

American Revolution Study Guide

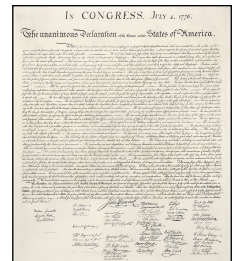
Conflicts Developed Between the Colonies and Great Britain:

In the late 1700s, Great Britain ruled the 13 Colonies (England became known as Great Britain in the early 1700s). However, the **British Parliament**, which was the law-making body in Great Britain, disagreed with the colonists over how the colonies should be governed.

 Parliament Believed:	 The Colonists Believed:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It had legal authority in the colonies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Their local assemblies had legal authority in the colonies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It had the right to tax the colonies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The colonies should not be taxed since they had no representation in Parliament (known as “taxation without representation”)

Because of these disagreements, and other events that occurred, many colonists wanted independence from Great Britain in order to form a new country.

The **Declaration of Independence** was a document written by Thomas Jefferson. It gave the reasons that the colonists wanted independence from Great Britain. It stated that the authority to govern belongs to the people rather than to kings. It also stated that all people are created equal and have rights to **life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness**.



Eventually, the conflicts between Parliament and the colonists would lead to revolution and war.

Various Roles of Virginians During the Revolutionary War:

Patriots

- Virginia patriots served in the **Continental Army**
- they fought for independence from Great Britain



Loyalists

- some Virginians remained loyal to Great Britain



Neutral

- some Virginians did not take sides in the war

African-Americans

- some enslaved African Americans fought for a better chance of freedom
- some free African Americans fought for independence from Great Britain

Women

- women took on more responsibilities to support the war effort

American Indians

- many American Indians fought with the Virginia patriots, and others fought with the British

Contributions of Virginians During the Revolutionary War:



George Washington

- provided military leadership
- served as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army

Thomas Jefferson

- provided political leadership
- expressed the reasons for colonial independence from Great Britain in the Declaration of Independence

Patrick Henry

- inspired patriots from other colonies
- spoke out against “taxation without representation” by saying, “...**give me liberty or give me death**”

James (Armistead) Lafayette

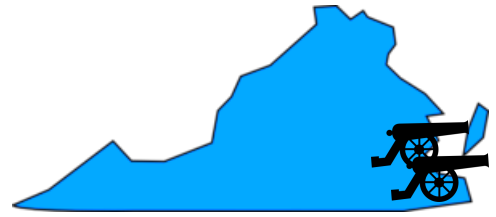
- an enslaved African American from Virginia
- served in the Continental Army
- successfully requested his freedom after the war

Jack Jouett

- rode on horseback through the backwoods of Virginia to Charlottesville
- warned Thomas Jefferson, then the governor of Virginia, that the British were coming to arrest him and members of the General Assembly (thereby preventing their capture)

Revolutionary War Battles in Virginia:

A number of battles were fought in Virginia during the Revolutionary War. Two major battles were fought at Great Bridge and Yorktown.



The Battle of Great Bridge

- the first land battle of the American Revolution fought in Virginia took place at Great Bridge
- an American victory
- forced the British colonial governor to flee (leave) the city of Norfolk

The Battle of Yorktown

- the last major battle of the Revolutionary War was fought at Yorktown, Virginia
- an American victory
- the British army surrendered, which led to the **end of the Revolutionary War**



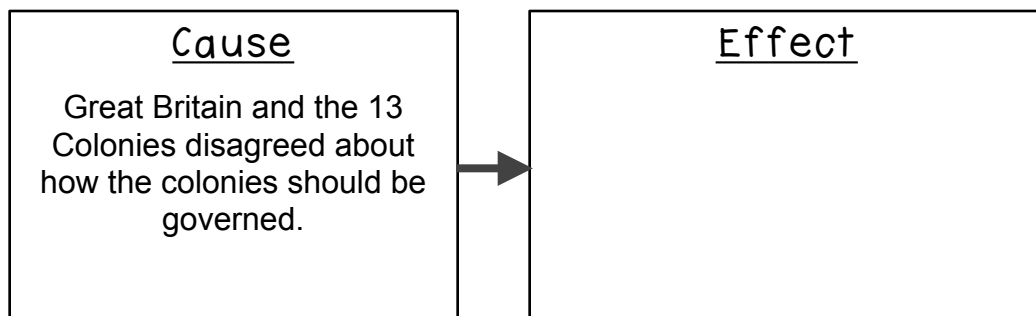
Name: _____

American Revolution Review

1. Who ruled the 13 Colonies in North America?
2. The law-making body in Great Britain was _____.
3. Great Britain and the colonists disagreed about how the thirteen colonies should be governed. Explain the two points of view about the issues below.

Issue	Parliament	Colonists
legal authority		
taxing the colonists		

4. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and why?
5. According to the Declaration of Independence, all people are created equal and have the rights to _____, _____, and the _____.
6. Complete the cause-and-effect chart below.



7. During the Revolutionary War, various groups of Virginians took on different roles. Match each group to its role.

_____ American Indians	A. fought for independence from Great Britain; served in the Continental Army
_____ Enslaved African Americans	B. remained loyal to Great Britain
_____ Free African Americans	C. took on more responsibilities to support the war effort
_____ loyalists	D. some fought for a better chance of freedom
_____ neutral Virginians	E. many fought with the Virginia patriots, and others fought with the British
_____ patriots	F. did not take sides in the war
_____ women	G. some fought for independence from Great Britain

8. Match the names of the Virginians below to their contributions during the American Revolution.

A. Patrick Henry	D. James Lafayette
B. Thomas Jefferson	E. George Washington
C. Jack Jouett	

- _____ Provided political leadership and expressed the reasons for colonial independence in the Declaration of Independence
- _____ Was enslaved, but served in the Continental Army and successfully requested his freedom after the Revolutionary War
- _____ Inspired patriots from other colonies when he spoke out against “taxation without representation” by saying, “...give me liberty or give me death”
- _____ Provided military leadership by serving as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army
- _____ Rode on horseback through the backwoods of Virginia to Charlottesville to warn Thomas Jefferson, then the governor of Virginia, that the British were coming to arrest him and members of the General Assembly

9. Choose one of the famous Virginians from the word bank above. Is that person a patriot, a loyalist, or neutral? Explain your thinking.

10. Where was the first land battle of the American Revolution fought in Virginia? Who won the battle?

11. What was the significance of the Battle of Great Bridge?

12. Where was the last major battle of the Revolutionary War fought? Who won the battle?

13. How did the Revolutionary War end?

14. What was the effect of the end of the Revolutionary War?

American Revolution Review

1. Who ruled the 13 Colonies in North America?

Great Britain ruled the 13 Colonies.

2. The law-making body in Great Britain was Parliament.

3. Great Britain and the colonists disagreed about how the thirteen colonies should be governed. Explain the two points of view about the issues below.

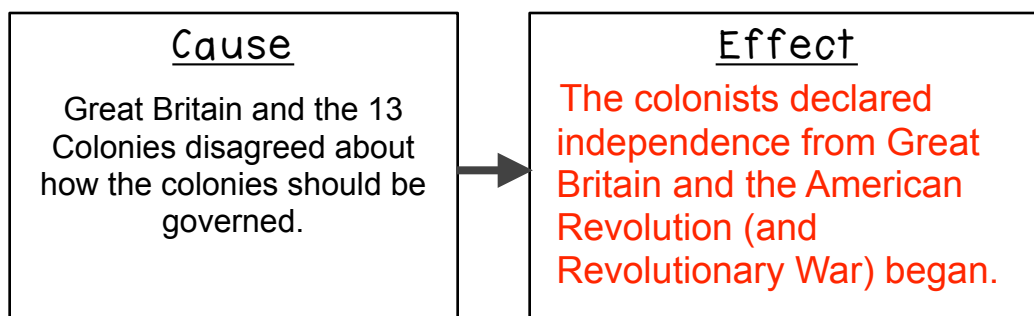
Issue	Parliament	Colonists
legal authority	-thought it had legal authority in the colonies	-thought the local assemblies had legal authority in the colonies
taxing the colonists	-thought it had the right to tax the colonists	-thought the colonists should not be taxed because they had no representation in Parliament

4. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and why?

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. He wrote it to express the reasons the colonists wanted independence from Great Britain. He wrote that the authority to govern belongs to the people - not to kings.

5. According to the Declaration of Independence, all people are created equal and have the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

6. Complete the cause-and-effect chart below.



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9. Choose one of the famous Virginians from the word bank above. Is that person a patriot, a loyalist, or neutral? Explain your thinking.

Answers will vary.

10. Where was the first land battle of the American Revolution fought in Virginia? Who won the battle?

The first land battle of the American Revolution fought in Virginia was the Battle of Great Bridge. The colonists won the battle.

11. What was the significance of the Battle of Great Bridge?

The American victory at the Battle of Great Bridge forced the British colonial governor to flee the city of Norfolk.

12. Where was the last major battle of the Revolutionary War fought? Who won the battle?

The last major battle of the Revolutionary War was fought at Yorktown, Virginia. The colonists won the battle.

13. How did the Revolutionary War end?

The Revolutionary War ended when the colonists won the Battle of Yorktown. The British army surrendered, which led to the end of the war.

14. What was the effect of the end of the Revolutionary War?

When the colonists won the Revolutionary War, they gained their independence from Great Britain. They no longer lived in British colonies.

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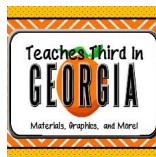
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Great Britain's Flag, Betsy Ross Flag, Declaration of Independence, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, James Lafayette, Jack Jouett, and Battle of Yorktown from Wikipedia

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Alyssa Bradley, 2015

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