

## Chapter 8

### America Secedes from the Empire, 1775-1783

#### A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- \_\_\_ 1. George Washington was chosen commander of the American army more for his military abilities than for his personal and political attributes.
- \_\_\_ 2. Following the Battle of Bunker Hill, King George and the Continental Congress made one last attempt at reconciliation.
- \_\_\_ 3. The American army that invaded Canada falsely believed that oppressed French Canadians would join them in the revolt and make Canada the Fourteenth state.
- \_\_\_ 4. Tom Paine's *Common Sense* was extremely important in pushing the colonies into direct, violent rebellion against the king as well as against Parliament.
- \_\_\_ 5. The Declaration of Independence was especially important because it enabled the Americans to appeal for direct aid from France.
- \_\_\_ 6. American militiamen proved politically very effective in pushing their apathetic or neutral fellow citizens into supporting the Patriot cause.
- \_\_\_ 7. The Loyalists considered the "Patriots" to be the traitors to their country and themselves to be the true patriots.
- \_\_\_ 8. Most Loyalists were executed or driven from the country after the Patriot victory.
- \_\_\_ 9. Loyalists were strongest in New England and Virginia.
- \_\_\_ 10. General Burgoyne's defeat at Saratoga in 1777 was critical for the American cause because it led to the alliance with France.
- \_\_\_ 11. Americans' enlightened revolutionary idealism made them reluctant to enter into a military and political alliance with monarchical France.
- \_\_\_ 12. During much of the Revolutionary War, the British controlled cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston, while the Americans conducted their campaigns in the countryside.

- \_\_\_ 13. At Yorktown, the Americans finally showed that they could win an important battle without French assistance.
- \_\_\_ 14. American diplomats were successful in guaranteeing American political independence but failed to gain the territorial concession they wanted.
- \_\_\_ 15. American success in the Revolutionary War and the peace treaty was due in significant measure to developments in Europe.

### B. Multiple Choice

- \_\_\_ 1. During the period of fighting between April 1775 and July 1776, the colonists claimed that their goal was
  - a. the removal of all British troops from America.
  - b. to restore their rights within the British Empire.
  - c. complete independence from Britain.
  - d. to end the power of King George III to rule them.
- \_\_\_ 2. George Washington proved to be an especially effective commander of American forces in the Revolution because
  - a. he was able to rally previously skeptical New Englanders to the Patriot cause.
  - b. of his exceptionally brilliant military mind.
  - c. of his integrity, courage, and mortal forcefulness.
  - d. his humble background inspired the ordinary soldiers in the Revolutionary army.
- \_\_\_ 3. The bold American military campaign that narrowly failed in December 1775 was
  - a. a two-pronged attack on British forces in New York.
  - b. an invasion of Canada by generals Arnold and Montgomery.
  - c. an attack on British forts in the Ohio country.
  - d. a naval assault on British warships in Boston Harbor.
- \_\_\_ 4. Many of the German Hessian soldiers hired by King George III to fight for the British
  - a. hated the American revolutionaries and their cause.
  - b. were primarily loyal to their German princes.
  - c. were ineffective in battle against American militiamen.
  - d. had little loyalty to the British cause and ended up deserting.
- \_\_\_ 5. Thomas Paine's appeal for a new republican form of government attracted many Americans because
  - a. they believed that social class differences promoted by monarchy were wrong.
  - b. their own experience with local and colonial democratic governance had prepared them for the idea.
  - c. they were impressed that Paine was drawing on the best classical ideas from Plato's *Republic*.
  - d. they were fearful that wealthy southern planters like Washington wanted to establish nobility.

- \_\_\_ 6. Tom Paine's *Common Sense* was crucial in convincing many Americans that what they should fight for was
- American representation in the British Parliament.
  - an alliance with the French against Britain.
  - a federal constitution and a bill of rights.
  - an independent and republican America separate from Britain.
- \_\_\_ 7. The Loyalists were particularly strong among
- conservative and well-off Americans.
  - the younger generation.
  - Presbyterians and Congregationalists.
  - citizens of New England.
- \_\_\_ 8. Besides George Washington, the most militarily effective American officer in the early campaigns of 1776 and 1777 was
- General Johnny Burgoyne.
  - General von Steuben.
  - General Benedict Arnold.
  - General William Howe.
- \_\_\_ 9. The Battle of Saratoga was a key turning point of the War for Independence because
- it prevented the British from keeping control of the key port of New York City.
  - it brought about crucial French assistance to the Revolutionary cause.
  - it ended the possibility of a peaceful settlement with Britain.
  - it effectively destroyed British military power in the middle colonies.
- \_\_\_ 10. The primary reason that Americans were willing to enter a military and diplomatic alliance with France in 1778 was
- the practical self-interest of needing assistance to defeat the British
  - to spread republican government and the principles of the Declaration of Independence among the oppressed French people.
  - that Benjamin Franklin was able to construct an alliance treaty based completely on revolutionary idealism.
  - that the French king agreed that the United States could seek a separate peace with Britain if it wanted to.
- \_\_\_ 11. The British especially relied on numerous Loyalists to aid them in fighting the Patriots
- in Rhode Island and the rest of New England.
  - in the western Illinois country.
  - in the warfare at the sea.
  - in the Carolinas.

- \_\_\_ 12. Most of the Six Nations of the Iroquois under Joseph Brant fought against the American revolutionaries because
  - a. they disagreed with the principles of the Declaration of Independence.
  - b. they believed that a victorious Britain would contain westward American expansion.
  - c. they were paid as mercenary soldiers by the British government.
  - d. they hoped to drive the American colonists off the North American continent.
  
- \_\_\_ 13. The British defeat at Yorktown was brought about by George Washington’s army and
  - a. the French navy under Admiral de Grasse.
  - b. the American navy under John Paul Jones.
  - c. the American militia under George Rogers Clark.
  - d. the Armed Neutrality under Catherine the Great.
  
- \_\_\_ 14. In the peace negotiations at Paris, the French wanted the Americans
  - a. to stop short of demanding full independence.
  - b. to negotiate a separate peace with Britain.
  - c. to acquire only the territory east of the Appalachian Mountains.
  - d. to help them regain Quebec from the British.
  
- \_\_\_ 15. The British yielded the Americans a generous peace treaty that included the western territories primarily because of
  - a. the desire of the weak new Whig ministry in London for future friendly relations with the United States.
  - b. the threat of further war with France.
  - c. the military power of the United States.
  - d. the willingness of the Americans to yield on other issues like trade and fishing rights.

**C. Identification**

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The body that chose George Washington commander of the Continental Army
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The British colony that Americans invaded in hopes of adding it to the rebellious thirteen.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The inflammatory pamphlet that demanded independence and heaped scorn on “the Royal Brute of Great Britain”
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The document that provided a lengthy explanation and justification of Richard Henry Lee’s resolution, approved by Congress on July 2, 1776.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The term by which the American Patriots were commonly known, to distinguish them from the American “Tories”
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Another name for the American Tories

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The church body most closely linked with Tory sentiment, except in Virginia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The river valley that was the focus of Britain's early military strategy and the scene of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga in 1777
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Term for the alliance of Catherine the Great of Russia and other European powers who did not declare war but assumed a hostile neutrality toward Britain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The region that was some of the Revolution's most bitter fighting, from 1780 to 1782, between American General Greene and British General Cornwallis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. "Legalized pirates," more than a thousand strong, who inflicted heavy damage on British shipping
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. British political party that replaced Lord North's Tories in 1782 and made generous treaty with the United States
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The western boundary of the United States established in the Treaty of Paris
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The irregular American troops who played a crucial role in swaying the neutral civilian population toward the Patriot cause
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The other European nation besides France and Spain that supported the American Revolution by declaring war on Britain

#### D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. George Washington | A. British general who chose to relax in New York and Philadelphia rather than march up the Hudson to battle                    |
| ___ 2. Bunker Hill       | B. Brilliant American general who invaded Canada, foiled Burgoyne's invasion, and in 1780 betrayed his country                  |
| ___ 3. Benedict Arnold   | C. American naval commander who successfully harassed British shipping  |
| ___ 4. Thomas Paine      | D. Author of an explanatory indictment, signed on July 4, 1776, that accused George III of establishing a military dictatorship |
| ___ 5. Richard Henry Lee | E. Shrewd American diplomat who established the French alliance and worked with Jay and Adams to win a generous peace treaty    |
| ___ 6. Thomas Jefferson  | F. Mohawk chief who led many Iroquois to fight with Britain against American revolutionaries                                    |
| ___ 7. Loyalists         | G. The decisive early battle of the American Revolution that led to the alliance with France                                    |

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| ___ 8. General Burgoyne     | H. Military engagement that led King George III to declare the colonists in revolt  |
| ___ 9. General Howe         | I. Americans who fought for King George and earned the contempt of Patriots   |
| ___ 10. Benjamin Franklin   | J. A wealthy Virginian of great character and leadership abilities who served his country without pay                     |
| ___ 11. George Rogers Clark | K. The British defeat that led to the fall of North's government and the end of the war                                   |
| ___ 12. John Paul Jones     | L. Leader whose small force conquered British forts in the West   |
| ___ 13. Saratoga            | M. A radical British immigrant who put an end to American toasts to King George   |
| ___ 14. Yorktown            | N. Fiery Virginian and author of the official resolution of July 2, 1776, formally authorizing the colonies' independence |
| ___ 15. Joseph Brant        | O. Blundering British general whose slow progress south from Canada ended in disaster at Saratoga                         |

**E. Matching Cause and Effect**

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column.

Cause	Effect
___ 1. The Battle of Bunker Hill	A. Led to American acquisition of the West up to the Mississippi River
___ 2. Thomas Paine's <i>Common Sense</i>	B. Caused King George to proclaim the colonies in revolt and import Hessian troops to crush them
___ 3. Jefferson's <i>Declaration of Independence</i>	C. Led to a favorable peace treaty for the United States and the end of French schemes for a smaller, weaker America.
___ 4. The Patriot militia's political education and recruitment	D. Caused the British to begin peace negotiations in Paris
___ 5. The blundering of Burgoyne and Howe and the superb military strategy of Arnold and Washington	E. Inspired universal awareness of the American Revolution as a fight for the belief that "all men are created equal."
___ 6. The Battle of Saratoga	F. Caused the British defeat at Yorktown and the collapse of North's Tory government.
___ 7. Clark's military conquests and Jay's diplomacy	G. Led to the failure of Britain's grand strategy and the crucial American victory at Saratoga
___ 8. The trapping of Cornwallis between Washington's army and de Grasse's navy	H. Made France willing to ally itself openly with the United States
___ 9. The collapse of the North ministry and the Whig takeover of the British government	I. Created growing colonial support for declaring independence from Britain.
___ 10. Jay's secret and separate negotiation with Britain	J. Won neutral or apathetic Americans over to the Patriot cause