



Lesson 3- Fighting the War

Everyone has strengths and weaknesses.
We all have things we do well and things
that we could improve on....

Discuss with your partner your own
strengths and weakness.

East talk with North

West talk with South



Ready for War?

- Patriot soldiers (the Continental Army) were eager to fight against the British.
- Unfortunately, they were no match for the British Army.
- British military leaders were confident that the war would end quickly and they would easily defeat the Americans.



British vs. Americans

British

- ♦ Strong, well-trained army
- ♦ Strong central government
- ♦ Troops unfamiliar with the land
- ♦ Had money/banks
- ♦ Support of Native Americans/loyalists
- ♦ Not fighting for a cause
- ♦ Weak leadership
- ♦ Large distance to ship troops/weapons
- ♦ Fought in straight lines/red uniforms

Americans

- ♦ Familiarity of the land
- ♦ Leadership of George Washington
- ♦ Fighting for a cause-Independence
- ♦ Guerilla warfare
- ♦ Soldiers are untrained/undisciplined
- ♦ Shortage of food and ammunition
- ♦ Inferior/no navy
- ♦ No central government
- ♦ No Bank
- ♦ Had support of the French

Ready for War?

- ❑ The British were overconfident.
- ❑ They did not realize American strengths or their own weaknesses.
- ❑ Most importantly, British officials did not realize just how much the Americans were willing to suffer in order to gain their freedom. Many Americans gave everything they had to win!
- ❑ The Revolutionary War ended up lasting 8 years! (1775-1783)

Army vs. Army

❖ Page 173 compares and contrasts the strengths and weaknesses of the British Army and the American Army.

❖ West partner with North. South partner with East.

❖ With your partner, fill out the army vs. army chart.

❖ Be prepared to fill out our class chart on the board!



Vs.



Supporting the War Effort



Martha
Washington

➤ The youngest person in your group should read the blurb about Martha Washington on page 174.

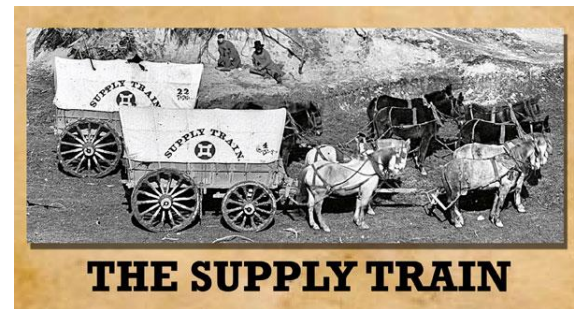


Abigail
Adams

➤ Be prepared to share how women in America might have supported the Continental (American) Army during the Revolutionary War.

Support at Home

- Women became carpenters, blacksmiths, or shipbuilders.
- Women took over family farms or businesses.
- **Mercy Otis Warren** recorded the events of the Revolution.
- **Phillis Wheatley** (free African American) wrote inspiring poetry.
- **Abigail Adams** and her husband **John Adams** discussed issues being debated by the Continental Congress.
- **Martha Washington** gathered supplies to send to soldiers.
(clothing, food, blankets, etc.)



Support in the Field

- ✓ Women also helped on battlefields.
- ✓ They traveled to military fields to cook and care for soldiers.
- ✓ **Sybil Ludington** was called the female **Paul Revere** because she warned colonists about a British attack.
- ✓ **Deborah Sampson** even disguised herself as a man to join the army!
- ✓ African Americans also joined the war effort.
- ✓ The phrase "all men are created equal" from the **Declaration of Independence** gave them hope.



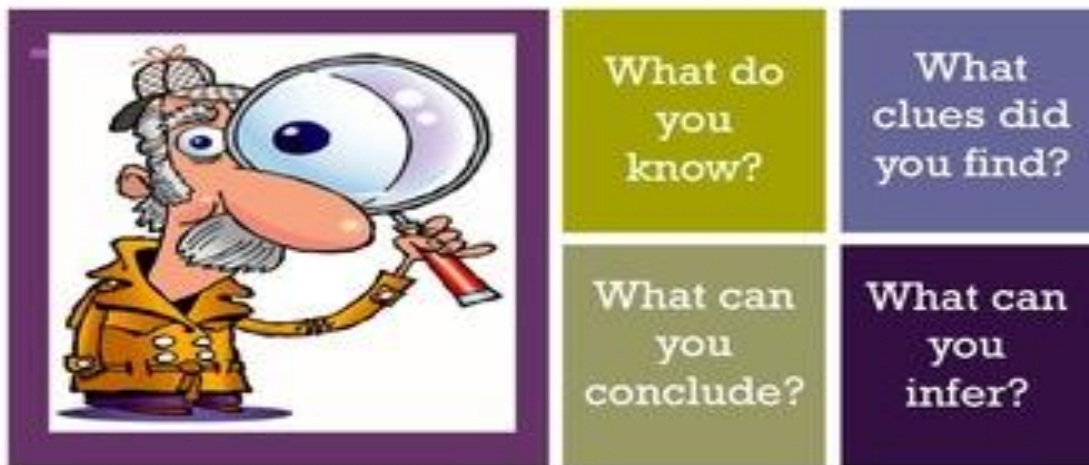
Sybil Ludington



Deborah Sampson

Make an inference....

Explain how the roles of women changed during the Revolution. Include the significance of their contributions to the war.



Making Inferences

Possible response-

Prior to the Revolutionary war, women did not do much when it came to aiding men on the battlefield. Their job was to cook, clean, and raise children. However, the Continental Army needed all the help they could get if they were going to win this war! Moreover, **women began offering their support at home and in the war zone.** For example, when their husbands left to fight, **women had to take over their jobs at home. Many women had to learn the trades of carpentry and shipbuilding. They took over family businesses and farms.** Women also played a role in influencing the work of their husbands. For example, **Abigail Adams** and her husband discussed issues being debated by the Continental Congress such as how the new government should look. Finally, women also helped soldiers on the battle field by **sending supplies such as clothing, shoes, food, and blankets.** Some women, like **Deborah Sampson**, even disguised themselves as men so they could fight in the Continental Army!

The Problems of War

- Paying for the Revolution was becoming a large issue.
- **The Continental Congress** would not tax the colonists to raise money!
- Some Americans like **Robert Morris** and **Hyam Salomon** loaned the government money to buy gunpowder and other supplies.
- It was not enough!
- Congress began printing paper money called "**Continental**."
- The treasury did not have enough gold to back up the value of the Continentals.



The Problems of War

- ❑ As more Continentals were printed, their value decreased. Why would this happen?
- ❑ Their drop in value led to inflation.
 - ❑ Inflation- rapid rise in prices

Use page 176 to color the graph in your notes.....

Discussion forum question-

Login to your connected account.

"The United States has reached a debt of over 13 trillion dollars. In order to dig ourselves out of this hole, why doesn't the government just print more money? Be sure to relate our current situation to what happened during the Revolutionary War and how the Continental Congress chose to fund the war. Include the word *inflation* in your response."

If you have time, respond to one of your classmates!