

Glossary		CHAPTER 4 The War for Independence	
ambush To attack from a hidden place	corrupt Influenced by others to be dishonest	isolate To set apart from others	repeal To cancel
boycott To refuse to buy certain goods	delegate A person given power to act for others; a representative to a convention		
casualty One who is injured or killed			

AFTER YOU READ

Terms and Names

A. Circle the name or term that best completes each sentence.

1. _____ led a secret group of colonists called the Sons of Liberty, who protested British actions.

- Samuel Adams** **Thomas Jefferson** **George Washington**

2. The Second Continental Congress sent King George III an offer for peace, called the _____.

- Intolerable Acts** **Declaration of Independence** **Olive Branch Petition**

3. In his pamphlet _____, Thomas Paine argued for the colonies' independence from Great Britain.

- Declaration of Independence** **Common Sense** **Olive Branch Petition**

4. The battle at _____ convinced the French to help the Americans.

- Trenton** **Yorktown** **Saratoga**

5. In 1781, the British General _____ surrendered to the Americans at Yorktown.

- Nathanael Greene** **Charles Cornwallis** **Friedrich von Steuben**

B. Write the letter of the name or term that matches the description.

a. Thomas Jefferson

b. Patriots

c. Marquis de Lafayette

d. Stamp Act

e. Valley Forge

f. Loyalists

g. Thomas Paine

- _____ **1.** A law that placed a tax on many items colonists used
- _____ **2.** Author of the Declaration of Independence
- _____ **3.** Colonists who supported the British and opposed independence
- _____ **4.** Place where George Washington's troops spent a miserable winter
- _____ **5.** French nobleman who helped the Continental Army

© McDougal Littell Inc. All rights reserved.

AFTER YOU READ (continued) **CHAPTER 4** The War for Independence

Main Ideas

1. Why did the colonists oppose Britain's attempts to tax them?

2. What was the Boston Tea Party?

3. How did the American Revolution lead to inflation in the colonies?

4. What was the result of the Treaty of Paris?

5. How did the American Revolution help bring about a feeling of egalitarianism in parts of American society?

Think Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1. If you were living during the time of the Revolutionary War, would you be a Loyalist or a Patriot? Explain your position.**
- 2. Do you think feelings of egalitarianism exist in the United States today? Explain.**

Answer Key

After You Read

Terms and Names

- | | |
|--------------------------|------|
| A. | B. |
| 1. Samuel Adams | 1. d |
| 2. Olive Branch Petition | 2. a |
| 3. Common Sense | 3. f |
| 4. Saratoga | 4. e |
| 5. Charles Cornwallis | 5. c |

Main Ideas

1. The colonists opposed taxation by the British because the colonists had no representation in the British Parliament.
2. The Boston Tea Party was a protest by colonists against a tax on tea. Colonists snuck onto a British ship carrying tea in Boston Harbor and dumped all the tea into the water.
3. The American Revolution contributed to inflation when Congress printed paper money to raise funds for the supplies it needed to fight the war. The more money that was printed, the less the money was worth. This practice led to a rise in the price of goods, or inflation.
4. Britain recognized the United States as an independent nation, and it gave the land between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River to the United States.
5. During the war rich and poor fought together and military leaders respected the soldiers they commanded. These changes contributed to a feeling of egalitarianism.

Thinking Critically

1. Possible response: Those who say Loyalist might indicate that they would have feared not being loyal to the king or being punished for their lack of loyalty or that they would be unsure about the new government. Those who say Patriot might indicate that they would not want to be ruled by a government that disregarded their rights.
2. Possible response: Some students might say yes because people's wealth or family background are not as valued as their abilities or efforts. The idea of equality for all people is also reflected in the rights guaranteed to all groups of people today. Others might say no because there remains a high level of inequality of wealth and opportunity in the United States.