Chapter 5: The American Revolution

Section 1

Sources:
- Textbook
- Document: Declaration of Independence [1776].
- Document: Excerpts from Thomas Paine's Common Sense [1776].

Questions:
1. What was the attitude of the American public and Congress as war began? How did this attitude change during the first year of fighting?
2. What were the major arguments presented by Thomas Paine in Common Sense?
3. How did the pamphlet, Common Sense, address the problem of the aim of the war? What was its impact on American opinion?
4. What were the philosophical roots of the Declaration of Independence? What effect did the Declaration have on the struggle?
5. What are the major interpretations of the origins of the American Revolution that have been advanced by historians?
6. What were the characteristics of the governments--state and national--set up by Americans to conduct the war?
7. What problems did the Americans face in providing the necessary supplies and equipment for the war and in paying for them? How were these problems, at least initially, overcome?

Terms:
- Patriots [Rebels]
- Olive Branch Petition
- Declaration on the Causes of Necessity of Taking Up Arms
- Prohibitory Act (1775)
- Thomas Paine
- Common Sense

- Declaration of Independence
- Loyalists [Tories]
- Articles of Confederation
- Marquis de Lafayette
- Continental Army
- Kazimierz Pulaski
- Baron von Steuben

Section 2

Sources:
- Textbook

Questions:
1. Identify the advantages and disadvantages of both the Patriots and the British on the eve of the Revolutionary War.
2. Why did the British abandon Boston in early 1776?
3. What was the initial plan for the British campaign of 1777? How was this altered? What effect did this alteration have on the outcome?
4. How did the victory at Saratoga affect American diplomatic efforts? How did England and France respond to this news? What was the result?
5. What were some of the major blunders that British General William Howe made during the early years of the war?
6. Why was the New York campaign a setback for the Native Indian tribes?
7. What were the American diplomatic goals at the start of the war? What problems did these "military diplomats" face? What efforts were made to overcome them?
8. Why did the British decide to launch a campaign against the southern colonies in 1778? What advantages and disadvantages did each side have in this region?
9. Why did the British "Southern Strategy" backfire? What were the consequences of their final defeat?
10. What was the significance of the Yorktown victory for the colonists? For the British?
11. How was Spain an obstacle to the American hopes for peace with independence? How did this affect American diplomacy before the Battle of Yorktown?
12. What were the provisions of the Treaty of Paris in 1783? How did the Treaty affect relations among the United States, France, and Spain?
13. Who were the Loyalists? What elements in America remained loyal to the King, and for what reasons? What ultimately happened to the Loyalists?
14. What effect did the war have on other minorities? How was its significance to African-Americans both limited, and yet significant?
15. What position did the Native Indians take during the Revolution? How did the Revolution affect them?
16. How did the Revolution affect the way American women thought about their status? What changes resulted from this new awareness?
17. What changes did the Revolution produce in the structure of the American economy?

Terms:
- Battle of Trenton
- Hessians
- Valley Forge, PA
- General William Howe
- "Gentleman Johnny" Burgoyne
- Fort Ticonderoga
- Franco-American Alliance of 1778
- Joseph & Mary Brant
- Battle of Saratoga
- George Rogers Clark
- Benedict Arnold
- Nathaniel Greene
- Count de Rochambeau
- Admiral de Grasse
- General Cornwallis (pic)
- Battle of Yorktown
- Peace of Paris, 1783
- Thomas Jeremiah
- Lemuel Haynes
- manumission
- Judith Sargent Murray
- Molly Pitcher
- Abigail Adams
Section 3

Sources:  
- Textbook  
- Worksheet: "Comparing the Articles of Confederation with the U. S. Constitution."

Questions:  
1. What was it about the concept of a republican government that so appealed to Americans?  
2. How did Americans propose to avoid what they considered to be the problems of the British system they were repudiating?  
3. What was unique about the constitution drawn up by Massachusetts?  
4. How did these new constitutions deal with the question of religious freedom? How did they deal with slavery?  
5. What type of government did the Articles of Confederation create? What were its major features?  
6. How did the Treaty of Paris of 1783 fail to resolve, or in some cases help to create, strain between the United States, England, and Spain?  
7. What postwar problems existed between the United States and Spain? What attempts were made to solve the problems? Why did these attempts fail?  
8. How did the Confederate Congress attempt to solve the problem of the status of western territory that the states had ceded to it?  
9. What were some of the problems generated by the "grid system" partitioning western lands? How did the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 resolve these problems?  
10. How did the Confederation deal with the Indians who also claimed the western land?  

Terms:  
- "Virtuous Republic"  
- republicanism  
- "Critical Period"  
- Ordinance of 1784  
- Ordinance of 1785  
- cadastral system  
- Northwest Ordinance of 1787  
- Little Turtle  
- Battle of Fallen Timbers  
- Treaty of Greenville (1795)  
- Shays' Rebellion  
- Newburgh Conspiracy  
- Annapolis Convention  
- Virginia Plan  
- New Jersey Plan  
- Great Compromise of 1787  

Section 4: End of Chapter 5/ Start of Chapter 6

Sources:  
- Textbook  
- Worksheet: "Comparing the Articles of Confederation with the U. S. Constitution."

Questions:  
1. What were the sources of the Confederation's postwar economic problems? How did the government attempt to solve them? What were the results?
2. Why was paper money seen as a solution to the economic problems of one element in American society? Who opposed this and why?
3. How did the action of Daniel Shays and his followers relate to the economic problems of the Confederation period? What was the significance of the movement he led?
4. Who were the advocates of centralization? Why did they want to alter or abolish the Articles of Confederation?
5. What did those who favored centralization see as the most serious problem of the Articles? How would they have changed them? What had prevented any changes?
6. What were the characteristics of the men who met at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia? What were their socio-economic backgrounds?
7. What were the main positions of the Virginia and New Jersey Plans?
8. How did the Great Compromise draw from those Plans?
9. How did sectionalism and the issue of slavery influence the Constitution?
10. List the provisions and the underlying principles of the U. S. Constitution.
11. Explain the ongoing debate between historians over the motives of the men who framed the American Constitution.
12. How has the debate over the origins of the Constitution mirrored the debate over the causes of the American Revolution?

Terms:
- yeoman
- Robert Morris
- Shays' Rebellion
- Newburgh Conspiracy
- Annapolis Convention
- Battle of Fallen Timbers (1794)
- Treaty of Greenville (1795)
- Virginia Plan
- New Jersey Plan
- Great Compromise of 1787

Outlines / Lecture Notes / Review Sheets:
1. APUSH Review Timeline (interactive)
2. Giant AHAP Review Sheet by a student from the class of ’04, Horace Greeley HS
3. Lecture outline --> "The Colonists Are Rebelling" (Prof. David McGee, Central Virginia Community College)
4. Note Cards --> 151-200