Revolution Reaches Alabama

Battles, people, ideas, and borders

SS24.4.6 "Identify and describe key events of the American Revolution, including the Battles of Lexington and Concord, Saratoga, and Yorktown. 6a Summarize the contributions of different groups and individuals to the American Revolution..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline what happened at each named battle, circle two ways people or groups helped during the war, and number the treaties in the order they were signed.

A War That Changed the Map

1. In April 1775, British troops marched toward Concord, Massachusetts, to seize colonial supplies. Militia members met them at Lexington, where fighting began, and at Concord, where the British turned back. In 1777, the American victory at Saratoga helped bring France into the war as an ally. In 1781, American and French forces trapped a British army at Yorktown, Virginia. The British surrendered, ending the war's major fighting.

2. The Declaration of Independence, adopted in 1776, said people have rights, including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It said governments get their power from the people, who may change a government that violates their rights. The war reached the area now called Alabama, too. In 1780, Spanish forces led by Bernardo de Gálvez seized British-held Mobile after the Battle of Fort Charlotte.

3. Native American nations made their own choices during the war. Some Native people aided Spain near Mobile; others sided with Britain. The 1783 Treaty of Paris set the Mississippi River as the western U.S. border. Spain and the United States still disagreed about the southern border near Alabama. In 1795, Pinckney's Treaty set it at 31 degrees north, leaving Mobile under Spanish control and much of today's Alabama within the United States.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the fighting at Lexington and Concord begin the war, and how did Yorktown change it?

2. Describe what Spanish forces did at Mobile. How did some Native people take part in the war near Mobile?

3. According to the Declaration of Independence, what rights do people have, and where does a government's power come from?

4. How did the Treaty of Paris and Pinckney's Treaty each help set U.S. borders?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a three- or four-sentence museum label explaining why the Revolution changed more than battlefields. Connect one battle, one person's or group's action, and one treaty to changes in the United States or the land that became Alabama.

ANSWER KEY

Revolution Reaches Alabama

GRADE 4 · SS24.4.6

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline what happened at each named battle, circle two ways people or groups helped during the war, and number the treaties in the order they were signed. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the fighting at Lexington and Concord begin the war, and how did Yorktown change it?	**Fighting began when militia members met British troops at Lexington, and the British turned back at Concord. At Yorktown, a British army surrendered, ending the war's major fighting.**
2	Describe what Spanish forces did at Mobile. How did some Native people take part in the war near Mobile?	**Spanish forces led by Bernardo de Gálvez seized British-held Mobile after the Battle of Fort Charlotte. Some Native people aided Spain near Mobile.**
3	According to the Declaration of Independence, what rights do people have, and where does a government's power come from?	**People have rights including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. A government's power comes from the people.**
4	How did the Treaty of Paris and Pinckney's Treaty each help set U.S. borders?	**The Treaty of Paris set the Mississippi River as the western U.S. border. Pinckney's Treaty set the southern border near Alabama at 31 degrees north.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The victory at Saratoga helped bring France into the war as an American ally. Spanish forces led by Bernardo de Gálvez later took Mobile from Britain, showing that the war reached the land that became Alabama. Pinckney's Treaty set a border at 31 degrees north, leaving Mobile under Spanish control while much of today's Alabama lay within the United States.

Accept other accurate connections between a named battle, a person's or group's contribution, and a treaty. Students should explain a change rather than only list three facts.