



GUIDED READING *The War for Independence*

Section 2

A. As you read this section, write answers to the questions about each of the Revolutionary War battles listed below.

	Who won?	Why did they win?	What were the important results?
1. New York			
2. Trenton			
3. Saratoga			
4. Yorktown			

B. Summarize the difficulties faced by each group of Patriots during the Revolutionary War.

Patriots	What were some of the hardships they faced?
1. Soldiers	
2. Members of Congress	
3. Civilians	

C. On the back of this paper, identify or define each of the following:

- Loyalists Patriots Marquis de Lafayette Treaty of Paris egalitarianism**

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SKILLBUILDER PRACTICE *Analyzing Causes and Effects*

Without help from France, the course of the Revolutionary War might have gone quite differently for American forces. To learn more about the causes and effects of French involvement, read the passage below. Then, as you complete the cause-and-effect diagram at the bottom of the page, notice how effects can turn into causes. (See Skillbuilder Handbook, p. R7.)

French and British Conflicts in North America

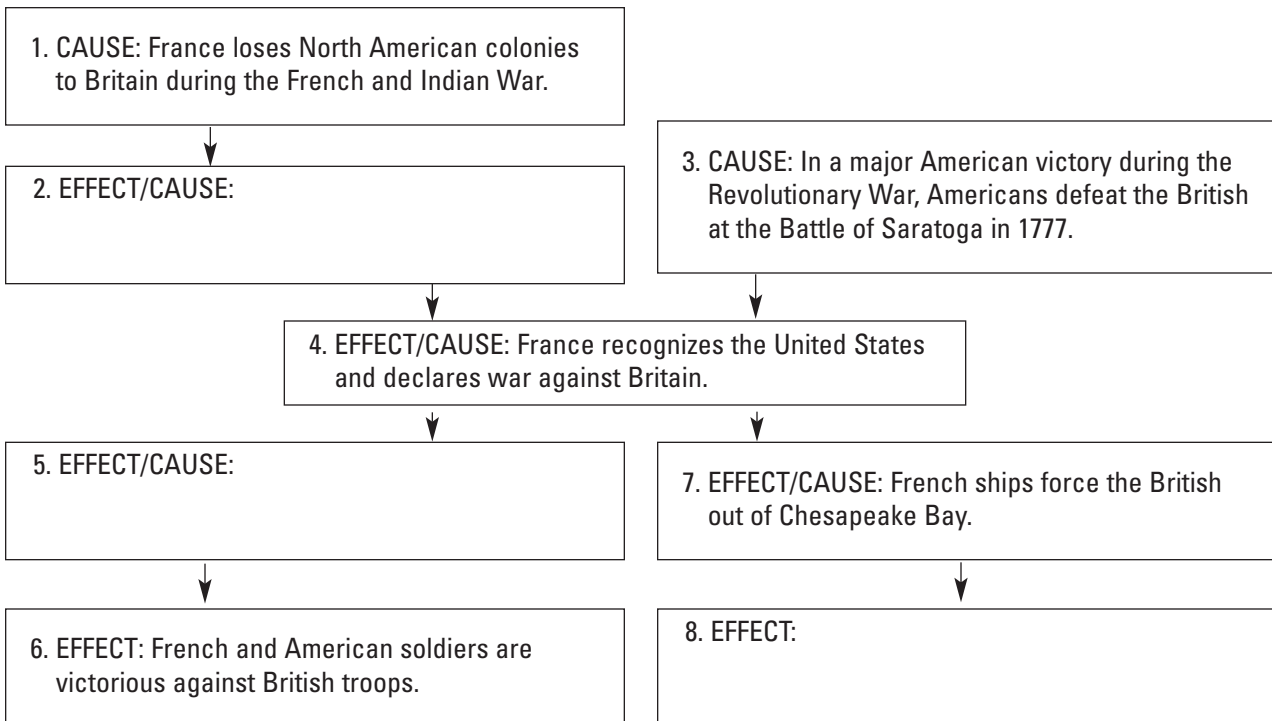
Long before the American Revolutionary War, France and Britain had been enemies. Disputes over ownership of North American territories and the rights to fur trading and fishing there led to the French and Indian War. Although the French were successful at first, the British eventually defeated them. As a result, France lost most of its North American territory to Britain.

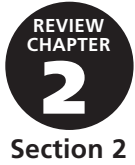
After suffering these losses, France was anxious to challenge Britain again and regain her colonies. For this reason King Louis XVI of France considered joining the American side against the British in the Revolutionary War in North America.

Before he would commit French soldiers and ships to the war, however, Louis XVI wanted proof that

American troops could win a major battle on their own. The American victory he had been looking for came in October 1777, when British troops surrendered to American forces after the Battle of Saratoga.

The French and American Alliance Four months after the Battle of Saratoga, France formally recognized the United States as an independent country. In June 1778, France declared war with Britain. French soldiers began arriving in the summer of 1780 to fight alongside Patriot forces, and within a year, they were contributing to U.S. victories. In September 1781, French ships forced a British naval fleet to leave Chesapeake Bay, setting the stage for the defeat of the British by the combined U.S. and French forces at Yorktown, the last significant battle of the war.





RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Colonial Resistance and Rebellion*

A. Sequencing

Number the events of the Revolutionary War below in the order in which they occurred.

- _____ 1. France signs an alliance with the Americans.
- _____ 2. Charles Cornwallis captures Charles Town, South Carolina.
- _____ 3. The Continental Army retreats from New York.
- _____ 4. Two sides sign the Treaty of Paris.
- _____ 5. Americans defeat British at Battle of Saratoga.
- _____ 6. British troops capture Philadelphia.
- _____ 7. Washington leads troops across Delaware River and captures Trenton.
- _____ 8. British surrender at Yorktown.

B. Evaluating

Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below.

- _____ 1. Those colonists who supported independence were know as Loyalists.

- _____ 2. The American victory at Saratoga was important because it prompted France to enter the side of the colonists.

- _____ 3. The Continental Army spent the winter of 1777–1778 in comfortable conditions in Philadelphia.

- _____ 4. About 5,000 African Americans fought for the colonial cause in the Continental Army.

- _____ 5. The American Revolution brought equal rights to all Americans.

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GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: PLACE *The Siege of Yorktown*

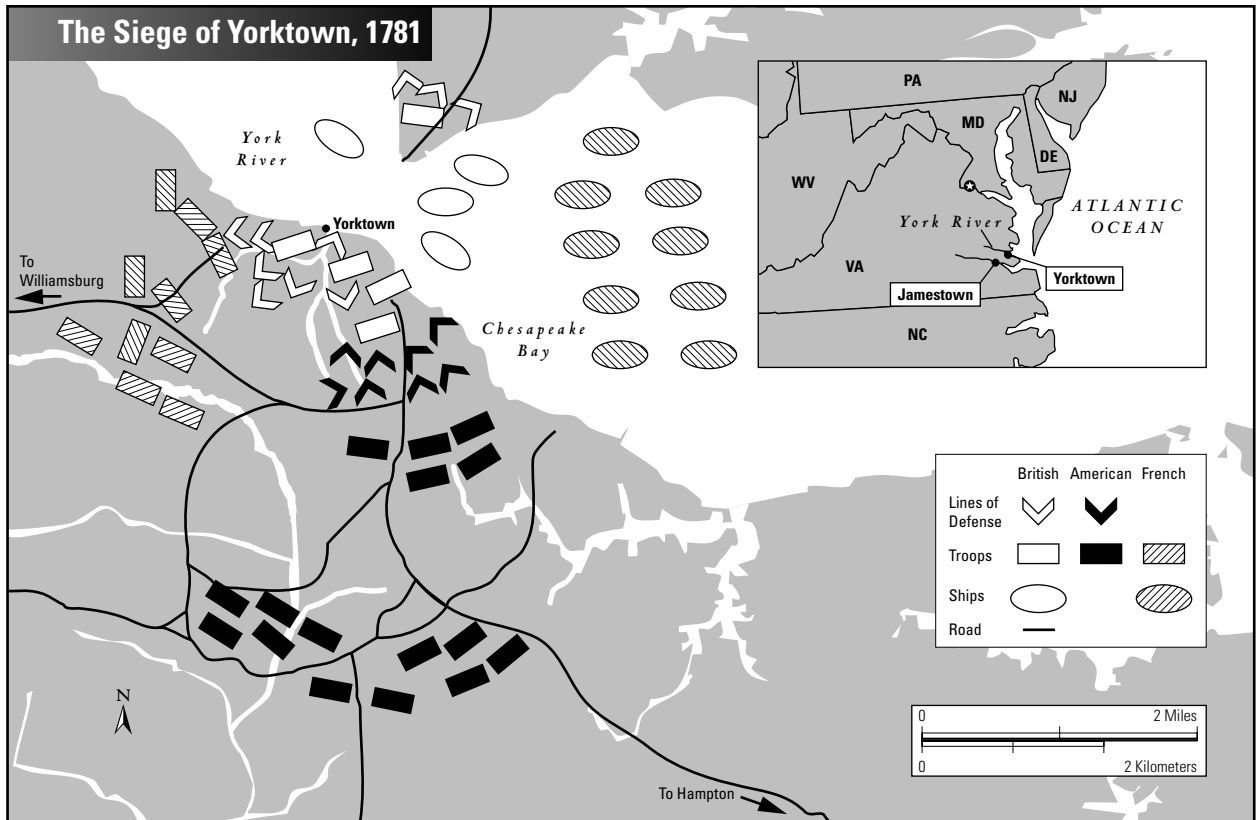
Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the maps carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

In the late spring of 1781, the British general Cornwallis marched his troops northward out of North Carolina and in July set up camp at Yorktown, Virginia. Yorktown is on a peninsula at the point where the York River meets Chesapeake Bay. While fighting to take all of Virginia, Cornwallis wanted to be connected with other British troops in New York by sea and with the British naval forces in the Atlantic.

However, a French fleet of 24 ships in Chesapeake Bay was able to seal off the waters to the east. Meanwhile, Generals Washington and Rochambeau led American and French troops south-

ward toward Yorktown and joined up with Lafayette. They surrounded Yorktown and began hitting the town with cannon fire. This final battle of the Revolutionary War was fought just a few miles from Jamestown, the site of the first permanent English settlement on the continent.

The map below shows the positions of the British and of the Americans and their French allies at Yorktown. On October 17, American and French cannon fire increased on Yorktown, which was then low on ammunition. On the 19th, the British troops surrendered.



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Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Why was Yorktown seemingly a good place for Cornwallis to establish fortifications? _____

2. Why was Cornwallis unable to be reinforced by British ships entering Chesapeake Bay? _____

Why could he not be reinforced by British ships coming down the York River from the west? _____

3. Who controlled the roads leading from Yorktown to the south? _____
Who controlled the roads leading from Yorktown to the west? _____

4. On October 16, a violent storm prevented Cornwallis's troops from crossing the York River at night to a peninsula of British land to the north. Most boats were blown back a mile or more below Yorktown. Based on the map, how might the weather have influenced Cornwallis's decision to finally surrender within days? _____

5. Summarize how the geography of Yorktown led to the defeat of the British. _____

6. What is ironic about the English presence in North America coming to an end at Yorktown? _____

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PRIMARY SOURCE **The Boston Tea Party**

On the night of December 16, 1773, George Hewes disguised himself as a Mohawk and helped dump 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor to protest the British Tea Act. As you read Hewes's account of the Boston Tea Party, think about the causes and effects of the rebels' protest.

The tea destroyed was contained in three ships, lying near each other at what was called at that time Griffin's wharf, and were surrounded by armed ships of war. The commanders had publicly declared that if the rebels, as they were pleased to style the Bostonians, should not withdraw their opposition to the landing of the tea before a certain day, the 17th day of December, 1773, they should on that day force it on shore, under the cover of their cannon's mouth. On the day preceding the seventeenth, there was a meeting of the citizens of the county of Suffolk, convened at one of the churches in Boston, for the purpose of consulting on what measures might be considered expedient to prevent the landing of the tea, or secure the people from the collection of the duty. At that meeting a committee was appointed to wait on Governor Hutchinson, and request him to inform them whether he would take any measures to satisfy the people on the object of the meeting.

To the first application of this committee, the Governor told them he would give them a definite answer by five o'clock in the afternoon. At the hour appointed, the committee again repaired to the Governor's house, and on inquiry found he had gone to his country seat at Milton, a distance of about six miles. When the committee returned and informed the meeting of the absence of the Governor, there was a confused murmur among the members, and the meeting was immediately dissolved, many of them crying out, "Let every man do his duty, and be true to his country"; and there was a general huzza for Griffin's wharf.

It was now evening, and I immediately dressed myself in the costume of an Indian, equipped with a small hatchet, which I and my associates denomi-

nated the tomahawk, and a club. After having painted my face and hands with coal dust in the shop of a blacksmith, I repaired to Griffin's wharf, where the ships lay that contained the tea. When I first appeared in the street after being thus disguised, I fell in with many who were dressed, equipped and painted as I was, and who fell in with me and marched in order to the place of our destination.

When we arrived at the wharf, there were three of our number who assumed an authority to direct our operations, to which we readily submitted.

They divided us into three parties, for the purpose of boarding the three ships which contained the tea at the same time. The name of him who commanded the division to which I was assigned was Leonard Pitt. The names of the other commanders I never knew. We were immediately ordered by the respective commanders to board all the ships at the same time, which we promptly obeyed.

The commander of the division to which I belonged, as soon as we were on board the ship, appointed me boatswain, and ordered me to

go to the captain and demand of him the keys to the hatches and a dozen candles. I made the demand accordingly, and the captain promptly replied, and delivered the articles; but requested me at the same time to do no damage to the ship or rigging. We then were ordered by our commander to open the hatches and take out all the chests of tea and throw them overboard, and we immediately proceeded to execute his orders, first cutting and splitting the chests with our tomahawks, so as thoroughly to expose them to the effects of the water.

In about three hours from the time we went on board, we had thus broken and thrown overboard

After having painted my face and hands with coal dust in the shop of a blacksmith, I repaired to Griffin's wharf, where the ships lay that contained the tea.

every tea chest to be found in the ship, while those in the other ships were disposing of the tea in the same way, at the same time. We were surrounded by British armed ships, but no attempt was made to resist us.

We then quietly retired to our several places of residence, without having any conversation with each other, or taking any measures to discover who were our associates; nor do I recollect of our having had the knowledge of the name of a single individual concerned in that affair, except that of Leonard Pitt, the commander of my division, whom I have mentioned. There appeared to be an understanding that each individual should volunteer his services, keep his own secret, and risk the consequences for himself. No disorder took place during that transaction, and it was observed at that time that the stillest night ensued that Boston had enjoyed for many months.

During the time we were throwing the tea overboard, there were several attempts made by some of the citizens of Boston and its vicinity to carry off small quantities of it for their family use. To effect that object, they would watch their opportunity to snatch up a handful from the deck, where it became plentifully scattered, and put it into their pockets. One Captain O'Connor, whom I well knew, came on board for that purpose, and when he supposed he was not noticed, filled his pockets, and also the lining of his coat. But I had detected him and gave information to the captain of what he was doing. We were ordered to take him into custody, and just as he was stepping from the vessel, I seized him by the skirt of his coat, and in attempting to pull him back, I tore it off; but, springing forward, by a rapid effort he made his escape. He had, however, to run a gauntlet through the crowd upon the wharf, each one, as he passed, giving him a kick or a stroke.

Another attempt was made to save a little tea from the ruins of the cargo by a tall, aged man who wore a large cocked hat and white wig, which was fashionable at that time. He had sleightly [secretly] slipped a little into his pocket, but being detected,

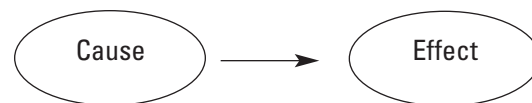
they seized him and, taking his hat and wig from his head, threw them, together with the tea, of which they had emptied his pockets, into the water. In consideration of his advanced age, he was permitted to escape, with now and then a slight kick.

The next morning, after we had cleared the ships of the tea, it was discovered that very considerable quantities of it were floating upon the surface of the water; and to prevent the possibility of any of its being saved for use, a number of small boats were manned by sailors and citizens, who rowed them into those parts of the harbor wherever tea was visible, and by beating it with oars and paddles so thoroughly drenched it as to render its entire destruction inevitable.

from Richard B. Morris and James Woodress, eds., Voices From America's Past, vol. 2, The Colonies and the New Nation (New York: Dutton, 1963), 77–79.

Activity Options

1. Make a cause-and-effect diagram like this one to illustrate causes and effects of the Boston Tea Party described in this eyewitness account.



2. Work with your classmates to plan a reenactment of the Boston Tea Party. Choose roles, including Hewes, Leonard Pitt, and Captain O'Connor, and then dramatize the events described in Hewes's firsthand account. Also, use details in Hewes's account to help you decide about props, costumes, dialogue, and so forth. Rehearse your dramatization and then present it to your class.
3. The Boston Tea Party was an extreme form of protest against the Tea Act. What other forms of protest might angry Bostonians have used? Design a poster, a button, a protest song, or a slogan that protests the Tea Act and share it with your classmates.

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PRIMARY SOURCE **Political Cartoon**

After the Declaration of Independence, American colonists were torn between remaining loyal to Britain and seeking independence. Approximately 60,000 Loyalists fled the country; others remained and faced persecution. Study this British political cartoon to find out how Loyalists such as William Franklin feared they would be treated by America (portrayed as an Indian maiden).



SHELBU-NS SACRIFICE or the recommended Loyalists, a faithful representation of a Tragedy shortly to be performed on the Continent of America. Invented by Cruelty. Engraved by Dishonour. Line engraving, 1783.

Research Options

1. To the right of center in the cartoon is Lord Shelburne, the British prime minister in 1783. Find out more about him to discover why Britain (portrayed as a British maiden with spear and shield) calls him a hypocrite and a Patriot (portrayed as an Indian) says "Shelbu-n for ever." Report your findings to the class.

2. Did Loyalists meet the bloody fate forecasted in the cartoon? Find out more about what happened to Loyalists before, during, and after the American Revolution. Prepare a chart to illustrate the political, economic, social, and physical challenges that Loyalists faced.

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PRIMARY SOURCE *from Valley Forge Diary*

After he reached the winter quarters where General George Washington camped with his army, the 27-year-old surgeon Albigeance Waldo recorded in his diary the desperate conditions that he encountered at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. As you read this portion of Waldo's diary, think about what hardships the American soldiers faced.

December 21. Preparations made for huts. Provisions scarce. . . . Sent a letter to my wife. Heartily wish myself at home. My skin and eyes are almost spoiled with continual smoke. A general cry thro' the camp this evening among the soldiers, "No meat! No meat!" The distant vales echoed back the melancholy sound—"No meat! No meat!" Imitating the noise of crows and owls, also, made a part of the confused music.

"What have you for your dinners, boys?"

"Nothing but fire cake [a flour and water mixture baked over an open fire] and water, Sir."

At night: "Gentlemen, the supper is ready."

"What is your supper, lads?"

"Fire cake and water, Sir."

Very poor beef has been drawn in our camp the greater part of this season. A butcher, bringing a quarter of this kind of beef into camp one day, had white buttons on the knees of his breeches. A soldier cries out, "There, there, Tom, is some more of your fat beef. By my soul I can see the butcher's breeches buttons through it."

December 22. Lay excessive cold and uncomfortable last night. My eyes are started out from their orbits like a rabbit's eyes, occasioned by a great cold and smoke.

"What have you got for breakfast, lads?"

"Fire cake and water, Sir."

The Lord send that our Commissary of Purchases may live [on] fire cake and water till their glutted guts are turned to pasteboard.

Our division are under marching orders this morning, I am ashamed to say it, but I am tempted to steal fowls if I could find them, or even a whole hog, for I feel as if I could eat one. But the impoverished country about us affords but little matter to employ a thief, or keep a clever fellow in good humour. But why do I talk of hunger and hard usage, when so many in the world have not even fire cake and water to eat?

December 25, Christmas. We are still in tents when we ought to be in huts. The poor sick suffer much in tents this cold weather. But we now treat them differently from what they used to be at home under the inspection of old women and Dr. Bolus Linctus. We give them mutton and grog and a capital medicine once in a while to start the disease from its foundation at once. We avoid Piddling Pills, Powders, Bolus's Linctus's Cordials, and all such insignificant matters whose powers are only rendered important by causing the patient to vomit up his money instead of his disease. But very few of the sick men die.

from Albigeance Waldo, "Valley Forge, 1777-1778, Diary," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, XXI, No. 3 (1897).

Activity Options

- Using details from Waldo's diary, visualize what the winter camp at Valley Forge looked like. Draw a sketch to accompany this diary entry and share it with your classmates.
- Waldo's diary entries provide a vivid portrait of conditions at Valley Forge. Create a chart like this one listing specific sensory details that bring the sights and sounds of Valley Forge to life.

Sights	
Sounds	
Tastes	
Smells	
Touch	



Section 2

AMERICAN LIVES Haym Salomon

Financier of the Revolution

"The kindness of [Haym Salomon] . . . will preserve me from extremities . . . [but] he obstinately rejects all recompense."—James Madison (1782)

Haym Salomon spent little over a decade in America, but he chose a crucial time and played a vital role. From 1778 until his death in 1785, he helped raise funds for the Continental Congress and made loans to many members of the army and government. He was owed large sums by the government he aided—sums never repaid.

Salomon was born around 1740 in Poland. He supported independence for that land, which suffered partition by other, stronger powers. In 1772 he left Poland for London and soon after arrived in New York. He joined in the agitation for American independence and in the fall of 1776 was arrested by British authorities as a spy. They soon released him, however, preferring to use him as an interpreter: because he knew German, he could communicate with Hessian mercenaries. Unknown to the British, Salomon acted as a double agent by persuading Hessians to desert. About this time, Salomon married.

In 1778 Salomon was arrested again, charged with joining a plot to burn the British fleet and warehouses. Condemned to death, he managed to escape by bribing his guard. He fled south, leaving his wife and an infant son behind. Reaching Philadelphia, Salomon sent a letter to the Continental Congress explaining his actions on behalf of the cause and requesting a job. None came, but with the help of local Jewish business people, he began a business in finance.

Over the next few years, Salomon—along with other Jewish merchants—helped Robert Morris finance the Revolution. He sold bonds issued by Congress, getting valuable Dutch and French money in return. By taking a small commission—only a quarter of one percent—he pleased Congress, which named him official broker of United States bonds. He was also named official paymaster for the French army in the United States and handled virtually all of the money that the Dutch gave the colonies' struggling cause.

Salomon also assisted a number of important actors in the revolutionary cause. His loans—often

with no interest charged—to James Madison prompted the praise quoted above. He loaned money as well to Thomas Jefferson, James Wilson, and Edmund Randolph, all members of Congress. He also made loans to Baron Friedrich von Steuben, General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, and General Arthur St. Clair.

Salomon, though new to the colonies, tried to make the United States a welcome home for future Jewish immigration. In 1783 he joined with another Philadelphia Jew in asking the government of Pennsylvania to change a part of its constitution. The constitution required that new members of the state assembly "acknowledge the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament." Salomon and his colleague pointed out that this oath would exclude Jews, which they argued was unfair given the contribution that the Jewish community had made. While the request was denied at the time, a new state constitution was adopted six years later that cut the oath. In 1784, a financier in Philadelphia criticized Jewish moneylenders for charging high rates. Salomon wrote a defense of the Jewish contribution to the cause of independence.

Early the next year, though, Salomon died, though he was only in his mid-forties. His health may have suffered from his imprisonment by the British. When he died, he was bankrupt, suffering from the lack of repayment of private as well as public loans. His family later claimed that the United States owed him almost \$660,000. The exact amount is not known, as Salomon did not keep good records. While a Congressional committee in 1864 acknowledged that the claim had "undeniable merit," it was never repaid.

Questions

1. What principles of the Revolution would appeal to Salomon and other Jewish people?
2. Describe Salomon's contribution to the revolutionary cause.
3. Why did Salomon feel the need to defend the contribution of Jews to the Revolution?