

Guided Reading

6.3

networks

The American Revolution

Lesson 3 *Battlegrounds Shift*

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

Fighting in the West

True or False Use your textbook to determine if a statement is true or false. Write **T** or **F** in the blank. If a statement is false, rewrite it to make it true.

- _____ 1. Native Americans sided with the British more often than the Americans, because Americans lived nearby and often took their land.

- _____ 2. Mohawk war chief Joseph Brant was one of the few Native Americans who sided with the Patriots.

- _____ 3. British commander Henry Hamilton was also known as the "hair buyer" because he paid his soldiers to cut their own hair.

- _____ 4. Patriot leader Lieutenant Colonel George Rogers Clark led Patriot forces to capture both Kaskaskia and Vincennes.

- _____ 5. After George Rogers Clark captured Vincennes, it remained in Patriot control.

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- _____ 6. After Vincennes was recaptured by the British, George Rogers Clark captured it again in a surprise attack.
- _____

Battle at Sea

Answering Questions As you read the section, answer the questions below.

1. **Describing** Describe how the British navy used a blockade during the American Revolution.

2. **Defining** What is a privateer?

3. **Explaining** Why were privateers important to the American war at sea?

4. **Describing** What was the outcome of the naval battle between the Bonhomme Richard and the Serapis?

5. **Analyzing** John Paul Jones said, "I have not yet begun to fight." What do you think John Paul Jones meant by this statement?

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Describing There were many battles and skirmishes in the Southern Colonies during the American Revolution. In the right column, note whether the British or Patriot forces were successful at each of the locations listed. Give details about the outcome of the battles.

City/Area of Battle	Outcome of the Battle
Battle of Moore's Creek (Wilmington, North Carolina, 1776)	1.
2.	British forces under General Clinton move from New York to take the city and occupy it and most of the state.
3.	British take thousands of prisoners after Patriot forces surrender, marking the worst American defeat of the war.
Eastern South Carolina (1780)	4.
Camden, South Carolina (1780)	5.
6.	After being warned to stop fighting and join the British, American militia forces kill or capture all British and Loyalist troops.
7.	Patriot forces fight British forces near Guilford Courthouse. Patriot forces retreat, but British troops suffer great losses in the fight.