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Chapter 5

**Directions**: Answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **What were the military strategies and challenges for the American forces?** A military strategy that the American forces used was guerilla warfare. The Americans were fighting on their own land, giving them an advantage over the British because the Americans knew hiding spots to ambush, good positioning, and can set up traps in the surroundings. For instance, in the battle of Cowpens in 1781, when Americans ambushed the British, it was an important tactical win for the Americans. This is because the Americans kept losing battles, even if the matches were balanced. A hundred British soldiers were killed, and hundreds were captured. This ambush due to guerilla warfare helped the Americans win the Revolutionary War, as well as other environmental advantages the Americans had against the British. Another ambush was crossing the Delaware River on Christmas, which resulted in a victory for the revolutionists because the British soldiers were not prepared. Furthermore, the Americans were fighting the strongest country in the world at the time, which meant the Americans had a big drawback. A strategy the Americans had to use was to prolong the war efforts and hope the British would become so weak by then, that they can become defeated easily. The Americans, led by General George Washington, who was a big part in winning fights due to his strategies, were outnumbered in soldiers. The majority of the American was known as the Continental Army, and they had to do as much harm to the British army before retreating. Then, a military challenge for the American forces was funding. The Americans had a hard time raising enough money to buy supplies for the army. Supplies such as clothing, food, weapons, and ammunition. Then, Congress passed laws and gave opportunities to American colonists who joined the war effort with land and money.
2. **Discuss the Battle of Saratoga being a major turning point of the war and how did it affect the Americans and the British?** The Battle of Saratoga became a major turning point of the war because it forced the British to continue fighting despite lacking supplies and soldiers. The victory of the Battle of Saratoga was a huge morale boost for the Americans and this victory convinced the French to team up with the revolutionists. While the British had a shortage of supplies, the American army outnumbered the British in Saratoga, the colonists coming on top victorious. A result of this battle that would have an impact on the future of the colonies was, the French now recognized the colonies as an independent United States, and the alliance with the French would influence upcoming battles and fights against the British. In all, the Americans rushed the British and won the battle of Saratoga, giving them the advantage in the war effort. The British, who had a disadvantage because of their lack of supplies and soldiers, was affected by the Battle of Saratoga since they would still have to fight against the colonies with insufficient soldiers and supplies.
3. **Discuss how life in Washington’s camp at Valley Forge transformed the American army.** Life in Washington’s camp was very dangerous and lacked food in the beginning at Valley Forge. Many people in the beginning of Valley Forge were starving, dying to disease, and dying to the extreme cold winters. Washington was determined to help his people and began to go on expeditions to get supplies for the camp at Valley Forge. This determination gave the camp enough supplies for the American army, which meant they didn’t have to worry about having a shortage on resources. The result of this was programs were established to train the soldiers at the camp of Valley Forge. The impact of the program was massive since it enhanced the Revolutionists, and many great leaders came out of the program to command future troops to win battles.
4. **Why were the skirmishes between settlers and Indian tribes significant for the future of the frontier?** The skirmishes between the settlers and Indian tribes were significant for the future of the frontier because it gave the Americans a disadvantage and weak. This is because the Americans had to fight both the British and the Natives. British battles occurred in the east and Native battles happened west of the Appalachian Mountains. These battles split the American soldiers and give the Americans a disadvantage on numbers and power for the future. This divide in American soldiers caused many more problems to the Continental Army, especially in power. The British were able to outnumber the Americans in future battles due to the colonists having to fight against both the British and Natives. Furthermore, bounties were made by the British for heads of American soldiers. The British sent these bounties to loyalists and Natives to the West.
5. **Explain why the British shifted their campaign to the South?** The British shifted their campaign to the South because the British thought it would recruit more people for their army. They thought that if the British came to the Southern colonies and began recruiting people, the Loyalists of the southern colonies would help with the war effort, to satisfy the mother country. Although their plan worked, in having many Loyalists join the British army, the British expected more Loyalists to join their army. Furthermore, due to the harsh conditions of the British army, it convinced many of the Loyalists to switch sides in the war and join the Revolutionists. Moreover, Native American attacks and other sources of propaganda convinced colonists in the South to join the Revolutionists.
6. **Discuss the need for the new United States to gain European allies in its war for independence.** There was a need for the new United States to gain European allies in its war for independence since it would help the Americans to win the war. First of all, the British army were powerful and outnumbered that of the colonists. It would be very difficult for the Revolutionists to win against the British face to face without any assistance, if not impossible. To equal this imbalance of power and quantity of soldiers, the Americans needed to ally with other European powers. Having European allies would benefit the Americans very much since the allies could fight Britain on their own turf and distract them from sending supplies and reinforcements to America. In addition, most of the British army and navy were in America already, and it would take another several weeks, if not months, to send more supplies and soldiers. These distractions and inferences benefitted the Americans since it made the British more weak and have a lack of supplies. In general, this meant teaming up with other European countries allowed the colonists to have a better chance of winning the American Revolution War.
7. **What were the terms of the Treaty of Paris?** The terms of the Treaty of Paris greatly benefitted the Americans. This is because it expanded the territory of the colonists, extending the western boundary to the Mississippi River. In addition, Britain would recognize the United States as an independent country and free from Britain. On the other hand, the Treaty of Paris had some draws. For example, the territory of Florida was given back to the Spanish and British ports were given back as well. The Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolutionary War, which the Americans winning using war tactics and strategies such as guerilla warfare and extending the war, as well as winning important battles against the British.
8. **Identify each of the following and their significance:**
   1. **General George Washington –** General George Washington was a leader during the American Revolutionary War. He was a big factor in the victory of the Americans in the Revolutionary War. General Washington led the Continental Army to many victories in battle in the war. Although he began as a not very experienced general, he was determined and resilient to learn to better his methods of leading. General George Washington had a huge impact on battles he was apart of, including many of his strategic retreats, ambushes, guerilla warfare, among other war tactics. General George Washington had an influential role in America and would later become the first president of the United States.
   2. **Tories –** The Tories were Loyalists in the Revolutionary War who continued to support Britain. These colonists were still loyal to the King and Great Britain. The impact of the Tories was that they would do anything in their power to help the British. The Tories joined the British in the war effort and helped the British by supplying them with food, housing for soldiers, and insider information to the British. Information such as upcoming plans of the Revolutionists and as well as soldier and supply counts. Tories did anything to help Britain succeed.
   3. **Marquis de Lafayette –** Marquis de Lafayette was a French patriot in the American Revolution. Lafayette offered to volunteer for the American army, but in turn, wants to be known as General of the Continental Army. Marquis de Lafayette was very important in the war effort, shown by strong leadership, victories in battle and come up with brilliant strategies. He was regarded as an American Hero and helped America financially as well. Being a foreign leader, Lafayette was able to supply the colonists with more supplies and trained the armies due to his expertise in the military.
   4. **Joseph Brant –** Joseph Brant was a Mohawk chief who led many Iroquois to team up and fight with Britain against the American colonists. Joseph Brant defeated many Americans in war and was significant in the war effort since he allied with Britain and force the Americans to continue to fight with a lack of supplies. As a result of the Iroquois, the response from the Americans was to send a group of four thousand soldiers to combat the Iroquois. The Americans won that battle and Joseph Brant’s men were defeated. These attacks convinced many American colonists to join the Revolutionists and fight against Britain. In general, Joseph Brant was a brilliant leader and had a great influence during the American Revolution.
   5. **General Nathanael Greene –** General Nathanael Greene was elected as General for war in the South. He was considered George Washington’s most dependable and gifted officer. His strong suits involved managing soldiers, amazing patience and being able to handle risks and stress. His impact on the American Revolution was his patience and his prolonging of the war to weaken the British. General Greene prolonged the war through his tactical and intricate leadership. He made sure the American Revolutionists won by stalling the British army and attacking the British as they retreated. As well with his excellent patience and tactical decisions with little to no risks.
   6. **Benedict Arnold –** Benedict Arnold was considered an American Hero until he became a traitor in the war effort by switching sides and fought for the British. Arnold was an officer for the Americans and met with a British general during battle. He accepted surrender of an American military base for 10,000 British pounds and was authorized into the British army afterwards. Although he had great significance as a General for the Americans due to his strong leadership, his switch to becoming apart of the British army resulted in a win for the British after giving up West Point.
   7. **Yorktown –** Yorktown is a town in Virginia. The British chose this location to build a base since the British didn’t believe the Americans would raid or fight with them at Yorktown because the American Revolutionists were busy in New York. Then, when General George Washington led his soldiers toward Yorktown, it was very unexpected, and the British were surprised. The French navy would help the colonists in the Battle of Yorktown. The French and American colonists took the victory at Yorktown and was considered the last major war of the American Revolutionary War. It greatly impacted the Americans, along with their independence.
9. **To what extent was the American Revolution a social revolution in matters of gender equity, race relations, and religious freedom?** To a good extent, the American Revolution was a social revolution in matters of gender equity, race relations and religious freedom, but not a massive extent. The results of the war had resulted in many changes to the social aspects of the lives of colonists. For instance, slaves became free in the North, but not the South. Little changes were made in the roles of women. Women still had limited rights opposed to men. Furthermore, people could now vote without owning property. In addition, Native Americans became more angry at the Americans due to being forced out of their land. The Americans expanded into their territory and kicked the Natives out of their own land.