

Unit 5: The American Revolution Study Guide

natural rights	supplies	well-funded	grievances	mercenaries
independent	Philadelphia	spies	inoculate	ally
Sunshine Patriots	American Revolution	guerrilla tactics	George Washington	Thomas Jefferson
Continental Army	the Treaty of Paris	Battle of Yorktown	smallpox	Valley Forge
the Declaration of Independence	Battles of Lexington and Concord	the United States of America	Second Continental Congress	Battle of Saratoga

The ____ 1 ____ began in 1775 with the famous "shot heard 'round the world" at the ____ 2 _____. One month later, the ____ 3 ____ met in the city of ____ 4 ____ to discuss the idea of separating from Great Britain. On July 4, 1776, the delegates officially decided to do just that. The reasons for this separation were written in a document called ____ 5 _____. Written by ____ 6 _____, this document outlined the ____ 7 ____ of man, listed the colonists' ____ 8 ____ (complaints), and formally announced the creation of a new country, ____ 9 _____.

While the Congress debated, the war continued, and it didn't look good for the Americans. The British had the most powerful army and navy in the world (and even paid ____ 10 _____ to fight alongside them), while the American's ____ 11 ____ was largely made up of everyday folks with little military experience. The British were also ____ 12 _____, while the Continental Congress struggled to provide ____ 13 _____ for their army. In the early part of the war, the Americans suffered many losses, and some "____ 14 _____" gave up and went home.

It didn't take long for the Americans' advantages to begin to even things out. Patriotism, homefield advantage and the leadership of ____ 15 _____ were huge factors that prevented the Americans from being crushed. After the major losses in the New England region early in the war, Washington retreated to Pennsylvania, and changed his overall strategy. Instead of trying to defeat the British, he would simply outlast them. Washington used sneak attacks and a network of ____ 16 _____, forcing the British to move the war to the middle colonies. Then, the Americans won a key battle, the ____ 17 _____, which convinced France to join the war as the Continental Army's ____ 18 _____. This would prove to be the turning point for the Americans.

With French support and the American spirits up, they made camp at ____ 19 _____, Pennsylvania. The winter there was incredibly harsh. Washington's men were still lacking supplies and ____ 20 _____ quickly spread through the camp. Washington made the risky decision to ____ 21 _____ his men, and it ended up saving many of his men's lives, and got them through the rough winter.

After failing to conquer any state in the north, the war moved south. On the battlefield, the British were successful, but the Continental Army continued to stay alive with hit-and-run ____ 22 _____. Then, in October of 1781, Washington saw an opportunity end the war with one final, decisive victory. In the ____ 23 _____, the Americans surrounded British troops on land, and the newly-arrived French navy prevented their escape by sea. After three days of being bombarded by French and American forces, British General Cornwallis

surrendered to General Washington, ending the war in the colonies. Two years later, _____ 24 _____ was signed, ending the war and officially recognizing the United States of America as an _____ 25 _____ country.