

The Revolutionary War

9



Start with a Story



In 1776, Samuel Fraunces, an African American tavern owner in New York City, heard a rumor about a plan to kill General George Washington. To protect the general, Fraunces asked his daughter, Phoebe, to act as Washington's housekeeper. She was helped by a boy named Pompey. While she went about her work, Phoebe was to watch, listen, and guard the general from someone named "T." Read how Phoebe's bravery and quick thinking saved George Washington.

Phoebe the Spy

by Judith Berry Griffin
illustrated by Margot Tomes





I've come for my peas," he said softly.

"Oh! Mr. Hickey, sir!" she said. "You gave me such a start! I was—" She stopped and looked at him, even more startled. He looked ill? frightened? She couldn't tell which.

"Which is my plate, and which is General Washington's?" he said. "It wouldn't do for him to have more than me." He spoke quickly, without smiling this time.

"I never heard of such carryings on over a pile of peas!" Phoebe said. "This is the general's plate, and this is yours!" She turned away to fill Pompey's salt cellar and turned back just in time to see Hickey's hand

salt cellar a dish that holds salt

move quickly away from General Washington's plate and slide into his pocket. Something winked for a second in the light—something shiny, like glass.

"What are you doing to General Washington's plate?" she said. "I told you yours is here!" She picked up the plate. Was it her imagination, or was there something grainy, like sugar, on the peas? Phoebe looked more closely, but as she looked, whatever it was seemed to have disappeared. An instant later she wasn't sure—had she seen anything at all? She thought of the window again and forgot about the peas. She had to serve General Washington.

Leaving Hickey standing in the kitchen, Phoebe nervously entered the dining room, Pompey following with the salt. As she walked toward the general, Phoebe looked at every face around the table. Some of the guests were talking, some merely smiling. None seemed nervous or frightened. And then she noticed the empty chair. Who was missing? But even as she asked herself the question, she knew.

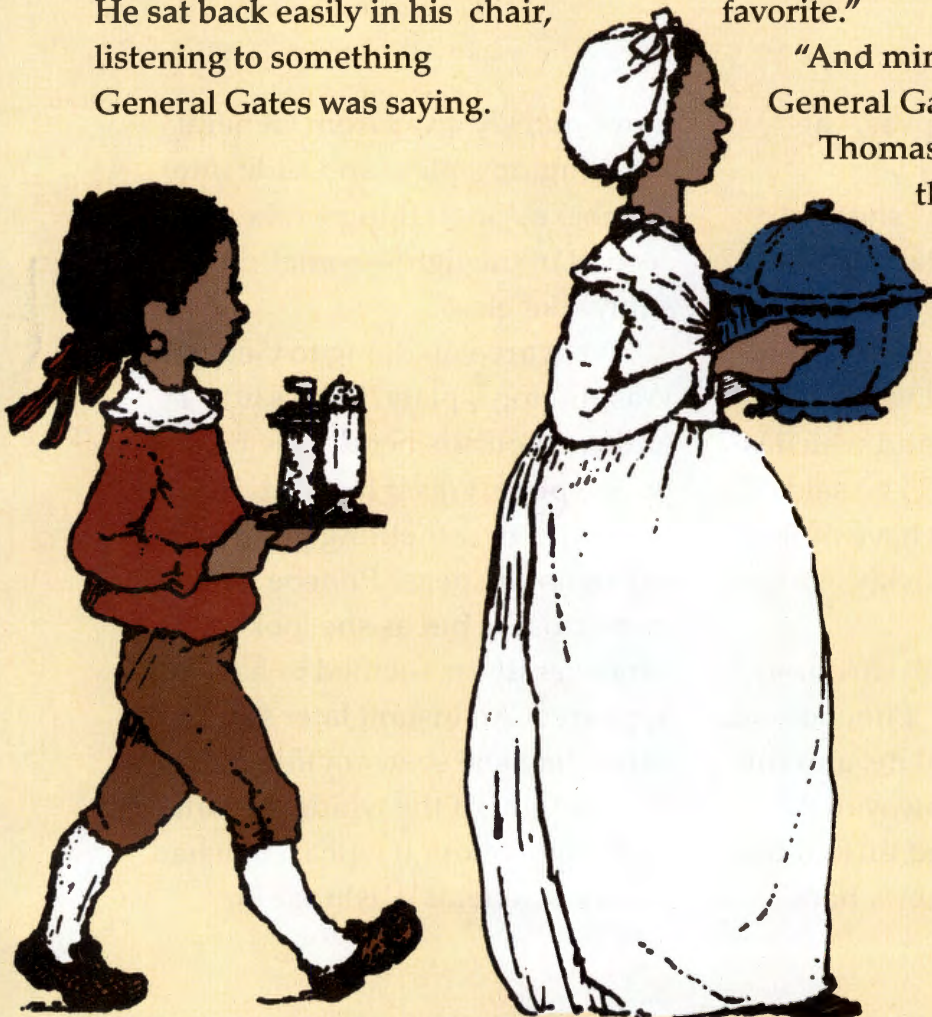
It was Mr. Green. Was he outside the house, with a gun, waiting? General Washington was sitting by the window, as she had feared. He sat back easily in his chair, listening to something General Gates was saying.

The window was open! As she went past, Phoebe looked outside anxiously. There was not a sound, not a shadow, not a movement. The green grass was smooth and unruffled. Even the leaves in the trees beyond were still.

"Well, Phoebe!" General Washington exclaimed as she stopped beside his chair. "June peas! How did you get them so early in the season?"

"It wasn't me, sir," replied Phoebe, looking past him out the window. "It was your Mr. Hickey brought them in, fresh today. He says they're your favorite."

"And mine as well!" said General Gates. "Where is Mr. Thomas Hickey? I want to thank him!"





Phoebe started to put the plate down in front of General Washington. Then, in a flash, it came to her who she was looking for. Mr. Green was not hiding outside the window to shoot at the general. The person who was trying to kill him was here—in the kitchen! Phoebe stood like a stone, the plate still in her hands. She saw Hickey again—Thomas Hickey—laughing and teasing, bringing her candy and ribbons and seed for her chickens. And then bringing June peas for the general and sprinkling them with poison! It was for Thomas, member of General Washington's bodyguard!

Still holding the plate, she whirled around. Pompey was waiting behind her. "Run!" she screamed. "Run! Get my father!"

Everyone stopped talking. Pompey looked at her in amazement. "Y-your father?" he stammered. . . .

Everyone in the dining room sat frozen. All eyes were on Phoebe. "General Washington!" she cried. "Mr. Hickey has put poison in your dinner! I saw him!" There was a gasp from the table.

"What jest is this?" roared General Gates, getting up from his place and reaching for the plate. But before he could take it from her, Phoebe ran to the open window and threw the whole plate out into the yard.

Samuel and Phoebe Fraunces were free African Americans. Samuel owned the Queen's Head Tavern in New York City. The tavern, which still exists today, is located on Broad and Pearl Streets. It looks very much the way it did when Phoebe and her father lived there.

jest a joke

Response Corner

- 1 Who did Phoebe think was trying to harm General Washington?
- 2 Who was actually trying to harm General Washington, and how?
- 3 Imagine that you are a spy in charge of protecting General Washington. Write a journal entry describing how you saved Washington's life.

1776

British soldiers
burn many areas
in New Jersey

1777

Sybil Ludington warns
American soldiers of
a British attack

Americans and the Revolution



WHAT TO KNOW

How did the American Revolution affect people's lives?

- ✓ Describe the personal and economic impacts of the war.
- ✓ Explain the role of women during the war.
- ✓ Identify the roles of African Americans and American Indians during the war.

VOCABULARY

Patriot p. 367

Loyalist p. 367

neutral p. 367

inflation p. 368

profiteering p. 368

regiment p. 370

PEOPLE

Martha Washington

Deborah Sampson

Mercy Otis Warren

Abigail Adams

James Armistead

Chief Logan

Thayendanagea



CAUSE AND EFFECT



California
Standards

HSS 5.6, 5.6.1, 5.6.3, 5.6.4, 5.6.7



It is 1777. Hundreds of British soldiers are marching past your house in New Jersey.

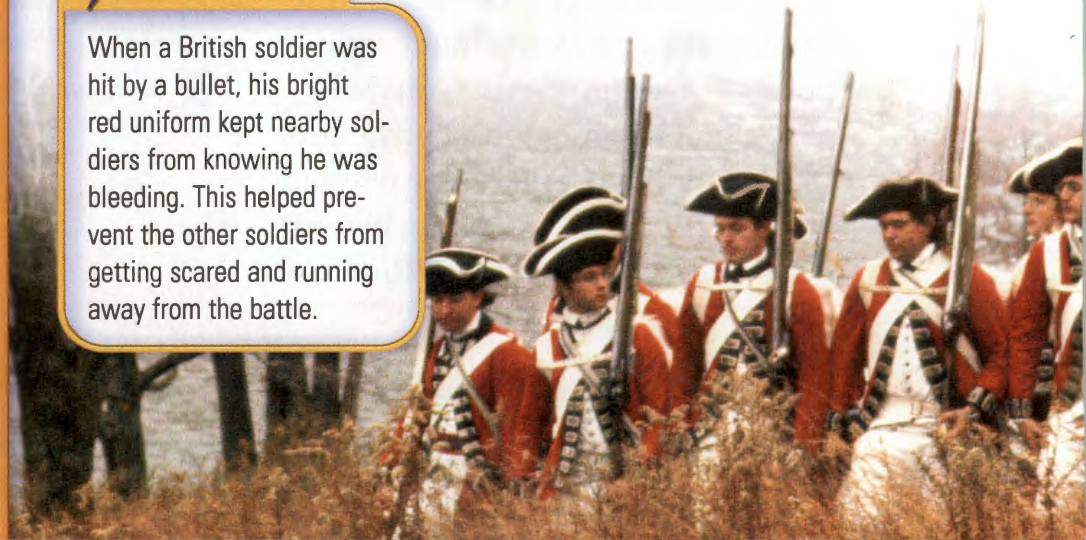
The rattle of their swords makes you shiver, as your mother pulls you and your little brother close. For three months, your father has been away fighting in the Continental Army. While he is gone, your mother has been running the family's printing business.

Outside, the last of the British soldiers are passing. Their coats make a line of red across the street. "Don't worry," you whisper to your brother. "We'll beat them all. You'll see."

► This photograph shows historical reenactors dressed as British soldiers.

FAST FACT

When a British soldier was hit by a bullet, his bright red uniform kept nearby soldiers from knowing he was bleeding. This helped prevent the other soldiers from getting scared and running away from the battle.





► This painting detail shows British soldiers burning a family's home.

Personal Hardships

The approval of the Declaration of Independence showed that the colonial leaders had united against Britain. But the colonists themselves were not united. Many faced the difficult decision of whether to support independence or to remain loyal to the British king.

People in the colonies who supported independence called themselves **Patriots**. Those who remained loyal to the king called themselves **Loyalists**. Some colonists, however, chose to be **neutral**. They took neither side.

As people took sides, towns, friendships, and families were sometimes torn apart. One Patriot woman stayed in Boston while Loyalist members of her family moved away.

She wrote, "When I seriously reflect that I have lost my father, mother, brother, and sisters . . . I am half distracted [in shock]. . . ."*

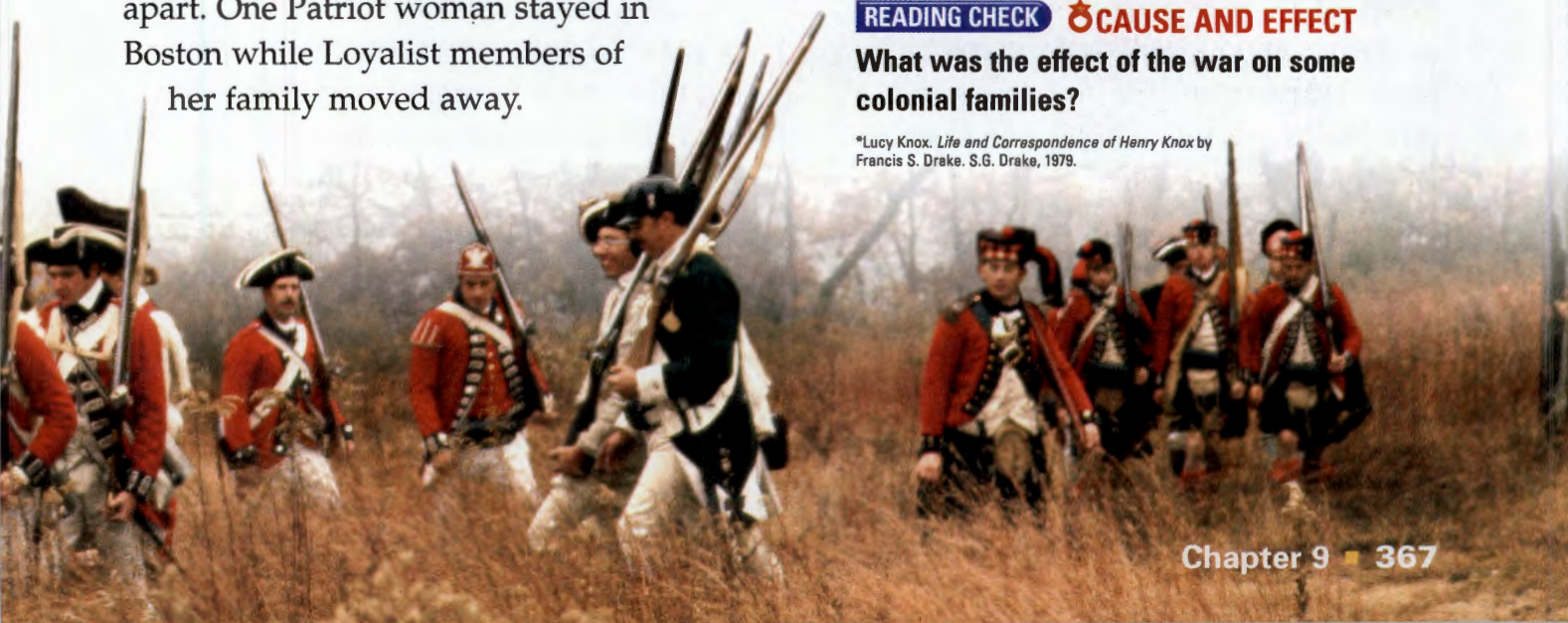
Colonists faced other personal hardships. Often their towns were robbed and destroyed by the British army. In 1776, for example, British soldiers burned many areas of New Jersey. They even stole beds from colonists' houses!

In some cases, the colonists destroyed their own possessions to keep the British from taking them. Some Patriot men and women burned their crops before the British army arrived. Their actions made sure that the British could not harvest the crops for food.

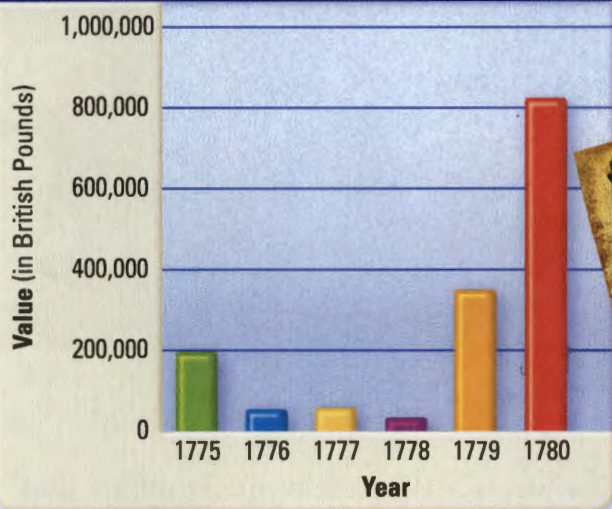
READING CHECK CAUSE AND EFFECT

What was the effect of the war on some colonial families?

*Lucy Knox. *Life and Correspondence of Henry Knox* by Francis S. Drake. S.G. Drake, 1979.



American Imports from Britain, 1775–1780



Analyze Graphs Imports from Britain decreased as Congress printed more money (right) to pay for the war.

◆ By about how much did the amount of colonial imports decrease from 1775 to 1776?



Economic Hardships

Americans faced economic as well as personal hardships during the Revolutionary War. One problem was a shortage of imported goods. British ships set up blockades so that other ships could not unload goods at American ports.

As the shortage of goods grew worse, Americans faced severe wartime **inflation**, or an increase in the price of goods. Inflation meant that the colonists needed more money to buy goods and services. In just two months, the price of wheat and beef doubled!

Another cause of inflation was the falling value of Continental money. In order to pay for the war, the Second Continental Congress was printing more currency. By printing too much, however, the

government caused its money to become less valuable.

Aside from inflation, another problem Congress had trying to finance, or pay for, the war was that it could not raise money through taxes. The states had to give permission before new tax laws could be passed.

To make matters worse, some farmers and shopkeepers began **profiteering**, or charging extra-high prices for their crops or goods. Laws were soon passed saying how much farmers could charge for food. These laws also made it illegal for people to hoard, or collect and hide, large amounts of goods and materials. Often, however, these laws were ignored.

READING CHECK CAUSE AND EFFECT

What effect did inflation have on the economy during the Revolutionary War?

Women and the War

As men left their homes to fight in the war, women took on new roles. Some women ran family farms or businesses. They worked as carpenters, blacksmiths, wagon drivers, and shipbuilders. Others formed groups to raise money for the war and collect clothing for the soldiers.

Some wives followed their husbands from battle to battle. In army camps, women cooked food and washed clothes. Some brought water to soldiers during battles. Every winter, **Martha Washington** traveled to be with her husband, George.

Some brave girls and women joined the men in battle. One night in 1777, 16-year-old Sybil Ludington rode on horseback to tell American soldiers of a British attack. **Deborah Sampson** dressed

in men's clothes to fight, calling herself Robert Shirtliffe. Margaret Corbin was badly wounded after taking her husband's place in battle. Corbin became the first woman war veteran to be recognized by Congress.

Some women used their talents to support the Patriot cause. **Mercy Otis Warren** wrote patriotic poems and stories that often showed women heroes fighting for freedom. Later she wrote a history of the American Revolution, the first by a woman. **Abigail Adams** argued for freedom in letters she wrote to her husband, John. She also offered rooms in her home for children who had been made homeless by the war.

READING CHECK SUMMARIZE

What different roles did women play during the American Revolution?

› Sybil Ludington



› Martha Washington



› Abigail Adams



► James Armistead (right) spied on the British army. African Americans in the First Rhode Island Regiment (above) fought for the Patriots to gain their own freedom.

African Americans, Free and Enslaved

At the start of the war, one out of every five people in the 13 colonies was of African descent. Most lived as slaves in the Southern Colonies. African Americans everywhere in the colonies, however, recognized the promise of the Declaration of Independence. It had, after all, stated that “all men are created equal.”

About 5,000 African Americans fought for the Continental Army. Many were promised their freedom as a reward for their service. This was the case for the soldiers in the First Rhode Island Regiment. A **regiment** is a large group of soldiers. The First Rhode Island Regiment fought bravely in several major battles during the war.

James Armistead, a Virginia slave, served as a spy for George Washington. The information that Armistead collected helped win an important battle at Yorktown. After the war, the Virginia government gave him his freedom.

Virginia’s British governor also promised freedom to all slaves who fought for the British. He formed a regiment of more than 300 African Americans, who wore patches that said *Liberty to Slaves*.

Free African Americans were as quick to take sides. Peter Salem was among at least five African Americans who fought at the Battle of Concord. James Forten, a free African American from Philadelphia, was 14 years old when he joined the Continental Navy.

READING CHECK ⚡ CAUSE AND EFFECT

Why did enslaved African Americans fight in the Revolutionary War?

People in the Western Lands

Despite the Proclamation of 1763, settlers had continued to move onto the land set aside for American Indians. Some Indian groups were angry about these settlers, but many depended on both the Americans and the British as trading partners.

When the Revolutionary War began, many American Indian groups chose to remain neutral. In 1775, one member of the Oneida tribe said, "We are unwilling to join either side."*

However, American Indian loyalties were soon divided. In the Revolutionary War, both the Americans and the British formed alliances with Indian groups.

*Oneida warrior. *Liberty: The American Revolution* by Thomas Fleming. Viking, 1997.

► The Mohawk leader **Thayendanegea** (center) and other Iroquois warriors (right) fought for the British. The king gave this medal (left) to the Iroquois as a symbol of friendship.

Mingo **Chief Logan** chose to fight on the side of the British. In 1774, frontier settlers had killed his family. This caused Logan to fight against the Americans.

The Mohawk leader **Thayendanegea** (thay•en•da•NEG•ah), known as Joseph Brant, also fought for the British. The Mohawk members of the Iroquois League hoped to prevent more Americans from settling on their lands.

Other Indian nations of the league also allied with the British. However, the Oneida and Tuscarora nations decided to fight for the Americans. These opposing alliances led to the end of the league.

Like many American Indians, most settlers in the western lands remained neutral at first. After a while, however, their feelings began to change.



FAST FACT

About one-third of all Americans chose to remain neutral throughout the Revolutionary War.

► At Johnson Hall in New York, the British met with their American Indian allies.



Although many did not support the Patriot cause, they wanted to drive the British out of the western lands. These settlers valued their freedom and did not want to be ruled by a strong government.


READING CHECK CAUSE AND EFFECT

What caused some American Indian groups to make alliances with the British?

Summary


During the Revolutionary War, Americans faced personal and economic hardships. Many women and African Americans contributed to the Patriot cause. At first, settlers in the western lands and American Indians were neutral, but later they joined the fighting.


REVIEW

1.  How did the American Revolution affect people's lives?
2. Explain the difference between a **Loyalist** and a **Patriot**.
3. Why did Congress have problems financing the war?

CRITICAL THINKING

4. **Make It Relevant** Why do you think many people are willing to face hardships during war?
5. **ANALYSIS SKILL** What were the costs and benefits of fighting in the war for American Indians?

6.  **Write a Conversation** Write a conversation between a Patriot and a Loyalist. Make sure each speaker supports his or her position with evidence.

7.  **FOCUS SKILL CAUSE AND EFFECT**
On a separate sheet of paper, copy and complete this graphic organizer.

Cause

Effect

The colonies have a shortage of goods.

Cause

Effect

Laws are passed against profiteering.

Mercy Otis Warren

*“Each fervent wish, I to my country lend, and thus subscribe, the patriot’s faithful friend.”**

As a girl growing up in Massachusetts, Mercy Otis Warren did not attend school, but she did take part in the history and literature lessons given to her brother. As an adult, she used this knowledge in writings that supported the American cause. Warren’s brother and her husband were both involved in Massachusetts politics. She was also friends with John Adams, Martha Washington, and Thomas Jefferson.

Warren used her writing to express her political ideas. In 1773, she wrote a play that criticized the British governor of Massachusetts. The play warned that colonists would one day fight to win their independence.

Another of Warren’s works was the pamphlet *Observations on the New Constitution*. In this pamphlet, published in 1788, she asked the new government to guarantee rights for women. Warren later wrote a book about the history of the American Revolution. Today, historians study her works to learn about the political leaders of her time.

* Mercy Otis Warren. *Plays and Poems of Mercy Otis Warren*. Scholars’ Facsimiles and Reprint, 1980.

Biography

Trustworthiness
Respect
Responsibility
Fairness
Caring

Patriotism

Why Character Counts

❖ How did Mercy Otis Warren’s writings show her patriotism?

Bio Brief

1728

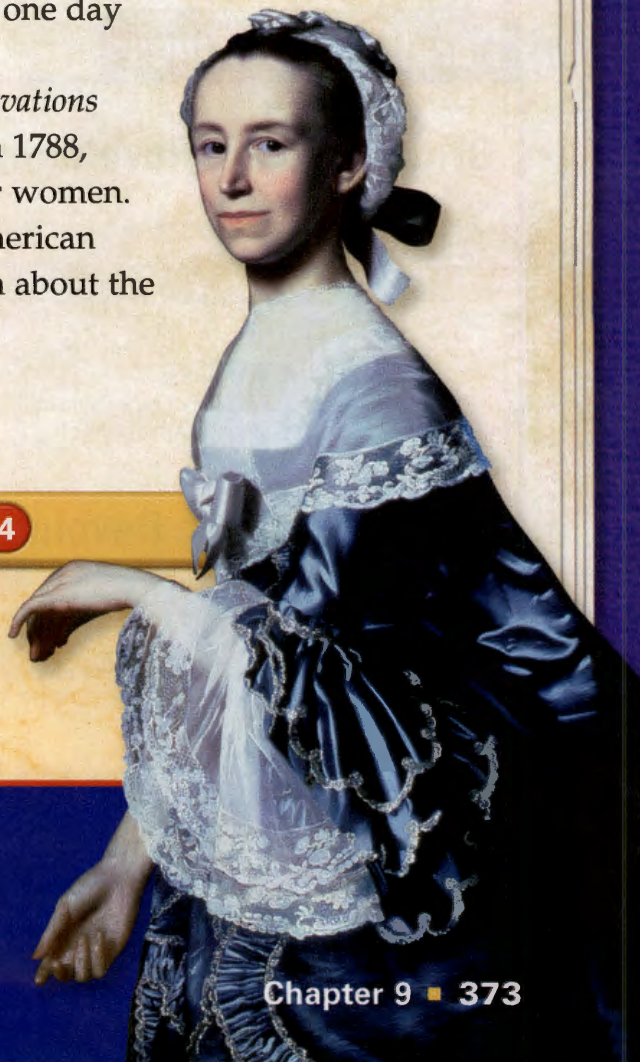
Born 1728

1773 Warren’s first play is published

1814

Died 1814

1805 Warren writes a history of the American Revolution



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Read Parallel Time Lines

► WHY IT MATTERS

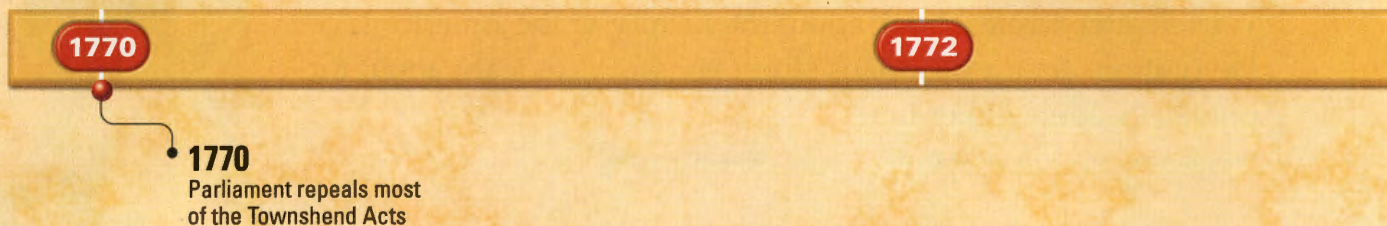
In the years leading up to the Revolutionary War, many events happened at about the same time. When groups of events happen at the same time in different places, showing them all on one time line can be difficult. Parallel time lines can help. **Parallel time lines** are two or more time lines that show events from the same period of time. Parallel time lines can also show events that happened in different places.

► WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

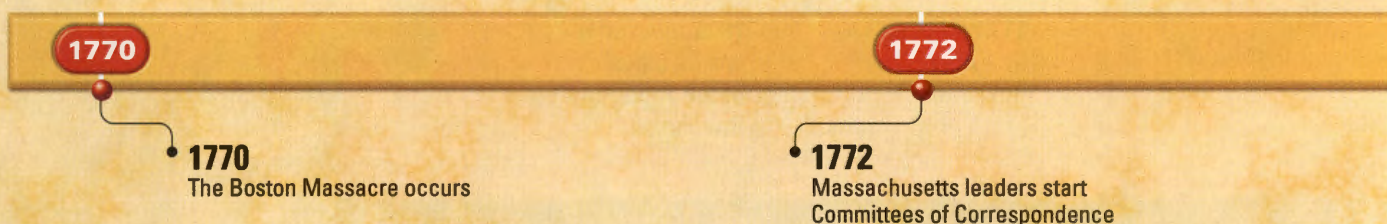
The parallel time lines below and on page 375 show events that took place between 1770 and 1776. The bottom time line shows important events that happened in the colonies before the American Revolution. The top time line shows important events that took place in Britain during the same time. You can use these parallel time lines to compare events in the colonies with events in Britain.

Parallel Time Lines

Britain and the Revolution



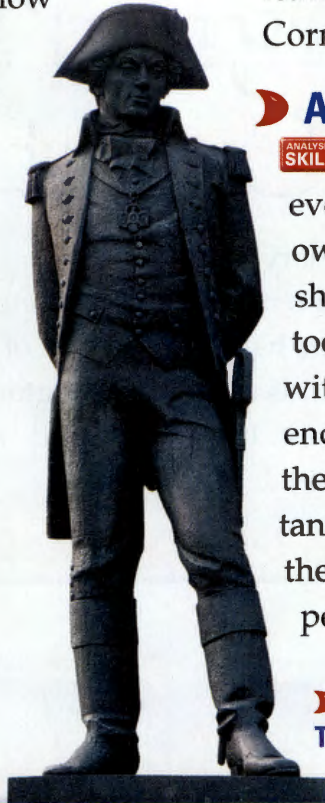
America and the Revolution



► PRACTICE THE SKILL

Use the parallel time lines below to answer these questions.

- 1 Which took place first—the Boston Massacre or the passage of the Coercive Acts?
- 2 Which time line shows the date the Declaration of Independence was approved?
- 3 Did the First Continental Congress meet before or after the repeal of the Townshend Acts?



- 4 What year did Massachusetts leaders start Committees of Correspondence?

► APPLY WHAT YOU LEARNED

ANALYSIS SKILL

Create parallel time lines of events that have happened in your own lifetime. Use one time line to show the important events that took place in your life, beginning with the year you were born and ending with the present year. Use the other time line to show important events that have happened in the United States during this same period of time.

► Statue of the Patriot
Tadeusz Kosciuszko

1774

1774
Parliament passes
the Coercive Acts

1776

1776
More British troops
are sent to the colonies

1774

1774
The First Continental
Congress meets

1776

1776
The Declaration of
Independence is approved

Washington's Mess Chest



During much of the Revolutionary War, George Washington and his troops lived in tents or other shelters. This meant that soldiers and officers had to cook most of their own food. To prepare and eat his meals, Washington used this camp kitchen, or mess chest. It was equipped with all the pots, pans, and utensils he needed.

Glass storage jars for storing water

Kettles used for heating food on the gridiron over an open flame

Kettles stacked inside each other to save space

One of three tin platters used for preparing and serving meals

Lift-out storage bins used for storing dry goods such as bread, flour, or grain





cork stopper

glass bottle

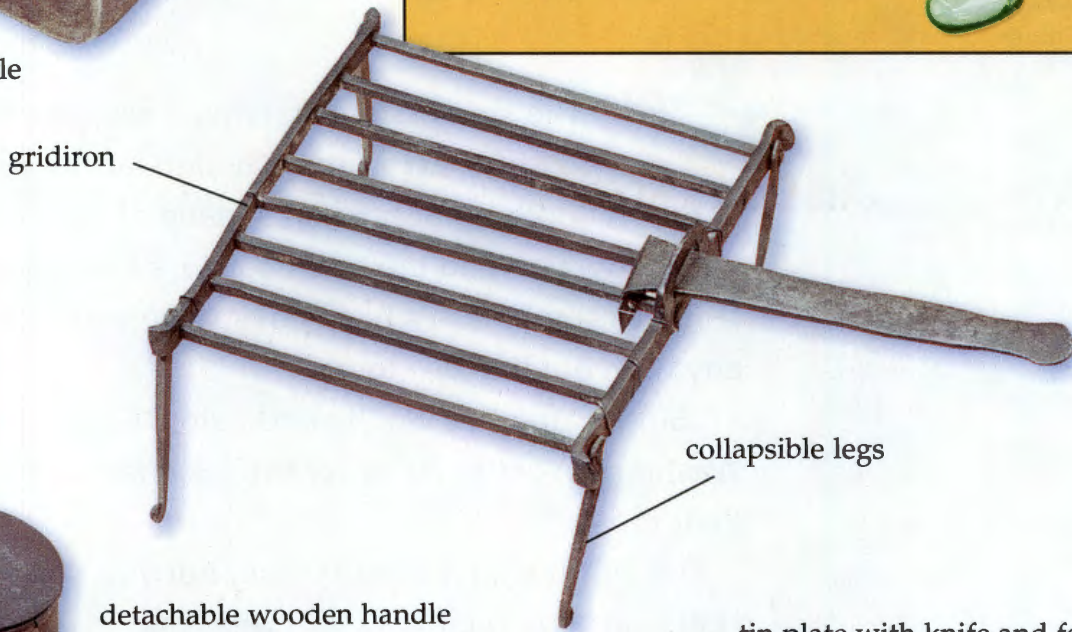
ANALYSIS SKILL

Analyze Artifacts

- 1 What do you think went inside the two glass bottles with the pewter tops?
- 2 What do you think George Washington did with the gridiron? Why did it have collapsible legs?
- 3 Where might someone today use a chest like this?

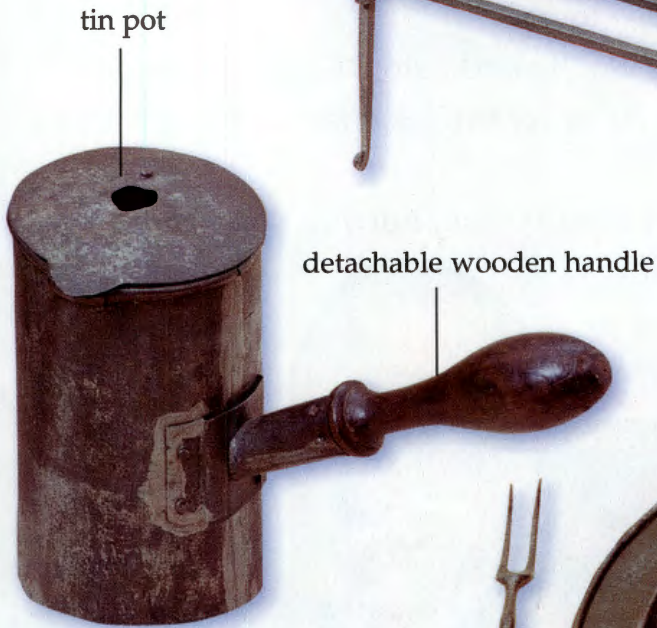


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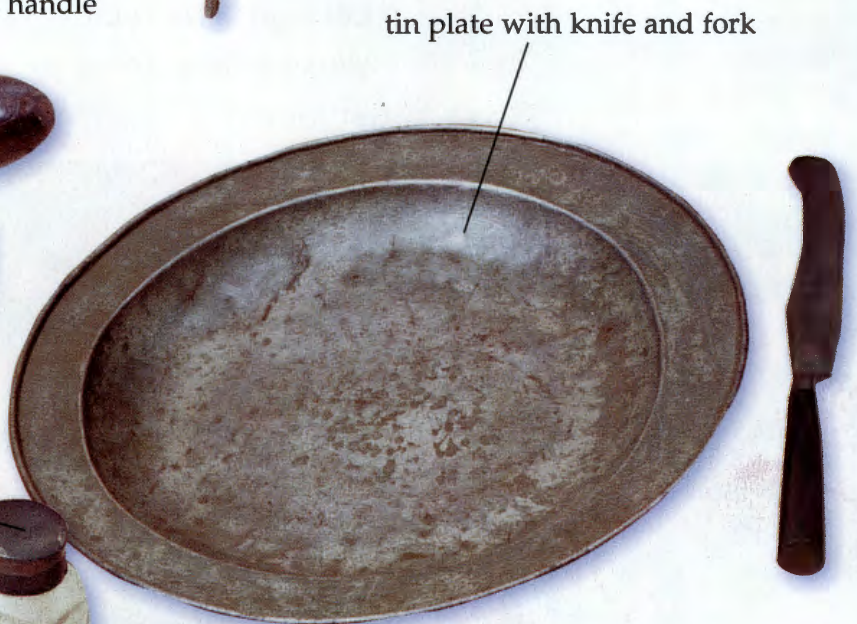
gridiron

collapsible legs



tin pot

detachable wooden handle



tin plate with knife and fork

pewter tops

glass bottles



1776

The Battle
of Trenton

1777

The Battle
of Saratoga

Fighting for Independence



WHAT TO KNOW

What were some of the important early events of the Revolutionary War?

- ✓ Identify the early battles, campaigns, and turning points.
- ✓ Examine the roles of American and British leaders.
- ✓ Describe how individuals and other nations contributed to the war's outcome.

VOCABULARY

enlist p. 379

mercenary p. 379

campaign p. 381

turning point p. 381

negotiate p. 383

PEOPLE

Marquis de Lafayette

Benedict Arnold

Friedrich von Steuben

PLACES

Trenton

Saratoga

Valley Forge



CAUSE AND EFFECT



California
Standards

HSS 5.5.4, 5.6, 5.6.1, 5.6.2, 5.6.4

YOU ARE THERE

"The soldiers are starving," says the **Marquis de Lafayette** (mar•KEE duh lah•fee•ET).

"They eat nothing but firecake made of flour and water." As you and the other soldiers listen, your stomach rumbles. It's been days since you've had anything but firecake to eat.

"Since Congress won't send help," General George Washington says, "I'll order the local farmers to sell us their crops."

The air outside is bitterly cold, but you don't care. "Let's go," you yell. "We're finally going to get food!"

▶ The Marquis de Lafayette helped the Continental Army.



A British Soldier and An American Soldier



Analyze Illustrations

British soldiers (left) often faced less shortages of food and other supplies than American soldiers (right).

- 1 British redcoat
 - 2 Musket with bayonet
 - 3 Haversack for food
 - 4 Tricorn hat
 - 5 Musket with bayonet
 - 6 Cartridge bag with sling
- ❖ What equipment did the British soldier and the Patriot soldier both carry?



Comparing Armies

In July 1775 George Washington arrived in Massachusetts to meet the Continental Army. The soldiers wore no uniforms—only their everyday clothes. Many had no guns, so they carried spears and axes. Some had fought in the French and Indian War, but most had no military experience. Many were farmers who had just **enlisted**, or signed up, for duty in the army. Washington was once so frustrated that he threw his hat on the ground and shouted, “Are these the men with which I am to defend America?”*

Keeping the army fed and clothed took huge amounts of supplies. Washington once estimated that his army needed 100,000 barrels of flour and 20 million pounds of meat a year! Congress could not raise enough money to pay for the food needed to feed all the soldiers.

The Continental Army went to war against one of the most powerful armies in the world. The British army was made up of professional soldiers with training and experience. The British had 50,000 soldiers in the colonies. Washington usually had no more than 15,000 soldiers in his army at any one time. The British army also had thousands of **mercenaries**, or hired soldiers. Because many of the mercenaries came from a German region called Hesse-Cassel, Americans called them Hessians.

But the British had problems, too. It was difficult to fight a war more than 3,000 miles from home. Loyalists offered some aid, but the British soldiers still had to wait a long time for supplies and soldiers to replace them.

READING CHECK 🔥 CAUSE AND EFFECT

What geographical problem caused difficulties for the British army?

*George Washington. *Liberty: The American Revolution* by Thomas Fleming. Viking, 1997.



► Washington led an attack across the Delaware River and into New Jersey.

Early Battles in the North

By the spring of 1776, Washington and his army had moved south from Massachusetts to New York. They were camped on Long Island when British troops attacked them. Outnumbered four to one, the Americans suffered great losses at the Battle of Long Island.

The British army then decided to chase Washington and what was left of his army. Many soldiers had left after the Battle of Long Island, and Washington had to persuade the others to stay. He and the soldiers who stayed with him did their best to avoid capture by the British. By winter, they had marched through New Jersey to Pennsylvania.

British General William Howe and most of the British army were in New York for the winter. When Washington learned that the Hessian mercenaries stationed at **Trenton**, New Jersey, were not prepared for an attack, he decided to move against them.

On Christmas night, 1776, Washington and his army crossed the icy Delaware River in boats. The troops then marched 9 miles to reach Trenton. There they found the German troops sleeping after spending the day celebrating Christmas. The Americans attacked, and the fighting lasted only an hour before the Hessians surrendered. This victory gave the American soldiers hope for the future.

READING CHECK DRAW CONCLUSIONS

Why did Washington decide to attack Trenton on Christmas night?

An Important Victory

In 1777, the British army planned a new campaign. A **campaign** is a series of military operations carried out for a certain goal. The goal of the British was to capture New York so they could separate the 13 colonies and cut off their communications and supplies. They also wanted to use New York City's harbor to land more soldiers and supplies.

The British campaign called for several large groups of soldiers to travel to Albany, New York, to join troops led by British General John Burgoyne. Together they would attack the city from the north, south, and west. This plan might have worked, but the British troops never reached Albany to help Burgoyne. They were delayed by smaller battles along the way.

On September 19, 1777, Continental forces surrounded General Burgoyne's

army near the town of **Saratoga**, New York. Burgoyne and his soldiers could not break through the Americans' lines and had to pull back.

The Battle of Saratoga was really two battles that took place over three weeks. During the second main part of the battle, the American commander, **Benedict Arnold**, led a group of soldiers in a daring attack. Although Arnold was wounded badly in the leg, his attack succeeded. As the battle continued, the Americans captured British cannons and supplies. Finally, on October 17, Burgoyne surrendered. The British surrender at Saratoga was a turning point in the war. A **turning point** is an event that causes an important change. Suddenly it looked as if the Americans might have a chance to win the war.

READING CHECK SUMMARIZE

Why was the American victory at Saratoga a turning point in the war?

► Surrounded in the Battle of Saratoga (below), British General John Burgoyne had to surrender to American General Horatio Gates (inset).



Winter at Valley Forge

In the fall of 1777, the Continental Army once again faced trouble. While trying to keep the British from taking Philadelphia, the Continental Army lost a battle at nearby Brandywine. In late September, British soldiers captured Philadelphia, where they prepared to spend the winter in comfort.

Stunned and exhausted, the weary Continental soldiers retreated to nearby **Valley Forge**, Pennsylvania. Washington chose this location because he wanted to keep watch on the British in Philadelphia.

The Continental Army that set up camp at Valley Forge was a ragged group. Congress did not have the money to send supplies. Most of the soldiers wore clothing they had brought from home, but it had become torn and burned from the soldiers' battles. Some of the men had walked so far that their shoes were falling

apart. One young Connecticut soldier wrote that he had "not a scrap of either shoes or stockings to my feet or legs."^{*} He and others wrapped their feet in rags.

Since food was also running low, Washington allowed his soldiers to buy food from farmers around Valley Forge with Continental money from Congress. Also, New York Governor George Clinton sent barrels of salted pork.

Additional help came from the 20-year-old Marquis de Lafayette, who traveled all the way from France to join the Continental Army. Lafayette later described himself as having an American heart. Washington liked the young Frenchman and immediately gave him important duties. Lafayette spent his own

*A Narrative of Some of the Adventures, Dangers, and Sufferings of a Revolutionary Soldier by Joseph Plumb Martin. Glazier, Masters, and Co., 1830.

► **Washington (on white horse) and his army march to Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, in 1777.**



money to buy warm clothes for the soldiers he commanded. He was so generous that they began calling him “the soldier’s friend.”*

Life at Valley Forge improved further when **Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben** (STOO•buhn) arrived. Von Steuben was a German soldier who had decided to help the Americans by training them to become a skilled fighting force. He taught them how to attack and retreat faster and how to use weapons more effectively. By the spring of 1778, Washington’s soldiers had become an organized army.

READING CHECK **CAUSE AND EFFECT**

What effect did Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben have on the Continental Army?

*Liberty: *The American Revolution* by Thomas Fleming. Viking, 1997.

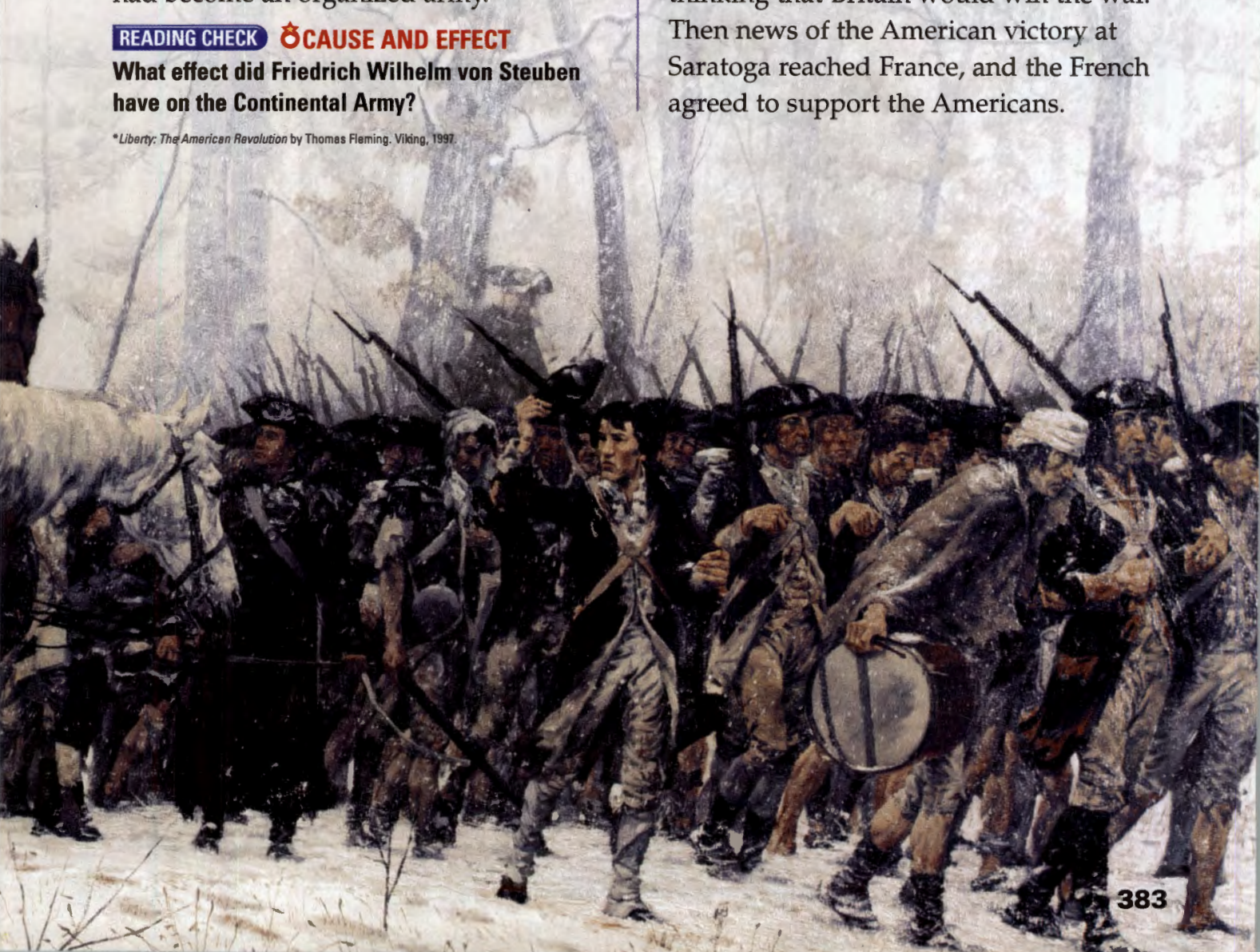


► **Friedrich von Steuben**

Contributions from Other Nations

While the war raged on in North America, Benjamin Franklin was in France, negotiating with the French government. To **negotiate** is to try to come to an agreement that is acceptable to all the parties involved. Franklin asked the French for supplies and soldiers. He argued that France would benefit from helping defeat its old enemy, Britain.

At first the French offered little help, thinking that Britain would win the war. Then news of the American victory at Saratoga reached France, and the French agreed to support the Americans.





► Jorge Farragut was 21 years old when he came from Spain to fight for the Americans in 1776. He later became an officer in the United States Navy.

Other nations also offered to help. In 1781, bankers in the Netherlands gave a large loan to Congress. Russian leaders, through the League of Armed Neutrality, worked to keep the British from blocking trade with the Americans.

Bernardo de Gálvez (GAHL•ves), the governor of Spanish Louisiana, gave guns, food, and money to the Continental Army. Later, he led his own soldiers to capture several British forts. Spanish-born Jorge Farragut (FAIR•uh•guht) fought in the Continental Army and Navy.

READING CHECK ⚡ **CAUSE AND EFFECT**

What caused the French to join the war in support of the Americans?

Summary

The Continental Army was less experienced than the British army. However, the Americans had some important early victories at Trenton and Saratoga. Other nations helped the Patriot cause.

REVIEW

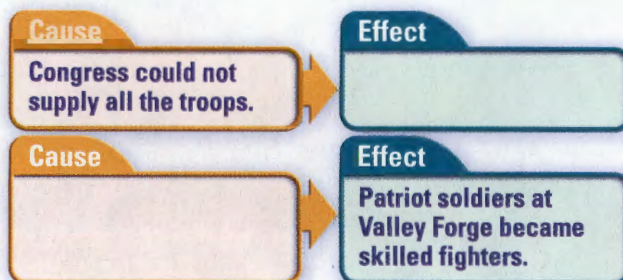
1. What were some of the important early events of the Revolutionary War?
2. Use the word **campaign** in a sentence about the Revolutionary War.
3. Who led the Americans' negotiations with France?

CRITICAL THINKING

4. Why was Valley Forge's relative location important to George Washington?
5. What were the costs and benefits of joining the Continental Army?

6. **Write a Speech** Imagine that you are camped with the soldiers at Valley Forge. Write a speech to lift the soldiers' spirits.

7. **CAUSE AND EFFECT**
On a separate sheet of paper, copy and complete this graphic organizer.



Bernardo de Gálvez

Biography

Trustworthiness

Respect
Responsibility
Fairness
Caring
Patriotism

Bernardo de Gálvez was born in Málaga, Spain, in 1746. Gálvez first came to North America in 1762. He traveled with his uncle, who was visiting New Spain. In 1776, he returned to lead a Spanish regiment in Louisiana. One year later, Gálvez became the governor of Spanish Louisiana.



This stamp honors the actions of Gálvez during the Revolutionary War.

During the Revolutionary War, Gálvez chose to help the Americans. He protected New Orleans against British attack, which gave him control of the Mississippi River. Gálvez let American ships use the river to move weapons and food to Patriot forces fighting on the frontier.

In 1779, Spain declared war on Britain. Gálvez captured the British towns of Baton Rouge, Natchez, and Mobile. In 1781, he captured Pensacola. By the time the war ended, Gálvez and his army controlled all of West Florida. After the war, the new United States Congress thanked Bernardo de Gálvez for his help during the American Revolution.

Why Character Counts

❖ How did Gálvez prove his trustworthiness to the Americans?

Bio Brief

1746

Born 1746

1777 Gálvez becomes governor of Spanish Louisiana

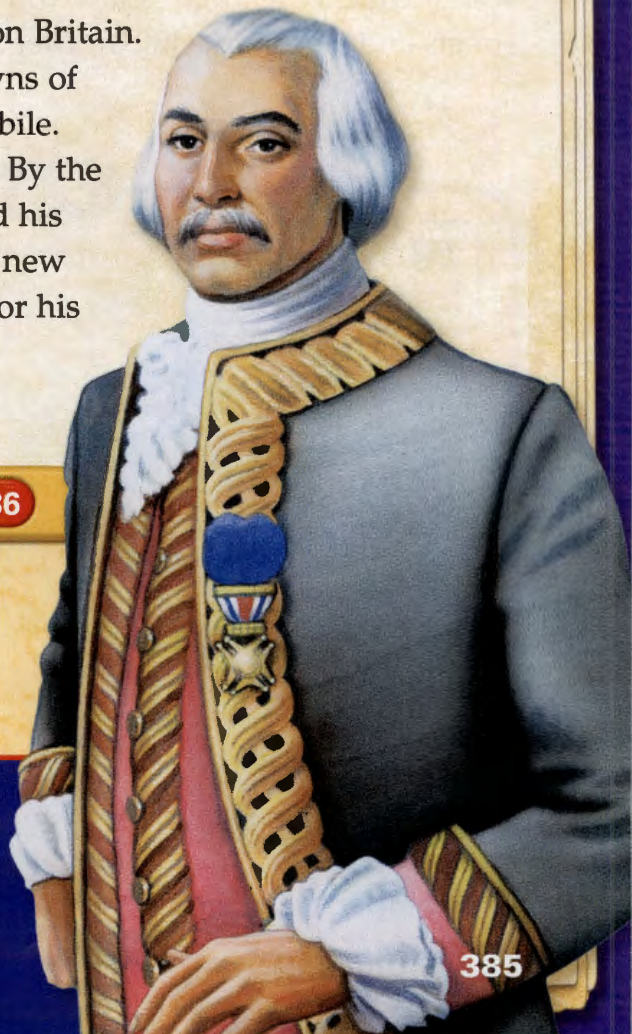
1786

Died 1786

1781 Gálvez captures the town of Pensacola, Florida



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Compare Maps with Different Scales

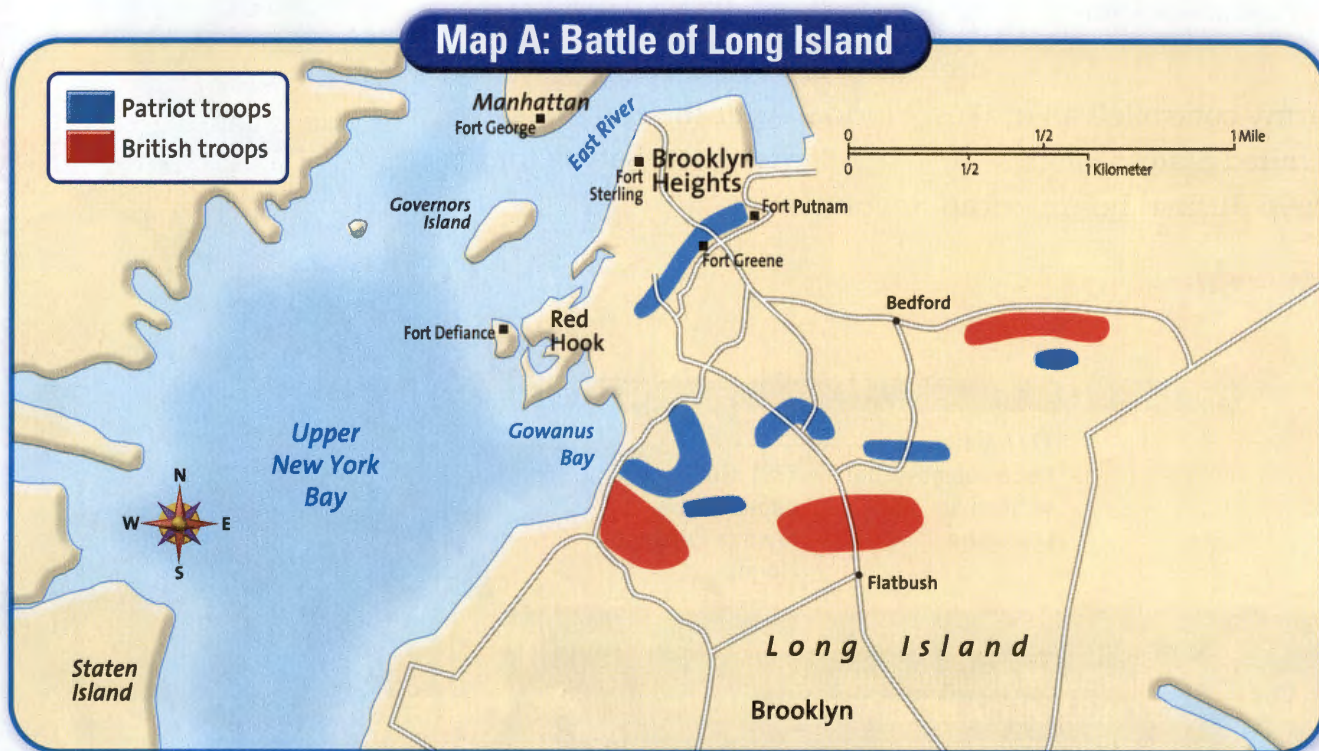
WHY IT MATTERS

The commanders of the British forces and the American forces used maps to make plans for battle. Most maps have map scales to help you judge distances. Map scales differ depending on how much area is shown. Maps with large scales show less area and more details than maps with small scales. When you want to see all the cities in California, look at a map with a small scale. A map with a large scale might show you the streets and landmarks in San Diego.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Look at the map below and the map on page 387. Both show part of Long Island, New York, where the Battle of Long Island took place. On Map A, Long Island looks larger. Map A has a large scale, so more details are shown. On Map B, Long Island looks smaller. Map B has a small scale, so more area is shown.

Each kind of map has value. For example, Map A can be used to see details about the area. Map B can be used to see the surrounding land.



Map B: Battle of Long Island



PRACTICE THE SKILL

Use Maps A and B to answer these questions.

- Which map shows the distance between Patriot troops near Fort Greene and British troops near Flatbush?
- Which map could you use to find the distance between the Hudson River and Jamaica Bay?
- What is the distance in miles between Gravesend and Bedford, New York? Which map shows both places?
- Suppose you are a general in the Continental Army. Which map would you use to plan the retreat into New Jersey? Why?

APPLY WHAT YOU LEARNED



When you take trips with your family, you probably use maps to help you find your way. You could use a small-scale map to find interstate and other highways. A large-scale map could help you find the home of a friend who lives in a certain town.

Look at a small-scale map of the state of California. Imagine that you are taking a trip to one of the cities shown on the map. Use the map to find the distance from your hometown to that city.



Practice your map and globe skills with the **GeoSkills CD-ROM**.

1781

The Battle
of Yorktown

1783

Treaty of Paris

Winning Independence

You ARE THERE

It is 1776 in New York City. Soot from the recent fire has blackened the buildings. You, your father, and others are outside, cleaning up.

A woman says to you sadly, "Did you hear about **Nathan Hale**? Such a brave man."

"He was a spy on our side, right?" you ask her.

"Oh yes," she replies. "When the fire started here, he was captured by the British. Just before he was hanged, he said, 'I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.'"*

Brushing soot from his hands, your father says, "That man showed how brave we Patriots can be."

* Nathan Hale. *Liberty: The American Revolution* by Thomas Fleming. Viking, 1997.

► **Nathan Hale disguised himself as a Dutch schoolteacher to spy on the British.**



WHAT TO KNOW

How did the Americans win the Revolutionary War?

- ✓ Identify the major battles and campaigns of the Revolutionary War.
- ✓ Describe how individuals and other nations contributed to the war's outcome.

VOCABULARY

traitor p. 391

PEOPLE

Nathan Hale
John Paul Jones
Molly Pitcher
Tadeusz Kosciuszko
Benedict Arnold
Nathanael Greene
Charles Cornwallis

PLACES

West Point
Savannah
Charles Town
Cowpens
Guilford Courthouse
Yorktown



CAUSE AND EFFECT



California
Standards

HSS 5.6, 5.6.1, 5.6.2, 5.6.3, 5.6.4

Revolutionary Heroes

During the Revolutionary War, Americans were grateful for the efforts of Nathan Hale and other brave Patriots. In 1776, when George Washington asked for volunteers to spy on the British in New York City, Hale volunteered. Hale was following the British when they took control of New York City. A huge fire swept through the city, and as people fled, the British captured Hale. When they discovered he was a spy, they hanged him. The reports of his final words spread quickly, and Hale became a hero.

At sea **John Paul Jones**, an American navy commander, battled larger and better-equipped British ships. In one famous battle in the North Sea near Britain, the British asked Jones to surrender. He replied, "I have not yet begun to fight."* Jones kept fighting until the British ship gave up.

American women also won fame for their bravery during the war. Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley earned the name **Molly Pitcher** by carrying fresh water to American troops during the Battle of Monmouth in New Jersey in 1778. When her husband was wounded, she took his place in battle helping to load the cannons. McCauley stayed beside the cannons for the rest of the battle.

As word of the fight for freedom spread, more volunteers arrived. **Tadeusz Kosciuszko** (kawsh•CHUSH•koh) traveled from Poland to work for the Continental Army. He built walls for defense during the Battle of Saratoga, and he helped design the plans for a fort at **West Point**, New York. Without Kosciuszko's help, the army's defenses would have been much weaker.

READING CHECK 🔥 CAUSE AND EFFECT

What effect did Tadeusz Kosciuszko have on the Battle of Saratoga?

*John Paul Jones. *The Life and Character of the Chevalier John Paul Jones, a Captain in the United States Navy, During the Revolutionary War* by John Henry Sherburne. Wilder and Campbell, 1825.

► **Tadeusz Kosciuszko (below) and Mary McCauley are both remembered for their bravery.**



► **John Paul Jones became a Patriot hero in the navy.**





ANALYSIS SKILL Analyze Maps

Regions In which state was the Battle of Cowpens fought?

The War in the South

When the British government learned that the French had begun helping the Americans, British leaders shifted the fighting to the South. They had captured several cities in the North, including Philadelphia and New York City. The British hoped to defeat the Americans in the South before French ships and soldiers could arrive.

The British knew that many Loyalists lived in the South, and they hoped for

Loyalist support. British leaders also hoped to capture Southern port cities. The fight would be easier for the British if their navy supplied them from the sea.

Savannah, Georgia, was Britain's first target. On November 25, 1778, about 3,500 British soldiers landed near the town. They quickly overwhelmed the American soldiers who were trying to protect Savannah.

Early in 1780, the British moved north to capture **Charles Town**, later known as Charleston, in South Carolina. There, too,

the Continental soldiers were greatly outnumbered and soon lost the battle.

Early in 1781, **Benedict Arnold**, a former Continental Army officer, began leading British attacks on Virginia towns. Arnold had become a **traitor**, or someone who acts against his or her country. Earlier, he had decided to give the British the plans to the American fort at West Point, New York. However, the Americans discovered Arnold's plan before he could carry it out. Arnold began working for the British because he was not satisfied with his rank and salary.

Although the Americans lost several battles to the British, they kept fighting. General **Nathanael Greene**, who led the Continental Army in the South, told his soldiers not to give up. He said,

“We fight, get beat, rise, and fight again.”*

Under Greene's leadership, General Daniel Morgan led the Americans to a major victory at **Cowpens**, South Carolina, in January 1781. The Battle of Cowpens was a turning point because it proved that American militia forces could defeat the British.

The British army then pushed into North Carolina. The Americans and British fought a fierce battle at **Guilford Courthouse** in March 1781. However, the British still could not win the war or defeat the American spirit.

READING CHECK SUMMARIZE

Why did the British concentrate on the South?

*Nathanael Greene. *Liberty: The American Revolution* by Thomas Fleming. Viking, 1997.

► **The Battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, was a major victory for the Americans.**



Victory at Yorktown

TIME 1781

PLACE Yorktown, Virginia

By the summer of 1781, British General Charles Cornwallis had set up his headquarters at Yorktown, Virginia. Yorktown was on Chesapeake Bay, a location that made it easy for British ships to deliver supplies. However, Yorktown's location also meant that the town could be surrounded easily. Knowing this, the French and the Americans made a plan to defeat Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Both French and Continental soldiers marched south to surround Yorktown. At the same time, the French navy took control of Chesapeake Bay. The British navy could not get supplies to the British army. General Cornwallis was trapped. In late September, he sent word to his commander in the North:

“If you cannot relieve me very soon, you must be prepared to hear the worst.”*

“The worst” that Cornwallis warned about did happen. After being surrounded for weeks and under attack from both land and sea, Cornwallis surrendered. One person who was there wrote, “At two o'clock in the evening Oct. 19th, 1781, the British army, led by General Charles O'Hara, marched out of its lines, with colors cased [flags folded] and drums beating a British march.”**

READING CHECK SUMMARIZE

How did the French contribute to the American victory at Yorktown?

*General Charles Cornwallis, September 1781. South Carolina Historical Society.

***The Revolutionaries* edited by Russell B. Adams, Jr. Time-Life Books, 1996.



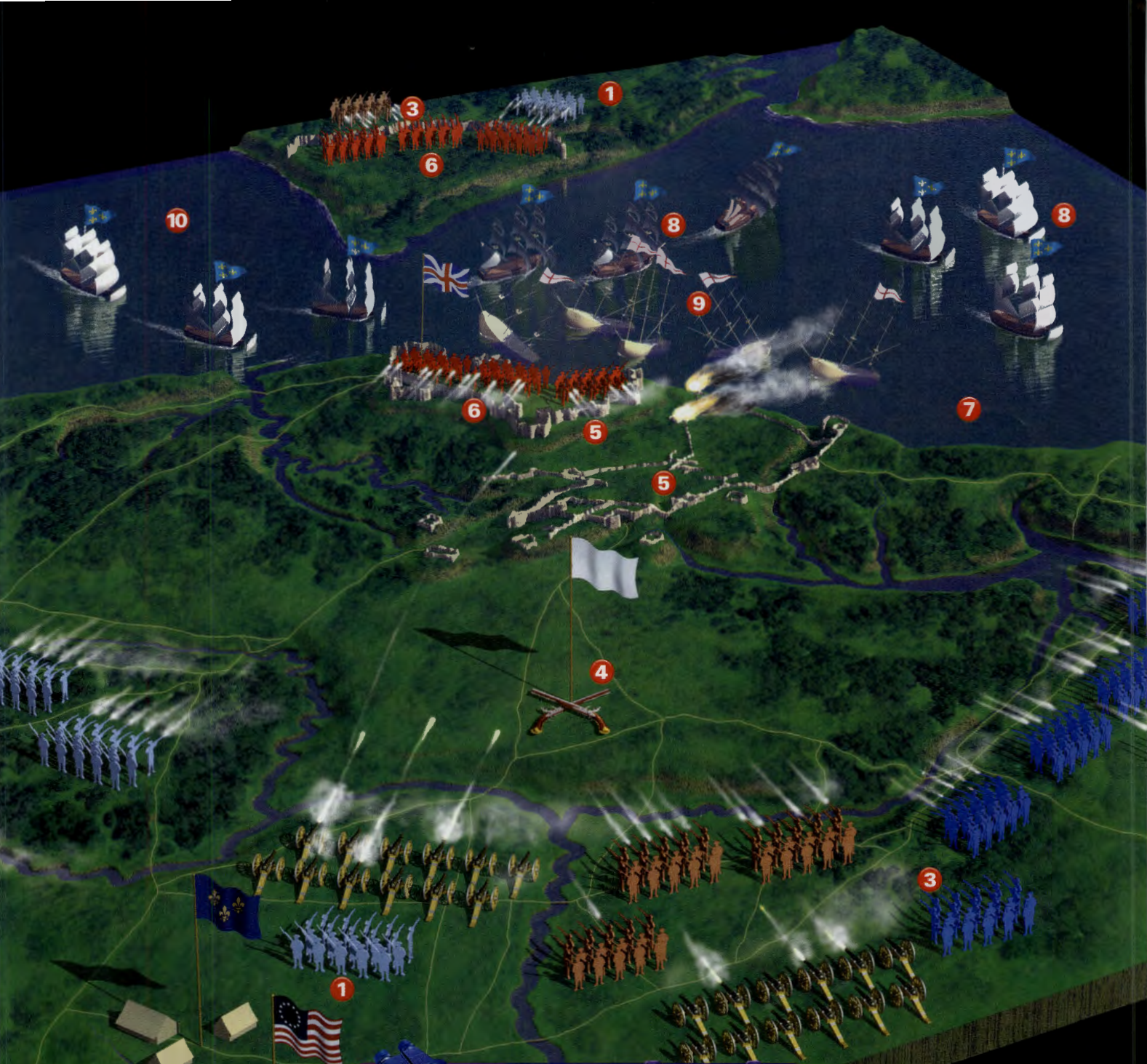
French Blockade

The French navy kept British soldiers at Yorktown from getting supplies.



Fighting in the Trenches

Colonel Alexander Hamilton led a large group of American soldiers at Yorktown.



A Closer Look

The Battle of Yorktown

The Battle of Yorktown was the last major battle of the Revolutionary War.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 French soldiers | 6 British soldiers |
| 2 American officers' headquarters | 7 Chesapeake Bay |
| 3 American soldiers | 8 French ships |
| 4 field where British surrendered | 9 British ships |
| 5 British earthworks | 10 York River |
- ◆ Why were the British at a disadvantage in the Battle of Yorktown?

The Treaty of Paris

When word of Britain's surrender reached Philadelphia, the Liberty Bell rang out the news. The long fight was over. The Patriots had finally won their independence.

The war had clearly been decided by the victory at Yorktown in 1781. However, the fighting dragged on in some places for more than two years. It was not until April 1782 that the British and Americans sent representatives to Paris, France, to negotiate a peace treaty.

The American representatives, led by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay, stated the terms they wanted in the treaty. Britain had to agree to accept American independence and to remove all British soldiers from American lands.

The British and American representatives talked with one another to work out an agreement. After a year of talks, the Treaty of Paris was signed on September 3, 1783, formally ending the war.

The Treaty of Paris officially named the United States of America as a new country. It also set the new nation's borders. The United States would reach from Georgia in the south to the Great Lakes in the north. The Mississippi River would form its western border.

After the Treaty of Paris was signed, George Washington returned home to Virginia. The war was over, and British troops were leaving the United States. Washington no longer needed to lead the Continental Army. On his way home to Virginia, he stopped in Annapolis, Maryland, where Congress was meeting.

► This unfinished painting by Benjamin West shows—from left to right—John Jay, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin negotiating a peace agreement with British representatives in Paris. The negotiations led to the signing of the Treaty of Paris (right).





► At a meeting of Congress, Washington resigns from his position as commander in chief of the Continental Army.

Washington told Congress that since the nation was now at peace, his work was done. He said, "Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theater of action."* He planned to return to his home and live a quiet life.

READING CHECK ⚡ **CAUSE AND EFFECT**

What were the effects of the Treaty of Paris?

*George Washington, in an address to the Continental Congress, Annapolis, Maryland, December 23, 1783. *Journals of the Continental Congress* edited by Worthington C. Ford et al. Government Printing Office, 1904–1937.

Summary

American heroes contributed to the war effort. The Americans won at Yorktown in the last important battle of the war. In 1783, the Treaty of Paris brought peace and formally declared the United States a new nation.

REVIEW

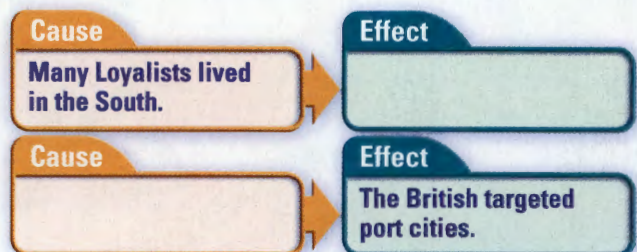
1. How did the Americans win the Revolutionary War?
2. Use the term **traitor** in a sentence about Benedict Arnold.
3. How was the Battle of Cowpens a turning point?
4. Who were the American representatives who negotiated the Treaty of Paris?

CRITICAL THINKING

5. **Make It Relevant** Why do you think that American heroes risked their lives in the war? Who do you think are heroes today?

6. **Draw a Medal** Use what you have read to draw a medal of honor for one of the Patriot heroes. Be sure that the medal represents the hero's contribution.

7. **Focus Skill CAUSE AND EFFECT**
On a separate sheet of paper, copy and complete this graphic organizer.



1787

The Northwest Ordinance is passed

Consequences of the War

YOU ARE THERE

"Slavery is wrong!" a man declares, pounding his fist on the table in front of you. "Just read the Declaration of Independence. It says everybody should have liberty."

Other members of the group nod their heads in agreement. "It's not right that we should win our freedom but deny freedom to slaves," your mother says.

"We should stop slavery altogether," another person says. "But I'm afraid that's going to be hard."

► This medal and sermon illustrate the antislavery movement.



WHAT TO KNOW

How did the American Revolution affect life in the new United States?

- ✓ Explain how state constitutions reflected the ideals of the American Revolution.
- ✓ Evaluate how the Declaration of Independence changed views on slavery.
- ✓ Understand the significance of new land policies and their impact on American Indians.

VOCABULARY

abolitionist p. 397
abolish p. 397
territory p. 399
ordinance p. 399

PEOPLE

Elizabeth Freeman
 Michikinikwa
 Red Jacket

PLACES

Northwest Territory

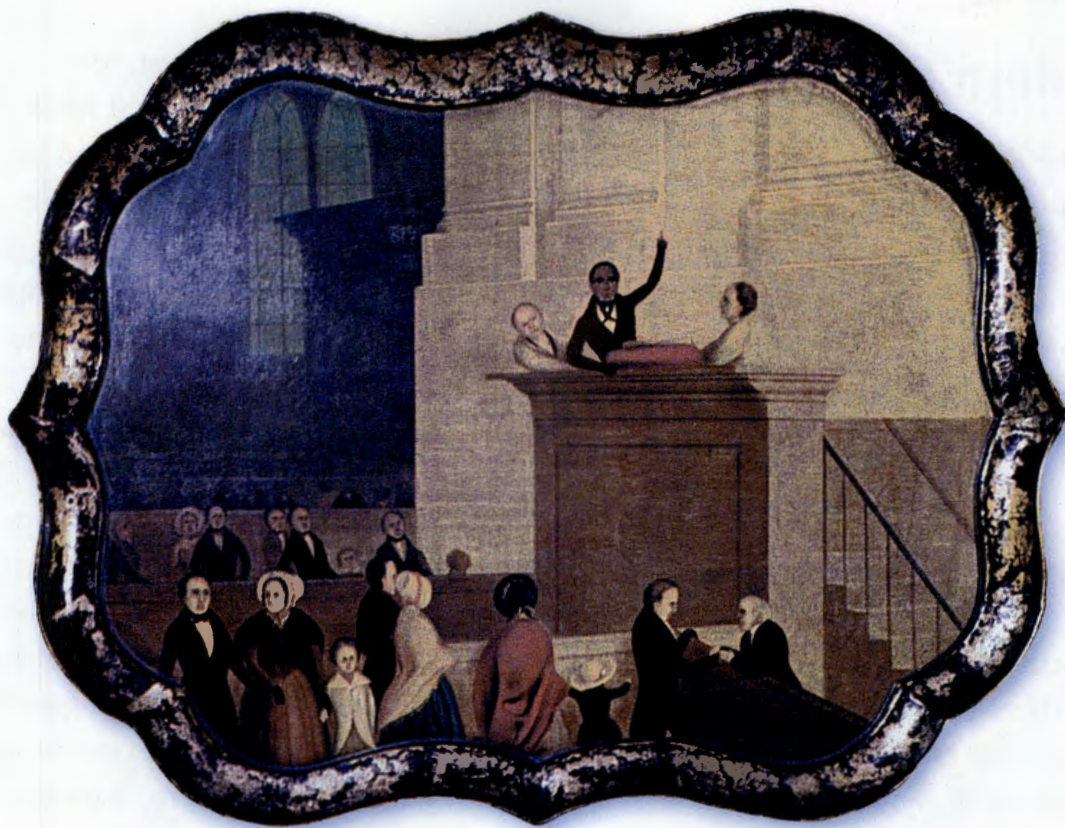


CAUSE AND EFFECT



California Standards

HSS 5.6, 5.6.5, 5.6.6, 5.6.7



► African American ministers were leaders for abolition in the United States.

New Ideas for a New Nation

With freedom from Britain came the opportunity to develop new laws. By 1776, the states had begun to write their own constitutions. Several states used Virginia's state constitution as a model. It began with a list of the basic freedoms of Virginia's citizens, including the right to trial by jury, the freedom to hold elections, and freedom of the press. These were many of the beliefs that people fought for in the American Revolution.

The Declaration of Independence had affected the way many Americans thought about people's rights. The Declaration said that each person had the right to life and liberty. State constitutions, however, did not give this

freedom to all people, and most African Americans remained enslaved.

If the Declaration's words were true, many people said, slavery should be stopped. Some groups, including Quakers, spoke out against slavery. In 1775 Quakers formed the country's first **abolitionist** (a•buh•LIH•shuhn•ist), or antislavery, group in Philadelphia.

In Massachusetts, a slave named **Elizabeth Freeman** sued to be free. When asked why she was suing, she answered, "I heard that paper [the Declaration] read yesterday that all [people] are born equal."^{*} The jury agreed, and she won her freedom. Eventually, Massachusetts chose to **abolish**, or end, slavery in 1783.

READING CHECK **CAUSE AND EFFECT**

How did the Declaration of Independence change the way many people viewed slavery?

*Elizabeth Freeman. *Mumbet: The Life and Times of Elizabeth Freeman* by Mary Wilds. Avisson Press, 1999.

Western Settlements

When the Revolutionary War ended, Congress owed huge sums of money to its soldiers. Money was in short supply, though, so Congress developed new land policies. As other nations had done in the past, the United States government used land as a kind of payment for military service. Soldiers received land based on their rank and how long they had served. Some soldiers received hundreds of acres of land.

As a result of this land policy, many former soldiers came to own land in western regions. Not all of the people who moved west, however, were soldiers. Eager to raise money to pay off its debts, Congress sold huge areas of land to settlers, companies, towns, and newly formed states.

As settlers moved west, tensions grew. British troops still occupied forts along the frontier. Spain also claimed lands along the western border. To strengthen its claim on western lands, Congress often just gave land away so people would be encouraged to settle the West.

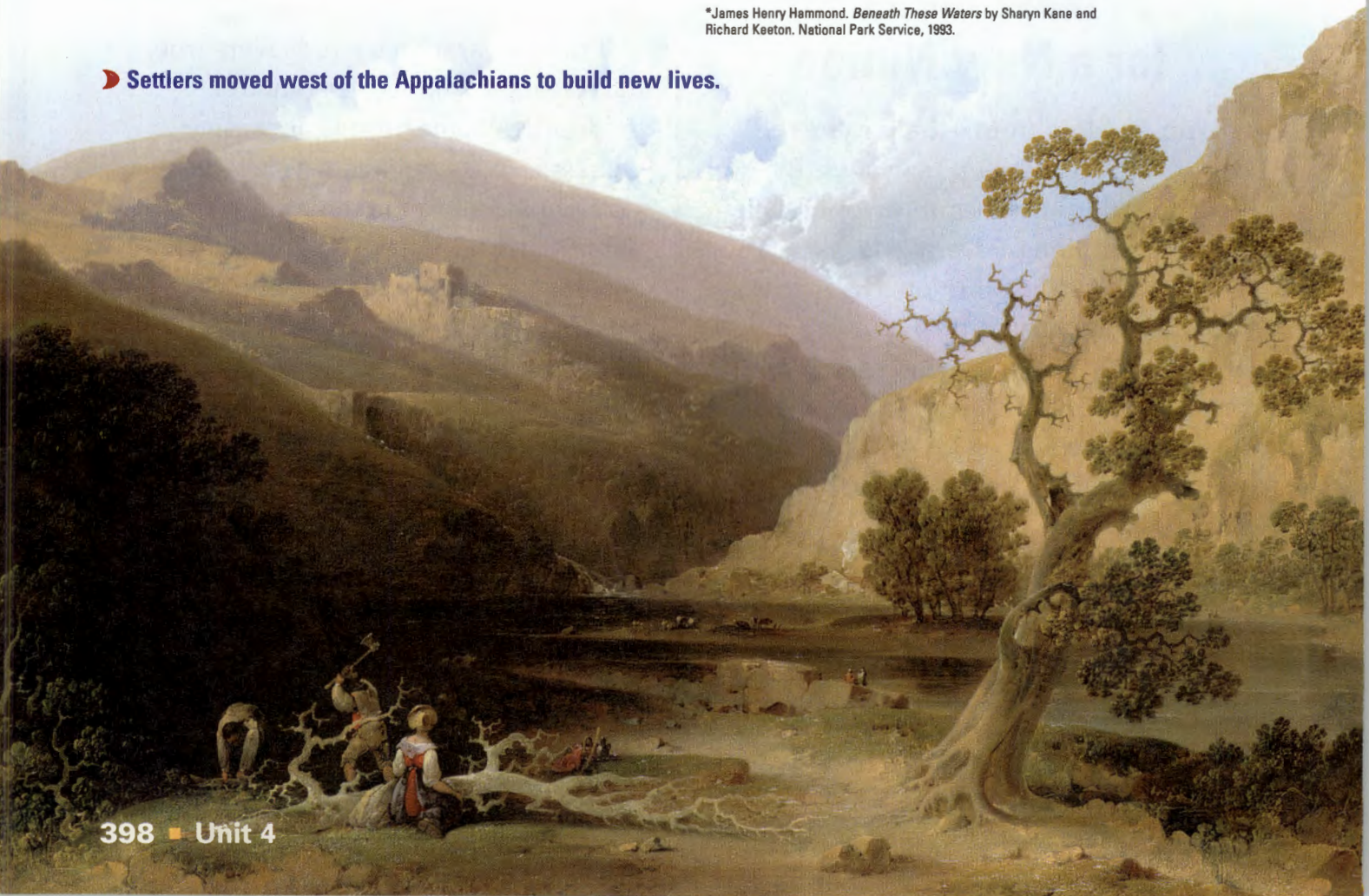
Aside from the promise of free land, Americans moved to western settlements for other reasons. Many moved to farm land and to start families. Some people were simply eager for adventure. Others hoped to start large farms and become rich. One Georgia man wrote, "I have been trying to get over my desire for a Western plantation, but every time I see a man who has been there, it puts me in a fever."^{*}

READING CHECK SUMMARIZE

What new land policies were developed for former soldiers?

*James Henry Hammond. *Beneath These Waters* by Sharyn Kane and Richard Keeton. National Park Service, 1993.

► **Settlers moved west of the Appalachians to build new lives.**



The Northwest Territory, 1785



ANALYSIS SKILL Analyze Maps The Northwest Territory covered more than 260,000 square miles.

Location What river formed the western boundary of the Northwest Territory?

The Northwest Ordinance

Over time, thousands of Americans followed the Ohio River west and settled north of the river in an area that became known as the Northwest Territory. A **territory** is land that belongs to a nation but is not a state and is not represented in the national government.

At first there was no plan for how the land should be divided. It was hard to tell where each person's property ended. As a result, many boundary disputes occurred.

Finally in 1787, Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance. This **ordinance**, or

set of laws, set up a plan for governing the Northwest Territory and for forming new states from the lands. It said that the Ohio River would form the area's southern boundary. When any region of the Northwest Territory had a population of 60,000 people, it could become a new state.

The new states would be like other states in some ways, but also different. The Northwest Ordinance said, "There shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary Servitude in the said territory. . . ." Slavery would not be allowed in states formed from the Northwest Territory.

READING CHECK CAUSE AND EFFECT

How did the Northwest Ordinance affect slavery?

"The Northwest Ordinance." *Federal and State Constitutions*, vol. 2, edited by F. N. Thorpe. 1909.

AMERICAN INDIANS

AFTER THE REVOLUTION

► The Battle of Fallen Timbers is fought



► Michikinikwa organizes American Indians in Ohio

1791



1794

Battles for Land

After the Revolutionary War, the British left most of their forts in the United States. Without British support, it became harder for American Indians to stop settlers from moving to Indian lands. In many areas, tribes fought settlers to keep their lands.

As these tensions grew, **Michikinikwa** (mih•chih•kin•EE•kwah) became a leader for the American Indians of the Northwest Territory. From the Miami tribe of what is now Ohio, Michikinikwa commanded a group of fighters made up of people from many tribes.

In 1794, United States soldiers marched into the Northwest Territory to defeat Michikinikwa. Because he and his warriors took cover among fallen trees, the fight was called the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Michikinikwa's group lost the battle, and the soldiers burned many nearby Indian villages.

In 1795, the tribes agreed to accept the Treaty of Greenville. In this treaty, they gave up most of their land in the Northwest Territory. Many tribes were angered by the American demands for land. After the treaty was signed, they distrusted the United States government.

Some American Indians sold their land to the government or to land companies. The Holland Land Company, for example, wanted to buy much of the land west of the Genesee River from the Seneca Indians in New York. A leader named **Red Jacket** warned his tribe not to sell its land. However, the leaders ignored Red Jacket's advice and signed the Big Tree Treaty, which let the company buy almost all of the Senecas' land.

In the years to come, settlers from the United States moved farther into the western lands. Time and time again, the United States refused to honor its treaties with Indian groups. The lives

► The Treaty of Greenville is signed



1795

► Treaty of Greenville peace medal



► Red Jacket warns against the Big Tree Treaty

1797

of the American Indians would never be the same as they had been before the Revolutionary War.

READING CHECK CAUSE AND EFFECT

What was the effect of the Treaty of Greenville?

Summary

After the Revolutionary War, the states wrote constitutions and views on slavery changed. Western settlement led to land policies and fights with American Indians.

REVIEW

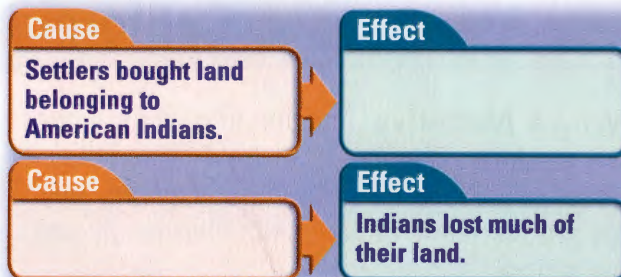
1. How did the American Revolution affect life in the new United States?
2. Use the terms **territory** and **ordinance** in a sentence about western settlement.
3. How did Congress pay soldiers for their service in the Revolutionary War?

CRITICAL THINKING

4. What ideals of the American Revolution were included in the new state constitutions? Why were they important to the new country's citizens?
5. What were the multiple effects of the government selling and giving away western lands?

6. **Write a Persuasive Advertisement**
Draw an advertisement that tries to persuade settlers to buy land in the Northwest Territory. List reasons why people should move west.

7. **CAUSE AND EFFECT**
On a separate sheet of paper, copy and complete this graphic organizer.



1770

1775

1776
The Americans win the Battle of Trenton



1777
The Americans win the Battle of Saratoga

Reading Social Studies

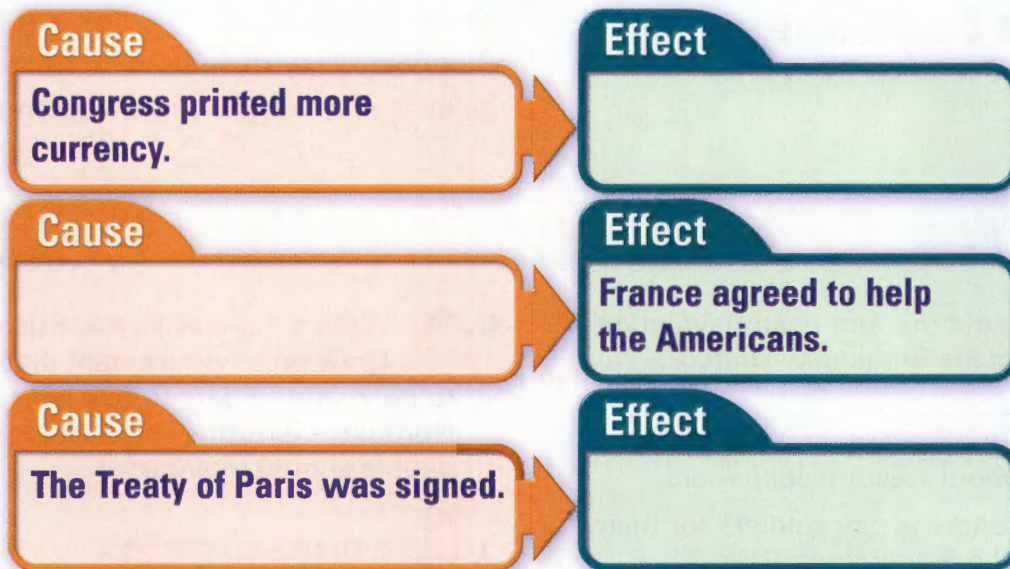
A **cause** is an event or action that makes something happen.
An **effect** is what happens as a result of that event or action.



Cause and Effect

Complete this graphic organizer to show that you understand the causes and effects of some of the key events of the Revolutionary War. A copy of this graphic organizer appears on page 100 of the Homework and Practice Book.

The Revolutionary War



California Writing Prompts

Write a Narrative Imagine that you are one of the soldiers camped at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777. Write a story that explains why you are there and describes the hardships you are facing.

Write a Report Choose one of the people you read about in this chapter and write a report that describes who that person was and what role he or she played in the Revolutionary War.

1780

1785

1790



1781
The Battle of Yorktown is fought



1783
The Treaty of Paris is signed.

Use Vocabulary

Write a sentence or two to explain how each pair of terms is related.

- Patriot** (p. 367), **Loyalist** (p. 367)
- inflation** (p. 368), **profiteering** (p. 368)
- regiment** (p. 370), **enlist** (p. 379)
- abolish** (p. 397), **abolitionist** (p. 397)
- territory** (p. 399), **ordinance** (p. 399)

Use the Time Line

ANALYSIS SKILL

Use the chapter summary time line above to answer these questions.

- Did the Battle of Saratoga happen before or after the Battle of Trenton?
- How many years after the Battle of Yorktown was the Treaty of Paris signed?

Apply Skills

ANALYSIS SKILL

Read Parallel Time Lines

- Look at the time lines on pages 374 and 375. What happened in America in 1774?

ANALYSIS SKILL

Compare Maps with Different Scales

- Study the maps on pages 386 and 387. Then write a paragraph describing how the larger and smaller scales affect what information is shown on each map.

Recall Facts

Answer these questions.

- Why did the Continental Congress have trouble financing the war?
- Who helped bring water to soldiers at the Battle of Monmouth?
- Where did the Continental Army spend the winter of 1777?

Write the letter of the best choice.

- What country helped the Americans win the Battle of Yorktown?
A France
B Germany
C Spain
D the Netherlands
- What was the name of the plan for governing the western lands north of the Ohio River?
A Articles of Confederation
B Ohio Valley Authority
C Northwest Ordinance
D Treaty of Paris

Think Critically

- ANALYSIS SKILL** Why do you think some American Indians decided to side with the British in the Revolutionary War?
- ANALYSIS SKILL** How did Yorktown's relative location help the Americans?



THE Freedom Trail

GET READY

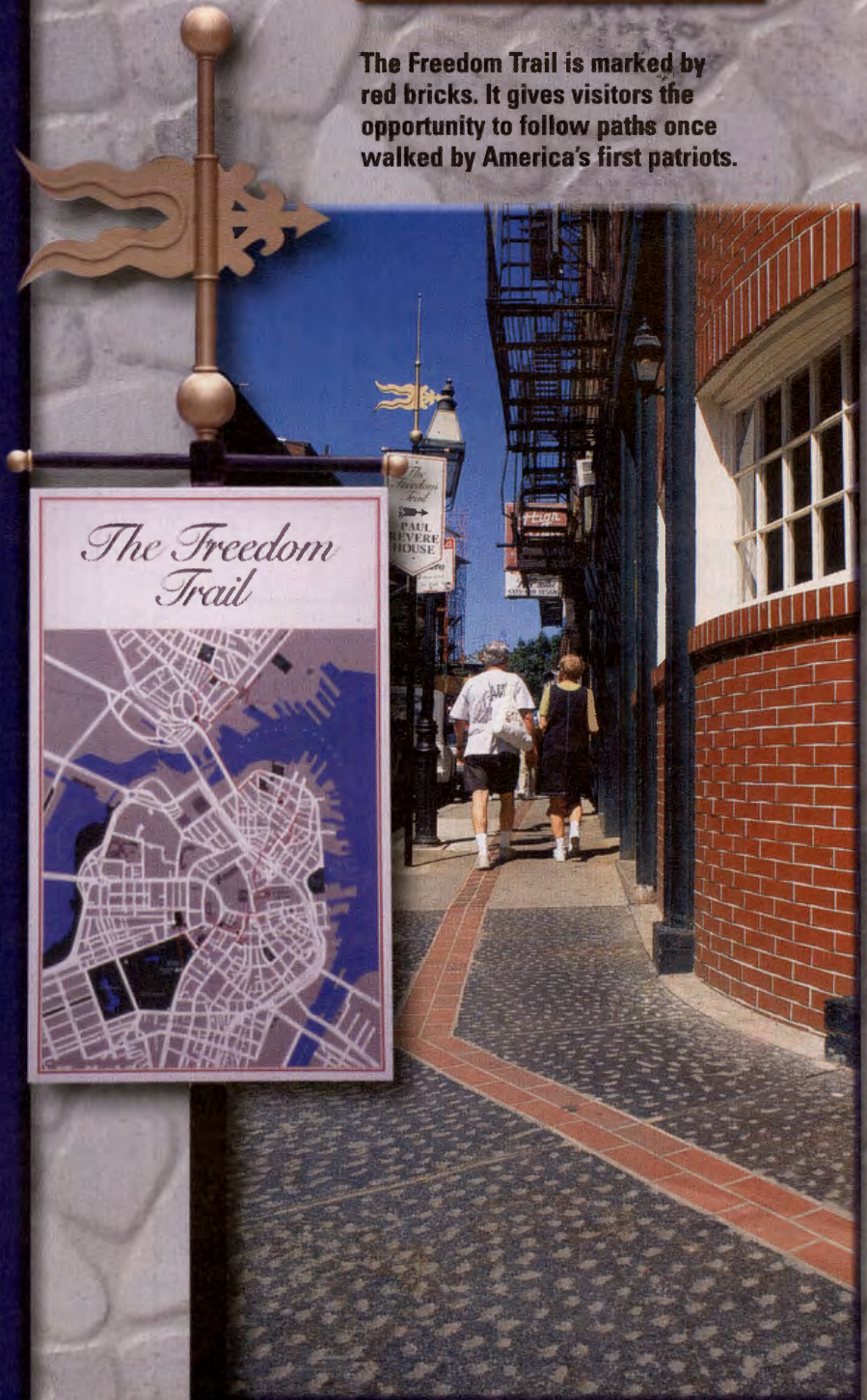
The Freedom Trail is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -mile walking trail that weaves its way through the city of Boston. The trail connects landmarks that played an important role in America's struggle for independence. Along the Freedom Trail you can stop at places such as Faneuil Hall, where Bostonians protested British taxation policies. You can also walk up to the Bunker Hill Monument which marks the place where American soldiers proved they could fight against the British army. The Freedom Trail is more than just a path between places. Each stop on the trail tells a story about our nation's independence.

LOCATE IT



WHAT TO SEE

The Freedom Trail is marked by red bricks. It gives visitors the opportunity to follow paths once walked by America's first patriots.





A Freedom Trail marker



Statue of Samuel Adams
at Faneuil Hall



The Paul Revere House



Faneuil Hall



King's Chapel Burying
Ground



Bunker Hill Monument



The State House

A VIRTUAL TOUR



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Review



THE BIG IDEA

Freedom Freedom was so important to the colonists that they were willing to suffer terrible hardships and years of war to win it.



Summary

The American Revolution

In 1764, Parliament passed a new law to tax the American colonists to help pay the expenses of the French and Indian War. This made many colonists angry. Their anger grew as Parliament tried to enforce even more new tax laws. Many colonists protested. They did not think it was fair to have to pay taxes to a government in which they had no representation.

By 1776, the colonists had decided to declare their independence from Britain. They knew this would mean war against one of the most powerful nations in the

world. The colonies had little money and few trained soldiers. Still, they fought.

With the firm leadership of George Washington and the help of citizens and other nations, the Patriots began to win battles. After eight long and hard years of fighting, the Americans won the war.

The Treaty of Paris officially ended the war in 1783 and made the United States a new nation. The nation then faced many difficult challenges. Settlement in the western lands, the problem of slavery, and many other issues had to be dealt with.

Main Ideas and Vocabulary

Read the summary above. Then answer the questions that follow.

- What does representation mean?
 - freedom to govern on one's own
 - an agreement between two nations
 - the act of speaking for someone else
 - a formal statement
- Which role did George Washington play in the Revolutionary War?
 - He raised tax money to pay for the war.
 - He negotiated with France for support.
 - He commanded the Continental Army.
 - He wrote the Declaration of Independence.
- What does the word Patriots mean in the sentence above?
 - hired soldiers
 - colonists who supported independence
 - Britain's American Indian allies
 - colonists who remained loyal to Britain
- When did the United States officially become a new nation?
 - 1764
 - 1776
 - 1781
 - 1783



Recall Facts

Answer these questions.

- The French and Indian War began as competition for control of what region?
- What was the Stamp Act?
- What was Thomas Jefferson's main job at the Second Continental Congress?
- How did Mercy Otis Warren contribute to the Patriot cause?
- How did France help the Americans in the Revolutionary War?
- Why did some enslaved African Americans fight in the Revolutionary War?

Write the letter of the best choice.

- Why did colonists boycott British goods?
A to decrease inflation
B to practice profiteering
C to protest British taxes
D to raise money for the war effort
- Which key idea is included in the Declaration of Independence?
A the right to bring grievances to Parliament
B the right to life and liberty
C the importance of remaining neutral
D the abolition of slavery
- Which battle helped end the Revolutionary War?
A the Battle of Bunker Hill
B the Battle of Long Island
C the Battle of Saratoga
D the Battle of Yorktown
- How did the United States government pay many Revolutionary War soldiers?
A with money the British had to pay after losing the war
B with positions in the government
C with grants of western lands
D with British goods seized in the war

Think Critically

15. **ANALYSIS SKILL** Do you think the British could have avoided war with the colonists? Explain.

Apply Skills

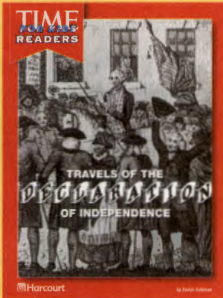
Compare Historical Maps

ANALYSIS SKILL Use the historical maps below to answer the following questions.

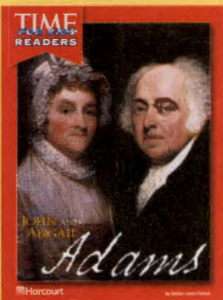
- Why is an area marked in hatch lines on the 1763 map, but not on the 1783 map?
- What areas shown on the maps changed very little between 1763 and 1783?



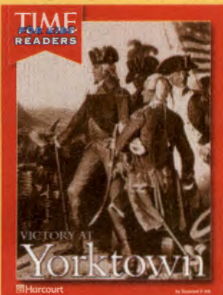
Read More



■ *Travels of the Declaration of Independence* by Evelyn Coleman.



■ *John and Abigail Adams* by Denise Lewis Patrick.



■ *Victory at Yorktown* by Raymond P. Hill.

Show What You Know

Unit Writing Activity



Write a Summary There were many causes of the Revolutionary War, and its consequences affected everyone in the United States. Write a summary that lists three key causes of the war, tells how the colonists won their freedom, and explains why the war was important. Make sure you have stated the main idea and supporting details.

Unit Project



A Colonial Newspaper Publish a colonial newspaper that tells about the events leading up to the Revolutionary War and how the colonists won their freedom. Decide which people and events you want to include in your newspaper and how you will describe them.



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