

U.S. HISTORY STUDY GUIDE: THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1763-1783

GEORGIA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE (OBJECTIVES):

SSUSH3 Analyze the causes of the American Revolution.

- Explain how the French and Indian War and the 1763 Treaty of Paris laid the groundwork for the American Revolution.
- Explain colonial response to the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, and the Intolerable Acts as seen in the Sons and Daughters of Liberty and the Committees of Correspondence.
- Explain the importance of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* to the movement for independence.

SSUSH4 Analyze the ideological, military, social, and diplomatic aspects of the American Revolution.

- Investigate the intellectual sources, organization, and argument of the Declaration of Independence including the role of Thomas Jefferson and the Committee of Five.
- Explain reasons for and significance of the French alliance and other foreign assistance including diplomacy of Benjamin Franklin & John Adams.
- Analyze George Washington as a military leader, including but not limited to the influence of Baron von Steuben, the Marquis de LaFayette, and the significance of Valley Forge in the creation of a professional military.
- Investigate the role of geography at the Battles of Trenton, Saratoga, and Yorktown.
- Examine the roles of women, American Indians, and enslaved and free Blacks in supporting the war effort.
- Explain the significance of the Treaty of Paris, 1783.

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

1763 Treaty of Paris treaty ending the French and Indian War

Benjamin Franklin Patriot leader, co-author of the Declaration of Independence and war-time diplomat

Committees of Correspondence colonial groups designed to communicate with each other about British activities

Declaration of Independence

document that stated the American colonies were free of British rule and were henceforth the United States of America

French and Indian War war between France and Britain in America, 1754-1763

Intolerable Acts laws that colonists perceived as proof that the British were taking control from the colonial governments

John Adams Patriot leader, co-author of the Declaration of Independence and war-time diplomat

John Locke Enlightenment philosopher whose ideas influenced the Declaration of Independence

Proclamation of 1763 British pronouncement disallowing settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains

salutary neglect British policy in the early 1700s which allowed the colonies virtual self-rule as long as Great Britain was gaining economically

Sons of Liberty Patriot protest group noted for carrying out the Boston Tea Party

Stamp Act 1765 British law instituting taxes on printed materials; the first direct tax on colonists

Thomas Jefferson Patriot leader, primary author of the Declaration of Independence and war-time diplomat

Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* influential pamphlet that accused King George III of tyranny and argued for independence from Britain

Albany Plan of Union early proposal for the colonies to unite to form a federal government

Boston Massacre deadly confrontation in 1770 between British soldiers and citizens of Boston

Boston Tea Party a raid by colonists on British tea ships (1773)

Committee of Five men chosen by the Continental Congress to create the Declaration of Independence.

customs duty a tax on imports or exports

Daughters of Liberty Patriot women's protest group that participated in boycotts of British goods

Lexington and Concord first skirmishes of the Revolutionary War

nonimportation agreement a compact by New York merchants not to buy any British goods until Parliament repealed the Stamp Act

Quartering Act law that forced the colonists to pay more for their own defense

republic a form of government in which power resides with a body of citizens who could vote

1783 Treaty of Paris treaty ending the Revolutionary War

Baron von Steuben German military officer who trained the Continental Army and led a division at Yorktown

Battle of Trenton Washington's surprise crossing of the Delaware River leading to a crucial Patriot victory

Battle of Yorktown decisive siege leading to Patriot victory in the Revolutionary War

George Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army

Marquis de Lafayette French military officer who trained the Continental Army and fought on the side of the Patriots

Valley Forge the location of the winter quarters of the Continental Army in 1777-1778

Battle of Saratoga an American victory in New York and a turning point in the Revolutionary War

Charles Cornwallis British general who surrendered to Washington after the siege of Yorktown

Continental Army primary American fighting force led by General George Washington

guerrilla warfare a type of warfare in which participants hide and ambush their opponents

Loyalists Americans who backed Britain during the war

minutemen a militia unit trained to fight at a minute's notice

Molly Pitcher woman who took part in battle during the Revolutionary War

Patriots Americans who believed the British had become tyrants