

## Chapter Review

## History's Impact

## ▶ video series

Review the video to answer the closing question:

*Why do you think African Americans, women, and young adults under 21 fought for the vote?*

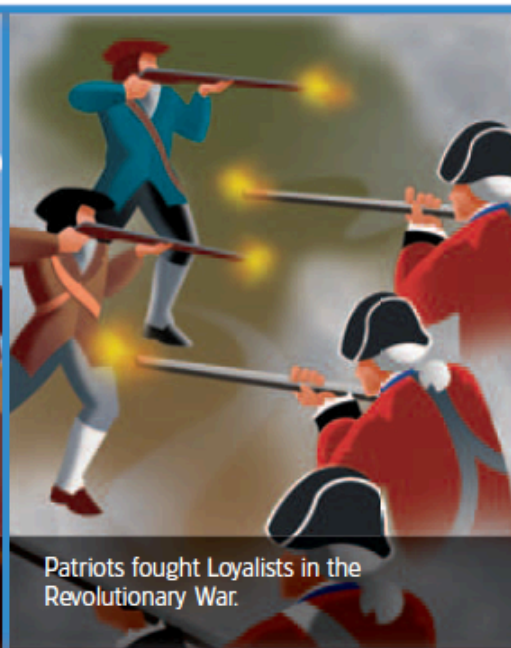
## Visual Summary



Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.



Speeches and protests ignited revolutionary feelings.



Patriots fought Loyalists in the Revolutionary War.



The American colonies gained independence and became the United States.

## Reviewing Vocabulary, Terms, and People

- What were American colonists who remained loyal to Great Britain called?
  - Whigs
  - Loyalists
  - Royalists
  - Democrats
- What was the name of the battle in which the Patriots finally defeated the British?
  - Battle of Saratoga
  - Battle of New Jersey
  - Battle of Yorktown
  - Battle of Valley Forge
- What was the name for the colonial military force created to fight the British?
  - mercenaries
  - Redcoats
  - Hessians
  - Continental Army
- Who was the French nobleman who helped the Patriots fight the British?
  - Bernardo de Gálvez
  - Marquis de Lafayette
  - Baron von Steuben
  - Lord Dunmore

## Comprehension and Critical Thinking

## SECTION 1 (Pages 112–116)

- Recall** What actions did the First and Second Continental Congresses take?
- Analyze** How did the events at Lexington and Concord change the conflict between Great Britain and the colonies?
- Elaborate** Why do you think that control of Boston early in the Revolutionary War was important?

## SECTION 2 (Pages 118–121)

- Identify** Why is July 4, 1776, a significant date?
- Draw Conclusions** What effect did *Common Sense* have on colonial attitudes toward Great Britain?
- Predict** How might the content of the Declaration of Independence lead to questions over the issue of slavery?

### SECTION 3 (Pages 126–134)

- 7. **a. Describe** What difficulties did the Patriots experience in the early years of the war?
- b. Analyze** How did the Patriots turn the tide of the war?
- c. Elaborate** Could the Patriots have succeeded in the war without foreign help? Explain.

### SECTION 4 (Pages 135–139)

- 8. **a. Recall** Why did the British think they might find support in the southern colonies?
- b. Make Inferences** Why did it take more than two years for the British and the Americans to agree to the terms of the Treaty of Paris?
- c. Evaluate** In your opinion, what was the most important reason for the Patriots' defeat of the British?

## Social Studies Skills

**Understanding Historical Interpretation** Use the Social Studies Skills taught in this chapter to answer the questions about the reading selection below.

In a series of battles, Howe pounded the Continental Army, forcing it to retreat farther and farther. The Redcoats captured Patriots as well as supplies. Eventually, the British pushed Washington across the Hudson River into New Jersey. Howe's revenge for his defeat at Boston was complete. (p. 128)

- 9. Which statement from the passage is an interpretation of historical facts?
  - a. The Redcoats captured Patriots as well as supplies.
  - b. Eventually, the British pushed Washington across the Hudson River into New Jersey.
  - c. Howe's revenge for his defeat at Boston was complete.
- 10. What might a different interpretation of the facts be?

## Reviewing Themes

- 11. **Politics** What are three important rights listed in the Declaration of Independence?
- 12. **Geography** What role did geography play in the fighting that took place in the West?

## Reading Skills

**Main Ideas in Social Studies** Use the Reading Skills taught at the beginning of the chapter to answer the question about the reading selection below.

(1) Native Americans were at first encouraged by both sides to remain neutral. (2) By the summer of 1776, however, both Patriots and the British were aggressively recruiting Indian fighters. (3) Most sided with the British. (4) In northern New York, four of the six Iroquois nations fought for the British. (p. 120)

- 13. Which sentence contains the main idea of the paragraph?
  - a. Sentence 1
  - b. Sentence 2
  - c. Sentence 3
  - d. Sentence 4

## Using the Internet

go.hrw.com  
KEYWORD: SC7 CH4

- 14. **Activity: Researching** The Battle of Saratoga showed the world that the Patriots were capable of defeating the British. This victory gave Benjamin Franklin the chance to use his fame as a scientist and diplomat to convince France to aid the Patriots. Enter the activity keyword and explain how these factors led to a Patriot victory and how the American Revolution affected France.

### FOCUS ON SPEAKING

- 15. **Prepare Your Oral Report** Review your notes and be sure you've identified one or two important ideas, events, or people for each period of the war. Now, start to prepare your oral report by writing a one-sentence introduction to your talk. Then write a sentence or two about each period of the war. Write a concluding sentence that makes a quick connection between the Revolutionary War and our lives today. Practice your talk until you can give it with only a glance or two at your notes.



**DIRECTIONS:** Read each question and write the letter of the best response.

- 1** What action would a Loyalist have been likely to take during the Revolution?
  - A attend the Continental Congress
  - B support the Olive Branch Petition
  - C support the Declaration of Independence
  - D join the Continental Army
- 2** Which of the following events took place *last*?
  - A The Declaration of Independence was issued.
  - B The Second Continental Congress met.
  - C The battles at Lexington and Concord occurred.
  - D The Battle of Bunker Hill took place.
- 3** Why was the victory at the Battle of Saratoga so important to the Patriot cause?
  - A It allowed the Declaration of Independence to be issued.
  - B It forced the British army to retreat from Boston.
  - C It convinced France to aid the colonies in their fight.
  - D It caused the British government to give up the war.
- 4** The most brutal and destructive fighting of the war probably occurred
  - A in the southern colonies.
  - B at Valley Forge.
  - C in New England.
  - D at Lexington and Concord.
- 5** The Declaration of Independence's claim that people have a right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" shows the influence of what Enlightenment thinker from Europe?
  - A Jonathan Edwards
  - B John Locke
  - C King George III
  - D Thomas Paine

- 6** In what way was Clark's battle strategy the same as John Paul Jones's strategy?
  - A They both were badly outnumbered by the British.
  - B They both knew the colonial midwest region well.
  - C They both aimed to weaken the British by attacking their supply lines.
  - D They both survived the winter at Valley Forge.

- 7** Read the following passage from Thomas Paine's *The Crisis* and use it to answer the question below.

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country, but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny . . . is not easily conquered, yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."

—Thomas Paine, *The Crisis*, 1776

**Document-Based Question** What point is Paine trying to make in this passage?