

## CHAPTER FIVE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

### Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Five should enable the student to understand:

1. The history debate concerning the nature of the American Revolution and the reasons for disagreement.
2. American war aims and the problems experienced by the Revolutionary governments in carrying on a protracted war.
3. The aim of the Declaration of Independence, the reasons for its issuance, and its influence throughout the world since 1776.
4. The indispensable contributions of George Washington to the successful outcome of the Revolution.
5. The diplomatic triumph for American negotiators embodied in the Treaty of Paris.
6. The impact of the Revolution on women, African-Americans, Native-Americans, and other minorities.
7. The types of governments created by the new states, and the important features in their governments.
8. The features of the Articles of Confederation, and the reasons for its creation.
9. The problems faced by the government under the Articles of Confederation and how they were addressed.
10. How America's revolution, and the whole modern notion of revolution, was to a large degree a product of the ideas of the Enlightenment.

### Main Themes

1. How the thirteen American colonies were able to win their independence from one of the most powerful nations on earth.
2. How the American Revolution was not only a war for independence, but also a struggle to determine the nature of the nation being created.
3. How Americans attempted to apply Revolutionary ideology to the building of the nation and to the remaking of society.
4. The problems that remained after, or were created by, the American Revolution.
5. That the American Revolution was the first and in many ways the most influential of the Enlightenment-derived uprising against established orders.

### TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

"Olive Branch Petition"	Hessians	Republicanism
<i>Common Sense</i>	Battle of Saratoga	Idea of Convention
John Locke	Valley Forge	Land Ordinance of 1784
Loyalists/Tories	The Iroquois Confederacy	Northwest Ordinance 1787
Articles of Confederation	Yorktown	Battle of Fallen Timbers
Bunker Hill	Mary Wollstonecraft	Treaty of Greenville
Benedict Arnold	Abigail Adams	Shays' Rebellion

### Identification

Identify each of the following, and explain why it is important within the context of the chapter.

1. Olive Branch Petition
2. Prohibitory Act
3. Conway Cabal
4. Benedict Arnold
5. Sir William Howe
6. John Burgoyne
7. "militia diplomats"
8. Joseph and Mary Brant
9. Caron de Beaumarchais
10. Sir Henry Clinton
11. Lord Cornwallis
12. Francis Marion
13. Nathanael Greene
14. Lemuel Hayes
15. Dragging Canoe
16. camp followers
17. Judith Sargent Murray
18. Yndication of the Rights of Women
19. Virginia Statute of Religious Liberty
20. small states/large states
21. township
22. Ordinance of 1784
23. Little Turtle
24. Ohio and Scioto companies
25. Northwest Ordinance of 1787
26. Treaty of Greenville
27. Robert Morris

### MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Circle the letter of the response which best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. Thomas Paine's Common Sense is an important work because it:
  - a. helped Americans reconcile their differences with England.
  - b. persuaded Americans that no reconciliation with Britain was possible.

- c. supported the concept of the English constitution.
  - d. argued that Parliament, not the King, was the enemy.
2. The Declaration of Independence stated that governments were formed to:
  - a. give men an opportunity to exert power.
  - b. reward loyal servants of the state.
  - c. promote democracy.
  - d. protect a person's life, freedom, and right to pursue happiness.
3. Most of America's war materials came from:
  - a. American manufacturers.
  - b. the seizure of British forts and the surrender of British armies.
  - c. the capture of supply ships by American privateers.
  - d. foreign aid.
4. Britain enjoyed all of the following advantages in the Revolution except:
  - a. the greatest navy and the best-equipped army in the world.
  - b. superior industrial resources.
  - c. greater commitment to the conflict.
  - d. a coherent structure of command.
5. The Articles of Confederation actually:
  - a. confirmed the weak, decentralized system of government already in operation.
  - b. drew the stages together into a strong government.
  - c. put power in the hands of the military.
  - d. put power in the hands of the executive and his appointees.
6. Congress financed the revolution by:
  - a. selling bonds.
  - b. mining gold and silver coins.
  - c. borrowing from other nations.
  - d. taxing the wealthy.
7. The choice of George Washington as commander in chief was a good one because of his:
  - a. knowledge of military affairs.
  - b. image among the people, who trusted and respected him.
  - c. successful military experience in the Great War for the empire.
  - d. relaxed, informal way with his men.
8. At the end of 1776 the American army under Washington had:
  - a. won no victories; major or minor.
  - b. become badly divided and scattered.
  - c. retreated into western Pennsylvania.
  - d. won two minor victories and remained intact.
9. Which of the following was not part of the British strategy to cut the United States in two in 1777?
  - a. To move forces up the Hudson from New York City.
  - b. To prepare a two-pronged attack along the Mohawk and the upper Hudson.
10. John Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga:
  - a. convinced the French that they should help the Americans.
  - b. caused the British to consider giving up the fight.
  - c. made George Washington a military hero.
  - d. had little effect on the war in the long run.
11. After 1777 the British decided to focus their efforts in the South because:
  - a. there was less population there.
  - b. they believed there were more Loyalists there.
  - c. they thought slaves would help them.
  - d. they had more Indian allies there.
12. The treason of Benedict Arnold:
  - a. shocked George Washington.
  - b. came as no surprise since he was not highly regarded.
  - c. led to the surrender of the fort at West Point.
  - d. resulted in Arnold's hanging.
13. The British were forced to surrender at Yorktown because:
  - a. French troops and a French fleet helped trap the British.
  - b. Washington was able to defeat the British in the field.
  - c. Americans were finally better trained than the British.
  - d. the British commander underestimated the size of Washington's army.
14. Even though the British wanted to end the war, the French were reluctant to negotiate because:
  - a. they feared the Americans might take Canada.
  - b. British agents were at work among the common folk of Paris.
  - c. they were committed to staying in the war until Spain got Gibraltar.
  - d. Spain was insisting on getting the Virgin Islands.
15. Of all the Loyalists groups in America, the one which suffered most as a result of the Revolution was:
  - a. western farmers.
  - b. slaves.
  - c. traders and tappers.
  - d. Anglicans.
16. White residents in South Carolina and Georgia were more restrained in their revolutionary expressions than were counterparts in other colonies because there were:
  - a. primarily rice planters, unaffected by British restrictions.
  - b. Anglican and loyal to the Church of England.
  - c. fearful that talk of rebellion would inspire slaves to revolt.
  - d. closely tied to families back in England.
17. During the Revolution women took on new responsibilities. After the war:
  - a. things generally went back to the way they were before and few concrete reforms occurred in the status of women.

- b. women were able to translate wartime gains into peacetime reforms.
  - c. women were recognized and honored for their contributions with new careers.
  - d. women got the right to vote in most northern colonies.
18. In spite of rhetoric proclaiming "all men are created equal," slavery survived in America for nearly a century after the Revolution because whites:
- a. harbored racist assumptions about the natural inferiority of blacks.
  - b. never considered it immoral or wrong.
  - c. feared free blacks would return to Africa.
  - d. refused to consider plans to compensate slaveholders for gradual emancipation of slaves.
19. If postwar Americans agreed on nothing else, they agreed that:
- a. there should be no property qualifications to vote.
  - b. states should have democratic governments.
  - c. new governments should be republican.
  - d. some men were born to govern and some were born to follow.
20. Under the Articles of Confederation, the only institution of national authority was the:
- a. Supreme Court.
  - b. Congress.
  - c. President of the United States.
  - d. Senate.