

# Chap 6

## Section 1 Notetaking Study Guide

**Question to Think About** As you read Section 1 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **Why did many colonists favor declaring independence?**

► Use these charts to record key information from the section. Also refer to the Declaration of Independence on pages 174–178 of your textbook. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

A Call for Independence		
Date	Event	Results
January 1776	Publication of <u>Common Sense</u> Description: a pamphlet by <u>Thomas Paine</u> explaining <u>that the colonists were better off governing themselves</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People inspired by words</li> <li>• <u>500,000 copies distributed</u></li> <li>• <u>Strengthened independence</u></li> </ul>
May 1776	Introduction of Virginia resolution to Congress Description: <u>statement that proclaimed that the colonies should be free</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Congress made statement</u></li> <li>• <u>Jefferson chose to write the Declaration</u></li> </ul>

The Declaration of Independence	
Sections	Important Points to Remember
Preamble	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States why the document was written: <u>to explain the need for independence</u></li> </ul>
Declaration of Natural Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>People's rights cannot be taken away</u></li> <li>• <u>The government must protect people's rights</u></li> <li>• <u>People should change or replace the government</u></li> </ul>
List of Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>The British government, especially King George</u></li> <li>• <u>Colonists must have the right to representation</u></li> <li>• <u>Wrongs done to the colonists are: refusing to allow new legislators be elected &amp; pass naturalization laws</u></li> </ul>
Resolution of Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>The colonists say they are free</u></li> <li>• <u>Colonists have proved their case</u></li> <li>• <u>Colonies can now wage war, make treaties</u></li> </ul>
Declaration written by: <u>Thomas Jefferson</u> Date approved: <u>July 4, 1776</u> Date signed: <u>August 2, 1776</u> Immediate result: <u>Colonists prepare to go to war for their freedom</u> Lasting result: <u>People remain inspired by the notion that "all men are created equal."</u>	

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 6 Focus Question on page 91.

## Section 2 Notetaking Study Guide

**Question to Think About** As you read Section 2 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How were the early years of the war a critical time?**

► Use these charts to record key information from the section.

Important Battles and Places			
Where	When	What Happened	Why Important
New York State	Summer of 1776	American forces had to keep retreating .	Patriot spirits became very low, and some soldiers deserted
Trenton	12/26/1776	Washington led 2,400 men	Victory lifted morale
Saratoga	10/17/1777	Americans surrounded British	Considered turning point in war
Valley Forge	Winter of 1777–1778	American soldiers suffered terribly	The army gathered its strength for the coming battles .

  

Important People	
Who	What They Did and Why It Was Important
Sir William Howe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General forced Washington's troops to retreat summer of 1776</li> <li>led British during the worst days of the war for the Patriots</li> </ul>
Nathan Hale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American spy, caught by British &amp; put to death</li> <li>showed the highest level of commitment to freedom</li> </ul>
Thomas Paine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wrote "The Crisis"</li> <li>Helped soldiers stay committed to the cause of freedom</li> </ul>
George Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commanded the Patriot forces in key battles</li> <li>great military leader and an inspiring hero</li> </ul>
John Burgoyne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>British general who planned to cut off New England</li> <li>Forced to surrender at Saratoga</li> </ul>
Horatio Gates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American general who surrounded Burgoyne at Saratoga</li> <li>Victory at Saratoga was a major turning point in war</li> </ul>
Marquis de Lafayette	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High-ranking officer from France volunteered to help Americans</li> <li>helped Washington win key battles</li> </ul>
Thaddeus Kosciusko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engineer from Poland took charge building fortifications at W. Pt.</li> </ul>
Casimir Pulaski	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Led and trained Patriot cavalry</li> </ul>
Baron von Steuben	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>helped train the Continental army</li> <li>Taught soldiers how to march</li> </ul>

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 6 Focus Question on page 91.

## Section 3 Notetaking Study Guide

**Question to Think About** As you read Section 3 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How did the effects of the war widen?**

► Use these cause-and-effect diagrams to record key information from the section. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

African Americans in the War		
The British offered enslaved African Americans freedom in exchange for fighting on their side.	→ Many African Americans join the British effort.	→ Washington decides to accept African American soldiers.
The War at Home		
Many men enlist in the army. Women take over traditional male roles.	→ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women on farms <u>plant &amp; harvest crops</u>.</li> <li>• Women in towns <u>take over their husbands' businesses</u>.</li> <li>• Women in military camps <u>take care of the wounded</u>.</li> </ul>	→ Women have new confidence and opportunities open to them.
Congress has little money to pay for war.	→ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States <u>have no money to help pay for the war</u>.</li> <li>• Congress <u>prints more &amp; more continentals</u>.</li> </ul>	→ Printed money <u>becomes nearly worthless</u> .
Fighting in the West		
Most Native Americans choose to join the British side.	→ George Rogers Clark is sent <u>to attack forts west of the Appalachians that are controlled by the British and Indians</u> . He captures <u>three key forts</u> .	
Spain joins the American side.	→ Bernardo de Gálvez <u>provides money, weapons, safe harbor; attacks on British forts on Mississippi and Gulf Mex.</u> Havana's Ladies <u>give millions of dollars to American war</u> .	
The War at Sea		
Huge British navy blockades American ports.	→ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small American navy <u>uses hit-and-run attacks</u></li> <li>• Famous navel battle between American ship <u>Bonhomme Richard</u> and the British warship <u>Serapis</u></li> <li>• Captain <u>John Paul Jones</u> refuses to give up.</li> <li>• American navy has help from some 800 <u>privateers</u>.</li> </ul>	

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 6 Focus Question on page 91.

## Section 4 Notetaking Study Guide

**Question to Think About** As you read Section 4 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How did the Americans win the war and make peace?**

► Use these charts to record key information from the section. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

The End of the War
<p>The British march north under Cornwallis and important cities are captured:            In Georgia: <u>Savannah</u>            In South Carolina: <u>Charles Town</u>            Loyalists also play a part: <u>Bands of Loyalists roamed the South, burning, plundering, and massacring; Traitor Benedict Arnold also led Loyalist attacks on Virginia</u></p>
<p>The Americans Fight Back</p> <p>1. Guerrilla attacks            What they were: <u>small bands of fighters who made surprise hit and run attacks</u>            Important leader: <u>Francis Marion "The Swamp Fox"</u></p> <p>2. Frontier fighters            When: <u>2nd Oct 1870</u> Where: <u>Kings Mountain South Carolina</u>            What happened: <u>900 frontier fighters defeated British troops and Loyalist at Kings Mountain</u>            3. Nathanael Greene's Plan: <u>Split Continental Army in two</u>            What resulted: <u>Greene's forces won the Battle of Cowpens</u></p>
<p>Weakened, the British go to Virginia.            Where: <u>Yorktown Peninsula</u>            Why: <u>Cornwallis expected help from the British fleet</u>            What happened: <u>French ships chased away the British ships and Wash cut off land escape</u></p>
The Peace Process
<p>Peace Talks            Where: <u>Paris</u> When: <u>1782</u>            Terms of the Treaty of Paris:            Britain agreed <u>Britain agreed that the colonies were an independent country with borders</u>            The United States agreed <u>restore rights and property taken from Loyalist during the war</u>            Congress approved treaty on <u>April 15th, 1783</u></p>
Why the Americans Won
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>They fought on land they knew, and they had local supply lines</u></li> <li>2. They were inspired by feelings of patriotism.</li> <li>3. They had assistance from other countries.</li> <li>4. They had great leaders.</li> </ol>

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