

Name: _____ Hr: _____

Ch. 4 Study Guide- The American Revolution

Directions: Using multiple resources, fill in the missing information below. After completion, use the guide to study for your exam.

Ch. 4 Key Terms and People- Define the following words/describe the following people and events:

First Continental Congress: _____

Valley Forge: _____

Charles Cornwallis: _____

Ch. 4, Section 1: The Revolution Begins

1.) To many of the colonists, the closing of _____ Harbor was the final insult in a long list of abuses. In response to the crisis, delegates from twelve of the thirteen colonies met in _____. This meeting is known as the First _____.

2.) The First _____ did not seek a separation from _____. Its goal was to state the colonists' concerns and ask the king to correct the problems.

3.) The Continental Congress planned to meet again in 1775 but before it could, the situation grew worse. After being mobilized to seize weapons at Concord, the British troops arrived at _____ on April 19th. 70 armed "minutemen" awaited the British. Captain Parker yelled, "Don't _____ unless fired upon", because he hoped to defend against an attack and didn't intend to start a war. Suddenly, a shot rang out. No one knows who fired this "shot heard round the _____", but the battle that ensued would forever be considered the first battle of the _____ War.

4.) King George refused to address the colonists concerns and in May 1775, the _____ Continental Congress met in _____.

5.) Some of the delegates called for war, others for peace. Once again they compromised. As _____ prepared for war as commander of the Continental Army, Congress pursued peace by signing the Olive Branch Petition in hopes that it would restore harmony with Britain.

Ch. 4, Section 2: Declaring Independence

6.) A plainspoken argument against British rule over America appeared in _____, a 47-page pamphlet written by Thomas Paine, who argued that _____, not kings and queens, should make laws. _____ changed the way many colonists viewed their king.

7.) In June of 1776, the Second Continental Congress formed a committee to write a document declaring the colonies' independence. The _____ of Independence formally announced the colonies' break from Great Britain. The main author of the document was _____.

8.) In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson asserted that King George had violated the colonists' rights by _____ them without their consent.

9.) _____ were at first encouraged by both groups to remain neutral. In time, both groups would recruit them. Although most sided with the _____, some groups did decide to help the Patriots.

10.) Today we recognize that the Declaration of Independence excluded many colonists. For instance, the declaration did not recognize the rights of enslaved _____. Although the authors compared life under British rule to slavery, and the words "all men are created _____" were included, slavery was legal in all the colonies. The Declaration of Independence conveyed a message that was not consistent with the practice of slavery.

Ch. 4, Section 3: The Struggle for Liberty

11.) The Battle of Saratoga in _____ was the turning point of the Revolutionary War. The French and Indian War had drastically changed the balance of power in North America. The Battle of Saratoga gave the Patriots foreign help from Britain's enemies, _____ and _____.

12.) During the winter at Valley Forge, Washington's men lacked even the most basic _____ against shin-deep snows. Washington also made repeated request for _____. During the winter, many soldiers died, however, survivor's _____ and marched to orders, becoming better soldiers.

Ch. 4, Section 4: Independence

13.) In early 1781, Nathanael Green was harassing Cornwallis in the Carolina's. Cornwallis was hoping to stay in communication with the British naval fleet so he moved his forces to Yorktown, Virginia, making a _____ mistake. The Patriots surrounded Cornwallis with _____ soldiers with a French naval fleet seized control of the _____ preventing rescue. The Battle of Yorktown was the _____ major battle of the American Revolution.

14.) In The Treaty of Paris of 1783, America and Great Britain signed a peace treaty to end the war. Great Britain _____ the independence of the United States and the treaty also _____ America's borders. A separate treaty between Britain and Spain returned Florida to Spain. British leaders also accepted American rights to _____ and _____ west of the original 13 colonies.

Essay Preparation:

How did the Declaration of Independence raise questions about the practice of slavery (must have 2 reasons)?

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How did Great Britain's relationship to the colonies change as a result of the Treaty of Paris of 1783 (must have 3 reasons)?

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