

Lesson 2.07 Guided Reading and Notes

Independence: War

All students complete 2.07 reading and the quiz

Print and fill in the blanks. To type on this document make a copy and save it to your computer!

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Interactive

Items	Feedback
The strongest navy in the world	Britain had the _____ navy in the world, while America did not have an organized navy.
A home-turf advantage	America was fighting on its _____ turf, while Britain had to send troops 3,000 miles away. This made communication difficult for the British.
More money in the treasury	Britain had the _____ of the empire at its disposal. America was short on weapons and supplies due to lack of funds.
A larger population	Britain had _____ million people and the help of the loyalists, while America only had _____ million people.
A more experienced, well-trained army	Britain had a more experienced, well-trained _____, while America had to rely on the _____ for troops.
Fighting with more of a purpose and determination	America was fighting for the noble causes of _____ and _____. Britain hired soldiers to fight battles for them.

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The American Revolution

1. The first shots of the American Revolution had been fired at _____ and _____.
2. The first official battle occurred at _____, and the Americans had declared their independence from Britain. Both sides felt that this war would be short, but both were wrong.

Significant Battles of the American Revolution—Text Version

Lexington and Concord, 1775

3. British soldiers were sent to Concord, Massachusetts, to _____ stored by the colonial militia.
4. Colonial "_____" found out about the British plan.
5. They confronted the British soldiers in _____. The first shots of the American Revolution were fired here. Those shots are known as "the shots heard around the world."
6. It was the first fight of the war but is not considered a _____ since neither side declared war.
7. The Americans count Lexington and Concord as their _____ victory.

Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775

8. The British wanted to occupy _____ and _____ hills because they overlooked the city of Boston and its harbor. This battle was a long and bloody one.
9. Both the colonists and the British _____ this war would not be quickly and easily won.
10. Bunker Hill is considered the first battle of the Revolutionary War. It was a _____.
11. African Americans fought on _____ sides of the American Revolution.
12. At the beginning of the war, Britain appealed to slaves to join the British War efforts. Many slaves were _____ their freedom for fighting for the British.
13. African Americans fought for the American side as well. As many as _____ African American soldiers joined the Continental Army.
14. Some fought because they believed in the _____, while others fought for _____.
15. Some _____ from slavery and joined the fighting, while others fought in _____ for their freedom.

Battle of Long Island, 1776

16. _____ was the center of communications between the northern and southern colonies during the war.
17. The British army sent over 32,000 troops to Long Island to convince the Americans to give up. The Americans were _____ and suffered from lack of supplies.
18. After many casualties, the Americans retreated to Pennsylvania. The Battle of Long Island was a _____.

19. At the end of the battle, many American soldiers' enlistment _____ and they went home. The battle also resulted in many American soldiers _____ (to run away from an armed forces position without intending to come back).

Battle of Trenton, 1776

20. General George Washington and his soldiers were in _____ need of supplies. Washington needed a victory to boost the spirits of his men.
21. On Christmas night, Washington led a _____ attack on the town of Trenton.
22. Trenton was being guarded by _____ (name for the German soldiers that Britain hired to help fight the Americans) soldiers, who were Germans that the British had hired to help fight.
23. The _____ Hessians were no match for the American soldiers.
24. The Americans earned a much needed _____ in Trenton. Spirits were lifted, and men remained with Washington to fight another day.

Battle of Brandywine Creek, 1777

25. The British wanted to control the city of _____, where the Continental Congress was housed.
26. Washington tried to stop them at the Brandywine Creek. However, the _____ were victorious, and Washington and his men had to retreat.
27. They retreated to _____, Pennsylvania.
28. In Valley Forge, the troops faced a _____ winter and _____ of supplies.

Battle of Saratoga, 1777

29. By the fall of 1777, Americans had suffered many _____.
30. They were in need of aid and wanted to make an alliance with _____.
31. But the French king did not want to get involved in another war with Great Britain that he was _____ France would win.
32. The British wanted to capture the _____ in upstate New York to cut off American communications.
33. The British, along with their Native American allies, met the American's forces at _____.
34. The Americans were able to capture most of the British army and claim a _____.
35. The Battle of Saratoga is considered the _____ of the war.
36. It sparked many more American victories and _____ France to be America's ally.
37. Women helped in the American Revolution by becoming heads of their _____ while their husbands were away at war.
38. Many took care of their family's farms and _____.
39. Some participated in the war efforts by providing _____ care, and a few others fought in battle alongside their husbands.

Battle of Cowpens, 1781

40. By the winter of 1781, the British had _____ all of the major port towns in the south.
41. They had taken control of Savannah, Camden, and Charleston. The Americans were in need of a victory to take back _____ of the south.
42. Using tactics learned during the French and Indian War, the Americans broke their forces into small units that went in different directions. This is called _____ (small groups that use knowledge of the land to conduct hit-and-run attacks on the enemy).
43. The British troops were not used to fighting fast-moving small group battles and were _____.
44. The Battle of Cowpens is considered a major _____ for the Americans in the south. They were able to reclaim lost land and push the British north.
45. The American and French troops began a tremendous attack at _____, which led to the _____ of the British.
46. The British relied on mercenaries to help them fight the Americans. The Americans called these _____ Hessians, after the place in Germany where most came from.

Battle of Yorktown, 1781

47. The American and French forces _____ the British at the port of Yorktown, Virginia.
48. The Americans attacked by _____. The French used their _____ to attack and blockade the port.
49. The British were _____ and were unable to retreat.
50. The commander of the British army was General _____.
51. Having nowhere to go and no way to get new supplies, Cornwallis _____.
52. The Revolutionary War was over, and the Americans had won their _____.

Britain Surrenders

53. After the bombardment at Yorktown, the British handed over their weapons. The French band played " _____," which had become the unofficial anthem for the Continental Army.

Battle	Date	Notes
Lexington and Concord	1775	<i>First shots of the American Revolution were fired here but it is not really considered a battle since war had not been declared.</i>
Battle of Bunker Hill		
Battle of Long Island		
Battle of Trenton		
Battle of Brandywine Creek		
Battle of Saratoga		
Battle of Cowpens		
Battle of Yorktown		

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The Treaty of Paris

54. Benjamin _____, John _____, and John _____ were sent to Paris to represent the United States and to discuss the terms of peace.
55. In April 1783, Congress ratified the _____.
- Britain recognizes the United States as _____.
 - U.S. _____ stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River and north of Spanish Florida to Canada.
 - Britain promises to _____ troops.
 - Britain _____ the U.S. to fish off Canadian waters.
 - British _____ can collect debts owed to them.
 - Congress will _____ that all property be returned to loyalists (most was never returned).

The Treaty of Paris

_____, John Adams, and John Jay were sent to Paris to represent the United States and to discuss the terms of peace. In April _____, Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris.

What were the terms of the treaty?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

How America Won

Factors Leading to an American Victory

Home Field Advantage

- Americans used their knowledge of the land and their experience during the French and Indian War to implement guerrilla warfare.
- Britain relied on support from the sea. The French blockade at Yorktown prevented reinforcements.

Help from Abroad

- Loans, soldiers, ships, and supplies from the French were instrumental to America's success.
- Spain, France's ally, attacked Britain along the Gulf of Mexico and in the Mississippi Valley, which diverted Britain's resources.

Leadership

- George Washington's leadership was critical. He had been trained by the British during the French and Indian War, so he knew their tactics. Washington was also well respected throughout the colonies as a former military leader, businessman, and statesman.

Determination

- Americans were fighting for their independence from British rule, which encouraged more colonists to help the efforts.

Factor	Description
Home Field Advantage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Americans used their knowledge of the land and their experience during the French and Indian War to implement guerrilla warfare.</i>• <i>Britain relied on support from the sea. The French blockade at Yorktown prevented reinforcements.</i>

A Teacher Is a Spy?

_____, a schoolteacher from Connecticut, became a hero after volunteering to be an American spy during the American Revolution. He helped the American efforts by disguising himself as a Dutch teacher and spying on the British. The British discovered his true identity and executed him in 1776. He uttered his famous last words before being hanged: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."