

## Chapter 7 Review Questions:

1. During the Revolution, who made up the American army? African Americans, state militia members, French soldiers, patriots, merchants, and farmers.
2. Why did African Americans fight for the British during the Revolution? The British promised enslaved African Americans their freedom in return for their support.
3. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, with whom did most Americans side? (patriot, loyalist, etc.) Most Americans were against a war with Great Britain.
4. What were the results of the Battles of Saratoga? Spain and France agreed to openly aid the Americans. The Continental Army achieved a great victory, and The British were prevented from gaining control of the Hudson River Valley in New York
5. What challenges did Washington face as Commander of the Continental Army? Avoiding a major defeat until his army was large enough, trained, and equipped to face the professional British troops; fighting with an army of volunteers who often went home when their time of service was up, and seldom having enough equipment and supplies for his troops.
6. What was the purpose of the pamphlet The American Crisis? Who wrote it? Written by Thomas Paine, It urged Americans to continue fighting for independence.
7. Why was the naval victory of John Paul Jones important? It lifted Patriot spirits.
8. Why did the British decide to invade the South after the Battles of Saratoga? They thought that the Loyalists were strongest in the South.
9. Which agreement in the Treaty of Paris was not carried out? None of the agreements were carried out as agreed.
10. What changes occurred in the United States as a result of independence? States granted more religious freedom.

## Identify:

- a. **George Rogers Clark:** He secured the region west of the Appalachian Mountains for the United States.
- b. **Benjamin Franklin:** He went to France to persuade the French to help Americans gain their independence.
- c. **Nathanael Greene:** He believed so strongly in independence that he abandoned his pacifist religious beliefs to become one of Washington's best generals.
- d. **Lord Cornwallis:** His surrender caused the British to give up the war and accept American independence.
- e. **Bernardo de Gálvez :** He helped Patriots by capturing British strongholds in the lower Mississippi River Valley and in West Florida.
- f. **Marquis de Lafayette:** He served in Washington's army and helped convince France to send an army to help the Americans.

## True or False?

1. TRUE: The idea that shaped American government after the Revolution was republicanism, or the idea that the people of a country should rule themselves through an elected government.
2. TRUE: After Elizabeth Freeman and other enslaved persons successfully sued in court for their freedom, the state of Massachusetts ended slavery.
3. PATRIOT WOMEN: Much of the cooking, washing, and nursing care for the soldiers in the Continental Army was provided by enslaved African Americans.
4. THE BRITISH: Mohawk chief Joseph Brant supported the Patriots during the Revolution because of their respect for Native American land rights.
5. SOUTHERN COLONIES: The Revolution in the Middle Colonies included a great deal of guerrilla warfare and involved some of the most vicious fighting of the war.
6. TRUE: After the Revolution, many Native Americans and African Americans fled to Canada to live.
7. MISSISSIPPI RIVER: The Treaty of Paris established the Pacific Ocean as the western boundary of the United States.
8. BARON VON STUEBEN: The German nobleman Baron de Kalb trained Washington's soldiers and improved their fighting methods.

**Choose ONE:**

1. Why do you think many Loyalists fled the American colonies after the Revolution? Answers will vary but should recognize that since Loyalists actively supported the British during the war they would be likely targets of revenge by the Patriots. Taking into account the fervor and animosities of the time, and the fact that a great deal of Loyalist property had already been seized by the Patriots during the war, many Loyalists probably fled believing that they would be treated harshly after the war.
  
2. In what ways did geography help the Americans win the Revolutionary War? Complete answers should recognize the following points: The 13 colonies and the region west of the Appalachians were simply too vast an area for the British army to conquer, especially because the colonies were highly rural. The British were able to occupy most cities but never gained control of the countryside, as the Battles of Saratoga and the Southern campaign illustrated. In addition, the Americans were on familiar ground. They used this familiarity to their advantage, as the activities of George Rogers Clark and local guerrilla leader Francis Marion illustrate.