Chapter 8 Study Guide Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

“America Secedes from the Empire”

Congress Drafts Washington (pages 141-142)

1. Why did the Second Continental Congress name George Washington to head the army, in spite of his relative lack of experience?

Bunker Hill and Hessian Hirelings (pages 142-143)

2. Why were the colonists forced to abandon Bunker Hill in spite of their early success in the battle?

3. What was King George III’s response to the Olive Branch Petition?

4. Why did the hiring of Hessian mercenaries deepen the divide between the colonists and Britain?

The Abortive Conquest of Canada (pages 143-144)

5. What factors contributed to the inability of the rebels to take Quebec?

Thomas Paine Preaches Common Sense (pages 144-145)

6. What did Thomas Paine call for in his pamphlet *Common Sense*?

Paine and the Idea of “Republicanism” (pages 145-146)

7. What is a republic?

8. What citizen virtues were considered important to successful republican government?

9. Why were some Patriots opposed to Paine’s republicanism?

Jefferson’s “Explanation of Independence” (pages 146-148)

10. What was the basis of Thomas Jefferson’s 1776 Declaration of Independence?

Patriots and Loyalists (pages 148-152)

11. Patriots were also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 Loyalists were also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

12. Describe the tactics used by the colonial militias?

13. Which groups tended to remain loyal to the British crown?

Makers of America: The Loyalists (pages 150-151)

14. The textbook states: “Loyalism also appealed to many people of modest means who identified strongly with Britain or who had reason to fear a Patriot victory.” What examples are given in the reading?

The Loyalist Exodus (page 152)

15. How were the Loyalists treated after the Declaration of Independence?

16. How did they respond?

General Washington at Bay (page 152)

17. What difficulties faced Washington’s army in 1776?

18. How was Washington able to gain a victory in Trenton on December 26, 1776?

Burgoyne’s Blundering Invasion (pages 153-155)

19. How was Benedict Arnold able to thwart Burgoyne’s planned invasion?

20. How did the actions of General Howe contribute to Burgoyne’s troubles?

21. What contribution did Baron von Steuben make to the colonial war effort?

22. What was the importance of the victory at Saratoga (October 1777)?

Strange French Bedfellows (pages 155-156)

23. What motivated France’s involvement on the Patriot side?

24. Why did the Americans accept the alliance “with distaste?”

The Colonial War Becomes a World War (pages 156-157)

25. What was “armed neutrality?”

26. What changes to British strategy came as a result of France’s entry into the conflict?

Blow and Counterblow (pages 157-158)

27. Why did Benedict Arnold turn traitor in 1780?

28. Where did the British begin concentrate their efforts?

The Land Frontier and the Sea Frontier (pages 158-159)

29. What role did the Indians play in fighting on the frontier?

30. What is the significance of the Treaty of Fort Stanwix?

 What was contained in it?

31. What was gained through the actions of George Rogers Clark?

32. What was the chief contribution of the American navy?

33. What concerns were associated with the use of privateers?

Yorktown and the Final Curtain (pages 159-160)

34. How did British General Cornwallis blunder into a trap at Yorktown?

Peace at Paris (pages 160-162)

35. What concerns over French interests after the war led American envoys (Franklin, Adams, and Jay) to negotiate a separate peace with Britain?

36. What were the terms of the Treaty lf Paris (1783)?

A New Nation Legitimized (page 162)

37. Why had the British been generous in negotiating the terms of the Treaty of Paris?

38. What was the ultimate cost to the French for their involvement in the conflict?