Beyond the Victory

Compare war outcomes and the lives they changed.

SS24.6.8 "Differentiate among the outcomes of major events and campaigns of the War for Independence, including the northern, middle, southern, and western theaters..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline an outcome in each of the four theaters. Circle one hardship at home and one faced by soldiers, then number two groups whose lives changed after the war.

One War, Different Outcomes

1. The war did not have one turning point in every place. In the northern theater, American victory at Saratoga in 1777 helped persuade France to join the fight against Britain. In the middle theater, British troops captured Philadelphia, but the Continental Army survived and kept fighting. In the southern theater, American and French forces trapped a British army at Yorktown in 1781, leading Britain to seek peace. Farther west, fighting between settlers and Indigenous nations continued, and the peace treaty gave the new United States a claim to land where Indigenous peoples lived.

2. War reached homes as well as battlefields. Families faced food shortages and rising prices. Some women ran farms and businesses while relatives served, and others carried supplies or nursed wounded troops. Soldiers endured hunger and cold; at Valley Forge, many lacked warm clothing. Black Americans also shaped the war. Some fought for the Continental Army, while others sought freedom by joining the British after British promises. France sent money, ships, and troops to help the Americans. French ships blocked British escape by sea at Yorktown, making the southern victory possible.

3. Choices could divide a town or a family. Some Loyalists supported Britain because they valued ties to the king, feared disorder, or depended on British trade. Some enslaved people sided with Britain because it offered freedom to those who escaped rebel owners and joined its forces. Many Indigenous nations tried to protect their lands; some allied with Britain, some with Americans, and others sought to stay out of the fighting. After Britain withdrew, many Loyalists left for places such as Canada, while Indigenous nations faced growing pressure from United States settlers on their lands.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the outcome at Saratoga differ from the outcome in Philadelphia?

2. How was the outcome at Yorktown different from the outcome in the western theater?

3. How did hardships at home differ from those soldiers faced? Describe one way women responded to the war.

4. Why did some Indigenous nations and some Loyalists side with Britain? What happened to each group after Britain withdrew?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a five-sentence museum label showing why victory was not the whole story. Compare outcomes in two theaters, explain one contribution from a woman, a Black American, or a foreign supporter, contrast a home-front hardship with a soldier's hardship, and describe one effect on Indigenous peoples or Loyalists.

ANSWER KEY

Beyond the Victory

GRADE 6 · SS24.6.8

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline an outcome in each of the four theaters. Circle one hardship at home and one faced by soldiers, then number two groups whose lives changed after the war. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the outcome at Saratoga differ from the outcome in Philadelphia?	**Victory at Saratoga helped bring France into the war on the Americans' side. Britain captured Philadelphia, but the Continental Army survived and kept fighting.**
2	How was the outcome at Yorktown different from the outcome in the western theater?	**Yorktown led Britain to seek peace. In the west, fighting continued, and the peace treaty gave the United States a claim to Indigenous lands.**
3	How did hardships at home differ from those soldiers faced? Describe one way women responded to the war.	**Families faced food shortages and rising prices, while soldiers faced hunger, cold, and too little warm clothing. Some women ran farms or businesses, carried supplies, or nursed wounded troops.**
4	Why did some Indigenous nations and some Loyalists side with Britain? What happened to each group after Britain withdrew?	**Some Indigenous nations sought to protect their lands. Loyalists might value ties to the king, fear disorder, or rely on British trade. After Britain withdrew, Indigenous nations faced pressure from settlers, and many Loyalists left for places such as Canada.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Saratoga in the north helped bring France into the war, while British troops took Philadelphia in the middle but did not end the fight. French ships later blocked British escape at Yorktown, helping the Americans win in the south. Some Black Americans fought in the Continental Army and helped its war effort. Families at home faced high prices, while soldiers at Valley Forge faced hunger and cold. Even after Britain lost, Indigenous nations faced pressure from settlers on their lands.

Accept other accurate comparisons and examples supported by the passage. For the museum label, check that all four requested ideas appear in exactly five sentences.