

Name: _____

US History

The American Revolution

Remediation

2016

The Colonies Come of Age

Section 4

The French and Indian War

Terms and Names

- New France** French colony in North America
- George Washington** Led Virginia troops in first battle of the French and Indian War
- French and Indian War** War that gave the British control of North America
- William Pitt** British leader in the French and Indian War
- Pontiac** Native American leader who fought the British
- Proclamation of 1763** Law limiting the area of English settlement
- George Grenville** Financial expert who was appointed prime minister of Britain in 1763
- Sugar Act** Law passed by Parliament to try to raise money

Before You Read

In the last section, you read about life in the Northern colonies. In this section, you will learn about how Great Britain enlarged its holdings in North America.

As You Read

Use a time line to take notes on major events in the French and Indian War.

RIVALS FOR AN EMPIRE

(Pages 85–86)

Why were the French in North America?

France was Great Britain’s rival in North America. **New France**, France’s colony included eastern Canada, the Great Lakes region, and the Mississippi River valley.

Most French settlers were not interested in establishing large, populated colonies in North America. Most French settlers were fur traders or Catholic priests who wanted to convert the Native Americans. Because the French settlers relied on the Native Americans for their fur trade, they established better relations with the Native Americans than the English did.

1. What were two main reasons that the French established colonies in the Americas?

BRITAIN DEFEATS AN OLD ENEMY

(Pages 86–88)

What caused the French and Indian War?

As the French and British empires in North America grew, conflicts arose between the two nations. In 1754, fighting broke out between the British and French over western land around the Ohio River. That year, Virginia troops led by **George Washington** marched to the Ohio River to

Section 4, continued

drive out the French. The French and their Native American allies easily defeated the American troops. This battle marked the beginning of the **French and Indian War**.

For the next several years, fighting continued between British and French forces to determine who would rule North America. The French beat the British during much of the early fighting. Then, in 1757, the English king appointed **William Pitt** to the government. Under Pitt's leadership, the British began winning battles.

The British army's victories prompted the powerful Iroquois Indians to support them. This agreement gave Britain some Native American allies to balance those of France.

In 1759, British forces defeated the French at Quebec. With this victory the British had won the war. The two nations signed a peace treaty signed in 1763. As a result of the Treaty of Paris, France gave up Canada and all of North America east of the Mississippi to Britain.

Although Great Britain won the war, it still faced problems. Native Americans did not like British settlers moving west onto their lands. Led by **Pontiac**, an Ottawa chief, a group of Native Americans attacked British forts. During peace negotiations with the Native Americans, the British gave them blankets infected with small pox. The disease killed many in the group. As a result, the Native Americans surrendered.

To prevent further fighting with Native Americans, the British government issued the **Proclamation of 1763**. The proclamation forbid colonists from settling west of an imaginary line along the Appalachian Mountains. Many colonists were angered by the proclamation. They argued that it kept them from settling more

land. Colonists ignored the proclamation and continued to settle west of the line.

2. How did Britain's victory in the war affect its colonial holdings in North America?

THE COLONIES AND BRITAIN GROW APART (Pages 88–89)

What made the colonists angry at Britain?

Great Britain's financial crisis after the war resulted in new laws that angered the colonists. To crack down on smuggling in Massachusetts, British officials searched the homes of colonial merchants. This practice outraged the merchants.

After winning the French and Indian War, Britain left troops in North America to protect the colonists from Native Americans. However, many of the colonists disliked the presence of the troops. These colonists felt that Britain kept the troops there to keep them in line.

Maintaining troops in North America only added to Britain's economic woes. The British had spent a great amount of money to win the French and Indian War. As a result, the nation was heavily in debt. Hoping to lower the debt, King George III chose a financial expert, **George Grenville**, as Britain's prime minister.

Grenville wanted to raise money from the colonies to help pay off the war debt. His first act was to reduce smuggling or illegal trading—which hurt Britain in lost tax money.

In 1764, The British Parliament passed the **Sugar Act**. The act did three things. It cut the import taxes on foreign-made molasses. This was done with the hope that colonists would pay a lower tax rather than

Section 4, *continued*

risk arrest by smuggling. Secondly, it placed a tax on certain imported goods that had not been taxed before. Thirdly, the act strengthened the enforcement of smuggling laws by establishing a new court—known as a vice-admiralty court. In this new court, a single judge—not a jury of sympathetic colonists—decided cases. This meant that

accused smugglers faced a greater chance of being found guilty.

3. What made the colonists angry at the British government?

Section 4, *continued*

Fill out the charts below as you read about the French and Indian War (1754–1763).

Motivations		
1. Why did France and Britain fight in the war?	2. Why did the British colonies fight?	3. Why did Native Americans fight?

Winners and Losers	
4. What did Britain gain as a result of the war?	5. What did Britain lose?
6. What did the colonies gain as a result of the war?	7. What did the colonies lose?
8. What did France lose as a result of the war?	9. What did the war cost Native Americans?

The War for Independence**Section 1****The Stirrings of Rebellion****Terms and Names**

Stamp Act Law passed by Parliament to make colonists buy a stamp to place on many items such as wills and newspapers

Samuel Adams One of the founders of the Sons of Liberty

Townshend Acts Laws passed by Parliament in 1767 that set taxes on imports to the colonies

Boston Massacre Conflict between colonists and British soldiers in which four colonists were killed

committees of correspondence A network of communication set up in Massachusetts and Virginia to inform other colonies of ways that Britain threatened colonial rights

Boston Tea Party Protest against increased tea prices in which colonists dumped British tea into Boston Harbor

King George III King of England during the American Revolution

Intolerable Acts A series of laws set up by Parliament to punish Massachusetts for its protests against the British

martial law Rule by the military

minutemen Civilian soldiers

Before You Read

In the last section, you learned how the British and their American colonists pushed the French out of North America. In this section, you will learn about the conflicts that led to the start of the American Revolution.

As You Read

Use a chart to take notes on the major events of the growing conflict between Great Britain and the American colonies.

THE COLONIES ORGANIZE TO RESIST BRITAIN (Pages 96–98)**Why did the colonists protest Britain's taxes?**

Tension between Britain and the colonists continued to grow. In 1765, The British Parliament passed the **Stamp Act**. This act required colonists to buy and place stamps on items such as wills and playing cards. It was the first tax that

affected the colonists directly because it was placed on the everyday goods they bought. Previous taxes had been placed only on goods coming into the country.

The new tax angered the colonists. Many boycotted British products in protest. A secret group called the Sons of Liberty played an active role in the boycott. The group was led by political activist **Samuel Adams**.

Section 1, *continued*

The colonists declared that Parliament could not tax them because they were not represented in Parliament. The colonists argued that only colonial lawmaking bodies had the right to tax them.

In March of 1766, Parliament repealed the Stamp Act. However, a year later, Parliament passed the **Townshend Acts**. These laws placed taxes on even more imports and on tea. Colonists in Boston protested the new taxes with boycotts and riots. The British sent more troops to America to prevent further riots.

1. Why did the colonists feel that Parliament had no right to tax them?

TENSION MOUNTS IN MASSACHUSETTS (Pages 98–99)

Why did the king take control of Massachusetts?

In the winter of 1770, a group of Boston protesters gathered to harass some British soldiers. The soldiers fired into the group. Five Bostonians were killed. Colonial leaders called the event the **Boston Massacre**.

For a while after the shooting, both sides relaxed. Tensions, however, eventually increased again. As a result, the colonial assemblies established **committees of correspondence** to communicate with each other about various threats to American liberties.

In 1773, the British made yet another move that angered the colonists. The government gave a British company the right to all the trade in tea. Colonial merchants were angry at losing their tea business. One night, several colonists snuck aboard a British ship carrying tea in Boston Harbor. The colonists dumped all

of the ship's tea into the harbor. This event became known as the **Boston Tea Party**.

The Boston Tea Party angered **King George III**. To punish Massachusetts, Parliament passed a set of laws called the **Intolerable Acts**. Acting under these acts, Britain closed Boston Harbor and placed Boston under **martial law**, or rule by the military.

Britain's actions prompted colonial leaders to form the First Continental Congress. The group met in 1774 and drew up a declaration of colonial rights. They demanded that the colonies be allowed to run their own affairs. They agreed to meet again in 1775 if their demands were not met.

2. How did the colonists react to the Intolerable Acts?

FIGHTING ERUPTS AT LEXINGTON AND CONCORD (Pages 100–102)

What happened at Concord and Lexington?

Some New England towns began to prepare for a war against Britain. **Minutemen**, or civilian soldiers, stored guns and ammunition in secret hideaways. In 1775, the British marched to Concord, Massachusetts, to seize these weapons. Colonists, including Paul Revere, watched the troops march out of Boston. Revere rode ahead of the troops on his horse. He warned people that the British were headed for Concord.

A group of armed minutemen met the British troops as they reached the town of Lexington, Massachusetts. Someone fired a shot. The British soldiers responded by shooting into the crowd of minutemen. Several minutemen were killed, while

Section 1, *continued*

others were injured. The British suffered only one casualty. The Battle of Lexington lasted only 15 minutes.

The British soldiers then marched on to Concord, where they found no weapons. On their trip back to Boston, between 3,000 and 4,000 minutemen ambushed them. The colonial soldiers killed dozens of British soldiers. The rest of the defeated

British troops returned to Boston that night.

3. How did the outcomes at Lexington and Concord differ?

Section 1, *continued*

As you read this section, trace the following sequence of events.

<p>1a. The British Parliament passed the Stamp Act (1765) in order to...</p>	<p>b. Colonists responded to the act by...</p>	<p>c. Britain responded to the colonists by...</p>
<p>2a. The British Parliament passed the Townshend Act (1767) in order to...</p>	<p>b. Colonists responded to the act by...</p>	<p>c. Britain responded to the colonists by...</p>
<p>3a. The British Parliament passed the Tea Act (1773) in order to...</p>	<p>b. Colonists responded to the act by...</p>	<p>c. Britain responded to the colonists by...</p>
<p>4a. The British Parliament passed the Intolerable Acts (1774) in order to...</p>	<p>b. Colonists responded to the act by...</p>	<p>c. Britain responded to the colonists by...</p>

The War for Independence**Section 3****Struggling Toward Saratoga****Terms and Names**

Trenton Battle won by the Americans in 1776

Saratoga Battle won by the Americans in 1777

Valley Forge Place where Washington's army spent the winter of 1777–1778

inflation Rise in the price of goods

profiteering Selling goods that are difficult to come by for a profit

Before You Read

In the last section, you learned about the events that led to the signing of the Declaration of Independence. In this section, you will learn about the important early battles in the War for Independence.

As You Read

Use a chart to take notes on the early battles of the American Revolution.

THE WAR MOVES TO THE MIDDLE STATES (Pages 114–116)**What were the important early battles?**

Shortly after the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, the colonies suffered a major defeat at the hand of the British. In late August 1776, the British army seized New York City. Its aim was to isolate New England from the rest of the colonies. George Washington tried to resist the British troops, but his soldiers were poorly prepared and equipped. The British forced Washington's army to retreat into Pennsylvania.

On Christmas night of 1776, Washington and his army struck back. They crossed the Delaware River into **Trenton**, New Jersey. In a surprise attack, the colonial army captured almost 1,000 British soldiers. Shortly afterwards, Washington's troops attempted to retake

Philadelphia—which the British also had seized. However, British troops forced the colonial army to retreat.

Late in 1777, British troops and Native Americans marched south from Canada. The Continental Army met them at **Saratoga**, New York. The colonists won the battle. Saratoga was considered a turning point of the war. The colonists' victory proved that they could compete with the larger and better-equipped British army. The victory also convinced the French that the colonists had a chance to win the war. The French were longtime enemies of the British. After Saratoga, the French recognized American independence. They also agreed to send troops and supplies.

Meanwhile, Washington and his soldiers spent a miserable winter at **Valley Forge**, Pennsylvania, in the woods outside Philadelphia. The American soldiers

Section 3, *continued*

camped there suffered from hunger and frostbite. More than 2,000 soldiers died.

1. Why was the Battle of Saratoga important?

COLONIAL LIFE DURING THE REVOLUTION (Pages 116–117)

How did the war affect American society?

The war touched all Americans. For one thing, the nation's economy suffered. In an attempt to pay its troops, the Continental Congress printed more paper money. The more money Congress printed, the less it became worth. This caused **inflation**, which is a rise in the price of goods. In New York, for example, the price of beef and sugar doubled in one three-month period.

The Congress also struggled to supply its army with weapons. One problem was that Britain's powerful navy controlled the

American coast. As a result, Americans had to smuggle arms in from Europe. Some corrupt government officials took part in **profiteering**, or selling hard-to-find weapons and goods for a high price.

As colonial men went to war, many women took their husbands' places running homes, farms, and businesses. Some women earned money washing and cooking for the troops. A few women even fought in battle.

The war also led to greater opportunity for African Americans. Thousands of slaves escaped to freedom during the war. About 5,000 African Americans served in the Continental Army. Their courage and loyalty impressed many white Americans.

2. How did the war affect different groups of Americans?

Section 3, continued

As you read this section, write answers to the questions about each of the Revolutionary War battles listed below.

	Who won?	Why did they win?	What were the important results?
1. New York			
2. Trenton			
3. Philadelphia			
4. Saratoga			

Summarize the difficulties faced by each group of Patriots during the Revolutionary War.

Patriots	What were some of the hardships they faced?
1. Soldiers	
2. Members of Congress	
3. Civilians	

The War for Independence

Section 4

Winning the War

Terms and Names

Friedrich von Steuben Prussian officer who helped train American soldiers

Marquis de Lafayette French noble who helped the Americans

Charles Cornwallis British general

Yorktown Battle that gave Americans victory in the war

Treaty of Paris Treaty that officially ended the war

egalitarianism A belief in equality

Before You Read

In the last section, you learned about the early battles in the American Revolution. In this section, you will learn how the Americans won the war.

As You Read

Use a chart to take notes on the major events discussed in this section.

EUROPEAN ALLIES SHIFT THE BALANCE (Pages 118–119)

What help did the Europeans offer?

During its miserable winter at Valley Forge, the Continental Army underwent a significant change. **Friedrich von Steuben**, a Prussian officer and expert drillmaster, began to train the American troops. He helped to turn the inexperienced soldiers into a strong fighting army.

In 1778, French help began to arrive for the colonists. **Marquis de Lafayette**, a Frenchman, also offered his help to Washington's army. Along with von Steuben, he helped improve the fighting ability of the Continental Army.

1. How did von Steuben and Lafayette help the Americans?

THE BRITISH MOVE SOUTH (Pages 119–121)

Why did the British forces move south?

In the summer of 1778, the British changed their war strategy. They shifted much of their operations to the South. British generals hoped to gain Loyalist support in the South and then fight their way back north.

At first, the British plan worked. British troops took Savannah, Georgia. The British Army, led by General **Charles Cornwallis**, then captured Charles Town, South Carolina. The British took 5,500 American soldiers as prisoners of war. The British soon had a firm hold on Georgia and South Carolina.

Washington sent General Nathanael Greene to stop the British in the South. A unit of Greene's army defeated the British at Cowpens, South Carolina, in January 1781. Meanwhile, Cornwallis continued moving north. He marched his army to Yorktown, Virginia. Yorktown lay along the

Section 4, *continued*

Chesapeake Bay. From there, Cornwallis hoped to take Virginia and then meet up with British forces in the Northern colonies.

2. Why did the British move much of its military operations to the south?

THE BRITISH SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN (Pages 121–122)

How did the American forces win at Yorktown?

American and French forces decided to attack Cornwallis at Yorktown. As they marched in, a French naval force defeated a British fleet on the Chesapeake Bay. As a result, the Americans and French were able to surround Cornwallis's troops—blocking both their land and sea routes. The colonial and French forces bombarded Yorktown for days. Finally, on October 19, 1781, the British surrendered. The Americans had won the war.

The next year, the Americans and British began to discuss peace terms. John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay were the American delegates to the peace talks in Paris. The Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783. Under the agreement, Britain recognized the United States as an independent nation. The British also gave America all the land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. Some provisions of the treaty promised future trouble. The treaty, for example, did not specify when the British would evacuate their American forts.

3. What did Britain do as a result of the Treaty of Paris?

THE WAR BECOMES A SYMBOL OF LIBERTY (Pages 122–123)

What did the Revolution mean?

The American Revolution brought society's different classes together. During the war, rich and poor fought alongside each other. Military leaders grew to respect their men. This togetherness brought about a feeling of **egalitarianism**—a belief in the equality of all people. Egalitarianism taught that people should be valued for their ability and effort—not for their wealth or family background.

This egalitarianism, however, applied mainly to white males. Most Africans remained enslaved. A growing number of people urged the new nation to end slavery. But Southern states opposed such an idea. They did not want to lose their laborers. The American Revolution also did not change the status of women or Native Americans. These groups still did not have the rights that white male property owners did.

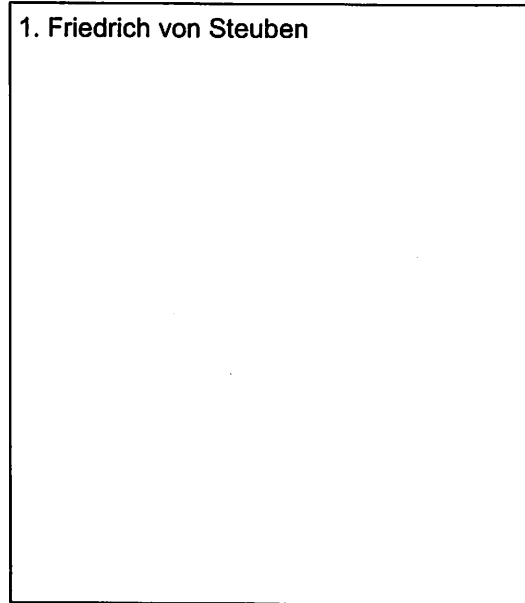
Americans had rejected the British system of government, in which kings and nobles held power. In its place, they set out to build a stable republic, a government of the people. To create this republic, however, the colonists would have to address several key issues: Who should participate in government? How should the government answer to the people? How could all of the different groups' voices be heard?

4. How were the changes to American society brought on by the American Revolution limited?

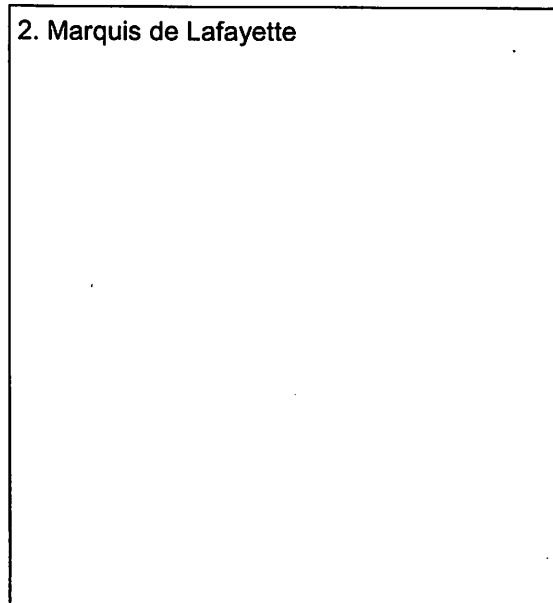
Section 4, *continued*

As you read this section, trace the following sequence of events.

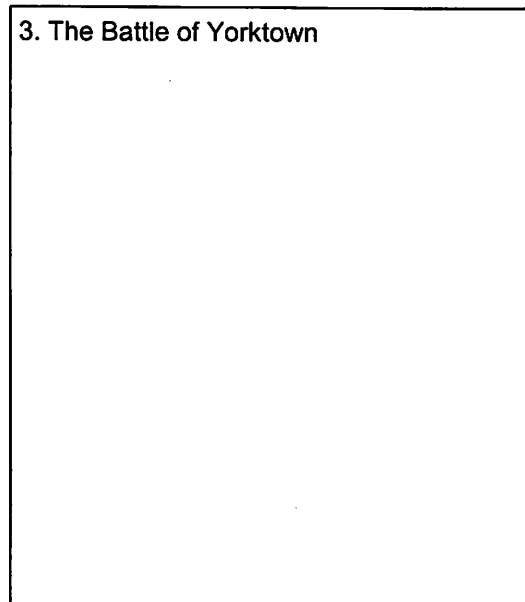
1. Friedrich von Steuben



2. Marquis de Lafayette



3. The Battle of Yorktown



4. The signing of the Treaty of Paris

