

Winning the War

Trace the forces that shaped independence and peace.

7.3d "The outcome of the American Revolution was influenced by military strategies, geographic considerations, the involvement of the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) and other Native American groups in the war, and aid from other nations..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one detail each about strategy or geography, Native involvement, and foreign aid. Circle the peace terms in paragraph 3.

Forces That Shaped the Outcome

- ① In 1777, British General John Burgoyne moved south from Canada through New York, hoping to control the Hudson Valley and isolate New England. His army depended on a long supply route through forests and difficult roads. American forces used hills, river crossings, and local support to slow him. Near Saratoga, they surrounded Burgoyne's force and won its surrender. The victory raised Patriot morale and showed Europeans that Americans could defeat a major British army.
- ② Native American nations made difficult choices as the war reached their homelands. The Haudenosaunee Confederacy divided, with many Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca people supporting Britain, while many Oneida and Tuscarora people supported the Patriots. Native fighters served as scouts and soldiers, and attacks on frontier settlements shaped military plans. Other Native nations also chose sides based on their own interests. After Saratoga, France formed an alliance with the United States. French money, troops, and naval power helped the Americans and their allies force a British surrender at Yorktown in 1781.
- ③ The Treaty of Paris in 1783 ended the war between Britain and the United States. Britain recognized U.S. independence. The Mississippi River marked the western boundary; the Great Lakes formed much of the northern boundary. Americans gained fishing rights off Newfoundland. The treaty addressed debts to British creditors, and Congress agreed to recommend that states restore confiscated Loyalist property. These terms did not resolve Native nations' land claims.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did New York's geography and Burgoyne's supply route help the American forces near Saratoga?

2 How was the Haudenosaunee Confederacy divided during the war?

3 What did the Saratoga victory show European nations, and what did France do after the victory?

4 Name two terms of the Treaty of Paris described in the passage.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write four sentences explaining how the American Revolution's outcome was shaped by military strategy or geography, Native American involvement, and foreign aid. In your final sentence, include one Treaty of Paris term that shows how peace was established.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline one detail each about strategy or geography, Native involvement, and foreign aid. Circle the peace terms in paragraph 3. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did New York's geography and Burgoyne's supply route help the American forces near Saratoga?	The hills, river crossings, and local support helped Americans slow Burgoyne. His long supply route through forests and difficult roads made his army vulnerable.
2	How was the Haudenosaunee Confederacy divided during the war?	Many Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca people supported Britain, while many Oneida and Tuscarora people supported the Patriots.
3	What did the Saratoga victory show European nations, and what did France do after the victory?	It showed that the Americans could defeat a major British army. France formed an alliance with the United States.
4	Name two terms of the Treaty of Paris described in the passage.	Answers may include: Britain recognized U.S. independence; the western boundary was the Mississippi River; Americans received fishing rights off Newfoundland; debts to British creditors were addressed; the United States agreed to recommend restoring confiscated Loyalist property.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

American forces used New York's hills and river crossings to slow Burgoyne, and his long supply route made his army vulnerable. Haudenosaunee people fought on different sides, so Native involvement shaped frontier military plans. France's alliance brought money, troops, and naval power that helped force the British surrender at Yorktown. The Treaty of Paris recognized American independence and set the western boundary at the Mississippi River.

Accept equivalent evidence from the passage and accurate explanations of cause and effect. For the open response, look for all three influences and one accurate Treaty of Paris term.