

Revolutionary War Study Sheet

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. ally | A country that agrees to help another country achieve a common goal. |
| 2. Battle of Saratoga | The series of conflicts that led to the surrender of the British General Burgoyne and his troops. |
| 3. Battle of Yorktown | The last major battle of the war in which American and French troops bombarded Yorktown and forced Cornwallis to surrender his army. |
| 4. bayonet | A long steel knife attached to the end of a gun. |
| 5. desert | To leave military duty without intending to return. |
| 6. Elizabeth Freeman | An African American woman who sued for her freedom in a Massachusetts court and won. |
| 7. George Washington | The Commander of the Continental Army. |
| 8. guerrillas | Small bands of fighters who weaken the enemy with surprise raids and hit and run attacks. |
| 9. James Forten | A 14-year-old African American sailor who later became famous for his efforts to end slavery. |
| 10. John Paul Jones | Continental officer and commander of the Bonhomme Richard who won the most famous sea battle of the war. |
| 11. Lord Cornwallis | British General who led an army in Camden, South Carolina. |
| 12. Marquis de Lafayette | A French nobleman who volunteered to serve in Washington's army. |
| 13. mercenary | A professional soldier hired to fight for a foreign country. |
| 14. pacifist | Opposed to war. |
| 15. privateer | Privately owned ship that a wartime government gives permission to attack an enemy's merchant ships. |
| 16. rendezvous | A meeting. |
| 17. republicanism | An ideology embraced by those supportive of a government by and for the people in a republic with representative democracy. |
| 18. Richard Allen | An African American preacher who helped start the Free African Society and the African Methodist Episcopal Church. |
| 19. strategy | An overall plan of action. |
| 20. Treaty of Paris of 1783 | Peace treaty that ended the Revolutionary War. |