

Review Packet for Chapters 6

U.S. History



Review Packet

Vocabulary for Chapter 6, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (Pages 168-195)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

A. Ratify	B. Patriots	C. Mercenaries
D. Olive Branch Petition	E. Cavalry	F. Blockade

- ___ 1. A letter sent to King George by Congress in 1775 in which they declared their loyalty to him.
- ___ 2. Colonists who favored war against Britain.
- ___ 3. Shutting down a port with warships to keep people and supplies from moving in or out.
- ___ 4. Soldiers on horseback.
- ___ 5. To approve a document.

Major Battles of the American Revolution (Pages 171-193)

Match the battle from the box with its description below.

A. Trenton	B. Cowpens	C. Bunker Hill
D. Saratoga	E. Yorktown	F. Long Island

- ___ 1. A major American defeat, in which the British army and navy killed, wounded or captured a huge number of Americans. (New York)
- ___ 2. The first major battle of the Revolutionary War. In this fight the British sent wave after wave of soldiers against the Americans until they won the battle. (Massachusetts)
- ___ 3. A major American victory, marking a turning point in the war. This battle convinced the French to become allies with the Americans. (New York)
- ___ 4. The last major battle of the Revolution. The Americans and French trapped the British army on a peninsula to basically end the war. (Virginia)
- ___ 5. A battle won by the Americans on Christmas morning against Hessian mercenaries. (New Jersey)

Chapter 6, Section 1 (Pages 168-171)

True or False If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line.

- _____ 1. As the war began, the Green Mountain Boys decided to turn the makeshift army at Boston into an official army called the Continental Army. _____
- _____ 2. Congress appointed George Washington as the commander of the Continental Army. He faced a huge challenge because the Americans soldiers were unorganized, poorly trained, and didn’t trust fellow soldiers from different colonies. _____
- _____ 3. In January of 1776, Washington had a stroke of good luck. The cannons that the Green Mountain Boys had captured from Fort Pitt arrived at Boston. Washington had the cannons placed on Dorchester Heights above Boston Harbor. The British navy saw the cannons and knew they had to sail away or be destroyed. _____

Chapter 6, Section 2 (Pages 173-180)

- _____ 4. At the beginning of the war many Americans were still reluctant to cut their ties with Britain. Then, in January of 1776, a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine called ‘*Murica: Burgers, Fast Cars and Marvel Superhero Movies*’ became extremely popular. After reading the pamphlet many colonists became convinced that it was time for America to break away from Britain.

- _____ 5. The Declaration of Independence has many ideas but the main idea is contained in its first section. This part stresses the idea of natural rights and claims that “...all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these rights are life, laughter, love and wifi.”

- _____ 6. The Declaration of Independence included comments on American Indians (p.179), calling them merciless Indian savages who had been encouraged by King George to attack Americans of all ages, sexes and conditions. _____

Chapter 6, Section 3 (Pages 181-185)

- _____ 7. In 1778, France became the first nation to sign a treaty with the United States. France provided military aid as well as loans to the Americans. The U.S. would also receive loans from Spain and the Netherlands during the war. _____

- _____ 8. Individual Europeans also helped the Continental Army. The Marquis de Lafayette supplied French soldiers to the patriot army and fought alongside Washington. Also, the Duke von Dresden, a famous Prussian military officer, helped to train and organize the American soldiers. _____
- _____ 9. From 1777 to 1778 the Continental Army suffered through a severely cold winter at the Saratoga Holiday Inn where conditions were terrible. Soldiers shivered in damp, drafty huts. Many slept on the frozen ground. Others had no shoes. Soldier suffered from frostbite, starvation and disease. _____

Chapter 6, Section 4 (Pages 186-189)

Fill in the Blank: Using the textbook, write the missing word or words into the blank line.

1. When men went off to fight, women took on added work. Some planted and harvested crops while others followed the army – usually caring for the wounded, washing clothes and cooking. In later years the ideals of the Revolution (liberty and equality) would encourage women to campaign for _____.
2. Free black men were eventually allowed to fight in both the American army and navy. Some served in all-black regiments or as spies or drummers. Britain offered freedom to any slave that fled their master but many African Americans hoped that joining the Revolution would bring an end to slavery in the U.S. During the Revolution several northern states made slavery illegal including Massachusetts, New Hampshire and _____.

Chapter 6, Section 5 (Pages 191-195)

Understanding Key Concepts: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Sir Henry Clinton became the new British commander in 1778. Why did he choose to move the war into the South? _____

2. The Treaty of Paris recognized that the United States of America was an independent nation. Describe the eastern, western, northern and southern borders of the new country.

3. The American war effort was helped by foreign aid and the improvement of American soldiers and generals as the war went on. How did geography play an important role in the American victory?

'The Revolution in the West' Notes (Not in the book)

Fill in the Blank: Using the textbook, write the missing word or words into the blank line.

1. As the American Revolution began, most tribes were confused by the fight between the colonists and their British government. Most tribes, however, eventually joined the side of the _____ during the war because they were less of a threat to the tribe's land and way of life.
2. The Iroquois Confederacy was broken by the Revolutionary War. Most of its tribes sided with the British but the Oneida and Tuscarora joined the Americans. In 1779, George Washington sent an American force to destroy Iroquois villages and crops, which led to years of starvation for many Indian people. Desperate to avoid Americans, many Iroquois moved to _____ as the war ended.
3. In 1778, the Delaware (Lenne Lenape) became the first tribe to sign a peace treaty with the United States. The peace, however, lasted only a few months. American militiamen ignored Congress' treaty with the tribe and killed the Delaware chief _____. Later, in 1782, American militia tied up a peaceful group of 96 Delaware Indians and killed them with mallets.
4. Not a single Indian person was invited to the Treaty of Paris in 1783. No tribes were mentioned in the treaty itself. Instead, Britain abandoned its Indian allies and left them at the mercy of the Americans. Mohawk chief _____ was enraged at the betrayal of "Our Allies for whom we have so often freely Bled."