

Social Studies
Chapter 9
Study Guide

Name: _____ #: _____ Date: _____

Test Date: _____

I ***highly encourage*** you to look up the responses to the following questions. It will help you study for your test that is coming up. We will also be reviewing in class throughout the week. ***Use your book and lesson notes*** to help you review for the Chapter 9 test. If you hand in a complete study guide on test day, you will receive 5 extra credit points in social studies.

Lesson 1: Americans and the Revolution (pages 338-343)

1. The Declaration of Independence showed that _____ had united against Britain, but the colonists were deeply _____.
2. Who are the Patriots? _____
3. Who are the Loyalists? _____
4. One third of colonists were considered to be _____.
5. What were three hardships that colonists faced during the American Revolution?

6. What caused ships from reaching American ports? _____
7. As shortage of goods grew worse, _____ occurred.

8. Why did Congress have a difficult time paying for the American Revolution?

9. Describe three new roles that women took during the American Revolution.

10. _____ traveled with her husband and helped cook food and wash clothes.

11. _____ rode more than 40 miles to tell Americans of a British attack.

12. _____ pretended to be a man so she could fight in the war.

13. _____ was wounded after taking her husband's place in battle. She was also the first woman veteran to be recognized by Congress.

14. _____ wrote poems and stories about people fighting for freedom. She also wrote the history of the American Revolution.

15. _____ argued for freedom in letters she wrote to her husband, John Adams.

16. 5,000 enslaved African Americans fought for the Continental Army because they were promised their _____ as reward for their service.

17. _____ was an enslaved person from Virginia who spied for George Washington. His information helped the Americans win an important battle at Yorktown.

18. _____ fought the British at the Battle of Concord

and the Battle of Bunker Hill.

19. _____ joined the Continental Navy when he was only 14 years old.

20. _____ hoped to stop settlers from moving west by joining the British during the American Revolution.

Lesson 2: Fighting for Independence (pages 346-353)

21. Describe the Continental Army.

22. Describe the British Army.

23. What problems did the British Army face?

24. What did Washington do in December 1776?

25. What river did Washington cross on Christmas night 1776? _____

26. Why did the British want to control New York?

27. _____ was the British General coming from Canada. He fought the Continental forces at Saratoga.

28. General Burgoyne surrendered to American General _____ when the British lost the Battle of Saratoga.

29. The Continental Army moved to _____ to keep an eye on the British in Philadelphia.

30. New York Governor _____ sent barrels of salted pork to help feed the Continental Army.

31. _____ traveled from France to join the Continental Army. He spent his own money to buy warm clothes for the soldiers he led.

32. _____ was the German soldier who taught the American troops better ways to march and fight.

33. The victory at Saratoga convinced what country to help the Americans?

34. _____ sent guns, food, and money to the Americans. His troops also captured many British forts.

35. _____ came from Spain to fight for the Americans.

Lesson 3: Winning Independence (pages 356-361)

36. He said, "I regret I have but one life to lose for my country." _____

37. He said, "I have not yet begun to fight." _____

38. _____ earned the name Molly Pitcher by carrying fresh water to American troops during the Battle of Monmouth in 1778. She also took her wounded husband's place at the cannons.

39. _____ came from Poland and designed a fort at West Point.

40. Why did the British move the fighting to the South?

41. _____ was a traitor to the American forces. He led British attacks in Virginia.

42. He said, "We fight, get beat, rise, and fight again." _____

43. General _____ led the Americans to a major victory at Cowpens, South Carolina in January 1781.

44. The British and the Americans fought a major battle in North Carolina at _____.

45. _____ set up headquarters in Yorktown, Virginia because it was located on the Chesapeake Bay which made it easy to bring in supplies.

46. _____ and _____ made a plan to surround Cornwallis at Yorktown to help end the American Revolution.

47. Name the three men who were the American negotiators who wanted Britain to accept America's independence.

48. The Treaty of Paris was signed on _____,
ending the American Revolution.

49. What did the Americans get when they signed the Treaty of Paris?

50. _____ retired as leader of the army, telling
Congress that his work was done.

Lesson 4: Effects of the War (pages 364-369)

51. What did states begin to write in 1776? _____

52. Which states constitution was used as a model? _____

53. Women were not given the right to _____.

54. Most African Americans remained _____.

55. _____ started the country's first abolitionist group.

56. _____ sued to be free after hearing the
Declaration of Independence. The jury agreed and set her free.

57. _____ was the first state to abolish slavery.

58. How did Congress pay the soldiers when they did not have enough money?

59. Families moved west of the _____ to start
farms.

60. What was the land north of the Ohio River called? _____

61. What did the Northwest Ordinance of 1785 say?

62. What did the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 say?

63. _____ was a member of the Miami tribe, and he helped unite Native Americans to fight against the new settlers.

64. Little Turtle and other tribe leaders agreed to accept the _____ in 1795 after fighting the Americans in several battles.

65. _____ warned his tribe not to sell their lands in western New York to the Holland Land Company.

66. The Seneca tribe signed the _____ which let the Holland Land Company buy most of their lands.