

## Objectives

- Find out how the Americans won the final battle of the Revolution.
- Learn the terms of the peace treaty with England.
- Explore the reasons that the Americans were victorious.
- Examine the effects of the American Revolution.



## Terms and People

- **Charles Cornwallis** – British commander who surrendered to Washington at Yorktown
- **guerrilla** – fighter who works in a small band to make hit-and-run attacks
- **Francis Marion** – American leader who used guerrilla tactics against the British

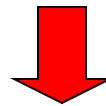
## Terms and People (continued)

- **Nathanael Greene** – American general who commanded the Continental army in the South
- **traitor** – person who turns against one side in a conflict to help the other side



## How did the Americans win the war and make peace?

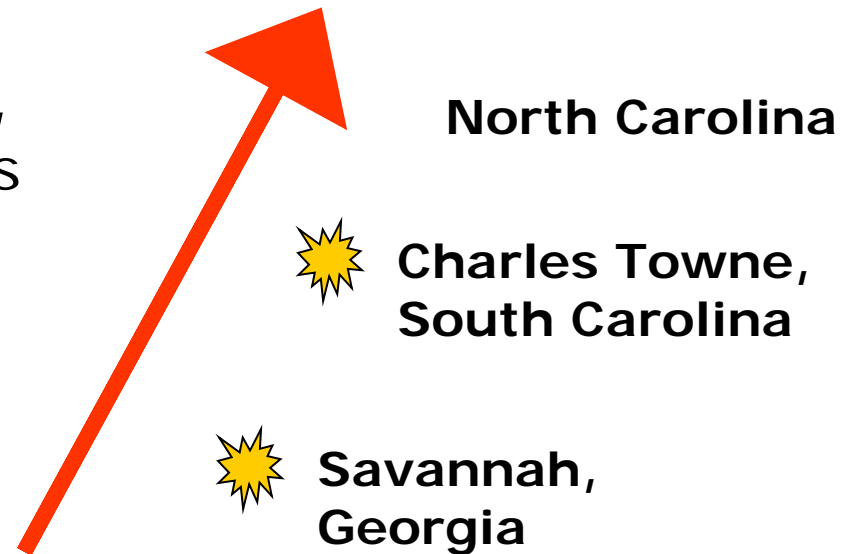
Armed with a new battle plan, the British were determined to finally end the rebellion.



For a time, it seemed they might succeed. But the Americans fought on, still believing in victory.

After losing New England, the British tried to win the war by capturing the South, then marching north.

**Charles Cornwallis**, the British commander, seemed unstoppable as he swept through Georgia and into the Carolinas.



American **Francis Marion**, called the Swamp Fox, used hit-and-run **guerrilla** tactics to slow the British.



But the British kept pushing on, battle after battle.

Helping the British was the American **traitor** Benedict Arnold.

Benedict  
Arnold

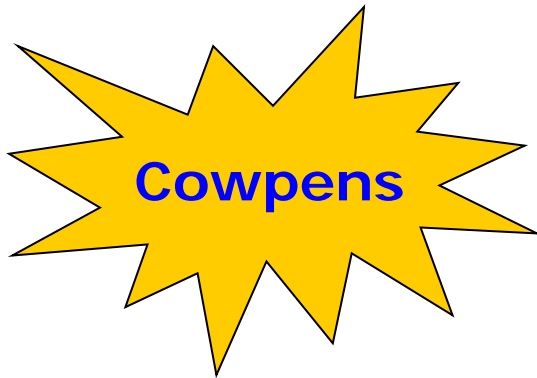
~~Patriot~~

- had fought bravely for the Patriots
- plotted to give West Point to the British
- led Loyalist raids in Virginia

Finally, American forces rallied at two key battles in South Carolina.



Frontier fighters defeated British and Loyalist troops atop Kings Mountain



**Nathanael Greene** split his army in two; the western force under Daniel Morgan defeated British fighters

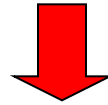
# The War in the South, 1778–1781



Weakened, Cornwallis continued the march north, into Virginia.

At the same time, Washington rushed to Virginia with American and French troops.

**At Yorktown, Cornwallis moved his main army onto the peninsula.**



He believed that the British naval fleet could reinforce his position there.



But Cornwallis soon realized that he was trapped.

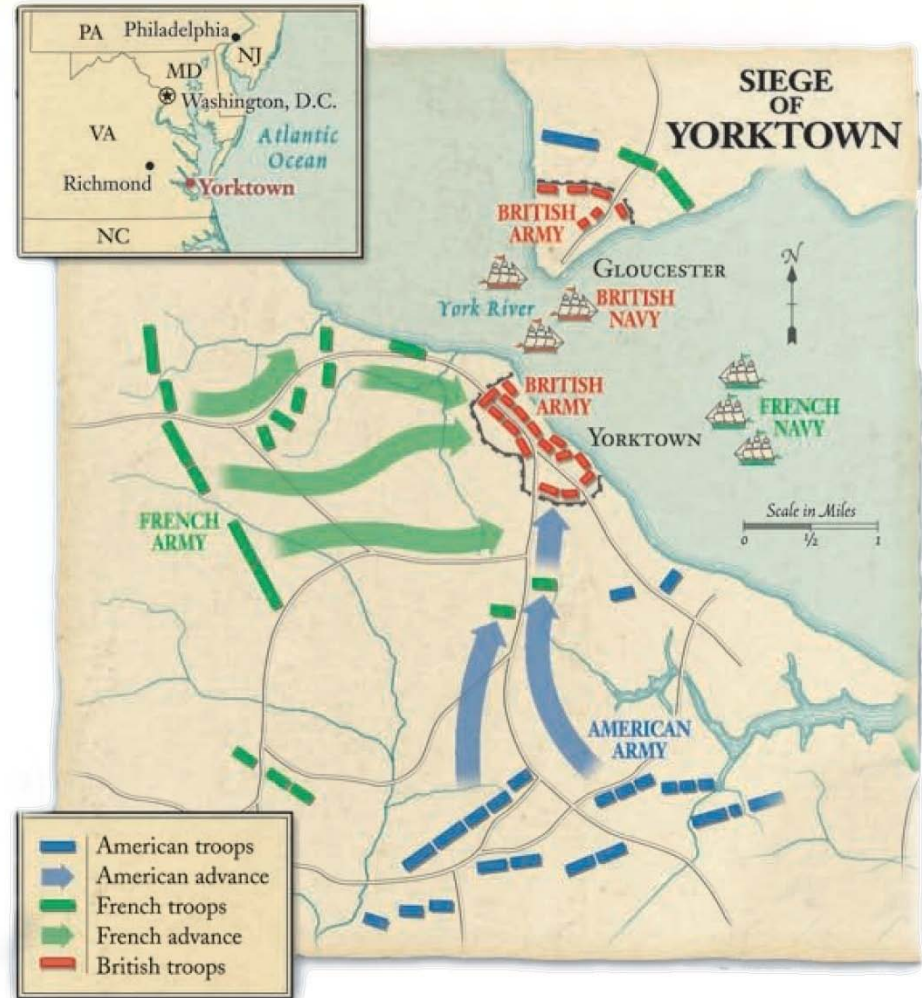
American and French troops arrived, blocking an escape by land.



The French fleet also arrived, blocking an escape by sea.

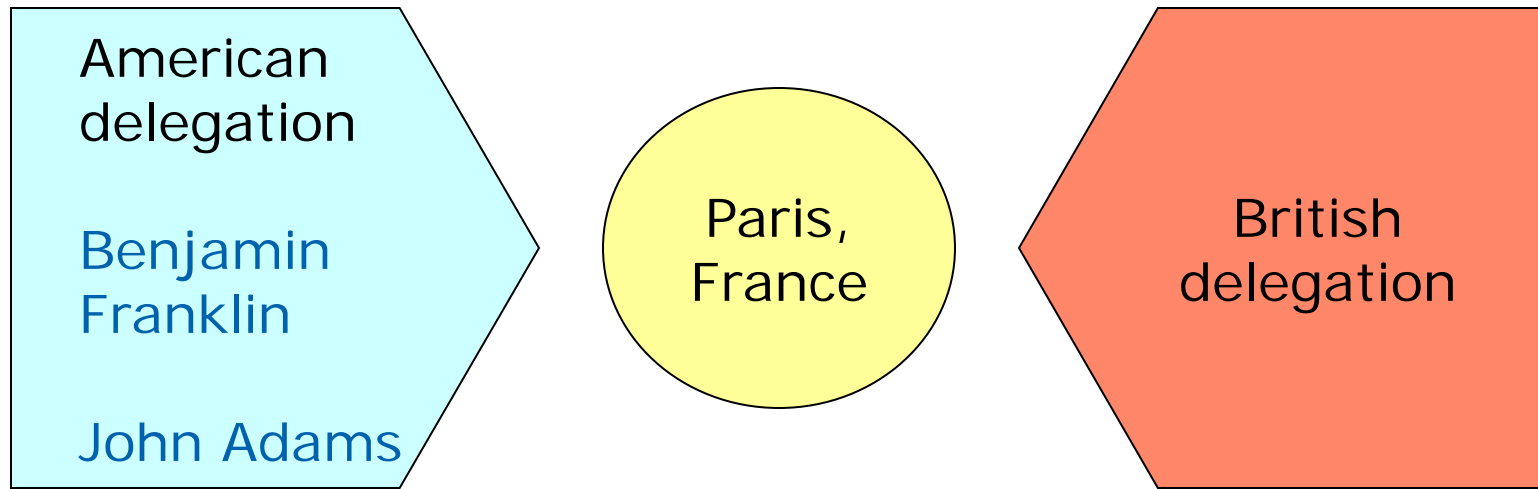


**On October 19, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered.**



**The long war for independence was finally over. Now, it was time to make peace.**

Peace talks between the two sides were held in **Paris, France.**



The talks resulted in the Treaty of Paris. The treaty was approved by Congress in April 1783.

### Treaty of Paris

- Britain recognized American independence.
- Both sides agreed to new U.S. boundaries.

## North America in 1783



The boundaries of the new nation were:

- Canada on the north
- the Mississippi River on the west
- Florida on the south

Florida was returned to Spain.

For many, it seemed the *impossible* had happened. How had the Americans defeated one of the most powerful nations in the world?

- ★ advantage of fighting on home ground
- ★ patriotic spirit
- ★ skilled leadership
- ★ help from abroad

**The immediate effect of the Revolution was to create a new nation—the United States of America.**

The nation was made up of **thirteen** independent states, linked by custom and history.



The long-term effects of the Revolution, however, continue today.



## American Revolution

- The **ideals of equality and liberty** continue to gain broader meaning.
- The Revolution has **inspired independence movements** around the world.

## Section Review

QuickTake Quiz



Know It, Show It Quiz

