

Terms and People

- **blockade** – the shutting off of a port by ships to keep people or supplies from moving in or out

- **mercenary** – soldier who serves another country for money

Tablet

Assignment

Canfieldz.weebly.com

Assignments

Power Point 5-4

Fill out the power point

Take the quiz

Turn in when finished

Do the tablet assignment

Turn in when finished

Quote

A man who lives fully is ready to die at any time.

-Mark Twain

Revolutionary Events of 1775



Objectives

- Identify the issues facing the Second Continental Congress.
- Describe the differences between Patriots and Loyalists.
- Identify the Olive Branch Petition, and explain why it failed.
- Explain the significance of the Battle of Bunker Hill.



How did the American Revolution begin?

The battles of Lexington and Concord hardened the resolve of both the colonists and the British. They revealed how much both sides had in common.



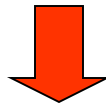
Both the colonists and the British believed their cause was just. Both hoped the other would give in quickly. But both were prepared to fight if necessary.

The battles between the colonists and the British sent shock waves throughout the colonies.

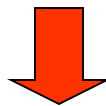


Colonial leaders held the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia in May 1775 to make decisions about how to proceed.

The first thing on the agenda was defense.




The delegates established the Continental army and chose George Washington as its leader.

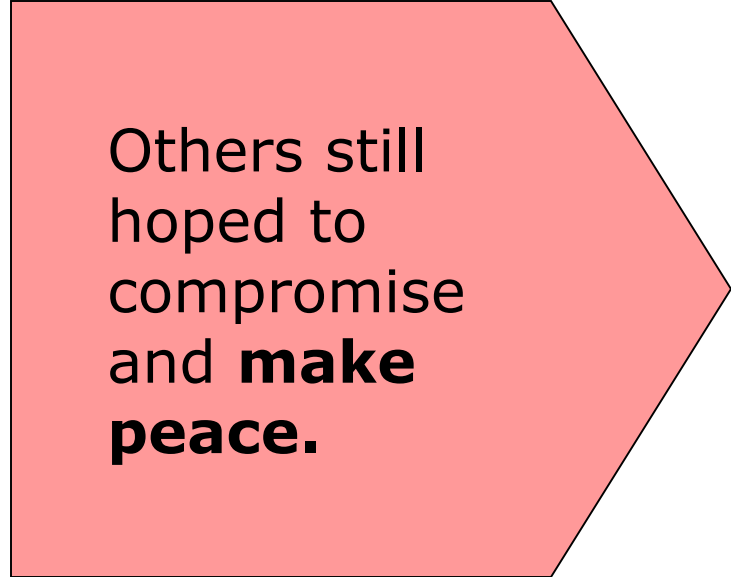


Congress decided to pay for the army by printing paper money, an important power of government.

The delegates were divided, however, about what actions to take next.



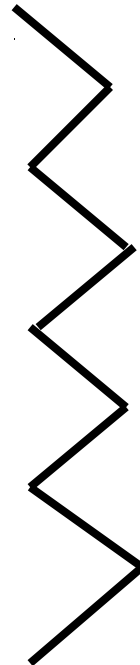
Some delegates wanted to cut ties with Britain and **declare independence.**



Others still hoped to compromise and **make peace.**

These early divisions among the delegates reflected the divisions among the colonists themselves.

Patriots
Favored
independence
and were
willing to
fight for it



Loyalists
Remained
loyal to
Britain
and
the king

As many as one third of the colonists were Loyalists.

Loyalists
often
included:

- people from wealthy families
- government officials
- enslaved African Americans
- Native Americans

Most colonists, however, were Patriots.

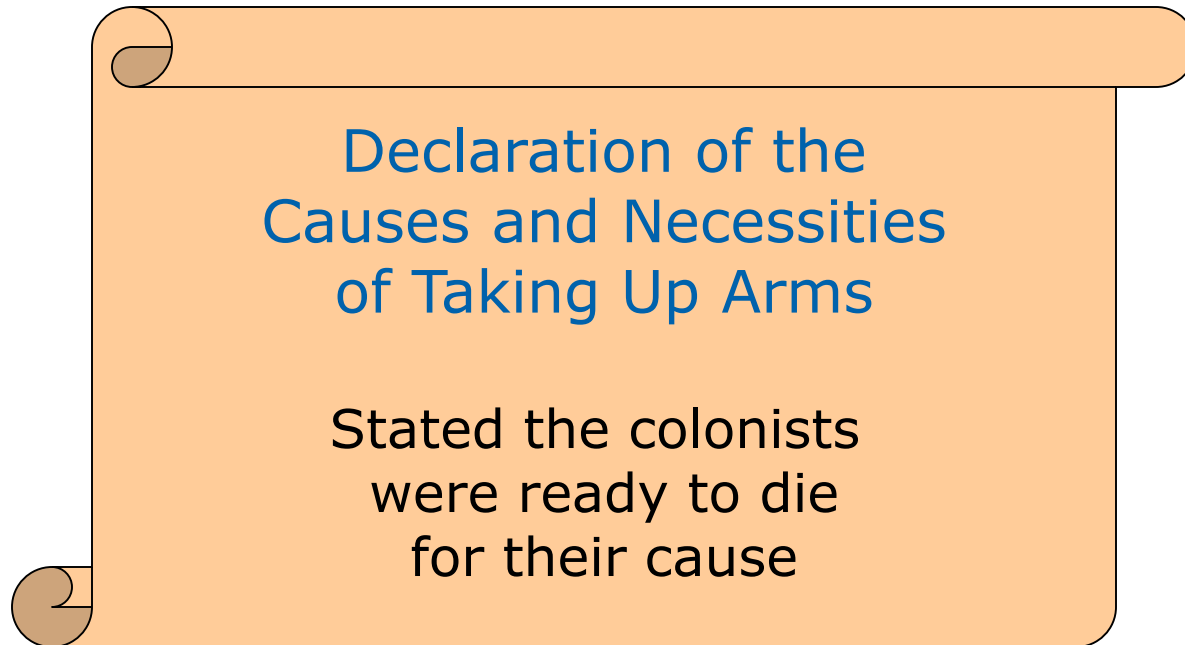
Yet even Patriot leaders could not agree on the best way to deal with the crisis. Congress extended an “olive branch” to the king in July 1775.



Olive Branch Petition

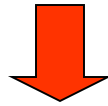
Stated the colonists were loyal to the king and wanted to reach a peaceful settlement

That same month Congress also issued a warning.




Hoping for the best, but preparing for the worst, Congress had issued both an offer of peace and a warning of war. How would King George respond?

King George III ignored the Olive Branch Petition and **declared that the colonies were in open rebellion.**



The British Parliament voted to send 20,000 troops to the colonies to end what it perceived to be an uprising.

The **Americans won an important early victory at Fort Ticonderoga**, where Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys surprised the British and captured the fort.



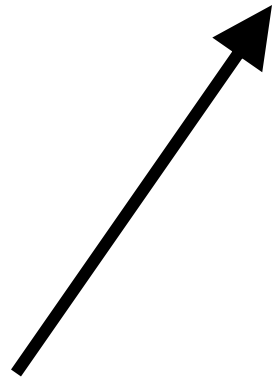
Fort
Ticonderoga
gave the
Americans

- control over a route to Canada
- cannons and other weapons

In Boston, Americans clashed with British troops at the Battle of Bunker Hill in June 1775.

The Americans held Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill. From there, they could shoot at British ships in the harbor.

British troops marched up the hill, determined to capture the high ground.



No one knew how the untrained American volunteers would hold up against the tough British soldiers.

But the Americans held off two attacks, losing a third only after running out of ammunition.



The British won the battle but lost many troops.



Washington sent for the cannons that had been captured at Fort Ticonderoga.

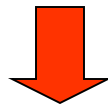


After a difficult journey the cannons arrived, and Washington was finally able to drive the British from Boston.



Despite these early American victories, the British still held many advantages.

- They controlled the most powerful navy in the world, giving them an advantage in troop numbers and supplies, but also allowing them to **blockade** American ports.
- They hired **mercenaries** to help fight.



After a failed invasion of Canada, the Americans knew they were facing a long and difficult struggle.

Quiz

1. a soldier who serves another country for money

- a. martial law
- b. mercenary
- c. minuteman
- d. blockade

2. to shut off access to and from a port

3. Most enslaved African Americans as well as Native Americans were (Patriots/Loyalists).

4. In order to finance the colonial army, the (Second/First) Continental Congress decided to Print Money.

5. Some (loyalist/patriots) feared a revolution would cost them their wealth, and wanted to remain loyal to the British.

6. In response to the Olive Branch Petition, King George declared the colonies to be in (submission/rebellion).

7. The Green Mountain Boys captured (soldiers/cannons) that helped the Continental Army drive the British out of Boston.

8. The (Americans/British) won the Battle of Bunker Hill, but at great cost.

9. What were two great military advantages Britain had over the colonists?

Tablet:

1. **What is a loyalist?**
2. **What is a patriot?**
3. **5 facts about each**
 1. 2nd continental congress
 2. Fort Ticonderoga
 3. Battle at Bunker Hill
 4. King George III