

In January 1776 cannons dragged from Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point by colonial soldiers finally reached Boston. Soon, cannon fire poured into British camps in the city. In March, the British sailed out of Boston.

### Some Seek Compromise

As American colonists heard about these battles they had to make a choice. Should they join the rebels or remain loyal to Britain? Most colonists wanted to end what they saw as British bullying. But not all colonists wanted to completely cut ties with Great Britain. They hoped that the British government would compromise. Some of these colonists worked to help the British government. Others feared that they might lose their property during the fighting. Still others, called Loyalists, simply did not want to separate from Great Britain. They thought that taxes and restrictions were not good reasons for rebellion.

### No Turning Back

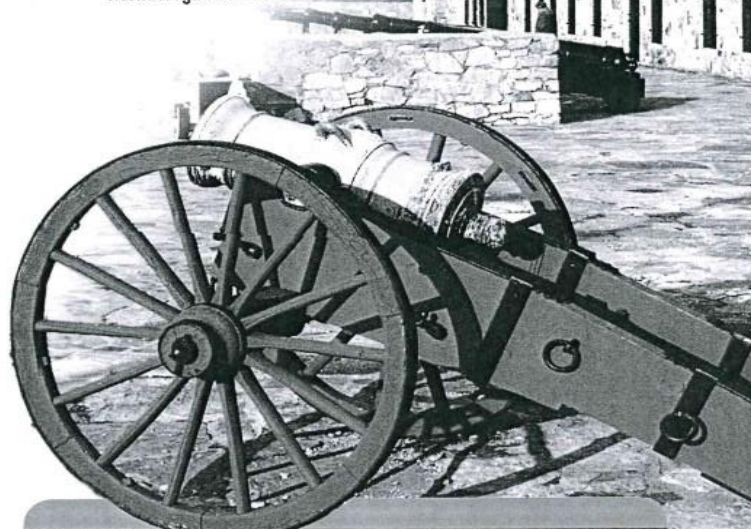
Most colonists understood that a compromise would not be reached. They knew that once British soldiers were killed, the British government would not back down. But the events around Boston made colonists see themselves in a new way. They were no longer British citizens living in British colonies. They were citizens of a new country that was fighting to free itself from British rule. Patrick Henry declared this at the First Continental Congress:

“I am not a Virginian but an American.”

### QUICK CHECK

**Main Idea and Details** Why did some colonists want to compromise with Great Britain?

▼ Cannons like this were dragged from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston.



### Check Understanding



**1. VOCABULARY** Write one sentence using both vocabulary words below.

**militia**                      **ammunition**

**2. READING SKILL Main Idea and Details** Use the chart from page 160 to write a paragraph explaining why colonists saw hope in the defeat at Bunker Hill.

Main Idea	Details

**EXPLORE The Big Idea** **3. Write About It** In what ways did the events of 1775 and 1776 show colonists the risks they were taking by fighting the British?

## Lesson 5

### VOCABULARY

Continental Army p. 167

Declaration of Independence p. 168

### READING SKILL

#### Main Idea and Details

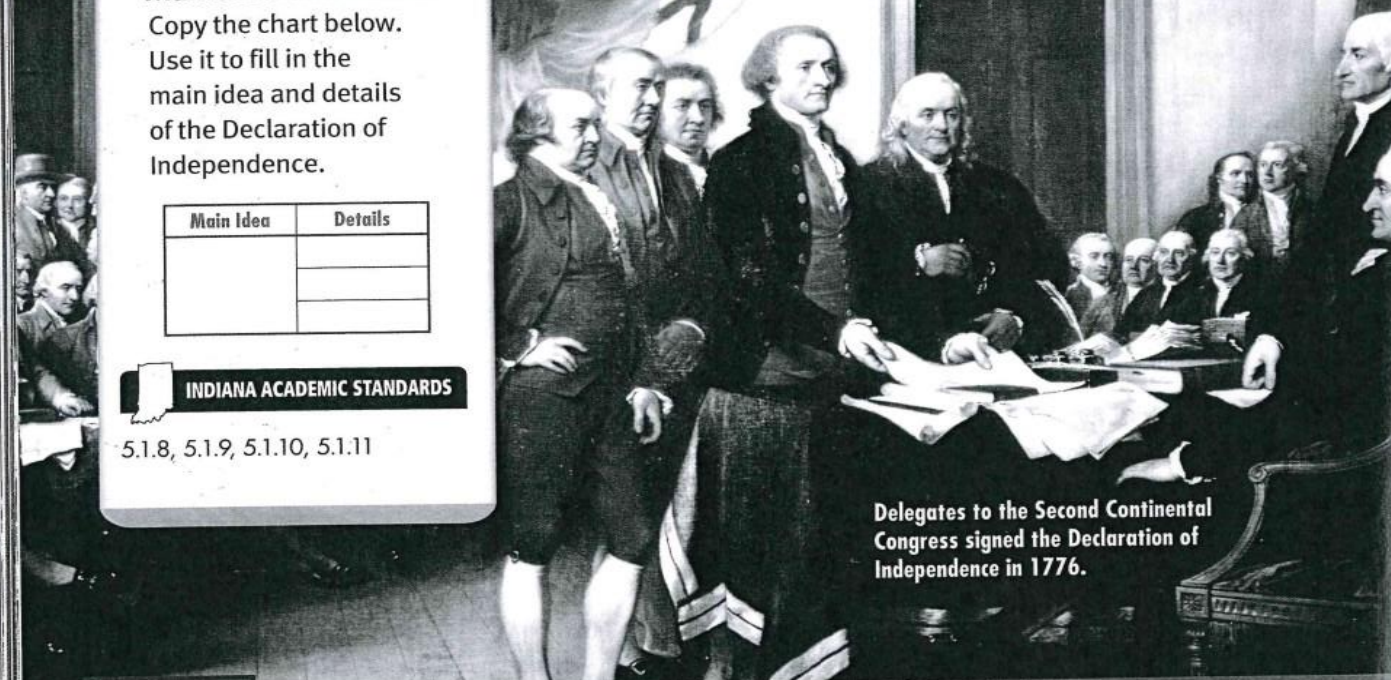
Copy the chart below. Use it to fill in the main idea and details of the Declaration of Independence.

Main Idea	Details

### INDIANA ACADEMIC STANDARDS

5.1.8, 5.1.9, 5.1.10, 5.1.11

# The Declaration of Independence



Delegates to the Second Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

### Visual Preview

### Why is the Second Continental Congress important?



**A** The Congress sent a peace petition to Great Britain that King George III rejected.



**B** The Congress approved the Declaration of Independence.

## A PEACE PLANS FAIL

On May 10, 1775, about a month after the battles at Lexington and Concord, colonial delegates met in Philadelphia at the *Second Continental Congress*.

**J**ohn Hancock, a Boston merchant who had escaped from Lexington, was elected president of the *Second Continental Congress*. Hancock soon learned that the delegates did not all have the same goals for the Congress.

### Delegates Disagree

Samuel Adams and John Adams, from Massachusetts, and Richard Henry Lee and Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, wanted independence from Great Britain. John Dickinson of Pennsylvania and others hoped the colonies could remain British subjects but could govern themselves.

In July 1775 the Congress sent what they called the "*Olive Branch Petition*" to King George III. An olive branch is a symbol of peace. The petition asked the king to repeal his governing policies for the colonies. The petition angered the king. He refused to even read it. Instead he ordered more troops to be sent to the colonies. When word of the king's response reached the Congress, most delegates agreed that independence was their only choice.

### A Continental Army

By late 1775, the Congress faced the task of raising an army and naming a

commander. Most fighting had taken place in the North. This led John Adams to say that a Southern commander would help unite the regions. He nominated George Washington from Virginia as the leader of the *Continental Army*, the name given to the colonial force. Washington had served as an officer in the French and Indian War, and colonial soldiers trusted him.

Congress sent Representatives to France, the Netherlands, and Spain to seek financial support. These countries wanted to help the Americans fight Great Britain, their longtime enemy. However, Great Britain was the strongest country in Europe. No country would risk sending money or supplies until the *Continental Army* proved it could defeat the British.

### QUICK CHECK

**Main Idea and Details** How did George Washington become the leader of the *Continental Army*?



King George III ▶

## B THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

In June 1776 a committee was appointed by Congress to write a *Declaration of Independence*, a document stating that the colonies were independent from Great Britain. The committee members were John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Robert Livingston of New York, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia. The members of the committee decided that Jefferson should write the first draft.

### Writing Begins

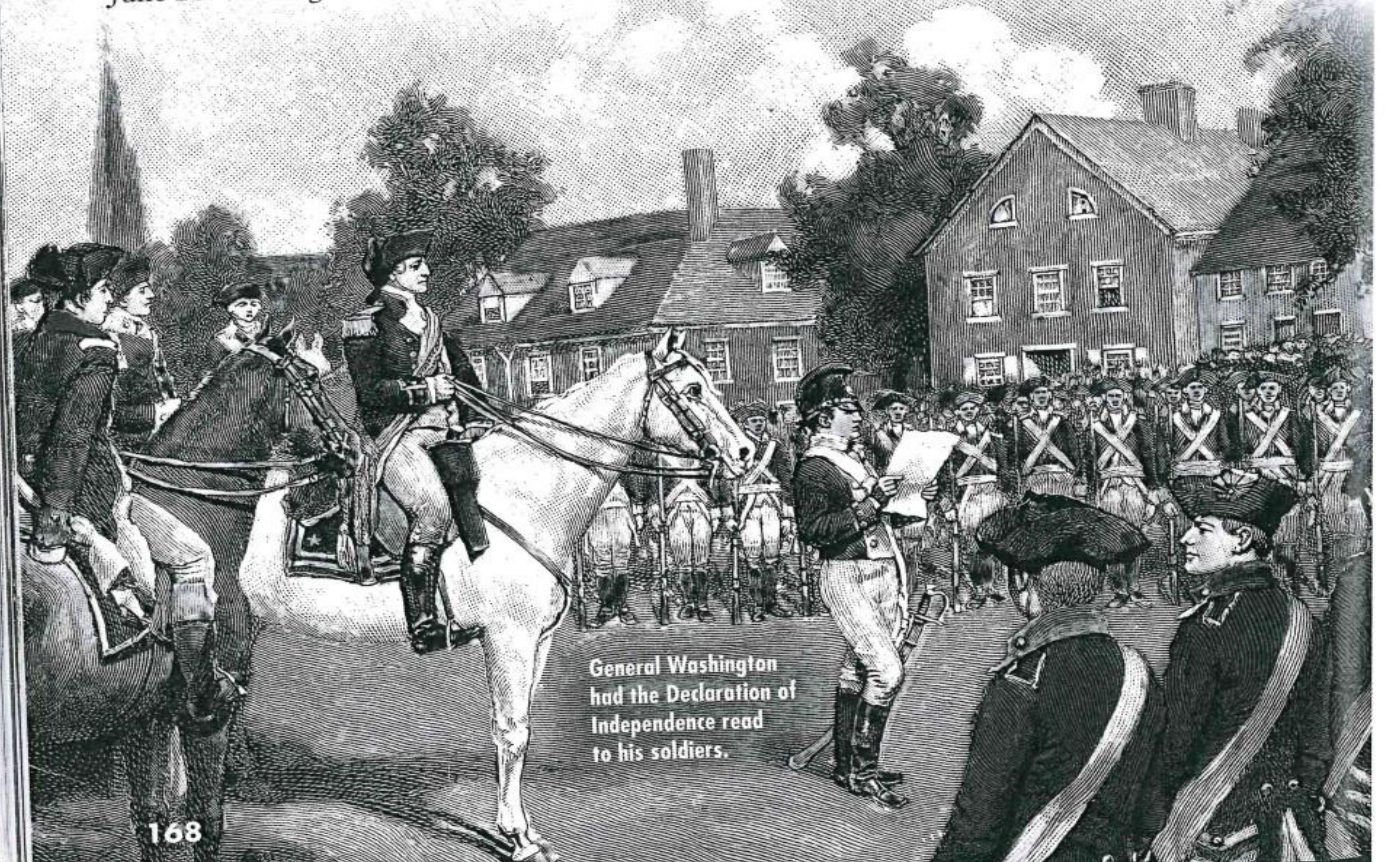
Jefferson worked on a draft for two weeks. Then Franklin and Adams made some changes and presented the draft to the Congress on June 28. Throughout the hot summer days

of early July, delegates discussed the final wording of the Declaration. Adams later said he was delighted with Jefferson's "high tone," yet he later wrote:

"There were other expressions . . . which I thought too much like scolding."

Jefferson included a list of crimes that he accused the king of committing. Other delegates wanted to remove parts of this section before sending it to the king.

Jefferson had also attacked the slave trade. Representatives from the Southern colonies, whose economy depended on slavery, removed words attacking slavery and the slave trade.



The power of Jefferson's words inspired the delegates. But the final statement of his document made the most important point:

“The good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states.”

### Approval and Signing

At last the delegates were satisfied. They passed the final version of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. John Hancock, as president, signed it first. He said that he wrote his name large enough for the king to read without his glasses. Americans still celebrate this date as “Independence Day.”

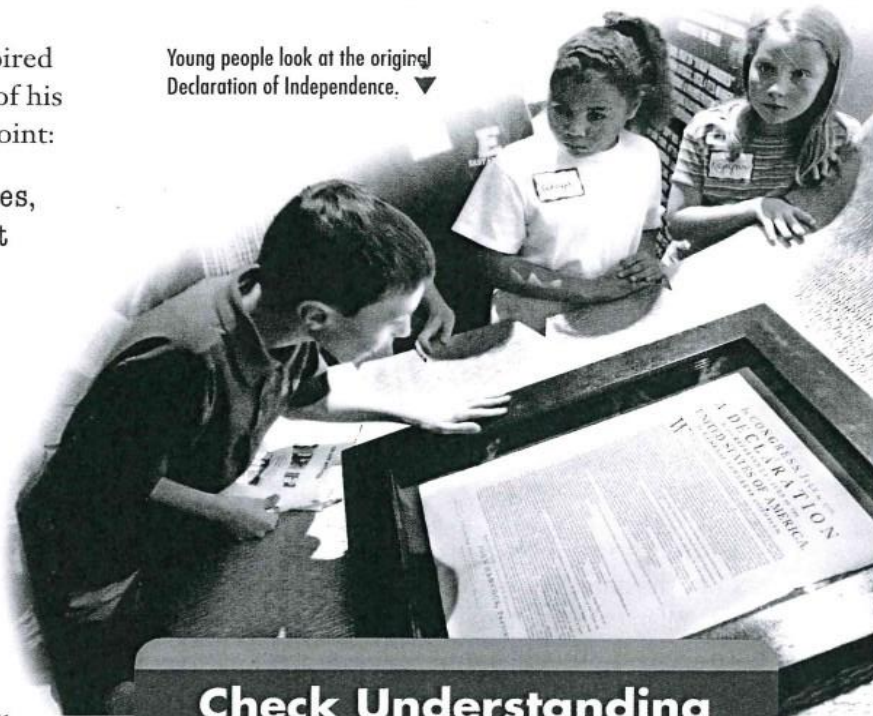
Soon copies of the Declaration were sent throughout the colonies. On July 19 Congress ordered a special copy of the Declaration to be written on parchment, a sheepskin paper used for important documents. Its new title was “The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.” It was the first time the name of the new country was used in an official document.

On August 2, the other delegates added their signatures under Hancock's, which was the largest. Eventually, 56 delegates signed the document. Every person who signed it became an enemy of the king and could be hanged. Declaring independence was a great risk.

### QUICK CHECK

**Main Idea and Details** What was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence?

Young people look at the original Declaration of Independence. ▼



### Check Understanding



**1. VOCABULARY** Write a sentence explaining how the Second Continental Congress is connected to each vocabulary term.

**Continental army**  
**Declaration of Independence**

**2. READING SKILL Main Idea and Details** Use the chart from page 166 to explain how the Declaration of Independence was written.

Main Idea	Details



**3. Write About It** Why did King George's rejection of the Olive Branch Petition cause the colonists to risk their lives for independence?

## Lesson 6

### VOCABULARY

- Patriot** p. 171
- mercenary** p. 172
- Loyalist** p. 172
- profiteering** p. 176
- inflation** p. 176

### READING SKILL

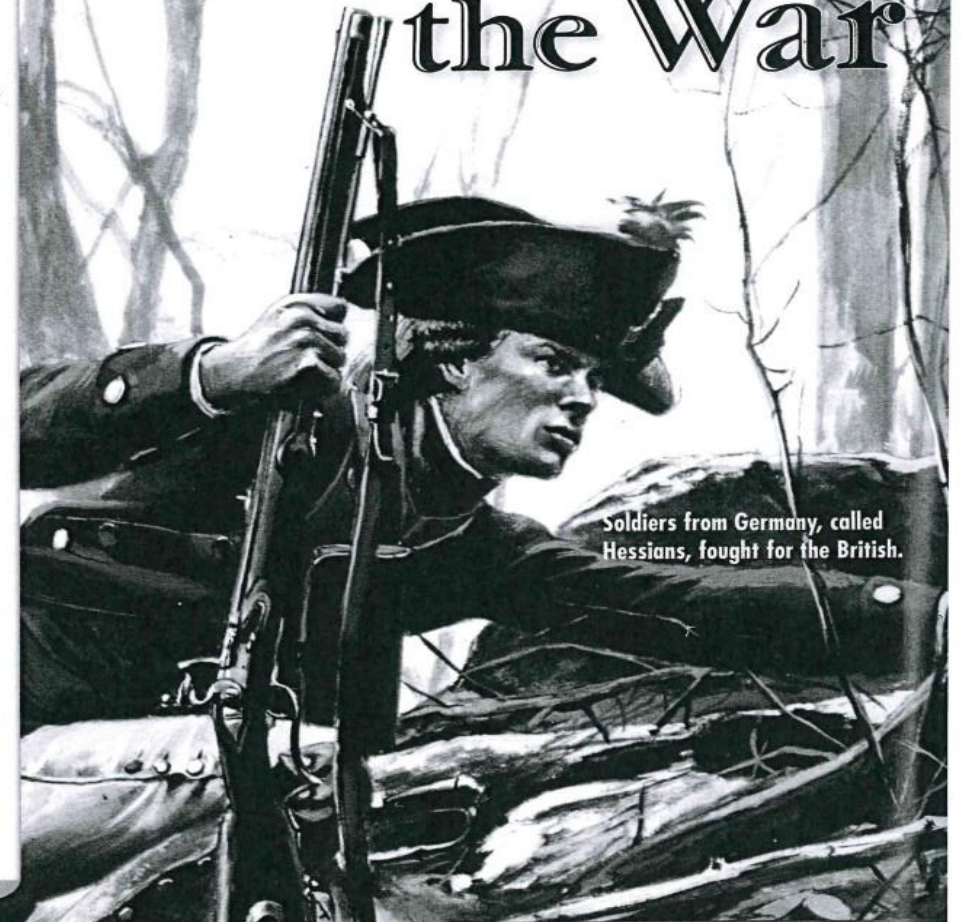
**Main Idea and Details**  
Copy the chart below. Use it to fill in the main idea and details about the ways colonists supported the war.

Main Idea	Details

### INDIANA ACADEMIC STANDARDS

5.1.10, 5.1.12, 5.1.19, 5.1.20,  
5.1.21, 5.4.7, 5.4.8

# Fighting the War



### Visual Preview

### Why did the war present challenges?



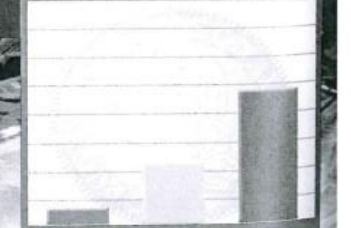
**A** Americans were eager to fight, but they lost many early battles.



**B** The British did not recognize the Americans' strengths or their own weaknesses.



**C** Americans had to support the Revolution on and off the battlefield.



**D** Americans faced serious economic problems during the Revolution.

## A READY FOR WAR?

By late August 1776, American soldiers under General Washington were eager to fight in the Revolution. But they were up against a powerful enemy—their home country, Great Britain.

The American soldiers and other Americans who supported the Revolution called themselves **Patriots**. Patriots are people who love their country. In the Revolution the Patriots were willing to fight to gain freedom from Great Britain. Yet few Patriot soldiers had ever fought on a battlefield. And they were about to fight the most powerful fighting force in the world—the British army.

### Early Defeat

One of the earliest battles took place on Long Island, New York, on August 27, 1776. Here the 10,000-man American army faced 20,000 British soldiers.

Although they lacked training and supplies, Patriot soldiers often held off experienced British soldiers.

The Patriots were badly beaten. In the following weeks, they lost several other battles around New York City. By October 1776 the British controlled New York City.

The British then chased Washington's army across the Hudson River. The Americans retreated across New Jersey. Many Patriots, including officers, began to question Washington's leadership.

### QUICK CHECK

**Main Idea and Details** What happened to American soldiers in the early years of the Revolution?



## B STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

Patriot soldiers were eager to fight. But at first they were no match for the British army. Many British military leaders believed the war would end quickly. Instead, it lasted five years. The British had not counted on the Americans' strengths. And they did not recognize their own weaknesses.



### BRITISH ARMY

#### Strengths

- ▶ **Army** The British had more than 60,000 soldiers in the American colonies. They included many **mercenaries**, professional soldiers from other countries. Most were Hessians from Germany.
- ▶ **Training** British soldiers were well-trained fighters who joined the army for life.
- ▶ **Equipment** Each soldier carried a gun called a musket tipped with a sharp bayonet.
- ▶ **Support** British soldiers were helped by **Loyalists**, colonists who supported Great Britain.

#### Weaknesses

- ▶ **Army** Soldiers and military supplies sent from Great Britain to the American colonies had to be shipped across the Atlantic Ocean.
- ▶ **Training** British soldiers trained to fight on open battlefields. But Patriots fired from hidden positions.
- ▶ **Equipment** The red uniform coats made British soldiers easy targets.
- ▶ **Support** Some British did not support the war because it raised the taxes they paid.

The British did not understand that the Patriots were willing to suffer a great deal to gain their freedom. Many Americans—those in the army and those at home—gave everything they had to win their independence.

### QUICK CHECK

**Main Idea and Details** What was the difference in training between Patriot soldiers and British soldiers?



## AMERICAN ARMY

### Strengths

- ▶ **Army** Patriots fought to protect their homes, families, and a new nation.
- ▶ **Training** Patriots attacked by surprise, firing from well-protected spots. They used the tactics they learned during the French and Indian War.
- ▶ **Equipment** Many Patriot soldiers used Kentucky long rifles, which were more accurate than muskets.
- ▶ **Support** Citizens supported the army by making musket balls or blankets. Farmers gave food to soldiers.

### Weaknesses

- ▶ **Army** General Washington never had more than 17,000 soldiers at any time in the war.
- ▶ **Training** Soldiers signed up for six months. That was not long enough to train to fight on open battlefields.
- ▶ **Equipment** Lack of uniforms, especially shoes, was a constant problem.
- ▶ **Support** Some Americans hid supplies or sold food to the army at high prices.



173



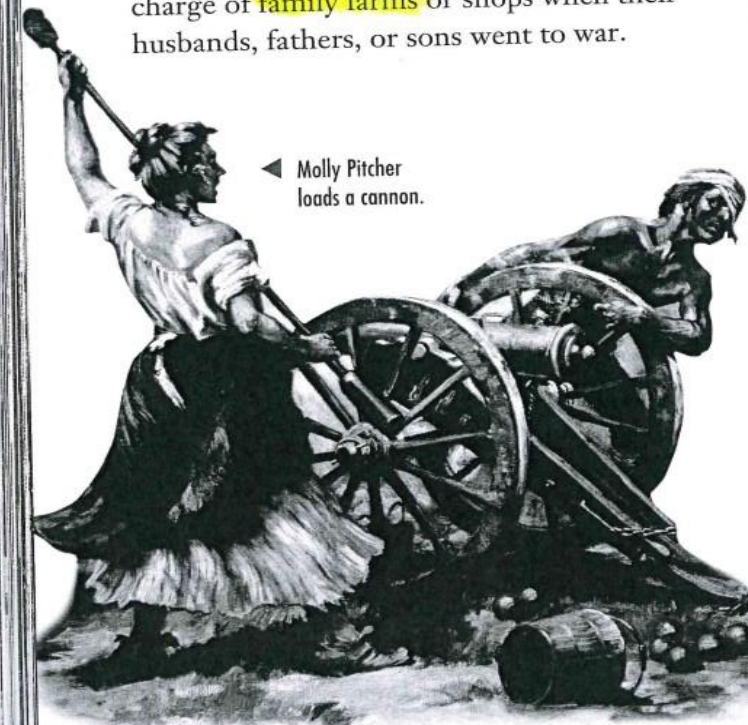
## SUPPORTING THE WAR

Americans supported the Revolution in many ways. Some raised money for the army or loaned money to the new government. Robert Morris, a wealthy merchant, loaned the new government \$10,000—a huge amount then—to buy gunpowder, food, and supplies. Other Americans made weapons or ran businesses left behind by men who joined the army.

### Support at Home

American women helped the fight for freedom in many ways. Some traveled to military camps. There they cooked meals or cared for sick and wounded soldiers.

Women also became carpenters, blacksmiths, and shipbuilders. Others took charge of family farms or shops when their husbands, fathers, or sons went to war.



◀ Molly Pitcher loads a cannon.

Some women gave hope to Americans through writing. Mercy Otis Warren wrote a history of the American Revolution. Phillis Wheatley wrote poems about freedom.

Abigail Adams, the wife of John Adams, supported the Revolution from her home near Boston. You can read part of her letter about the Declaration of Independence below.

### Primary Sources

Last Thursday . . . I went . . . to Kings Street to hear the proclamation for independence read. . . . When Col(onel) Crafts read . . . great attention was given to every word. As soon as he ended . . . every face appeared joyful.

A section from a letter by Abigail Adams, July 21, 1776, Boston



**Write About It** It is 1776. Write a letter to a friend in another town describing the scene when the Declaration of Independence is read in your town square.



▲ This painting shows black soldiers from the First Rhode Island Regiment at the Battle of Newport.

### Support in the Field

Several women helped on the battlefields. Sybil Luddington was called “the female Paul Revere” when she warned colonists of a British attack on Danbury, Connecticut. Deborah Sampson disguised herself as a man to join the army. Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley—we know her as “Molly Pitcher”—carried water to thirsty soldiers during battle. When her husband was wounded during the Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, she took his place at the cannon.

African Americans were also encouraged to join the war. At this time, most African Americans in the colonies were enslaved and could not serve as soldiers at the beginning of the war. There were some free African American colonists who joined the American

army. The words “all men are created equal” from the Declaration of Independence gave them hope that victory might create a new nation that treated all people equally.

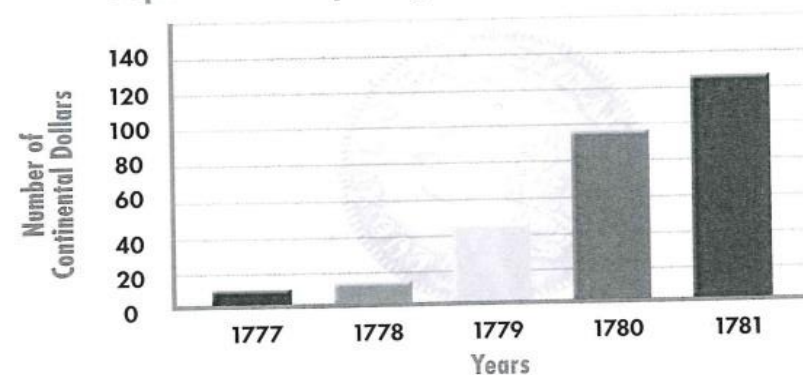
About 5,000 African American colonists served with the Continental army. Rhode Island’s African American soldiers formed their own unit in 1777, called the First Rhode Island Regiment. In 1781, the soldiers of the First Rhode Island Regiment fought in the final battle of the Revolution, a victory over the British at Yorktown, Virginia.

### QUICK CHECK

**Main Idea and Details** How did the Revolution change the roles of colonial women?

## D WARTIME SHORTAGES

Paper Dollars Equaling One-Dollar Coin, 1777–1781



### Chart Skill

In 1779 about how many Continental dollars would you need to buy an item worth a one-dollar coin?

Patriot soldiers faced many shortages during the war. However, most Americans also lacked food and clothing. Items such as cloth, kettles, and tools were made in British factories—and all trade was cut off when the fighting began.

### Unfair Practices

Americans themselves caused other shortages. Hoarding, or hiding away goods, such as flour, molasses, and manufactured items was a serious problem. Hoarding made these products hard to get—which raised their price. Some farmers and merchants became wealthy by profiteering, or charging high prices, for goods they hoarded.

### Printing Money

Profiteering also hurt the government. Forced to pay high prices for supplies, Congress printed more paper money called “Continental.” However, the treasury did not have enough gold to back up their value. The drop in the value of Continentals led to inflation. Inflation is a large and rapid rise in prices. People at the time described something that was useless as “not worth a Continental.”

### QUICK CHECK

**Main Idea and Details** How did profiteering hurt Americans?

### Check Understanding



**1. VOCABULARY** Use two words below in a sentence about economic problems.

Patriot                      profiteering  
mercenary                inflation  
Loyalist

**2. READING SKILL Main Idea and Details** Use the chart from page 170 to explain the strengths and weaknesses of each side.

Main Idea	Details



**3. Write About It** Why were Patriots willing to risk fighting the powerful British army?

# AMERICAN VICTORIES

## Lesson 7

### VOCABULARY

- desert p. 179
- Treaty of Alliance p. 181

### READING SKILL

#### Main Idea and Details

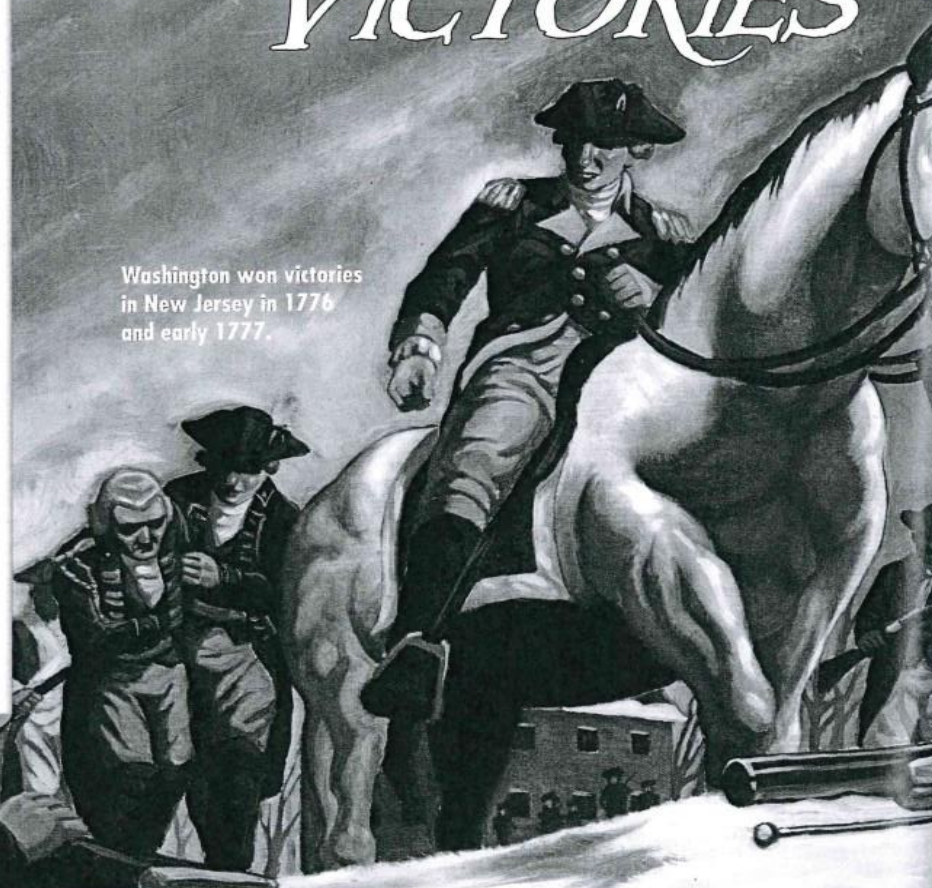
Copy the chart below. Fill in the main idea and details of events that happened between 1776 and 1778.

Main Idea	Details

### INDIANA ACADEMIC STANDARDS

5.1.8, 5.1.10, 5.1.11

Washington won victories in New Jersey in 1776 and early 1777.

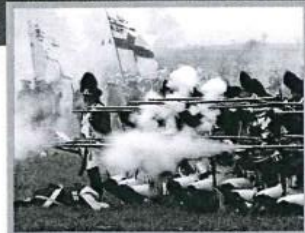


### Visual Preview

### How did Patriots influence the war?



**A** In 1776 the Patriots won an important battle at Trenton, New Jersey.



**B** The Patriot victory at Saratoga, New York, in 1777 was a turning point.



**C** Americans faced a hard winter and won victories outside the colonies and at sea.

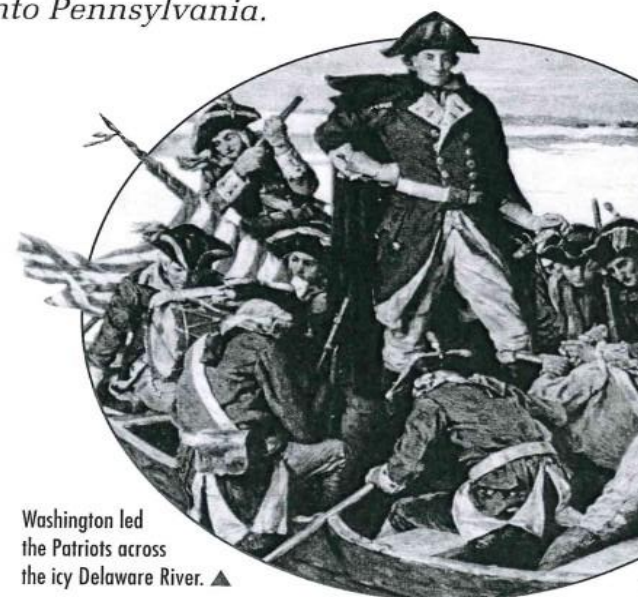
## A MAJOR PATRIOT VICTORY

The final weeks of 1776 were dark days for the Patriots. General Washington's army had lost battles around New York City. Now British troops chased the Patriots across New Jersey into Pennsylvania.

Writer Thomas Paine was among the Patriot soldiers escaping to Pennsylvania. In a pamphlet titled *The Crisis*, he described those dark days with these words:



These are the times that try men's souls.



Washington led the Patriots across the icy Delaware River. ▲

### Victory in New Jersey

By December 25, many Patriot soldiers had left the army. Some chose to desert, or run away. Many who remained had no shoes or supplies. Without a victory to give Americans hope, Washington believed the Revolution would fail. So, he came up with a bold new plan.

Washington decided to cross the Delaware River from Pennsylvania and attack the Hessian soldiers in Trenton, New Jersey, on Christmas night. An icy storm blew in on December 25 and the Patriots finally reached New Jersey at

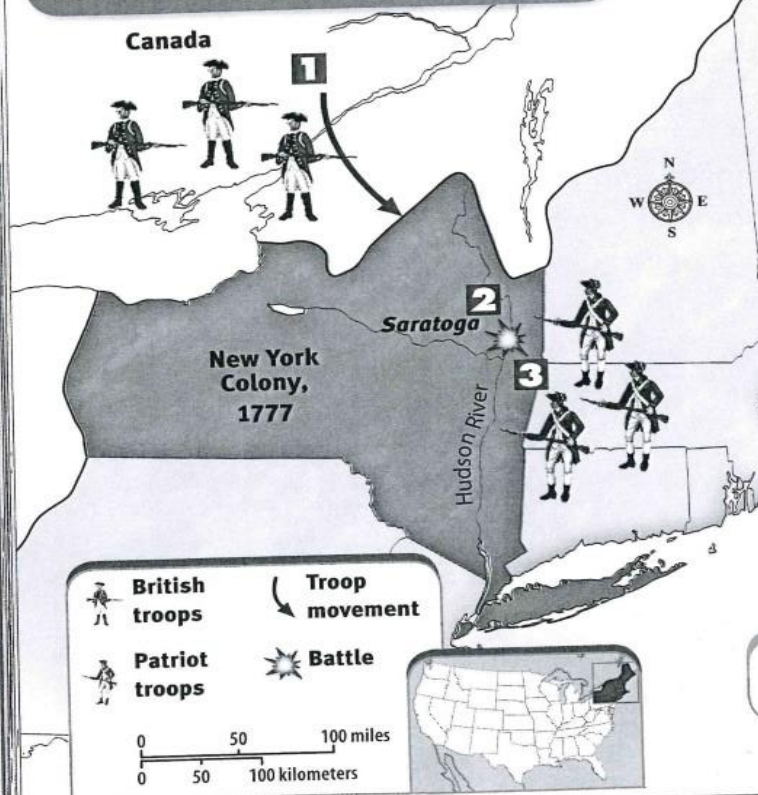
4 A.M. Washington's plan worked. At Trenton, the surprised Hessians quickly surrendered. Washington lost only two men in the battle—both froze to death.

On January 3, 1777, the Patriots defeated the British at Princeton, New Jersey, and captured badly needed supplies from the British. Now Patriot soldiers had food, weapons, shoes—and hope.

### QUICK CHECK

Main Idea and Details Why did George Washington come up with a bold plan?

# BATTLE OF SARATOGA

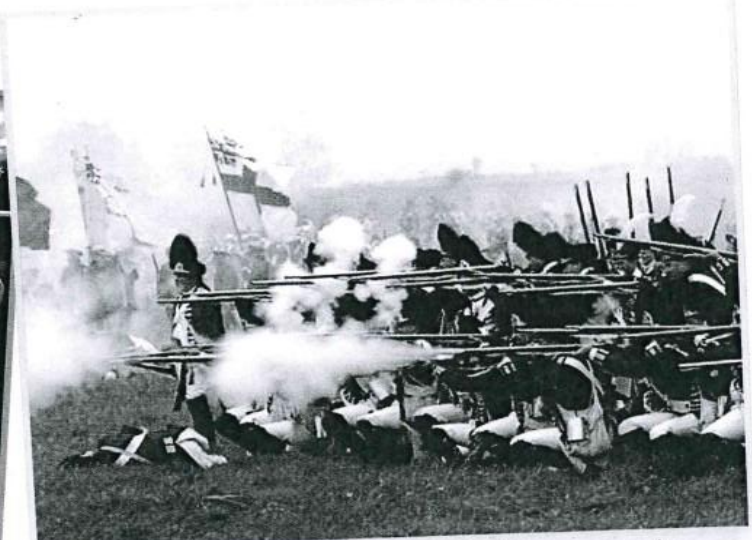


**1** In June 1777, British General John Burgoyne leads British troops from Canada into New York.

**Map Skill**  
**LOCATION** Why was control of the Hudson River important to both Patriots and the British?



**2** In September 1777, British and Patriot troops battle at Freeman's Farm outside Saratoga. The British take control of the farm but suffer heavy losses.



**3** In October 1777, British General Burgoyne orders an attack on Bemis Heights near Saratoga and is defeated.

## B THE TURNING POINT

A turning point is an event that causes an important change. For the Patriots, the Battle of **Saratoga** became a turning point in the Revolutionary War.

### Victory at Saratoga

In June 1777, British General John **Burgoyne** led several thousand soldiers from Canada into New York. He believed another **British** force would march north. A Patriot force under General Horatio **Gates** would then be **trapped** between them.

At first, Burgoyne's army drove Gates and the Patriots south. But the **British** supply wagons got **stuck** on forest roads. The **Patriots**

had time to gather more troops and decided to stand and fight at **Saratoga**, New York. Burgoyne reached Saratoga on September 16. By then, Gates had three times more soldiers than the British general. The Patriots had also built dirt walls at Bemis Heights, near Saratoga.

On September 19, **British** and **Patriot** troops battled at Freeman's Farm, near Saratoga. The British won control of the farm. But they lost more soldiers than the **Patriots**. Low on troops, Burgoyne needed help—but no army marched north. Finally, he could wait no longer. On October 7, British soldiers battled Patriot soldiers at Bemis Heights. The British

had no chance to win. Burgoyne surrendered on October 17, 1777. The British **defeat** at Saratoga changed the outcome of the war.

### Help from Europe

When news of the **Patriot** victory reached Paris, France, it convinced the **French** that the Americans could win independence from Great Britain. As a result, the French and American governments signed a **Treaty of Alliance**, or an agreement to work together. Several months later, French troops, warships, and **supplies** began the journey across the Atlantic **Ocean**.

Other Europeans who supported the Patriots also came to America to join the fight. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, an engineer educated in Poland, arrived to help build forts. One young French citizen who arrived to help the Patriots

was 19-year-old Marquis de Lafayette. When Lafayette met George Washington, the two became close friends.

### QUICK CHECK

**Main Idea and Details** Why did France agree to help the United States fight Great Britain?

### PEOPLE

The dirt walls at Bemis Heights in Saratoga were designed by **Thaddeus Kosciuszko**, an engineer educated in Poland. He came to America to join the Patriots and later designed the fort at West Point, New York.



**Thaddeus Kosciuszko**



**C**

## VALLEY FORGE AND BEYOND

The victory at Saratoga did not help the Patriots right away. In the winter of 1777 to 1778, Washington's troops faced bitter cold as they huddled around campfires at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

### Hunger and Disease

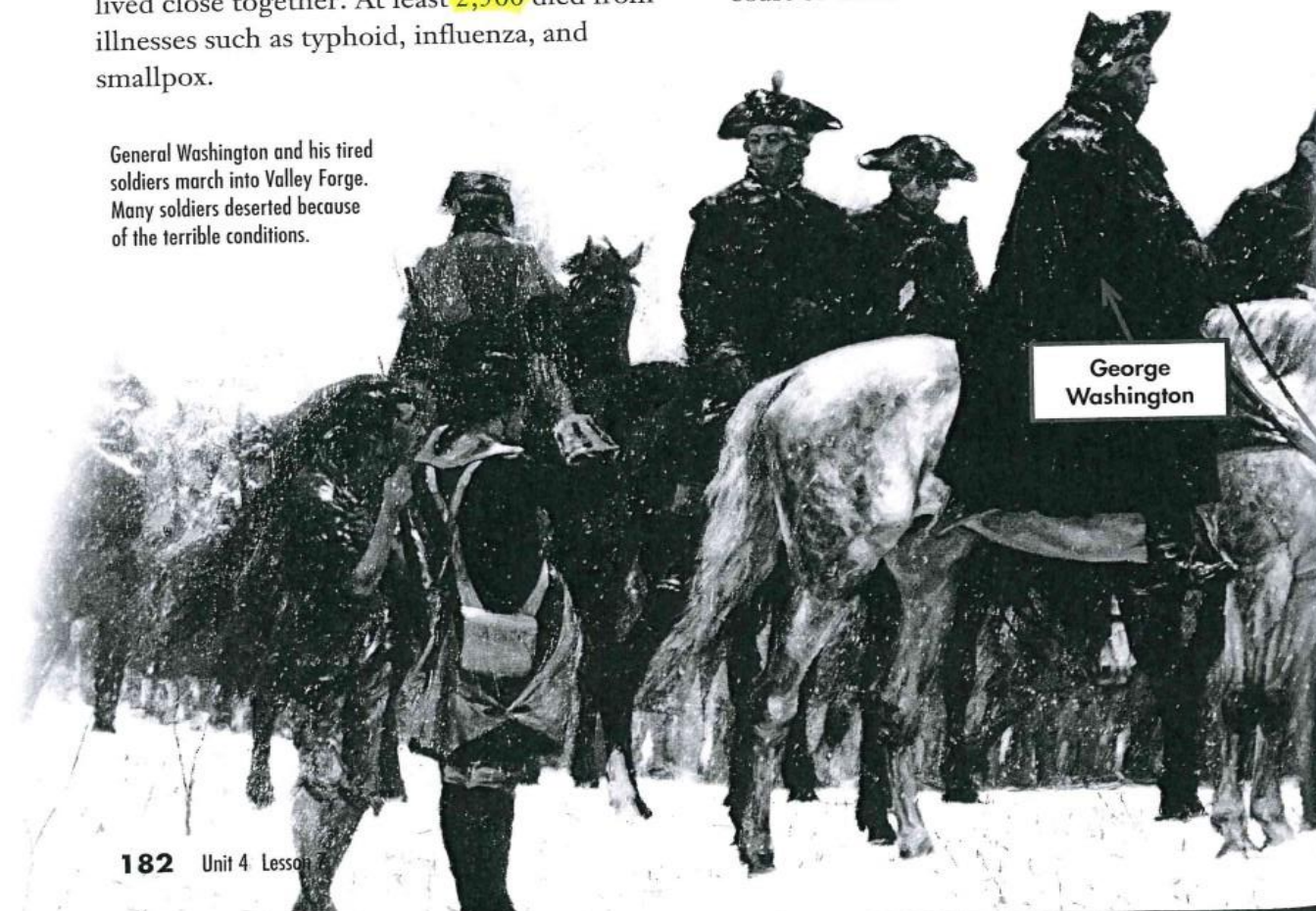
For the first two months of that winter, soldiers lived in ragged tents. Few had shoes or blankets, and they shared coats and gloves. Food was in short supply too. At Valley Forge the main food was "fire cakes," a paste of flour and water roasted on a stick over campfires. Weak from cold and hunger, soldiers became sick. Diseases spread quickly because soldiers lived close together. At least 2,500 died from illnesses such as typhoid, influenza, and smallpox.

General Washington and his tired soldiers march into Valley Forge. Many soldiers deserted because of the terrible conditions.

During that cold winter, a military instructor named Baron Friedrich von Steuben arrived from the German kingdom of Prussia. He saw that the American army needed strict training. Von Steuben taught the Patriots to march in rows and fight together instead of separately. By June 1778, the American army had become a well-trained fighting force able to defeat the British on open battlefields.

### Fighting Outside the Colonies

Not all important Revolutionary battles were fought in the 13 Colonies. Key battles took place in the British territories west of the Appalachian Mountains—and even off the coast of Great Britain.



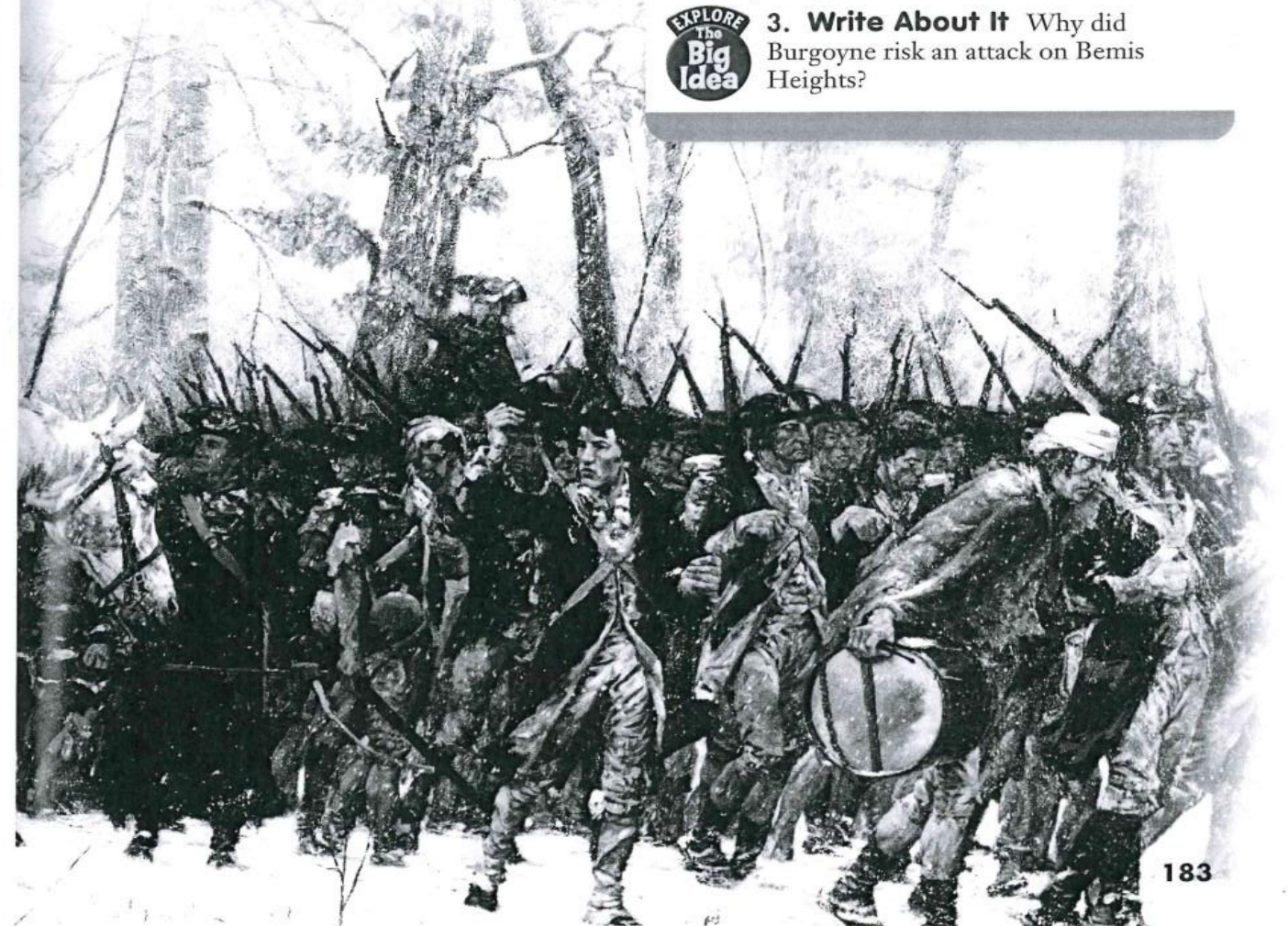
George Washington

In February 1779, George Rogers Clark and his men marched for days across swampland. After marching for a month, the Americans attacked and defeated the British at Fort Sackville near present-day Vincennes, Indiana.

The greatest hero of the American navy was John Paul Jones. On September 23, 1779, his ship, the *Bonhomme Richard*, defeated the British warship *Serapis* off the coast of Great Britain. Today, John Paul Jones is known as the "Father of the American Navy."

### QUICK CHECK

**Main Idea and Details** How did training at Valley Forge help the Patriot army?



### Check Understanding



**1. VOCABULARY** Use each vocabulary term below in a sentence.

desert      Treaty of Alliance

**2. READING SKILL Main Idea and Details** Use the chart from page 178 to write about the winter at Valley Forge.

Main Idea	Details



**3. Write About It** Why did Burgoyne risk an attack on Bemis Heights?

## Lesson 8

### VOCABULARY

blockade p. 187

Treaty of Paris 1783  
p. 187

### READING SKILL

#### Main Idea and Details

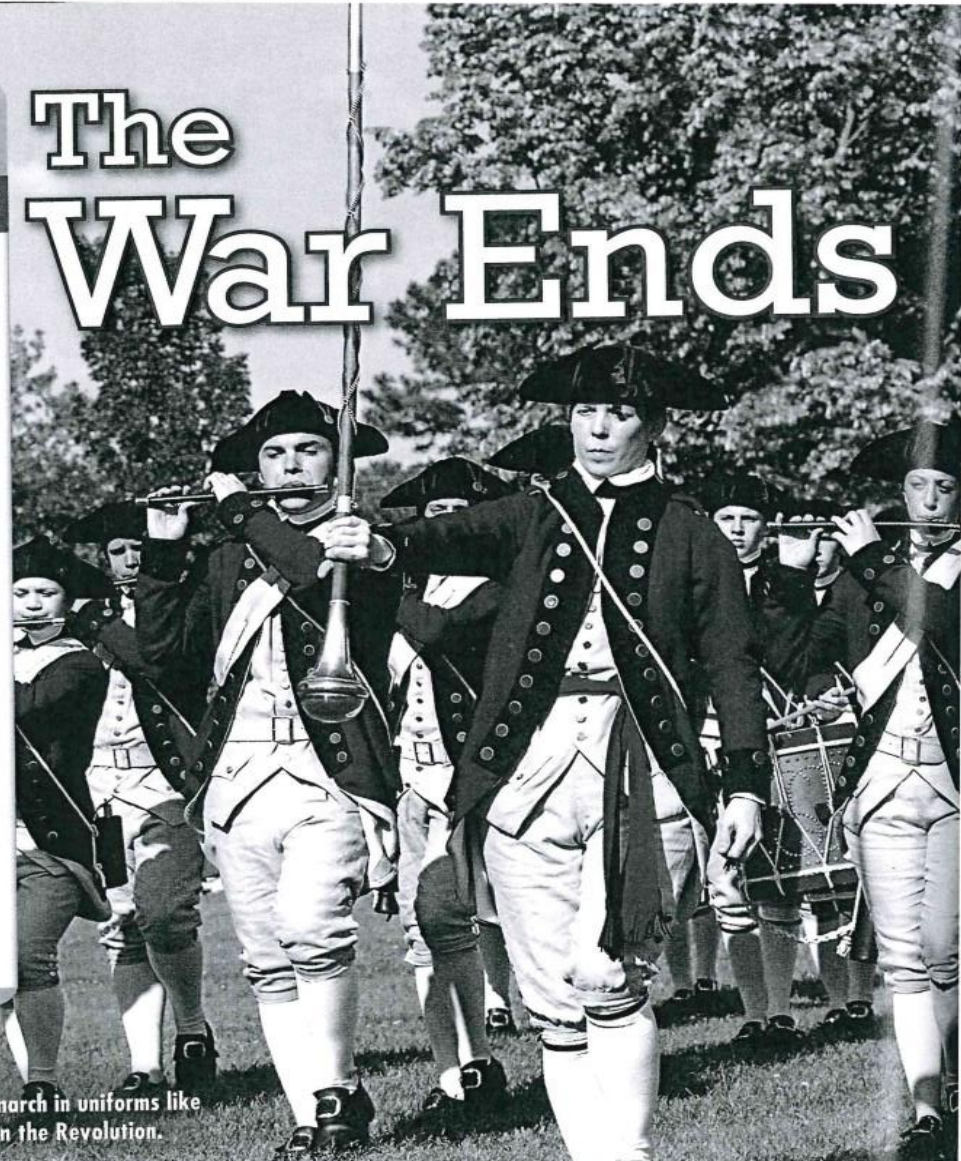
Copy the chart below. Use it to fill in the main idea and details about the help that France provided in the American Revolution.

Main Idea	Details

### INDIANA ACADEMIC STANDARDS

5.1.6, 5.1.10, 5.1.12, 5.1.13, 5.4.6

# The War Ends



Reenactors march in uniforms like those worn in the Revolution.

### Visual Preview

#### How did the Revolution affect life in America?



**A** Spain helped the Patriots as the war moved to the South.



**B** The British surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781.



**C** Loyalists, Native Americans, and enslaved Africans faced new challenges.

## A THE WAR MOVES SOUTH

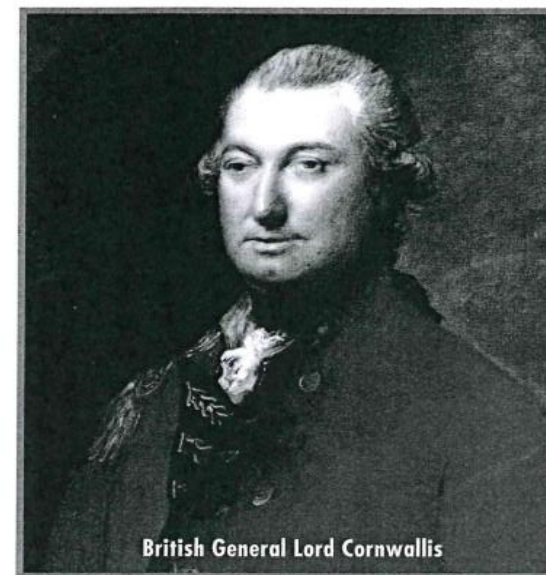
By 1779 the British hoped to win the war in a region with a large Loyalist population—the Southern colonies. Controlling the wealthy Southern colonies became the main goal of British leaders.

The British plan to keep control of the South did not begin well. In 1779 the Americans gained support from Spain, a French ally. The Spanish government loaned money to the Patriots. In addition, Bernardo de Gálvez, the governor of Spain's Louisiana Territory, closed the port at New Orleans to Great Britain and opened it to American ships.

Meanwhile, George Washington appointed General Nathanael Greene to lead Patriot forces in the South. However, the Patriots continued to face problems. Congress had little money to pay troops, and supplies were low. Between 1778 and 1781, the British army won battles at Savannah, Georgia, and at Charles Town and Camden in South Carolina.

### Costly Victory

For a time, it seemed that the British would remain in control of the South. But their victories were costly. In 1780 General Charles Cornwallis took command of the British army in the South. Cornwallis pursued the American army north through the Carolinas. The two armies finally met in March 1781 at Guilford Court House, North Carolina.



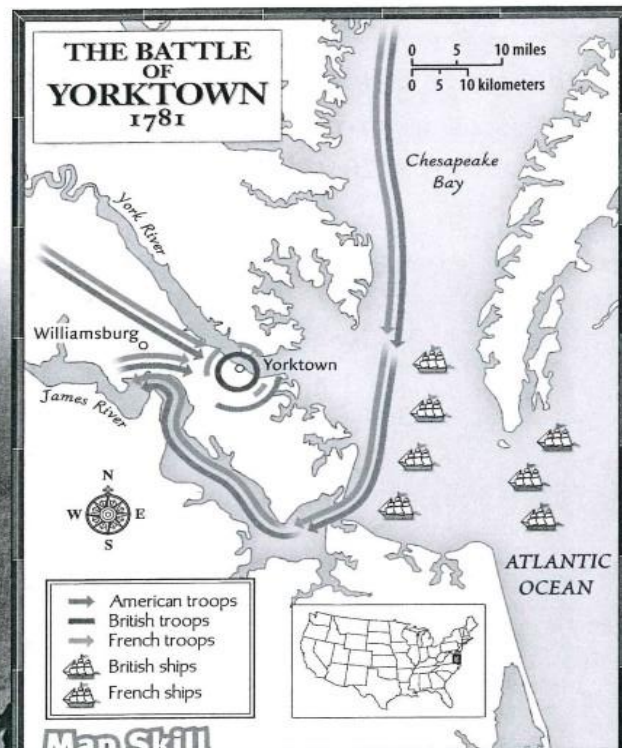
British General Lord Cornwallis

The British won the battle, but Cornwallis lost one-fourth of his soldiers. However, he claimed a British victory because Greene's forces left the battlefield. When one British leader learned of the many troops lost, he said:

“Another such victory would destroy the British army.”

### QUICK CHECK

Main Idea and Details What took place between 1779 and 1781 in the Revolution?

**B****THE BATTLE OF YORKTOWN****Map Skill**

**MOVEMENT** From which direction did American and French troops approach Yorktown?

In the summer of 1781, both armies needed a victory to win the war. General Cornwallis led 7,000 British soldiers to Yorktown, Virginia. Cornwallis stationed his troops in Yorktown to help fortify the area. They would wait there for the ships from British headquarters in New York City to bring supplies. But stopping at Yorktown was a decision that would cause Great Britain to lose the war. General Cornwallis did not guess that the Patriots and the French would learn of his plans.

British troops were outnumbered and could not hold off attacks by American and French forces.

**Lafayette's Plan**

Not far from Yorktown, Marquis de Lafayette commanded a small Patriot army. His troops were no match for Cornwallis. However, Lafayette had one advantage. One of Cornwallis's servants, James Armistead, was a spy for Lafayette. Armistead passed on information that the British were waiting for supplies from New York. Lafayette sent this information to the French navy. French warships off the Atlantic coast set up a blockade of British ships. A blockade is an action that prevents the passage of people or supplies. The French ships kept British troops and supplies from reaching Cornwallis.



Marquis de Lafayette

At the same time, Washington's army and a large French force joined Lafayette. Cornwallis discovered too late that his army was surrounded by a French and Patriot army of more than 16,000 men.

French and American troops battled the British army for weeks, pounding the British with continuous cannon fire. Some American cannons became so hot from constant firing that they began to melt. To escape the cannon fire, Cornwallis ordered 2,000 men into boats to flee across the York River. But a fierce storm blew in, stopping the escape. On October 17, 1781, Cornwallis sent a runner to surrender to Washington.

**The Revolution Ends**

Soon after the surrender, the British government began peace talks with France, Spain, and the Americans in Paris, France. The Treaty of Paris 1783 ended the American Revolution. Under the agreement Great Britain recognized American independence. The Mississippi River became the new nation's western border. The treaty also opened the Mississippi River to ships from France, Spain, Britain, and the United States.

The American Revolution was over. The 13 colonies were now known as the United States. In his farewell orders to the Continental army, Washington wrote that the determination of the troops:

“through almost every possible suffering and discouragement for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing miracle.”

**QUICK CHECK**

**Main Idea and Details** How did Cornwallis's decision to stop at Yorktown lead to Great Britain's defeat?



## THE RESULTS OF THE WAR

Several years after the Revolution, John Adams was asked about the war. He said that there had been two revolutions. One was the war itself. The other was:

“in the minds and hearts of the people.”

The **United States** had won independence. But not all the hearts and minds of the people had been changed.

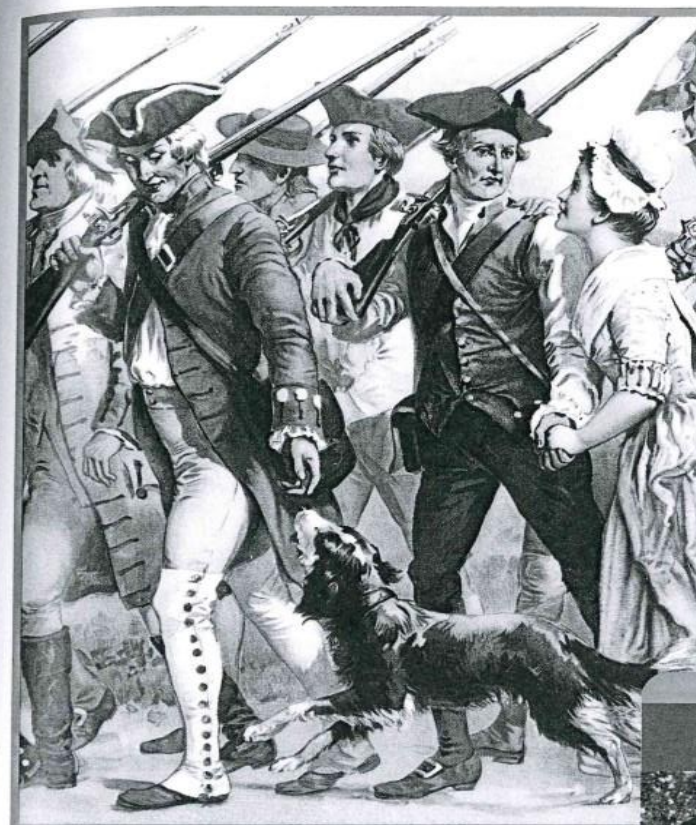
### Loyalists Leave

When the war ended, about 60,000 Loyalists remained in the United States. Many of these people had been wealthy merchants before the

war. Some had been forced to give up their homes and property during the fighting. After the war, many Loyalists moved to Canada, which remained a British colony. Other Loyalists remained in the United States and tried to fit in with the new society. Many former Loyalists decided to move to the Western frontier.

### Native Americans Lose Lands

During the Revolutionary War most **Native Americans**, including Joseph Brant who led several Native American groups, sided with the **British**. This was because Great Britain had **protected** Native American lands west of the Appalachians from American settlement.



◀ This illustration of Patriot soldiers returning from the American Revolution appeared in a magazine for young people in 1906.

## Check Understanding



Native Americans had fought to protect their own homelands, but many Americans saw them as enemies. As a result, settlers felt **no** guilt about taking land from people who had **fought** with the British.

### Slavery Continues

In the Declaration of Independence, the phrase “all men are created equal” led some people to believe that **slavery** might end. The new **American** government, however, needed the support of Southern plantation owners who depended on the **labor** of enslaved Africans. As a result, **slavery** continued in the new nation.

### QUICK CHECK

**Main Idea and Details** What were the results of the American Revolution?

**1. VOCABULARY** Write one sentence using both terms below.

**blockade**    **Treaty of Paris 1783**

**2. READING SKILL Main Idea and**

**Details** Use the chart from page 184 to write a paragraph about France’s role at the Battle of Yorktown.

Main Idea	Details



**3. Write About It** Make a list of the reasons people in the following groups risked their lives in the war: Patriots, Loyalists, British soldiers, African Americans, and Native Americans.