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**Chapter 7- The American Revolution, 1776-1786**

**Directions:** Answer the following questions in complete sentences. Use the question as the stem of your response. Page numbers are provided.

1. What was the significance of the experience that the Continental Army had at Valley Forge? p.202
2. What disadvantage did the geography of eastern North America present for the British? p.203
3. American Patriots were divided among what two fighting forces? p.203
4. Why were militias not very effective and where did the final victory come from? p.204
5. Who was Mercy Otis Warren? p.205
6. Who were the women that travelled with armies during the war? p.205
7. What do “Molly Pitcher”, Margaret Corbin, Mary Hays McCauley, Anna Maria Lane, and Deborah Sampson have in common? p.205
8. Who were Loyalists/Tories? p.206
9. How were Tories punished? p.206
10. Benedict Arnold’s name has become synonymous with what? Why? p.206
11. How many Loyalists fought in the British army? p.207
12. Where did Loyalists flee to? p.207
13. Who were the Hessians in the British Army? p.207
14. Describe the events and outcome of battles in New York in 1776. pp.207-208
15. What did Washington do on Christmas night, 1776, and what was the ultimate significance? p.208
16. What is the major significance of the British defeat under Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777? p.208
17. What important location did the British occupy beginning on September 26, 1777? p.209
18. Where did the Continental Army spend the winter of 1777-8? p.209
19. Who sustained the Americans with loans during the first two years of the fighting? Why? p.209
20. Why did Benjamin Franklin go to France and how was he received? p.209
21. What British fear was realized after the loss at the Battle of Saratoga? p.209
22. What lands did the French want to gain from their alliance with the Americans? p.209
23. How did Spain help the American war effort? p.210
24. Why did the Spanish refuse to make formal military alliance with the Americans? p.210
25. What towns did the Spanish seize from the British during the war? p.210
26. What did Lord North offer in 1778?! (“It’s too late to apologize!”)p.210
27. Why did the British send 5,000 troops from New York to the Caribbean? p.210
28. Why did Indian tribes such as the Iroquois Confederacy fight on the side of the British? p.211
29. Which Indian people caused the most damage to Americans in the South? p.211
30. Who was Joseph Brant? p.211
31. What did Lord Dunmore proclaim in 1775 and how did the war in the South begin? p.212
32. What was the result of the Battle of Camden (1780)? p.214
33. How many African Americans fought in the Continental Army and Patriot militias? p.214
34. The Southern campaigns were marked by what? p.214
35. Why did Cornwallis move his troops north to Yorktown, Virginia? p.215
36. Explain why Washington was successful at Yorktown. p.216
37. What was the outcome of the victory at Yorktown? p.216-7
38. What was the main characteristic of the Articles of Confederation? p.217
39. What were the powers of Congress under the Articles? p.217
40. Since Congress did not have the power to tax, who could raise revenue? p.217
41. What was the reason for runaway inflation after the war? p.218
42. What did Robert Morris establish and was it successful? p.218
43. Who were the delegates to the peace talks in 1781-82 and what were the specifics of the treaty they made with the British behind French backs? p.218
44. Why was Washington’s intervention during the officers’ crisis in 1783 significant? pp.220-21
45. What did the American victors demand from the defeated Indian foes? p.221
46. In 2-3 sentences, summarize Jefferson’s proposal for the “Growth of the Western Territory,” which was eventually adopted. p.222
47. What did the Land Ordinance of 1785 do and what affect did it have on settlement in the West? p.222
48. What was the Northwest Territory? p.222
49. What was the major achievement of the Confederation government? p.223
50. During the Revolutionary era, with what did Americans identify politically and socially? p.224
51. Summarize the Tory and Whig positions and how they were viewed in America after the war. p.225
52. What were at least 3 main arguments of the 1776 pamphlet The People the Best Governors? p.224
53. What was the ideal form of government according to democrats. Describe it. p.224
54. What was the conservative (Whig) position and why? p.224-5
55. How was Maryland’s constitution “conservative”? p.225
56. Which state had the most democratic constitution? p.225
57. Who penned the Virginia Declaration of Rights in June 1776 and what did it guarantee? p.225-226
58. What was unique about the New Jersey constitution of 1776 and why was it changed? p.226
59. What was Abigail Adams’ view of the role of men and women in a marriage? p.226
60. What was Jefferson’s big reform in 1776 and what did it actually do for Virginia (and every other state), according to critics like John Randolph? p.227
61. Which states had an established religion? What did Jefferson propose in Virginia? p.227
62. How many slaves fled from Virginia alone during the Revolution? p.227
63. What was the irony, according to critics like Samuel Johnson, of Americans’ fight for liberty? p.228
64. What did Washington do for his slaves in his will? p.228
65. What was the population of free African Americans by the 18th century? p.228
66. What did African American communities do since they were excluded from White American institutions? p.228
67. Which states were the 1st to abolish slavery? p.228
68. Who was Benjamin Bannecker? p.228
69. Why is Phyllis Wheatley famous? p.229