## CH 4-1 8/30/16 Bell Ringer

**2. General George Washington led the main colonial military force, which was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Continental Army/minutemen)** 

**3. All of the colonies except Georgia sent representatives to the colonies except Georgia sent representatives to the series (First Continental Congress/Second** 

Continental Congress) to discuss Great Britain's decision to close the port of Boston.

4. Members of the civilian volunteer militia of Massachusetts were known as \_\_\_\_\_\_. (minutemen/Redcoats)

5. Although the colonists lost, the \_\_\_\_\_ (Battle of Bunker Hill/Siege of Fort Ticonderoga) proved that they could take on the British.

# Ch4-1 Learning Goal for 8/31/16

The student should be able to tell:

**1** .What was the first battle of the American Revolutionary War?

2. Looking at the British vs the colonists, who had the best equipment, training and experience?

**3. How was Bunker Hill important to the morale or fighting spirit of the American colonists.** 

4. What is the difference between a Loyalist and a Patriot?

State Standards 8.4.1, 8.1.4, 8.1.5

## Bell Ringer 8-31-16

Why did General Gage want his British troops to go to Concord?

What town did the troops stop at before Concord?

Why is Lexington important to the Revolutionary War story?

What is the difference between a Loyalist and a Patriot?

# Chapter 4-1 Notes

- First Continental Congress was a meeting in Philadelphia of delegates from all colonies except Georgia.
- Delegates halted trade with Britain and alerted the colonial militia to prepare for war.
- They drafted Declaration of Rights that included the right to "life, liberty, and property."
- Colonists who chose to fight for independence from Britain became known as Patriots.



British supporters called LOYALISTS or TORIES





### The Ride of Paul Revere

- Massachusetts governor, Thomas Gage, sent British troops to seize weapons at Concord.
- Paul Revere and two others rode to warn colonists.
- Local militia, minutemen, readied for battle. True or False-Paul Revere said "The British are coming!"



#### **Battles at Lexington and Concord**

-April 19, 1775– British troops arrived in <u>Lexington</u> and colonists fire the "shot heard 'round the world."

-British <u>Redcoats</u> continue on to Concord but are forced to retreat back to Boston. Their red uniforms made an easy target for Patriot marksmen.

Col. John Parker-"Do not fire unless fired upon. But if they mean to have a war, let it begin here!" British soldier returning to Boston-"Cowards! They wont fight fair! They hide among the rocks and trees!"

# **Choosing a leader and Olive Branch**

#### Second Continental Congress

Delegates from twelve colonies met in Philadelphia in May 1775.

Some called for peace, others for war.

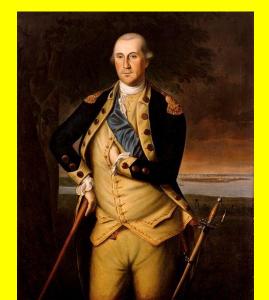
Compromised—created army but also sent **Olive Branch Petition** to King George

#### **Continental Army**

Congress created the Continental Army.

Named a Virginian, **George Washington**, to command army and prepare for the

war



#### **Battle of Bunker Hill**

Patriots attacked British at <u>Fort</u> <u>Ticonderoga</u> on May 10, 1775, to seize large <u>supply of weapons</u>.

Colonial forces fortified <u>Breed's</u> <u>Hill</u> to prevent British escape from Boston.

Army of 2,400 Redcoats fought 1,600 Americans at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Americans forced to retreat, but only after <u>causing more than</u> <u>1,000 British casualties.</u>

This was a morale victory. We showed we could stand up to the might of the British Army!!!!

#### **Dorchester Heights**

General Washington arrived in Boston and took command.

<u>Cannons were brought in from</u> <u>Fort Ticonderoga.</u>

In March 1776, Washington moved his army to Dorchester Heights and positioned the cannons on Nook's Hill.

The <u>British were forced to retreat</u> <u>from Boston because of the</u> <u>artillery on Dorchester Hights.</u>

"Many have done what they all should have done. Committed suicide."-G. Washington referring to the loyalists in Boston.