

5. Explain why the land west of the Appalachians was an important factor in the coming of the American Revolution.
6. Write in your own words a concise summary of the argument for independence used in the Declaration. Be sure to read in the text George Tindall and David Shi's explanation of the reasoning used in the Declaration of Independence; then read the document itself in the text's Appendix.
7. Why did Adams, Paine, Jefferson, and other colonists decide to fight the British?
8. Who—the British or the colonists—was responsible for the coming of the Revolution?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-B, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-A, 6-B, 7-C, 8-C, 9-A, 10-B, 11-D, 12-A, 13-D, 14-D, 15-C

True-False Questions

1-F, 2-T, 3-T, 4-F, 5-T, 6-F, 7-T, 8-F, 9-T, 10-T, 11-F, 12-T, 13-F, 14-T, 15-F



THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Describe the major military strategies of the war, especially focusing on the turning points.
2. Account for the division of sentiments in the colonial population during the war.
3. Assess the degree to which the Revolution was a social revolution—the impact of the war on slavery, women, religion, and socioeconomic levels.
4. Explain the governmental principles incorporated into the new national and state governments.
5. Describe America's postwar nationalism and show its impact on various aspects of American culture.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. The first year: 1776 in New York and New Jersey
 - A. Washington's escape on Long Island
 - B. Christmas attack on Trenton
- II. American society in wartime
 - A. Divisions among the people
 1. Loyalists or Tories
 - a. Small minority
 - b. Support in seaports and backcountry
 2. Patriots or Whigs

- a. Militia
- b. Continental army
- B. Financing and supplying army
 - 1. Problems and revenue
 - 2. Arsenal at Springfield
 - 3. Small army
- III. The war
 - A. Campaigns of 1777
 - 1. British plans
 - 2. Howe's capture of Philadelphia
 - 3. Washington at Valley Forge
 - 4. Burgoyne defeated by Gates at Saratoga
 - B. Foreign involvement in war
 - 1. French enter war
 - a. French-American agreement
 - b. Spain allies with France
 - 2. British attack Dutch
 - C. In the East in 1778
 - 1. Clinton replaces Howe
 - 2. Von Steuben assists Washington
 - 3. Spring renewal for Washington
 - 4. Stalemate between Washington and Clinton
 - D. War in the West
 - 1. Victories of George Rogers Clark in Illinois in 1778
 - 2. Sullivan and Clinton destroy Iroquois in 1779
 - 3. Destruction of Cherokees
 - 4. Later effects of battle with Indians
 - E. Southern campaign
 - 1. British motives and results
 - 2. Capture of Savannah and Charleston
 - 3. Cornwallis's victory at Camden
 - 4. Turning point at King's Mountain
 - 5. Morgan's victory at Cowpens
 - 6. Battle of Guilford Courthouse
 - 7. Yorktown, October 1781
 - a. Nature of campaign
 - b. Defeat of Cornwallis
- IV. Peace negotiations
 - A. Negotiators
 - B. Nature of the problems with France and with Spain
 - C. American initiatives with Britain
 - D. Terms of the Peace of Paris, September 3, 1783
- V. The Revolution at home
 - A. Revolutionary concepts developed in America

- 1. Lack of a feudal tradition
- 2. Republican governmental ideas
- B. Changes in state governments
 - 1. Concept of a written constitution
 - 2. Concept of a constitutional convention
 - 3. Other principles in new state governments
- C. Articles of Confederation
 - 1. Difficulties in obtaining ratification
 - 2. Powers of central government under the Articles
- D. Impact on equality in the colonies
 - 1. On lower socioeconomic groups
 - a. Ending habits of deference to upper classes
 - b. Broader voting and officeholding qualifications
 - c. Limited land confiscation and land grants
 - 2. On slavery
 - a. States' control of slave trade
 - b. Role of blacks in the war
 - c. Efforts of states toward emancipation
 - 3. On women
 - a. Involvement in prewar boycotts and in providing wartime supplies
 - b. Limited gains in law for women
 - 4. On religion
 - a. Removal of tax support for religion in various states
 - b. Development of some national church organizations
- VI. Sense of nationalism inspired by the Revolution
 - A. Variety of heroes and legends from the war
 - B. First generation of native artists and writers
 - 1. John Trumbull (the artist)
 - 2. Charles Willson Peale
 - 3. John Trumbull (the writer) and Joel Barlow
 - C. Celebration of Independence Day
 - D. Impact of nationalism on education
 - 1. Development of state universities
 - 2. Development of general systems of education
 - 3. Work of Noah Webster
 - E. General impact of nationalism

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

Thomas Paine's <i>The American Crisis</i>	1775
Battle of Saratoga	October 17, 1777
Winter at Valley Forge	1777–1778
Treaty of Alliance with France	1778

Battle of Monmouth County Courthouse	June 28, 1778
Battle of King's Mountain	October 1780
Articles of Confederation adopted	March 1781
Battle of Yorktown	October 17, 1781
Peace of Paris	1783

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of the chapter. Identify each name or term.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. General William Howe | 12. Baron von Steuben |
| 2. George Washington | 13. George Rogers Clark |
| 3. <i>The American Crisis</i> | 14. Horatio Gates |
| 4. Hessians | 15. Lord Cornwallis |
| 5. Whigs | 16. Battle of King's Mountain |
| 6. Tories | 17. Benedict Arnold |
| 7. redcoats | 18. John Paul Jones |
| 8. militia | 19. Battle of Yorktown |
| 9. Continental army | 20. Peace of Paris |
| 10. Battle of Saratoga | 21. Republican ideology |
| 11. Henry Clinton | 22. John Trumbull |

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

tenacity	prudent
fledgling	foraging
vanguard	resplendent
garrison	latent
formidable	poltroon
aversion	flotilla
mercenaries	parry
elusive	attrition
disheartening	guerrilla
pacification	overweening
apathetic	frigate
debilitating	catalyst
fluctuate	spate
feint	manumission
bisect	pluralistic

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading this chapter, answer the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

- The first major fighting in the war occurred in New York because
 - it was the most powerful of the colonies.
 - the Continental Congress met in New York City.
 - the British hoped to divide New England from the other colonies.
 - Tory sentiment was strongest in New York.
- Called Tories, the loyal supporters of the British during the Revolution
 - were the largest group of colonists.
 - fled the colonies in large numbers (100,000).
 - came exclusively from urban and commercial areas.
 - organized effectively and fought aggressively against the rebels.
- Among the American forces in the Revolution,
 - the best-trained group was the home militia, which engaged in constant drills and military formations all year.
 - the Continental army was made up of poor native-born Americans or immigrants who had been indentured servants or convicts.
 - the militia was less fierce and more inclined to be considerate to prisoners than the Continental army.
 - there were almost no desertions in the Continental army.
- After the decisive Battle of Saratoga,
 - Lord North knew the war was unwinnable.
 - France aligned with the colonists.
 - the British tried to negotiate with their enemy.
 - all of the above
- Spain entered the war as an ally of
 - the colonies.
 - Britain.
 - Spain.
 - France.
- In 1778 George Rogers Clark and his soldiers
 - chased General Cornwallis and the British throughout the South.
 - scored major victories on the frontier for the Patriots.
 - replaced General Howe as commander of the British army.

- D. expelled the British from New York.
7. In late 1778 the British shifted their military focus to the South because they
 - A. had already secured New England.
 - B. expected great Tory support there.
 - C. had been beaten badly by Indians in the West.
 - D. all of the above
 8. The greatest single American loss in the war was at
 - A. Charleston, South Carolina.
 - B. King's Mountain, North Carolina.
 - C. Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.
 - D. Saratoga, New York.
 9. Which of the following lists of events is presented in the correct chronological order?
 - A. Battles of Saratoga and Bunker Hill, adoption of the Articles of Confederation
 - B. Battles of King's Mountain, Yorktown, and Saratoga
 - C. Winter at Valley Forge, adoption of Articles of Confederation, Battle of Saratoga
 - D. Battle of Saratoga, capture of Charleston, Battle of Yorktown
 10. For the British empire, the most important colonies were
 - A. in New England because of their shipping.
 - B. the middle colonies because of their industrial strength.
 - C. the southern colonies because of their staple crops.
 - D. on the frontier because of their access to the West.
 11. The French played a vital role in the colonists' victory at
 - A. Yorktown.
 - B. Saratoga.
 - C. King's Mountain.
 - D. all of the above
 12. Under the government of the Articles of Confederation,
 - A. an amendment required the approval of only nine of thirteen states.
 - B. there was an executive, but no judicial, branch of government.
 - C. the government had the power to tax the states if necessary.
 - D. the central government, rather than the states, had control over foreign relations.
 13. As a result of the Revolution, women gained
 - A. the right to hold political office in most states.
 - B. the ability to get an easy divorce from cruel husbands.
 - C. ready access to formal free public education.
 - D. few new social, political, or economic rights.

14. In American religion, the revolution contributed to
 - A. greater separation of church and state.
 - B. the creation of national church organizations.
 - C. complete freedom of religion.
 - D. all of the above
15. The most lasting cultural effect of the postwar nationalism was probably the
 - A. celebration of Independence Day.
 - B. emancipation of slaves.
 - C. outpouring of inspirational patriotic paintings.
 - D. expansion of education.

True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. "These are the times that try men's souls," declared King George III.
2. The Hessians were German mercenaries who fought with the Patriots.
3. To fund the revolutionary war, Congress printed paper money.
4. In 1778 Parliament granted all of the colonies' demands except independence.
5. American colonial forces in the West often found themselves fighting the Iroquois Indians, who supported the British or Tory side.
6. In the South the turning point was the battle at King's Mountain.
7. British efforts in the South received less Loyalist support than the British had expected.
8. Between 1777 and 1780, Benedict Arnold switched from fighting for the British to supporting the colonists.
9. In creating its state constitution, Massachusetts invented the constitutional convention.
10. In the state constitutions framed during the Revolution, the powers of the governor were usually increased in order to maintain order.
11. During the Revolution, the British army freed more slaves than did the colonists.
12. African-American soldiers and sailors were present at most major battles of the Revolution on the side of the Loyalists.
13. Eventually all thirteen original states permitted blacks to serve in the American military forces.

14. After the Revolution, all religious tests for political office-holding were ended.
15. Americans began celebrating July 4 only after independence had been achieved at the end of the revolution.

Essay Questions

1. What were the three or four crucial battles in the Revolution? Why was each significant?
2. How did the colonists divide over the Revolution? What effects did their differences have on the war?
3. Fighting in the Revolution occurred in the South, the West, and the middle colonies. Which area of activity was the most important and which the least significant to the outcome of the war?
4. How did diplomatic relations help to win the Revolution and also impede the peace settlement?
5. What were the powers of the government under the Articles of Confederation? How did the colonists' grievances against Britain hold shape the new government?
6. Compare and contrast the war's effect on women and blacks.
7. In what ways was the revolution at home important? What changes in American society did the Revolution cause?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-C, 2-B, 3-B, 4-D, 5-D, 6-B, 7-B, 8-A, 9-D, 10-C, 11-A, 12-D, 13-D, 14-D, 15-D

True-False Questions

1-F, 2-T, 3-T, 4-T, 5-T, 6-T, 7-T, 8-F, 9-T, 10-F, 11-T, 12-T, 13-F, 14-F, 15-F



SHAPING A FEDERAL UNION

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the government under the Articles of Confederation.
2. List and explain the key accomplishments of the Confederation government in diplomacy, governmental organization, land policy, and finance.
3. List and explain the major problems that the Confederation government faced in finance and diplomacy.
4. Describe the movement to adopt a new constitution and assess the degree to which a new government was needed.
5. Analyze the principles considered and incorporated in the Constitution.
6. Explain the key historiographical analyses of the constitution-making process, including the contributions of Charles Beard, Forrest McDonald, and Jackson T. Main.
7. Account for the success of the movement to ratify the Constitution.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

1. Government of the Confederation period
 - A. Authority given to Congress by the Articles of Confederation
 - B. Basic accomplishments of the Confederation government
 - C. Nature of congressional administration during the war
 - D. Financial problems of the government