

American History Notes
Unit 3 – Creating a Nation
Chapters 5-6

Chapter 5 Section 1

1. Great Britain issued the _____ after the _____ to prevent colonial expansion west, which would tamper with the Native Americans
- a. British Advantages:
 - Britain controlled _____
 - Keep colonists closer to British _____ on the _____
 - Keep the _____ at bay
 - Allowed Britain to control the _____
 - b. Colonists feared that British troops (10,000) in the colonies would _____ with their _____; the Proclamation was a _____; growing _____ between the two groups

2. Great Britain needed to _____ after the F&I War; began _____ the colonists – set off a chain of _____ that _____ the colonists

3. 1764: _____ created a _____
- a. Stop _____
 - b. Passed the _____
 - c. Passed the _____
 - d. Allowed customs agents to send smugglers to a new vice admiralty court in Halifax, Nova Scotia; these courts had no _____, which the colonists regarded as a violation of the English Bill of Rights. Smugglers had to _____, which went against the _____ which said _____

Grenville: made taxation plan



“ _____ ”

4. 1765: Parliament passed the _____; this act convinced many colonists of the need for action
- a. Two Points: 1.) Parliament had interfered in colonial affairs by _____, and (2) it taxed the colonists _____
 - b. Stamp Act ignored the colonial tradition of _____
 - c. _____ persuaded the _____ to take action
 - d. The Virginia assembly passed a _____
 - e. _____ started the _____
 - f. Throughout the summer, _____ and _____ were _____

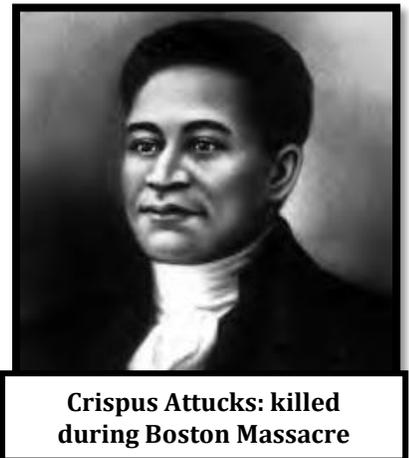
5. October 1765: _____ – drafted a _____ declaring that the colonies could not be taxed except by their own assemblies
 - a. People refused to use the stamps; _____ British goods – signed importation agreements, British merchants lost so much business that Parliament _____ the Stamp Act
6. 1766: Repeal of the Stamp Act, but passed the _____
7. 1767: Parliament passed the _____; focused on _____, _____, _____, and _____. The colonists had to import these because they could not produce them – more _____
8. _____: women’s group that promoted homemade fabrics and a more independent America

Chapter 5 Section 2

9. Protests in the colonies lead to British _____ – Britain replies by sending more _____ to the colonies; known as “_____”
10. These redcoats did not _____; they often _____ food
11. Issues that have angered the colonists so far:
 - a. _____ that violated _____
 - b. Sent an _____ to occupy the _____; often _____ and _____

Boston Massacre

12. March 5, 1770, fight broke out between colonists and the redcoats
13. _____ were fired, _____ were killed
14. _____ (Africa/Native) was among them
15. Piece of _____; _____ described it was “*a slaughter of innocent Americans by bloodthirsty redcoats*”
16. Paul Revere made an engraving that heightened anti-British feelings
17. Led to additional boycotts
18. As a result of the Boston Massacre, Parliament repealed the _____, except on _____



Committee of _____

19. 1772: an organized used in earlier protests that was revived
20. _____ about colonists’ grievances against Britain

Tea Act of 1773

21. _____ was failing; act was passed to save it
22. Tea Act gave the company the right to ship tea to the colonies without paying most of the taxes
23. Allowed the company to _____ in selling its tea, making it the _____ tea in the colonies
24. Colonial merchants called for a boycott; another attempt to crush colonial liberty
25. _____ was a _____ of the _____

Boston Tea Party

26. _____ large ships arrived in _____ in 1773
27. December 16, 1773, men _____ as Mohawks threw 342 chests of tea overboard
28. Credited to the _____, headed by _____

The Intolerable Acts

29. **Two** acts: **Coercive Acts** and **Quebec Acts**
30. King George III realized that the colonies were out of hand; **vowed** to **punish** them
31. Spring 1774: Coercive Acts – closed _____ until the Massachusetts colonist _____ for the _____ – this prevented food and other supplies from reaching Boston
32. Also, it took away the right to _____, and forced the _____
33. The Quebec Act: set up a _____ government for Quebec and granted religious freedom to French Catholics – this gave Quebec the land west of the Appalachians and north of the Ohio River – this _____ (again) to that land

Chapter 5 Section 3

34. September 1774: 56 men came to _____ – these men were _____ from all _____ except _____
35. Goal: establish a political body to represent American interests and _____ British control
 - a. Massachusetts: _____ and _____ (cousins)
 - b. New York: _____
 - c. Virginia: _____, _____, and _____
36. The congress drafted a statement of _____ called for the _____ of 13 acts Parliament had passed; these violated _____ that were explicitly written in the _____
37. Voted to boycott all British goods and trade
38. Passed a resolution to form militias
39. Colonists expected _____; began training and producing weapons
40. _____ boasted that they would be ready to fight on a minute's notice
41. _____ said that the colonies were “_____”
 - a. _____ was sent to command Boston with 3,000 soldiers; taking away any weapons and arresting rebellion leaders
 - b. Gage learned that arms and ammunition were being stored at _____, 20 miles northwest of Boston – 700 troops were ordered out to the area – they also wanted to arrest _____ and _____

A Midnight Ride

42. April 18, 1775: _____ was patrolling the streets, looking for any unusual activity – he saw the 700 troops leaving Boston
43. Warren alerted _____ and _____ – leading members of the _____
44. Historians do not know exactly if Paul Revere actually made it to Concord, but Williams Dawes and Samuel Prescott did

First battle of the American Revolution: _____ – **the shot that was heard around the world** – both sides exchanged fire after the initial shot (_____ victory)

45. After the battle, _____, a captain in the Connecticut militia, was supposed to seize _____ – he would later conspire to surrender Fort of West Point to the British and would become a _____ for the _____

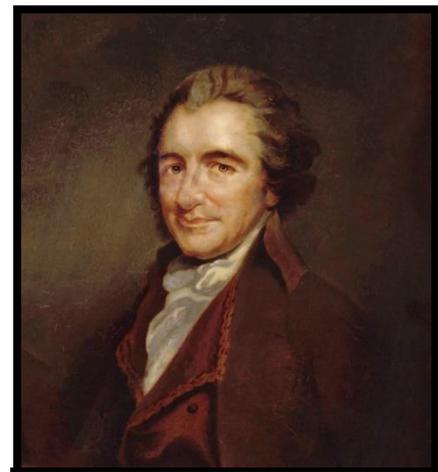
46. _____: 1,200 militiamen lead by William Prescott
 47. **"Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes"**
 48. _____ victory but they suffered heavy casualties

_____: those who remained loyal to British
 _____: those who rebelled against the British

Chapter 5 Section 4

_____ met for the first time on May 10, 1775 - independence would not be discussed for almost a year

49. Famous Attendees: John Adams, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, and George Washington
 50. _____ was serving as a colonial representative in the London
 51. _____ was a wealthy merchant who funded many groups including the Sons of Liberty; he was chosen as the president of the Continental Congress
 52. _____ was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and became associated with independence
 53. Began _____
 54. Set up a _____
 55. Created the Continental Army with _____ as _____; Continental Army was ready to battle by March 1776
 56. Wrote the _____; a final attempt at peace with Britain but _____ refused to accept
 57. _____ wrote a pamphlet titled _____; in this he stated that it was "common sense" to _____ from Great Britain - it was written to persuade people to join the effort toward independence



Thomas Paine: author of *Common Sense*

58. The Second Continental Congress chose a committee to draft the _____

59. Written by _____; "The Father of the Declaration"

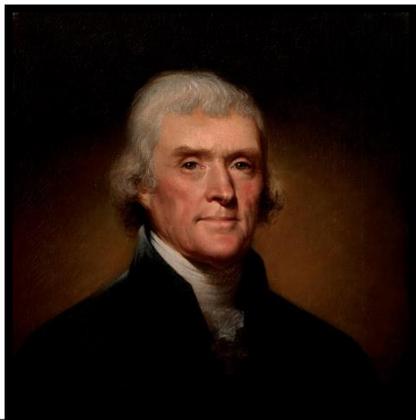
60. Drew on the ideas of _____

61. People were born with certain _____
 62. Officially approved on _____
 63. _____ wrote his name so large so that George III did not have to use his glasses to read it; 55 others signed it as well
 64. The document has _____ major sections
 a. _____
 b. Two sections _____ the colonists believed they should have and their _____ again Britain
 c. Proclamation of a _____
 d. With this document being written, the _____ officially began

Chapter 6 Section 1

Colonies declared independence in July 1776 - war was unavoidable

65. Both sides expected it to be _____ and _____
 66. _____ predicted a long and bloody war



Thomas Jefferson: Father of the Declaration of Independence

67. British Advantages:

- a. _____ in the world
- b. Well-trained _____
- c. _____ empire
- d. Larger _____ (6.5 million more)
*Major _____: Fighting in an unfamiliar land

68. Colonial Disadvantages

- a. Lacked a regular _____/strong _____
- b. Lacked military _____
- c. Army was made of _____; soldiers could quit at any time
- d. Not all American _____ independence; some were neutral: 1 in 5 colonists were Loyalists, perhaps more – some changed during the war depending on which side was winning; Loyalists strength was greatest in the Carolinas and Georgia, weakest in New England

69. Why did some remain loyal?

- a. Members of the _____, headed by the king
- b. _____ from Britain
- c. _____ of disorder and chaos
- d. Did not _____ the commotion
**Loyalism broke apart _____, _____, and good _____

70. Colonial Advantages

- a. Fighting on their own _____; they knew the land
- b. _____ for war; believed in what they were fighting for
- c. Britain hired _____ as mercenaries
- d. _____ was an excellent military leader

71. Each state refused to give up their power to the Continental Congress; American Revolution was essentially _____; each pursuing its own interests – Continental Army depended on recruits, many of which only signed for one year's service

72. Famous Women:

- a. _____: from Pennsylvania, took her husband's place in the war after he was killed
- b. _____: carried water pitchers around for the soldiers
- c. _____: from Massachusetts, disguised as a man to fight

73. _____: British victory, _____ emerged as a Patriot hero: he volunteered as a spy – was hanged by the British

74. Winter of 1776-1777: _____ for the Continental Army – numbers had dwindled; some deserted, others term of service was over

- a. _____: George Washington attacked on December 25 at night, crossing the _____ into Trenton
- b. _____: Cornwallis' attempt to get Washington back for the Battle of Trenton
 - a. _____ attempted to block the Continental Army in at Trenton



The Battle of Trenton: Washington crossing the Delaware River

- b. They blocked the Delaware, expecting Washington to reverse the path he took into Trenton
- c. Washington could sneak around the British and win the battle
- d. 40 Patriots killed; 275 British

- c. The British planned to gain control of areas of New York to separate the New England and Middle colonies
- d. Part of the army would move east from Lake Ontario and others would move from NYC, meet in Albany and complete their plan
- e. _____ capture _____, forcing the Continental Congress to flee
- f. The Americans could slow down the British
- g. Benedict Arnold forced the British to retreat to Fort Stanwix, NY
- h. British captured _____, but were forced to retreat

75. _____
- a. September 19, 1777
 - b. Major _____ for the _____
 - c. Renewed Patriot hopes of the war; _____ of the American Revolution
 - d. _____ in France and Spain

Chapter 6 Section 2

76. Battle of Saratoga boosted American _____ and marking a major turning point in the war – many _____ realized that America _____ the war
77. Benjamin Franklin had been working for over a year to get the French to join America – the _____ secretly gave _____ to the Patriots
78. The _____ finalized a _____ alliance; _____ on Great Britain joined the war effort
79. _____ also helped the Americans, although they did not recognize their independence – also _____ on Britain
80. Winter at _____:
- a. Washington and his troops lacked food and supplies over winter
 - b. Many deserted/resigned
 - c. _____ arrived towards the end of winter/early spring

81. Continental army could not tax to raise money; _____ instead which caused major _____
82. The Revolution sparked a changing of society
- _____ : argued for girls' education
 - _____ : championed women's interests/rights
83. Treatment of _____
- Many _____ the colonies during the revolution
 - Colonists _____ them; some became violent
 - A few were _____
84. The American Revolution was a war for _____; the war on _____ began during the revolution.

Chapter 6 Section 3

85. The war slowly moved into the _____ (backwoods) which involved the _____
86. Other battles occurred on the _____ - the British blockaded supplies and reinforcements from reaching the Continental Army
- In order to break the blockade, the Continental Congress ordered construction of **13** warships - privateers were also used, attacking enemy ships
87. The _____ turned their control to the _____ where the _____ was very _____ - they knew it would not be easy to bring the colonies back to Great Britain control
- New type of warfare: _____
 - Small Patriot forces were attack the large Britain force - a hit-and-run offensive was more strategic
88. _____ (British) abandoned his _____ campaign; retreated to _____ in April 1781.

Chapter 6 Section 4

89. _____ - American victory
90. British had control of _____
91. British established camp at _____
92. George Washington sent troops to fight _____
93. The war was nearing an end, and _____ needed a _____ to win the war
94. Washington was going to attack NYC but instead planned to attack _____
95. Cornwallis _____ on October 19, 1781 at the _____
96. The final _____ was signed on _____;

97. _____ gave up his command and _____
to _____ after the war

Final Battle of the American Revolution: Battle of Yorktown & The Surrender of General Cornwallis to George Washington



Treaty of Paris 1783

