

Revolutionary War Study Guide

- What Started the Revolution reading
- Revolution reading – Core Lesson 2
- The French and Indian War reading – Core Lesson 1
- French and Indian War graphic organizer (completed in class together. Answer sheet attached to study packet)
- American Revolutionary War Timeline – Use timeline to help understand the order of events. Dates should not be memorized. (completed in class)
- Vocabulary to know:

Boycott

Treaty

Independence

Core Lesson 1

VOCABULARY

ally
treaty
rebellion
proclamation

Vocabulary Strategy

proclamation

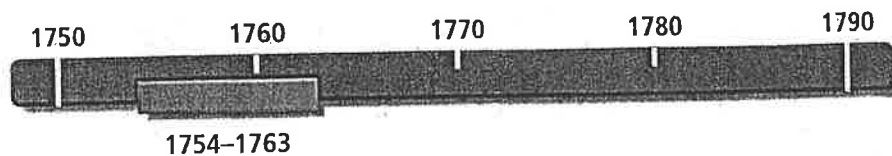
To **proclaim** is "to announce officially." The suffix **-tion** turns a word into a noun. A proclamation is an official public statement.

READING SKILL

Sequence As you read, list the important events in order.

1	
2	
3	
4	

The French and Indian War



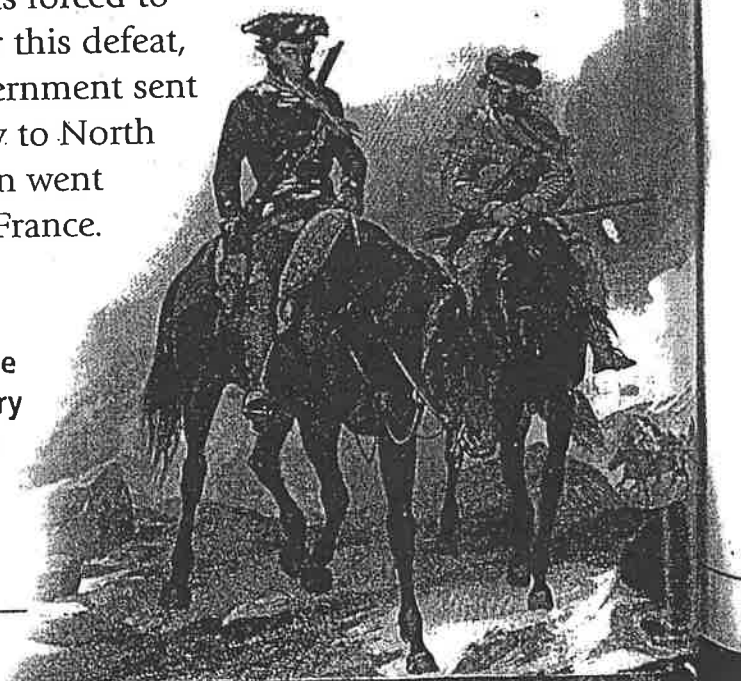
Build on What You Know Have you ever heard people choose sides about something? American Indians in the Ohio Country had to decide which side to join in a fight between the French and the British.

The French and Indian War

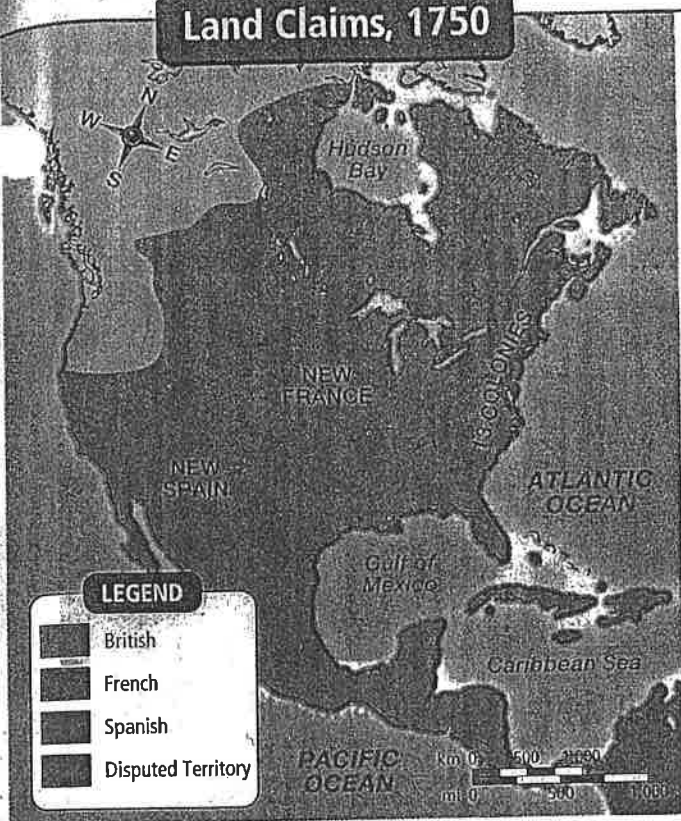
Main Idea The British fought the French and their American Indian partners for control of land in the Ohio Country.

In the 1700s, Britain and France both claimed land in the Ohio Country. Each wanted to be the only country to trade with the American Indians in the area. Both Britain and France sent soldiers to control the Ohio Country. In 1754, the governor of Virginia sent **George Washington** to order the French to leave the area. The larger French army and their American Indian partners defeated Washington's soldiers. Washington was forced to surrender. After this defeat, the British government sent a stronger army to North America. Britain went to war against France.

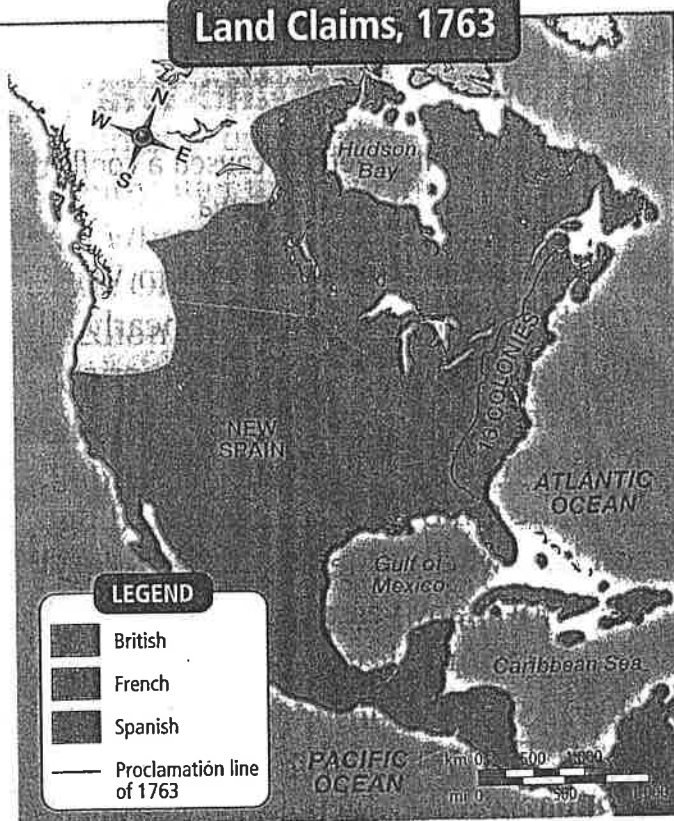
Washington's First Battle George Washington rode to the Ohio Country with Christopher Gist to defend the British claims to the area.



Land Claims, 1750



Land Claims, 1763



French and Indian War The war got its name because Britain fought against the French and their American Indian allies. **SKILL Reading Maps** What country gained the most land after the French and Indian War?

American Indians Choose Sides

In the Ohio Country, many American Indians such as the Shawnee, Delaware, and Miami, believed that the French were more powerful than the British and would win the war. These Indian nations did not want to fight against the French. They feared that they would lose their part in the fur trade if they fought against the French and lost. They also believed that if Britain won the war, settlers would force American Indians to leave the area. For these reasons, many American Indians became allies with the French. An **ally** is a person or group that joins with another to work toward goals.

A Victory for Britain

With the help of its American Indian allies, France won many victories early in the war. After these early victories, Britain seemed to be losing the war. Then, with the help of more soldiers, the British took control of French forts. France soon lost several battles and finally lost the war. The conflict officially ended in 1763 when Britain and France signed the Treaty of Paris. A **treaty** is an official agreement between countries or groups. In the treaty, France agreed to give up its land east of the Mississippi River.

REVIEW Why did most Indians support the French during the French and Indian War?

Name _____

French and Indian War Essential Questions

(Essential Questions = extremely important or very important)

Who fought in the war?	Native Americans ↓ French ↓ British
What caused the French and Indian War?	competition for <u>trade</u> and <u>land</u> between France and Great Britain
What was the effect of the French and Indian War? (Who won and what happened after the war?)	Britain won the war. French gave up land ⇒ Canada all land East of the Mississippi
Why were Native Americans unhappy Britain won the war?	Britain wanted the Native Americans to move off of their land. Britain wanted it all
What was the Proclamation of 1763?	The colonist could not settle west of the appalachian mountains.

Core Lesson 2

VOCABULARY

boycott
revolution
declaration
independence
neutral

Vocabulary Strategy

Independence

The prefix **in-** means "not."
Independence means not depending on others.



READING SKILL

Cause and Effect As you read, note the causes of the war between Britain and the colonies.

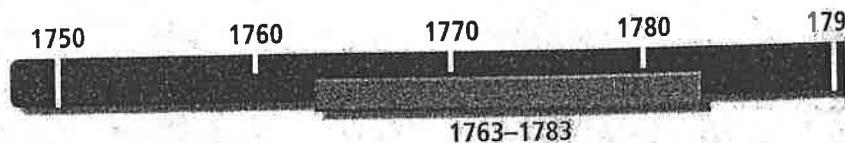
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New Taxes The Stamp Act made colonists pay for a tax stamp (right) to buy printed items such as newspapers. Colonists used items, such as this teapot, to show their unhappiness with Britain's taxes.



Revolution

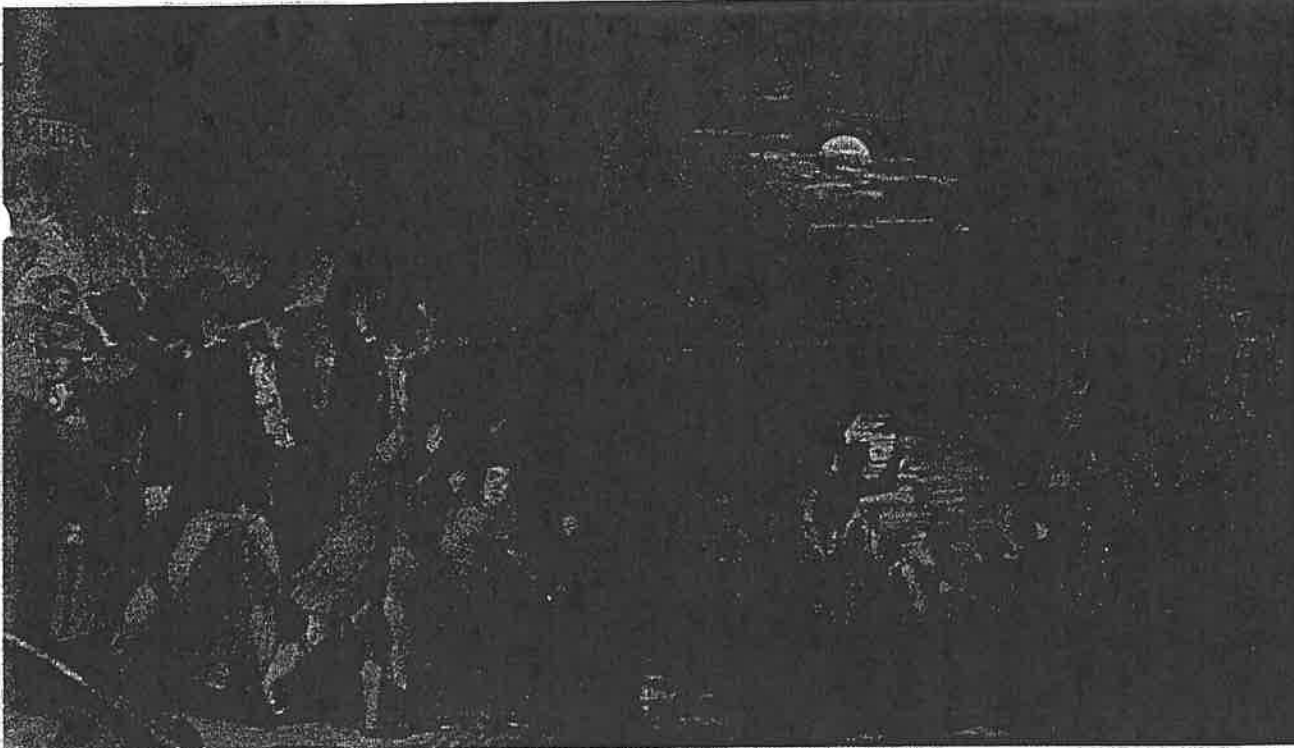


Build on What You Know As you grow up, you want to make more decisions for yourself. After more than 150 years of British rule, colonists were ready to make their own decisions.

Conflict with Britain

Main Idea Conflict between Britain and its colonies led to war.

The British victory in the French and Indian War had cost a large amount of money. King George III and the British government wanted the American colonists to help pay the costs of the war. To raise this money, Britain tried to make the colonists pay taxes. A tax is money that people pay to their government in return for goods or services. The British put a tax on goods that they sent to the colonies. When colonists bought goods, such as sugar and printed items, some of the money that they paid went to the British government. Many colonists believed that the new taxes were unfair. The colonists had no say in British government and could not vote on tax laws.



The Boston Tea Party Colonists dressed up as American Indians and threw British tea in the water in a protest against British taxes.

Colonists React

Colonists were upset about the British taxes. They held protests. Protests are events at which people oppose an issue. Some people boycotted British goods to avoid paying taxes. To **boycott** means to refuse to buy or use something.

The British government then put a tax on tea. In 1773, colonists protested this tax by dumping British tea into Boston Harbor. This event became known as the Boston Tea Party. To punish the colonists, the British sent soldiers to Boston and did not allow goods to be shipped there.

In 1774, colonists met to discuss ways to make Britain treat them more fairly. The British ignored their suggestions and sent more troops to control the colonists.

Then in April 1775, British soldiers arrived at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts. Colonial fighters were waiting for them. The Revolutionary War had begun. A **revolution** is a forced change of government.

Thomas Jefferson and other leaders wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776. A **declaration** is a written or spoken statement that tells what you believe. **Independence** is freedom from the rule of someone else. This document declared that the American colonies were independent, or free from Britain. It stated that people have certain rights. Rights are freedoms that are protected by a government's laws. The Declaration was accepted by the Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776.

REVIEW In what ways did colonists show they were upset with British taxes?

New Country, Old Conflicts

In 1783, Britain and the United States signed a new Treaty of Paris. This officially ended the Revolutionary War. Britain accepted the colonists' independence and gave up its land claims in the Ohio Country. The United States became a new and independent nation as a result of the Revolutionary War.

The war was over and many people moved into the newly won territory in the Ohio Country. The American Indians did not believe that the land in the Ohio Country belonged to the United States. These different points of view led to more fighting between the settlers and the American Indians.

REVIEW In what way did the end of the Revolutionary War affect the American Indians in the Ohio Country?

Lesson Summary

Britain taxed the colonists to pay the cost of the French and Indian War.

Colonists protested unfair treatment and started a revolution.

Colonists fought against the British and their Indian allies in the Ohio Country.

Why It Matters ...

Struggles for the Ohio Country were part of the Revolutionary War. With the American victory, the Ohio Country became part of the United States.

Lesson Review

1773
Boston Tea Party

1776
Declaration of Independence

1783
Treaty of Paris

1771

1773

1775

1777

1779

1781

1783

- 1 **VOCABULARY** Fill in the blank with the correct word.

boycott **revolution** **independence**

A(n) _____ is a forced change of government.

- 2 **READING SKILL** What caused some colonists to dump British tea into Boston Harbor?

- 3 **MAIN IDEA: Government** Why did the colonists believe that British tax laws were unfair?

- 4 **MAIN IDEA: History** Why did Americans build Fort Laurens?

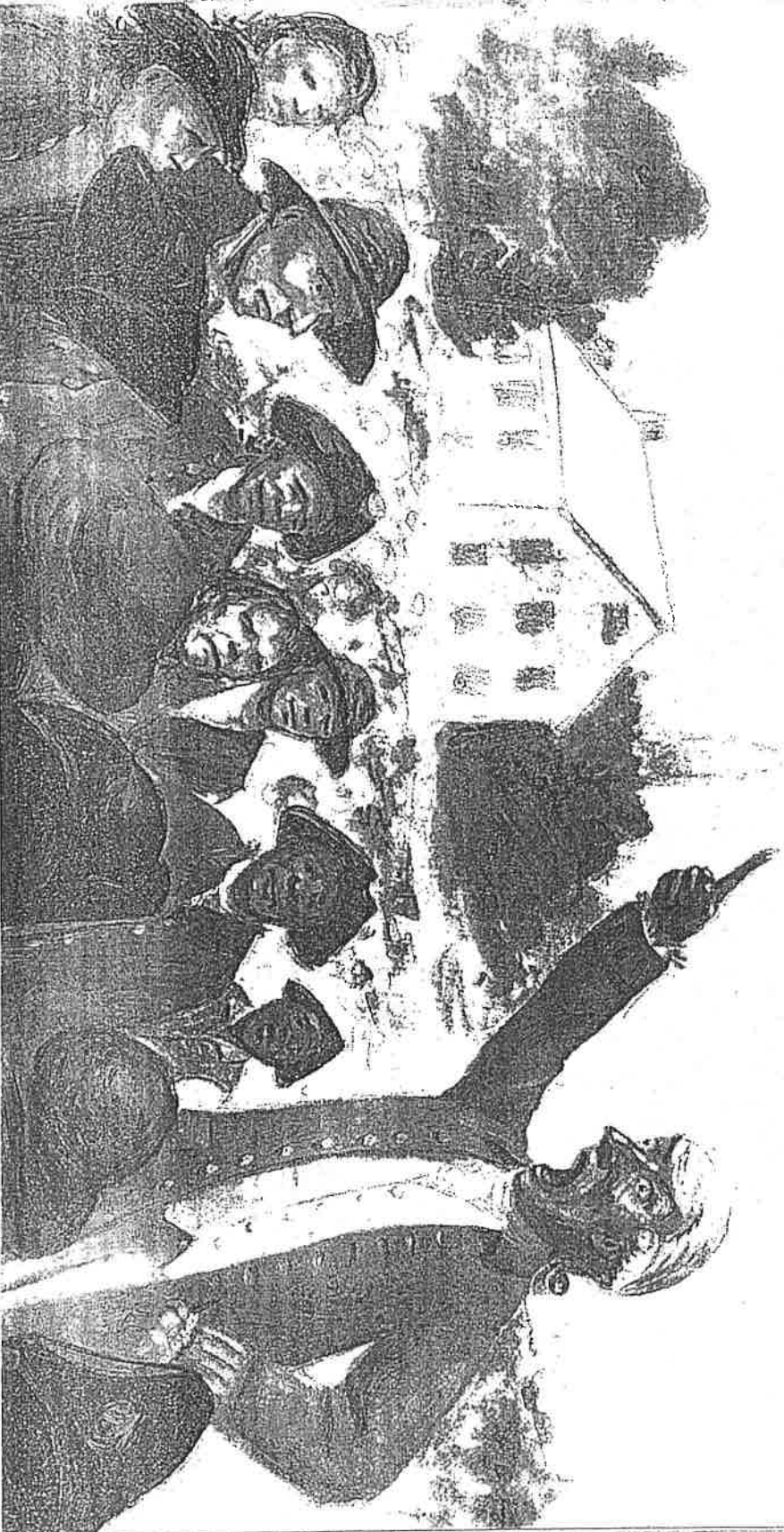
- 5 **TIMELINE SKILL** In what year did the Boston Tea Party happen?

- 6 **CRITICAL THINKING: Cause and Effect** What effect did Britain's taxes have on colonists?

ART ACTIVITY Create a picture announcement that tells about the approval of the Declaration of Independence. Include the date and the purpose.

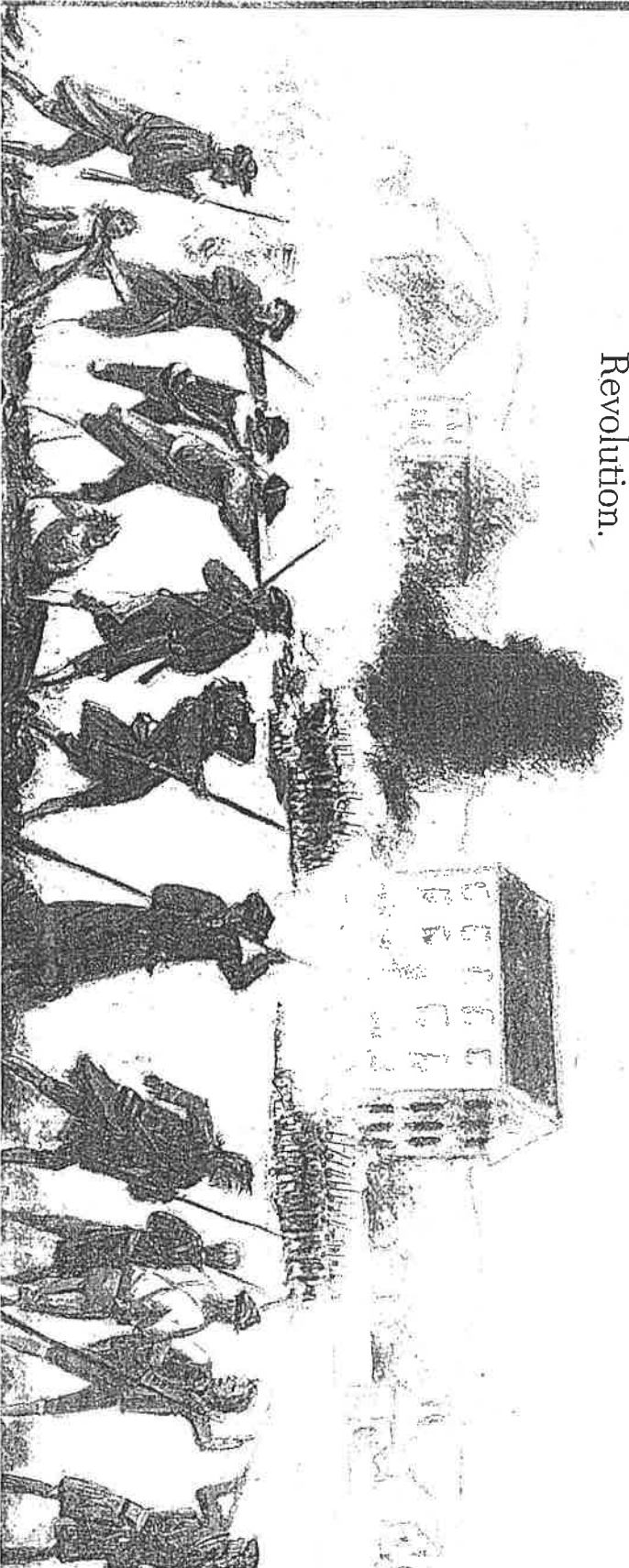


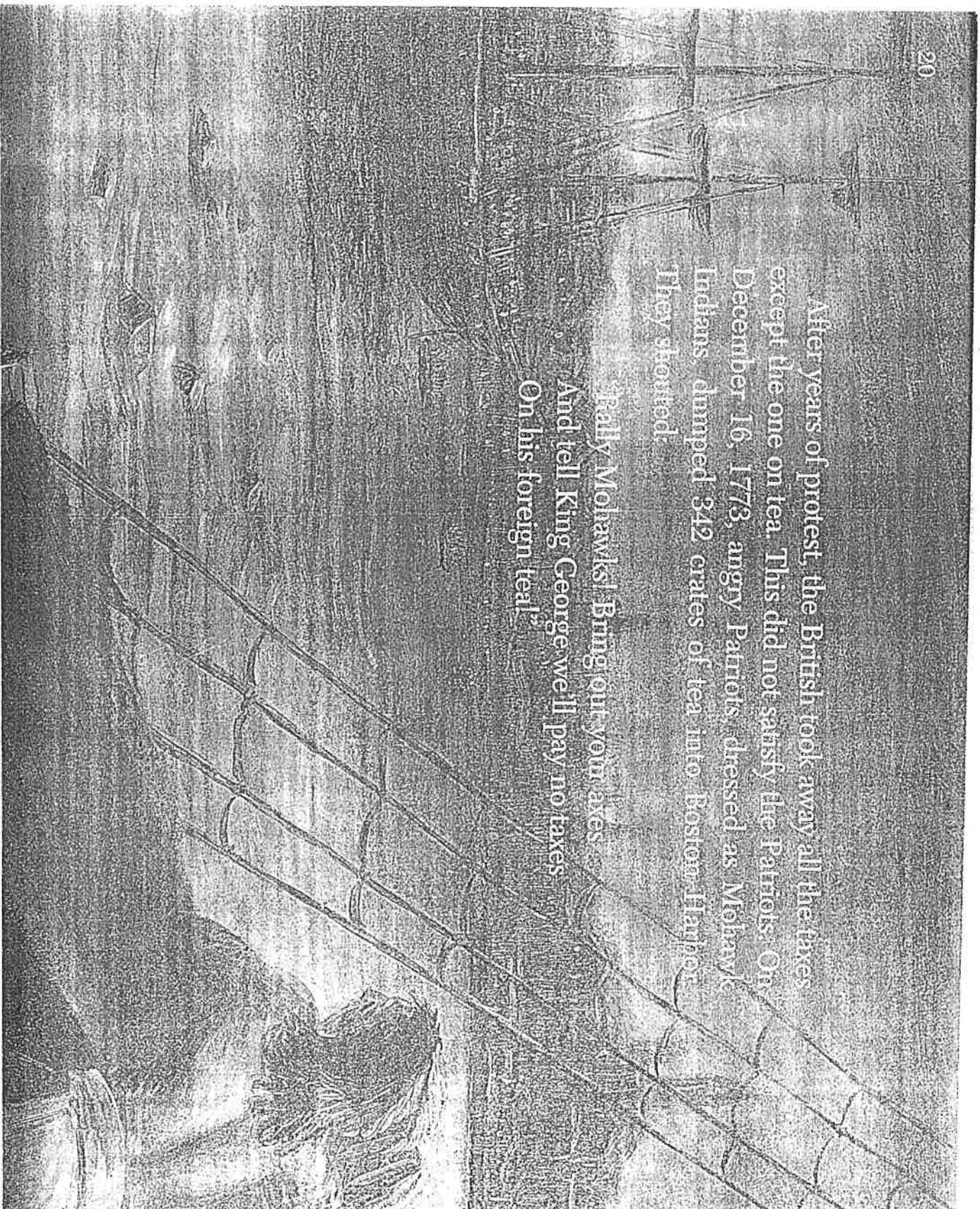
The colonists had no direct way to complain, since no one from the colonies was allowed to be a member of the British Parliament, which made the rules. James Otis, a Boston lawyer, stirred up the colonists when he said they should not pay taxes until they could send a person to speak for the colonies in Parliament. "Taxation without representation is tyranny!" he exclaimed.



Some people thought it was time for the colonies as a group to protest British taxes. In September 1774, men from the colonies met together in Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia. Called the "Continental Congress," this group became the informal government of the colonies.

Bad feelings continued. Finally, British soldiers and Patriots fought at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, on April 19, 1775. This was the start of the American Revolution.

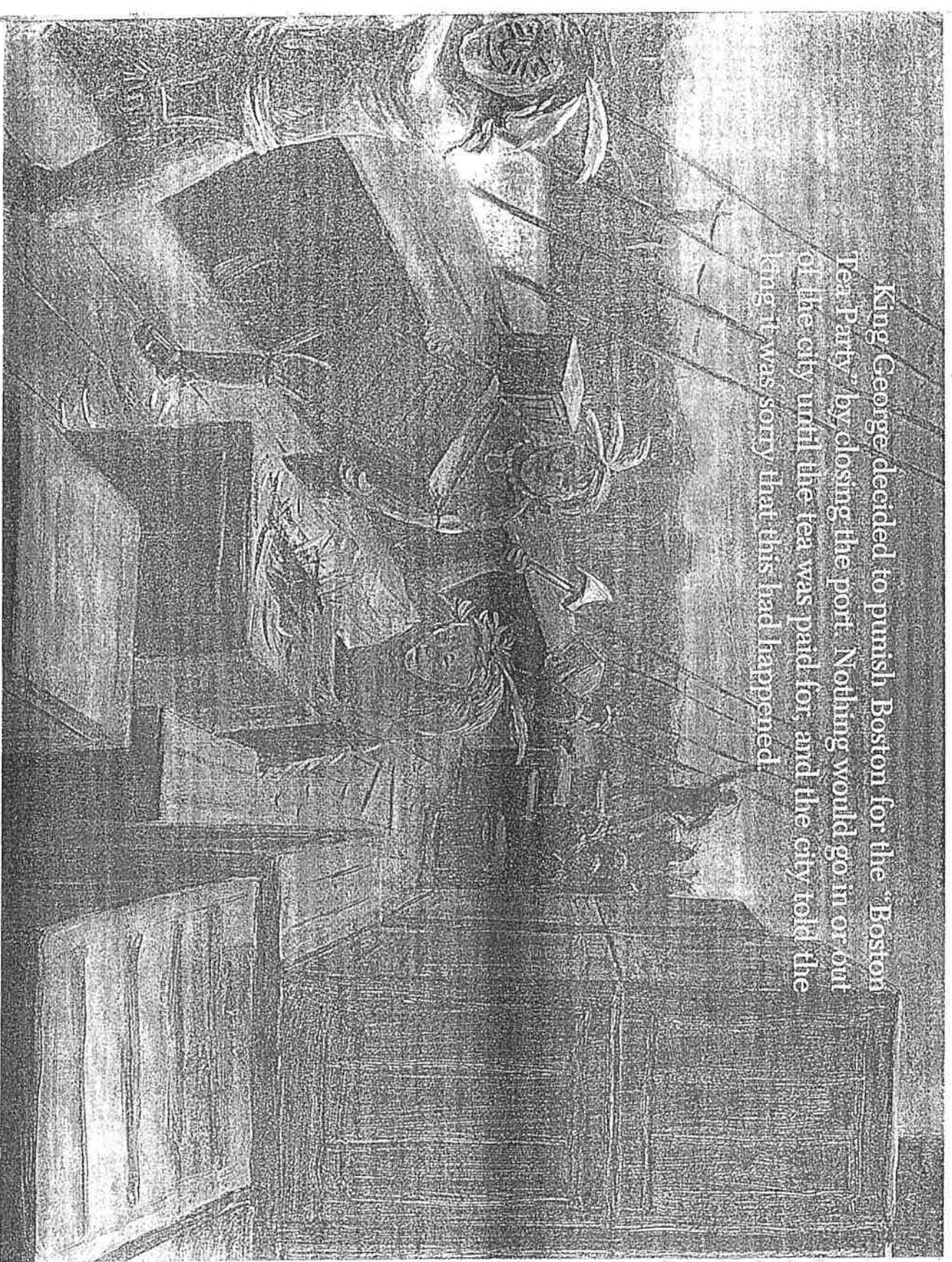




After years of protest, the British took away all the taxes
except the one on tea. This did not satisfy the Patriots. On
December 16, 1773, angry Patriots, dressed as Mohawk
Indians, dumped 342 crates of tea into Boston Harbor.
They shouted,

"Tally Ho! Bring out your axes
And tell King George we'll pay no taxes
On his foreign tea!"

King George decided to punish Boston for the "Boston Tea Party" by closing the port. Nothing would go in or out of the city until the tea was paid for, and the city told the king it was sorry that this had happened.



What started the Revolution?

The first settlers in the colonies liked having British help and protection. British soldiers were there to help them fight Native American enemies and to keep other countries, such as France and Spain, from invading. It was like your mother watching over you. However, as you grow older, you will want more freedom to make your own decisions. That is how many of the colonists felt.

The colonists grew tired of following British rules. England controlled trade and told people where they could settle. They forced the colonists to provide housing and food for the British soldiers sent to protect them.

Since 1760, the colonists had also had to pay taxes for various products. Under a law called the Stamp Act (1765), the colonists had to pay extra money for newspapers, land deeds, card games, dice games, and even for graduation diplomas.

Historian: _____

Date: _____

Road to Revolution

Directions: Cut out each event. Use the dates to help you arrange the events in order. Number each box. Check that they are in the correct order and then glue them in order.

April 19, 1775

**Battles at
Lexington and
Concord-** Minutemen
force British troops back
to Boston.

1765

Stamp Act is
issued.

1776

Betsy Ross is believed
to have sewn the first
American flag—a symbol
for the new country.

1774

**First Continental
Congress** meets to
discuss how to fight
the British.

December, 1773

Boston Tea Party-
Patriots dress as Mohawk
Indians and protest the
Tea Act by dumping
crates of tea into Boston
Harbor.

1787

Colonists win the
American Revolution
and write the
Constitution, outlining
their new government.

March, 1770

Boston Massacre-
Five colonists are
killed.

April 18, 1775

Paul Revere's Ride
from Boston to
Lexington and
Concord

July 4, 1776

Second Continental
Congress meets to
write the
**Declaration of
Independence.**