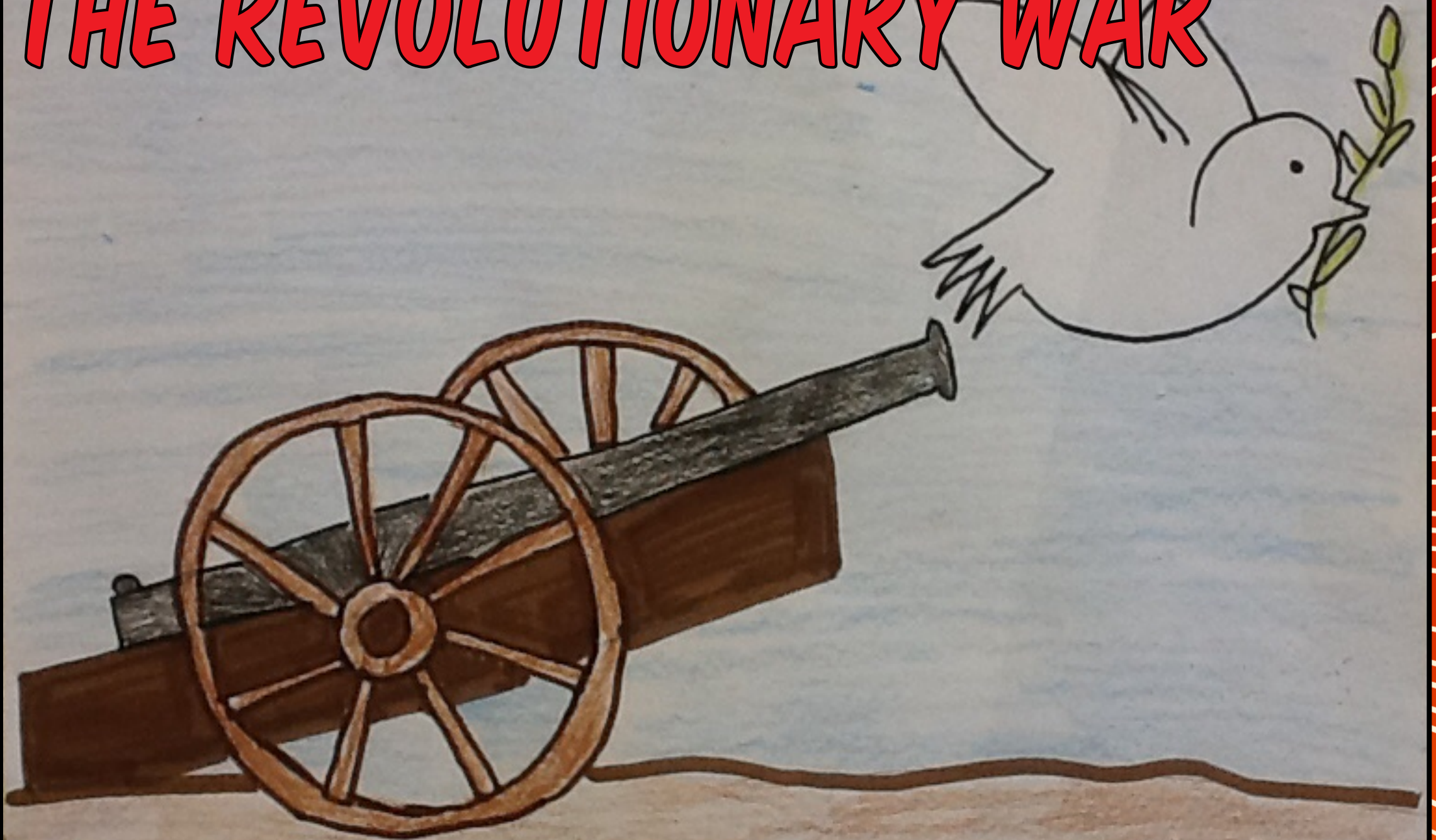


THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR



THE FLIGHT TO FREEDOM

By: Mrs. Saikin's Class

The Table of Contents

Chapter 1 : First Continental Congress pgs. 1-3 By Zoe, Zoie, and Nolan

Chapter 2 : Lexington and Concord pgs. 4-6 By Tripp and Dylan

Chapter 3 : Second Continental Congress pgs. 7-9 By Trey and Kennedy

Chapter 4 : Battle of Bunker Hill pgs. 10-14 By Clara, Will, and Eli

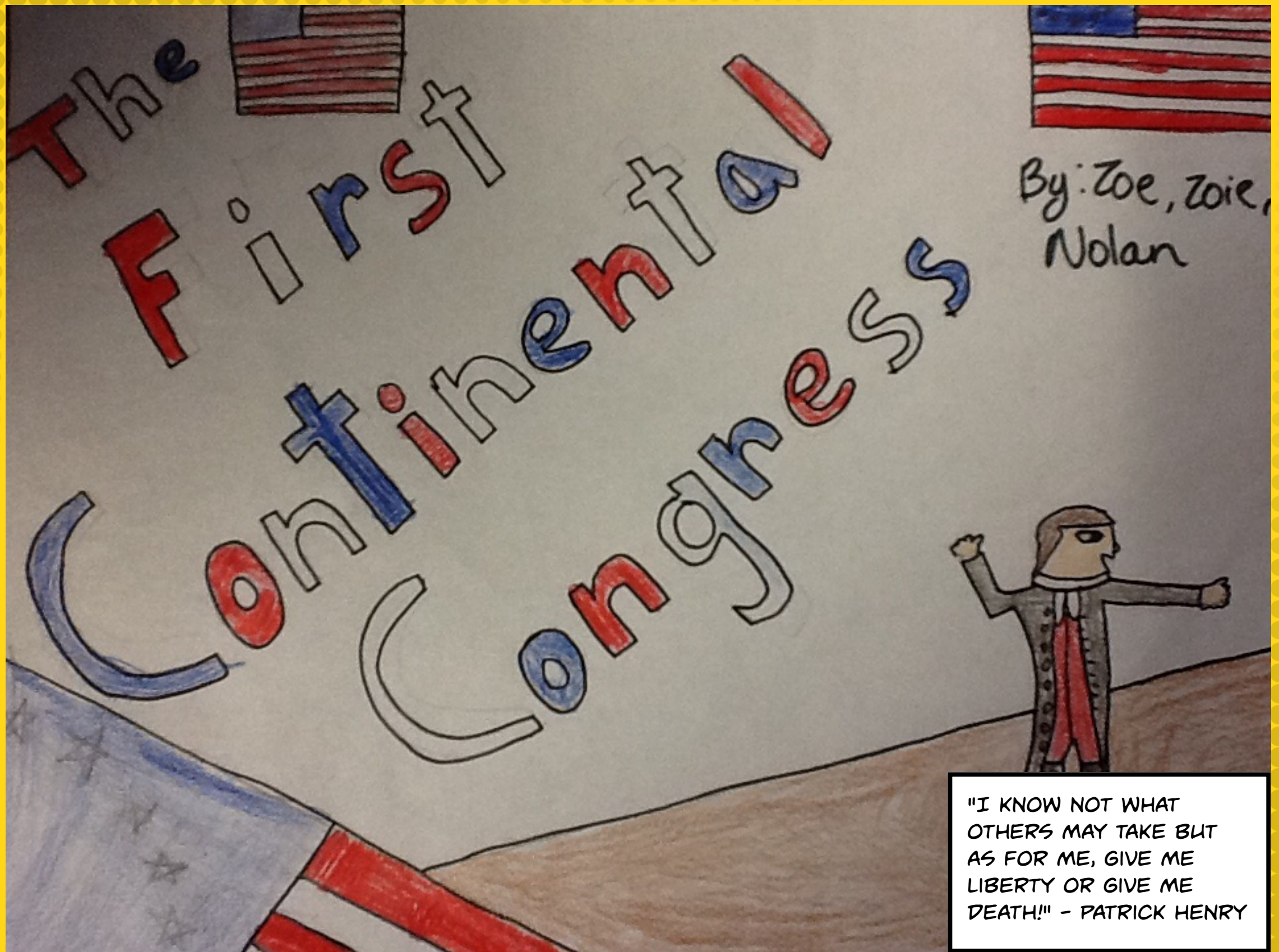
Chapter 5 : Declaration of Independence pgs. 15-19 By Taylor and Austin

Chapter 6 : Valley Forge pgs. 20-22 By Luke, Devon, and Ethan

Chapter 7 : York Town pgs. 21-23 By Magnus, Nayan, and Charlie

Chapter 8 : Battle of Saratoga pgs. 24-26 By Audrey, Sydney, and Derek

Chapter 9 : Treaty of Paris pgs. 27-31 By Thea, Lara, and Mycah



By: Zoe, Zoie,
Nolan

"I KNOW NOT WHAT
OTHERS MAY TAKE BUT
AS FOR ME, GIVE ME
LIBERTY OR GIVE ME
DEATH!" - PATRICK HENRY

The First Continental Congress

FROM THE INTOLERABLE ACTS, THE 1ST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS WAS FORMED ON SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1774. THEY MADE THE CONGRESS BECAUSE THEY WANTED TO JOIN TOGETHER AND TALK ABOUT COMPLAINTS AGAINST KING GEORGE III AND TO TALK ABOUT SETTING UP BOYCOTTS AND ARRANGING OTHER MEETINGS IF THEY NEEDED IT. THEY ALSO WANTED TO ORGANIZE COLONIAL RESISTANCE TO PARLIAMENT COERCIVE ACTS. BY DOING THESE ACTS THEY HOPED THAT THE BRITISH WOULD REPEAL THESE ACTS.



KING GEORGE III HAS BEEN KNOWN FOR AS UNREASONABLE AND DEFINITELY UNFAIR BY MOST PATRIOTS. HE PUT THE STAMP ACT, THE QUARTERING ACT AND THE INTOLERABLE ACTS.

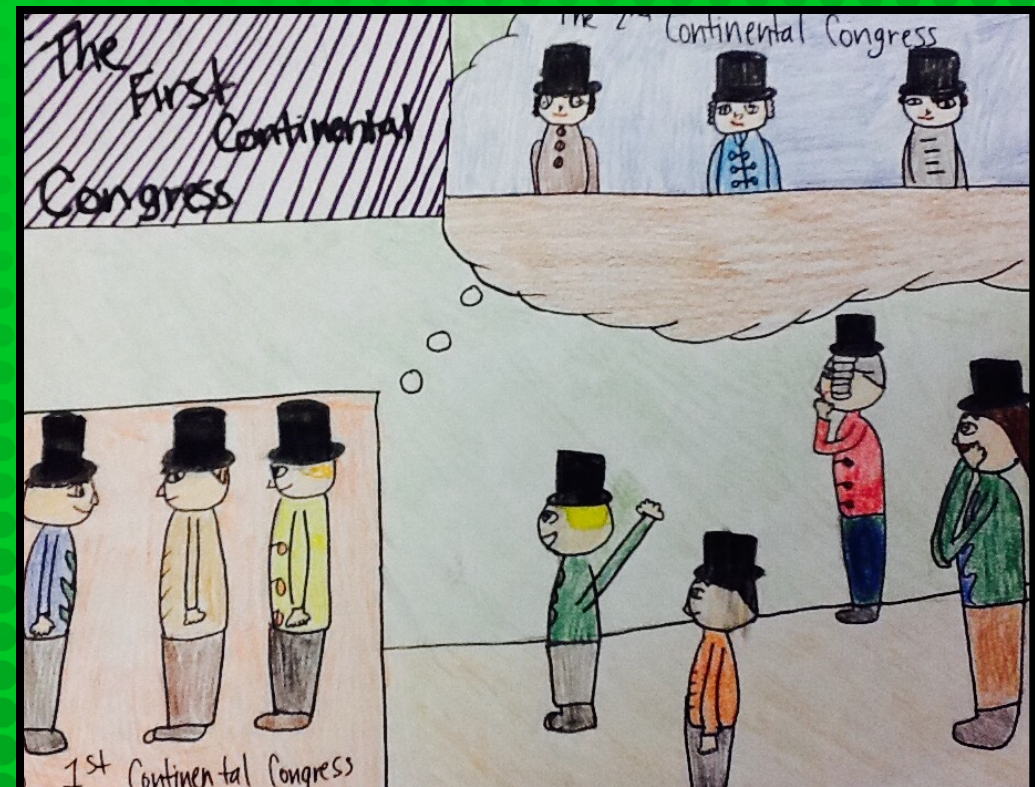




ONE OF THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS' ACCOMPLISHMENTS WAS SETTING UP BOYCOTTS FOR BRITISH GOODS. IT WAS PROVEN TO BE AN IMPACT BECAUSE THE BRITISH IMPORTS DROPPED 97%.



ON THE CONGRESS, THERE WERE BOTH LOYALISTS AND PATRIOTS. DURING DEBATING OR VOTING, THERE WERE DEFINITELY DISAGREEMENTS. BUT OVERALL, THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS MADE GREAT DECISIONS AND SPOKE FOR THE PATRIOTS.





THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

BY: TRIPP AND DYLAN

ON A HECTIC APRIL NIGHT IN 1775, BRITISH GENERAL THOMAS GAGE OVERHEARD THE TWO LEADERS OF THE SONS OF LIBERTY, JOHN HANCOCK AND SAMUEL ADAMS, WERE MEETING IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON. GAGE ALSO HEARD THAT THE MINUTEMEN WERE STORING WEAPONS IN CONCORD NEAR LEXINGTON.

DESTROY THOSE WEAPONS, AND ARREST HANCOCK



THE BRITISH ARE COMING! YOU MUST LEAVE!

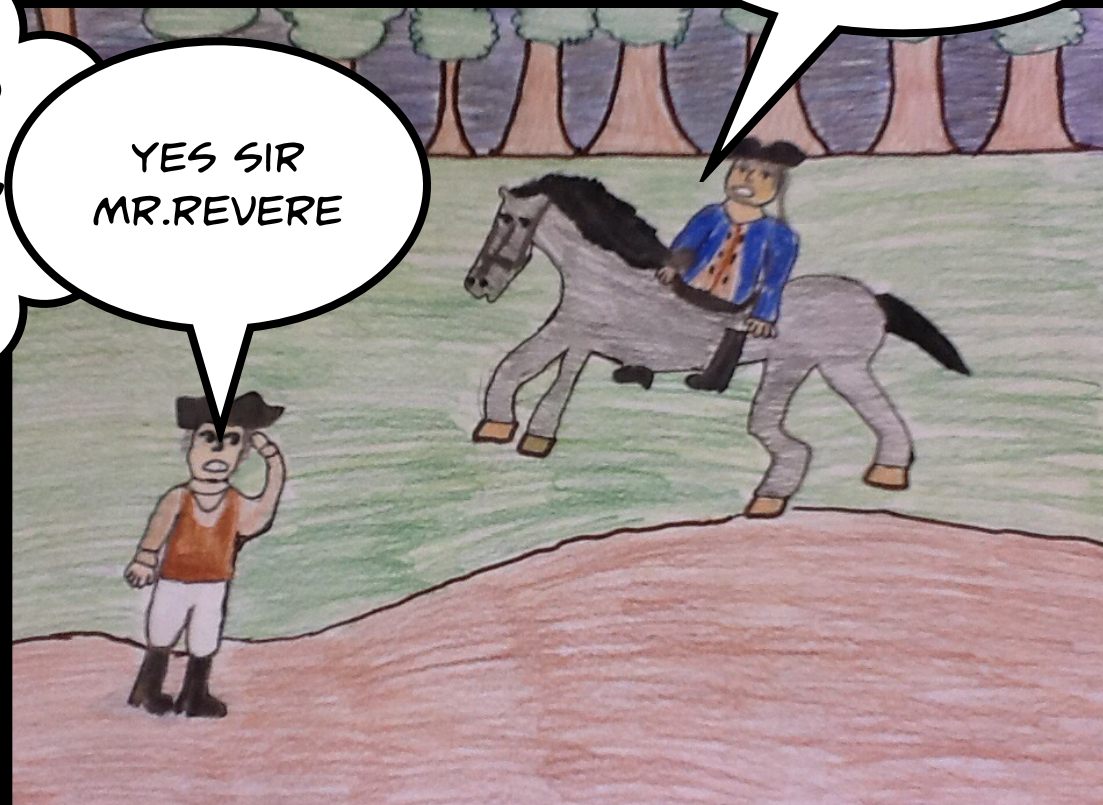


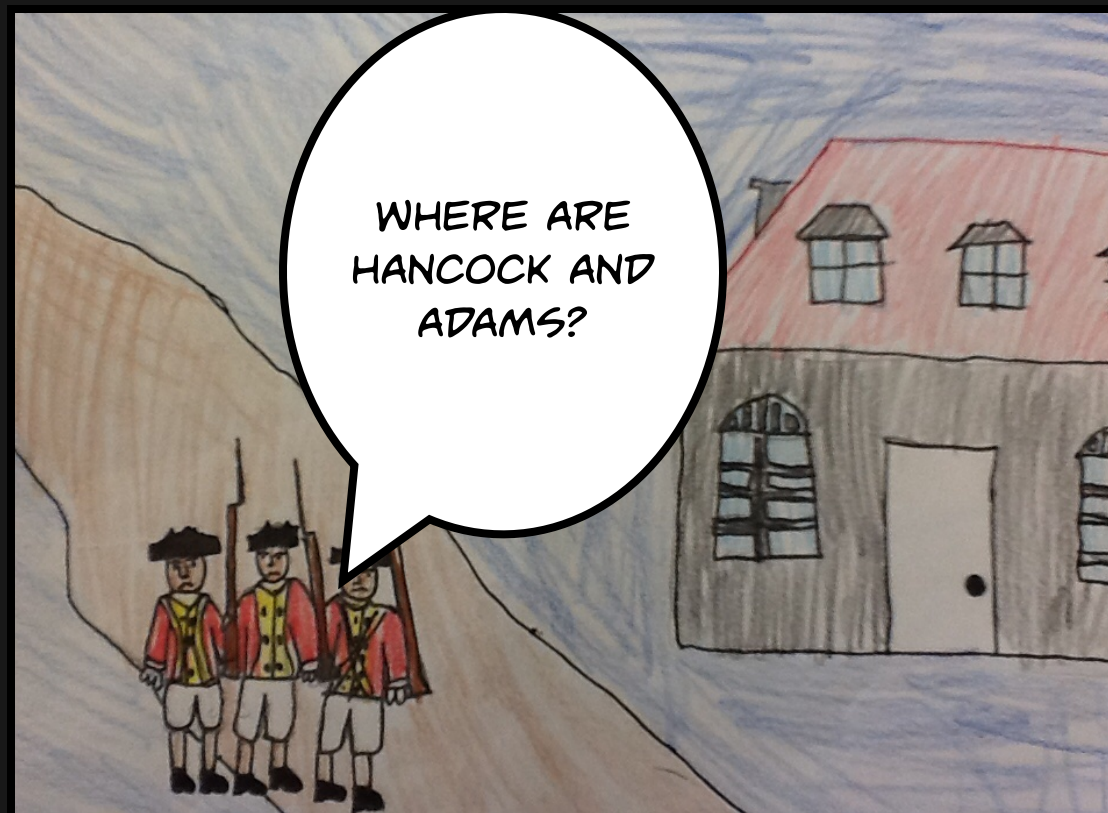
MOVE THE WEAPONS!

I HAVE TO GO AND WORN HANCOCK AND ADAMS.



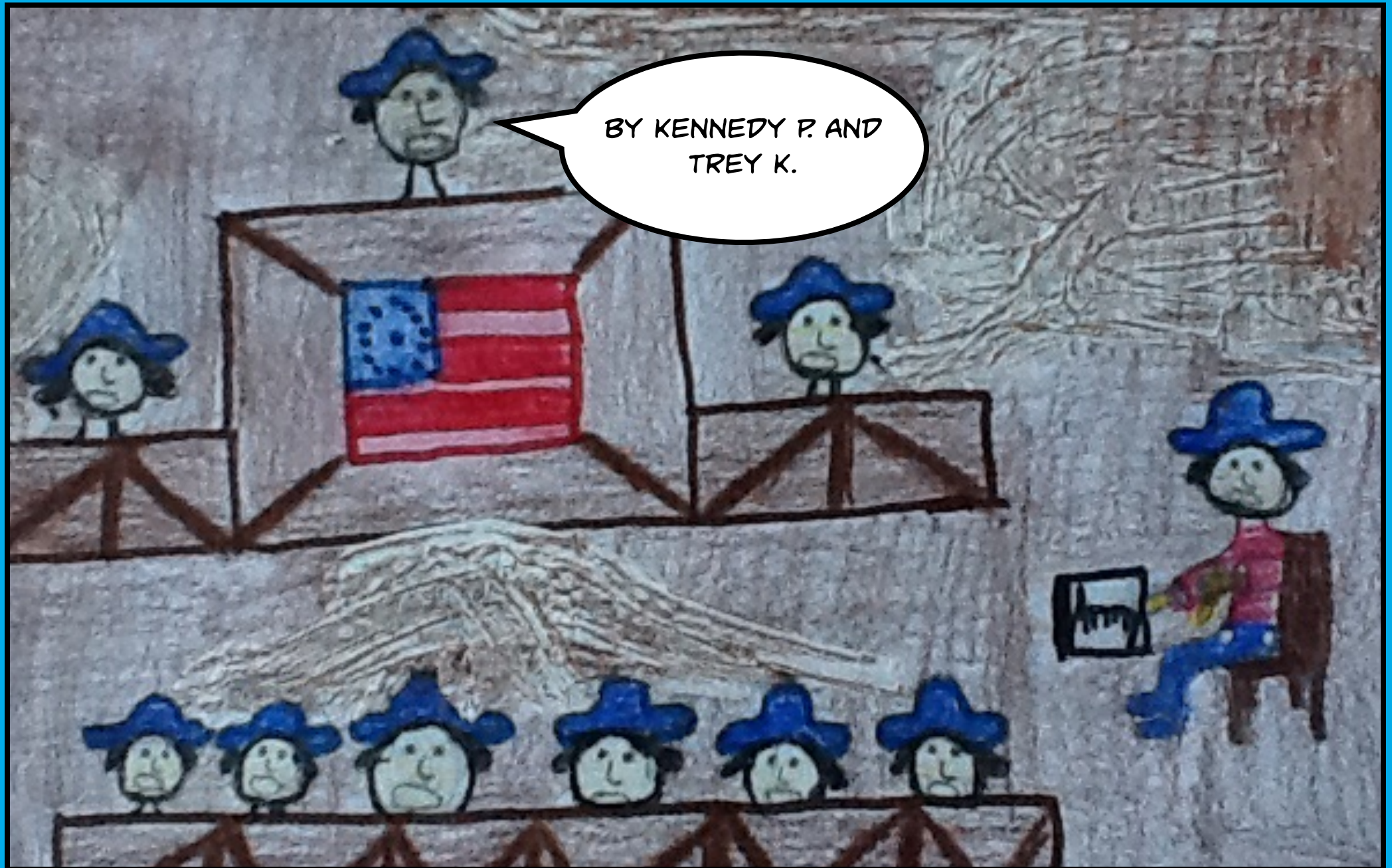
YES SIR MR. REVERE



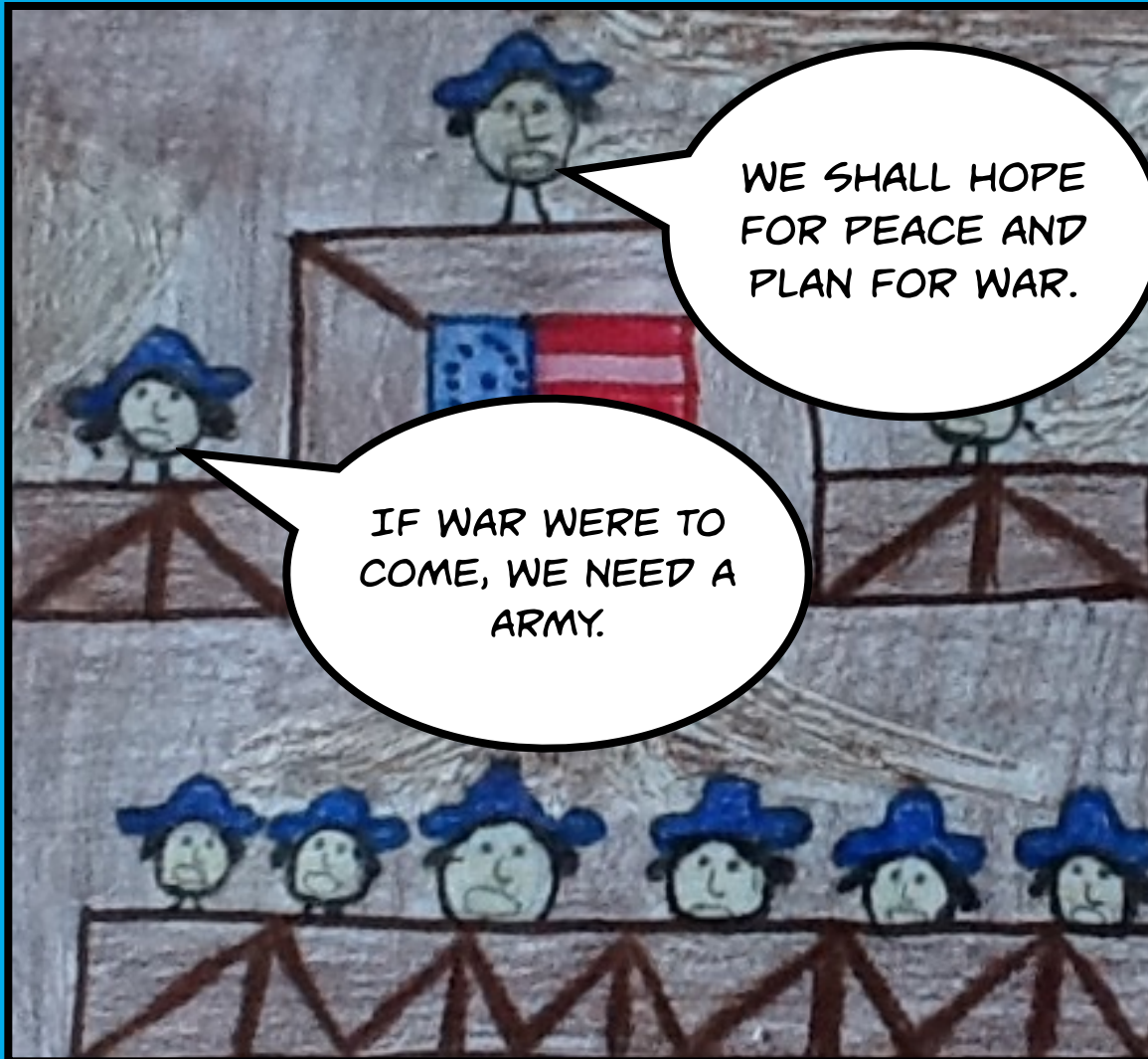




THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



CREATING AN ARMY



ON MAY 5TH, 1775 THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS WAS HELD TO DECIDE WHAT THE COLONISTS SHOULD DO ABOUT THE ALARMING EVENTS AT LEXINGTON AND CONCORD. CONGRESS DECIDED IT WOULD BE A SAFE AND SECURE IDEA IF THEY WERE TO CREATE AN ARMY. THEY HOPED THAT IF WAR WAS DECLARED THEY WOULD HAVE AN ARMY TO DEFEND THEM.



AFTER DECIDING TO CREATE AN ARMY CONGRESS SENT MESSENGERS TO FIND SOLDIERS. THEY ALSO EXPLAINED TO THE COLONISTS THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO PAY MONEY TO PROVIDE SUPPLIES FOR THE WAR. MEN WERE ASKED TO JOIN THE ARMY AS SOLDIERS. ALTHOUGH MOST MEN WEREN'T VERY SKILLED FIGHTERS COLONISTS NEW THAT A ARMY WAS NEEDED NO MATTER HOW INEXPERIENCED THEY MAY BE.

PREPARING FOR WAR



ONCE THEY FOUND SOLDIERS FOR THE ARMY THEY STARTED TRAINING AND PREPARING FOR WAR. THEY NEEDED TO BY READY FOR THE WORST.



ON JUNE 17, 1775 IN MASSACHUSETTS THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL WAS FOUGHT. BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE SENT TO CAPTURE BREEDS HILL, BUT THE COLONISTS WERE THERE TO DEFEND THEIR LAND. UNFORTUNATELY THE COLONISTS LOST AND THE BRITISH CAPTURED BREEDS HILL. FORTUNATELY THE COLONISTS FOUGHT SO WELL THAT THEY MADE PEOPLE THINK THAT THEY HAD A GOOD CHANCE OF DEFEATING THE BRITISH.

THE PEACE TREATY

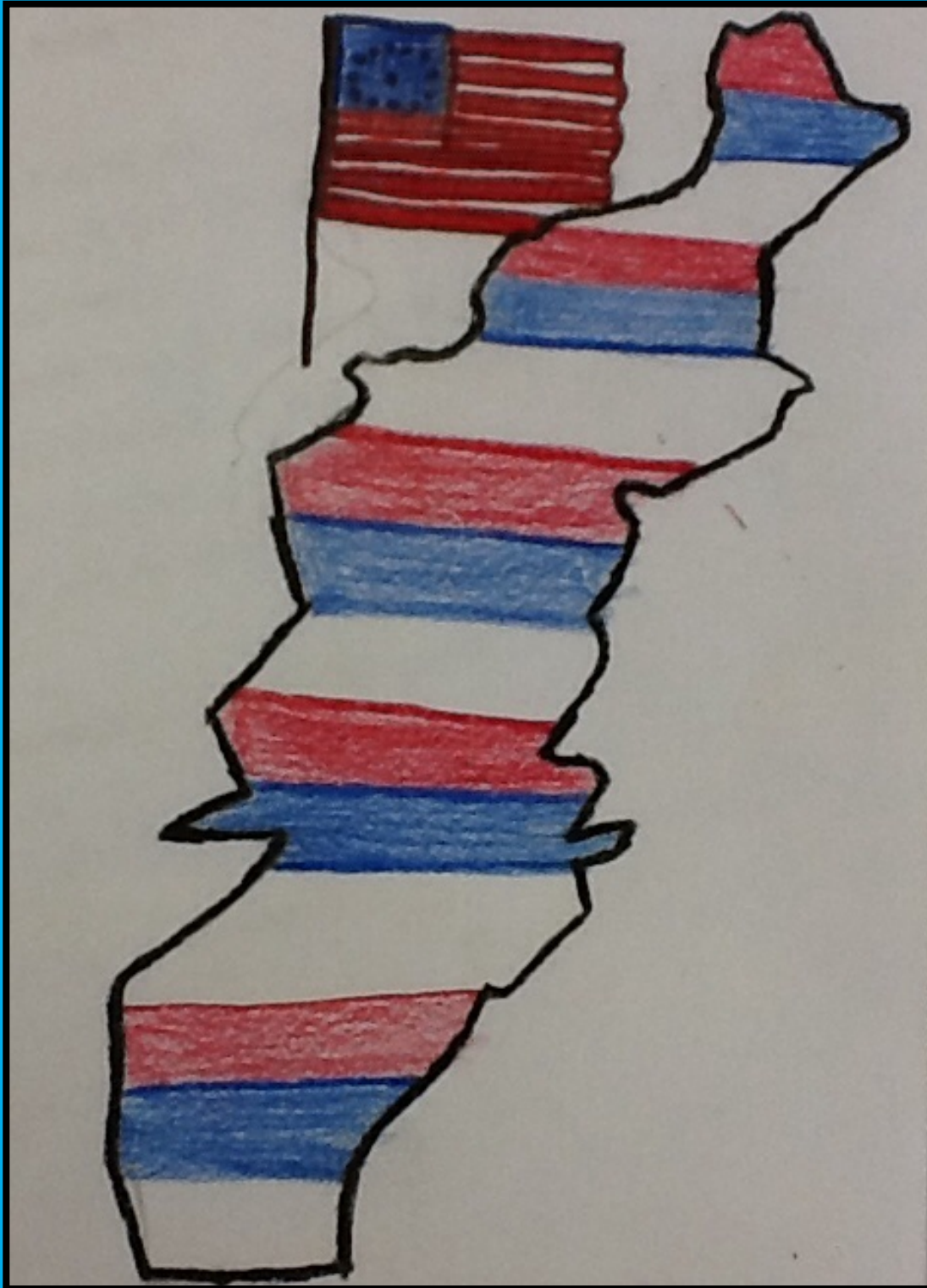


ON JULY 5TH, 1775 CONGRESS DECIDED TO SEND A PEACE TREATY TO THE BRITISH, THE TREATY WAS CALLED THE OLIVE BRANCH PETITION. THE OLIVE BRANCH PETITION STATED THE COLONISTS RIGHTS AND REQUESTS. THEY WANTED FREEDOM, LIBERTY, AND JUSTICE. JOHN DICKINSON WAS ASKED TO DRAFT THESE RIGHTS AND REQUESTS, THEN IT WOULD BE SENT TO KING GEORGE FOR APPROVAL. IF HE DID NOT EXCEPT IT WOULD LEAD TO WAR.



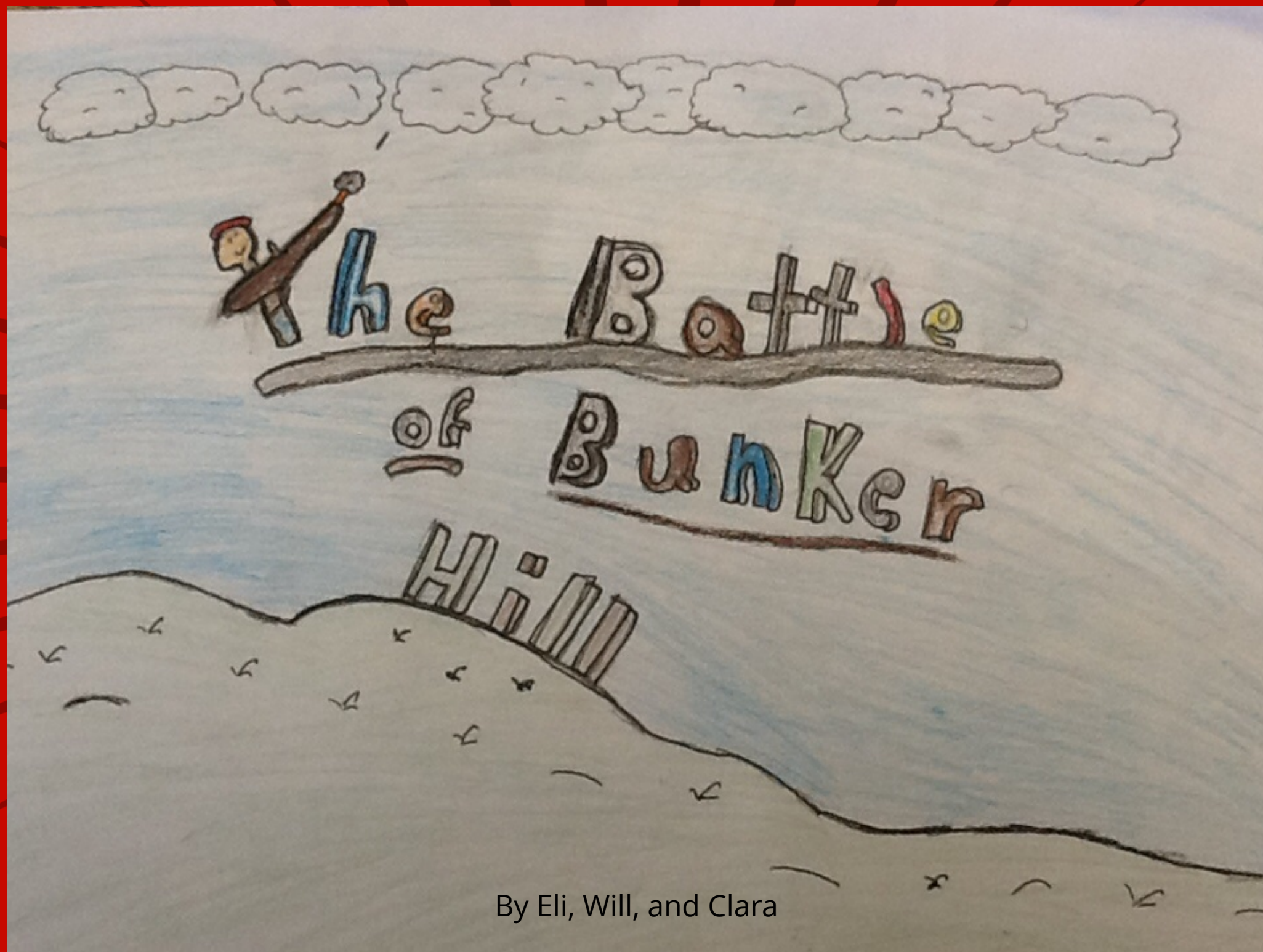
ON JULY 8TH, 1775 THE OLIVE BRANCH PETITION WAS DELIVERED TO KING GEORGE. THE BRITISH HAD JUST HEARD ABOUT THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL. KING GEORGE WAS FURIOUS ABOUT THIS AND HAD ALREADY DECIDED TO GO TO WAR. SO WHEN THE OLIVE BRANCH PETITION WAS BROUGHT TO HIM HE REFUSED TO EVEN READ IT. THIS OFFICIALLY MEANT WAR!

COMING TOGETHER




YEAH!

AFTER HE REFUSED THE OLIVE BRANCH PETITION KING GEORGE DECIDED TO HIRE MERCENARIES FROM GERMANY TO HELP BRITAIN WIN THE WAR. FORTUNATELY FOR CONGRESS WHEN KING GEORGE REFUSED THE OLIVE BRANCH PETITION GEORGIA FINALLY DECIDED TO JOIN THE CONGRESS AND TO SUPPORT THE WAR! AFTER GEORGIA JOINED THE CONGRESS IT STARTED PAYING CONGRESS MONEY TO HELP WITH THE WAR. WHEN THIS HAPPENED CONGRESS FINALLY HAD ENOUGH MONEY TO CREATE A NAVY!



By Eli, Will, and Clara

THE BRITISH WERE FURIOUS THAT THE COLONISTS WERE THREATENING THEM SO THEY DECIDED TO COME TO BUNKER HILL. THEY ALSO WANTED CONTROL OF BOSTON HARBOR SO THEY COULD COME AND GO WITH THERE SHIPS MORE EASILY



WE MUST
PREPARE
FOR WAR!

WHATEVER
SHALL WE
DO!?

PREPARE
FOR WAR
SOLDIERS!



LOOK OUT
AMERICA WE
ARE COMING

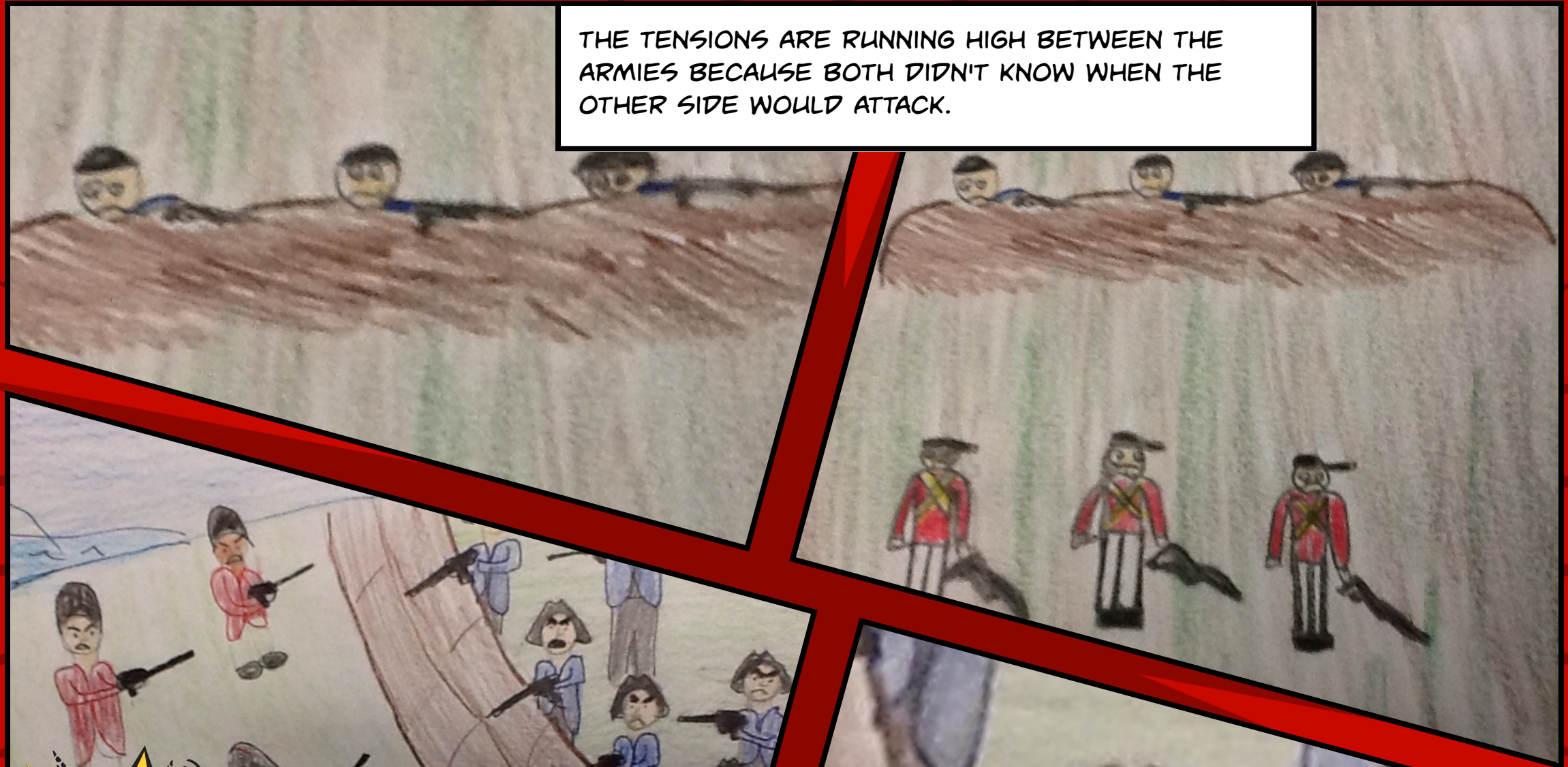
I HEARD THEY ARE
DIGGING
EARTHWORKS, WHAT AN
OUTRAGE!

THE COLONISTS BUILT EARTHWORKS ON
THE HILL TO DEFEND THEMSELVES
INCASE THERE IS ANOTHER BATTLE
WITH THE BRITISH.

GENERALS WILLIAM HOWE, JOHN BARGOYNE, AND HENRY CLINTON
WERE COMING TO CLAIM THE HILL.



THE TENSIONS ARE RUNNING HIGH BETWEEN THE ARMIES BECAUSE BOTH DIDN'T KNOW WHEN THE OTHER SIDE WOULD ATTACK.



BANG!

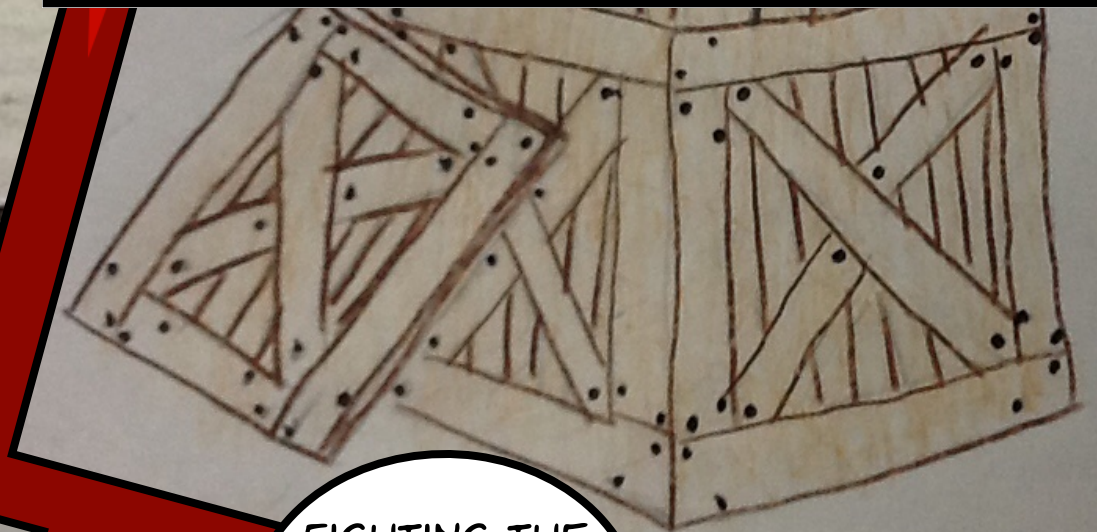
THEN IN JUNE 1777 THE BRITISH STARTED TO MARCH UP THE HILL SO THE COLONISTS UNLEASHED A BARRAGE OF SHOTS ON THE BRITISH FORCES. THE BATTLE HAD BEGUN.

WITH 1,600 AMERICAN TROOPS FIRING SHOTS LIKE THERE'S NO TOMORROW, THE FIRST 2 BRITISH WAVES DIDN'T LAST TOO LONG.



DON'T FIRE UNTIL YOU SEE THE WHITES OF THEIR EYES.

BY THE TIME THE 3RD BRITISH WAVE CAME IN, THE COLONISTS HAD USED UP A LOT OF GUN POWDER, SO COMMANDER ISREAL PUTNAM SAID HIS FAMOUS QUOTE TO GET THEM TO CONSERVE IT AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. ABOUT 30 MINUTES LATER THE COLONISTS WERE FORCED TO RETREAT.



ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH WON THE BATTLE AND CLAIMED THE HILL, THEY LOST MORE THAN 1000 MEN AND THE COLONISTS ONLY LOST ABOUT 400.



FIGHTING THE COLONISTS WON'T BE EASY!

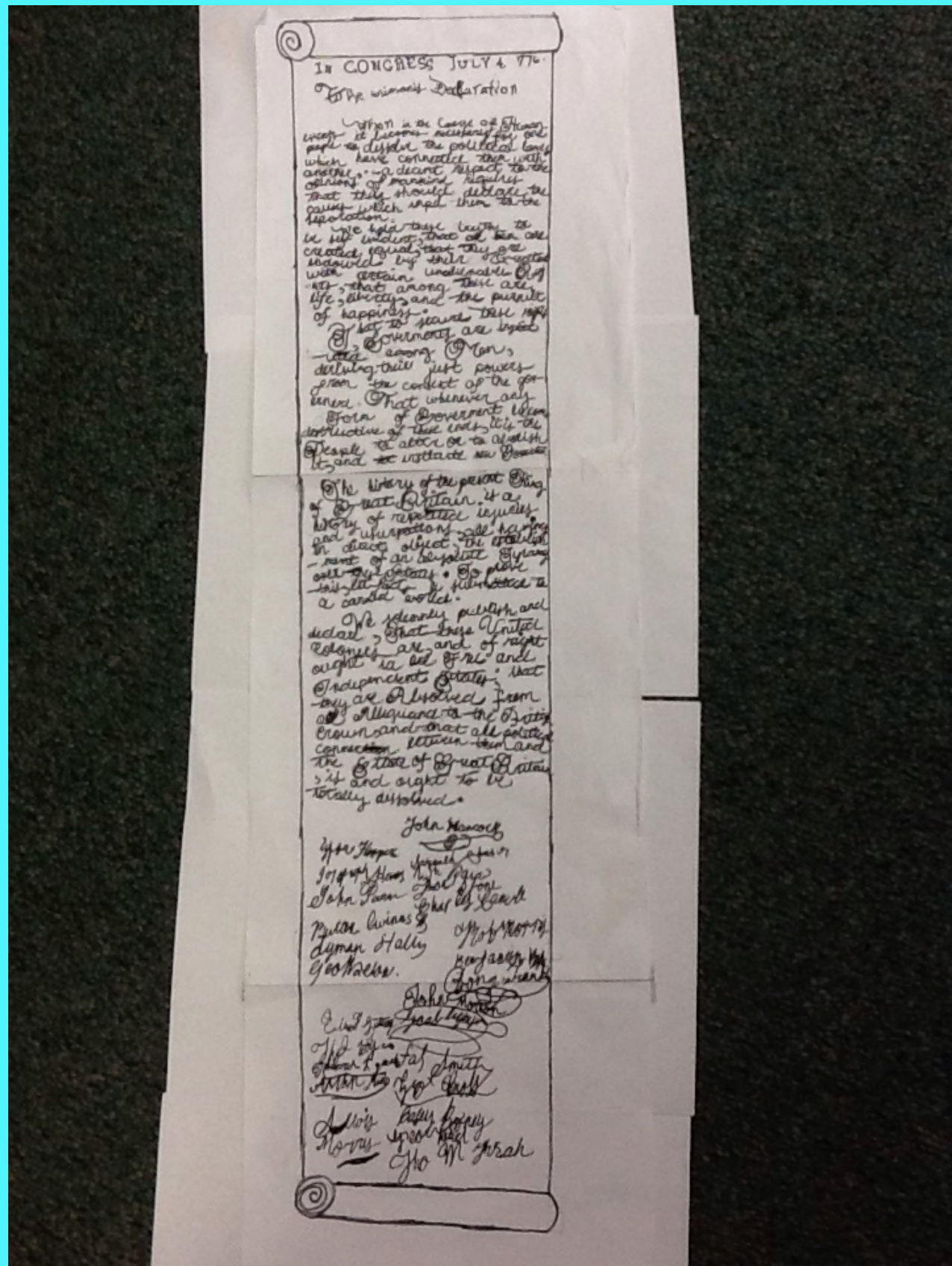
INDEED.



THE BRITISH KNEW THAT FIGHTING THE COLONISTS WOULDN'T BE EASY.

The Declaration of Independence

By: Taylor B.
and Austin N.



ON MAY 10, 1775 COLONIAL LEADERS MET IN PHILADELPHIA FOR THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. THE FIRST TASK WAS TO CREATE A CONTINENTAL ARMY AND NAVY. THEY ALSO NEEDED TO CHOOSE A STRONG LEADER FOR THE ARMY. THE THIRD AND THE MOST CHALLENGING TASK WAS TO DECIDE TO DECLARE INDEPENDENCE OR TO NOT. RICHARD HENRY LEE CAME WITH THE IDEA OF WRITING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.



MANY COLONISTS WERE NOT SURE ABOUT INDEPENDENCE. THOMAS PAINE WAS A PATRIOT AND BELIEVED THAT BEING FREE WAS THE RIGHT DECISION. IN THE JANUARY OF 1776 PAINE PUBLISHED A PAMPHLET CALLED "COMMON SENSE"

HOW CAN I PERSUADE THE COLONISTS TO DECLARE INDEPENDENCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN....



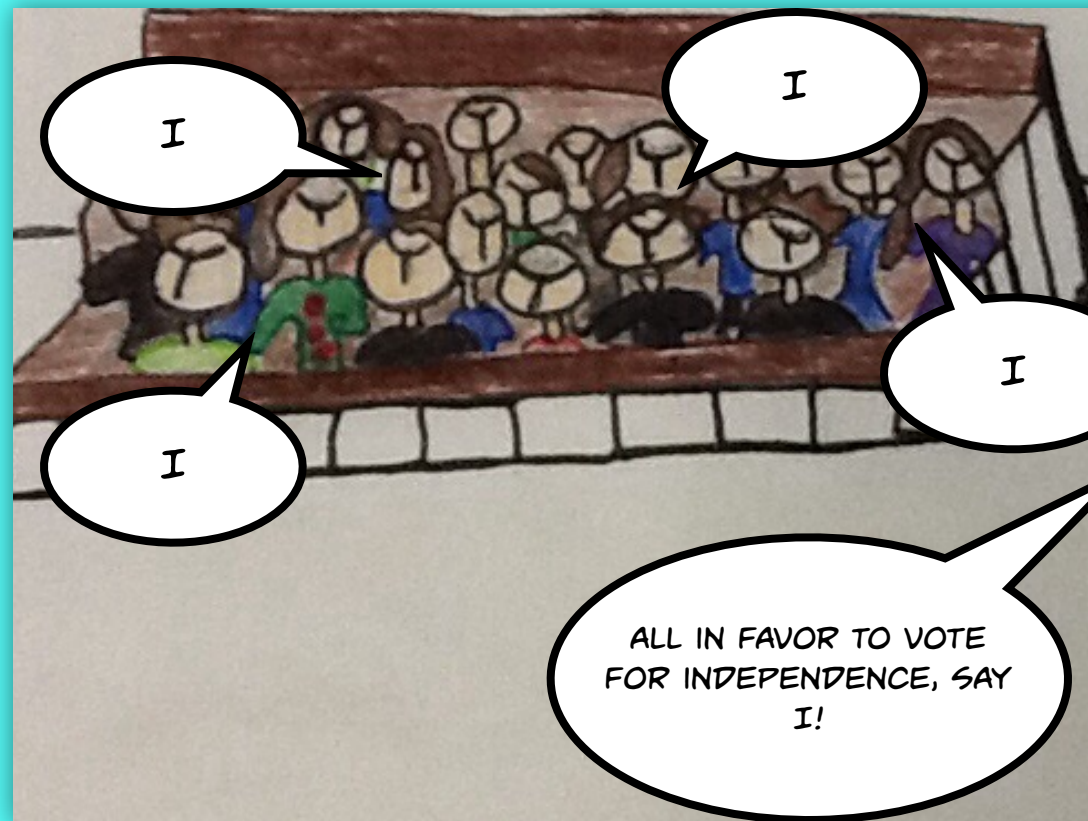
AN IMAGE OF THE COMMON SENSE PAMPHLET



THOMAS PAINE'S COMMON SENSE
NOW MAKES UNDERSTAND HOW
POORLY GREAT BRITAIN HAS
TREATED US!

I AGREE. GREAT BRITAIN HASN'T BEEN
GIVING US THE FREEDOM WE
DESERVE.

THE PAMPHLET ARGUED THAT PEOPLE SHOULD
GOVERN THEMSELVES RATHER THAN BY A KING.
THE PAMPHLET WAS EASY TO COMPREHEND
SO MANY LOYALISTS BECAME PATRIOTS.



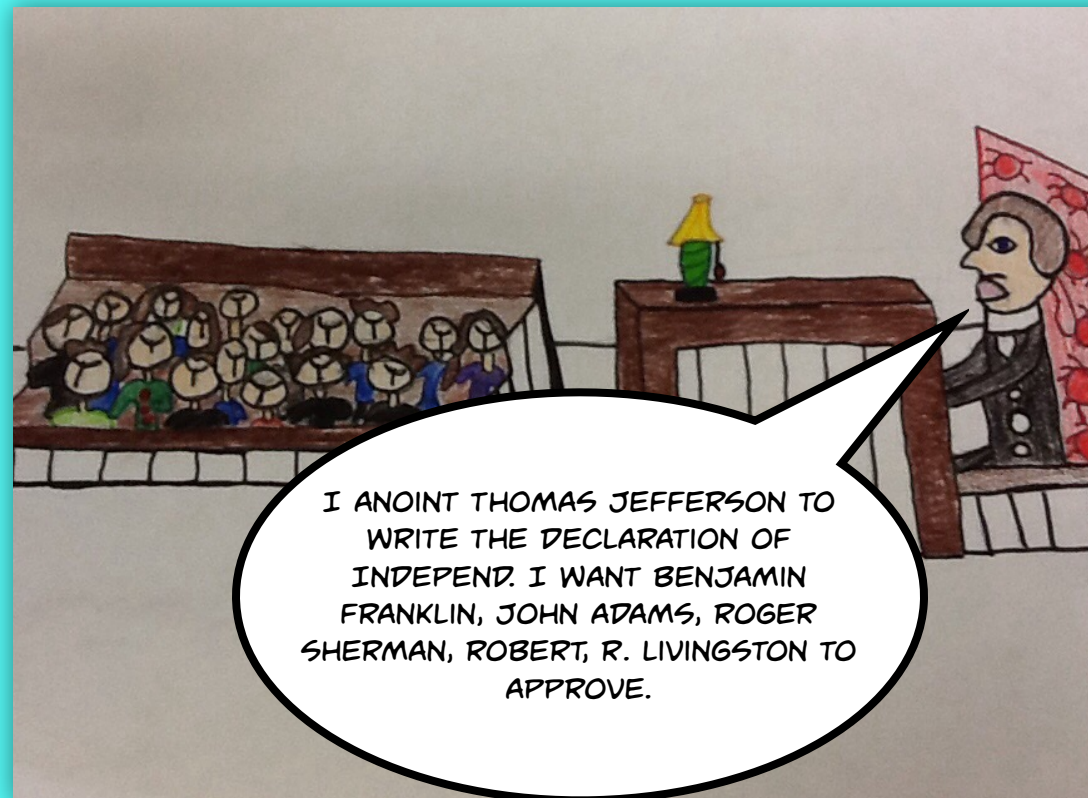
I

I

I

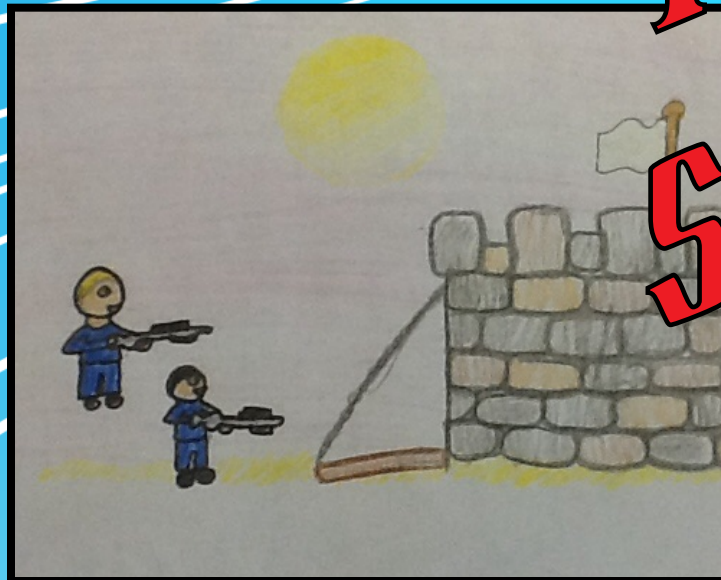
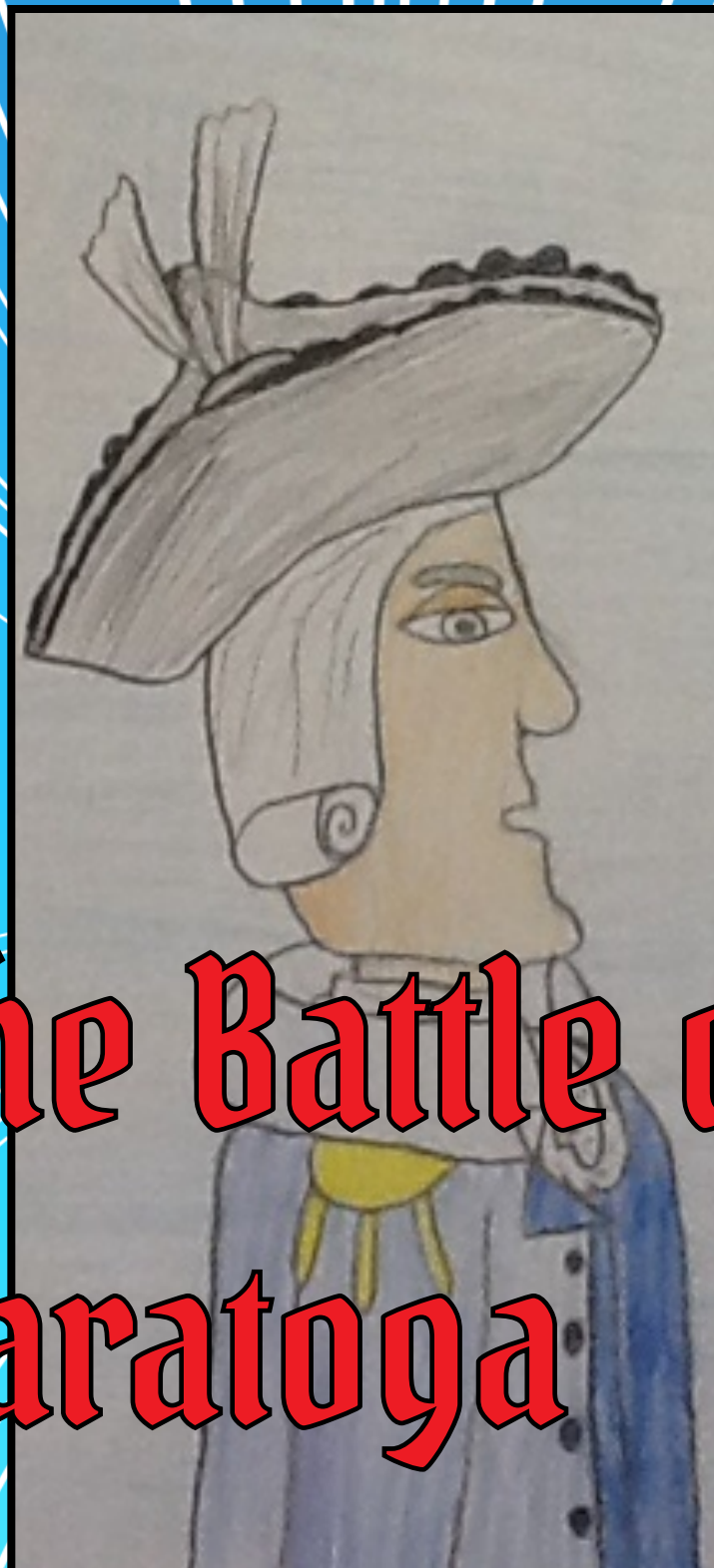
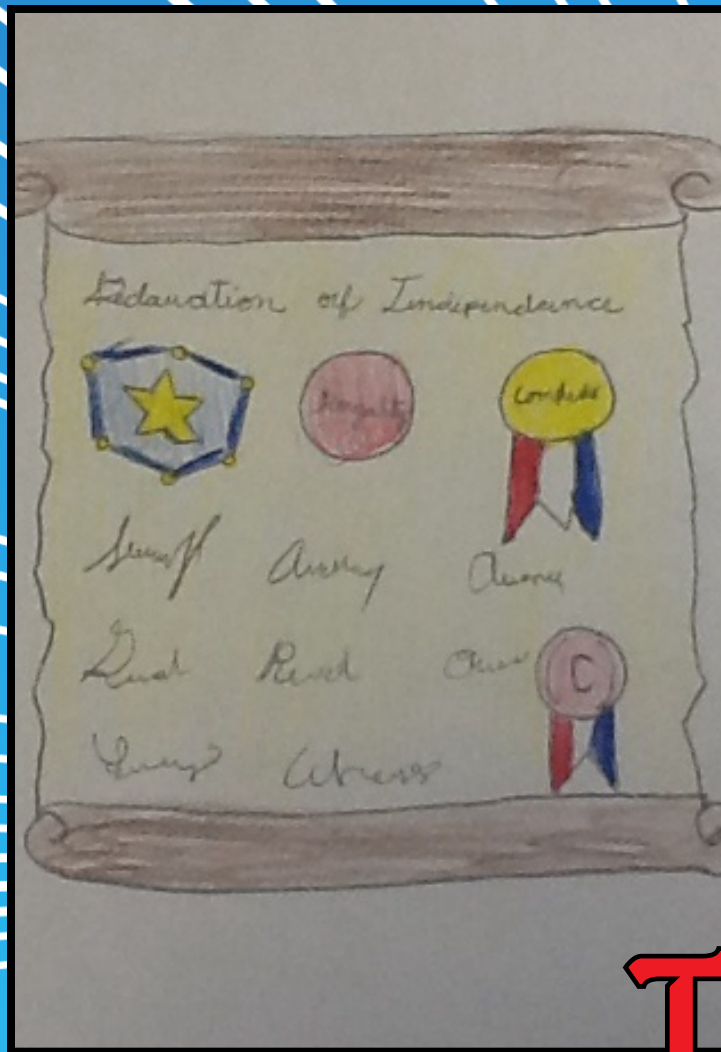
I

ALL IN FAVOR TO VOTE
FOR INDEPENDENCE, SAY
I!



I ANOINT THOMAS JEFFERSON TO
WRITE THE DECLARATION OF
INDEPEND. I WANT BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS, ROGER
SHERMAN, ROBERT, R. LIVINGSTON TO
APPROVE.

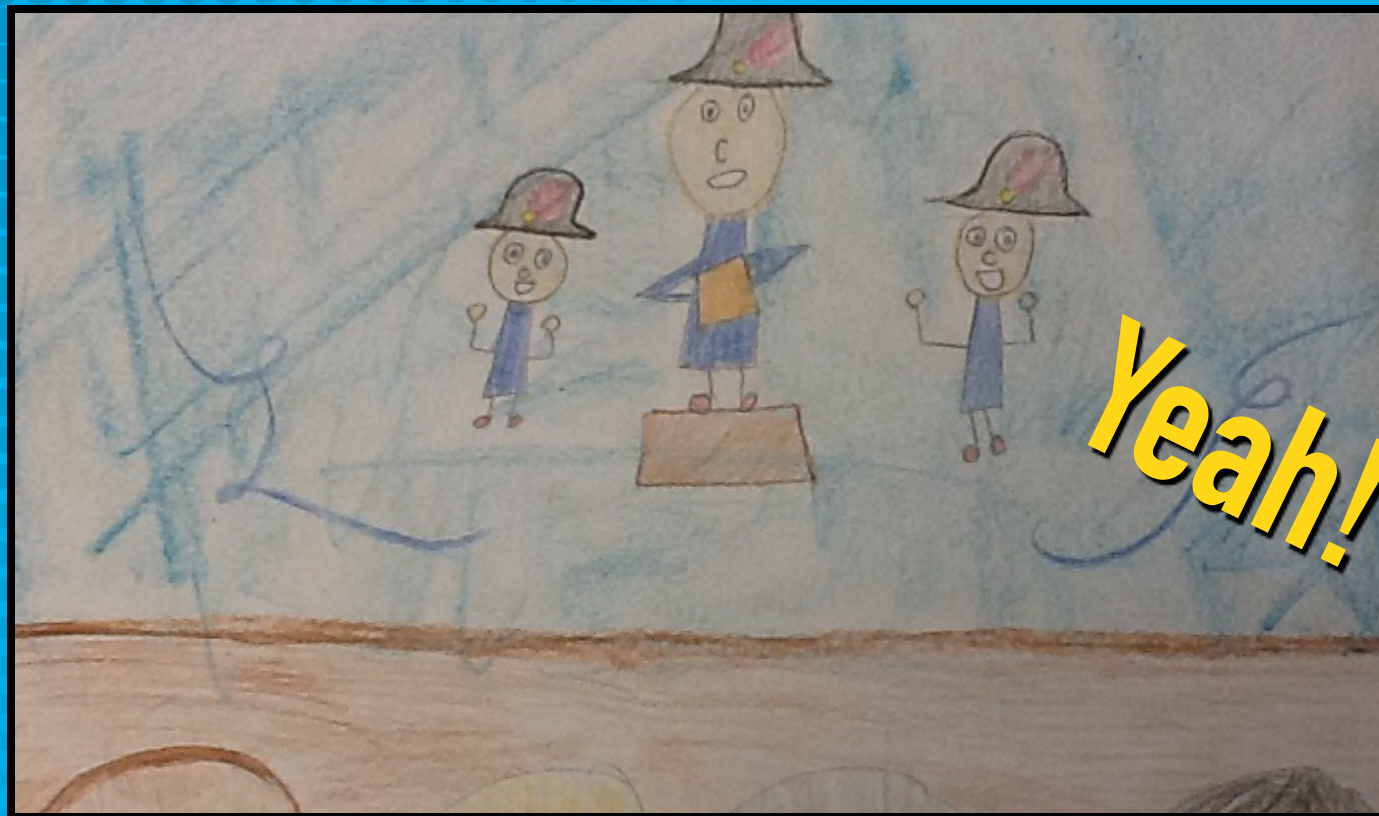
THE COLONISTS
VOTED ON THE
DECISION FOR
INDEPENDENCE.
NEW YORK, NEW
JERSEY,
PENNSYLVANIA,
DELAWARE,
MARYLAND, AND
SOUTH CAROLINA
WERE UNWILLING
TO DECLARE
INDEPENDENCE
THOUGH. THE IDEA
OF
INDEPENDENCE
WAS DELAYED. TO
RESOLVE THIS,
JOHN ADAMS OF
MASSACHUSETTS,
BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN OF
PENNSYLVANIA,
ROGER SHERMAN
OF CONNECTICUT,
ROBERT R.
LIVINGSTON OF
NEW YORK, AND
THOMAS
JEFFERSON OF
VIRGINIA, WROTE
THE DECLARATION
OF
INDEPENDENCE.
WHEN THE
DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE
WAS PRESENTED
TO THE CONGRESS,
IT GOT APPROVED.



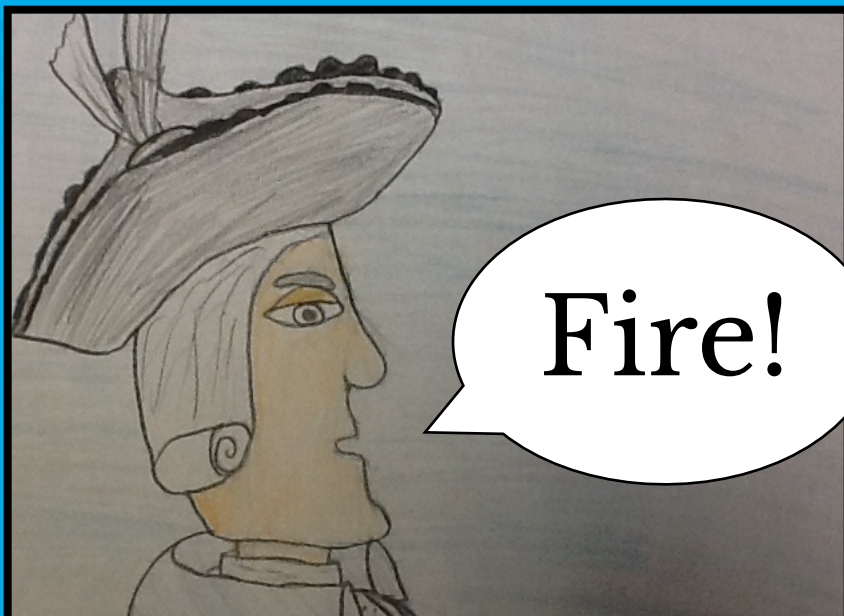
The Battle of Saratoga

By Audrey, Derek, Sydney



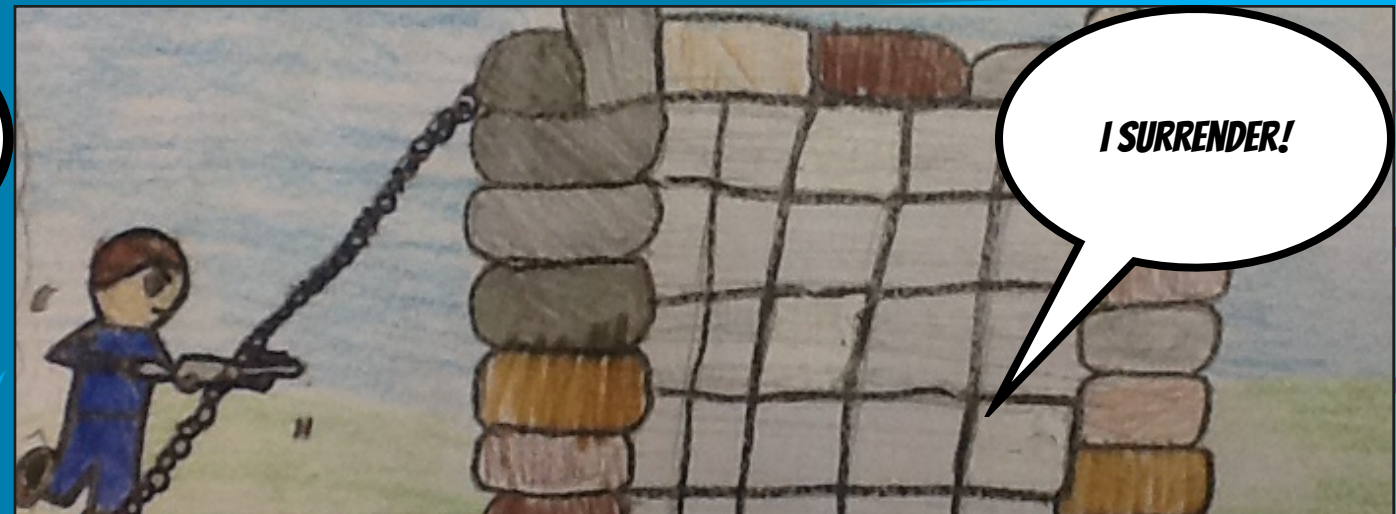
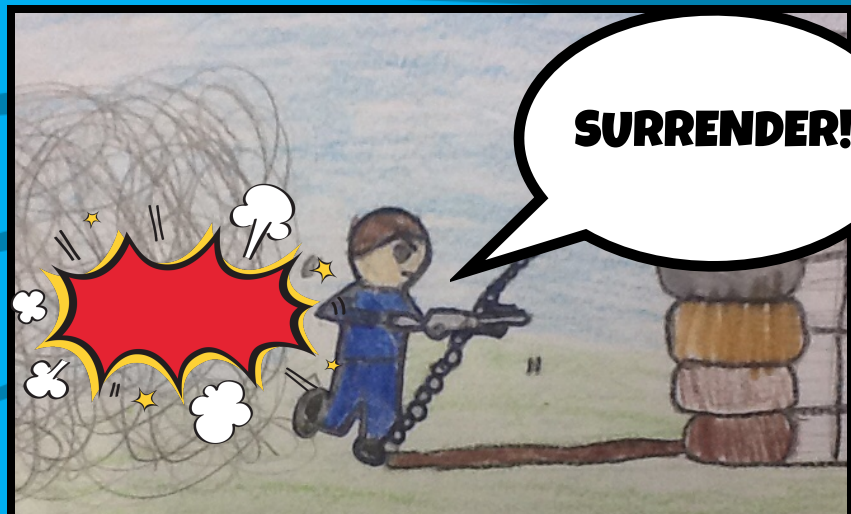


After the Declaration of Independence the colonists were declared "free", this started the Battle of Saratoga. The British had a 3 part plan to overtake Washington. Using his big numbers he divided his army into 3 groups hoping he could demolish the rebellion once and for all.

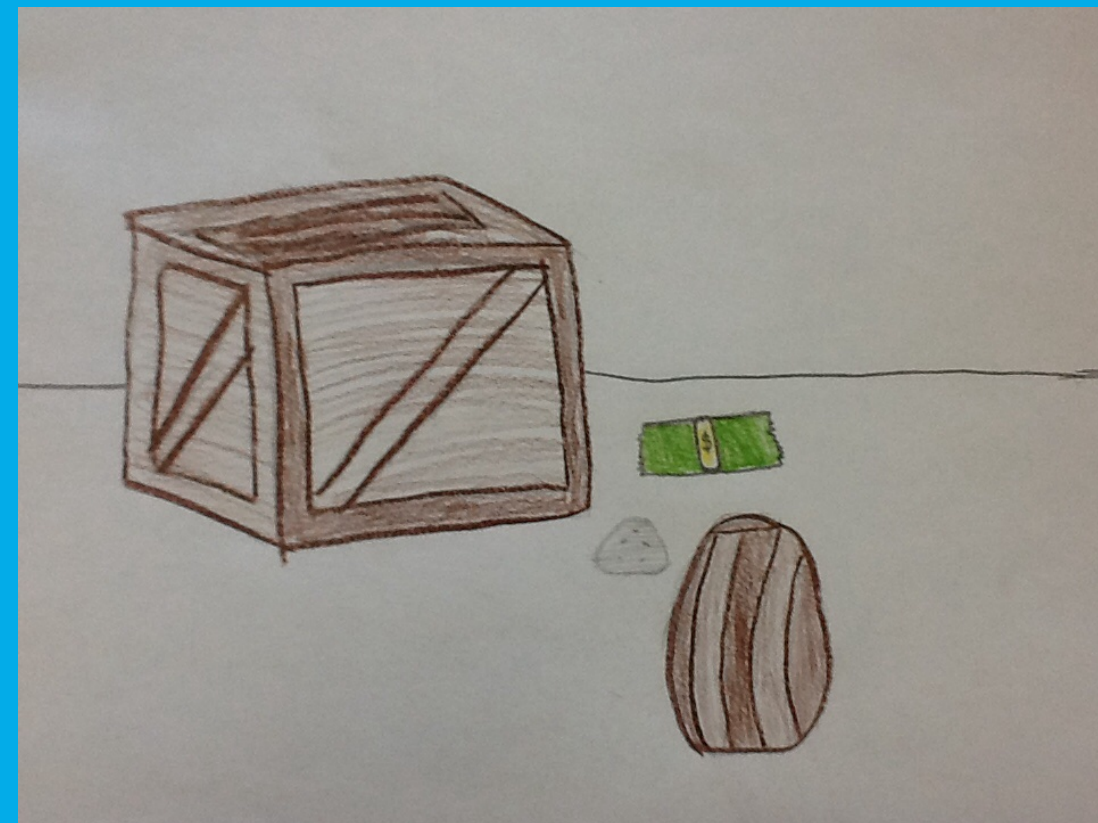
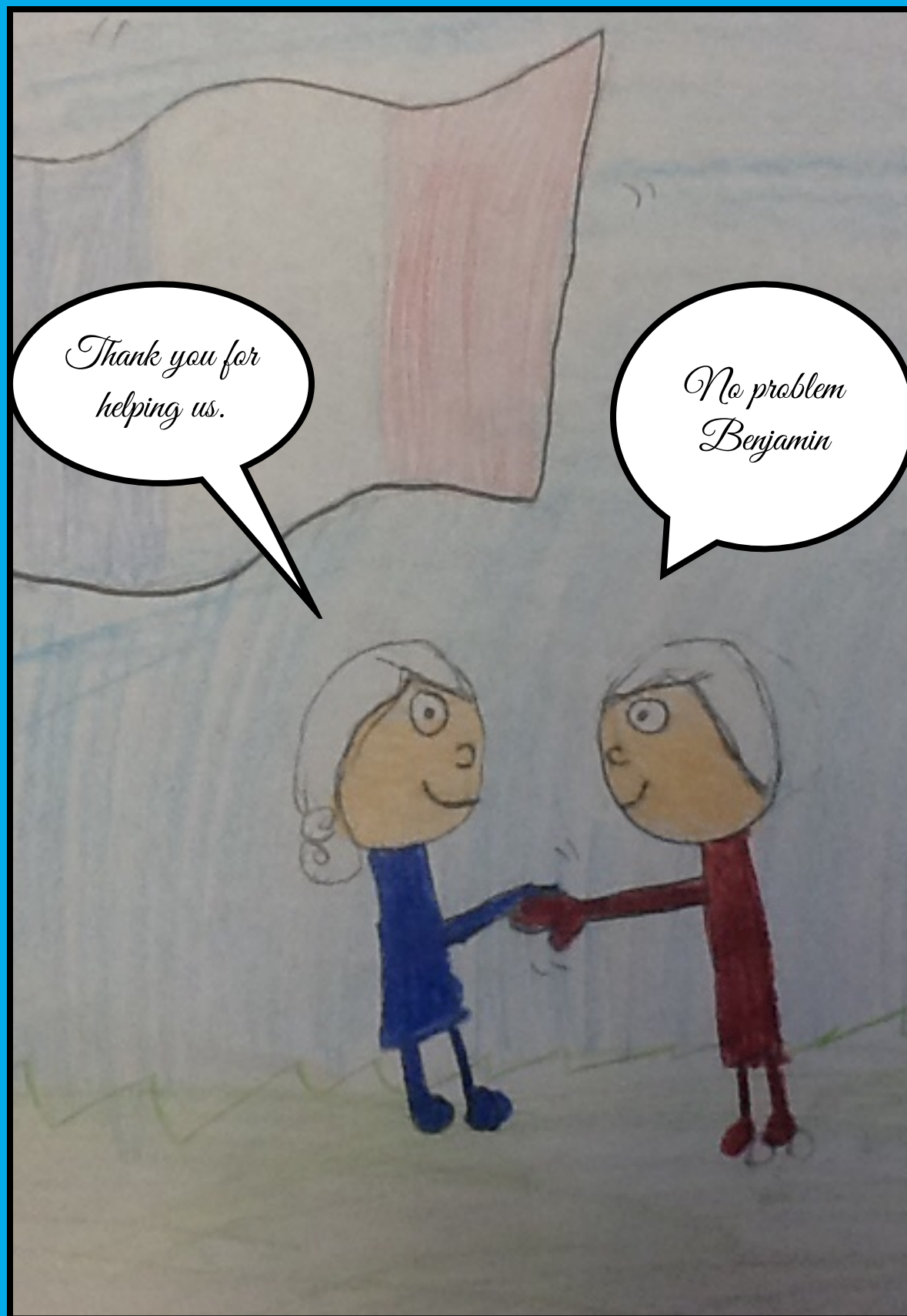


On September 19th the British army fought 9,000 American soldiers, A few miles from Saratoga was Freeman farm, where the Freeman's Battle began. For 3 hours the battle went back and forth.

But right before the British surrendered, the reinforcements from Germany helped them when they needed it most. The British suffered much more than what the Americans lost. Even though the British won they lost 600, either killed wounded or captured. The Americans suffered less than half those casualties.



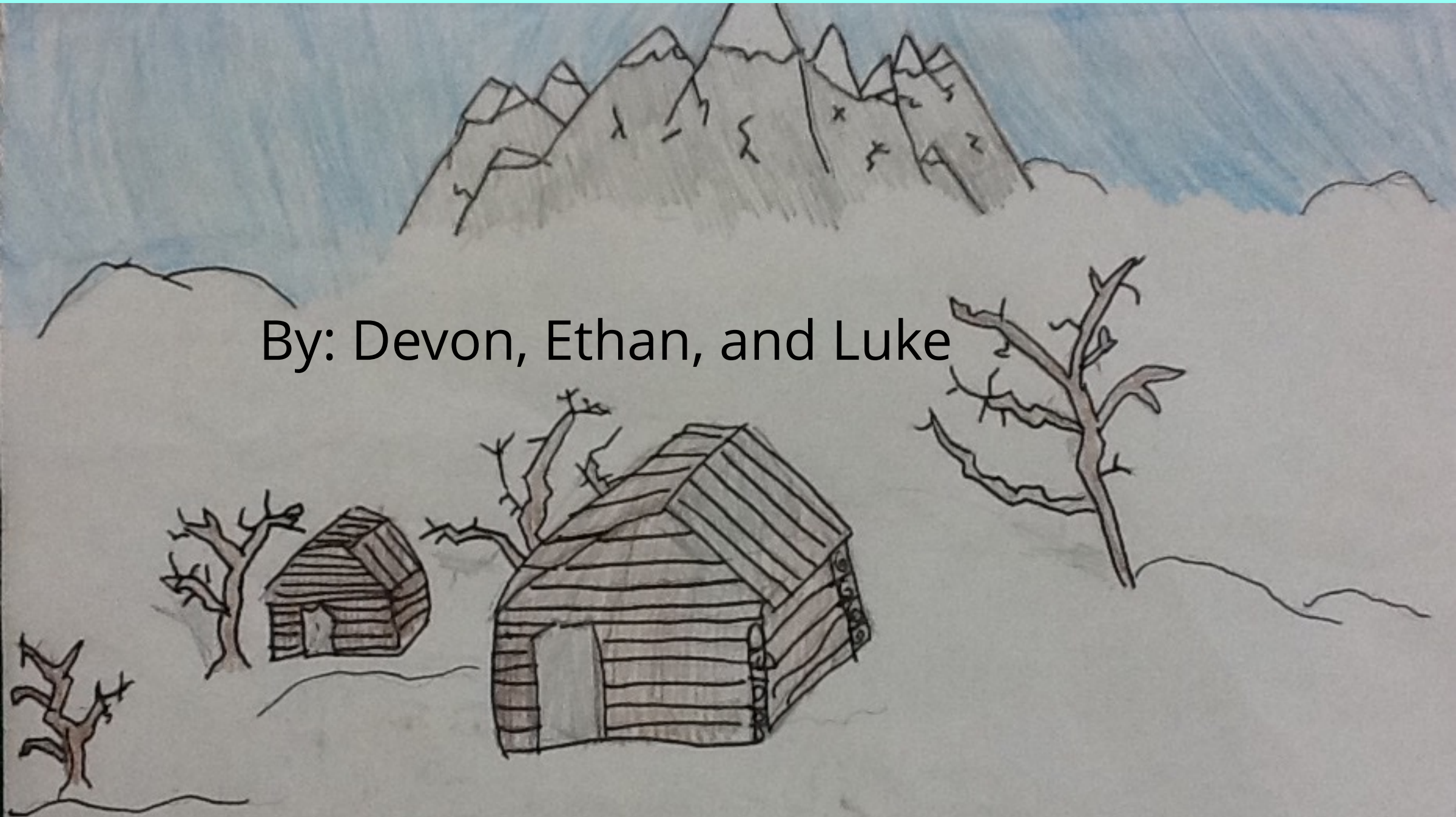
On October 7, Burgoyne tried once again to take out the Continental army using only 1,500 men, he was sure that he could take them. They were beaten by the un-stoppable French and the American Colonists. Mr. Benedict Arnold who would soon turn traitor, lead a group of men and over-ran one of Burgoyne's most fortified strongholds. (Located at Freeman's Farm). Burgoyne retreated, leaving to go North. He wanted to go to Fort Ticonderoga so that he could find safety. He misled them to a camp on the heights of Saratoga. They were surrounded by 20,000 American soldiers. They were forced to surrender on October 17, 1777.



Over all the Battle of Saratoga was actually the Battles of Saratoga.(Plural) And who knew that the Americans could take down the world's strongest force twice! This is known as the battle of Saratoga and this was THE big turning point. At first the French thought that we were some weaklings but then after they saw the results of the battle, they really couldn't say no. Of course we did need a bit of probing and asking so Benjamin Franklin made a treaty with the French and so we owe a lot of credit to the French.(They helped us BIG TIME)

Valley Forge

By: Devon, Ethan, and Luke



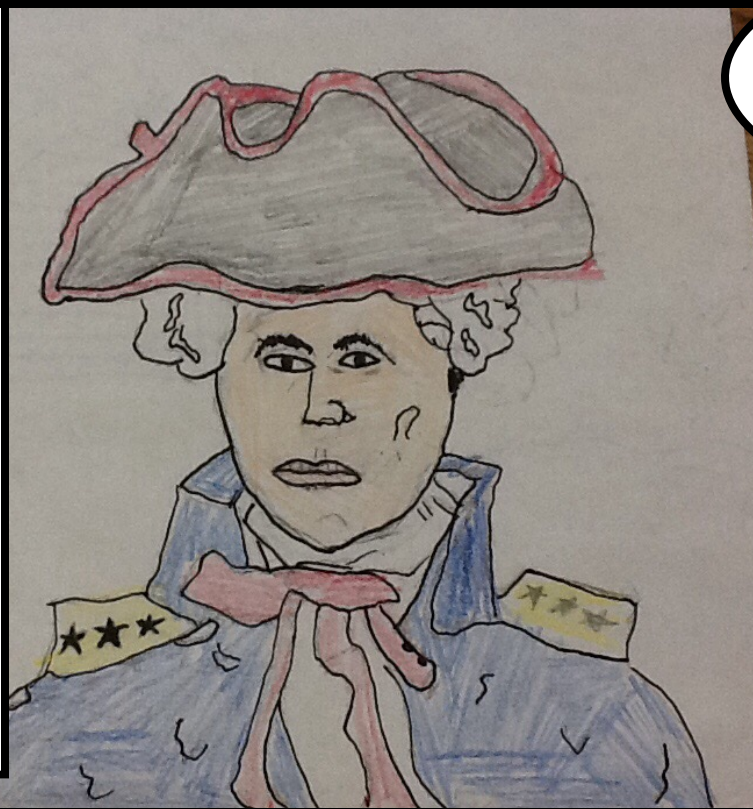


AFTER THE AMERICANS WON THE BATTLE OF SARATOGA, THEY HAD NO IDEA HOW BAD VALLEY FORGE WOULD BE.



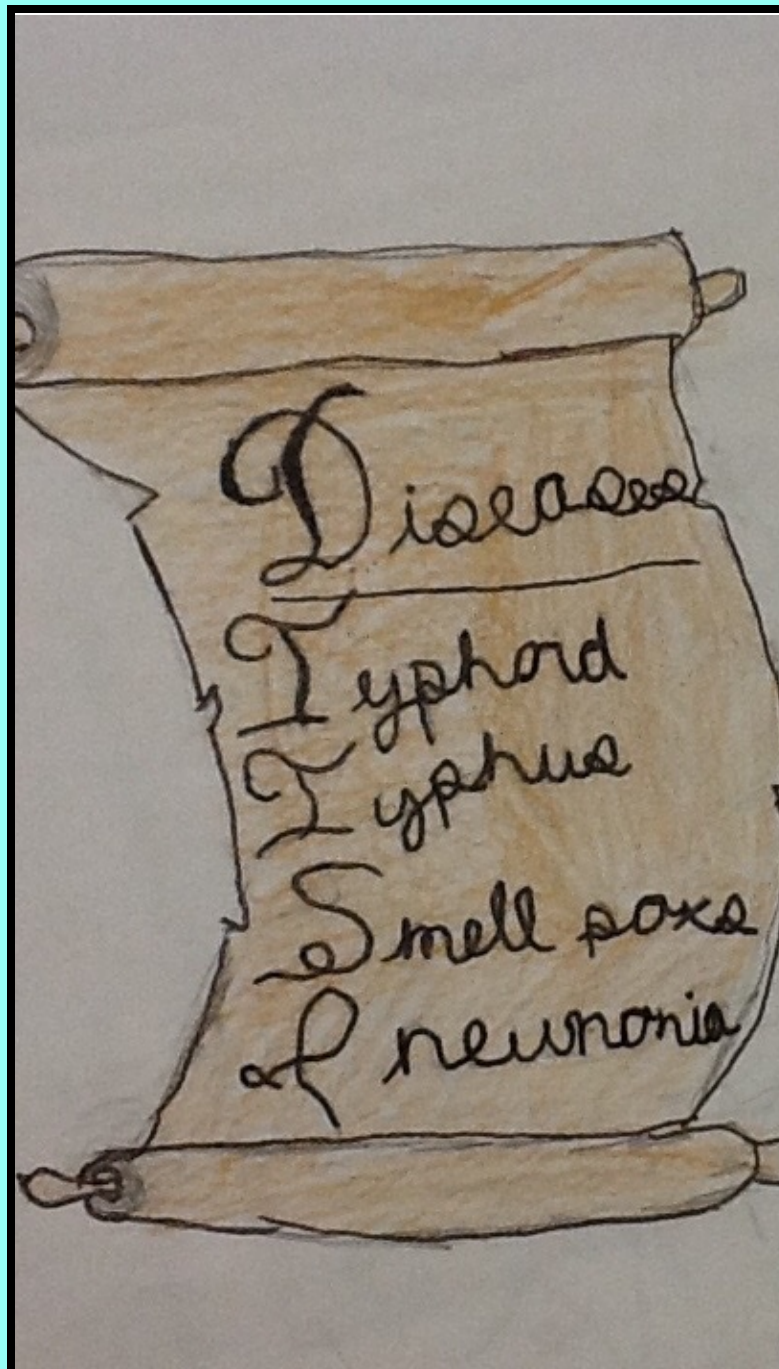
VALLEY FORGE WAS A MILITARY CAMP FOR THE AMERICAN'S IN DEC. 19, 1777-JUNE 18, 1778.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CHOSE THIS SPOT BECAUSE IT WAS VERY EASY TO DEFEND AND IT WAS 20 MILES AWAY FROM PENNSYLVANIA, WHERE THE BRITISH WERE.



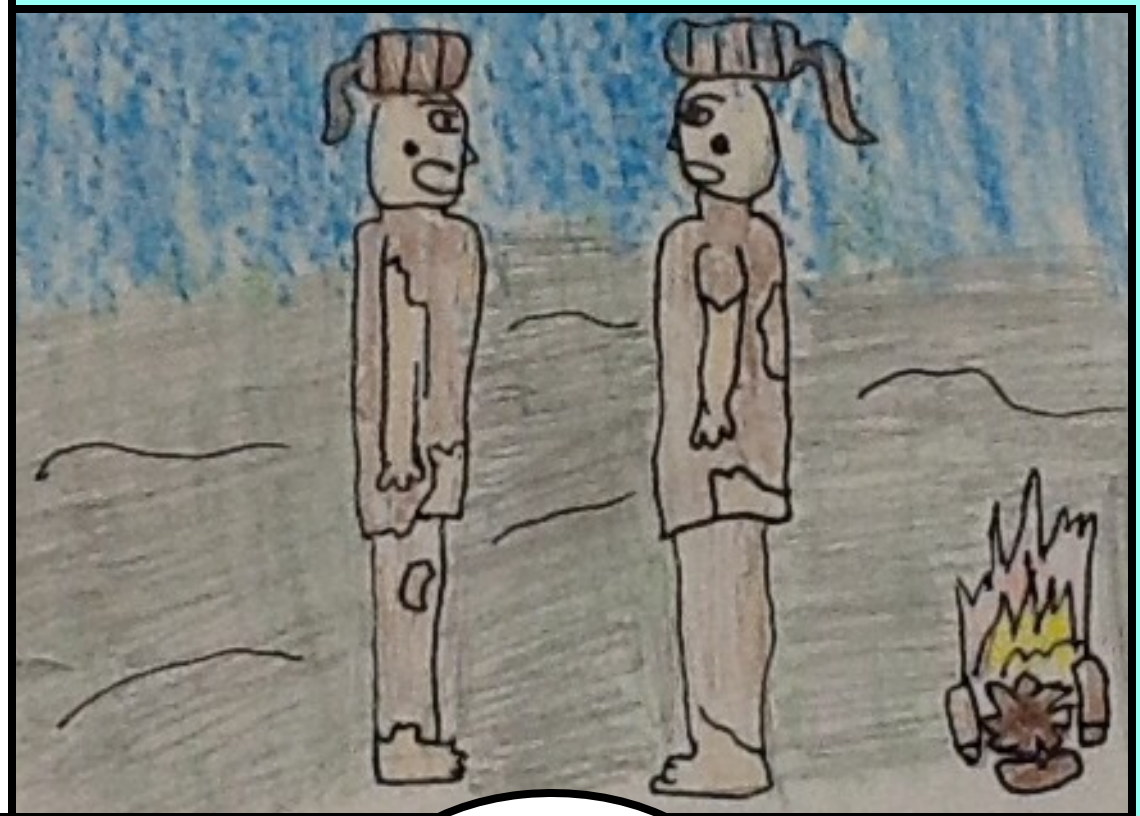
WE NEED MORE SOLDIERS!!!





THERE WERE LOTS OF OF DISEASE LIKE: TYPHOID, TYPHUS, SMALLPOX, AND PNEUMONIA. THEY WERE POORLY CLOTHED AND THEY LIVED IN A CROWDED PLACE.

MANY SOLDIERS DIED FROM STARVATION, DISEASE, MALNUTRITION, AND EXPOSURE. OVER 2,500 AMERICANS WERE KILLED BY THE END OF FEBRUARY, 1778.



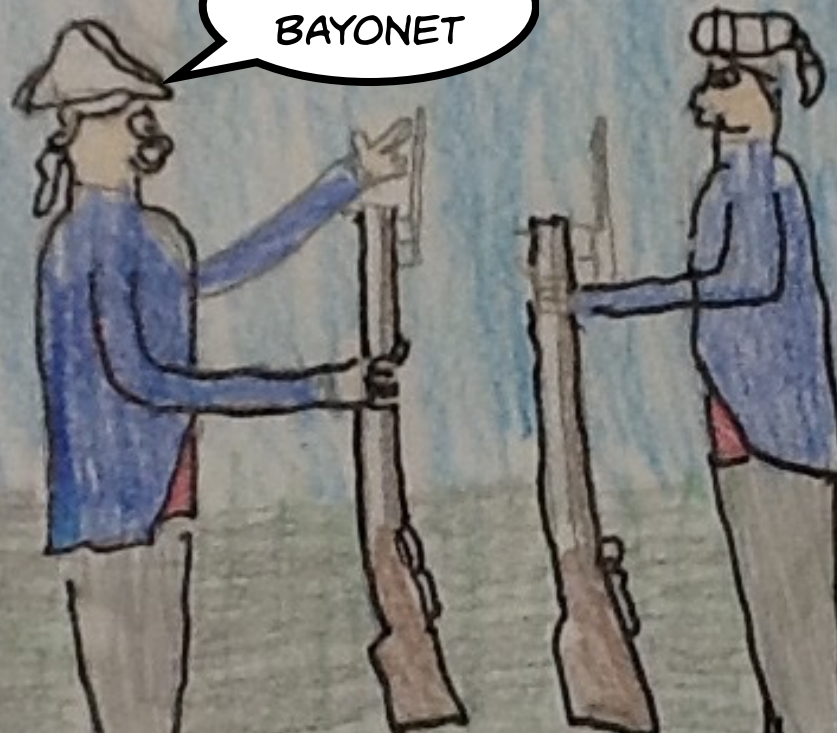


GERMAN GENERAL VON STEUBEN TRAINED THEM TO FIGHT SO THAT WHEN THEY LEFT VALLEY FORGE THEY WERE MORE CONFIDENT AND PREPARED FOR BATTLE.

WE NEED TO GET THIS ARMY INTO SHAPE



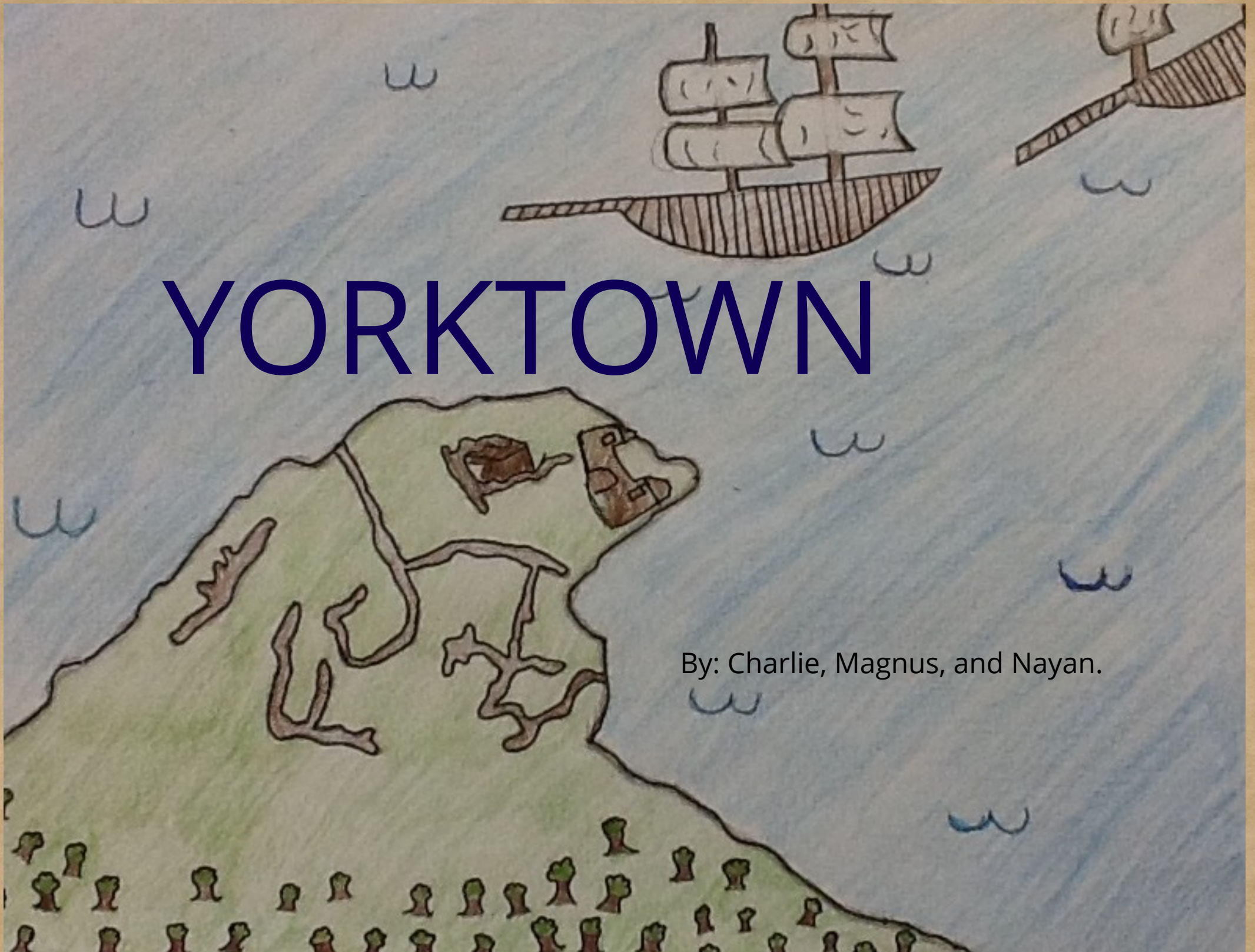
THIS IS A BAYONET



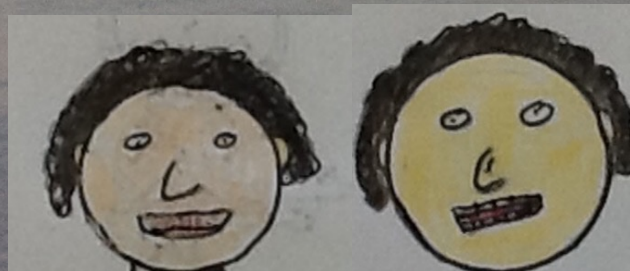
WHEN VON STEUBEN GOT TO VALLEY FORGE THE SOLDIERS WEREN'T TRAINED VERY WELL SO HE HELPED THEM TRAIN AND TAUGHT THEM HOW TO WORK A BAYONET.

YORKTOWN

By: Charlie, Magnus, and Nayan.



BEFORE ANYTHING
HAPPENS FRANCE DECIDES
TO TEAM UP WITH THE
BATTLING THIRTEEN
COLONIES.



AS THEY ALL HEAD FROM
NEW YORK CITY DOWN TO
YORKTOWN WASHINGTON
STARTS TO WORRY...

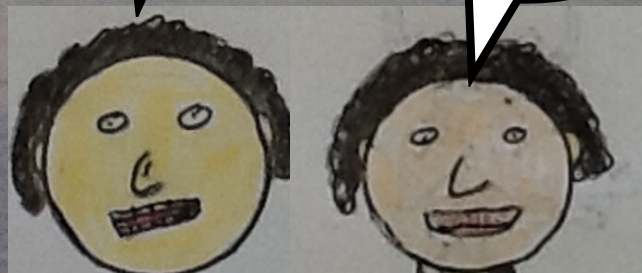


WE MUST HURRY TO
ATTACK THE BRITISH
BEFORE THE FRENCH
LEAVE.

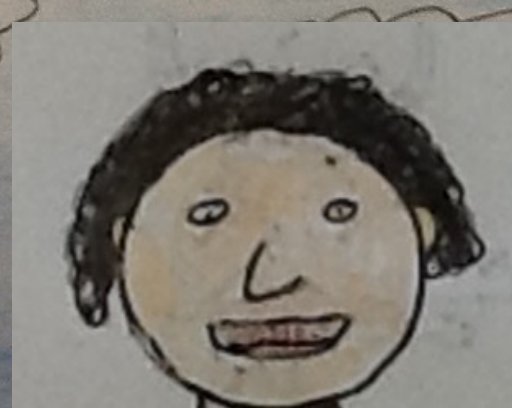
ON THE WAY WASHINGTON
AND THE FRENCH GENERAL
START TO TALK THEY BOTH
HAVE DIFFERENT OPINIONS.

WE MUST ATTACK
QUICKLY.

NO. CORNWALLIS IS
TOO STRONG.



THEY FINALLY DECIDE...



THEY WILL GO WITH
WASHINGTON'S IDEA.



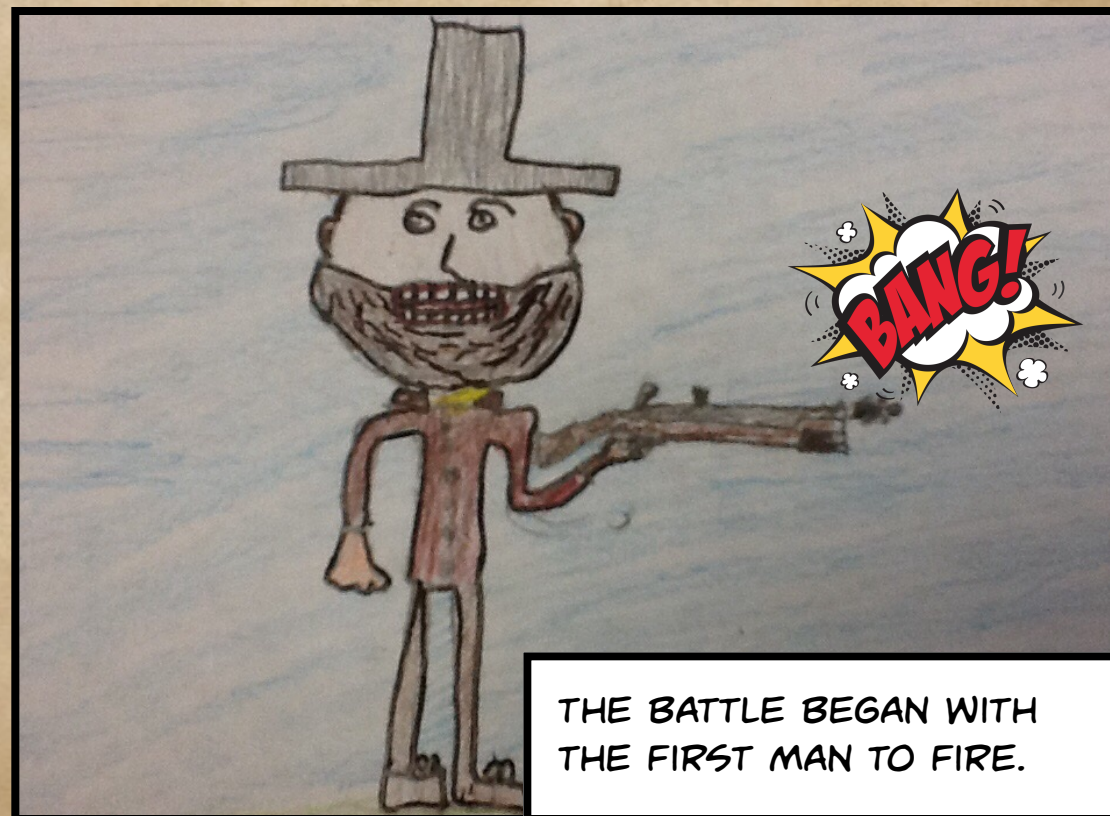
AND SO WASHINGTON AND THE FRENCH DECIDE TO SET UP THERE TRENCHES 600 YARD FROM CORNWALLIS MAIN POSITION ON OCTOBER 6TH.



MEANWHILE... THE FRENCH NAVY STARTS TO TAKE CONTROL OF CHESAPEAKE BAY TO SURROUND CORNWALLIS.



AND SO THEY SUCCEED.



THE BATTLE BEGAN WITH THE FIRST MAN TO FIRE.

AS THE BATTLE STARTS TO UNFOLD IT SEAMS AS IF NEITHER SIDE HAS ANY ADVANTAGE.



FOR THE BATTLE RAGES ON IT SEEMS AS IF CORNWALLIS SEEMS TO BE LOSING AND IS IN NEED OF DESPERATE HELP.

IF YOU CANNOT RELIVE ME SOON YOU MUST BE PREPARED TO HEAR THE WORST.

WE SURRENDER!

FINALLY IN THE EARLIEST OF MORNINGS CORNWALLIS SURRENDERED GIVING THE COLONIES THE GIFT OF FREEDOM AS THE FINAL BATTLE IS WON.

THE TREATY OF PARIS!



Treaty of Paris
Article Ten
The United States
shall have the right
to purchase
any land
within the limits
of the territory
of the United States
which may be
necessary for
the defense of the
United States
John Adams
Benjamin Franklin
John Jay
D. Hall

By: Thea, Lara, and Mycah



BRITAIN IS LOSING THE WAR AND IT'S BECOMING MORE EXPENSIVE. ALSO, THEY HAVE LOST THE BATTLE OF YORKTOWN, WHICH WAS A BIG DEAL AND A BIG LOSS. SO, THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT BEGAN TO TRY AND MAKE PEACE.



WE SURRENDER!
WE SURRENDER!



LIBERTY AND
FREEDOM FOR ALL!



WHAT WILL
KING GEORGE

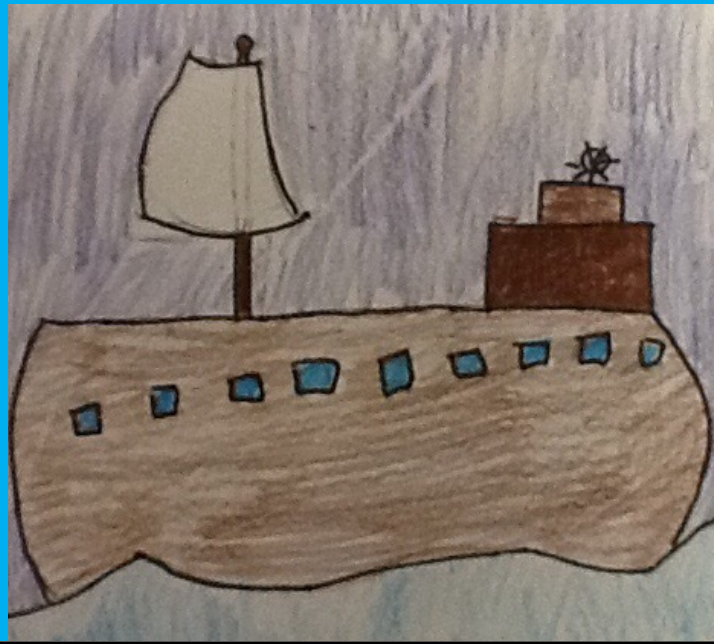
YORKTOWN!

MAKING PEACE

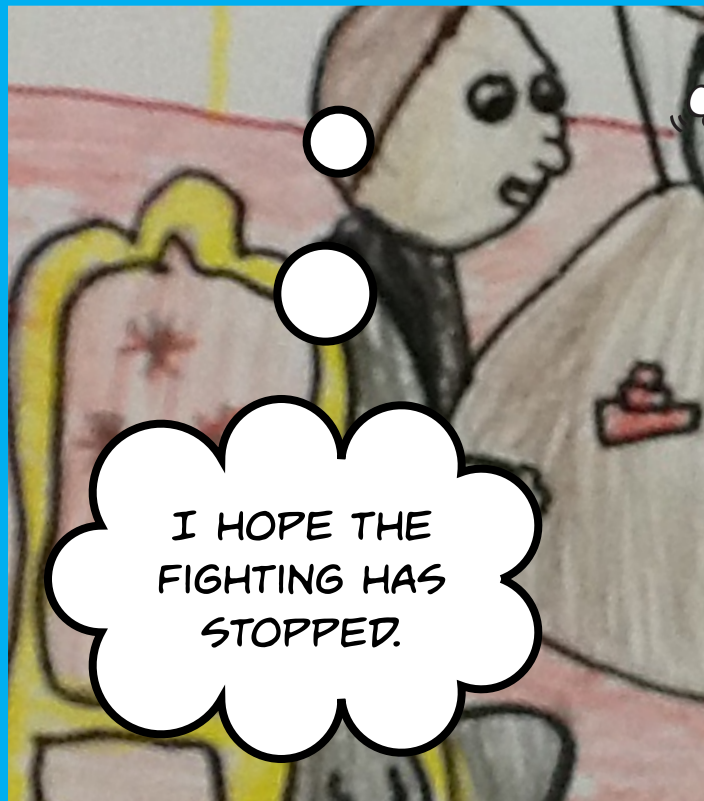


WE NEED FREEDOM!

ON APRIL 12, 1782 BRITAIN AND THE 13 COLONIES BEGAN TO TALK ABOUT PEACE AND MET IN PARIS, FRANCE. PROGRESS WAS SLOW THOUGH, BECAUSE BRITAIN WAS STILL FIGHTING WITH FRANCE AND SPAIN. THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS HAD TO APPROVE THE TREATY. WHEN THE TREATY BEGAN TO BE TALKED ABOUT, THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS HAD TO MAKE SURE THE WORD GOT OUT. MUCH FIGHTING CONTINUED THOUGH, BECAUSE MESSAGES HAD TO BE CARRIED BY SHIP.



MESSAGES BEING CARRIED TO 13 COLONIES AND GREAT BRITAIN.



I HOPE THE FIGHTING HAS STOPPED.



MEANWHILE, THE FIGHTING CONTINUED...

SOON, THE FIGHTING CEASED AND THE U.S. AND GREAT BRITAIN CONTINUED TO DRAFT THE TREATY OF PARIS. IN THE TREATY, THE U.S. REQUESTED THAT GREAT BRITAIN WOULD ACKNOWLEDGE THEM AS AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY, REMOVE ALL SOLDIERS, AND PAY FOR THE PROPERTY DAMAGED.

WHAT THE TREATY SAID



CAN I WORK FOR YOU?

YOU CAN'T HAVE A JOB HERE, LOYALIST!

GREAT BRITAIN REQUESTED THAT LOYALISTS THAT CHOSE TO STAY IN THE UNITED STATES TO BE TREATED FAIRLY (THIS PROMISE WAS NOT KEPT).



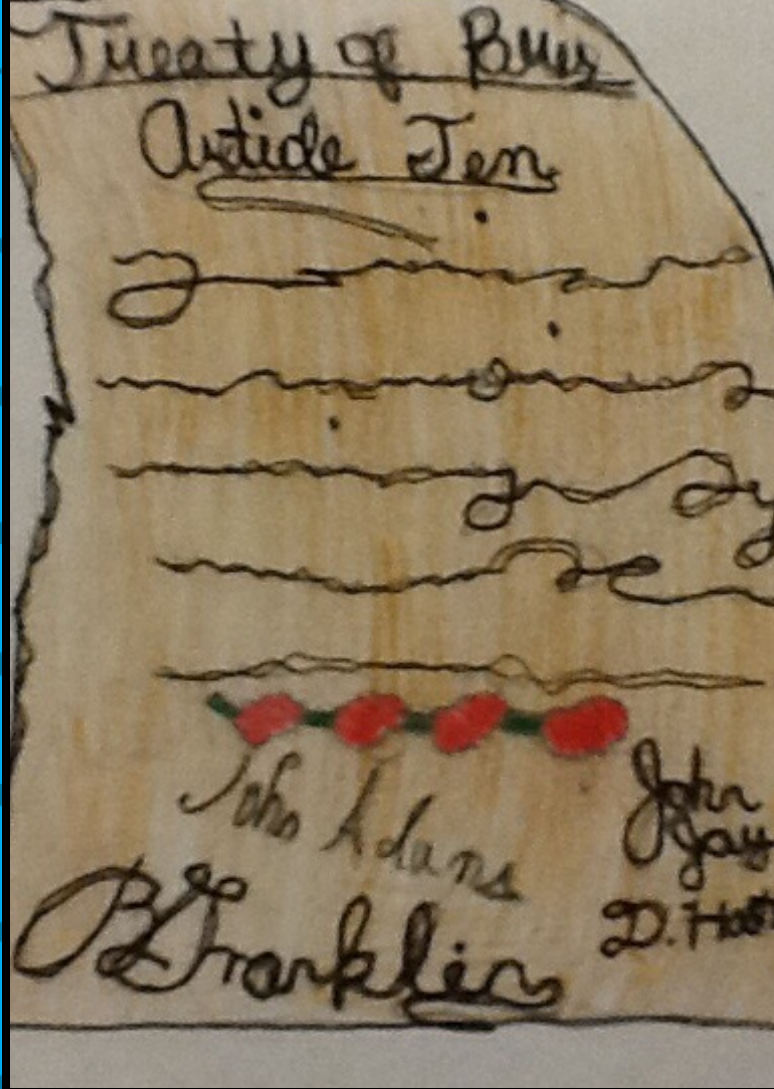
KEY

U.S. Land Gain



ALSO, IN THE TREATY IT SAID THAT GREAT BRITAIN GAVE THE AMERICANS ALL THE LAND FROM THE ATLANTIC OCEAN TO NORTH CANADA AND SOUTH FLORIDA.

THE SIGNING



THE TREATY WAS WRITTEN AND SIGNED IN PARIS, FRANCE AND ON SEPTEMBER 3, 1783 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS, JOHN J., AND DAVID HARTLEY AGREED ON AND SIGNED THE TREATY OF PARIS. LIBERTY WAS NOW THEIRS!

