### Chapter 6 Section 1 Classroom Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Advantages</strong></th>
<th><strong>Disadvantages</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Patriots</strong></td>
<td>- Patriots owned rifles and were good shots</td>
<td>- Poorly trained and unorganized</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Washington became a great leader</td>
<td>- Few cannons and little gunpowder</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Patriots were defending their homes</td>
<td>- No navy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Few enlisted in the Continental Army</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>British</strong></td>
<td>- Highly trained troops</td>
<td>- 3,000 miles from home</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Experienced</td>
<td>- News and supplies took months</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- World’s best navy</td>
<td>- Colonists attacked them outside of the cities</td>
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### Fight for Boston
- Washington arrived to 16,000 soldiers.
- Militia wanted only to be directed by their own colonies
- Washington gained the soldiers’ trust.
- When the Fort Ticonderoga cannons arrived, Washington surrounded Boston.
- General William Howe pulled the British out of Boston in March 1776.
- King George III ordered a blockade and hired mercenaries.

### Common Sense and Independence
- In January 1776, Thomas Paine published *Common Sense* calling on Americans to declare independence.
- In June 1776, Richard Henry Lee introduced a resolution calling for independence.
- The delegates faced being hanged as traitors.
- Congress appointed a five-man committee to draft a declaration of independence.

### The Declaration of Independence
- The Declaration of Independence has a preamble followed by three parts.
  - **Natural rights** are “self-evident,” and government exists by the power of the “governed”
  - **British wrongs**—especially King George III; colonists broke away for specific reasons
  - **Independence**—declared the colonies “are … free and independent states”
Chapter 6 Section 1 and Section 2 Guided Notes

Use page 173 to complete the following section.

- Congress approved the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.
- Americans still celebrate July 4th as Independence Day.
- The actual signing took place on August 2, 1776.
- If captured by the British, the delegates knew they could be hanged.
- The Declaration of Independence changed the focus of the war from fighting for fairer treatment to fighting to create a new nation.
- The statement “all men are created equal” inspires Americans today.
- These words in 1776 applied to white, male property owners.

Section 2

Use pages 179-184 to complete the following.

- In 1776, Americans declared their independence, but they were not yet free.
- First, they had to defeat one of the world’s most powerful nations.
- As the Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, a large British fleet landed in New York.
- Sir William Howe commanded the British forces.
- Howe gathered his forces on Staten Island and prepared to attack the Continental Army.
- George Washington expected the attack, but his troops were no match for the British.

Heading into the Battle of Long Island

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Americans</th>
<th>British</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20,000 poorly trained volunteers</td>
<td>34,000 professional soldiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No navy</td>
<td>Navy fleet; 10,000 sailors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little equipment; few supplies</td>
<td>Well equipped; fully supplied</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In a series of battles and American retreats, the British drove Washington from New York, across New Jersey, and into Pennsylvania.

Trenton and Princeton

- The Patriots’ spirits were low, and many soldiers deserted.
To boost morale, Thomas Paine wrote another pamphlet, *The Crisis*, urging Americans to fight for their cause.

Though his army was battered, Washington rallied his troops for a surprise attack.

On Christmas night in 1776, Washington crossed the Delaware River, slipping into New Jersey. His army defeated Hessian mercenaries at the Battle of Trenton.

A few days later Washington and his soldiers slipped by the British and attacked them near Princeton, New Jersey. These two victories boosted American morale.

**Saratoga**

In 1777, the British had planned to push toward Albany, New York from three directions.

They hoped to cut New England off from the rest of the colonies.

Two forces never arrived. The third, coming from Canada, was led by British general John Burgoyne.

Americans led by General Horatio Gates surrounded Burgoyne’s troops at Saratoga, New York.

After suffering heavy losses, Burgoyne surrendered.

The Battle of Saratoga proved to be a turning point for the Americans.

- Ended British threat to New England
- Lifted Patriot spirits
- Convinced Europeans (French especially) that Americans could win

Soon after Saratoga, France agreed to support American independence.

**Valley Forge**

Despite Patriot advances, the winter of 1777-1778 was difficult.

Washington and his 11,000 troops faced terrible hardships at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

Many lacked socks, shoes, and trousers and lived the winter in drafty huts.

About twenty-five percent of the soldiers were sick with chills, fever, or small pox.

Food was scarce. Many ate thin soup and dry bread patties (hard tack).

Yet spring finally came, and the army slowly regained strength for the battles ahead.
Monday, October 28 - Identify/Fill in the Blank
1. Nathan Hale (180)-Connecticut officer; volunteered for a spy mission to collect information about British battle plans; tried and convicted as a spy, he was hanged
2. Hessians (181) were men from the German state of Hesse who fought as mercenaries for the British.

Tuesday, October 29 - Identify/Fill in the Blank
3. John Burgoyne (181-182) was the British general at the Battle of Saratoga who surrendered on October 17, 1777.
4. Marquis de Lafayette (183)-a French noble, he became a high ranking officer in Washington’s army; he and Washington became close friends; our county is named after him
5. Friedrich von Steuben (183) was a German baron who had served in the Prussian army. He helped train the Continental Army beginning in February 1778 while the army was still in Valley Forge.

Wednesday, October 30
*Read page 184 in your textbook and fill in the Valley Forge section in your guided notes.

Thursday, October 31 - Identify/Fill in the Blank
6. Peter Salem (186)-free African American who fought for the Patriots at Bunker Hill and Saratoga
7. Mary Ludwig Hays (188-picture)-also called Molly Pitcher, during the Battle of Monmouth, she carried water to the soldiers; she took her husband’s place in the battle after he was wounded
8. Deborah Sampson (188) disguised herself as a man, joined the Continental Army, and took care of her own wounds to keep from being discovered.
**Section 3 Notetaking Study Guide**

**Question to Think About** As you read Section 3 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How did the effects of the war widen?**

Use these cause-and-effect diagrams to record key information from the section. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

### African Americans in the War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The British offered enslaved African Americans freedom in exchange for fighting on their side.</th>
<th>Many African Americans joined the British effort.</th>
<th>Washington decided to allow African Americans to serve in the Continental Army and navy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### The War at Home

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Many men enlisted in the army. Women took over traditional male roles.</th>
<th>Women on farms planted crops and cared for livestock.</th>
<th>Women in towns ran their husbands' businesses.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women in military camps cared for the wounded.</td>
<td>States had little money.</td>
<td>Congress printed too much paper money (called Continentals).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women had new confidence and opportunities opened to them.</td>
<td>Printed money lost almost all value by the end of the Revolutionary War.</td>
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### Fighting in the West

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most Native Americans chose to join the British side.</th>
<th>George Rogers Clark was sent to strike British forts beyond the Appalachian Mountains. He captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain joined the American side.</td>
<td>Bernardo de Gálvez provided money and provisions to Americans. He gave US ships refuge in New Orleans.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### The War at Sea

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Huge British navy blockaded American ports.</th>
<th>The small American navy used hit-and-run attacks.</th>
<th>The most famous navel battle between the American ship <em>Bonhomme Richard</em> and the British warship <em>Serapis</em> took place in 1779.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captain John Paul Jones refused to give up.</td>
<td>The American navy was helped from some 800 privateers.</td>
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Chapter 6 Section 4

Use pages 191-194 to complete this page.

Identify

- Charles Cornwallis-British commander, surrendered the British forces at Yorktown, Virginia
- Francis Marion-from South Carolina; led men using guerrilla warfare; also called the Swamp Fox
- Nathanael Greene-commander of the Continental Army in the South
- Daniel Morgan-defeated the British at Cowpens, South Carolina by placing the militia in the front and then having them retreat-leading the British into a trap

Fill in the blanks. Then, place these events in chronological order using numbers one through eight.

1. British captured Savannah, Georgia in December 1778
2. British captured the port at Charles Town, South Carolina on May 12, 1780
3. Benedict Arnold became a traitor to the United States in September 1780 by attempting to hand over the fort at West Point, New York to the British.
4. Nathanael Greene took command of the Continental Army in the South in December 1780.
5. In January 1781, Daniel Morgan won the Battle of Cowpens, South Carolina by tricking the British.
6. On October 19, 1781, the British surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia-marking the last major battle of the Revolutionary War.
7. Peace talks between the British and American delegates Benjamin Franklin and John Adams began in April 1782.
8. Congress approved the terms of the Treaty of Paris on April 15, 1783.
Terms of the Treaty of Paris

Britain recognized United States independence.

Boundaries were drawn:

- **Atlantic Ocean** was the eastern boundary
- **Canada** became the northern boundary
- **Mississippi River** became the western boundary
- **Florida** became the southern boundary

Reasons the United States won the Revolutionary War

Geography

- Americans were familiar with the local land.
- Britain had to send soldiers and supplies about 3,000 miles.

Foreign Help

- France sent money, soldiers, and ships.
- Other countries loaned America money.

Growing Patriotism and Leadership

- Soldiers learned to fight and stayed in the army for years.
- Washington became a great general—even impressing the British.