



MILITARY VOCABULARY

TEACHER INFORMATION

This resource can be used to address the military vocabulary used in the vignettes at American Village.

The resource is aligned to the Alabama ELA Course of Study and enriches the following standards:

3rd-5th Grades

ALCOS.2021.ELA.3.13
ALCOS.2021.ELA.4.9
ALCOS.2021.ELA.4.13
ALCOS.2021.ELA.5.13
ALCOS.2021.ELA.5.14
ALCOS.2021.ELA.5.15
ALCOS.2021.ELA.6.27
ALCOS.2021.ELA.6.28
ALCOS.2021.ELA.6.29

6th-8th Grades

ALCOS.2021.ELA.6.27
ALCOS.2021.ELA.6.28
ALCOS.2021.ELA.6.29
ALCOS.2021.ELA.7.29
ALCOS.2021.ELA.7.30
ALCOS.2021.ELA.7.31
ALCOS.2021.ELA.7.32
ALCOS.2021.ELA.7.33
ALCOS.2021.ELA.8.29
ALCOS.2021.ELA.8.30
ALCOS.2021.ELA.8.31
ALCOS.2021.ELA.8.32

RESOURCE INFORMATION

Pg.4-15 - Vocabulary Posters

Pg.17-20 - Headband Game

Pg. 21 - Writing Activity

Pg. 22 - Fill in the Blank Sentences

Pg. 23-24 - Vocabulary Chart

I Can Statement:

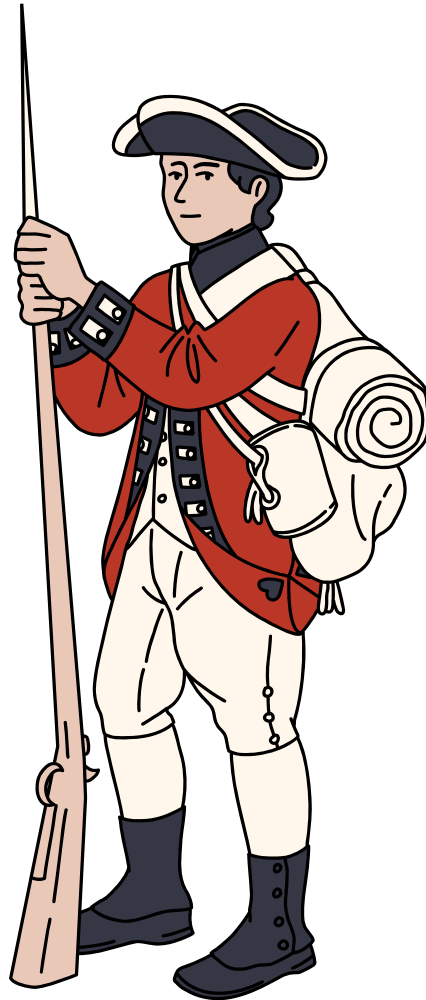
I can use domain specific vocabulary regarding military roles.

ACCOUTREMENTS



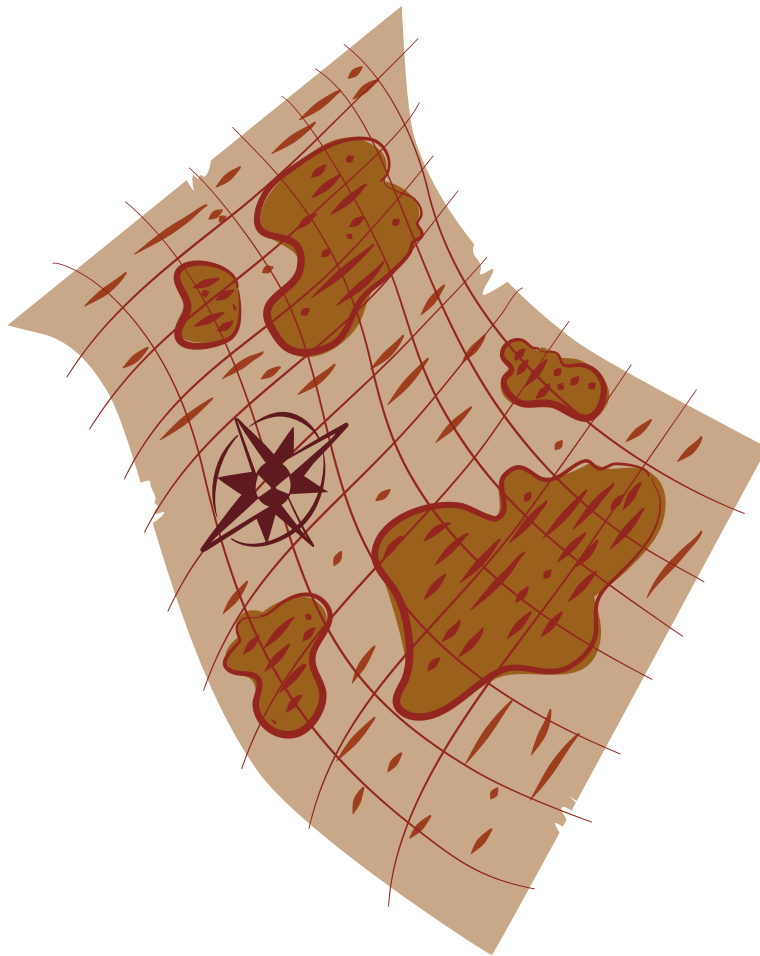
**AN ACCESSORY ITEM OF
CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT**

BRIGADIER



**AN OFFICER IN THE BRITISH
ARMY IN CHARGE OF A LARGE
AMOUNT OF SOLDIERS**

CAMPAIGN



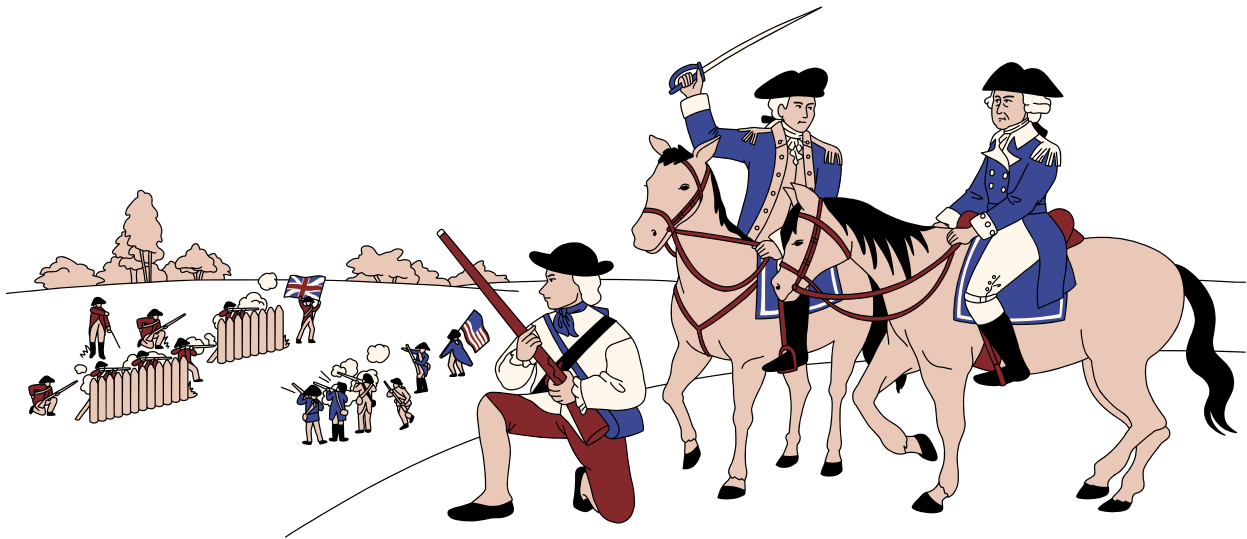
**A SERIES OF MILITARY
OPERATIONS IN A CERTAIN
AREA**

MILITIA



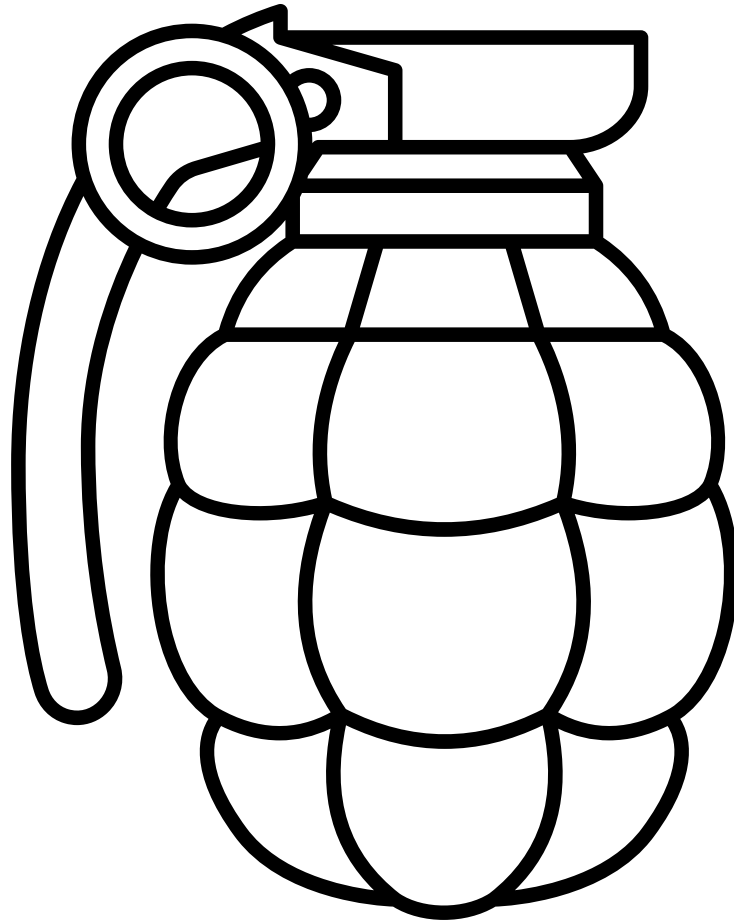
**CITIZENS WHO HAVE LIMITED
MILITARY TRAINING AND ARE
ONLY CALLED TO DUTY IN AN
EMERGENCY**

SIEGE



**THE PLACEMENT OF A
MILITARY FORCE AROUND A
CITY OR PROTECTED AREA TO
FORCE IT TO SURRENDER**

GRENADIER



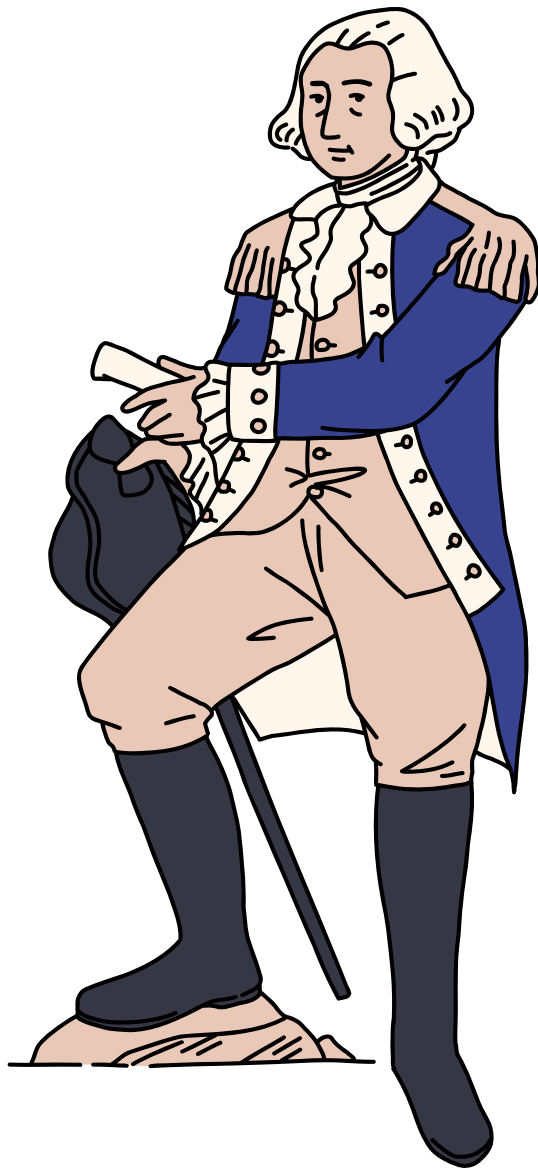
**A SOLDIER WHO CARRIES AND
THROWS GRENADES**

INFANTRYMEN



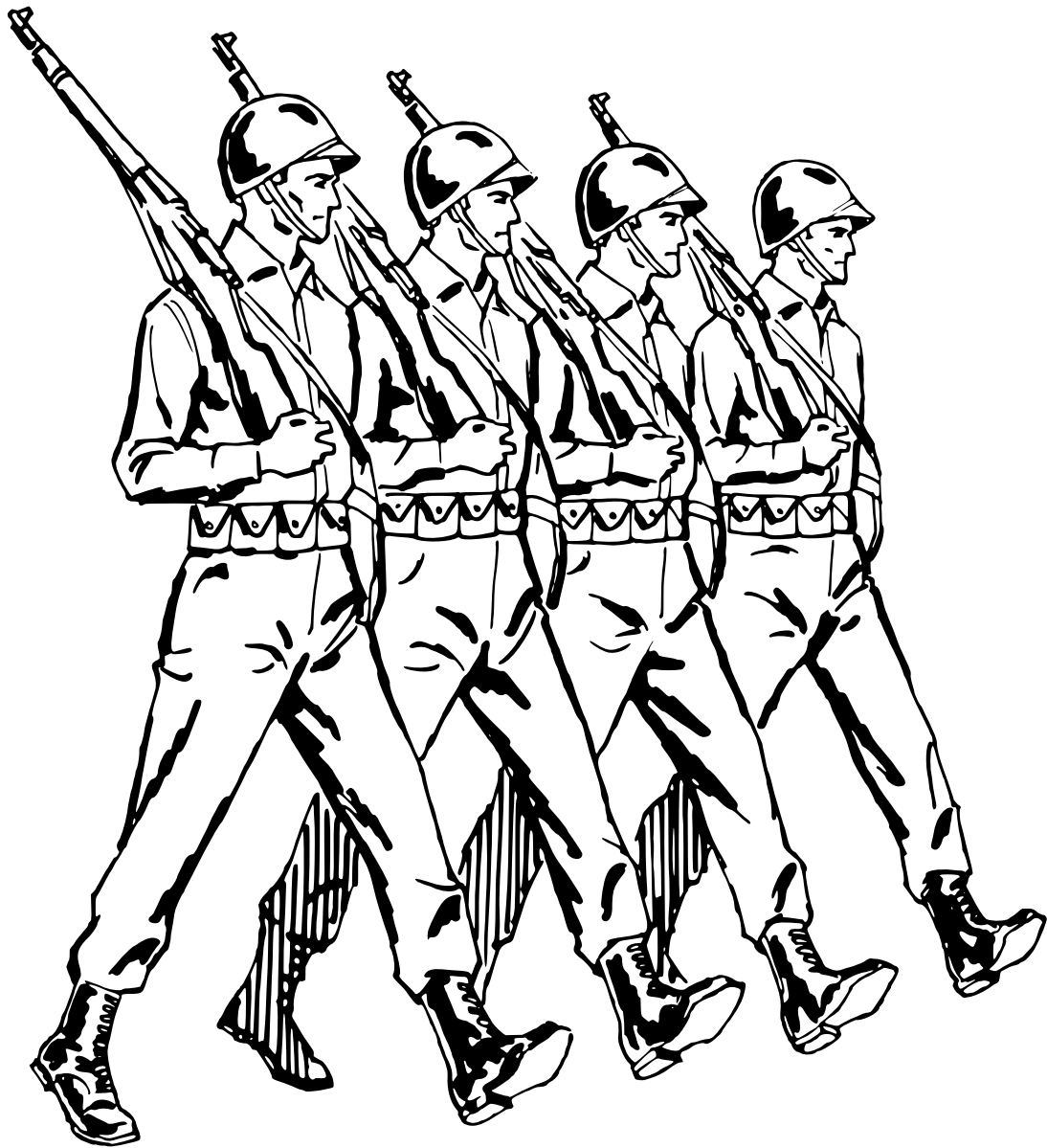
**A GROUP OF SOLDIERS TRAINED,
ARMED, AND EQUIPPED FOR
HAND TO HAND COMBAT**

RANK



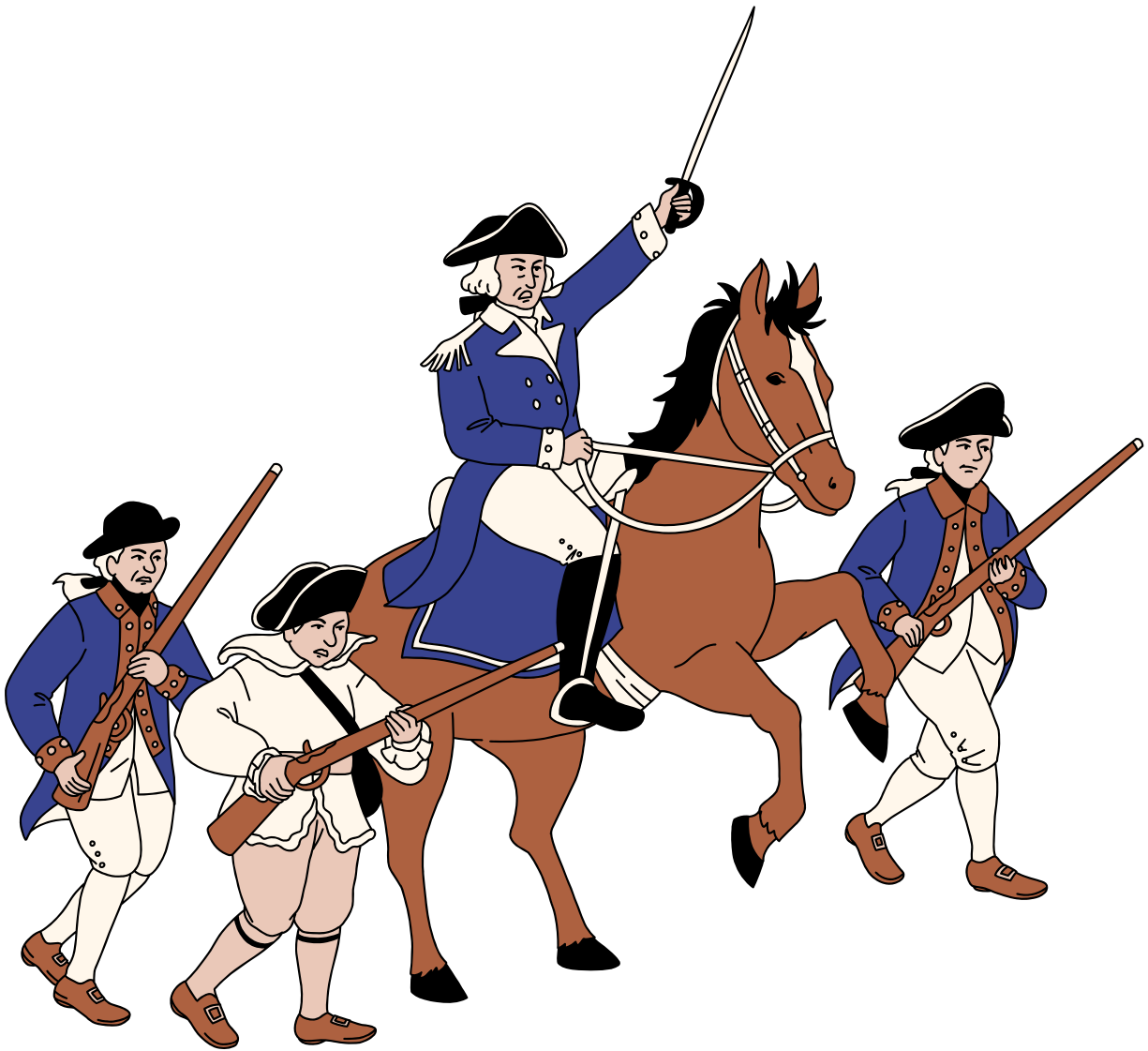
A POSITION IN THE MILITARY

BATTALION



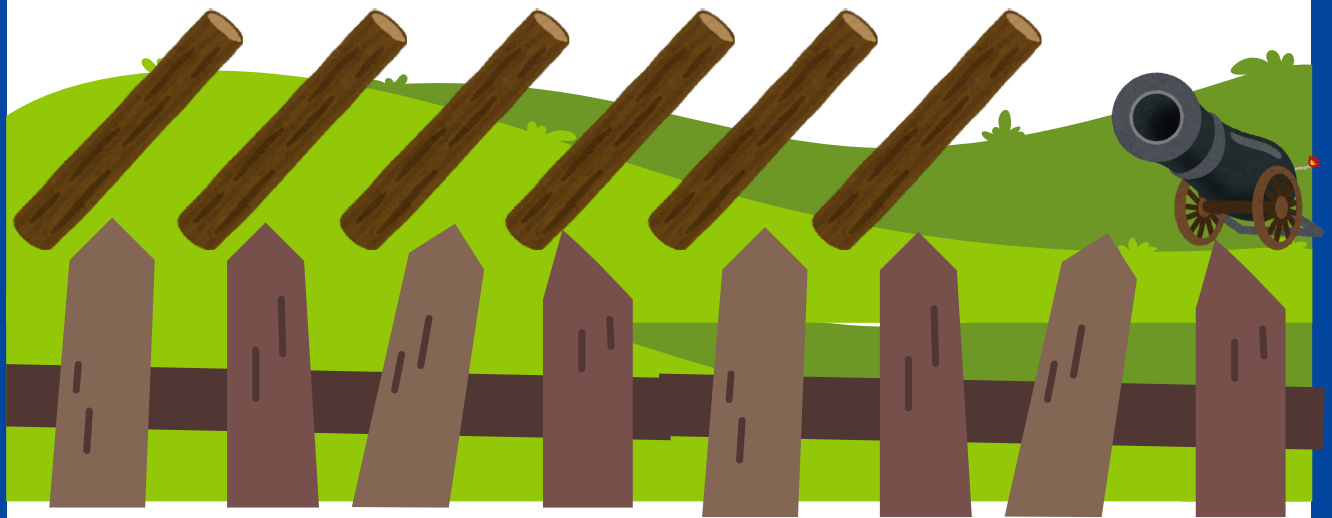
A LARGE GROUP OF TROOPS

MUSKET



A FIREARM USED BY SOLDIERS

REDOUBTS



**A SMALL AREA THAT GIVES
PROTECTION TO SOLDIERS
UNDER ATTACK**

BAYONET



**A WEAPON LIKE A DAGGER
MADE TO FIT ON THE MUZZLE
END OF A RIFLE**



HEADBAND VOCABULARY

**PREP: CUT OUT CARDS AND ATTACH THEM TO
POPSICLE STICKS.**

**HAVE STUDENTS HOLD UP A CARD AGAINST THEIR
FOREHEAD AND WALK AROUND THE ROOM. WHEN
THEY STOP AT A PARTNER, STUDENTS HAVE TO
COME UP WITH WAYS TO DESCRIBE THE WORD
THEY SEE ON THEIR PARTNERS FOREHEAD IN
ORDER FOR THE PARTNER TO GUESS THE CORRECT
WORD.**

MILITIA

ACCOUTREMENTS

CAMPAIGN

BRIGADIER

GRENADE

SIEGE

RANK

INFANTRYMEN

REDOUBTS

BATTALION

BAYONET

MUSKET

Name: _____

Directions: Fill in the sentences below with the correct vocabulary word.

accoutrements	brigadier	campaign	militia	siege	grenadier
infantrymen	rank	battalion	musket	redoubts	bayonet

1. We knew that the war was about to start when they soldiers were walking the streets in their uniforms equipped with their _____.
2. The _____ gathered at Lexington before the first battle of the American Revolution started.
3. The military laid _____ to the city and cut off all supplies, which led to a surrender.
4. The _____ gathered their supplies before they marched into battle.
5. President Washington retired from the military with the _____ of lieutenant general.
6. The ants marched in a _____ and each one carries food back to their hill.
7. The Atlanta _____ during the Civil War is sometimes called the Burning of Atlanta.
8. The _____ protected the soldiers from the cannon fire.
9. The soldiers attached the _____ to their muskets when they crossed the bridge.
10. The young _____ admired the soldiers in their bright red uniforms during the parade.
11. The _____ wore marched proudly with the other soldiers into battle.
12. The militia gathered their _____ and marched into town to protect the supplies.

Name: _____

Directions: Write a sentence using each vocabulary word.

ACCOUTREMENTS

BRIGADIER

CAMPAIGN

MILITIA

SIEGE

GRENADIER

Name: _____

Directions: Write a sentence using each vocabulary word.

INFANTRYMEN

RANK

BATTALION

MUSKET

REDOUBTS

BAYONET



ESTABLISHING THE COLONIES

TEACHER INFORMATION

This resource can be used to address both the colonial regions and individual colonies before and during the American Revolution.

The resource is aligned to the Alabama Course of Study and enriches the following standards:

ALCOS.2010.5.5

Explain the early colonization of North America and reasons for settlement in the Northern, Middle, and Southern colonies, including geographic features, landforms, and differences in climate among the colonies.

ALCOS.2010.10.2

Compare regional differences among early New England, Middle, and Southern colonies regarding economics, geography, culture, government, and American Indian relations.

RESOURCE INFORMATION

Pg.5 - Colonial Map including blanks for writing

Pg.6 - Blank Colonial Map

Pg. 7 - Colonial Map Key and Teacher Note

Pg.8-13- Colonial Regions

Pg. 14-42 - Individual Colonies before and during the American Revolution

I Can Statements:

I can identify a colonial region based on its characteristics.

I can compare and contrast the colonial regions.

I can describe life in each American colony before and during the American Revolution.

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

These charts and articles can be used in several different ways and we highly recommend using them in the way that best works for your classroom. Here are some suggestions.

Colonial Maps - Pages 5-6

These can be used to identify the different colonies and the year they were established. Two different formats are provided to fit your students.

Comparing the Colonial Regions - Page 11

Use the charts from the previous pages to complete the comparison chart. This can be done in a gallery walk style, at a student's seat, or through discussion.

Comparing the Colonial Regions - Page 12

A Venn Diagram format is provided for the regions as well.

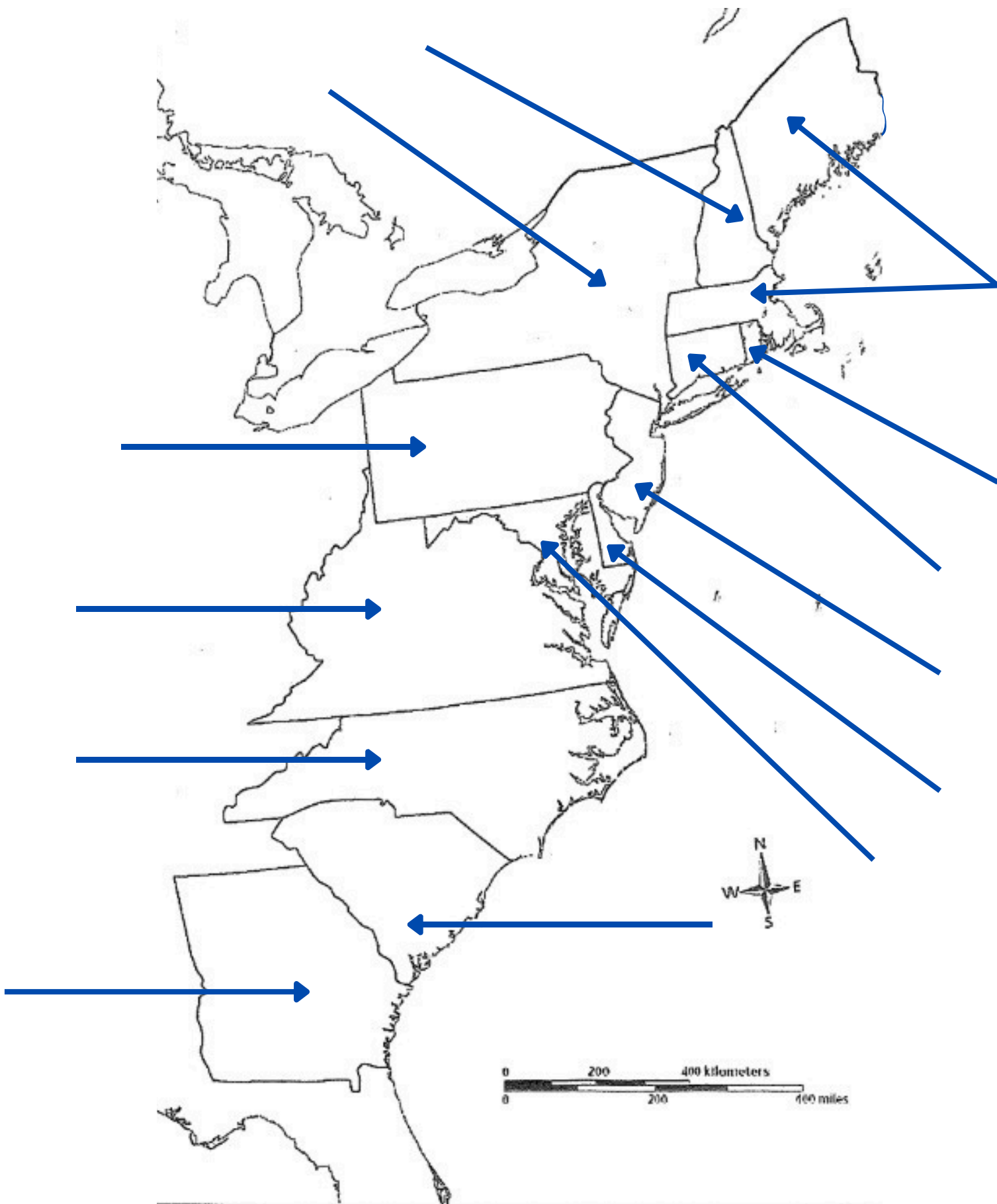
Comparing the Colonies - Pages 25-39

An exit ticket is provided for each colony. You can do these one day at a time or print multiple on a page to create a booklet or checklist for students to answer questions as they learn about each colony. A gallery walk is recommended if you print multiple on a page.

Comparing the Colonies - Pages 40-41

Some of the questions from the exit tickets were compiled to make one cohesive assignment for use of the colonies passages. This could be a multi-day assignment.

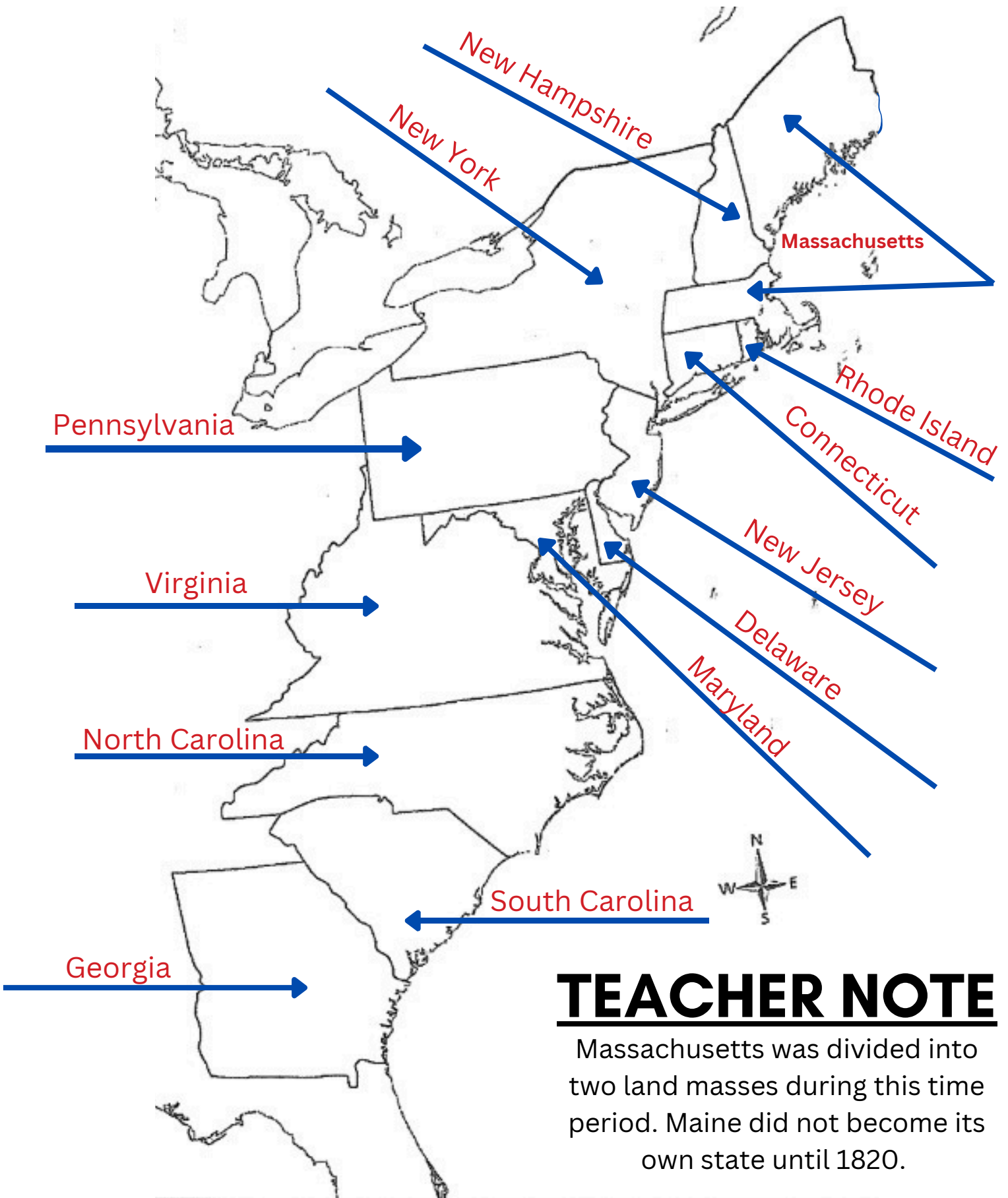
Name: _____



Name: _____



Name: _____



TEACHER NOTE

Massachusetts was divided into two land masses during this time period. Maine did not become its own state until 1820.



THE COLONIAL REGIONS

The following articles & activities relate to the establishment of the 13 colonies.

NEW ENGLAND

COLONIES

Massachusetts
Connecticut
Rhode Island
New Hampshire

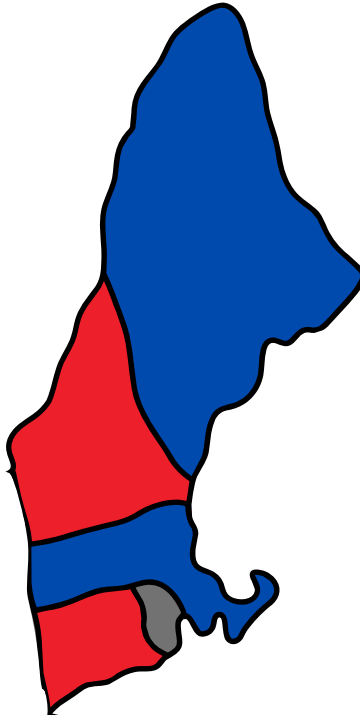
WHY WERE THESE COLONIES ESTABLISHED?

Massachusetts was the first colony settled by the Pilgrims after they left England due to religious persecution. The other three were also established for the purpose of religious freedom.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Because farming was not an option, families had to find other ways to make money. The ocean was a great source of income.

Colonists turned to seafaring, fishing, and trade in order to make money. The colonists would trade meat, fish, and lumber



WHO'S WHO?

John Winthrop

First Governor of
Massachusetts Bay and
Puritan Leader

Roger Williams

One of the Founders of
Rhode Island and fought for
religious freedom

Anne Hutchinson

A female founder of Rhode
Island and is known for her
strong religious beliefs

GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES

New England is known for its cold climate and especially cold winters. The soil was also known for being rocky, which did not create a suitable landscape for farming. Families did however raise livestock, which produced meat for them to trade and support their families.

GOVERNMENT

Landowners held the political power in the 1700s. The landowners would participate in town meetings to make political decisions. Only a few of the landowners were a part of the colonial government.

MIDDLE COLONIES

COLONIES

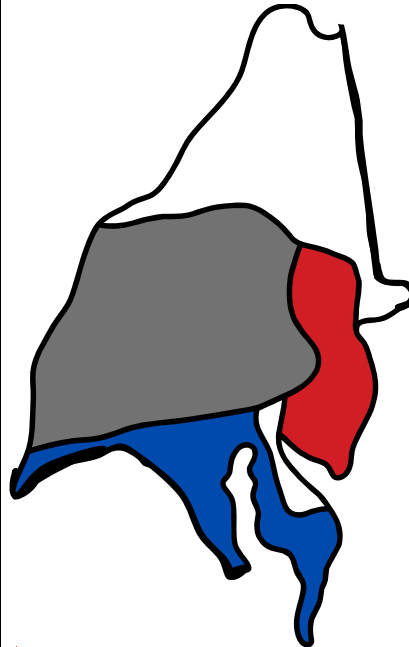
Delaware
Maryland
Pennsylvania
New York
New Jersey

WHY WERE THESE COLONIES ESTABLISHED?

There were many reasons that people settled in the middle colonies. From the early 1620s to 1650s, the Swedish and Dutch settled in these areas and the English took over Dutch territory in 1664. The colonies were known for their fertile soil, religious freedom, and diverse culture.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Farming was the main source of income in the Middle Colonies. The soil and weather were ideal for agriculture. The colonies produced enough grains, wheat, and corn to feed the colonies and they were still able to export to England. These colonies were also rich with iron ore and wood.



WHO'S WHO?

William Penn

Established Pennsylvania as a colony free of religious persecution for Quakers. Penn also fought for democratic values. He was given the land for Pennsylvania by King Charles as a payment for a debt to Penn's family.

GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES

The middle colonies were known for their mild climate and warm summers. The soil was also rich with nutrients for agriculture. With the crops they were able to produce, they were nicknamed the Breadbasket Colonies.

GOVERNMENT

The middle colonies consisted of a variety of colonial governments instead of a common government. In New York, landowners held the power whereas in Pennsylvania, they elected their representatives.

SOUTHERN COLONIES

COLONIES

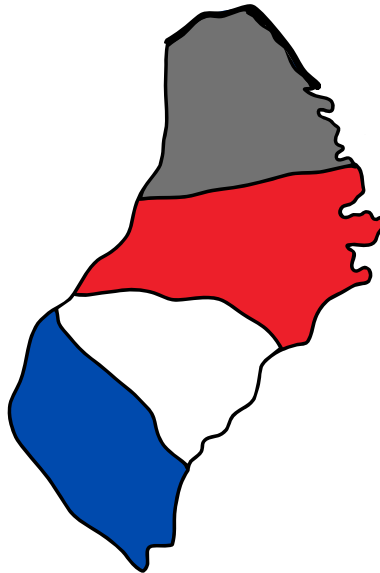
Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia

WHY WERE THESE COLONIES ESTABLISHED?

The Southern colonies were established for agriculture and religious freedom. Catholics, Protestants, and Anglicans all settled in the area. Georgia was the exception. Georgia was established for debtors and for the poor.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Economic success in the southern colonies came from agriculture. Farms grew rice, indigo, and tobacco. Tobacco was a cash crop, a crop that made quick money for the colonists. The English imported large amounts of the South's tobacco. The labor on both small farms and plantations was usually completed by indentured servants and the enslaved. While on plantations, enslaved laborers completed most of the work, smaller farms may have had the owners of the land and a few indentured and/or enslaved laborers in the fields.



WHO'S WHO?

John Smith

One of the original settlers at Jamestown who later became the leader. Smith was known for his philosophy that many saw as harsh - "those who do not work, do not eat."

James Oglethorpe

British General who established the colony of Georgia.

John Rolfe

English settler at Jamestown who married Pocahontas, daughter of the Powhatan Chief.

GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES

The Southern colonies were known for their warm climate and hot summers. This was great for farming, but also linked to the spread of disease. This soil for growing agriculture and tobacco became the cash crop for the region with a majority of the crop being exported to England.

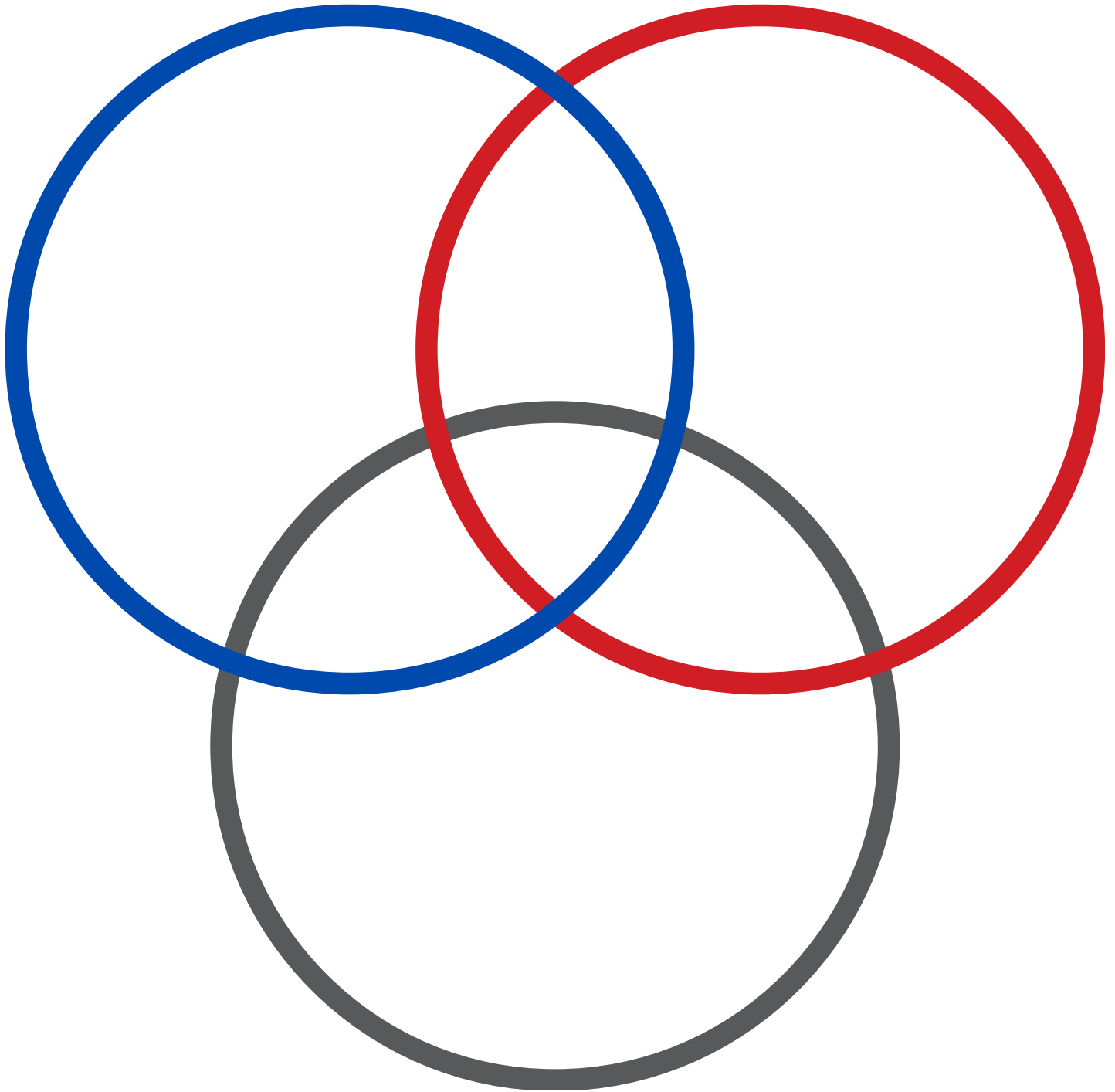
GOVERNMENT

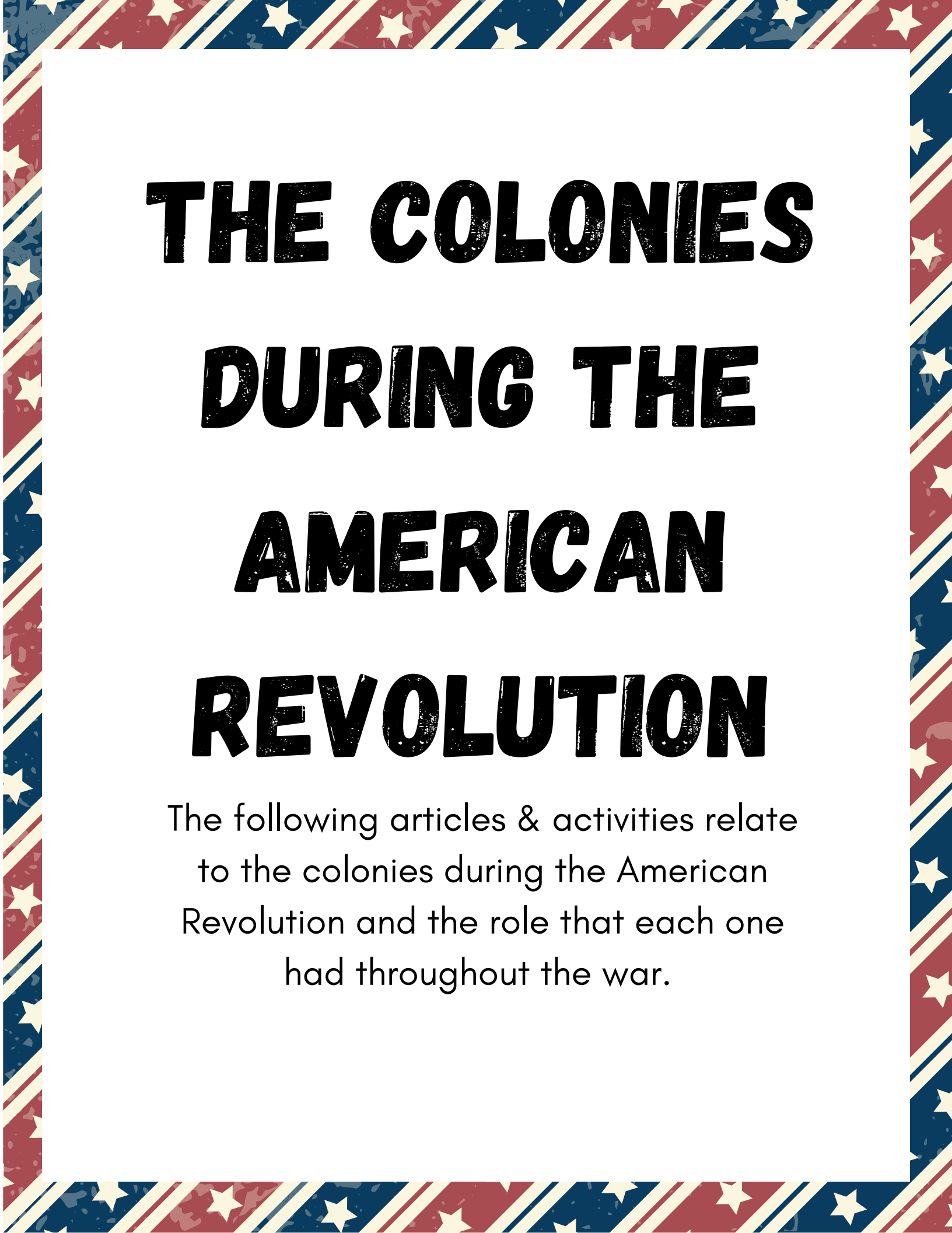
Southern colonial governments were made up mainly of plantation owners just like their northern neighbors. While the plantation owners made the decisions, small farm owners often supported their decisions.

COMPARING THE COLONIES

	New England Colonies	Middle Colonies	Southern Colonies
Colonies			
Climate			
Government			
Geographic Features			
Economy			

COMPARING THE COLONIES



The page is framed by a decorative border with a repeating pattern of red, white, and blue stripes and yellow stars, reminiscent of the American flag.

THE COLONIES DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The following articles & activities relate to the colonies during the American Revolution and the role that each one had throughout the war.

MASSACHUSETTS

In the 18th Century, Massachusetts was known as the Province of Massachusetts Bay. It was the seat of the British Government in the colonies. Although Boston, its largest city, became the ideological heart of the American Revolution, the rest of Massachusetts was just as rebellious in their actions.

Resistance to the Stamp Act was strong throughout the colony. The colonists' boycotts, hiding military supplies, and refusing British representatives in their courts were among the acts of resistance that led to the Coercive (Intolerable) Acts being issued as punishment for the actions of Massachusetts.

With the Boston Massacre in 1770, resistance turned into armed conflict and eventually led to the early battles of the American Revolution: Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill in 1775. More than 20 battles were fought in Massachusetts. In almost every year of the war, the Continental Army consisted of a majority of the colony's residents as 16,449 soldiers from Massachusetts fought in the American Revolution.

The Declaration of Independence was created during the Second Continental Congress. John Adams, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, John Hancock, and Robert Treat Paine represented Massachusetts. John Adams was on the committee to draft the Declaration and later served as the first Vice President and second President of the new United States.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Although no battles were fought on New Hampshire soil, the contributions of its citizens played a large part in America achieving its independence from Great Britain. As tensions between the colonies and Great Britain intensified, 400 New Hampshire Sons of Liberty, led by John Sullivan, went to Fort William and Mary in 1774 to remove five tons of gunpowder and 15 cannon and hide them in the countryside. The cannon were later sent to the Continental Army and were used at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

In January 1776, New Hampshire became the first colony to establish an independent government by adopting their own Constitution. The other colonies soon followed suit as the new nation was created.

John Sullivan served as a delegate to the First Continental Congress and was part of Washington's Crossing of the Delaware River on Christmas of 1776.

The Declaration of Independence was created during the Second Continental Congress. Josiah Bartlett, Mathew Thornton, and William Whipple represented New Hampshire.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island was one of the first colonies to resist British rule with protests, boycotts, and the burning of a British customs ship, the HMS Gaspee. In 1772, the HMS Gaspee ran aground near Warwick, Rhode Island, and a group of colonists boarded and burned the ship to protest the enforcement of the Navigation Acts. This action was one of the first actions for freedom in the American Revolution. Two years later, in 1774, Rhode Island was the first colony to call for a Continental Congress.

The colony broke racial barriers during the Revolutionary war by sending the first black regiment in American history to battle, a regiment consisting of African American, white, and Native American soldiers. The 1st Rhode Island Regiment participated in most major engagements of the war, including the Battle of Rhode Island on August 29, 1778. After France entered the war, the Battle of Rhode Island was also the first cooperative battle with French and Continental Army soldiers.

Rhode Island's citizens suffered throughout the Revolution. The British occupied Newport from 1776-1779 and the port city of Bristol was bombarded by British ships in 1775 and again in 1778.

In July 1780 the French landed in Newport with 6,000 troops, most of which were attached to the armies of Generals Washington and Greene as they marched South, eventually forcing the British to surrender at Yorktown in 1781.

The Declaration of Independence was created during the Second Continental Congress. William Ellery and Stephen Hopkins represented Rhode Island.

CONNECTICUT

Colonists in Connecticut fostered a strong anti-British sentiment even before the war began. The colony had passed several anti-Tory (Loyalist) laws, including being jailed for siding with the King. After Lexington and Concord, many Connecticut soldiers marched to Boston to help oppose the British.

Connecticut became known as the “provision state” during the war as the Continental Army’s provider of food, beef, salt, flour, and military supplies like gunpowder. Throughout the war, Connecticut remained relatively peaceful with no major battles fought there. The British did make several raids on coastal communities and ports including Danbury and New London.

Continental Army leaders of note from Connecticut include Major General Israel Putnam from Brooklyn and Major General Benedict Arnold from Norwich. Coincidentally, Arnold was later part of an attack on New London after he committed treason and became a brigadier general in the British Army later in the war. Soldier Nathan Hale, a Continental army spy originally from Coventry, is remembered for his statement at his execution that he regretted that he only had but one life to give for his country.

The Declaration of Independence was created during the Second Continental Congress. Samuel Huntington, Roger Sherman, William Williams, and Oliver Wolcott represented Connecticut. Roger Sherman also served on the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence.

NEW YORK

In the 18th century, New York City was a growing center of commerce. Colonists living there did not appreciate their loss of revenue resulting from the British trade restrictions. Thanks to this, the Sons of Liberty had a large group of followers in the city. New York City's Federal Hall hosted The Stamp Act Congress in 1765 to formally protest the Stamp Act and to send messages to King George III insisting on the Stamp Act's repeal, which he eventually did.

Many important battles were fought in New York, cementing the state's important role in the American Revolution. Roughly a third of all battles took place on the state's soil and over 50,000 soldiers were from New York, making its citizens and soldiers a large part of the effort to achieve independence from Great Britain.

Colonel Ethan Allen and General Benedict Arnold captured the British Fort Ticonderoga in 1775, taking the cannons captured there to Boston to assist the Continental Army. The largest battle of the war, The Battle of Long Island, was fought on August 27, 1776. General George Washington and his army were severely defeated as British forces seized control of New York City and, later, the entire colony. After the battle, captured Continental soldiers were imprisoned on British 'prison ships' anchored in New York Harbor. The prisoners languished under horrible conditions with over 11,000 prisoners eventually dying in captivity.

In 1777, the Battle of Saratoga and the surrender of British General John Burgoyne is considered the turning point of the American Revolution. Burgoyne's surrender turned the tide of the war by allowing France to join the war in support of the Continental Army. France provided the naval power to help secure victory for the United States.

The Declaration of Independence was created during the Second Continental Congress. William Floyd, Francis Lewis, Philip Livingston, and Lewis Morris represented New York. Livingston's cousin Robert served on the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence, but was recalled to New York before he could sign so Philip signed in his place.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania was at the center of the American Revolution. Protests and boycotts of British taxes and goods frequently occurred in many cities throughout the state, with Philadelphia eventually serving as the de facto colonial capital. Philadelphia hosted the First and Second Continental Congresses and served as a center of commerce. Many Revolutionary Era ideas were documented and articulated here before being presented to the world.

After fleeing New York and marching across New Jersey, Washington's army camped on the banks of the Delaware River until they were able to cross into safety in Pennsylvania. On Christmas of 1776, 2,400 soldiers crossed the Delaware back into New Jersey and attacked the British and Hessian forces at Trenton - a major victory for the Continental Army. A few weeks later, on December 30, 1776, the soldiers crossed the Delaware again to attack Princeton, New Jersey, where they added another victory.

Almost a year later, Washington's army was defeated at the Battle of Brandywine Creek (September 1777). The next month, they suffered another defeat at the Battle of Germantown. These defeats resulted in the British occupation of Philadelphia, which then caused Congress to flee to Lancaster, and later York, Pennsylvania.

After the loss of Philadelphia, Washington's army took up quarters outside of Philadelphia at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78. Approximately 2,000 men died from disease during this winter encampment. It was also at Valley Forge that winter where the army was retrained by Major General Baron Von Steuben, emerging as a much better fighting force.

The Declaration of Independence was created during the Second Continental Congress. George Clymer, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, John Morton, George Ross, Benjamin Rush, James Smith, George Taylor, and James Wilson represented Pennsylvania. Franklin also served on the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence.

DELAWARE

Delaware was home to one of the most famous groups of soldiers in the Revolutionary War - The Delaware Blues. The Blues were the only regulars in the Continental Army to hail from Delaware. They were easily identified by their blue coats and served in nearly every major campaign in the middle and southern states. Overall, Delaware sent 4,000 soldiers to fight in the American Revolution.

Although there was minimal fighting within its borders, British troops occupied the city of Wilmington as they marched in the 1777 Philadelphia Campaign. The Battle of Cooch's Bridge was the only formal battle fought in Delaware. In that battle, the Continental Army fought against British troops and Hessians on September 3, 1777. Cooch's Bridge was a prelude to the Battle of Brandywine Creek in Pennsylvania that eventually led to the occupation of Philadelphia.

The Declaration of Independence was created during the Second Continental Congress. Thomas McKean, George Read, and Caesar Rodney represented Delaware.

NEW JERSEY

The Continental Army spent more days in New Jersey than in any other state. Most communities in the state were affected as the British and Continental Armies marched across, usually towards Pennsylvania or New York. More battles were fought on New Jersey soil than in any other colony.

The Battles of Trenton and Princeton were key victories for Washington's army during the winter of 1776-77, which placed the British army on the defensive. In 1778, the Battle of Monmouth, the largest one day battle of the war, showed how the Continental Army could stand "toe to toe" with the British Army. Monmouth was a strategic victory for the Americans.

The most difficult winter campaign of the war was at Morristown, New Jersey. The harshest winter on record for the 18th century occurred in 1779-80 and Washington's army of 12,000 were encamped at Morristown. Faced with low supplies, temperatures usually below freezing, and 20 snowfalls that winter, many soldiers either deserted or died, depleting the army to 8,000 by the time they left Morristown in June 1780.

In November 1783, General Washington gave his farewell address at Princeton. As he departed, Washington referred to his army as "one patriotic band of brothers". Approximately 18,000 soldiers from New Jersey fought in the American Revolution.

The Declaration of Independence was created during the Second Continental Congress. Abraham Clark, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, Richard Stockton, and John Witherspoon represented New Jersey.

MARYLAND

Although no significant military actions took place in Maryland during the Revolutionary War, the colony was a bountiful resource for soldiers, arms, and ships for the Continental Army.

The Maryland Line, a famous group of Maryland soldiers, helped General Washington's army retreat after the Battle of Brooklyn. This group, also known as the Maryland 400 despite only consisting of 270 men, held off 2,000 British soldiers during the Battle of Long Island in 1776. To this day Maryland is known as the Old Line State.

The Continental Congress convened in Maryland during their 1776-1777 session, and reconvened there on January 14, 1784, to ratify The Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War.

On December 23, 1783, General Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief while in Annapolis before departing for Mount Vernon in hopes to retire from public life and return to farming. He arrived home at Mount Vernon on Christmas Eve 1783.

The Declaration of Independence was created during the Second Continental Congress. Charles Carroll, Samuel Chase, William Paca, and Thomas Stone represented Maryland.

VIRGINIA

The largest and most populated colony during the mid 1700s was Virginia. In addition to the fighting that took place there throughout the war, many of the nation's Founding Fathers who helped create and guide the United States at its beginning came from Virginia.

Virginian Patrick Henry began speaking out against British laws during his arguments in the 1760s and continued to be a voice of opposition to the British government in Virginia. Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death!" speech in 1775 is one of the most famous calls for colonial freedom.

General George Washington, possibly the most influential and important person in American History, was born in Westmoreland County. Thomas Jefferson, born in Shadwell, wrote the words that are the cornerstone of our nation and served as our third President. Stratford-born Richard Henry Lee delivered the resolution for independence to Philadelphia where it was adopted. James Madison, from Belle Grove, brought much of the format and ideas to the Constitution and served as our fourth President.

Virginia played a large military role in the war as well. British General Cornwallis's army surrendered at Yorktown in 1781, ending the war and gaining the colonies independence. Eventually 35,000 Virginians fought in the American Revolution.

The Declaration of Independence was created during the Second Continental Congress. Carter Braxton, Benjamin Harrison, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Nelson, Jr., and George Wythe represented Virginia. Thomas Jefferson served on the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence and was its primary author.

SOUTH CAROLINA

More than 200 battles were fought in South Carolina during the Revolutionary War, starting with the British attempt to seize Charlestown in 1776. Charlestown (now Charleston) was a major port city and the largest city in the southern colonies.

The June 1776 Battle of Fort Moultrie resulted in the successful defense of Charlestown, convincing more South Carolinians to join the patriots' cause. The Continental Army kept the British out of Charlestown until 1780. The city remained under British control until they finally evacuated on December 14, 1782, a date still known as "South Carolina Independence Day".

The Battle of Camden in 1780 was a victory for British General Cornwallis, and a horrible defeat for Continental Army General Horatio Gates. After the loss, Gates was removed from command and replaced by General Nathaneal Greene. In 1781, the Continental Army's victory at the Battle of Cowpens helped push the British out of South Carolina and into North Carolina and Virginia.

Other notable colonial South Carolinians include Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens, a strong opponent of slavery who tried to recruit slaves to fight in the Continental Army and gain their freedom. Francis Marion, known as the Swamp Fox, was known for his irregular methods of warfare (now known as guerrilla warfare) and used those tactics while his militia fought with the regular army at the Battle of Eutaw Springs.

The Declaration of Independence was created during the Second Continental Congress. Thomas Heyward, Jr, Thomas Lynch, Jr, Arthur Middleton, and Edward Rutledge represented South Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina was at the forefront of the push for independence. In 1774, a year before the American Revolution began, a group of North Carolina patriots organized a boycott of British goods, as one of the first states to take economic actions against Great Britain. Later, in 1776, the Halifax Resolves were adopted, becoming the first official action calling for independence in the colonies.

Although North Carolinians saw relative peace throughout most of the war, several actions and battles took place within its borders. The Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge in 1776 was fought between two groups of colonists - loyalists and patriots. The patriots were victorious, resulting in drawing more colonists to their cause for independence.

General Nathanael Greene's troops almost destroyed the British forces in 1781 at Guilford Court House, the largest battle in the state and a major turning point in the war. Over 25% of the enemy's troops were killed and this loss would eventually lead to the British surrender at Yorktown.

The Declaration of Independence was created during the Second Continental Congress. Joseph Hewes, William Hooper, and John Penn represented North Carolina.

GEORGIA

Although the most remote of the 13 colonies, the residents of Georgia were involved in several areas. After the Battles of Lexington and Concord, colonists protested British treatment within the colony on May 11, 1775, by stealing gunpowder and military supplies from a British stronghold in Savannah.

Similar to North Carolina, Georgia nearly found its citizens in a civil war of their own. Patriots and loyalists fought throughout the state. The British captured the port city of Savannah in 1778 and held it until the end of the war. The Battle of Kettle Creek, fought in 1779, was one of the few military engagements during the war. Patriot forces pushed back loyalists, convincing the British it would be difficult for them to hold the center of the state. British forces and loyalists eventually withdrew from their attempts to gain a further foothold in Georgia.

The Declaration of Independence was created during the Second Continental Congress. Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton represented Georgia

Name: _____

EXIT TICKET

MASSACHUSETTS

What acts were the result of the rebellion in Massachusetts?

How many battles were fought in Massachusetts?

Which early President lived in Massachusetts for most of this life?

Name: _____

EXIT TICKET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire provided military supplies including cannons. Which battle was one of the cannons present at?

New Hampshire was the first to establish what kind of government?

Delegate John Sullivan did two major things. What were they?

Name: _____

EXIT TICKET

RHODE ISLAND

The *HMS Gaspee* was burned to protest which acts?

Rhode Island was the first to call for a what?

What was important about the 1st Rhode Island Regiment?

Name: _____

EXIT TICKET

CONNECTICUT

What could siding with the King result in?

What was Connecticut known as?

Which two spies (one British and one American) were from Connecticut?

Name: _____

EXIT TICKET

NEW YORK

Where was the Stamp Act Congress held?

What fraction of battles were fought in New York?

Who provided naval power to secure the U.S. victory?

Name: _____

EXIT TICKET

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia was known for two things. What were they?

What two losses lead to the occupation of Philadelphia?

Who retrained soldiers at Valley Forge?

Name: _____

EXIT TICKET

DELAWARE

What was the name of the famous group of soldiers?

What was the name of the only formal battle in Delaware?

What was the battle in #2 the prelude to?

Name: _____

EXIT TICKET

NEW JERSEY

Compared to the other colonies, the Continental Army spent more _____ in New Jersey.

What was the largest 1 day battle?

After the harsh winter at Morristown, how many troops were left to start the spring campaign?

Name: _____

EXIT TICKET

MARYLAND

Who helped the Continental Army retreat after the Battle of Brooklyn?

What nickname does Maryland still have?

What treaty was ratified in Maryland?

Name: _____

EXIT TICKET

VIRGINIA

Virginia had the highest what?

Which 3 early Presidents were from Virginia?

Who presented the Resolution for Independence?

Name: _____

EXIT TICKET

SOUTH CAROLINA

How many battles were fought here?

Who was the Swamp Fox and what did he do?

What is Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens known for?

Name: _____

EXIT TICKET

NORTH CAROLINA

What were the Halifax Resolves?

What percentage of British troops present at the Battle of Guilford Court House were killed?

What economic action did North Carolina take against the British in 1774?

Name: _____

EXIT TICKET

GEORGIA

What battle eventually led the British to pull out of Georgia?

What year was Savannah captured?

Who was constantly fighting with each other?

Name: _____

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

What acts were the result of the rebellion in Massachusetts?

How many battles were fought in Massachusetts?

New Hampshire was the first to establish what kind of government?

Delegate John Sullivan did two major things. What were they?

The HMS Gaspee was burned to protest which acts?

Rhode Island was the first to call for a what?

What was important about the 1st Rhode Island Regiment?

What was Connecticut known as?

Which two spies (one British and one American) were from Connecticut?

Where was the Stamp Act Congress held?

Who provided naval power to secure the U.S. victory?

Philadelphia was known for two things. What were they?

Name: _____

What two losses lead to the occupation of Philadelphia?

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Virginia had the highest what?

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What economic action did North Carolina take against the British in 1774?

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