

What happened at the Second Continental Congress?	All 13 colonies met. Although they hoped that their appeals to the British people and to King George III would not be ignored (they were) and that they would be able to reach an agreement, this congress also began to raise money and to create an army/navy in case of war.
Who were Patriots?	Those who fought for the colonies against England, called “Whigs”. Usually, Patriots were Puritans or Presbyterians and were mostly in New England as well as Virginia, when the Anglican aristocracy, burdened by debt, joined the rebels. When a strong British military presence was lacking, the Patriots were liable to convert many to their cause, using persuasion and coercion.
Who were Loyalists?	Supporters of England, called “Tories”. They made up about 16% of the American people, usually Anglicans (English supported Church), those who stood to benefit from the British government, and older people. They were in New York City, Charleston, and Quaker Pennsylvania and New Jersey. About 50,000 Loyalists fought on the British side. When the colonies declared Independence, about 80,000 fled or were driven out as mistreatment began or worsened (although many moderates were allowed to stay); many of their properties were confiscated and sold to help the war effort.
Who was George Washington?	Appointed by the Continental Congress to head the new army. Washington had not been, nor would be, a brilliant military commander. However, he was a charismatic, able, and dedicated patriot and leader. His scrappy army barely survived the Battle of Long Island, escaping to Manhattan, crossing the Hudson River and finally reaching the Delaware River. The morning after Christmas (December 26 th , 1776), he crossed the Delaware, surprising 1,000 Hessians and securing their surrender, a brilliant and decisive victory. It was also Washington's army that was forced to spend the miserable winter of 1777 at Valley Forge. His army finally met up with Rochambeau's in Yorktown, leading to the final surrender.
Who was Benedict Arnold?	An American military general, he was instrumental in the capture of Ticonderoga. Arnold was wounded in the leg and his army was sorely treated in the conquest of Canada. After that, his army desperately defended Lake Champlain, forcing the British to retire for the winter of 1776 instead of moving on. Arnold also trapped Burgoyne's army near Albany, helping lead to the final surrender. In 1780, he was caught in an attempt to sell his services as an officer and the West Point Hudson River stronghold to the British; he fled to the British when caught.
What happened at Ticonderoga?	In May 1775, a force commanded by <i>Ethan Allen</i> and Benedict Arnold captured British outposts here and at Crown Point (in NY), seizing important heavy artillery that evened the differences between the professional, equipped British army and the American militia.
What happened at Bunker Hill?	In June 1775, the Americans captured a hill—Breed's/Bunker Hill—from which to fight against Boston. The British launched a frontal attack and suffered heavy losses, although the colonists were eventually forced to retreat when ammunition ran out. After this battle, King George III formally declared that the colonies were rebelling, making rebellion treason.
What was the Olive Branch Petition?	Drafted by the Continental Congress in July 1775, it declared colonial loyalty to the Crown and begged for an end to the fighting; however, it was ignored, especially following Bunker Hill.
Who were Hessians?	German mercenaries hired by King George III to fight the colonists. This shocked and angered colonists, who perceived it as inappropriate and unnecessary.
How did the American conquest of Canada go?	Badly. Americans thought that the French Canadians would gladly join the rebellion as a fourteenth colony, but the French Canadians, treated well by the British Quebec Act and

	guaranteed of religious freedom, did not want to join the Americans. Furthermore, this was clear offensive fighting, not defensive. And finally, the actual conquest, under Generals Benedict Arnold, and Richard Montgomery, went terribly; they ended up retreating.
What towns were burned by the British?	Falsmouth (Portland), Maine; and Norfolk, Virginia.
Who was Thomas Paine, and what was Common Sense?	A radical author, he published a long pamphlet entitled <i>Common Sense</i> that gave “common sense arguments” that argued the patriot cause. In it, he also wrote of <i>democratic republicanism</i> .
Who was Richard Henry Lee?	He called for the Congress to declare the colonies independent of England, arguing that the conflict had gone too far to be resolved.
Who was Thomas Jefferson?	A young Virginian lawyer, he drafted the Declaration of Independence (written for the Patriots, as encouragement and clarification of goals; for the British, Loyalists, undecided, and George III as persuasion as to their cause; and for the world at large, especially France, as a plea for support). Jefferson was a student of <i>John Locke</i> and implemented many of his ideas into the new government.
Who was John Locke?	A British political theorist of whom Thomas Jefferson was a student, he believed that government's power comes from the people, that people have the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and property; he said that when government becomes destructive of these rights, the people have a right to overthrow it and to create a new one, to guard their rights. The Declaration of Independence is, in large part, modeled after his ideas.
Who was General Burgoyne?	The British general in charge of capturing the Hudson River Valley (in order to cut off New England). Benedict Arnold's successful defense of Lake Champlain meant that the 1777 invasion was starting in Montreal. Burgoyne's troops were slow in moving, encumbered by women and baggage. As they approached Albany, his army was trapped by the American one, including Arnold's. With nowhere to go, he was forced to surrender on October 17, 1777, to <i>General Horatio Gates</i> at <i>Saratoga</i> .
What happened at Valley Forge?	General Howe, trying to aid Burgoyne, sent his army to Philadelphia where Washington's met it; the British won in 1777 in two battles, at Brandywine Creek and Germantown. Then Howe settled in Philadelphia for the winter in comfort; Washington's army bunkered down at Valley Forge where they nearly froze and died from lack of supplies.
What was Saratoga?	The surrender of Burgoyne's army; this was incredibly decisive, revitalizing the colonial cause and allowing the colonies to receive indispensable French aid.
What was the Model Treaty?	The treaty drafted by the Continental Congress and meant to be used for guidance in international affairs, especially with France. It called for a economic connection only, with no entangling political or military connections. (This represented an ideal school of thought that hoped that countries could dwell in perfect peace, governed by the rule of law and economics, not the arbitrary power of military might).
What did Benjamin Franklin do in Paris?	He went to negotiate a treaty with France. Instead of appearing in fancy, customarily diplomatic dress, he appeared dressed simply, garnering the adoration of the people of Paris and announcing the type of revolution that was going on in America—a revolution of the people, without ornament or pretense. Going against the Model Treaty, he signed the treaty offered by France, which included an entangling military alliance in 1778. Both France and America would wage war until the United States was free and had come to terms with England. This made the war a world war. Until 1783, France would provide a navy and an army the size of America's, as well as

	funding, equipment, and ammunition.
What did other countries do?	Holland and Spain joined the war physically on behalf of America. Ireland, rebelling from British control, distracted England. Most other European countries joined the Armed Neutrality, organized by Catherine the Great (Russia), an alliance of countries who would be neutral, but passively hostile, to England.
Who was the Comte de Rochambeau?	The French army commander, his 6,000 troops arrived in the summer of 1780 in Newport, Rhode Island.
Who was General Cornwallis?	A British general who fought in the Carolinas, where Charleston fell, at great American loss, to the British. He was eventually defeated in the South by the Quaker general Nathanael Greene, who exhausted Cornwallis by his strategy of standing and then retreating, leaving Cornwallis to pursue him. He then went to Yorktown to await supplies and reinforcements coming into the Chesapeake Bay. When De Grasse took control of the seas, Washington and Rochambeau trapped him on land. He was forced to surrender his entire 7,000 men.
What was the Treaty of Fort Stanwix?	The treaty signed at the 1784 surrender of British-sided Iroquois. It was the first treaty between and Indian nation and the United States, and forced the Iroquois to give up land.
Who was George Rogers Clark?	An American who took scattered, vulnerable British forts in the Illinois country by surprise attack. He took 175 men down the Ohio river in 1788-89 and captured several forts.
What was privateering?	“Legalized piracy,” this took place on both British and American sides, each having about the same effect on the other. About 1,000 American privateers were authorized by Congress to attack British shipping. Privateering had the unfortunate effect of taking Americans out of other aspects of the war effort; however, it boosted American morale and brought in gold.
Who was the Admiral De Grasse?	The French naval commander who fought for the Americans. He quickly beat the British navy, taking control of the seas and then blockading Chesapeake Bay, a crucial element of the Yorktown victory.
What happened at Yorktown?	The decisive ending victory in 1781, De Grasse blocked the Chesapeake Bay by sea and Washington's and Rochambeau's armies trapped Cornwallis by land, forcing him to surrender. Although fighting, especially between Patriots and Loyalists in the South, continued for a year, the war ended with this battle.
What was the Treaty of Paris?	The treaty between England, America, and France in 1783. Although American envoys had been instructed to make no separate peace, but to consult the French in all cases, John Jay, an American, saw that France was hoping to stifle America's ambition and keep the new nation weak in order to emerge more powerful and to please France. Secretly, he contacted the British, who gave the new country its recognition and vast borders (Mississippi on the West, Great Lakes on the North, and Florida—which had been captured by Spain). This was approved by the French Foreign Office and so was technically not a separate peace; France was pleased to be at an end and to have no more responsibilities to Spain, but not altogether happy with America's actions and had gained little. The Treaty asked that Loyalists not be mistreated and that Congress recommend that their property be returned, as well as that debts to English creditors be paid.