Chapter 6 Interactive Notebook Notes

**Section 1**

What challenges did the Continental Congress face in raising an army?

* Lacked power to raise money through taxes
* States were not willing to transfer power to the Continental Congress
* Most soldiers only signed up for 1 year enlistments
* Lack of qualified military commanders

Pros and Cons of British Army and Patriot Army

British Army

* Strongest Navy in the World
* Well trained Army
* Support of a wealthy empire
* Larger population
* Some soldiers were mercenaries
* Did not know the land

Patriot Army

* No regular Army
* Weak Navy
* Volunteer soldiers signed up for a very short time
* Only some Americans supported the war
* Fighting for their own country
* They knew the land

The Continental Army

Why did the Continental Army lose soldiers in 1777?

* Many soldiers completed their year enlistment
* Some ran away

Why didn’t the Continental Congress allow free African Americans to enlist?

* The Southern colonies were against it
* Some whites in the South were worried about training and giving guns to African Americans ( afraid of a revolt)

Why were free African Americans eventually allowed to enlist?

* States ignored the ban on African Americans becoming soldiers because they needed more soldiers.

Define-

Mercenaries- a hired soldier

Recruit- to enlist in the military

American Revolution 1776-1777

Battle of Long Island 1776 – British won- British army larger and better equipped. Many Patriot soldiers were lacking supplies

Battles of Trenton and Princeton, December 1776-Washington led troops across a river & surprised the British on Christmas – American troops scattered the British forces

Philadelphia September 1777- General Howe wanted to capture the capital, Philadelphia – Continental Congress was forced to flee

Battle of Saratoga October 1777- Patriot troops stopped British in NY & Vermont

They surrendered – General Burgoyne’s Army (British) were defeated in Saratoga

**Section 2**

American Allies (What influenced countries to support the Americas?)

France- Benjamin Franklin was an ambassador to France. News of American victory at Saratoga helped France realize that Americans might win the war.

Spain- Spain also decided to help Americans after Saratoga. Spain did not form an alliance with the U.S. but declared war on Great Britain, which in turn pulled any possible troops from the war in the U.S.

Valley Forge

What problems did the Patriots have at Valley Forge?

- They lacked decent food, clothing, shelter and medicine

- Snow storms and damaged roads slowed delivery of supplies

- Many soldiers became sick and died

What effect did Valley Forge have on the Patriot Army?

- Some men deserted & some officers quit

- Many soldiers died

The Foreigners Support the Revolution

Marquis de Lafayette- Lafayette volunteered to serve in the Patriot Army

Thaddeus Kosciuszko- helped build important defenses.

Casmir Pulaski-became a General in the Continental Army

Friedrich von Steuben – was an officer in the Prussian Army and helped train the troops

Juan de Miralles- persuaded Spain, Cuba and Mexico to send money to the U.S.

The Economy

What challenges did the Continental Congress face?

Congress had no power to raise money through taxes.

Even with aid from other countries, Congress did not have enough money

How did Congress cause inflation?

Congress and the states just printed as much money as they needed

The printed money was worth more than the supply of gold and silver

People doubted the worth of money

Money became worthless

Define:

Desert- to leave without permission or intention to return

Inflation – when it takes more and more money to buy the same amount of goods

What did Judith Sargeant say about women’s rights?

That women and girls were not treated fairly and should have the right to education

What did Abigail Adams write to her husband? Paraphrase…

That they were not very generous to the ladies and they talk about peace and good will towards others but not women

How was the idea of slavery being questioned during this time?

Many thought slavery went against the fundamental Christian roots that America was founded on.

How did the Loyalists help the British?

The spied and served as informant to the British

How were Loyalists treated by the Patriots?

They were shunned, became victims of mob violence, and arrested if caught helping the British

**Section 3**

Fighting in the West

Why did many Native American groups side with the British?

The British seemed less of a threat than the Americans who took their land

How did the Americans win the West?

George Rogers Clark led U.S. troops to capture British post at Kaskaskia then Vincennes.

British recaptured Vincennes, but Clark’s troops surprised British again

Define:

Blockade – measure that keeps a country from communicating and trading with other countries

Privateer- privately owned ships which had weapons

War at Sea

What role did the British Navy play in the war?

British Navy formed a blockade in front of the U.S. harbors

What did Congress do about the British Navy?

1. Congress ordered 13 war ships
2. Also ordered 2,000 privateers

Who was John Paul Jones?

Father of U.S. Navy, raided the British ports

Fighting in the South

How did early Patriot victories affect the British?

British learned that winning the war wasn’t going to be easy

Did Britain’s new war strategy succeed? Why or why not?

British planned to use sea power and Loyalists support to win in the South

How did Spain affect the war?

Spain shipped supplies to the U.S. troops in North West territories.

What caused more Southerners to support independence?

The British threatened locals to join British or else they would attack

What is guerrilla warfare? How did it help the Patriots cause?

The act of catching opponent off guard in a hit and run technique. It helped the Patriots by taking the British by surprise and acting quickly to take out the British

How did Bernardo de Galvez help the colonists?

He was the governor of Louisiana- he loaned thousands of dollars to the Americans and opened the ports of New Orleans for free trade. He shipped ammunition and supplies to the North.

What was Nathanael Greene’s strategy in battle?

He split his army into two to defeat the British in 2 areas.

**Section 4**

Yorktown, Virginia

Why did George Washington change his plan to attack the British in Yorktown?

 Washington learned French fleet was headed toward Chesapeake Bay. Lafayette had Cornwallis trapped in Yorktown.

How did the American trap the British in Yorktown?

French Navy prevented British Navy from landing

U.S. troops surrounded the Yorktown Peninsula

Why did the British surrender?

U.S. troops formed a siege

British ran low on supplies and many soldiers were sick and wounded

Treaty of Paris, 1763

Which Nations were involved?

U.S., Britain, France and Spain

What were the terms of the treaty?

- Britain recognized U.S. as an independent nation

- They withdrew troops from U.S. territories and gave U.S. fishing rights off the coast of Canada.

- U.S. promised to pay British merchants & return property to Loyalists

What factors helped the Continental Army defeat the more powerful British Army?

- Americans fought on own land

- British had to get supplies & troops from Europe

- Americans used guerrilla warfare

- Rural people supported the U.S.

Define:

Siege- an attempt to force or surrender by blocking movement of people or goods.

Ratify- to approve officially

Ambush-an attack in which the attacker hides and surprises the enemy