

Chapter 8-The War for Independence

The American Revolution (Vocabulary)

independence: freedom from being ruled by someone else

declaration: statement that declares (announces) an idea

rights: freedoms that are protected by a government's laws

treason: crime of fighting against one's own government

The American Revolution (Vocabulary)

loyalist: someone who is "loyal" to the king.

neutral: not to take sides

inflation: a rise in the prices of goods

The American Revolution (Vocabulary)

retreat: move away from the enemy

mercenary: soldier who is paid to fight in a foreign country

victory: defeating an enemy

The American Revolution (Vocabulary)

strategy: a plan of action

traitor: someone who is not loyal

surrender: to give up

Chapter 8 (Lesson 1) p. 262-267

- **What changed the minds of colonists being ruled by Britain?** The pamphlet *Common Sense* and debates in Congress
- **Who was Patrick Henry?** patriot from Virginia arguing to delegates about the need for independence from Britain. His famous quote is, “ ‘Give me liberty or give me death!’”
- **What does Patrick Henry’s famous quote mean?** It means patriots rather have their freedom from Britain instead of living under British rule.
- **Who was Thomas Paine?** a patriot who wrote about the need to be independent from Britain; he published a pamphlet called *Common Sense*. He argued it made sense to separate from Britain because of the colonists were treated by King George III.
- **What effect did Thomas Paine’s pamphlet have on the Second Continental Congress?** The delegates read it and agreed independence from Britain was needed. The delegates were hesitant because:
 - a) they were afraid King George III would attack the colonies
 - b) worried that not enough colonists wanted independence
- **Who asked Congress to declare independence on June 7, 1776?** Richard Henry Lee
- **How did John Adams play a role in getting independence from Britain?** convinced his delegate friends to sign the Declaration of Independence and nominated George Washington to be the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.
- **How many delegates were appointed to help develop the Declaration of Independence?** 5
- **Who was the author of the Declaration of Independence?** Thomas Jefferson
- **Who printed the official copy of the Declaration of Independence?** Mary Katherine Goddard
- **What are the parts of the Declaration of Independence?**

Part 1: explains why colonists must break away from Britain

Part 2: explains that people have rights that cannot be taken away: Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

Part 3: complaints against the King George III and how he mistreats the colonists

Part 4: declares colonists’ independence

Part 5: signatures of delegates

- **Why did the delegates consider it dangerous to sign the Declaration of Independence?** Britain would consider it treason and treat them as traitors. If they were caught, they could lose their lives.
- **When was the Declaration of Independence made official?** July 4, 1776

Chapter 8 (Lesson 2) p.270-273

- **What “sides” did colonists take after independence had been declared and the Revolutionary War was beginning?** Patriot, Loyalist, or neutral
- **What are some reasons for Loyalists supporting Britain?**
 1. Loyalists who worked for Britain were afraid they would lose their jobs if Patriots won.
 2. Wealthy business owners were afraid war would hurt their business.
 3. Some Loyalists simply believed Britain was right.
- **Why did some enslaved African Americans become Loyalists?** They were offered freedom if they helped Britain.
- **What were some of the ways Patriots supported the need for independence during the war?**
 1. joined the Continental Army
 2. gave their own money to support the cause
- **How did women patriots support the war?**
 - served as messengers and spies
 - spread importance of freedom through letters, plays, and poems
 - served at soldiers’ camps by cooking and bringing water to the battlefield
 - fought in their husband’s places if they were hurt or killed
- **What was a “Molly Pitcher”?** women who brought water to the soldiers in the middle of the battlefield.
- **How was life hard or difficult during the war?**
 - people were forced to leave their homes when battles were fought on their land.
 - prices of products INCREASED

Chapter 8 (Lesson 3) p.278-281

- **What were some strengths of the Continental Army?**
 - fighting on their homeland
 - believed in a cause
 - supported by other patriots
 - great leader, George Washington
- **Why did Washington attack Trenton, New Jersey?** He did not want his soldiers to give up so the attack on Trenton was a surprise attack on Dec. 26, 1776. The army crossed the Delaware River and attacked just after sunrise. This was a VICTORY for the CONTINENTAL ARMY (Patriots)
- **What battle was the turning point of the war for the Continental Army?** The Battle of Saratoga. After this battle, France decided to join and help the Continental Army.
- **Describe the Winter at Valley Forge.** Soldiers slept in tents on frozen ground in the snow. Food was hard to find and soldiers often went barefoot because they had worn out their boots. Many died of disease.

Chapter 8 (Lesson 4) p.286-289

- **Who was Benedict Arnold?** He was a Patriot hero at Saratoga but he secretly changed sides and became a British general. He is known as a traitor to the patriots.
- **What was the last big battle of the war for independence and helped the U.S. gain independence?** Battle of Yorktown
- **What treaty was signed by Britain and the U.S. to officially end the American Revolution?**
Treaty of Paris= a) King George III agreed the U.S. was an independent nation
b) America gained land
- **What 2 challenges did America face after winning the war?**
 - slavery
 - how to govern themselves

