

The Revolutionary War

1. Why did the British troops march to Concord?

British march to Concord because General Gage (British General) heard rumors and was concerned that large amounts of arms and weapons were hidden outside of Boston.

- Concord= one of the stockpiles in barns , empty buildings, and private homes.
- John Hancock & Samuel Adams (some of the most prominent leaders in resistance to British authority) were said to be staying in Lexington-smaller community near Concord.

2. What did Thomas Paine think was "Common Sense"?

An anonymous 50-page document, the colonist Thomas Paine attacked King George III. Paine explained that his own revolt against the King had begun with Lexington and Concord.

- Time colonists declared an independent republic
- Independence (American "destiny") would allow America to trade freely with other nations for guns and ammunition and win foreign aid from British enemies.
- Independence would also give Americans the chance to create abetted society-one free from tyranny, with equal social and economic opportunities for all.

3, 4,14,15: British vs. Colonists

	British	Colonists
Advantages	Population-10 million Military force -50,000 regulars -30,000 Hessians (German troops) Strongest navy in world (blockade us) Economics -huge and rich -industrialized *most industrialized nation in world	Excellent leaders -George Washington -John Adams -Thomas Jefferson -Ben Franklin France helped them Fighting a defensive war (war of attrition) -colonies=1000 miles x 600 miles - Patriots knew country better Inspiring cause -independence -freedom -democracy Moral superiority
Disadvantages	Lame-o leaders - George III- dumb -Lord North- dumber -British generals were stinky No great support from British population Distance 3000 miles, 6 weeks travel time.	Not supported by all (2 million) - 1/3 patriots -1/3 loyalists -1/3 neutral 2nd Continental congress not strong central government Continental army shabby (poor) Economics -bankrupt "not worth a continental"

5. What were the divisions in the colonies between Patriots, Tories, and neutrals?

Patriots: supporters of independence. (farmers, artisans, merchants, landowners and elected officials. Also German colonists I. Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

Tories (loyalists): those who opposed independence and remained loyal to the crown. Some loyalists felt a special tie to the king because they served as judges, councilors, or governors. However, many were ordinary people:

- Some people who lived on far away towns or cities that knew little of the events that turned other colonist into revolutionaries.
- Others remained loyal because they thought the British were going to win the war and there avoiding being punished as rebels
- Thought crown would protect rights better than new colonial government.

Neutral:

6. Who was Benedict Arnold?

Patriot general with strategy of attrition-Saratoga

- got angry at Americans and tried selling West Point (traitor).

- He was found guilty for using government supplies for personal use. Angry with Congress, he decided to support Great Britain.

7. What battle is considered a MILITARY turning point in the war. Why?

The battle of Saratoga was a turning point in the war.

- Howe was replaced by Henry Clinton
- Victory of military consequence
- After Saratoga, France entered and was on the side of the US
- 90% of all American gun powder was supplied by France
- France signed a treaty of alliance with US

8. Name 2 battles considered turning points in American morale during the war &why?

Battle of Trenton

- Washington needed a victory for colonists to reenlist

-GW first victory

-most patriot soldiers reenlist in Continental army.

- the continental army and George Washington until spring to fight of another year.

Battle of Saratoga or Yorktown?

9.Explain the conditions of Valley Forge for the Americans during the winter of 1777.

Extremely cold winter, snow.

Lead by Lafayette.

Colonists had no coats, hats, shirts, or shoes-feet and legs froze until they became black. Colonists=poor.

British controlled parts of New York and New England. The British were comfortable and warm in Philadelphia, while Washington's poor soldiers were at Valley Forge and freezing.

10. Identify the Enlightenment thinker who gave Jefferson the idea for Natural rights.

John Locke- natural rights(life, liberty, and property)

Jefferson- life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

Views that came from Locke:

- "there just powers from the consent of the governed."-- gave people right to alter or abolish any government that challenged their rights.

11. Explain why General Howe was replaced?

General Howe was replaced because Britain wanted to change military strategy after devastating military defeat. Their strategy was to shift their operations to the south , where they may be able to rally loyalist support and slowly fight their way back north. General Henry Clinton replaced Howe along with Charles Cornwallis.

How Howe was beat:

General Burgoyne :

Launched an attack from Montreal to south

- Goal was to meet Howe's army in Albany, NY as it marched north from NYC
- PROBLEM - Howe didn't return to NYC but instead decided to launch an attack on Philadelphia- thought he could conquer Philadelphia and still make it up to Albany. Had to fight two major battles. Instead of going to Albany Howe and army settled down for a nice, comfy, warm winter in Philadelphia and enjoyed the entertainment.

12. The British used these foreign forces to supplement their troops.

Hessians (German troops)

13. What was the mistake made by Lord Cornwallis at the Battle of Yorktown?

To fortify a Peninsula and got cornered in.

(Cornwallis plan- fortify Yorktown, take Virginia, and then move North to Join Clinton's forces)

16. What is a pyrrhic victory? What battle was one?

The Battle of Bunker Hill- battle we lost, but US made it so costly for the British, we kind of won.

Pyrrhic victory= morally devastates the other side.

1. What was sent to George III after the Battle of Bunker Hill? Who was it written by?

The Olive Branch Petition sent by the Second Continental Congress urging to return to "former harmony" between Britain and the colonies.

2. What was the Strategic plan for General Burgoyne in NY?

- Meet Howe's army in Albany, NY as it marched north from NYC
- Completely sever the New England Colonies by capturing territory from Lake Champlain all the way to New York City
- Separating the "cradle/hot bed" from the rest of the colonies (divide and conquer)

3. Why did the new British strategy of concentrating on the American South in 1780 fail?

Americans started to fight a war of attrition and it wore down the British soldiers in the south.

4. Give 2 examples of the Second Continental Congress's success.

- Appointed George Washington- good general
- Wrote Declaration of Independence
- Articles of Confederation
- Financed war without taxes

5. Why is George Washington called the American "Cincinnatus"?

After the Battle of Yorktown- George Washington goes to NY to pay his soldiers. The soldiers would like to make him king, but he says "no." and goes back home to be a farmer.

6. Explain what the Olive Branch Petition said and who wrote it.

The Olive Branch Petition was written by the Second Continental Congress urging to return to the "former harmony" between Britain and the colonies.

King George III rejected the proclamation. He issued a proclamation stating that the colonies were in a rebellion and urged parliament to order a naval blockade on the American coast.

7. List 3 things in the Treaty of Paris that were never fulfilled.

1. Never paid debt to England
2. Not every British soldier left
3. Loyalists were never paid back with land and money.

8. What was taken from Fort Ticonderoga that helped colonial war effort?

100 cannons

9. What was the Crisis, who was it by and what effect did it have on the colonists?

It's a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine during a low time in the war, it looked like Americans are about to lose. This pamphlet tries to change momentum of the war--tries to get people excited.

"These are times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in the crisis, shrink from service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of men and women."

- It psyched up the American People

10. List 3 insults the British did at the surrender ceremonies at Yorktown.

2. Cornwallis was too embarrassed to surrender in person, so he sent in his second command.
 3. The British officer (second in command) offered the sword to Rochambeau first, who silently shook his head and pointed to Washington. (saying only the French could have defeated a power such as the British, not the pathetic colonists)
- Washington realized these slights and shook his head at the sword and pointed to his own second in command, Benjamin Lincoln, the guy who lost Charlestown to the British two years before.

3 . As the 7500 troops marched passed the lined patriot and French armies to surrender their weapons, the band played the tune called *"the World Tuned Upside Down"*.

11. Who were Nathanael Greene and Francis Marion? What did they do for the war effort?

Nathanael Greene:

- Nicknamed "fighting Quaker"
- Strategy of fight and run: lost all battles, but wore down the British troops. (war of attrition)
- "we fight get beat, rise and fight again"

Francis Marion:

- "swamp fox"
- Tormented the British guerrilla style

12. What was the position/side of most Bergen County residents during the Revolutionary War?

Loyalists

1. What saved Washington and his troops during the New York City battles?

Howe's hesitation. He was overly cautious (spent 3/4 of a day looking for a better route to the Palisades, instead of just following George Washington and his troops)

2. Name 3 ways the Continental Congress financed the war.

1. Borrowed money by selling bonds to American investors and foreign governments, especially France.
2. Printed paper money called Continentals
3. Profiteering- selling scarce goods for a profit. (Corrupt merchants either hoarded goods or sold defective merchandise like spoil meat, cheap shoes, and defective weapons.

3. There are many nations supporting the American war effort, give 3 examples of leaders sent to help US and the countries they were from.

- Prussia- Friedrich von Steuben- Captain & drill master, helped train soldiers-- stand at attention, fire and reload quickly and wield bayonets.
- France- Lafayette helped in Valley Forge and helped Washington plan for Battle of Yorktown.
- Rochambeau-France (Yorktown)
- French helped because wanted to get back at British after French and India war.

4. Both sides were vicious in their tactics and taunted each other when they had the upper hand. Give one example from each side of tormenting.

British- (end of war)

- Cornwallis sent ex-black slaves out of the fort to their deaths when he ran out of food.
- Killed horses when ran out of food and water

Americans-

The Declaration of Independence means different things to Americans at different points in history, modern Americans concentrate on the first two paragraphs which outline natural rights, Colonial Americans concentrated on the last two which outlined independence.

Important People:

William Howe: British General, after defeat at Trenton wanted to seize American capital at Philadelphia. Lost at Saratoga because didn't communicate with Burgoyne.

Henry Clinton: replaces Howe, captures city of Charles Town , SC (key city in the south) and captured 5500 patriot troops. He then left for NY, leaving Cornwallis to command the British forces in the south and conquer south and North Carolina.

George Washington: American general who led the Americans to win the war. Audacious and keeps the army together.

Thomas Jefferson:

Wrote the declaration of independence(July 4, 1776) using the ideas of John Locke.
• States all men are created equal

John Locke:

Enlightenment thinker, whose ideas influenced the Declaration of Independence (life, liberty, and property)

King George III

Bad King-mental illness. King during revolution. Ignored Olive Branch Petition

Lord North: prime minister another, who is another bad leader. cries at the end of war when British surrender, says "oh god, it's over, it's all over"

Thomas Paine:

Wrote the Crisis and common sense.

Crisis- psych colonists up after rough time in war

Common sense- encourage independence

Benjamin Franklin enlightenment thinker who uses charisma and charm to get French in the war. Helps negotiate treaty of Paris

John Adams: gets funds for the war. He is smart and helped negotiate the treaty of Paris.

Baron Von Steuben:

A Prussian captain and drillmaster offers to help GW. Helped train colonial soldiers become effective military force. Trained them to stand at attention, execute field maneuvers, fire and reload quickly, and wield bayonets.

Marquis de Lafayette

French military leader, joined Washington, suffered through Valley Forge, lobbied for French for reinforcements in 1779 and led a command in Virginia in the last two years of the war. Helped come up with a plan to win Battle of Yorktown.--American and French armies join forces with the two French fleets and attack the British forces at Yorktown (peninsula).

Benedict Arnold:

Popular patriot soldier and leader , helped defend New England and then served as the American commandment of Philadelphia. In the later years of the war Arnold and his wife lived extravagantly. He was court marshaled and found guilty of using government supplies for personal uses. Then supported British (traitor)

Charles Cornwallis

British General of British army in the south. Moved northward to the Carolina's. Won battles but were worn down by Greene and Marion (war of attrition)
Moved northward to VA, and settled in Yorktown (Southern VA)- peninsula, easily get supplies from British navy. Cornwallis trapped by Americans in Battle of Yorktown and forced to surrender, but too embarrassed to surrender in person...

Nathanael Greene

Patriot who had the strategy of fight and run. He basically lost all the battles, but wore down the British soldiers (war of attrition)

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