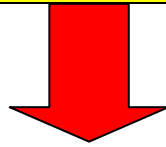
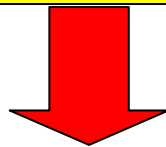


Graphic Organizer

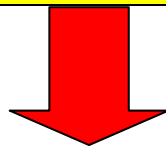
After their defeat at Saratoga, the British decided to shift their attention to the Southern Colonies.



George Washington, with the help of French troops, moved south also.



The last major battle took place at Yorktown. There, the French blockaded the harbor and cut off supplies to the British.



Washington began a siege of Yorktown and eventually the British surrendered.

Big Ideas Card



Big Ideas of Lesson 7, Unit 6

- After their defeat at Saratoga, the British decided to shift their attention to the Southern Colonies. This was partly due to their hope of gaining more loyalist support in the South.
- George Washington, with the help of French troops, moved south also.
- The last major battle took place at Yorktown. There, the French blockaded the harbor and cut off supplies to the British.
- Washington began a siege of Yorktown and eventually the British surrendered.

Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Revolution – Word Card #1 from Lesson 1

<p>27 traitor</p> <p>someone who betrays their country</p>  <p>Example: Benedict Arnold was a traitor during the American Revolution.</p> <p>(SS050607)</p>	<p>28 surrender</p> <p>to give up</p>  <p>Example: The British surrendered at Yorktown.</p> <p>(SS050607)</p>
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Analyzing an Illustration



<p>Before the lesson</p>	<p>What is happening?</p>
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<p>After the lesson</p>	<p>What is happening?</p>
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Map



Source: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/socamp.htm>

Timeline #1

December, 1778	The British captured Savannah, Georgia.
June 16, 1779	Spain declared war on Britain, but did not make an alliance with American forces.
Sept. 3 – Oct. 28, 1779	Americans suffered a major defeat while attacking the British at Savannah.
Sept. 23, 1779	American naval hero John Paul Jones fought a battle with a British war ship off the coast of Britain. He was able to capture the ship before his own ship sank.
December, 1779	British General Clinton sailed from New York with 8000 soldiers heading for Charleston, South Carolina.
February 1, 1780	General Clinton and his army reached Charleston.
April 8, 1780	The British under General Clinton attacked Charleston.
May 12, 1780	The Americans suffer one of their worst defeats of the Revolutionary War as the British capture Charleston, 5400 American soldiers, and four American ships.
July 11, 1780	6000 French soldiers led by General Rochambeau arrived at Newport, Rhode Island to help the American cause.
August 3, 1780	Benedict Arnold is appointed commander of the fort at West Point.
August 16, 1780	At the Battle of Camden, General Gates, who had won the Battle of Saratoga, was defeated by British General Cornwallis. Many Loyalists supported the British. This gave the British firm control of South Carolina.

Letter to British Major John Andre

174.9.19.75.8.17. 240.8.13. 246.9.29. 158.8.15. without 174.9.22. 22.27.9.11
145.8.24.ing. me that. 1.900.8.11 — was 151.8.18. time for the 148.8.28
158.8.34. and that he 196.9.23 a 117.9.35. 61.8.35 in the 240.8.23. of my
141.8.37. de 8.8.8. — on the 261.8.22. 147.9.12. 112.8.16. a
158.8.15. to you expressing my 235.9.19 and 105.9.14. viz. that the
114.8.11.ing 203.8.28. he 236.9.8. and pursuant to 6.8.22.ing first that.)
300.8.11. — 234.9.9. 264.9.36 me my 207.9.26. 127.8.14. at a 66.8.14
264.9.19. 201.8.9.2 200.9.20 to be 190.8.15.2 to me or my 130.8.2.19. in case
of 161.8.95 and as soon as that shall 178.8.20. — 112.9.19. 201.8.9.21
250.9.22. 19.8.24. to be 234.9.10.2 to me for 158.9.32 in 158.9.29. of
the 190.8.18 and 98.8.29. 1.101.9.32 up for my 236.8.25. as they
shall 80.9.23 — of 198.9.34. 185.8.31 a 197.8.8. of 6.8.22. in
by which 300.8.11 — 236.9.35. 200.9.19. 191.9.9. 235.8.14. of —
158.9.16. 198.9.33 the 120.8.17. de 2.2.2. 27.8.25. 264.9.19. 201.8.32.8
260.9.23. I think will be a cheap purchase for an. 180.9.25. of 200
174.8.8. 198.8.33 at the same time I 222.9.32 a 204.9.11. 201.8.22.8
to be 190.8.18.2 my 14.9.18 — 9.105.9.12. 117.9.36. and 106.8.12.
19.8.37 — the 274.8.24. 236.8.36 of 114.9.11. —
158.9.16. 198.9.35 a 193.8.16. 198.8.33 with an 182.8.35
that you can 61.8.34 in 10.9.9.24. 177.8.12 to 197.8.8. 130.9.201
148.9.22. 9. 236.9.35. 58.8.34 to 185.8.30. 177.9.19. 117.8.9
I — 9.15.9.33 the 118.9.25 in my 201.9.9. — 283.8.11
I have the pleasure of 294.9.18. 19.8.36 —
152.9.19. — 110.9.26 —
to the 15.9.11 of my 158.8.14. of the
264.8.12 147.9.22. I did not add 236.9.12
From the Collections of the Clements Library

Source: <http://www2.si.umich.edu/spies/>

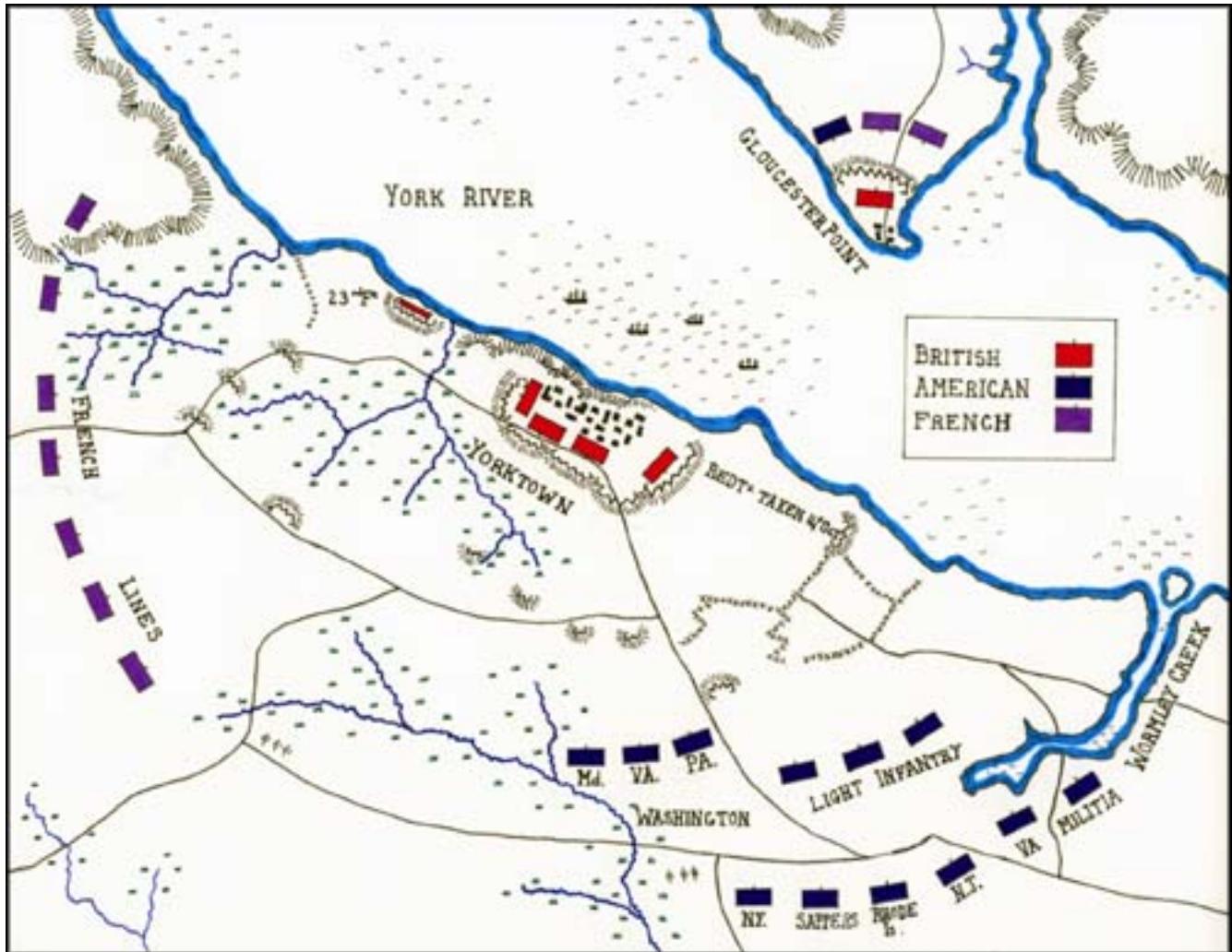
Decoded Letter

Inclosed in a cover addressed to M[r.] Anderson / Two days since I received a letter without date or Signature, / informing me that S[ir]. Henry ----- was obliged to me for intelligence / communicated, and that he placed a full confidence in the Sincerity / of my intentions, etc. etc. On the 13th Instant I addressed a letter / to you expressing my Sentiments and expectations, viz, that / the following Preliminaries be settled previous to cooperating. - / First, that S[ir]. Henry secure to me my property, valued at ten thou- / sand pounds Sterling, to be paid to me or my Heirs in case of / Loss; and, as soon as that happens [strike out] shall happen, ---- hundred / pounds per annum to be secured to me for life, in lieu of the / pay and emoluments I give up, for my Services as they shall / deserve - If I point out a plan of cooperation by which S[ir]. H[enry]. / shall possess himself of West Point, the Garrison, etc. etc. etc. twenty / thousand pounds Sterling I think will be a cheap purchase for / an object of so much importance. At the same time I request / thousand pounds to be paid my Agent - I expect a full / and explicit answer - The 20th I set off for West Point. A / personal interview with an officer that you can confide in / is absolutely necessary to plan matters. In the mean time / I shall communicate to our mutual Friend S[tansbur]y all the / intelligence in my power, until I have the pleasure of your answer. / Moore / July 15th [1780] / To the line of my letter of the 13th / I did not add seven.

Timeline #2

August 1, 1781	After several months of chasing General Greene's American Army without much success, General Cornwallis took his soldiers to Yorktown, Virginia. Benedict Arnold and his British troops joined him there.
August 14, 1781	General Washington received a letter from French Admiral de Grasse saying his 29-ship fleet with 3000 soldiers was headed toward Yorktown. Washington decided to abandon his attack on New York and move his troops south to Virginia.
August 19, 1781	General Washington, with 7000 French and American soldiers began to head south from New York at a rate of about 15 miles per day.
September 1, 1781	Washington's army reached Philadelphia.
September 5 – 8, 1781	A major naval battle took place between the French and British fleets off the coast of Yorktown. The British fleet retreated to New York and the French took control of Chesapeake Bay. They form a blockade and cut off General Cornwallis.
September 18, 1781	General Washington, with a combined allied army of 17,000 men began the siege of Yorktown. Cornwallis tried to defend his position with 9000 men.
September 19- October 17, 1781	The allied soldiers slowly advanced and encircled the British troops. British supplies had run very low.

Battle of Yorktown Map



Source: <http://www.britishbattles.com/battle-yorktown.htm>

Letters

*Gen. Cornwallis to Gen.
Washington, October 17,
1781*

I propose a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours, and that two officers may be appointed by each side, to meet at Mr. Moore's house, to settle terms for the surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester.

*Gen. Washington to Gen.
Cornwallis, October 17, 1781*

I have had the Honor of receiving Your Lordship's Letter of this Date.

An Ardent Desire to spare the further Effusion of Blood, will readily incline me to listen to such Terms for the Surrender of your Posts and Garrisons at York and Gloucester, as are admissible.

I wish previous to the Meeting of Commissioners, that your Lordship's proposals in writing, may be sent to the American Lines: for which Purpose, a Suspension of Hostilities during two Hours from the Delivery of this Letter will be granted.

Source: http://www.laughtergenealogy.com/bin/histprof/misc/yorktown_ltrs.html

American Revolution Timeline

Directions: Choose 6 important events of the American Revolution and list them on the chart below. Then, create a timeline of the events.

DATE(S)	EVENT AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Assessment

Directions: Identify the three events from your timeline that you think were the most significant in the American Revolution. Then, explain why you chose each event.

EVENT	Why did you choose it?