

Chapter 6/Section 1: Fighting Begins in the North (pp. 168-171)

Please answer the following questions after reading this section—preferably in complete sentences.

1. What group met in **Philadelphia** in late May 1775?

Second Continental Congress

2. What did this group send to **King George III** (July 1775) and why?

Olive Branch Petition, to declare their loyalty to the king and ask for repeal of the Intolerable Acts

3. Who led the **Green Mountain Boys** in their surprise attack on Fort Ticonderoga in early May 1775?

Ethan Allen

4. In the meantime, what two decisions were made by the **Second Continental Congress** (15 June 1775)?

**Setting up the Continental Army
Appointing George Washington as commander**

5. **Define** each term (and indicate in the parentheses the fraction of colonists in each group):

- ★ **Patriots (1/3): Colonists who favored war with Britain.**
- ★ **Loyalists (1/3): Colonists who remained loyal to Britain.**
- ★ **Neutral (1/3): Colonists who did not take a side.**

6. **Where** did most of the fighting occur during the first year of the war? Why?

Boston, because the colonial militia surrounded the British army

7. What was the **first major battle** of the American Revolution (16-17 June 1775)?

Battle of Bunker Hill

8. What did General Washington do with cannons that forced the **British to leave Boston** (March 1776)?

Surrounding Boston harbor with cannons from Fort Ticonderoga

9. What did **King George III** order after his troops left New England (April 1776)?

A blockade of all colonial ports

Chronological Order of Events

Did you notice...the underlined dates throughout this worksheet?

I. Write the correct **NUMBER [1-7]** in the **first box** to place the events in chronological order from first (1) to last (7).

II. Write the correct **DATE** in the **last box** to support your order of events.

| NUMBER | EVENT | DATE |
|----------|---|------------------------|
| 6 | British troops sail from Boston to Canada | March 1776 |
| 2 | Second Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia, PA | late May 1775 |
| 1 | American victory at Fort Ticonderoga | early May 1775 |
| 4 | Battle of Bunker Hill (costly victory for British) | 16-17 June 1775 |
| 3 | George Washington appointed Commander of Continental Army | 15 June 1775 |
| 7 | British blockade of all colonial ports | April 1776 |
| 5 | Olive Branch Petition sent to King George III | July 1775 |

Chapter 6/Section 2: Colonies Declare Independence (pp. 173-175)

1. Who wrote **Common Sense** in 1776 and what was it about?

Thomas Paine wrote the pamphlet to urge the colonists to declare independence from Britain.

2. What are **radicals** and what were they beginning to think?

Radicals are people who want to make drastic changes in society, and they began thinking of creating their own nation separate from Britain.

3. By 1776, many colonists had come to **believe** what?

They believed that Parliament did not have the right to make laws for the 13 colonies.

4. Paine set out to change the colonists' **attitudes** toward **Britain** and the **king**.

What did the colonists **owe** to these two entities?

Nothing—no loyalty to George III nor anything to Britain.

5. How do you think Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* influenced colonial **opinion**?

It most likely gained more support for war against Britain.

6. Please write Richard Henry Lee's **entire resolution** in favor of independence (see p. 174):

“Resolved, That these United Colonies are and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.”

7. Now, what is Richard Henry Lee asking for? (Try to summarize it with **one word**...)

Freedom / Independence

8. What could happen to the delegates once they declared **independence**?

They could be hanged as traitors.

9. Who was on the **committee** to draw up a formal declaration of independence?

The committee included John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman.

10. Who actually **wrote** the document?

Thomas Jefferson wrote it.

11. On July 2, 1776, the Continental Congress voted that the **13 colonies** were...

“free and independent States”

12. What was adopted by the Continental Congress on **July 4, 1776**?

The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776.

13. Who signed the Declaration **first**?

John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, was the first to sign the document.