

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

PEOPLE

TERMS

EVENTS

BATTLES

**DECLARATION
OF
INDEPENDENCE**

**END OF
THE WAR**

PEOPLE

<u>GEORGE</u> <u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>ALEXANDER</u> <u>HAMILTON</u>	<u>RICHARD</u> <u>HENRY LEE</u>	<u>GENERAL</u> <u>CORNWALLIS</u>
<u>JOHN ADAMS</u>	<u>PATRICK</u> <u>HENRY</u>	<u>ROGER</u> <u>SHERMAN</u>	<u>KING</u> <u>GEORGE III</u>
<u>SAM ADAMS</u>	<u>HENRY</u> <u>KNOX</u>	<u>ROBERT</u> <u>LIVINGSTON</u>	<u>JOHN</u> <u>BURGOYNE</u>
<u>BEN</u> <u>FRANKLIN</u>	<u>NATHANEL</u> <u>GREENE</u>	<u>PAUL REVERE</u>	<u>THOMAS</u> <u>NELSON</u>
<u>THOMAS</u> <u>JEFFERSON</u>	<u>MARQUIS</u> <u>de LAFAYETTE</u>	<u>CAESAR RODNEY</u>	<u>ANTHONY</u> <u>WAYNE</u>
<u>JOHN</u> <u>HANCOCK</u>	<u>JAMES</u> <u>MADISON</u>	<u>JOHN</u> <u>WITHERSPOON</u>	<u>THOMAS</u> <u>PAINE</u>



TERMS

TREASON

BOYCOTT

MILITIA

PHILADELPHIA

SONS OF LIBERTY

PATRIOT

LOYALIST

MERCENARY

HESSIAN

NEW YORK
CITY



EVENTS

STAMP ACT

TOWNSHEND
ACTS

BOSTON
MASSACRE

GASPEE
INCIDENT

BOSTON
TEA PARTY

2ND CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

1ST CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

COERCIVE
ACTS

PROCLAMATION OF
1763

TEA
MONOPOLY



BATTLES

LEXINGTON

CONCORD

BUNKER
HILL

TRENTON

PRINCETON

BRANDYWINE

GERMANTOWN

VALLEY
FORGE

YORKTOWN

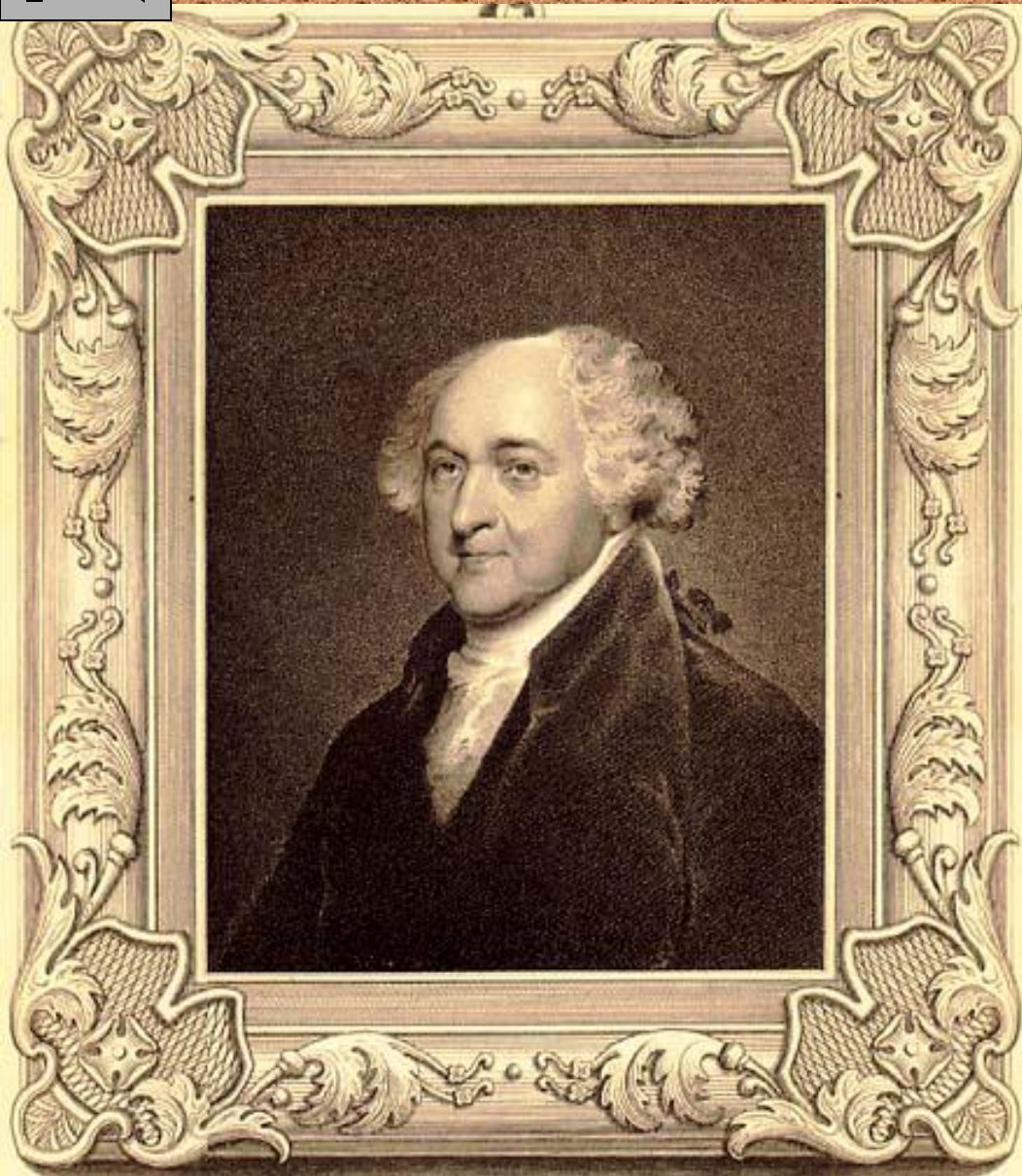
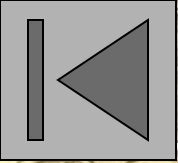
ORISKANY

SARATOGA

COWPENS

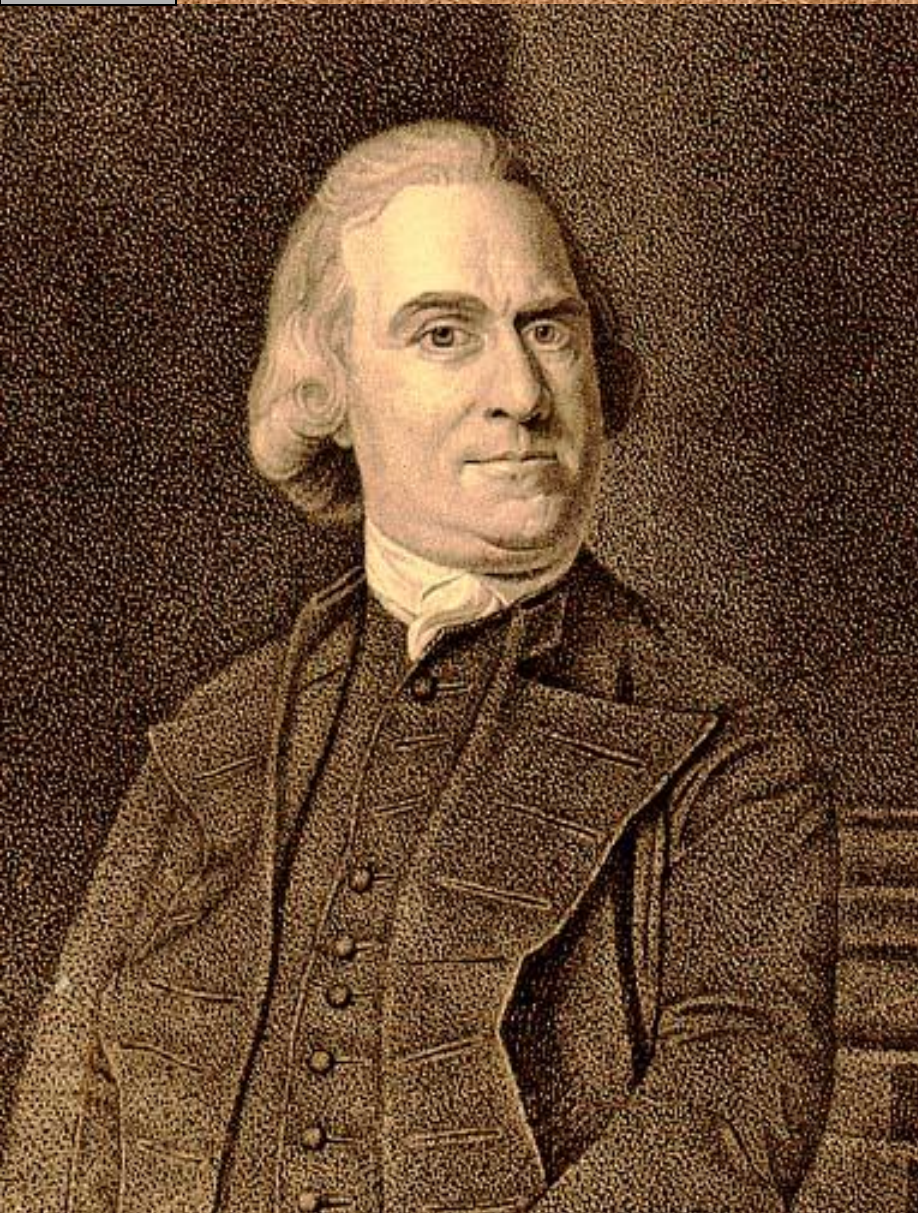
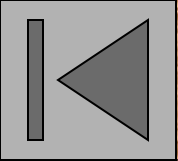
KINGS
MOUNTAIN





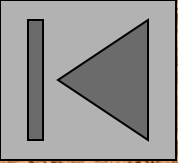
John Adams
(1735-1826)

**Founding father.
Second President of
the United States,
first vice-president
of the U.S., member
of the Continental
Congress, helped
draft the Declaration
of Independence,
helped negotiate the
treaty of Paris with
England in 1783.**



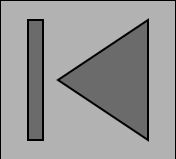
Samuel Adams (1722-1803)

A major leader and activist in the American Revolution, led protest against the Stamp Act, founder of the Sons of Liberty, principal organizer of the Boston Tea Party, member of the Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

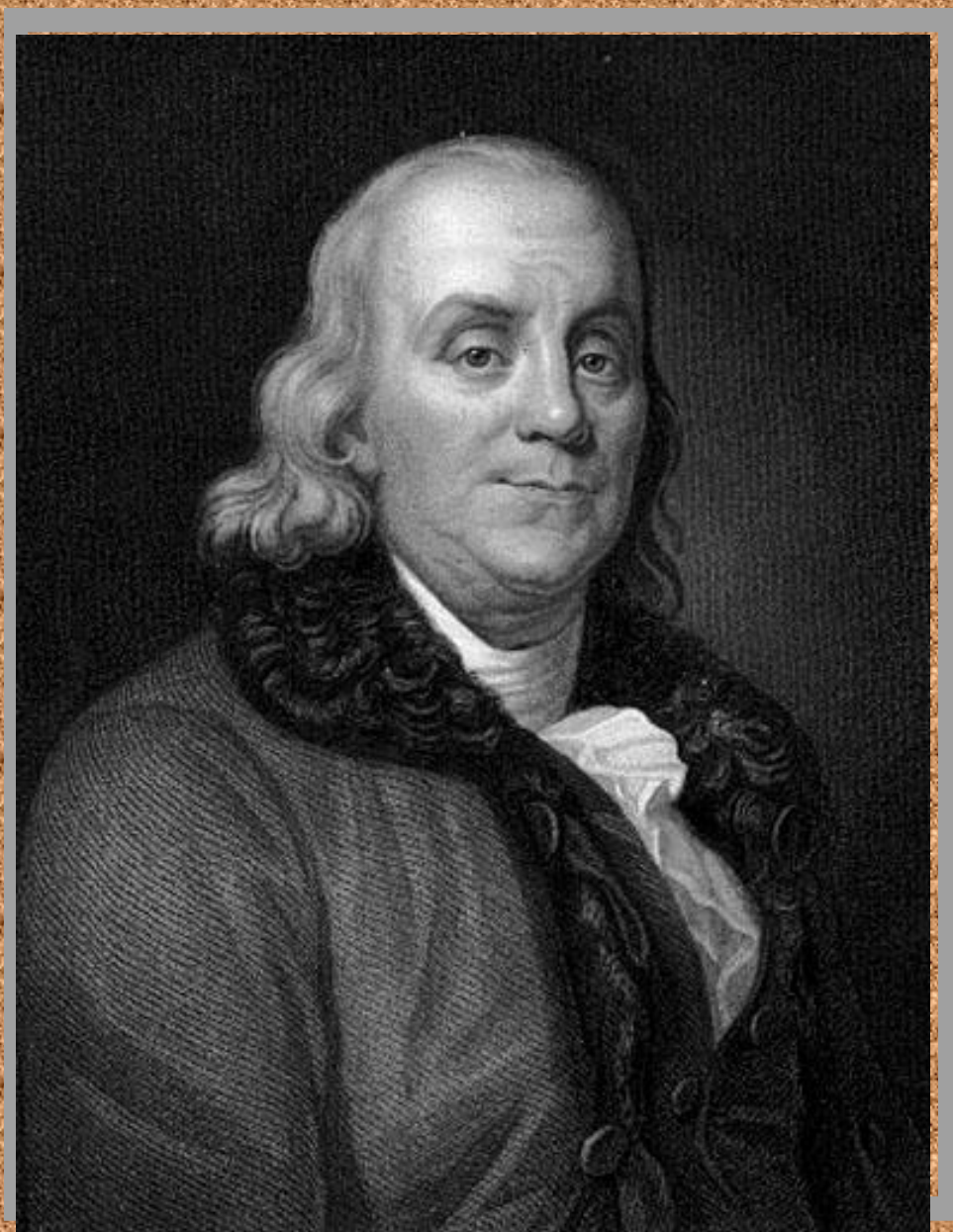


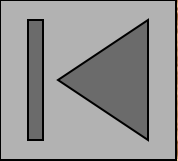
**Charles Cornwallis
(1738-1805)**

British general and colonial governor, served with distinction in American Revolution, won battle of Brandywine, captured Philadelphia in 1777 and Charleston in 1780, forced to surrender to Washington at Yorktown in 1781 ending the war.



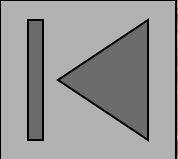
**Benjamin Franklin
(1706-1790)
Statesman, scientist,
inventor, publisher of
the Pennsylvania
Gazette, author of
Poor Richard's
Almanac, member of
the Continental
Congress and the
Constitutional
Convention, signer of
the Declaration of
Independence, first
U.S. Postmaster
General, American
commissioner to Paris.**





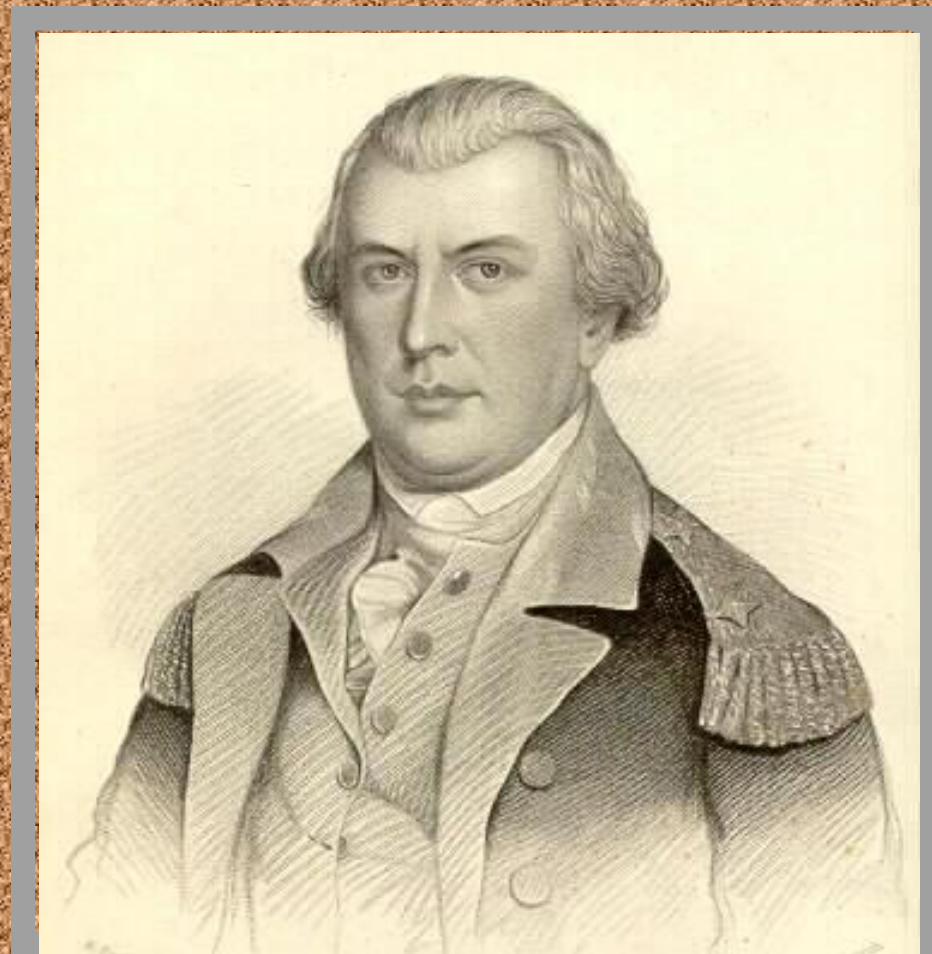
**George III
(1738-1820)**

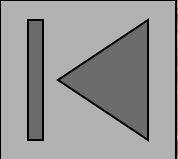
**King of England.
Instrumental in ending
Seven Years War at
Peace of Paris, 1763.
Strong supporter of
policies leading to
American Revolution,
opposed liberalization
of colonial government
in America. After loss
of colonies, he
withdrew his efforts at
personal government.**



Nathanael Greene
(1742-1786)

Revolutionary War
General, studied law under
Thomas Jefferson, led
American forces in major
battles, supreme
commander of Continental
Army in Sept., 1780; his
battlefield strategy forced
Cornwallis to Yorktown.

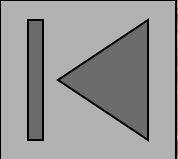




Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804)

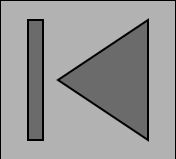
Founding father, first Secretary of the Treasury, advocate of strong national government, member of the Continental Congress and Constitutional Convention, co-author of the Federalist Papers, proposed Bank of the U. S., helped create Federalist Party, died in a duel with rival Aaron Burr.





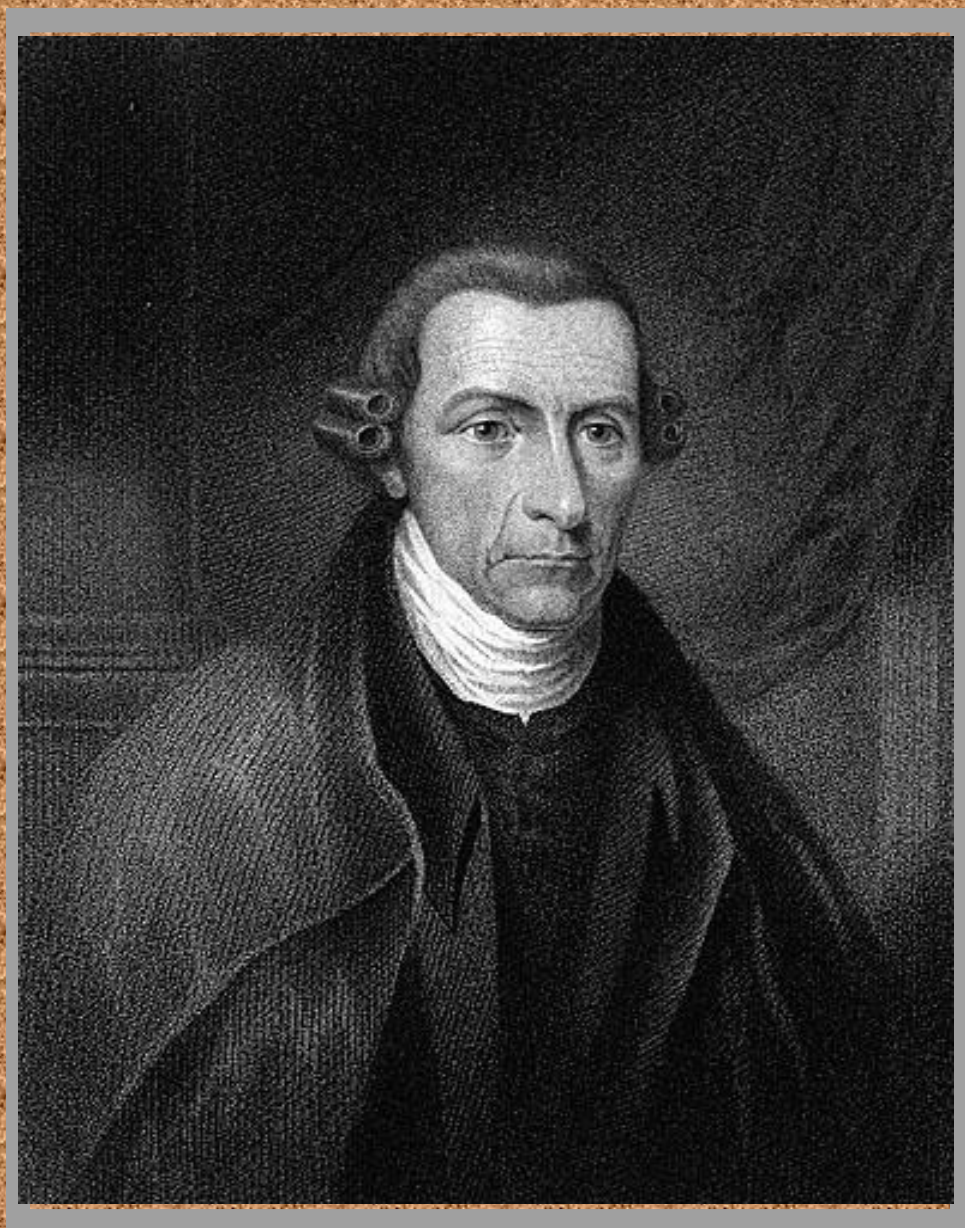
**John Hancock
(1737-1793)
Leading figure in the
American
Revolutionary
movement, first signer
of the Declaration of
Independence,
president of the
Continental Congress,
governor of
Massachusetts from
1780-1793**

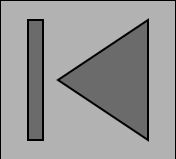




Patrick Henry
(1736-1799)

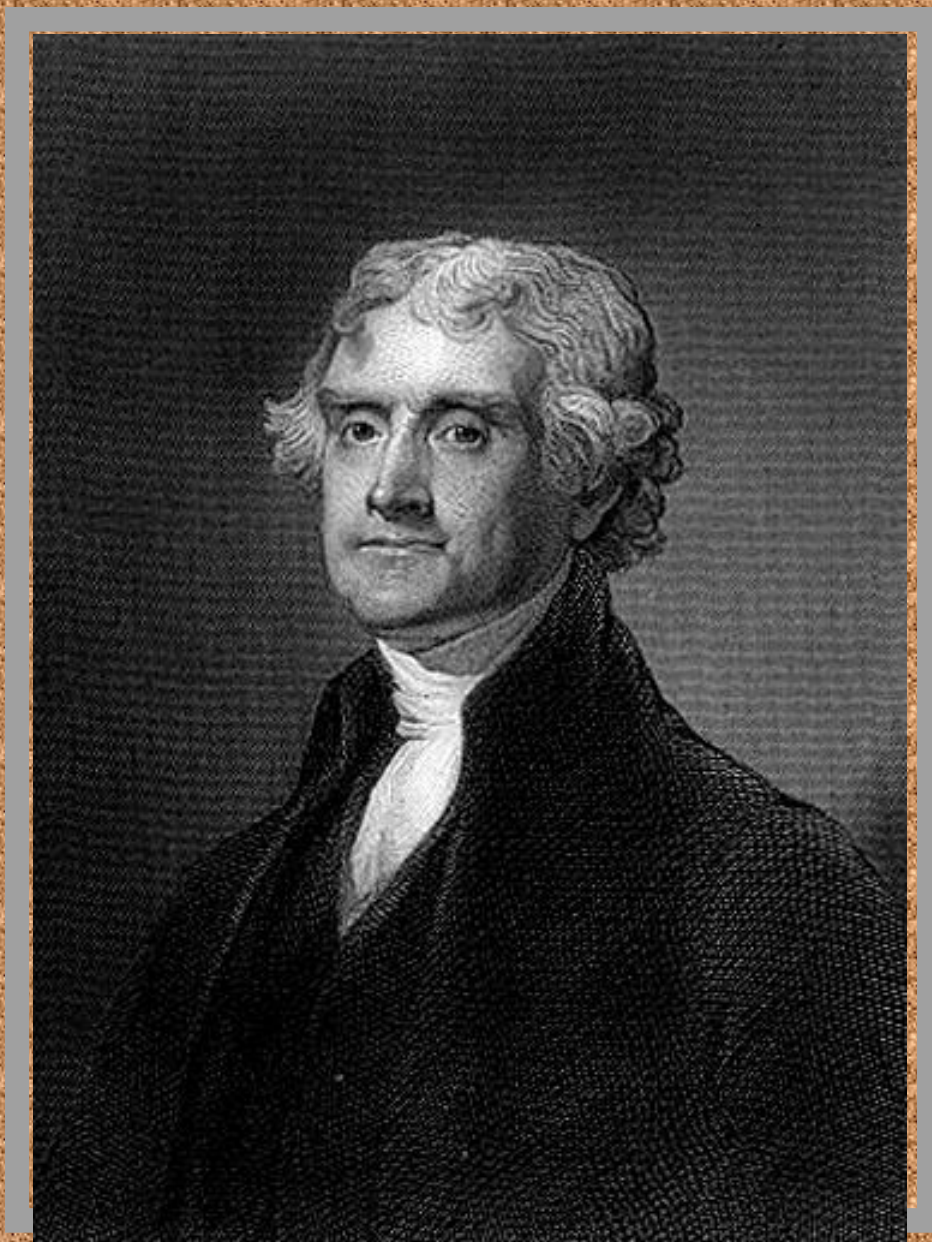
**Revolutionary
War orator and
statesman. In a
speech urging
armed resistance
against the
British, he
declared: "Give
me liberty, or
give me death!"**

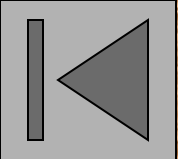




Thomas Jefferson
(1743-1826)

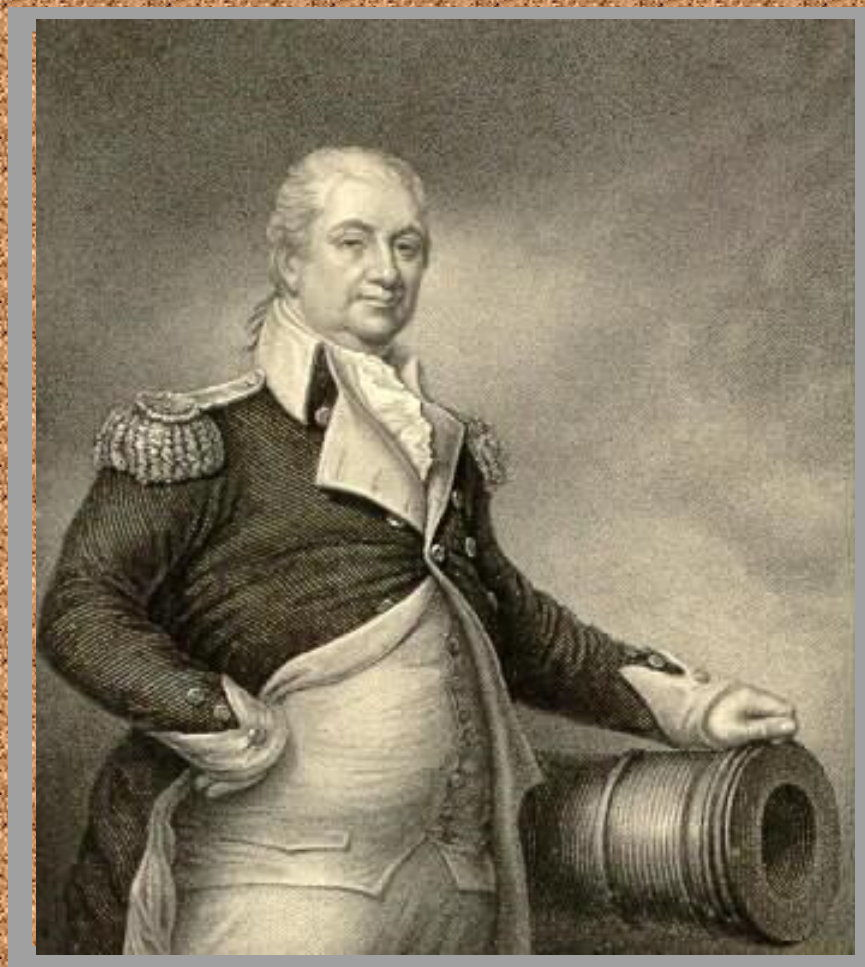
**Founding father.
Author of the
Declaration of
Independence and the
Virginia statute for
religious freedom,
member of the
Continental Congress,
statesman, diplomat,
Secretary of State,
Vice-President, 3rd
President of the
United States, founder
of the University of
Virginia.**

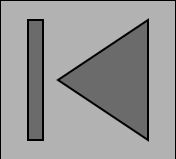




**Henry Knox
(1750-1806)**

**Major figure in
American
Independence, first
Secretary of War,
General in Continental
Army, principal
founder of U.S.
Military Academy, co-
founder of U.S. Navy.**

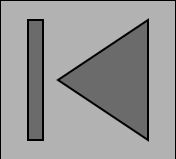




Marquis de LAFAYETTE **(1757-1834)**

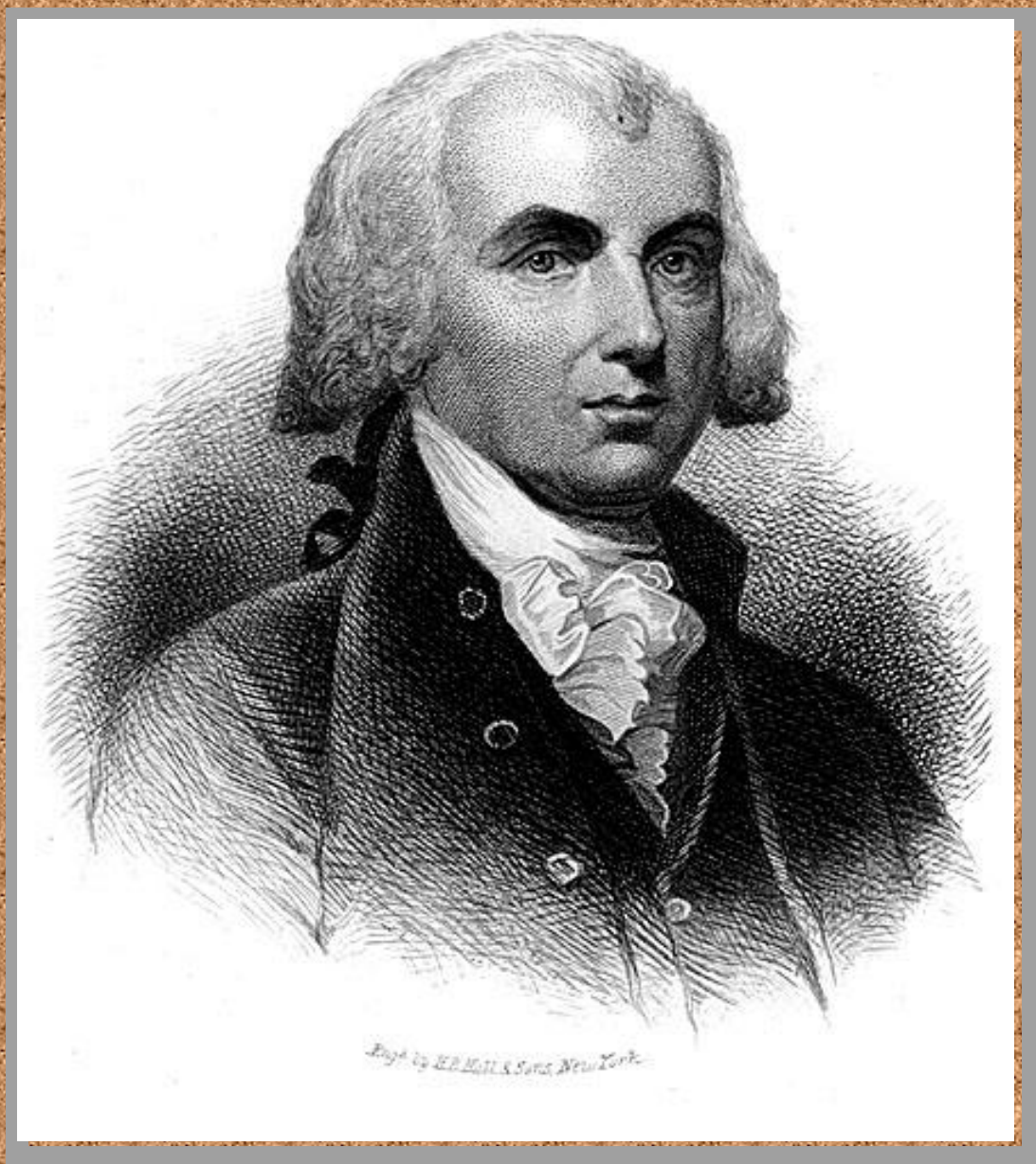
**French citizen who
joined Continental
Army during
Revolutionary War,
ardent supporter of
American Revolution,
voted Major General
by Continental
Congress, commanded
light division in Battle
of Yorktown, close
associate of George
Washington.**

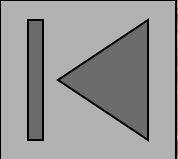




James Madison (1751-1836)

Member of the
Continental
Congress, considered
the “Father of the
Constitution,” author
of the Bill of Rights
and 29 of the
Federalist papers,
Secretary of State and
the 4th President of
the United States.



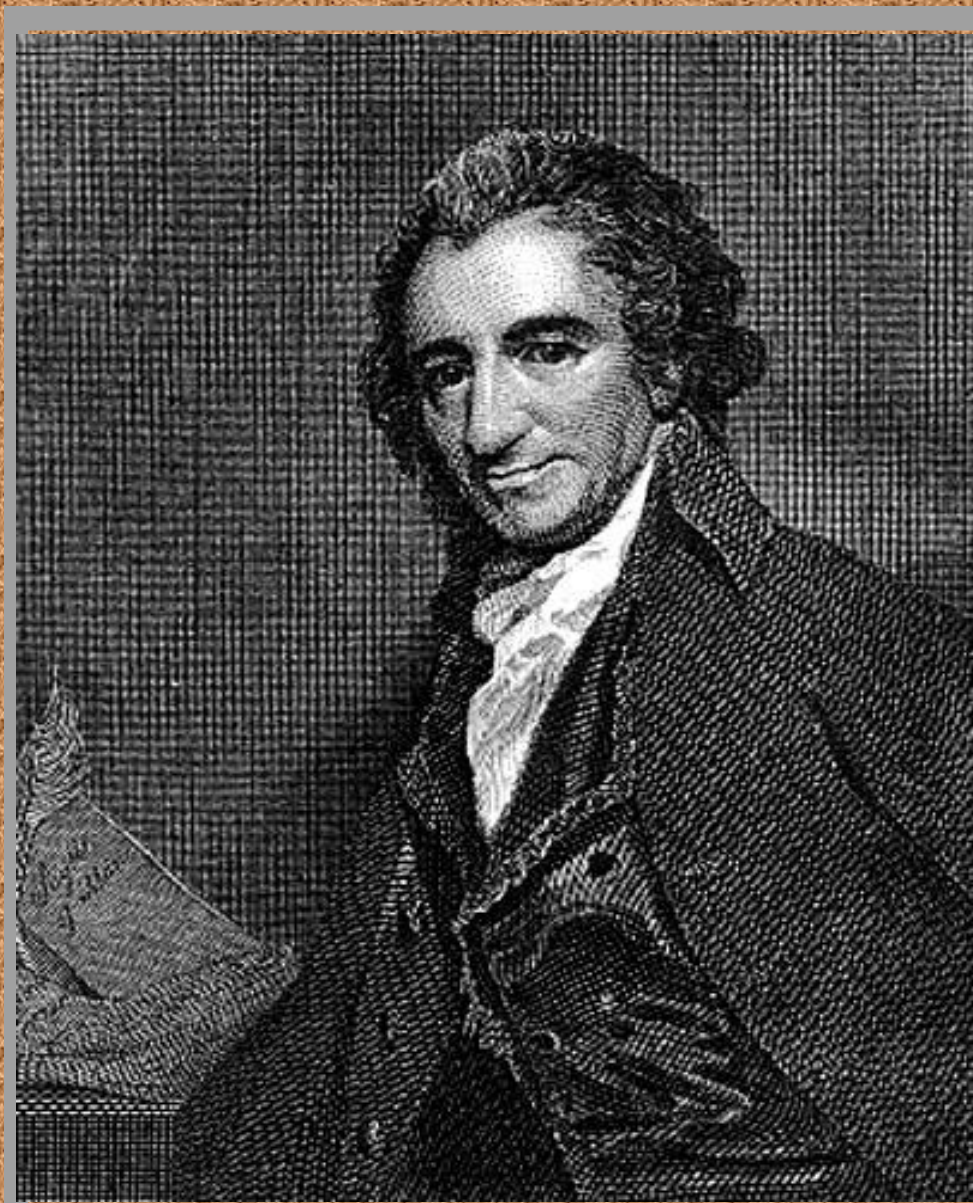


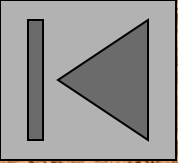
Thomas Paine

(1737-1809)

Revolutionary War

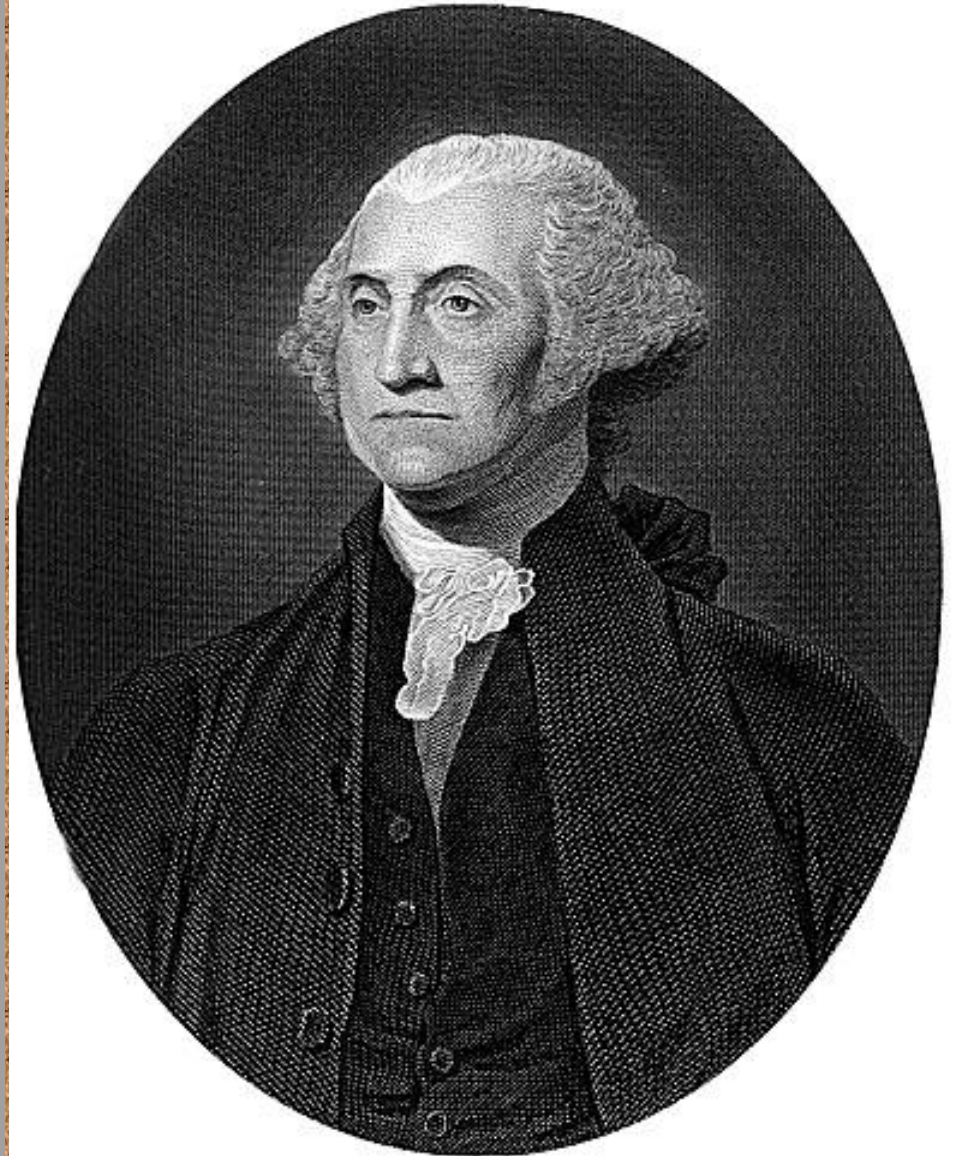
writer, gained fame as author of Common Sense, The Crisis, The Rights of Man and The Age of Reason. Served in the War as aide to Gen. Nathanael Greene, and appointed by Congress as secretary to the committee on foreign affairs. In his later years, he established himself as "a missionary of world revolution."

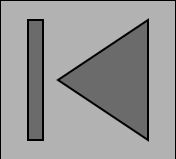




George Washington (1732-1799)

Founding father.
Member of the
Continental Congress,
commander-in-chief
of the Continental
Army, presiding
officer of the
Constitutional
Convention, first
President of the
United States.

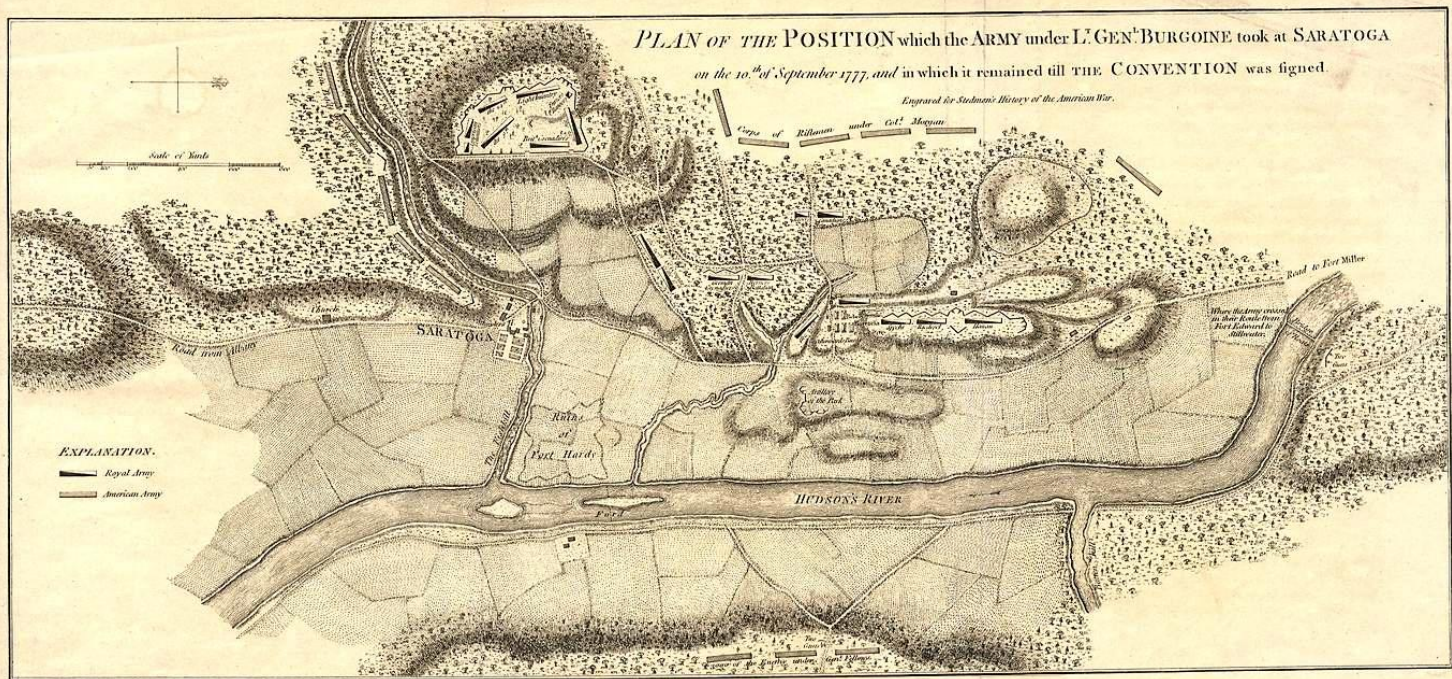
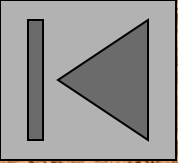




**Anthony Wayne
(1745-1796)**

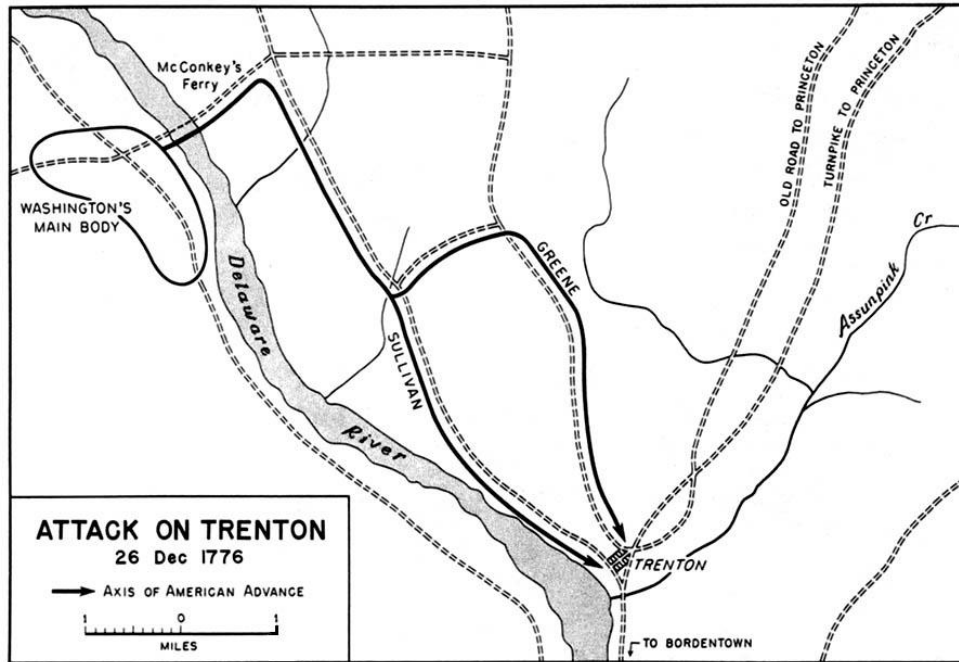
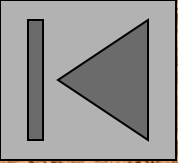
**Revolutionary War
General, served with
Washington at Valley
Forge, negotiated
treaties with Creek &
Cherokee Indians,
Member of House of
Representatives in
2nd Congress,
defeated Indians in
famous battle at
Fallen Timbers on
Maumee River.**





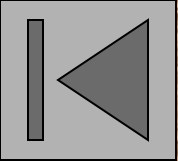
SARATOGA

KEY BATTLE WHERE BRITISH
GENERAL BURGOYNE IS
SURROUNDED AND FORCED TO
SURRENDER

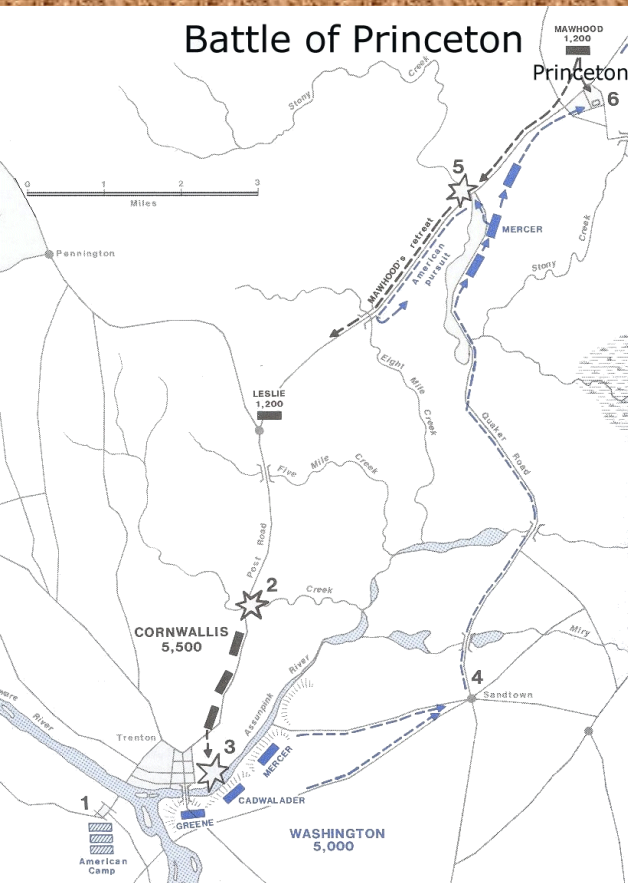


TRENTON

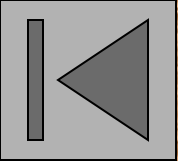
MADE FAMOUS BY WASHINGTON'S CROSSING OF THE DELAWARE RIVER, TO SURPRISE THE HESSIAN SOLDIERS, AND GET THE FIRST REAL AMERICAN VICTORY OF THE WAR



PRINCETON

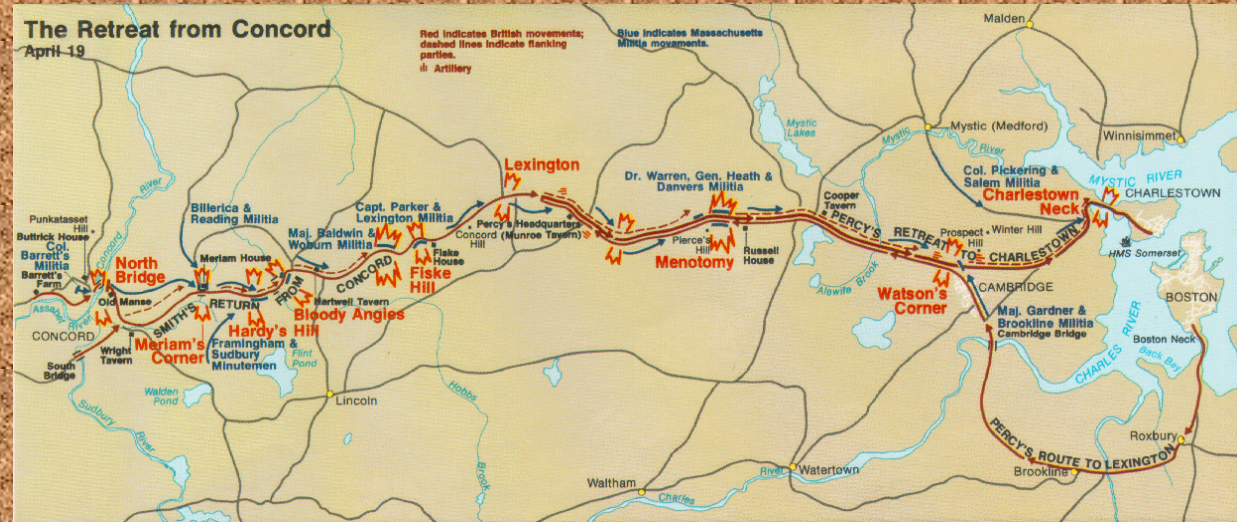


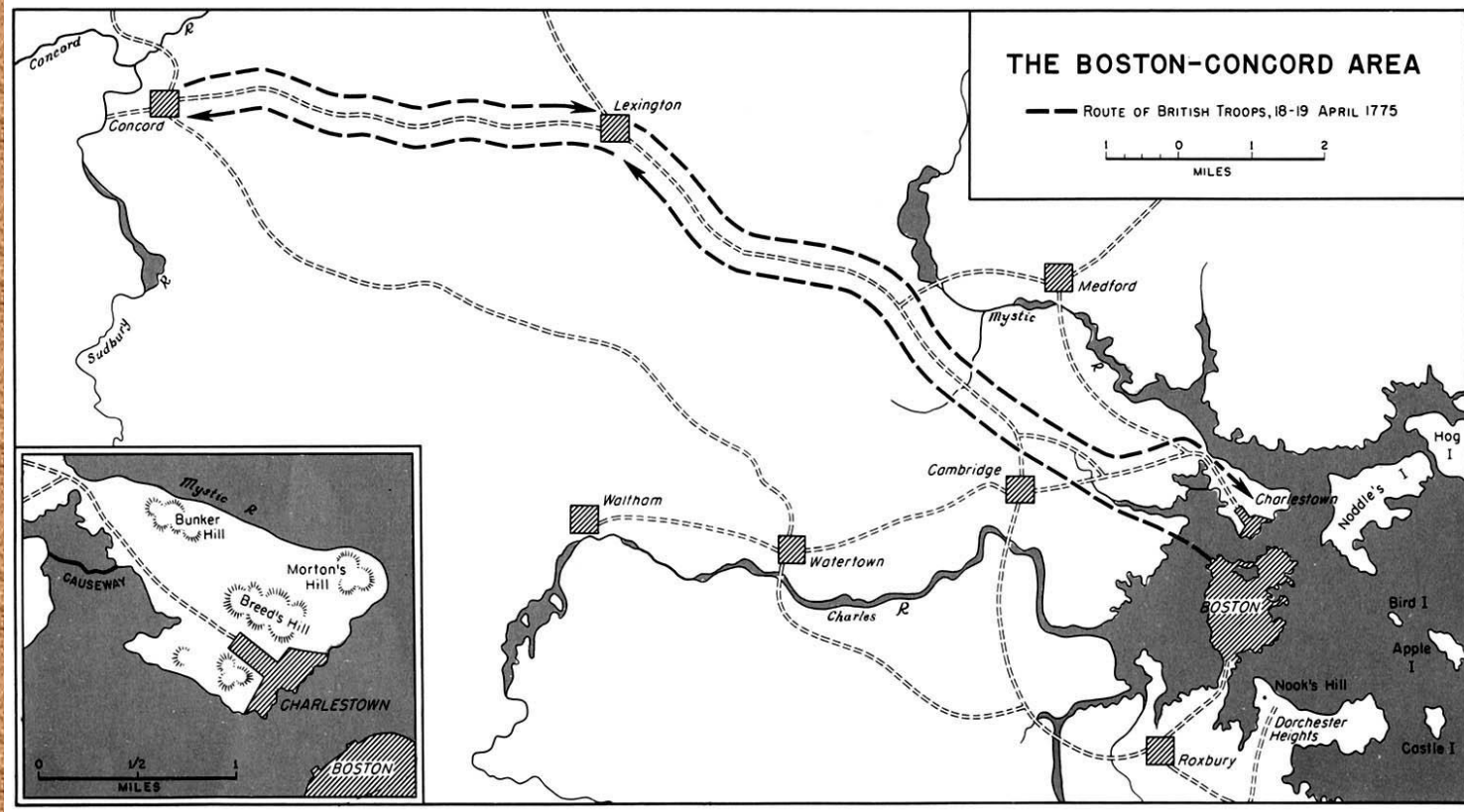
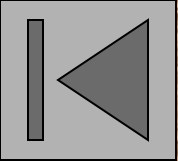
THE AMERICANS
UNDER WASHINGTON
PRETEND TO BE
TRAPPED, WHILE
ESCAPING BY WATER.
WASHINGTON
LITERALLY SAVES HIS
ARMY TO FIGHT
ANOTHER DAY



LEXINGTON

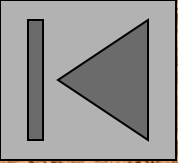
FIRST BATTLE
WHERE EIGHT
COLONISTS
ARE KILLED
BY BRITISH
SOLDIERS ON THEIR WAY TO CONCORD TO
TAKE A COLONIAL MILITARY SUPPLY DEPOT





CONCORD

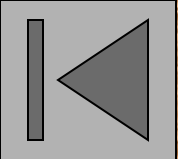
LOCATION OF THE COLONIAL MILITARY SUPPLY DEPOT THAT THE BRITISH TRIED TO CAPTURE. LED TO THE CALLING OF THE 2ND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



VALLEY FORGE



**WHERE WASHINGTON'S ARMY WINTERED
IN 77/78. HE SUFFERED HUGE LOSSES OF
MEN TO DISEASE AND DESERTION.**



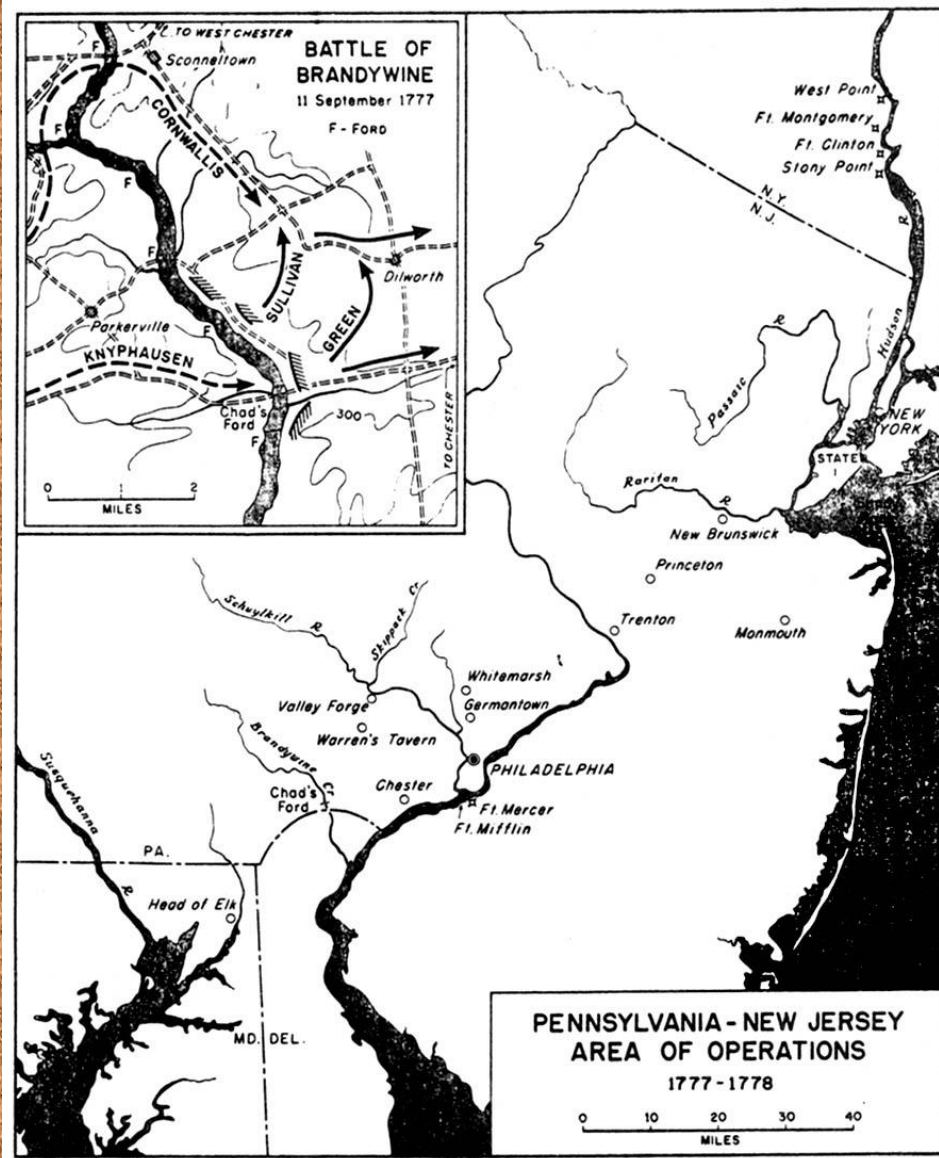
ORISKANY

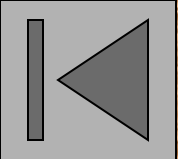
AMERICANS GET
AMBUSHED AT THIS
BATTLE NEAR FORT
STANWIX. THE AMERICANS
END UP WINNING THE DAY IN
THIS PRECURSOR
TO THE BATTLE OF SARATOGA



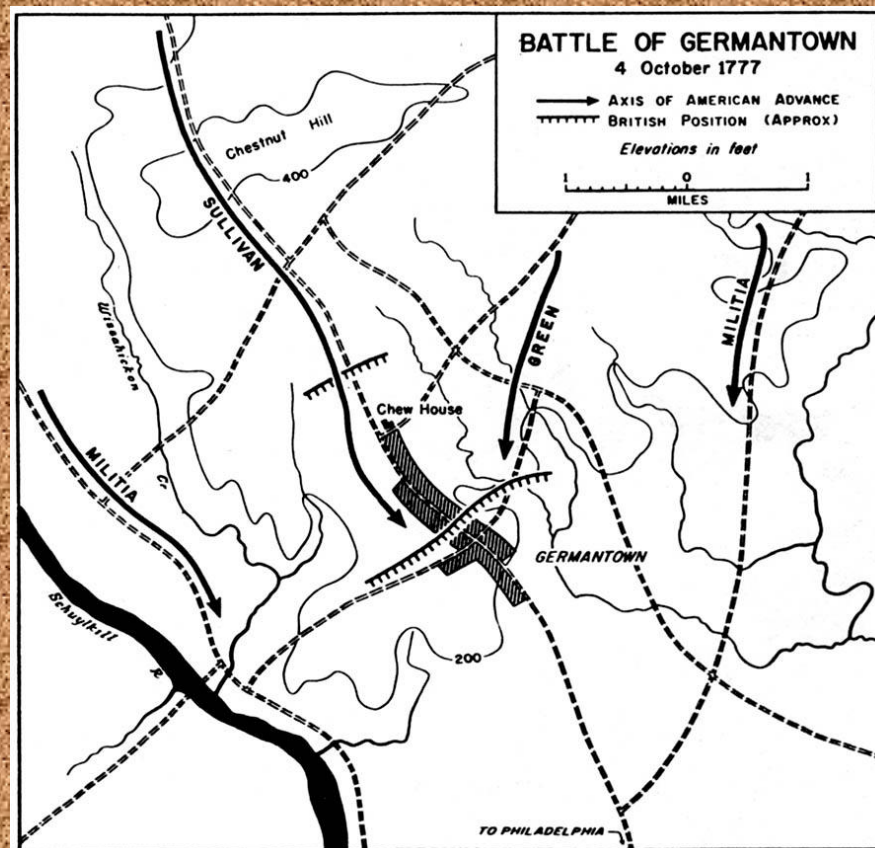
BRANDYWINE

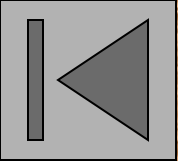
**THIS BRITISH
VICTORY IN
PENNSYLVANIA
EFFECTIVELY
GAVE COMPLETE
CONTROL OF
PHILADELPHIA TO THE BRITISH
MILITARY**





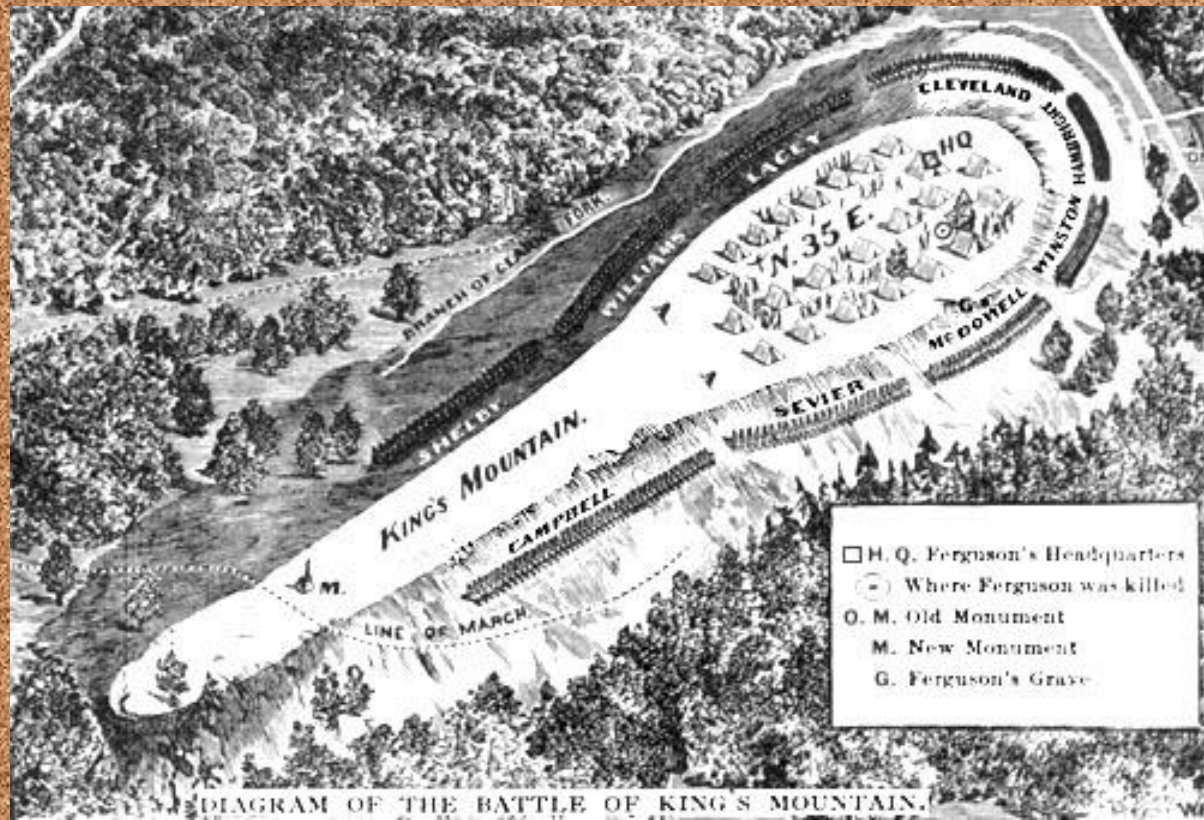
GERMANTOWN
THIS BRITISH VICTORY FORCED
THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
TO FLEE PHILADELPHIA
AND SET UP A
TEMPORARY CAPITAL
IN NEW YORK

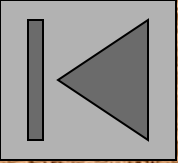




KINGS MOUNTAIN

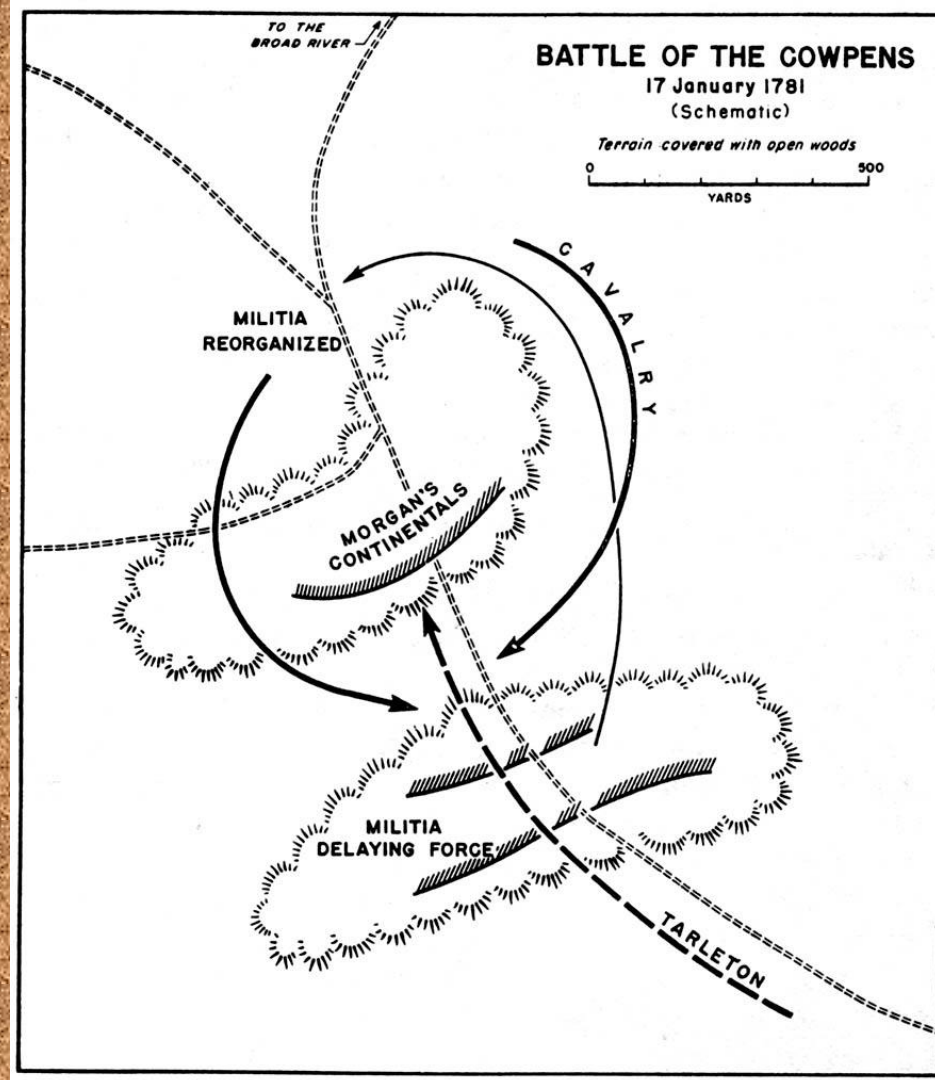
**AMERICAN REBELS AMBUSH A
GROUP OF LOYALISTS, WHICH
SETS UP VICTORY AT COMPENS.**

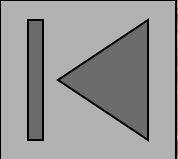




COWPENS

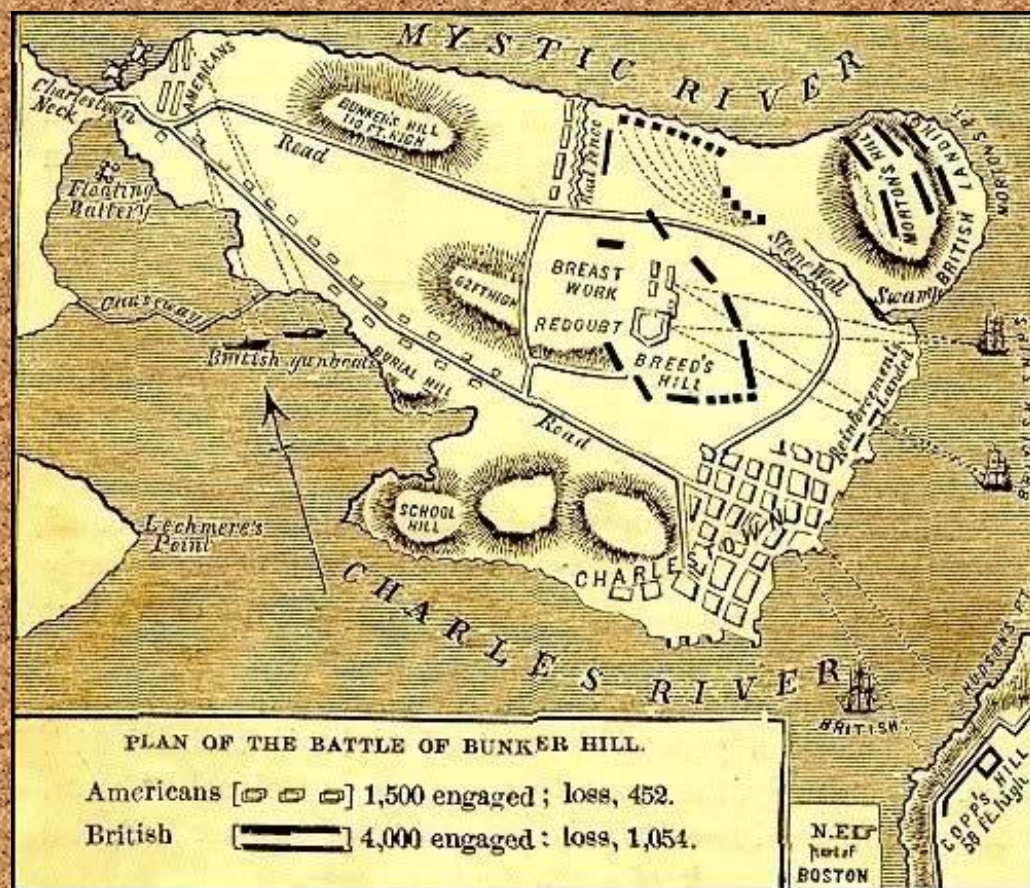
NAMED FOR
WHERE THE
BATTLE TOOK
PLACE. DANIEL
MORGAN AND
NATHANIEL
GREENE DEFEAT
PART OF CORNWALLIS'S DIVISION
BEFORE RETREATING TO
GUILFORD COURTHOUSE

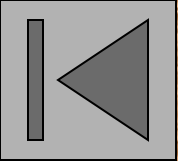




BUNKER HILL

SHOULD MORE
ACCURATELY
BE NAMED
BREEDS HILL.
AMERICANS
PUSHED BACK
TWO BRITISH
ATTACKS, ONLY
RETREATING
AFTER RUNNING OUT OF AMMUNITION

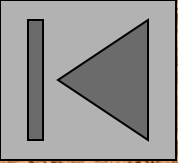




YORKTOWN

**CORNWALLIS IS
SURROUNDED BY THE
AMERICAN ARMY AND
ROCHAMBEAU OF
THE FRENCH NAVY
AND IS FORCED TO
SURRENDER ON OCT. 19. 1781,
EFFECTIVELY ENDING THE WAR.**

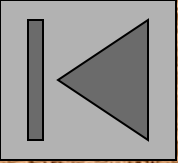




PHILADELPHIA



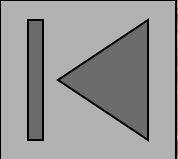
**COLONIAL
CAPITAL AND
SITE OF
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS**



NEW YORK CITY



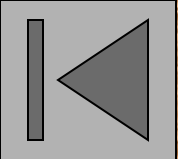
**WHERE THE
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS FLED
FOLLOWING THE
OCCUPATION OF
PHILADELPHIA**



JOHN BURGOYNE

**BRITISH GENERAL WHO
WAS INCREDIBLY VAIN
AND ARROGANT AND
FOUND HIMSELF
SURROUNDED AT
SARATOGA AND WAS
FORCED TO SURRENDER,
WHICH LED TO CORNWALLIS'
FAILURE AT YORKTOWN**

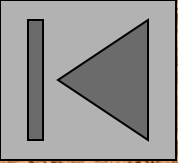




THOMAS NELSON

**MEMBER OF
CONGRESS
WHO
ACTUALLY
ORDERED THE
COLONIAL
ARMY TO FIRE
ON HIS OWN HOME BECAUSE THE
BRITISH WERE OCCUPYING IT AND
USING IT AS A HEADQUARTERS**

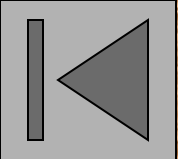




JOHN WITHERSPOON



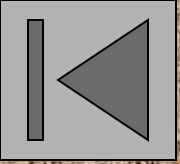
**NEW JERSEY
REPRESENTATIVE
WHO ALSO SERVED
AS PRESIDENT OF
PRINCETON.**



CEASAR RODNEY

**DELAWARE DELEGATE
WHO WAS
INTRUMENTAL IN
FINAL DEBATE, AND
BATTLED CANCER
DURING IT.
MEMORIALIZED
ON THE NEW
DELAWARE QUARTER**

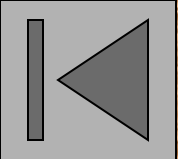




PAUL REVERE

**AMERICAN
SILVERSMITH,
PATRIOT, AND
MEMBER OF THE SONS
OF LIBERTY, FAMOUS
FOR HIS MIDNIGHT
RIDE THAT HE PROBABLY
DID NOT TAKE BUT STILL VERY
INFLUENTIAL IN THE CAUSE**

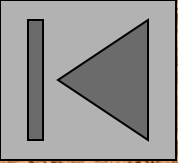




ROBERT LIVINGSTON

**DECLARATION
COMMITTEE
MEMBER FROM
NEW YORK.**

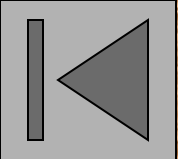




ROGER SHERMAN



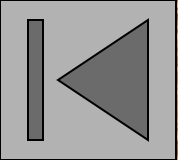
**DECLARATION
COMMITTEE
MEMBER FROM
CONNECTICUT
KNOWN AS AN
OUTSTANDING
COMPROMISER**



RICHARD HERNY LEE

**REPRESENTATIVE
FROM VIRGINIA
WHO MADE
RESOLUTION FOR
INDEPENDENCE.**

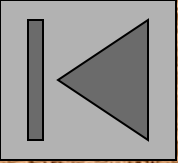




PATRIOT



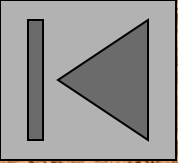
**COLONISTS WHO WERE IN FAVOR OF
INDEPENDENCE, ABOUT ONE THIRD
OF THE POPULATION**



LOYALIST



**COLONIST WHO WERE OPPOSED
TO INDEPENDENCE AND IN FAVOR
OF RECONCILING WITH BRITAIN .
THEY MADE UP ABOUT ONE THIRD
OF THE POPULATION**

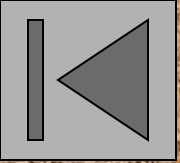


MERCENARY



SOLDIERS FOR HIRE,

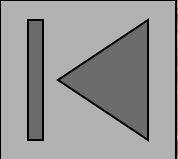
**THE BRITISH DUE TO
CONFLICTS, AND
COMMITMENTS
AROUND THE WORLD
AND AT HOME WERE
FORCED TO USE
HIRED HELP**



HESSIAN

ANOTHER NAME FOR
GERMAN SOLDIERS,
OF ALL THE
MERCENARIES, THE
MAJORITY WERE
HESSIAN. MANY OF
WHOM, AFTER THE WAR
STAYED AND BECAME
AMERICAN CITIZENS

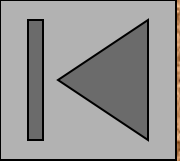




TREASON

**CRIME AGAINST YOUR
COUNTRY, BASICALLY
ALL PATRIOTS AND
MEMBERS OF THE
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS WERE
CONSIDERED TO BE
COMMITTING THIS
CRIME**

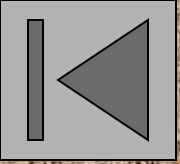




BOYCOTT

REFUSING TO BUY OR USE A PRODUCT, USED AS A FORM OF PROTEST. MOST WIDELY USED FORM BY THE COLONISTS EARLY ON IN THE CONFLICT





MILITIA

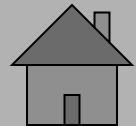
**GROUP OF LOCAL MEN WHO
COME TOGETHER TO DEFEND
THEIR HOMES. MOST OF THE
COLONIAL ARMY WAS MADE
UP OF THESE SOLDIERS.
LARGELY UNORGANIZED,
AND UNDISCIPLINED.**

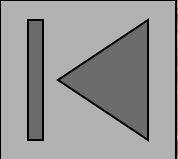


TREATY OF PARIS

IN EARLY 1783 GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U.S.
SIGNED A TREATY OF PEACE WITH THE
FOLLOWING PROVISIONS:

- BRITAIN RECOGNIZES U.S. INDEPENDENCE
- BRITAIN CEDES ALL LAND WEST TO THE MISSISSIPPI BETWEEN CANADA AND FLORIDA TO THE U.S.
- U.S. AGREES TO RETURN ALL
- CONFISCATED PROPERTY TO LOYALISTS,
AND AGREED TO ALLOW BRITISH
MERCHANTS TO COLLECT DEBTS OWED
TO THEM

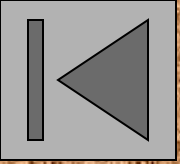




SONS OF LIBERTY

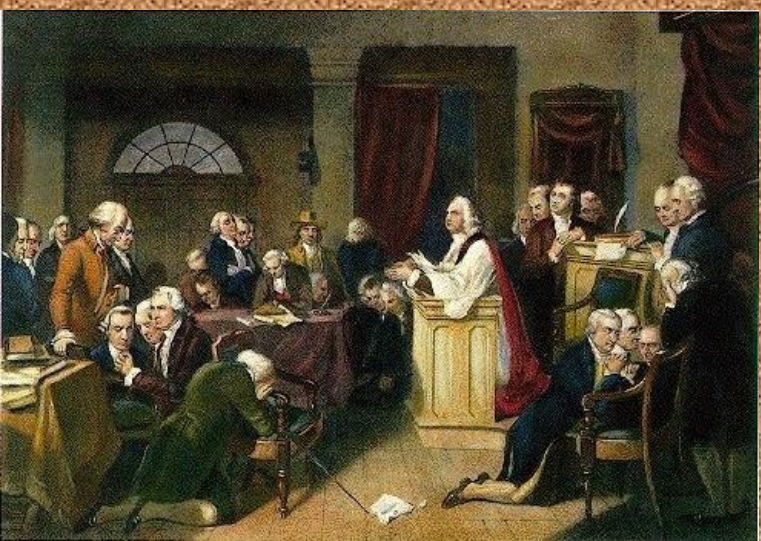
PROTEST GROUP OF COLONISTS WHO ORGANIZED AND CARRIED OUT A NUMBER OF PROTESTS INCLUDING THE BOSTON TEA PARTY, AS WELL AS BOYCOTTS, AND SMUGGLING EFFORTS.

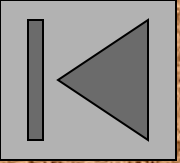




1ST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

**FIRST MEETING OF COLONIAL
REPRESENTATIVES IN RESPONSE
TO THE COERCIVE ACTS**

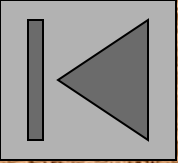




2ND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

**SECOND MEETING OF COLONISTS. IN
RESPONSE TO LEXINGTON
AND CONCORD. THIS GROUP
ALSO EVENTUALLY ISSUED
THE DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE, AND SERVED
AS THE PROVISIONAL
GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES, DURING
AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WAR**

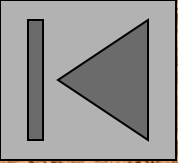




PROCLAMATION OF 1763

**MADE SETTLEMENT WEST
OF THE APPALACHIANS
ILLEGAL. ONE OF THE
EARLIEST EVENTS TO
CAUSE CONFLICT
BETWEEN BRITAIN AND
THE COLONIES**

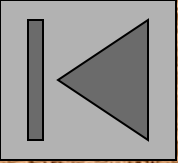




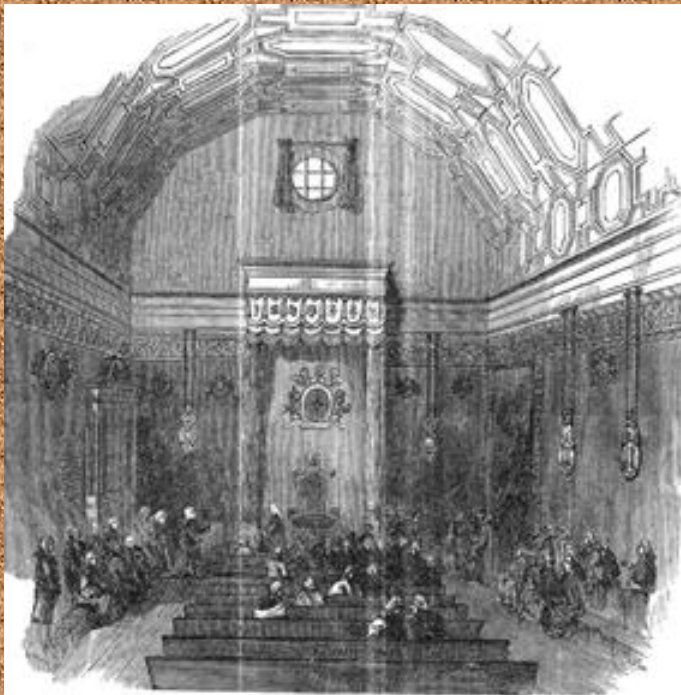
STAMP ACT

- **ISSUED BY THE BRITISH PARLIMENT IT PUT A TAX ON ALMOST EVERY PAPER PRODUCT**





TOWNSHEND ACTS

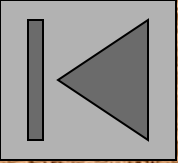


- **ISSUED BY THE PARLIMENT IT PUT A TAX ON GLASS LEAD, PAINT, AND OTHER ITEMS, IT WAS DIRECTED AT HOME BUILDING**

BOSTON MASSACRE

- MISUNDERSTOOD EVENT WHERE 5 COLONIST WERE KILLED AND 10 MORE WERE INJURED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS

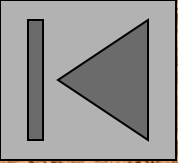




GASPEE INCIDENT

- **A BRITISH REVENUE (TAX) SHIP RUNS ASHORE, AND COLONIST BURN IT IN PROTEST**

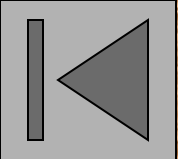




TEA MONOPOLY

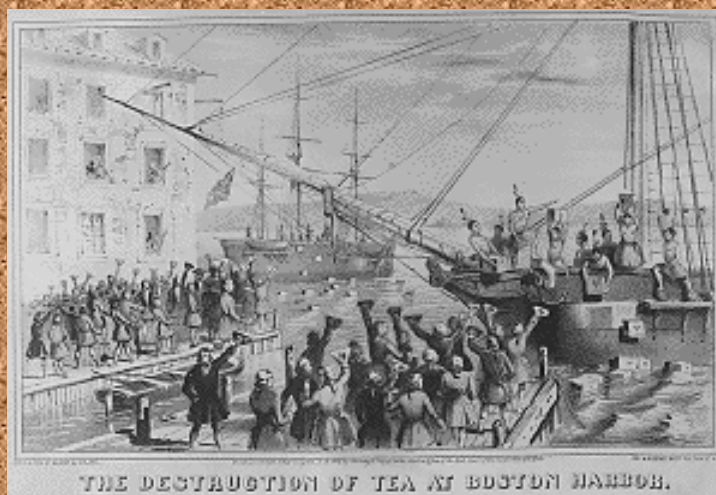
- **THE BRITISH EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY WAS GIVEN A MONOPOLY ON TEA TRADE IN THE COLONIES. THIS OUTRAGED AND FRUSTRATED THE COLONISTS**

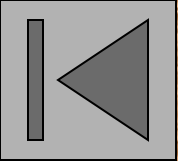




BOSTON TEA PARTY

**COLONIST DRESSED AS MOWHAWK
INDIANS BOARDED SHIPS AND
DUMPED TEA INTO THE HARBOR AS
A MEANS OF PROTESTING THE TEA
MONOPOLY.**





COERCIVE ACTS



- **THESE WERE ISSUED BY PARLIAMENT AS A RESPONSE TO THE BOSTON TEA PARTY, AND WAS DIRECTED LARGELY AT BOSTON, CLOSING ITS HARBOR FROM TRADE.**

SIGNERS OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

**THE WRITING OF THE DECLARATION WAS
ASSIGNED TO A COMMITTEE OF FIVE:
THOMAS JEFFERSON, JOHN ADAMS,
BEN FRANKLIN, ROBERT LIVINGSTON &
ROGER SHERMAN. THE MAJORITY OF THE
DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN BY JEFFERSON,
WITH INPUT FROM ADAMS, AND FRANKLIN.
IT WAS THEN DEBATED AND EDITED BY THE
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.
IN THE END 56 MEN SIGNED THE
DOCUMENT INCLUDING THE
PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS
JOHN HANCOCK**

