

Terms and People

- **Charles Cornwallis** – British commander who surrendered to Washington at Yorktown
- **guerrilla** – fighter who works in a small band to make hit-and-run attacks
- **Francis Marion** – American leader who used guerrilla tactics against the British
- **privateer** – armed civilian ship given its government's permission to attack enemy ships and keep their goods



Terms and People

- **Nathanael Greene** – American general who commanded the Continental army in the South
- **traitor** – person who turns against one side in a conflict to help the other side
- **Bernardo de Gálvez** – governor of Louisiana who played a major role in Spanish attacks against the British
- **John Paul Jones** – American naval commander who won a key battle against the British





End of the Revolutionary War



Objectives

- Learn about the Revolutionary War in the South.
- Find out how the Americans won the final battle of the Revolution.
- Learn the terms of the peace treaty with England.
- Explore the reasons that the Americans were victorious.
- Examine the effects of the American Revolution.





How did the Americans win the war and make peace?

Armed with a new battle plan, the British were determined to finally end the rebellion.

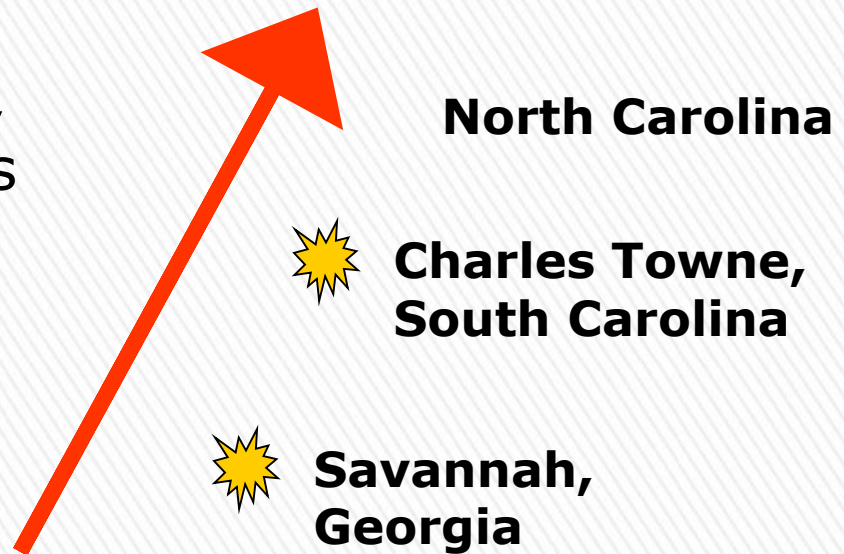


For a time, it seemed they might succeed. But the Americans never gave up, always believing they would triumph.



After losing New England, the British tried to win the war by capturing the South and then marching north.

Charles Cornwallis,
the British commander,
seemed unstoppable as
he swept through
Georgia and into the
Carolinas.

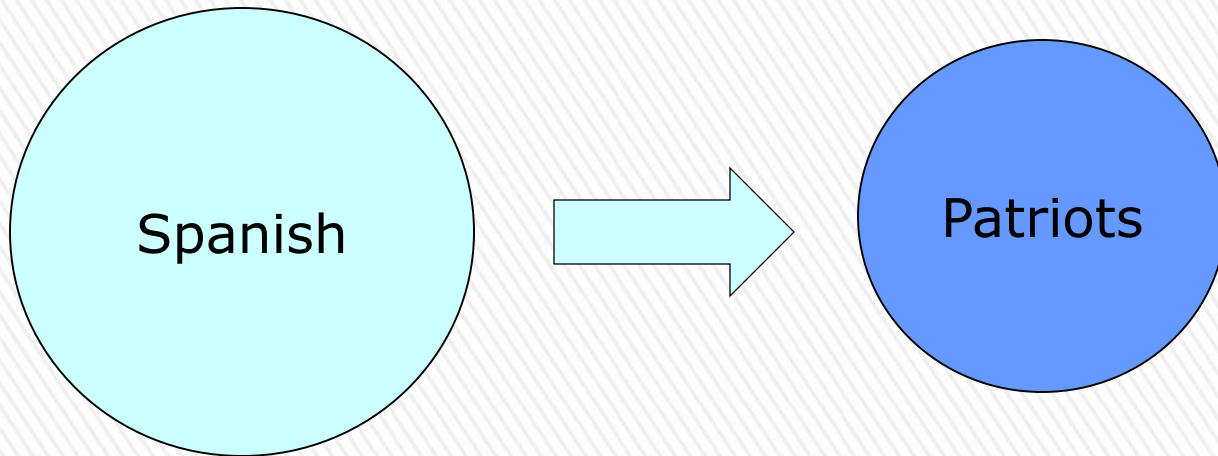


Americans had a home-ground advantage. The British were on foreign soil and far from their supply lines.

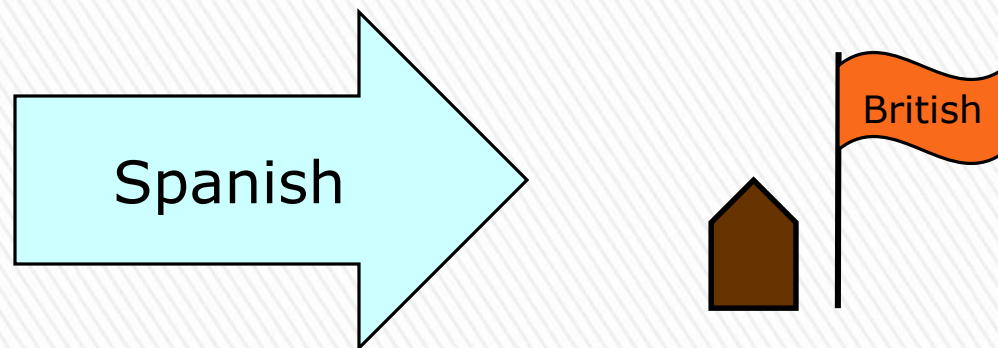


American **Francis Marion**, called the Swamp Fox, used hit-and-run **guerrilla** tactics to slow the British. ➤

The Spanish helped the Americans by declaring war on Britain in 1779.



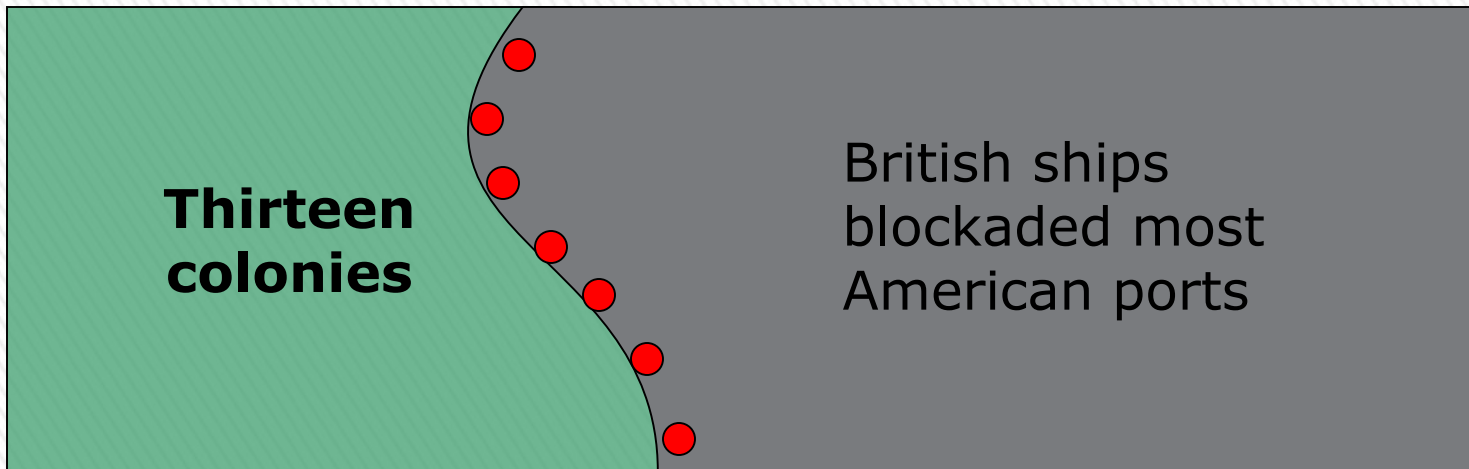
Bernardo de Gálvez, the governor of Louisiana, played a key role in Spanish attacks that led to the capture of British forts along the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico.



Gálvez also gave refuge in New Orleans harbor to American ships.



The Americans needed this help. Their small navy was no match for the British fleet, which dominated the seas.



John Paul Jones led the American navy to a much-needed victory off the English coast, refusing to give up a long and difficult fight. He forced a British ship to surrender.



Privateers also helped the Americans, seizing supplies and goods from British merchant ships.



But the British remained determined to win.

The American **traitor**, Benedict Arnold, helped them.

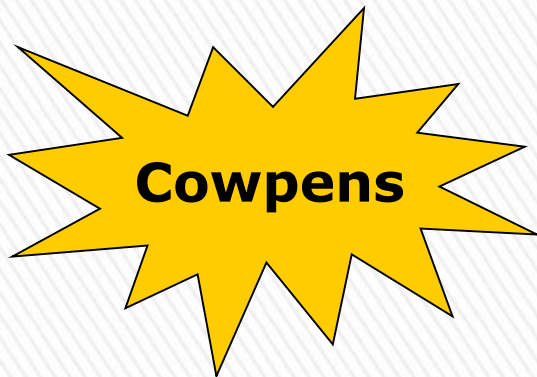
Benedict
Arnold
~~Patriot~~

- had fought bravely for the Patriots.
- plotted to give West Point to the British.
- led Loyalist raids in Virginia.

Finally, American forces rallied at two key battles in South Carolina.



Frontier fighters defeated British and Loyalist troops atop Kings Mountain.



Nathanael Greene split his army in two; the western force under Daniel Morgan defeated British fighters.



The War in the South, 1778–1781



Weakened, Cornwallis continued the march north, into Virginia.

At the same time, Washington rushed to Virginia with American and French troops.



At Yorktown, Cornwallis moved his main army onto the peninsula.



He believed that the British naval fleet could reinforce his position there.



But Cornwallis soon realized that he was trapped.



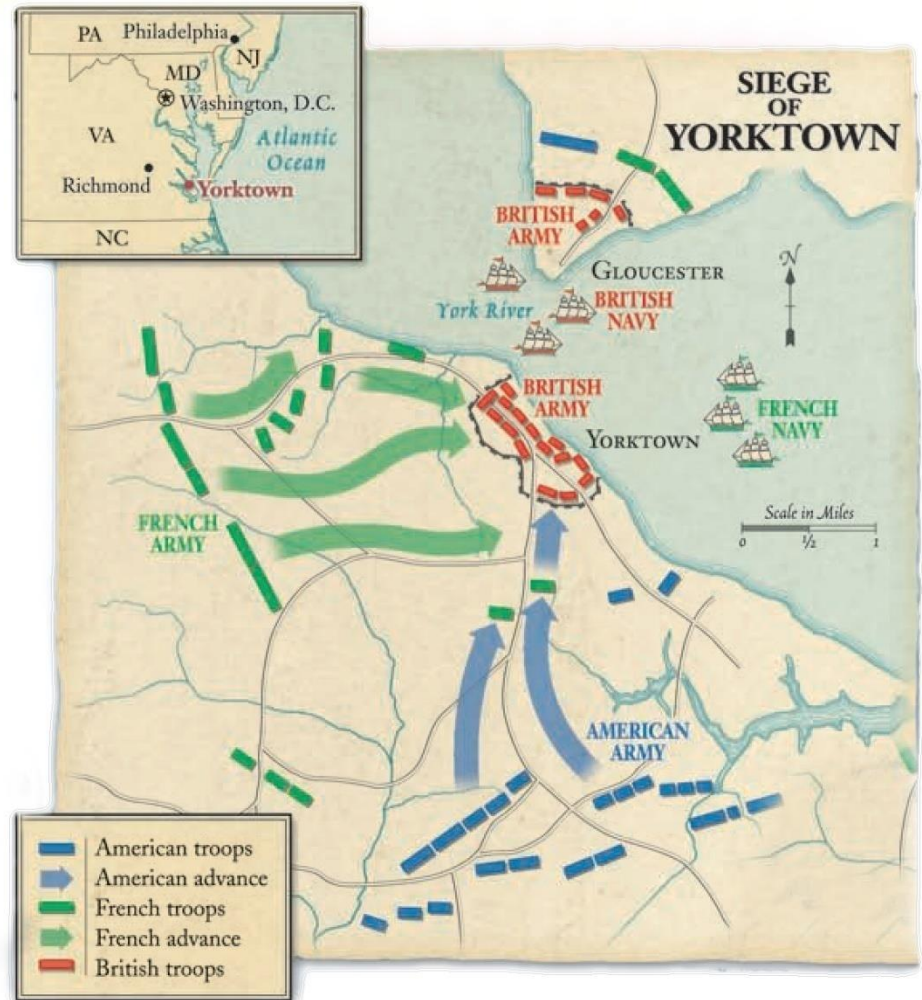
American and French troops arrived, blocking an escape by land.



The French fleet also arrived, blocking an escape by sea.

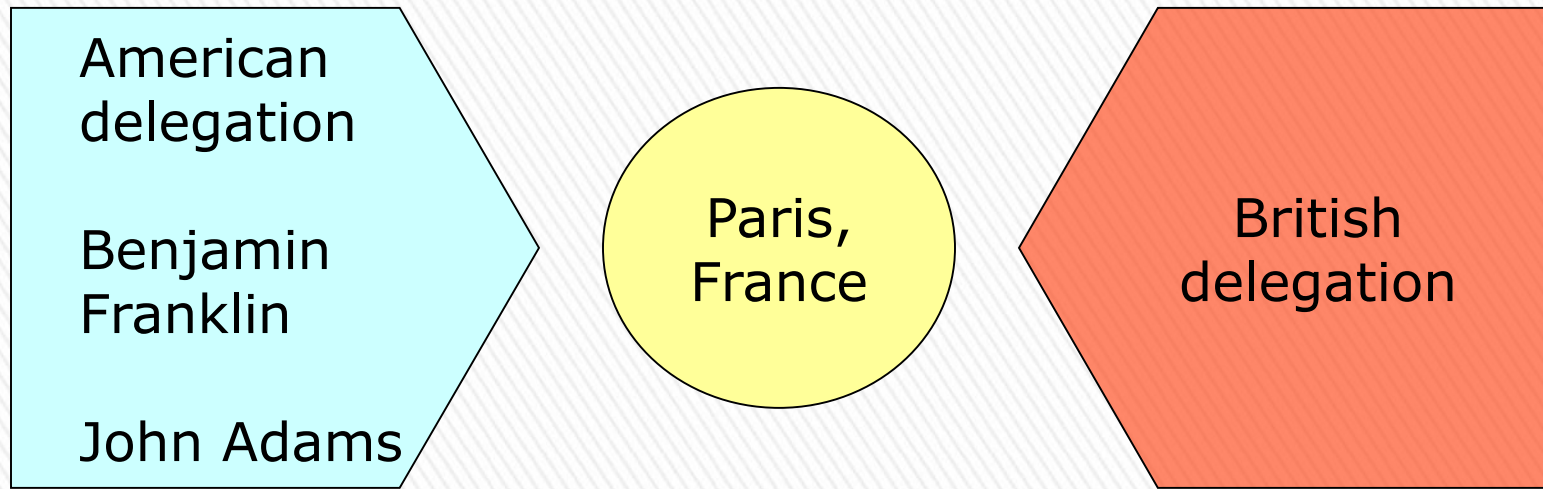


**On October 19, 1781,
Cornwallis
surrendered.**



The long war for independence was finally over. Now, it was time to make peace.

Peace talks between the two sides were held in Paris, France.



The result of these talks was the Treaty of Paris, which Congress approved in April 1783.

Treaty of Paris

- Britain recognized American independence.
- Both sides agreed to new U.S. boundaries.



North America in 1783



The boundaries of the new nation were:

- Canada in the north,
- the Mississippi River in the west, and
- Florida in the south.

Florida was returned to Spain.



For many, it seemed the *impossible* had happened. How had the Americans defeated one of the most powerful nations in the world?

★ advantage of fighting on home ground

★ patriotic spirit

★ skilled leadership

★ help from abroad



The immediate effect of the Revolution was the creation of a new nation—the United States of America.

The nation was made up of thirteen independent states, linked by customs and history.



The long-term effects of the Revolution, however, continue today.



**American
Revolution**

- The ideals of equality and liberty continue to gain broader meaning.
- The Revolution has inspired independence movements around the world.



Quiz

1. people who change sides in a conflict
2. general who took charge of the Continental army in the South in 1780
3. British commander who surrendered at Yorktown
4. fighters who work in small bands and make hit-and-run attacks
5. Following the capture of Charles Town, the British took over all of the (North/South).
6. American General Daniel Morgan won a clear victory in the battle of (Cowpens/Princeton).
7. The treaty ending the American Revolutionary War was signed in (Paris/New York).
8. The United States was made up of (15/13) colonies.
9. What happened when Cornwallis moved the British troops onto the Yorktown peninsula?

- a. Charles Cornwallis
- b. Francis Marion
- c. Traitors
- d. Guerrillas
- e. Nathanael Greene
- f. Loyalists

