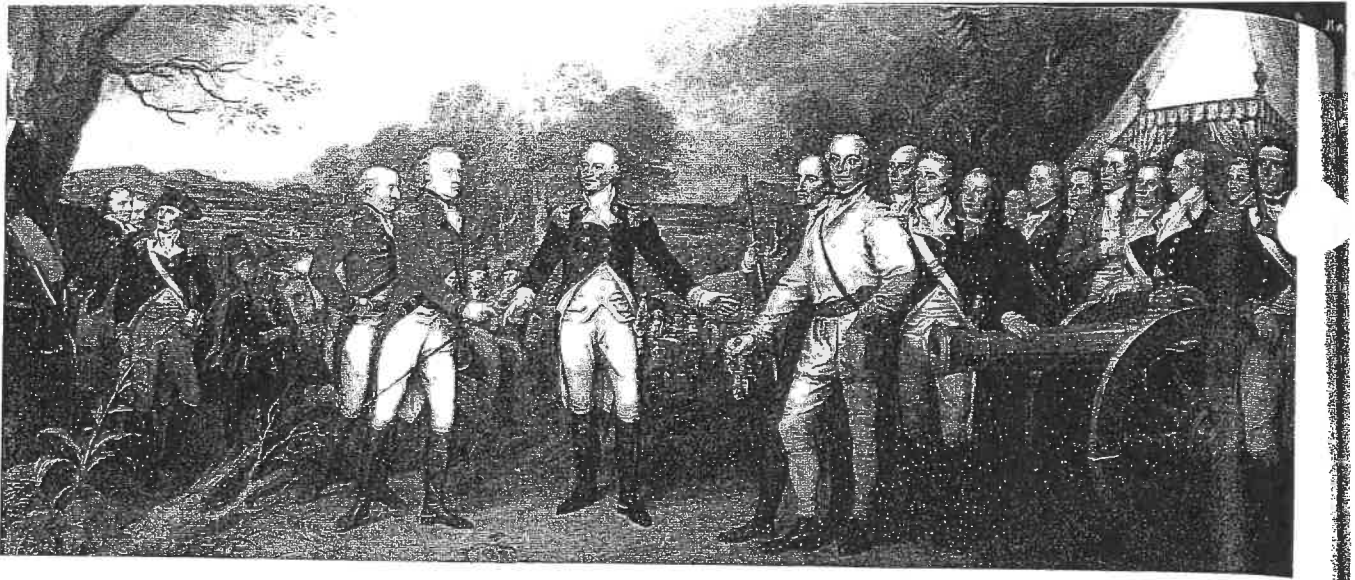


# **The Battle of Saratoga to the End of the War**

1. Describe the British strategy lead by General Burgoyne to surround the Americans.
2. Explain the Battle of Saratoga.
3. Why is the Battle of Saratoga known as the "turning point" of the war?
4. Which countries gave support to the Americans after Saratoga?
  - a. Who was Marquis de Lafayette?
  - b. Who was Bernardo de Galvez?
5. Describe the importance of the winter at Valley Forge in 1777. (How many died? Shortages? Von Steuben?)
6. Since the Continental navy had few ships, what was their strategy against the British?
7. Explain the significance of John Paul Jones. (Name of his ship, famous quote, famous victory)
8. Who was the key American military leader in the West? What was his plan?
9. What British strategy helped them take the port city of Savannah?
10. What happened to Horatio Gates and his men?
11. Who was Francis Marion? What tactic did he use? What was his nickname?
12. Who was Benedict Arnold? Why did he become a traitor and join the British?
13. Who was the British general in charge at Yorktown? Who was he going to attack?
14. Describe the Patriots strategy at Yorktown. (Who was involved? What was their plan? Did it work? Who surrendered?)
15. Who were the American delegates that began peace negotiations with England? Who was most influential?
16. How many years did it take to come to a peace agreement?
17. Explain the importance of the Treaty of Paris.



### Interpreting the Visual Record

Patriot victory British general John Burgoyne surrenders his army to American Patriot general Horatio Gates at Saratoga, New York, on October 17, 1777. What is Burgoyne handing over to the Americans?

## ✦ Turning Point at Saratoga

The defeats at Trenton and Princeton embarrassed the British. In the spring of 1777, they decided to strike back. They planned to cut New England off from the rest of the colonies. The plan called for British troops in Canada to take back Fort Ticonderoga. General John Burgoyne would lead this effort. He would then march south. Meanwhile, a second force would march east from Lake Ontario. Finally, General Howe's troops in New York City would move north. All three groups would come together at Albany, New York.

Burgoyne recaptured Fort Ticonderoga by early July. However, his route across New York cut through thick forests. Colonists chopped down large trees across his path to slow his progress. Another problem with the plan soon arose. General Howe decided to attack Philadelphia before marching to Albany. Washington raced to stop Howe, and the two sides met at the Battle of Brandywine Creek. On September 11, 1777, Howe's forces won a convincing victory. The Patriots suffered almost twice as many casualties as the British. Howe probably could have crushed the Continental Army completely, but he allowed many soldiers to escape.

Burgoyne did not know that Howe and the force from western Canada were both late. As a result, when Burgoyne neared Albany he found his army badly outnumbered by Patriot troops. At the Battle of Saratoga Burgoyne suffered a major defeat. Patriot troops led by General Horatio Gates drove back a British attack. American officer Benedict Arnold then led a bold charge that forced the British to retreat. Burgoyne soon found himself surrounded. On October 17, 1777, he surrendered to General Gates. The Patriots captured Burgoyne's entire army.

The victory at Saratoga was the greatest win yet for the American forces. It greatly boosted morale and led to increased foreign support for the Patriots. Patriot James Thacher wrote, "This event will make one of the most brilliant pages of American history."

✓ **Reading Check:** Finding the Main Idea Why was the Battle of Saratoga a turning point in the war for the Patriots?

### Research on the ROM

Free Find:

#### Battle of Saratoga

After reading about the Battle of Saratoga on the Holt Researcher CD-ROM, create a fictional account of how the British might have won the battle.



The Marquis de Lafayette was an important ally of the Patriots.

## CONNECTIONS



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### Bernardo de Gálvez

Bernardo de Gálvez, the governor of Spanish Louisiana, was an important ally to the Patriots. Gálvez allowed the Americans to use the Spanish port of New Orleans. Gálvez also attacked British forts along the Mississippi River and in Florida. These actions helped Patriots in the West. His efforts also kept Spain in command of the Gulf of Mexico. The city of Galveston in present-day Texas was named in his honor. In what ways did Gálvez aid the Patriot cause?

## ★ Foreign Allies

France and Spain, who were enemies of Great Britain, had been secretly aiding the Patriots. In 1776 the Patriots had sent several delegates to France, including Benjamin Franklin. Franklin worked hard to increase French support for the Patriot cause. The victory at Saratoga convinced France that America could win the war. In May 1778 the Continental Congress approved an alliance with France that Franklin had helped arrange earlier in the year. Spain joined the war against Britain in 1779. The Spanish provided much of their help to the Patriots on the western frontier. **Bernardo de Gálvez**, the governor of Spanish Louisiana, was a key ally to the Patriots.

Individual foreigners also fought for the Patriots. One of the best-known was the **Marquis de Lafayette**. The wealthy, young Lafayette arrived in America from France in the summer of 1777. He spoke little English and lacked combat experience. However, his belief in the Patriot cause impressed General Washington. Lafayette said that “the welfare of America is closely bound up with the welfare of mankind.” In his first battle, at Brandywine Creek, Lafayette was wounded in the leg. During the war he continued to aid the Patriots, even giving some \$200,000 of his own money to support the Revolution.

Officers from countries not involved in the war also aided the Patriots. Tadeusz Kościuszko (kawsh-CHOOSH-kaw) and Kazimierz Pulaski came to America from Poland. Kościuszko brought army engineering skills to the war effort, and Pulaski helped train cavalry units.

✓ **Reading Check: Summarizing** Explain how foreign countries and individuals like the Marquis de Lafayette aided the Patriot war effort.

## ★ Winter at Valley Forge

The entry of France and Spain into the war came at a critical time for the Patriots because the Continental Army was running very low on supplies. In December 1777, Washington settled his troops at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. There they suffered shortages of food and clothing. During the harsh winter of 1777–78, more than one fifth of the soldiers died of disease and malnutrition.

By the end of the winter, some of the troops were growing frustrated. They chanted “No pay, no clothes, no provisions [supplies].” In February 1778 a veteran Prussian army officer came to Washington’s aid. Baron **Friedrich von Steuben** spoke no English. He led with a combination of respect and fear, teaching the American troops basic military skills. Von Steuben’s drills worked. Soon he turned the Continental Army into a well-trained group of soldiers.

✓ **Reading Check: Finding the Main Idea** What challenges did the Continental Army face at Valley Forge?



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## Daily Life

Valley Forge Soldiers in the Continental Army had to deal with many shortages throughout the Revolutionary War. They went for long periods of time without pay and often lacked needed supplies. Some of the most difficult conditions they faced came during the harsh winter of 1777–78 at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Short on food, clothing, and shelter, about 2,500 of Washington’s soldiers died in the camp. How does this picture show the hardships faced by soldiers at Valley Forge?

## The War at Sea

The Americans also faced difficult odds in the war at sea. The Continental Congress had created the Continental Navy and the marines in 1775. However, by February 1776, the navy had only eight fighting ships. This small fleet was no match for the much larger British one. The British navy could easily transport troops and attack American ports.

Instead of fighting large battles, the Patriots tried to attack individual British ships. The Patriots also attacked British supply ports and merchant ships. During the war the British lost hundreds of ships to small American raiding vessels. Many of these raiders were not officially part of the American navy. Their crews fought because they were allowed to sell any British cargo that they captured.

One of the most successful American captains was **John Paul Jones**. Jones was born John Paul in Scotland. He began working on ships at a young age. After accidentally killing the leader of a mutiny, he fled to America and added “Jones” to his name.

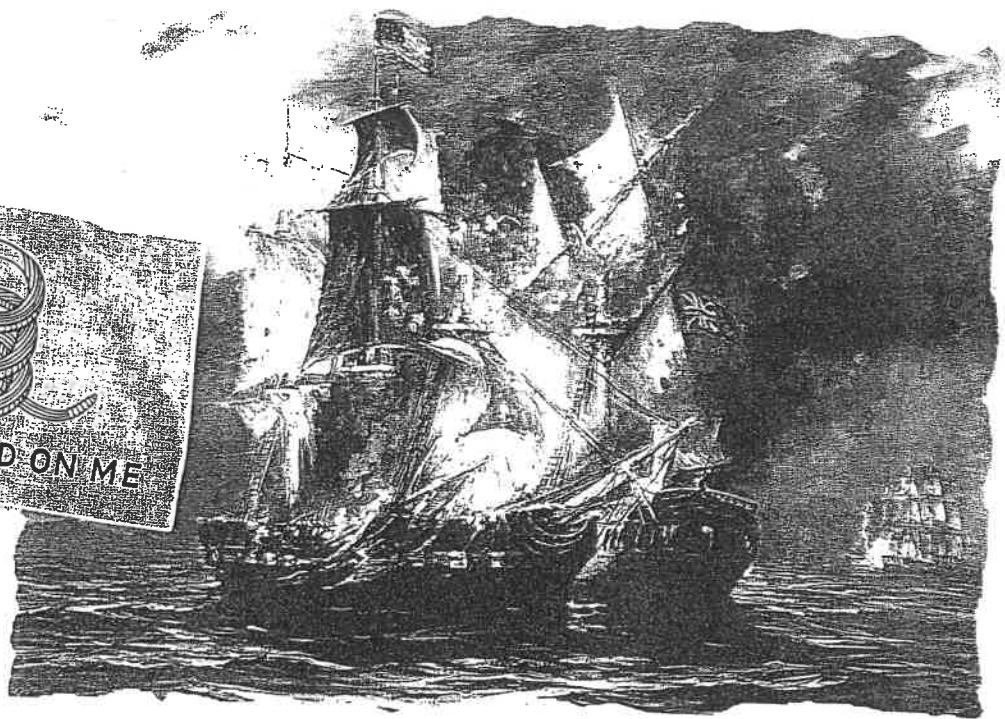
When the war broke out, Jones joined the newly created navy. He quickly established himself as a brave and clever sailor, capturing many British supply ships. The French greatly admired Jones. In 1779, French leaders gave him a small fleet of seven vessels to command. He named his flagship *Bonhomme Richard* (“Gentleman Richard”) in honor of Benjamin Franklin’s *Poor Richard’s Almanack*.

One of Jones’s most famous victories came against the British warship *Serapis* on September 23, 1779. Early in the battle, the British did heavy damage to the *Bonhomme Richard*. Captain Richard Pearson of the *Serapis* then called out to Jones, “Has your ship struck [surrendered]?” Jones replied, “I have not yet begun to fight!” More than two hours later, the British surrendered. Captain Pearson described the battle.

The Bonhomme Richard defeated the Serapis in a long and bloody battle.



Ships of the Continental Navy flew this flag during the war.



### Analyzing Primary Sources

**Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** According to the British captain, why did the Americans win the battle?



“Long before the close of the action, it became clearly apparent that the American ship was dominated by a command will . . . and there could be no doubt that the intention of her commander was, if he could not conquer, to sink alongside.”

—Captain Richard Pearson, quoted in *Voices of 1776*, by Richard Wheeler

The Continental Navy used fewer than 100 ships during the war. Yet the British navy lost almost 200 ships to the small but effective American naval forces.

✓ **Reading Check: Making Generalizations and Predictions** How did the achievements of John Paul Jones demonstrate the Patriots’ naval strategy?

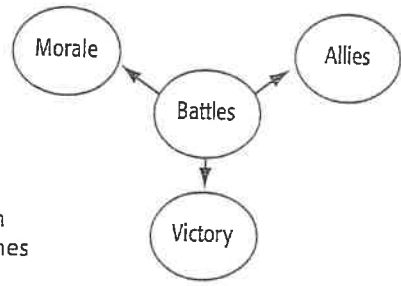
## Section 4 Review

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- 1 **Identify and explain:**
  - Battle of Trenton
  - Battle of Princeton
  - John Burgoyne
  - Battle of Brandywine Creek
  - Battle of Saratoga
  - Bernardo de Gálvez
  - Marquis de Lafayette
  - Friedrich von Steuben
  - John Paul Jones

- 2 **Summarizing** Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to explain why the battles at Trenton, Princeton, and Saratoga helped turn the tide for the Patriots in the Revolutionary War.



- 3 **Finding the Main Idea**
  - a. What was Washington’s strategy for capturing Trenton and Princeton?
  - b. Explain how the achievements of John Paul Jones demonstrated the ways in which American captains fought the war at sea.
- 4 **Writing and Critical Thinking**

**Supporting a Point of View** Imagine that you are a foreign officer like the Marquis de Lafayette who has come to assist the Patriots against the British. Write a letter home explaining to a friend how and why you have chosen to help the Patriot cause. Consider the following:

  - your military experience
  - your belief in the Patriot cause
  - any economic help you might be able to provide

# Independence!

## Read to Discover

1. How did geography affect the Patriot strategy in the West?
2. How did the war take place in the southern colonies?
3. What events finally ended the war?

## WHY IT MATTERS TODAY

The United States has grown from a small country to one of the most powerful nations in the world. Use [CNNfyi.com](http://CNNfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to find an example that illustrates the strength of the United States today. Record your findings in your journal.

## Define

- guerrilla warfare

## Identify

- George Rogers Clark
- Battle of Vincennes
- Horatio Gates
- Francis Marion
- Comte de Rochambeau
- Battle of Yorktown
- Treaty of Paris of 1783

## The Story Continues

Eventually the Revolutionary War reached the western frontier. Most of the fighting consisted of small battles between colonists and Britain's Indian allies. This situation changed when a young Virginian named George Rogers Clark stepped forward. Though only 24 years old at the time, Clark was a natural leader. His intelligence and forceful personality gained him the trust of men ranging from frontier fighters to Patriot Patrick Henry. Even the Indian leaders on the frontier viewed Clark with respect.



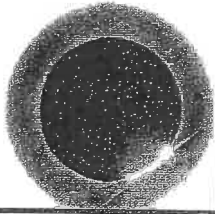
*George Rogers Clark was a key American leader in the West.*

## The War in the West

George Rogers Clark had spent years exploring and mapping the frontier, and he had a plan for capturing some small forts and Indian villages. Clark's goal was to build an army while weakening the British. He traveled across the frontier, gathering soldiers from small towns. Clark's first target was the British trading village of Kaskaskia, located along the Mississippi River. Clark thought the small post had great strategic value, which he explained to his superiors.

### That's Interesting!

**Solar Eclipse** Can a solar eclipse affect people's lives? You bet it can. George Rogers Clark was an experienced frontiersman. He knew that the route he had chosen to Kaskaskia would be difficult. But not even he expected the surprise his troops received on June 26, 1778. While crossing river rapids they viewed a total eclipse of the Sun! Clark guided his soldiers safely through the dangerous rapids and told them that the eclipse was a good sign. A week later his troops captured Kaskaskia without firing a shot.



“The remote situation of this town . . . enables [the British] to . . . keep up a strict friendship with the Indians. . . . If it was in our possession it would distress the garrison [soldiers] at Detroit for provisions [supplies], it would fling [throw] the command of the two great rivers [Mississippi and Ohio] into our hands.”

—George Rogers Clark, quoted in  
*Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, by Mark M. Boatner III

In June 1778 Clark and 175 soldiers set out toward Kaskaskia. To surprise the enemy, they took a difficult route. Clark's troops had to cross river rapids before marching more than 120 miles through thick forests and open prairies. The plan worked. On July 4, 1778, the surprised leaders of Kaskaskia surrendered to Clark without a fight.

News of Clark's achievement spread, and the town of Vincennes on the Wabash River also surrendered to the Patriots. Clark then organized meetings with American Indian leaders on the frontier. He persuaded some of them to be temporarily neutral in the war. During this period the British recaptured Vincennes. Clark's forces returned and took back the town at the **Battle of Vincennes** in late February 1779. Clark was never able to capture Fort Detroit, Britain's major base on the frontier, but his efforts greatly weakened the British army in the West.

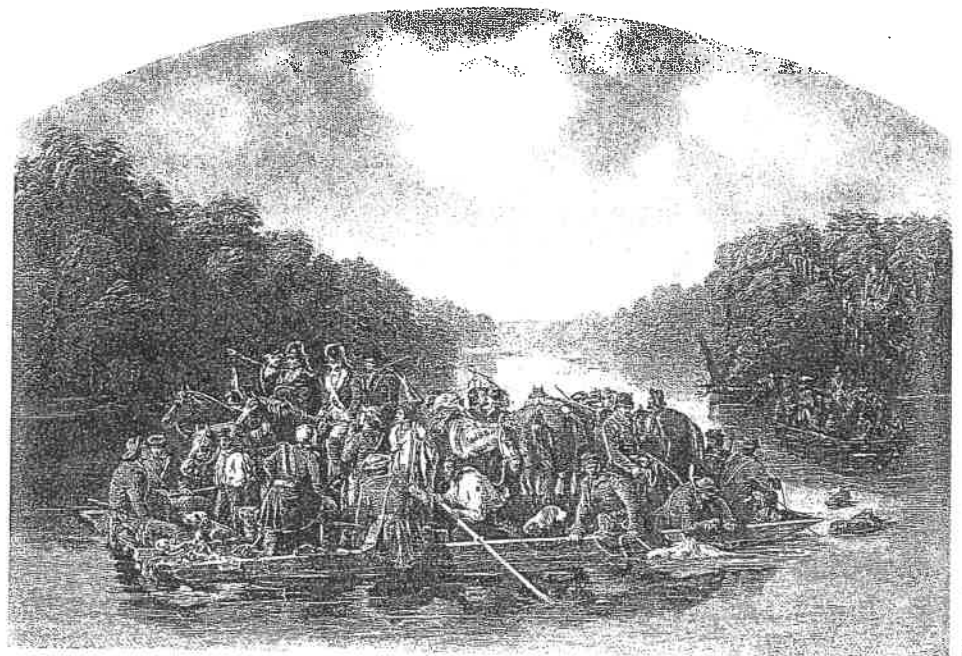
✓ **Reading Check: Finding the Main Idea** Explain how geography affected Clark's campaign in the West.

## ★ The War in the South

After the American victory at Saratoga, the British focused more of their efforts on the southern colonies. General Henry Clinton led their campaign. The British strategy of freeing slaves who joined them worked well in the South. In Georgia a slave named Quamino Dolly showed the British a secret trail to the port city of Savannah. The British used the trail to surprise the Patriots and capture the city. The next major

### Interpreting the Visual Record

**Guerrilla war** A band of southern Patriots crosses a river in South Carolina. How does this image show the difficult conditions that Patriots fought under in the South?



southern city to fall to the British was the port of Charleston, South Carolina. Following months of hard-fought battles, the Patriots there surrendered on May 12, 1780. The British took more than 5,000 prisoners of war.

As the British marched through the South, they destroyed Patriot property. For example, in South Carolina they seized the plantation of indigo developer Eliza Lucas Pinckney. They stole her valuables, destroyed her crops, and killed her farm animals.

One of the most serious Patriot defeats was at Camden, South Carolina. In August 1780, Patriot forces led by Horatio Gates tried to drive out the British. The attack was poorly planned, however. Gates had only half as many soldiers as he first thought. In addition, most of his troops were hungry and tired from the march. In an attempt to raise their spirits, Gates fed the troops large amounts of molasses and cornmeal. This effort backfired, however, when the food made many of the troops sick.

When the weakened Patriots faced the British at Camden, a large group of Americans panicked and ran. The Patriot attack quickly fell apart. By the time the fighting ended, the British army had crushed Gates's forces. Only about 700 of approximately 4,000 American troops made it to safety. The Patriots had lost their southern army.

The southern Patriots did not stop fighting. Instead, they switched to **guerrilla warfare**—swift, hit-and-run attacks. No Patriot was better at this style of fighting than Francis Marion. He organized Marion's Brigade, a group of guerrilla soldiers that used surprise attacks to destroy British communications and supply lines. Despite great effort by the British, they could not catch Marion and his men. One frustrated British general claimed, "As for this . . . old fox, the devil himself could not catch him." From that point on, Marion was known as the Swamp Fox.

✓ **Reading Check: Sequencing** Describe the events of the war in the southern colonies in their proper order.

## ★ Victory at Yorktown

In early 1781 the war was going badly for the Patriots. They were low on money to pay soldiers and buy supplies. The entry of their foreign allies had not ended the war quickly. The army's morale took a blow when Benedict Arnold, one of America's most gifted officers, turned traitor. Arnold felt that the Continental Congress had treated him poorly and that Britain would reward his treachery. In addition to these problems, the British controlled most of the South.

British general Charles Cornwallis wanted to tighten his hold on the southern colonies. He therefore moved his forces into Yorktown, Virginia. Yorktown lies on a peninsula bounded by the Chesapeake Bay and the James and York Rivers. There Cornwallis prepared to attack a small Patriot force led by the Marquis de Lafayette.

## CONNECTING TO MATH

### Just the Facts

American and British  
Troops in Battle

Year	American	British
1775	9,173	7,555
1776	47,993	78,918
1777	67,790	67,737
1778	19,922	21,159
1779	14,682	8,575
1780	16,652	27,089
1781	35,829	28,590
Total	212,041	239,623

### Using Mathematical Skills

1. How many more British troops than American troops served in 1776?
2. Create a graph comparing the number of American and British forces during each year of the war.
3. Imagine that you are a Continental Army officer in 1776. Write a letter using these statistics to argue that the Continental Congress needs to raise a larger army.





During the siege at Yorktown, the Patriots made a daring attack that captured part of the British fortifications.

Meanwhile, General Washington was in New York. There he planned strategy with a French general, the **Comte de Rochambeau** (roh-shhn-boh). Rochambeau had recently arrived in New York with a large French army. A French fleet commanded by the naval officer Comte de Grasse was also sailing from the West Indies to aid the Patriots and challenge the mighty British navy. It could also prevent any British ships from entering Chesapeake Bay to bring reinforcements to Yorktown.

Washington saw a chance to trap Cornwallis. As the French fleet was taking control of Chesapeake Bay, Washington and Rochambeau moved their troops south. They surrounded Cornwallis with a Patriot army of some 16,000 soldiers. This was more than twice the size of Cornwallis's own forces. Suddenly the Patriots had the upper hand.

For weeks the Patriots held Yorktown under siege. During the **Battle of Yorktown** the Patriots steadily wore down the British defenses. The British navy tried to rescue Cornwallis's army, but the French fleet drove them away. In early October Washington prepared for a major attack on the weakened British troops. Fearing a defeat, Cornwallis surrendered. After negotiating for several days, the two sides agreed to terms of surrender for Cornwallis and his troops. The British marched out of Yorktown in defeat on October 20, 1781. Lord North, the British prime minister, received word of the Yorktown surrender in November. In shock he declared, "It is all over!"

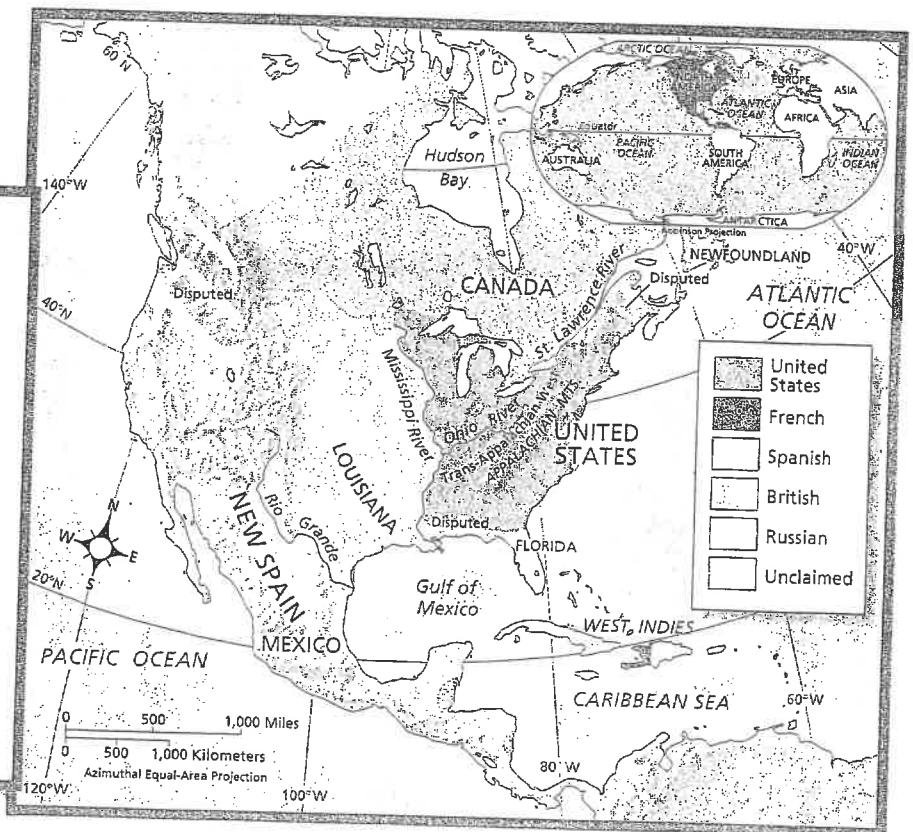
✓ **Reading Check:** Finding the Main Idea How did Washington win the Battle of Yorktown?

## North America in 1783

**Interpreting Maps** The Treaty of Paris officially marked the end of the Revolutionary War and granted the United States its independence as well as large areas of land to the West.

### Skills Assessment

1. Places and Regions What nation controlled most of the present-day western United States in 1783?
2. Analyzing Information What three countries controlled most of the land shown on the map in 1783?



# The Treaty of Paris

At Yorktown the Patriots captured the largest British army in America. Only a few small battles took place afterward. In June 1781 a committee from the Continental Congress began peace negotiations with the British. The American delegates were John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens. Franklin had played a key role in gaining French aid during the war. He was also influential in the peace talks. He expressed his feelings in a letter to a British friend.

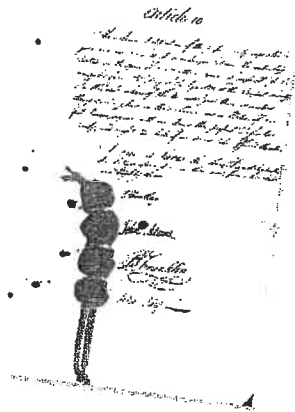


“Let us now forgive and forget. . . America will, with God’s blessing, become a great and happy Country; and England, if she has at length gained Wisdom, will have gained something.”

—Benjamin Franklin, from *The Autobiography and Other Writings*, edited by L. Jesse Lemisch

The delegates took more than two years to come to an agreement, but in the **Treaty of Paris of 1783** Great Britain recognized the independent United States. The treaty also set the new nation’s borders. The Great Lakes bounded the north. The Mississippi River served as the western border. A line at 31° north latitude formed the southern border. The British also accepted American rights to settle and trade west of the original thirteen colonies. With the war over, Patriot soldiers returned to their homes and families. The courage of soldiers and civilians had made America’s victory possible. As the Continental Army’s soldiers returned home, General Washington reflected on the triumph of his new country. “The citizens of America,” he said, “are . . . acknowledged to be possessed of absolute freedom and independency.”

✓ **Reading Check: Summarizing** Explain how the Revolutionary War finally ended.



This is a signed copy of the Treaty of Paris.

### Analyzing Primary Sources

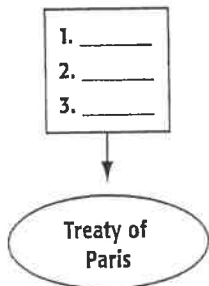
**Identifying Points of View**  
How did Franklin think Great Britain and America should treat each other after the war?

## Section 5 Review

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- 1 Define and explain:
  - guerrilla warfare
- 2 Identify and explain:
  - George Rogers Clark
  - Battle of Vincennes
  - Horatio Gates
  - Francis Marion
  - Comte de Rochambeau
  - Battle of Yorktown
  - Treaty of Paris of 1783

- 3 Sequencing Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to list the major events that led to the end of the Revolutionary War.



- 4 Finding the Main Idea
  - a. How did geography affect the Patriot strategy on the western frontier?
  - b. How did the war progress in the southern colonies up to Washington’s victory at Yorktown?
- 5 Writing and Critical Thinking
 

**Summarizing** Imagine that you are a colonial diplomat. Create a pamphlet announcing the war’s end. Your pamphlet should include a summary of the war’s final events.

Consider the following:

  - the Battle of Yorktown
  - the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1783
  - how you think the United States will fare after the war