

The American Revolution: 1775-1783

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 6.

I. Section 1 Americans Respond (pp. 115-116)

A. After Lexington and Concord

1. Colonists prepared for _____

B. Americans Seize British Forts

1. Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys seized _____
and _____

C. The Second Continental Congress

1. _____ was chosen as its president
2. Colonists sent a _____ to the king

II. Section 2 Congress Takes Action (pp. 117-119)

A. Congress

1. Delegates agreed that Congress had the power to declare _____
2. _____ was made commander of the American Army;
_____ was named postmaster

B. Boston's Governor General Gage

1. Put Boston under complete control of _____

C. Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill

1. The _____ captured both

D. Washington Recovers Boston

1. Americans seized Dorchester Heights and could control _____
2. The British left _____ to the Americans

III. Section 3 Fighting Spreads (pp. 120-122)

A. Congress

1. Was concerned that the British could invade _____

B. General Richard Montgomery

1. Led troops to _____, where Americans lost the battle

C. British Loyalists

1. Were defeated at _____ in _____ by Americans

D. Patrick Henry

1. Was a statesman who said, "Separate and fight! The war _____
_____!"

E. Declaration of Independence

1. Was written by _____
2. Delegates disagreed on the _____ clause, which was removed

IV. Section 4 The Revolutionary War (pp. 123-125)

- A. George Washington
1. Moved several thousand American soldiers to _____
- B. British Preparations
1. William Howe and Richard Howe arrived at _____ in July of 1776
2. Americans were driven off _____ by General Howe's attack
- C. Nathan Hale
1. Offered to go behind enemy lines to _____
- D. George Washington
1. Led a retreat across the _____
2. Defeated the British-hired _____ in New Jersey
3. Defeated three enemy regiments at _____

V. Section 5 The Turning Point of the War (pp. 126-128)

- A. Three-Pronged Attack
1. British planned to attack New York from _____, _____, and _____
2. British General Burgoyne's army surrendered to _____
3. The _____ decided to help the colonies
- B. Valley Forge
1. Washington's troops stayed here after defeats at _____ and _____
- C. General Howe
1. Was replaced by _____, who evacuated troops because _____
- D. American Victories
1. Washington's troops successfully fought the British at _____
2. George Rogers Clark captured _____ British forts

VI. Section 6 The British Are Defeated (pp. 129-131)

- A. The French fleet
1. Brought _____ from Europe
2. Attacked _____ on their way to colonies
- B. American Captain John Paul Jones
1. Captured the British warship *Serapis* in _____
- C. Benedict Arnold
1. Was an American _____
- D. British Defeat
1. Lord Cornwallis surrendered on _____
- E. The Treaty of Paris
1. Signed as recognition of America's independence on _____

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

1) In what ways did the fighting at Lexington and Concord affect the colonists?

2) What did the colonists do to prevent the British from disarming them?

3) What did Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys do to help the colonists?

4) Why was May 10, 1775 an important date in American history?

5) What did some colonists do in an effort to keep the peace?

Complete the Description

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank. Some terms may be used more than once.

Word Bank

Benjamin Franklin	interfere	protection
control	losses	reorganized
General Gage	loyalty	trading
General Howe	pardons	victory
George Washington	plea	

The Second Continental Congress knew the government had to provide

- 1) _____ for the colonies against British attack. It could declare war, but it must not
2) _____ in the personal affairs of the people in the colonies.

A colonial army was formed, with 3) _____ named its commander in chief by a popular vote of Congress. Congress sent out a 4) _____ to the colonies for troops and money for the war.

Congress set up a colonial post office, naming 5) _____ as its postmaster. Agents were sent to other countries to ask for help. Ports were reopened to 6) _____ with any country except for Britain.

7) _____, the governor of Boston, placed that city under complete
8) _____ of the British army. He offered 9) _____ to all colonists who were willing to pledge their 10) _____ to the king.

In order to protect Dorchester Heights from colonial attack, 11) _____ planned to arm two hills there. The colonials became aware of his plan. The British warships, upon attacking Breed's Hill and Bunker Hill, expected an easy 12) _____. After another attack led by 13) _____, the British captured the hills. Both sides suffered heavy 14) _____.

Just weeks after the Battle of Bunker Hill, George Washington 15) _____ the colonial troops. The next spring, Americans captured Dorchester Heights.

People and Places in the War

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) document
- _____ 2) loyalists
- _____ 3) Canada
- _____ 4) location
- _____ 5) Massachusetts
- _____ 6) Montreal
- _____ 7) Thomas Jefferson
- _____ 8) Moore's Creek
- _____ 9) Richard Henry Lee
- _____ 10) Benedict Arnold
- _____ 11) Charleston
- _____ 12) Richard Montgomery
- _____ 13) clause
- _____ 14) orator
- _____ 15) Patrick Henry

Column B

- a) wrote the Declaration of Independence
- b) he was killed at Quebec
- c) Americans turned back naval attack here
- d) certain section of a document
- e) person good at public speaking
- f) he was an orator and statesman
- g) official paper or piece of writing
- h) he was wounded at Quebec
- i) one of the Canadian cities colonials planned to capture
- j) thought colonies ought to be "free and independent states"
- k) Americans had a victory here in February 1776
- l) Americans who supported the king of Great Britain
- m) where the British were forming an army in 1775
- n) Samuel Adams's home colony
- o) place where something is positioned

Facts About the War

Directions: Fill in the missing word in each sentence below.

- 1) George Washington was sure that the British would try to take control of the New York _____.
- 2) He moved several _____ soldiers to New York.
- 3) General William Howe and his _____ reached Staten Island.
- 4) King George offered one last opportunity for _____.
- 5) If the people _____, they would be pardoned.
- 6) When Americans were angered, Howe prepared for _____.
- 7) Nathan Hale proved himself at New York as he had earlier at _____.
- 8) A _____ is held in order to try to capture a fort or city.
- 9) Hale offered to go into the enemy ranks to get _____.
- 10) Hale said, "I only _____ that I have but one life to lose for my country."
- 11) After being forced beyond New York, the Americans _____ across the Hudson River.
- 12) In December of 1776, Washington led an attack on _____, New Jersey.
- 13) During a _____, Washington led his troops across the Delaware River.
- 14) Washington's army defeated a group of soldiers called _____.
- 15) The American army defeated three enemy _____ at Princeton.

Identifying Who Said It

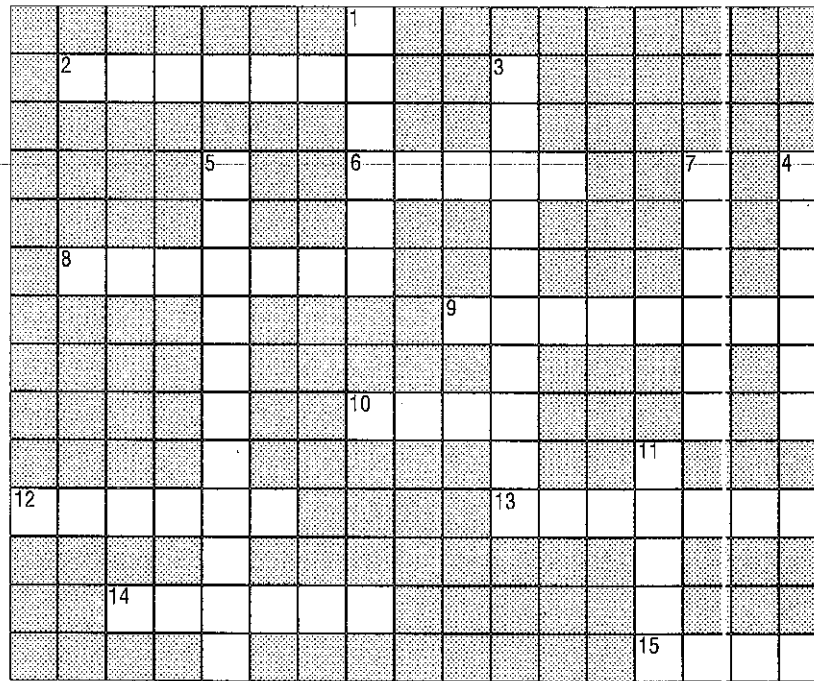
Directions: The statements below might have been made by people during the turning point of the Revolutionary War. Decide which person may have made each statement. For George Washington write *W*, for General Howe write *H*, for Benjamin Franklin write *F*, for George Rogers Clark write *C*, and for Horatio Gates write *G*.

- 1) "Governor Henry has called me into service." _____
- 2) "We must stop Howe's men from taking Philadelphia."

- 3) "After our victory at Saratoga, the French agreed to answer my plea." _____
- 4) "My plan for attacking New York did not work." _____
- 5) "I can identify any area of the Ohio Valley." _____
- 6) "We stopped the British at New York for the rest of the war."

- 7) "General Burgoyne, I accept your surrender." _____
- 8) "They didn't make it to Philadelphia—we stopped them at Germantown." _____
- 9) "I regret that I did not send reinforcements toward New York."

- 10) "We set up our quarters at Valley Forge." _____
- 11) "I can't really explain why we're losing the war." _____
- 12) "I came to Paris to ask for your help." _____
- 13) "We moved on to capture Cahokia." _____
- 14) "Yes, we won the battle at Saratoga." _____
- 15) "Often my troops had to remain unpaid." _____

Victory Crossword**Across**

- 2) Someone who turns against his or her country
- 6) He was to deliver takeover plans
- 8) John Paul Jones's ___ is still an example
- 9) Arnold fought bravely at ___ and Quebec
- 10) Place where plans were hidden
- 12) To release from blame by doing something better
- 13) British warship that John Paul Jones captured
- 14) He recaptured inland positions of the British
- 15) To draw in someone

Down

- 1) The ___ of Paris ended the Revolutionary War
- 3) He invaded Virginia
- 4) Land far away from the coast
- 5) Having fewer troops than the enemy
- 7) Last name of man who plotted to turn over West Point
- 11) John Paul Jones became a great ___ hero

Identifying People and Terms

A. Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) General Burgoyne
- _____ 2) Patrick Henry
- _____ 3) Thomas Jefferson
- _____ 4) Thomas Paine
- _____ 5) Ethan Allen
- _____ 6) Lord North
- _____ 7) John Paul Jones
- _____ 8) George Washington
- _____ 9) George III
- _____ 10) John Hancock

Column B

- a) told colonists to "Separate and fight!"
- b) British general at the Battle of Saratoga
- c) wrote "Common Sense"
- d) wrote the Declaration of Independence
- e) said "I have not yet begun to fight" before capturing the *Serapis*
- f) said "It is all over" after the defeat of Cornwallis
- g) commander in chief of the American army
- h) king of England
- i) captured Fort Ticonderoga
- j) leader of the Second Continental Congress

B. Directions: Read each clue. On the line beside each clue, write the word that the clue describes.

- 1) To take part in other people's business. _____
- 2) Soldiers hired by the British to fight the Americans.

- 3) To take weapons away from someone. _____
- 4) British general who was killed at Quebec. _____
- 5) Hill near Bunker Hill. _____

The War of Independence Puzzle

A. Directions: Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

- 1) An American army was established in 1775 by an act of the Second Continental _____.
- 2) Thomas Paine poked fun of Great Britain in his famous pamphlet "Common _____."
- 3) Ethan Allen led the Green Mountain Boys of _____ in capturing Fort Ticonderoga.
- 4) Benedict _____ was an American traitor in the Revolutionary War.
- 5) Americans who sided with the King of England were called _____.
- 6) Breed's Hill and _____ Hill were important places in the battle for control of Boston in 1775.
- 7) In the Revolutionary War, the American troops were commanded by General George _____.
- 8) July 4, 1776, was the day on which the Declaration of _____ was signed.
- 9) The American victory over the British forces led by General John Burgoyne at _____ helped convince France to support the colonies.
- 10) Britain's General Lord _____ surrendered his entire army near Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19, 1781.

B. Directions: Use the words from the sentences to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down name the rebellious step taken by the colonists.

Word Bank
Arnold
Bunker
Congress
Cornwallis
Independence
loyalists
Saratoga
Sense
Vermont
Washington

1)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Name _____

Date _____

Matching People With Their Countries

Directions: Decide which country each person represented in the Revolutionary War. Write the name in the correct column below. Choose the names from the Word Bank.

Word Bank		
Barry St. Leger	John André	Nathan Hale
Benjamin Franklin	John Burgoyne	Patrick Henry
Count de Grasse	John Hancock	Richard Howe
Ethan Allen	John Paul Jones	Richard Montgomery
General Gage	King George III	Samuel Adams
George R. Clark	Lord Cornwallis	Thomas Jefferson
George Washington	Lord North	Thomas Paine
Henry Clinton	Marquis de Lafayette	William Howe
Horatio Gates		

America

Great Britain

France

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Chapter 6 Mastery Test A

Part A Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) John Hancock, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin were delegates at the Second Continental Congress.
- _____ 2) George Washington was made commander in chief of the post office.
- _____ 3) Everyone in Boston pledged their loyalty to the king and accepted General Gage's offer of a pardon.
- _____ 4) Their defeat at Saratoga made the British wonder what they could do to make peace with the colonials.
- _____ 5) After the American victory at Saratoga, the French decided to help the British.
- _____ 6) George Rogers Clark and his troops captured British forts and helped Americans control the East.
- _____ 7) The British defeated the Americans at Yorktown, Virginia, in October 1781.
- _____ 8) Cornwallis's defeat marked the end of the Revolutionary War.
- _____ 9) The British recognized America's independence when they signed the Treaty of Paris.

Part B Write the word or phrase in each blank that best completes each sentence.

- 1) Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys seized Fort Ticonderoga and Fort Crown Point because the forts contained a large amount of military _____ .
- 2) General Howe and the British army left _____ to the Americans after the Americans seized Dorchester Heights.
- 3) The Declaration of _____ was written to announce that the colonies were free and separate from Great Britain.
- 4) The Americans met and defeated General Burgoyne's army at _____ .
- 5) Henry Clinton evacuated British troops from Philadelphia because _____ was sending ships to aid the Americans.
- 6) George Washington and his troops retreated to _____ after defeats at Brandywine and Germantown.
- 7) The British persuaded American Indians to attack American settlements on the _____ frontier.
- 8) Americans won the Revolutionary War with help from the _____ fleet.

Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Chapter 6

*Mastery
Test A
page 2*

Chapter 6 Mastery Test A, continued

Part C Read each strength and weakness. Decide which side each describes. Write *B* for British or *A* for American.

Strengths

- _____ 1) Were fighting on their own soil
- _____ 2) Were used to frontier life and using firearms
- _____ 3) Could pay other countries to fight for them
- _____ 4) Had well-trained soldiers, expert leaders, and the finest equipment
- _____ 5) Had military experience from the French and Indian War

Weaknesses

- _____ 6) Were not used to frontier style of warfare
- _____ 7) Had little money and depended on other countries for supplies
- _____ 8) Were fighting with France, Spain, and the Netherlands at the same time
- _____ 9) Had a weak navy
- _____ 10) Had to fight far from home

Part D Write a short answer for each item on the blank lines.

1) What were three actions that the Second Continental Congress took in May 1775?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____