

Notes: The American Revolution

The Lead-Up

COLONIES:

	<i>New England Colonies</i>	<i>Middle Colonies</i>	<i>Southern Colonies</i>
<i>Geographic Description</i>			
<i>Economy</i>			

COLONIAL LIFE: Life in the colonies for most citizens was _____, but some upper-class boys could be educated, as school started to be created. At schools like the college of William and Mary, town boys learned to _____ and _____. Girls in the colonies learned skills at home or in dame schools. In trade shops, skilled craftsmen made items to sell. In taverns, men gathered to relax and discuss current events. At the capitol and the Governor's Palace _____ for each colony. Meanwhile, _____ lived in slave quarters and worked long hours as house servants or outdoors in fields. The _____ was the center of religious activity, and a place where colonists often gathered to share news. For many years, _____ felt that they were a part of Britain, but by the 1760's trouble began to develop between the colonists and the crown.

GROWING TENSIONS: List three ways the French and Indian War impacted the colonists:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Why was the First Continental Congress formed?

TO DECLARE INDEPENDENCE OR NOT: Explain why Loyalists were loyal.

Why did Patriots want to rebel?

THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS: 3 Tasks of the Second Continental Congress

1.

2.

3.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: How did “Common Sense” convince people to rebel?

What is treason and why was the Declaration of Independence treason?

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

THE TWO SIDES: From _____ the British and the Colonists fought in the Revolutionary War. When the war began, Britain seemed sure to win based on _____ and _____. The colonial militia, known as the Continental Army, was _____ and _____. The British won several early battles, but over time the Continental Army did take advantage of their strengths. For example, the Continental soldiers were defending _____, _____ and their _____.

THE BRITISH SIDE – “A LONG WAY FROM HOME”: How do these photos illustrate the British advantages in the war?



THE CONTINENTAL ARMY – “MOTIVATION TO WIN”:

	<i>Continental Army</i>
<i>Who?</i>	
<i>Problems?</i>	
<i>Advantages?</i>	

DIFFERENT WAR STRATEGIES: What is the difference between pitched battles and guerilla tactics?

THE CONTINENTAL ARMY GAINS ALLIES: Explain how the following impacted the colonists winning the war:

Benjamin Franklin and Elbridge Gerry:

Battle of Saratoga:

Battle of Yorktown:



THE TREATY OF PARIS: Use the map to describe the results of the Treaty of Paris.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT: Loyalist or Patriot? Why?