England
 - J Refusing to extend voting rights to men without property and women

LESSON 2.2

The War for Independence

Why did the colonies declare their independence from Britain?

8.1C, 8.4A, 8.4B, 8.4C, 8.15C 8.20C, 8.23E

In September 1774, representatives from nine colonies held the First Continental Congress to respond to what they viewed as Parliament's abuse of power. Some delegates thought it was time to fight. Other delegates thought compromise was still possible.

These divisions were reflected in the larger colonial society. Colonists who opposed Britain became known as Patriots. Those who supported Britain were known as Loyalists. By the spring of 1775, British soldiers and colonial militia (groups of citizen soldiers) had engaged in battles in Massachusetts.

Lexington and Concord Fighting began in April 1775. General Thomas Gage ordered British troops to march to Concord, Massachusetts. Their mission was to seize military supplies being stored there. Warned by Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott, word spread that British troops were on the march. Colonial militia were determined to stop them. The militia and British troops had a brief fight at Lexington, but the British soldiers continued toward Concord.

When they reached Concord, the British found that most of the weapons had been removed. Another battle broke out, and the British began to retreat toward Boston. Colonial militia attacked the British throughout their return march, firing from behind stone walls and trees. As word of the **Battles of Lexington and Concord** spread through the colonies, militia descended on Boston. Soon, the British troops were trapped in the city, surrounded by colonial militia.

Battles of Lexington and Concord when the British marched to Concord to seize weapons, they fought with colonial militia at Lexington and Concord

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Diagnostic Test Item

8.4A

4 Which of the following was the goal of the British expedition to Concord in 1775?

- F To seize Patriot military supplies
- G To meet up with Britain's French allies
- H To break up the Second Continental Congress
- J To capture inexperienced colonial forces

Explanation

- F is correct. British forces sought to seize military supplies that were stored at Concord.
- G is incorrect. Though the French did become involved in the American Revolution, it was not until later in the war, and it was on the side of the rebelling colonists.
- H is incorrect. The Second Continental Congress met after the Battles of Lexington and Concord, and it met in Philadelphia, not Concord.
- J is incorrect. The colonial militia had not yet fought against the British, and the British did not set out specifically to capture these troops.

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The Battle of Bunker Hill By this time, the Second Continental Congress was meeting. The congress declared the militia surrounding Boston to be the Continental Army and appointed **George Washington** as its top general. Before he arrived, however, the British landed reinforcements. In June 1775, British and colonial troops fought a battle for control of the hills north of the city. In what became known as the **Battle of Bunker Hill**, colonial forces were forced to retreat. The battle was a victory for the British. Yet, in fighting the battle, the Americans proved they could stand up to the better equipped British army.

Olive Branch Petition Although fighting had begun, many delegates to the Second Continental Congress still hoped that relations with Britain could be repaired. In July 1775, the congress issued what became known as the Olive Branch Petition. (The term *olive branch* refers to a gesture offering peace.) Addressed to George III, the document pledged the colonies' loyalty to Britain. It also asked the king to stop hostilities and negotiate a peaceful solution to the situation. When the Olive Branch Petition was delivered to the king, he refused even to read it.

Common Sense In January 1776, a powerful pamphlet was published. **Thomas Paine**, an immigrant who had recently arrived from Britain, wrote *Common Sense*. In this pamphlet, he made the case for declaring independence from Britain. Paine ridiculed the British king and argued that it was absurd for the thirteen colonies to be governed by a small island thousands of miles away. The pamphlet sold more than 100,000 copies and convinced more colonists to support a declaration of independence.

Declaring Independence In the summer of 1776, the Second Continental Congress asked a committee to draft a declaration of independence. The committee included **Thomas Jefferson** of Virginia, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, and John Adams of Massachusetts. Jefferson was the principal author of the document. On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress issued the **Declaration of Independence**.

The Declaration of Independence opens with a statement about the natural rights possessed by all people. It declares "all men are created equal" and have "unalienable rights" (rights that cannot be taken away). These include the right to "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

The document then lists grievances (complaints) directed at King George III. It points out that the colonists had petitioned the king and Parliament repeatedly to address these grievances, but their requests had been ignored. The grievances include "cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world," "imposing taxes without our Consent," and "depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury." Other grievances listed in the declaration are the king's dissolving of colonial assemblies (representative legislatures), stationing of large numbers of soldiers in the colonies, and waging war on the colonists.

The Declaration concludes with a resolution of independence from Britain. The thirteen colonies are declared "Free and Independent States . . . and all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is . . . totally dissolved."

George Washington
the top general of the Continental Army during the American Revolution

Battle of Bunker Hill
an early battle near Boston; a British victory, but gave colonial militia confidence

Thomas Paine
author of *Common Sense* who argued for declaring independence from Britain

Thomas Jefferson
the principle author of the Declaration of Independence

Declaration of Independence 1776
document declaring the colonies' independence from Britain

Diagnostic Test Item

8.15C

Grievances Listed in the Declaration of Independence

- Dissolving colonial legislatures
- Maintaining a large standing army in the colonies during times of peace
- ?

5 Which of the following best completes the list of grievances from the Declaration of Independence?

- A Failing to protect the colonies from attacks by the French
- B Agreeing to the Treaty of Paris of 1763
- C Censoring colonial newspapers
- D Imposing taxes without the consent of the colonies

Explanation

- A is incorrect. The French were not attacking the British colonies at this time.
- B is incorrect. Colonists generally approved of the treaty that ended the French and Indian War.
- C is incorrect. Censorship was not a cause of tensions between the colonists and Britain.
- D is correct. Taxation without representation was a major grievance.

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How did the United States win its independence?

8.1A, 8.4C, 8.15C, 8.23E

The Patriots faced tough challenges. The British had a powerful army and navy. British soldiers were better equipped and better trained than Patriot troops. Patriot troops were inexperienced. For much of the war, soldiers in the Continental Army were poorly equipped and received wages irregularly. The early years of the war were difficult for the Patriots.

Valley Forge camp where the Continental Army spent the winter of 1776–1777 suffering many hardships

Valley Forge In the winter of 1776–1777, the Continental Army camped at **Valley Forge** in Pennsylvania. It was a time of many hardships for the army. Shelter was inadequate. The soldiers lacked warm clothing and were low on food and other supplies. More than two thousand soldiers died.

Marquis de Lafayette French aristocrat who joined the Patriot cause and helped train American troops

Nonetheless, General George Washington spent the winter better training the troops. He was helped in the challenge by the advice of Baron von Steuben of Prussia and the **Marquis de Lafayette** of France. A wealthy young aristocrat, Lafayette became Washington's aide.

Although the American forces experienced more defeats than victories in the early phase of the war, they continued to fight. France and Spain, who were rivals of Britain, secretly sent the Americans weapons and other supplies. They had not, however, formally become allies with the United States. Then, American forces won an important victory over the British in 1777.

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Diagnostic Test Item

8.4C, 8.29A

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 their country; but he that stands by it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.

—Thomas Paine, *The Crisis*, December 23, 1776

- 6 What event prompted Thomas Paine to write this passage?
- F The winter endured by the Continental Army at Valley Forge
 - G The meeting of the Stamp Act Congress
 - H The year he spent in prison for smuggling
 - J The Patriot victory over the British in the Battle of Saratoga

Explanation

- F is correct. Paine wrote the passage to support the soldiers who suffered through the terrible winter at Valley Forge, low on food and supplies.
- G is incorrect. The Stamp Act Congress did not involve soldiers, but discussed taxes on printed goods.
- H is incorrect. Paine did not spend time in prison for smuggling, but wanted to show support for the struggling Patriot troops.
- J is incorrect. Saratoga occurred later; this passage was written early in the war.

Saratoga The British came up with a strategy to defeat the Americans by attacking and gaining control of New York. By controlling New York, the British could separate New England (the states north of New York) from the states south of New York. The plan failed. At the **Battle of Saratoga**, British forces were forced to surrender to American troops on October 17, 1777.

Battle of Saratoga
1777 New York battle that was an American victory; convinced France and Spain to aid the Americans

Help from France and Spain This was a major turning point in the war. It convinced France to send troops to support the American cause. France formally recognized the United States as an independent country and signed a treaty becoming an ally of the new nation. When France entered the war, the chances for American victory improved dramatically. The support of the French navy helped the American forces greatly in combating the powerful British navy.

Spain also soon entered the war as an ally of France. In Spanish-controlled Louisiana, **Bernardo de Gálvez** raised an army that fought the British along the Gulf of Mexico and captured British forts at Mobile (in present-day Alabama) and Pensacola (in present-day Florida). This meant the British had to maintain troops along the Gulf of Mexico, while also fighting the Americans farther north.

Bernardo de Gálvez
Spanish military leader who fought British forces along the Gulf of Mexico

The War at Sea Both American and French naval forces fought the British at sea. By attacking British ships, they could prevent them from delivering reinforcements and supplies to British forces.

John Paul Jones
American naval hero who won a victory at sea against the British

The most dramatic naval battle of the war involved **John Paul Jones**. Jones was a captain in the U.S. navy. In 1779, commanding the *Bonhomme Richard*, he attacked a powerful British warship, the *Serapis*. When the British demanded the Americans surrender, Jones responded, "I have not yet begun to fight." After hours of more fighting, the British finally surrendered and the Americans captured the British warship.

Yorktown last major battle of the war; the 1781 American victory convinced the British to end the war

Victory at Yorktown The last major battle of the war occurred in 1781 at **Yorktown, Virginia**, near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. British general Charles Cornwallis had led his troops there to get needed supplies delivered by sea.

American and French troops and the French navy, however, surrounded the British troops. The British were trapped. On October 19, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered to the Americans. This was the last major battle of the war. British troops still occupied New York City and seaports in the South, but the English people were tired of war. The American victory at Yorktown convinced British leaders to stop fighting and negotiate a peace settlement.

Diagnostic Test Item

8.4C

7 Why was the Battle of Yorktown significant?

- A It was the first Patriot victory and marked a turning point in the war.
- B It was an unexpected loss for the British, who outnumbered the Patriots.
- C It was an unexpected victory for the Patriots, who lacked training.
- D It forced the British to surrender to the Patriots and end the war.

Explanation

- A is incorrect. The Battle of Yorktown was not the first time the Patriots defeated the British during the war.
- B is incorrect. The Patriots outnumbered the British at the Battle of Yorktown, and their victory was not entirely unexpected.
- C is incorrect. By the time the Battle of Yorktown occurred, the Patriots had received professional military training.
- D is correct. The Battle of Yorktown was the last battle of the war, and it forced British forces to surrender.

Treaty of Paris 1783
treaty that ended the American Revolution in which Britain recognized U.S. independence

Treaty of 1783 The **Treaty of Paris**, signed on September 3, 1783, officially brought the war to an end. In the treaty,

- Britain recognized the independence of the United States;
- the western border of the country was set as the Mississippi River, beyond which lay Spanish territory;
- the northern border of the country was set as British Canada;
- and the southern border of the country was set as Florida, which Britain ceded to Spain.

STAAR Practice

8.4B, 8.4C

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- 1 What role did Thomas Jefferson serve in the American struggle for independence? (8.4B)
- A He wrote *Common Sense*, urging independence from Britain.
 - B He was the top commander the Continental Army.
 - C He was the principal author of the Declaration of Independence.
 - D He negotiated the treaty that ended the war.

Small islands, not capable of protecting themselves, are the proper objects for kingdoms to take under their care; but there is something absurd, in supposing a continent to be perpetually governed by an island.

- 2 Based on the topic, this excerpt is most likely from — (8.4B, 8.29A)
- F the Declaration of Independence
 - G the Mayflower Compact
 - H the U.S. Constitution
 - J *Common Sense*

Test-Taking Tip

In questions with quotes, check to see what the question is asking about the quote before trying to choose an answer. This question is asking about the *topic* of the quote.

- 3 The Battle of Saratoga was significant because it was an American victory and — (8.4C)
- A convinced France and Spain to enter the war
 - B forced the British to begin peace negotiations
 - C made George Washington a national hero
 - D was the first major battle of the war

4 According to the Treaty of Paris of 1783, what was the western border of the newly independent United States? (8.4C)

- F The Rocky Mountains
- G The Mississippi River
- H The Appalachian Mountains
- J The Ohio River

5 What role did the Marquis de Lafayette play in the American Revolution? (8.4B)

- A He commanded the naval forces that captured the British warship *Serapis*.
- B He joined the Continental Army at Valley Forge and helped train American soldiers.
- C He defeated the British at the Battle of Saratoga.
- D He led an army that fought the British along the Gulf of Mexico.

6 July 4, 1776, is an important date in American history because on that day — (8.1C)

- F Cornwallis surrendered
- G the U.S. Constitution was adopted
- H the Battle of Saratoga was fought
- J the Declaration of Independence was adopted

Study Guide and Review

Reviewing Key Terms of the American Revolution

8.4A, 8.4B, 8.4C, 8.20C

Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

Appalachian Mountains
civil disobedience
Declaratory

Patrick Henry
Stamp
Sons of Liberty

Valley Forge
Yorktown

- In 1765, Parliament passed the _____ Act that taxed printed items, such as newspapers.
- The _____ intimidated stamp distributors and later carried out the raid on the East India Company ships carrying tea.
- The _____ Act asserted Parliament's right to pass taxes and make laws for the colonies.
- The Proclamation of 1763 limited colonists to settling east of the _____.
- By opposing a law they considered unjust, the participants in the Boston Tea Party engaged in an act of _____.
- Virginian _____ issued an early call to take action against Britain, declaring, "Give me liberty or give me death!"
- The British were convinced to negotiate for peace after General Cornwallis was forced to surrender at _____.
- The Continental Army endured shortages of food and supplies during the winter they spent at _____.

Sequencing the Events

Leading up to the American Revolution

8.4A, 8.29B

Write the correct year from the timeline next to each listed event.



- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. The Boston Tea Party occurs. | _____ 4. The Boston Massacre occurs. |
| _____ 2. French and Indian War ends. | _____ 5. Stamp Act Congress meets. |
| _____ 3. Parliament passes the Intolerable Acts. | |

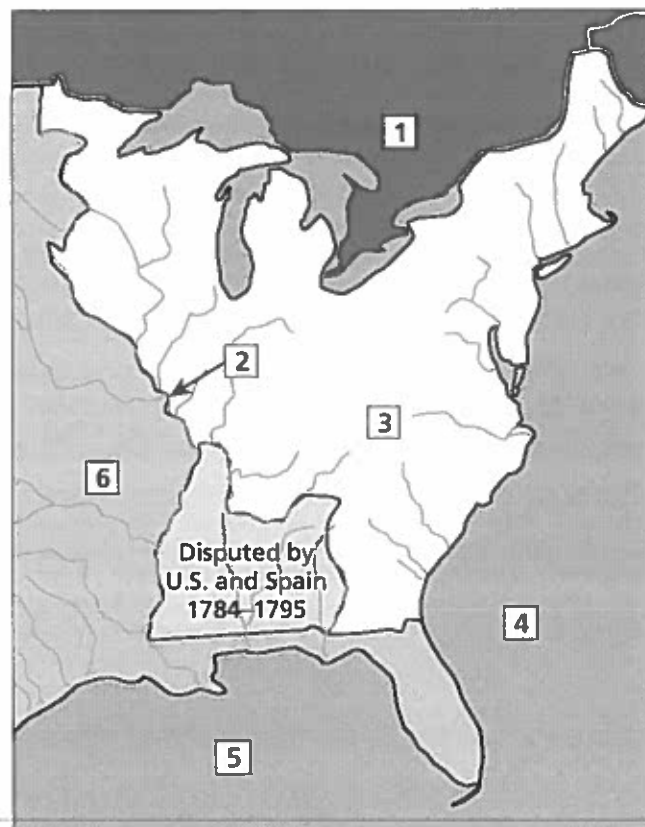
Identifying Points of View on the Events Leading up to the Revolutionary War

8.4A, 8.29D

Read the description of the British perspective, then write an explanation of the colonists' point of view.

The British government and American colonists had different points of view on colonists' rights and duties as British citizens. These differing perspectives contributed to growing tensions.

British Viewpoint	Colonists' Viewpoint
The colonies should help pay British costs of fighting the French and Indian War.	1.
Parliament makes laws and passes taxes in the interest of all British subjects.	2.
Smuggling is illegal but widespread. Colonial juries will not convict; therefore, persons accused of smuggling should be tried outside the colonies.	3.



Identifying Boundaries of the New Nation

8.4C, 8.29C

This map shows U.S. boundaries set by the Treaty of Paris of 1783. Match the numbers on the map with the correct geographic label.

- 1. _____ A United States territory
- 2. _____ B Spanish territory
- 3. _____ C British territory
- 4. _____ D Mississippi River
- 5. _____ E Atlantic Ocean
- 6. _____ F Gulf of Mexico

Post Test

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

Characteristics of Mercantilism

In a mercantilist system, a country:

- profits from trade by exporting more than it imports
- establishes colonies as a source of cheap labor and raw materials

- 1** Which of the following should be added to this list? (8.4A, 8.30A)
- A** establishes colonies where poor citizens must emigrate
- B** allows its colonies to establish trade relations with other countries
- C** gives its colonies a great degree of freedom to govern themselves
- D** requires its colonies to buy its manufactured goods
-
- 2** The Stamp Act refers to — (8.4A)
- F** a bill that would transfer lawmaking powers from colonial legislatures to British royal governors
- G** an act of Parliament meant to punish the people of the colonies for the Boston Tea Party
- H** an investment plan using government savings bonds to raise money for the American Revolution
- J** a direct tax on printed goods that unintentionally united the American colonies against Britain
-
- 3** How did Bernardo de Gálvez contribute to the American victory in the Revolutionary War? (8.4B)
- A** He negotiated a treaty alliance with the United States.
- B** He led naval raids against the British fleet.
- C** He captured British forts at Mobile and Pensacola.
- D** He forced the British to surrender at Saratoga.

- 4 How did the Declaration of Independence justify the colonists' demand for independence? (8.4C)
- F It attacked the British Parliament by exposing corruption.
 - G It claimed that independence would benefit Britain as well as the colonies.
 - H It argued that the British king had violated the rights of colonists.
 - J It explained that American colonists should have different rights than British citizens.

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments.

- 5 This grievance from the Declaration of Independence most likely refers to — (8.15C, 8.29A)
- A the Stamp Act
 - B the Townshend Acts
 - C the Tea Act
 - D the Intolerable Acts

- 6 The phrase "all men are created equal" is found in — (8.4C)
- F the Mayflower Compact
 - G the U.S. Constitution
 - H *Common Sense*
 - J the Declaration of Independence

- Judges, council members, and sheriffs in Massachusetts will be appointed by the royal governor.
- Soldiers will be sent to England for trial, not tried in the colonies.
- Local officials have to provide housing for British soldiers.
- ?

- 7 Which of the following best completes this list? (8.4C, 8.29B)
- A The port of Boston is closed.
 - B Colonists must pay a tax on imported goods.
 - C The territory west of the Appalachians is closed to settlement.
 - D Newspapers in Massachusetts will be censored.