

**The American Revolution Social Studies  
Study Guide  
2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter (Second Nine Weeks)**

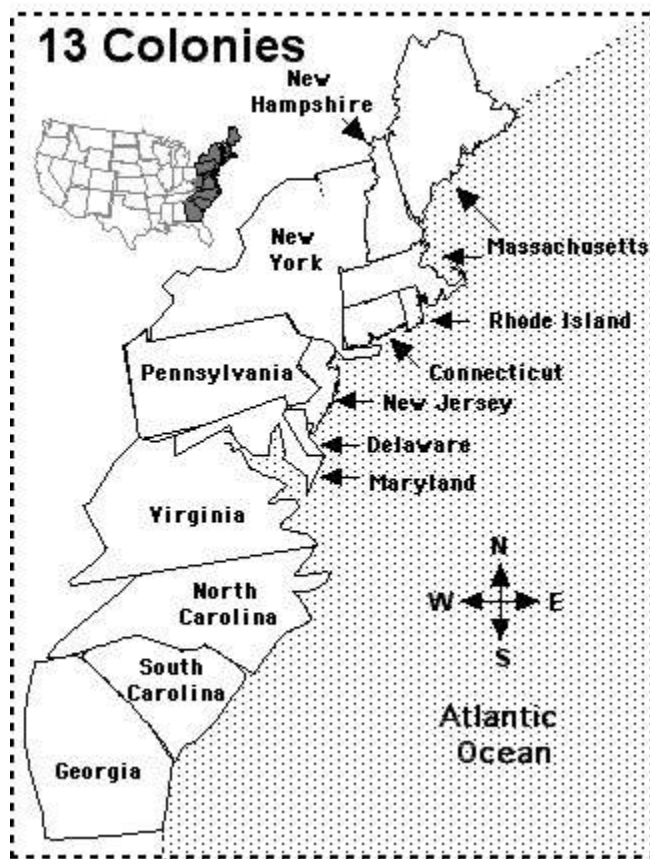
**The American Revolution (Skills 40-46)**

1. Name the thirteen original colonies that will become the thirteen original states. (p284-285)

New Hampshire  
Rhode Island  
Pennsylvania  
Virginia  
Georgia

Massachusetts  
Connecticut  
Delaware  
North Carolina

New York  
New Jersey  
Maryland  
South Carolina



2. The British and the French fought over the Ohio Valley. In 1754, the French and Indian War began. (p. 296-297)
3. Both the French and the British had a formal agreement or alliance with Native Americans. (p. 296)

4. **George Washington**, a 21-year-old Virginia, led the colonists against the French and Indians and later served as an advisor to the British. (p. 296)
5. When the British fought the French and Indians in the war they were surprised that they fought from behind trees and big rocks. This is called **guerilla warfare**. (p. 297)
6. The French and Indian War ended in 1763. The **Treaty of Paris** gave the England most of Canada, all French lands east of the Mississippi River, and Spanish Florida. (p 297)
7. To settle disputes among colonists and Native Americans after the French and Indian War, King George III made a public announcement, or **proclamation**. (p. 298)
8. The **Proclamation of 1763** said all land west of the Appalachian Mountains belonged to Native Americans. The colonists were angry and ignored this proclamation and kept moving west. (p. 298-299)
9. After the French and Indian War, England needed money to pay for its cost. In 1764, Parliament passed the Sugar Act to tax the colonists and raise money for Britain. (p. 299)
10. In 1765. Parliament approved another tax law. The **Stamp Act** put a tax on many paper items in the colonies. (P. 303)
11. Colonists thought the tax was unfair because they had no **representation** in Parliament. (p. 303)
12. By protesting the British taxes, Patrick Henry, a Virginia colonist, was accused of **treason**. (p. 303)
13. After the Stamp Act, representatives from the nine colonies held a formal meeting or **congress**. (p. 303)
14. In protest of taxation without representation, colonist refused to buy or **boycott** all British goods. (p. 304)
15. A group of colonists organized to work against the Stamp Act were the **Sons and Daughters of Liberty**. (p. 304)
16. After the Stamp Act was repealed, the colonists form the **Committees of Correspondence** to spread information between colonies more quickly. (p. 305)
17. **Samuel Adams** organized the first Committee of Correspondence in Boston. (p. 305)
18. Adams spoke out against the British laws and orders or **imperial policies**. (p. 305)

19. In 1767, Parliament passed several new tax laws called the **Townsend Acts**. The Townsend Act taxed imports brought into the colonies and set up a new group of tax collectors. (p. 306)
20. On March 5, 1770, a fight broke out between the colonists and the British soldiers. This was called the **Boston Massacre** after Paul Revere made a picture and titled it *The Bloody Massacre*. (p. 307-308)
21. The first person killed in the fight for the colonies freedom was an African American sailor named **Crispus Attucks**. (p. 307)
22. On March 23, 1775, **Patrick Henry** spoke to the Virginia House of Burgesses to unite them against the British with his famous “give me liberty or give me death” speech. (p. 309)
23. In 1773, Parliament passed the Tea Act. It gave Britain’s East India Company complete control of the tea trade or **monopoly**. (p. 311)
24. To protest the delivery of tea into the Boston Harbor, members of the Sons of Liberty dressed as the Mohawk tribe marched to the harbor and threw more than 300 chests of tea overboard. Planned by Samuel Adams, this protest became known as the **Boston Tea Party**. (p. 311)
25. To punish the Massachusetts colonists, Parliament passed a new set of laws called the **Coercive Acts**. Because the colonists said the new laws were intolerable, they also became known as the **Intolerable Acts**. (p. 312)
26. After the Boston Tea Party, the British closed the Boston Harbor with a **blockade**. (p. 312)
27. In September 1774, colonial leaders met in Philadelphia. It was later called the **First Continental Congress**. (p. 313)
28. At the First Continental Congress, a **petition** was signed to remind the King George III of the colonists’ basic rights as British citizens. (p. 313)
29. After May 10, 1775, colonists in Massachusetts quickly formed militia units called **Minutemen**. (p. 314)
30. Warned by Paul Revere in April, 1775, the Minutemen fought the British at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts. It was the beginning of the **American Revolution**. This battle was later described as “the shot heard „round the world.” (p. 314-315)
31. A **revolution** is a complete change of government. (p. 315)

32. On May 10, 1775, delegates from the thirteen colonies met at the Pennsylvania State House (Today called Independence Hall.), in Philadelphia.(p. 319)
33. After finally agreeing that the colonies should prepare for war, Congress formed an army called the **Continental Army**. (p. 319)
34. **John Adams**, a delegate from Massachusetts, chose George Washington as the leader of all military forces, or the **commander and chief**. (p. 319)
35. On June 17, 1775, the first battle of the Revolutionary War was the **Battle of Bunker Hill**. (p. 320)
36. The Battle of Bunker Hill was wrongly named. Colonist built walls made out of earth and stone, or **earthworks**, to defend Breed"s Hill. Breed"s Hill was where the actual battle took place, not Bunker Hill. (p. 320)
37. The colonist lost the battle on Breed"s Hill because they ran out of ammunition. (p. 320)
38. On July 5, 1775, Congress sent King George III petition to ask for peace. This petition was called the **Olive Branch Petition**. (p. 322)
39. In his pamphlet *Common Sense*, **Thomas Paine** wrote that the colonists should rule themselves. p. 324-325)
40. After Paine"s pamphlet was released, the colonists called for the freedom to govern themselves or **independence**. (p. 325)
41. **Richard Henry Lee** called for a formal group statement, or **resolution** of independence. (p. 325)
42. After the discussion, the Second Continental Congress chose a committee to write a **declaration**, or official statement about independence to be sent to King George III. (p. 325)
43. The delegate chosen to write the first draft of the declaration was **Thomas Jeffereson**. (p. 325)
44. As the main author, it took Thomas Jefferson 17 days to write **The Declaration of Independence**. (p. 325)
45. Name the parts of the Declaration of Independence. (p. 326-327)  
**Date—July 4, 1776**  
**Preamble—why the declaration was needed**

**Statement of Rights**—states that all people have certain rights that governments cannot take away

**Charges against the King**—more than 25 complaints or grievances against King George III and Parliament

**Statement of Independence**—stated that the colonies were free and independent

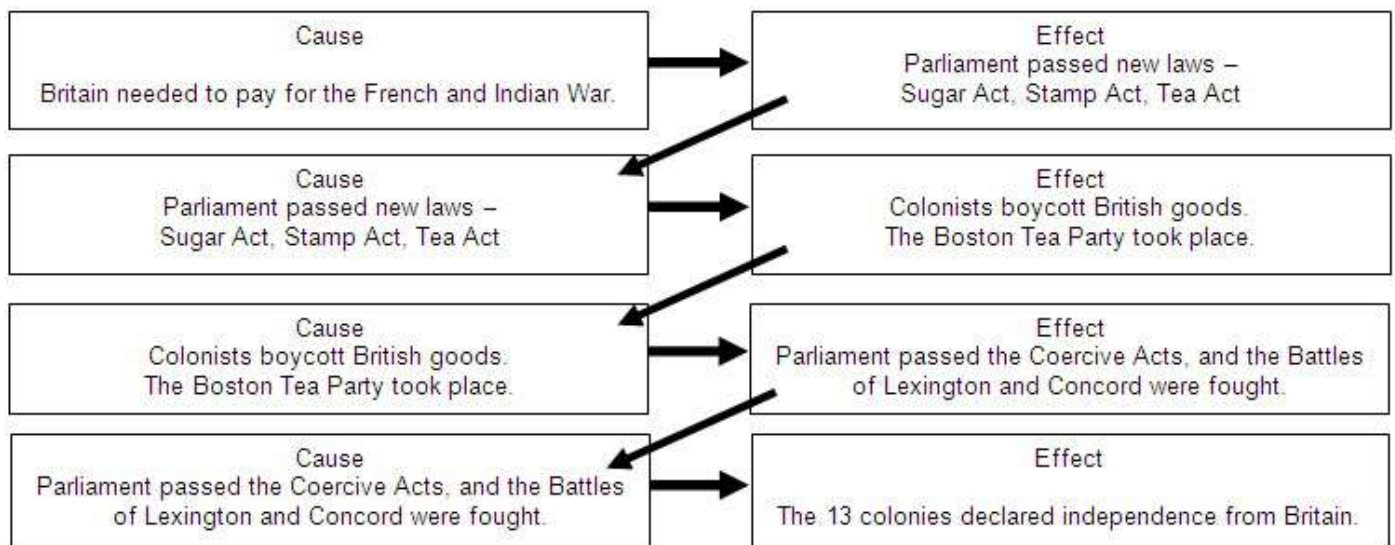
**Signers of the Declaration**—56 signers from the thirteen colonies

46. The signers of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia are **Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton**. p. R26)

47. On July 4, 1776, Congress voted to accept the Declaration of Independence. (p. 328)

48. After the Declaration of Independence was signed, a second committee, headed by John Dickinson, was set up to decide that each state would govern itself, but all would work together on national issues. This first plan of government was called the **Articles of Confederation**. (p. 330)

### Causes and Effects of the Revolution



49. Colonists who supported independence are called **Patriots**. (p. 339)

50. Colonists who remained loyal to the king were called **Loyalists**. (p. 339)

51. Colonists who did not choose sides stayed **neutral**. (p. 339)

52. Hardships occurred because of the Revolutionary War. (p. 339-340)

**Personal Hardships people took sides—families were**

- **sometimes broken apart houses and town were robbed**
- **and destroyed**
- **crops were destroyed**

**Economic Hardships shortage of imported goods because British**

- **ships set up blockades shortage of goods caused prices to rise or**
- **inflation falling value of the colonial paper money**
- • **shortage of goods caused extra-high prices being charged or profiteering**

53. Name contributions that women made to the Revolutionary War. (p. 341) **cooked food**

- **and washed clothes for the soldiers brought water to the soldiers during**
- **battles made and mended uniforms for the soldiers took over family**
- **businesses**
- **collected money and supplies for the soldiers**
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54. Name famous women and the war. (p. 341)

Name	Reason for Fame in Revolution
Abigail Adams	--argued for freedom she wrote in letters to her husband, John Adams
Margaret Corbin	--was wounded while taking her husband's place in battle
Sybil Ludington	--rode more than 40 miles to tell the Americans of a British attack
Deborah Sampson	--pretended to be a man so that she could fight in the war
Mercy Otis Warren	--wrote poems and stories about people fighting for freedom
Martha Washington	--followed her husband, George Washington
Phyllis Wheatley (p. 323)	--enslaved African woman who became a famous poet and supported the Patriots during the Revolutionary War

55. Enslaved African who fought for the Continental Army were promised freedom. (p. 342)

56. When the war began many Native Americans and white settlers in the West remained neutral. Later both groups joined the fighting and many sided with the British. (p. 343)

57. These people are famous in the revolution.

Name	Reason for Fame in Revolution
John Adams (p. 319)	--Massachusetts leader who served in Congress --suggested George Washington as commander in chief of the Continental Army
Samuel Adams (p. 305)	--set up the Committee of Correspondence --helped form the Sons of Liberty --probably organized the Boston Tea Party
Benedict Arnold (p. 349)	--Continental Army officer who later became a traitor and worked for the British during the Revolutionary War
Charles Cornwallis (p. 360)	--British General who surrendered at the Battle of Yorktown
John Dickinson (p. 319)	--member of the Continental Congress who helped write the Articles of Confederation
Benjamin Franklin (p. 238)	--American leader and delegate to the Continental Congress

Patrick Henry (p. 309)	--Virginia leader whose speech against the British became the "give me liberty or give me death" speech
Thomas Jefferson (p. 325)	--main writer of the Declaration of Independence
King George III (p. 298)	--King of England during the Revolutionary War
Marquis de Lafayette (p. 346)	--French soldier who fought alongside the colonists in the Revolutionary War
Thomas Paine (p. 325)	--his pamphlet <i>Common Sense</i> led many Americans to favor independence
Paul Revere (p. 308)	--Massachusetts colonist who warned the Patriots of the British secret approach to Concord
George Washington (p. 296)	--commander in chief of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War

58. Name the major battles and their importance in the Revolutionary War.

Year	Battle	Importance	Victor
1775	Battle of Lexington (p. 314315)	It was the beginning of the Revolutionary War.	American
1775	Battle of Bunker Hill (p. 320322)	The first major battle of the revolution. The British learned that fighting the colonists would not be as easy as they had thought.	British
1776	Battle of Long Island (p. 348)	Defeated, Washington and his man were pushed into Pennsylvania where they spent a long, hard winter in Valley Forge.	British
1776	Battle of Trenton (p. 348)	General Washington crossed the Delaware in a surprise attack on the Hessians. The colonists gained confidence.	American
1777	Battle of Saratoga (p. 349)	The colonists stopped the British campaign to splitting the colonies by taking over Albany, New York. This became the turning point in the Revolutionary War.	American
1779	Battle of Kettle Creek	Turning point in the fighting for Georgia. After this battle, colonists began to slowly gain control of Georgia.	American

1781	Battle of Yorktown	Americans and French forces surrounded the British army. General Cornwallis was trapped and surrendered. This was the last major battle of the American Revolution.	American
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59. Compare the Continental and the British Armies. (p. 347)

	Continental Army	British Army
Soldiers	--enlisted men--little to no training --no uniforms	--experienced soldiers -- used experienced mercenaries --larger numbers of soldiers
Supplies	-- many soldiers with no guns --not enough money for all supplies needed	--armies were well equipped, but did not always have what the army needed because they were 3,000 miles from home

60. Name the two men who traveled from Europe to help the Continental Army at Valley Forge. (p. 350-351)

**Marquis de Lafayette—from France—spent his own money to buy warm clothes for the soldiers he led**

**Friedrich Wilhelm Von Steuben—from Germany—taught American soldiers better ways to march, fight, and work together**

61. Name the countries that helped the colonist win independence from the British.(p. 351-352)

**France—troops and supplies**

**Spain—guns, food, and money and declaring war on Britain captured many British forts**

**Netherlands—gave a loan to Congress**

**Russia—tried to keep the British from blocking trade with the Americans**

62. Name Revolutionary War heroes. (p. 357-359)

Name	Reason for Fame in Revolution
Nathanael Greene (p. 359)	--led the Americans to a major victory—Cowpens—in the South
Nathan Hale (p. 357)	--a teacher who serves as an American spy in New York City
John Paul Jones (p. 357)	--American navy commander who battle and defeated larger British ships
Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley (p. 357)	--earned the name Molly Pitcher by carrying fresh water to the troops during the Battle of Monmouth in New Jersey



63. On September 3, 1783, the **Treaty of Paris** was signed and named the United States of America a new nation with new borders. (p. 360)