

NYS Social Studies 4.3d

Name: _____ Date: _____

The End of the War

The Final Years of the War

The Revolutionary War continued for several years as the American colonies kept fighting for independence from Great Britain. The fighting moved across many areas, and both sides were tired from years of war. With help from France, the American army was able to keep going and challenge the British in new ways.

Much of the fighting happened in the southern colonies, such as Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. The British believed they could win in the South because they thought many people there would support them. The British took Savannah and Charleston.

Even though the British won in the South, Nathanael Greene and Daniel Morgan's soldiers often fought in battles that forced the British to stay in control of the South.

The Battle That Ended the War

The last major battle of the war was the Battle of Yorktown. British General Charles Cornwallis's ships would bring him supplies, but the American General George Washington's army blocked them.

French soldiers and worked with the French navy. French ships blocked the British from escaping by sea, while American and French soldiers surrounded the land. The British army was trapped.

After weeks of fighting, General Cornwallis surrendered in 1781. This surrender ended the fighting in the Revolutionary War.

Peace and the Treaty of Paris

Even though the fighting stopped, the war was not officially over right away. Leaders from the United States and Great Britain met to talk about peace. These meetings took place in Paris, France.

The peace agreement was signed in 1783 at a building called the Hôtel d'York in Paris. Important American leaders helped make the treaty, including Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay. They worked together to speak for the new nation. Great Britain was represented by David Hartley, who spoke for King George III.

In 1783, both sides signed the Treaty of Paris. This treaty officially ended the Revolutionary War. Great Britain agreed to recognize the United States as an independent country. The treaty also set the borders of the new nation. After the treaty was signed, British troops left the United States, and the long war for independence was finally over.

Informational Text

The Treaty of Paris

The new United States stretched from the Atlantic Ocean in the north to Florida in the south. The treaty officially ended the war. Great Britain agreed that the United States was now a free and independent country.

The land east of the Mississippi River, between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes, was called the Northwest Territory. The treaty also said that American fishermen were also allowed to fish in the waters near Canada, which was an important part of the agreement.

The end of the war affected Black people in different ways. Some Black Americans fought for the Patriots and hoped freedom would follow. Slavery ended in some northern states, but it continued in the southern states. Many enslaved people were still not free after the war. The British had promised freedom to Black people who had been loyal to Britain during the war. It asked them to return property that had been taken from them. Loyalists, but this did not always happen.

Keys Provided

Directions: Tag the text as using the color key below.

- Text about the people who were impacted - red
- Text about the land that was impacted - green
- Text about what the British had to do - blue
- Text about what the Americans had to do or would now be able to do - yellow

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Treaty of Paris

The British surrendered to the new United States all the land between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River. This land stretched from Canada in the north to Florida in the south. These rules were written in a peace agreement called a treaty, which officially ended the war. In the treaty, Great Britain agreed that the United States was now a free and independent country.

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Before independence, England had controlled trade in the colonies. The colonists were forced to trade only with England and buy only English goods. England also placed heavy taxes on goods from other countries. The treaty ended these rules. The United States was now allowed to trade freely with other countries around the world. American fishermen were also allowed to fish in the waters near Canada, which was an important part of the agreement.

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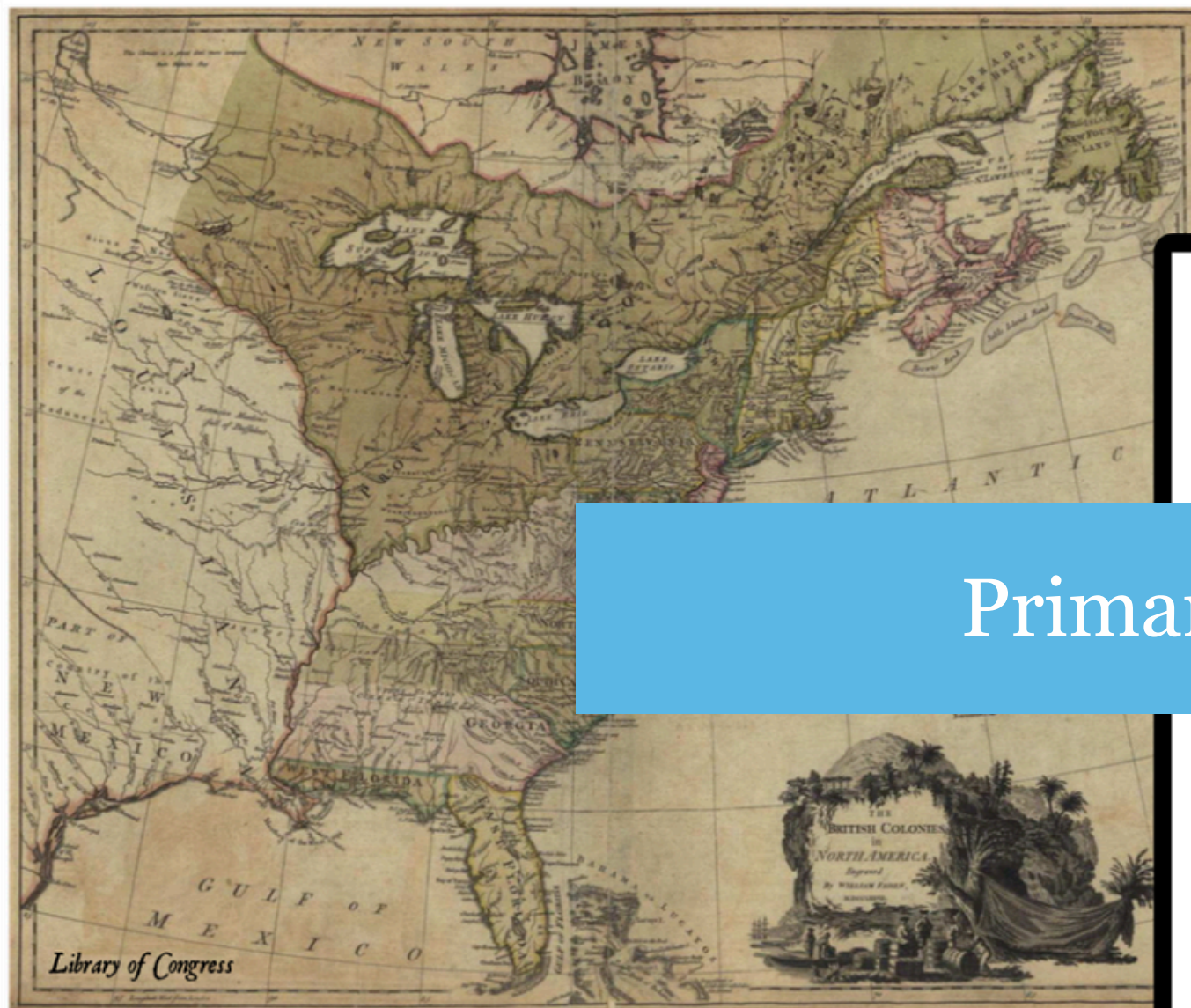
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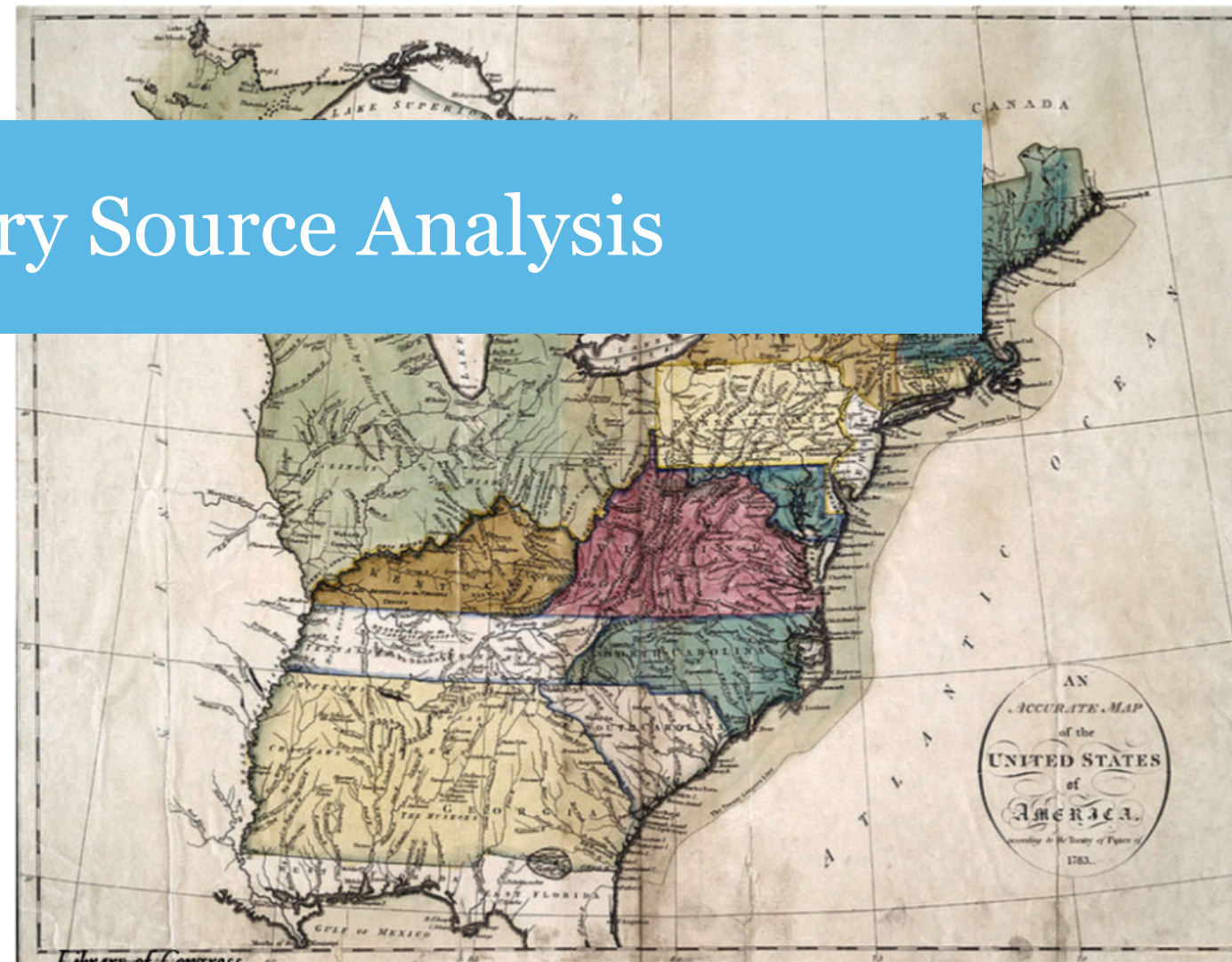
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The British Colonies in North America, 1777



This map was drawn in 1777. It shows the 13 colonies. What do you notice about the

An accurate map of the United States of America: according to the Treaty of Paris 1783



This map was drawn in 1783, after the Treaty of Paris. Do you notice any changes? Look closely at the shapes of the states.

Vermont is drawn separately, though it didn't officially become a state until 1791. New York and New Hampshire argued over that land.

Virginia is smaller, with Kentucky being added to the map as separate from Virginia. It became a state in 1792.

North Carolina is also a bit smaller, with Tennessee being drawn separately. It became a state in 1796.

The green area is the Northwest Territory. The parts that are in Canada still belonged to the British. Americans of European heritage began moving into this area, pushing the Native Americans further west.

Primary Source Analysis

KEY

Compare & Contrast

The Effects of the American Revolution: The Treaty of Paris



<i>Before the War</i>	<i>After the War</i>
The 13 American Colonies were ruled by Great Britain.	
Compare & Contrast	
to Florida belonged to Great Britain.	
The Northwest Territory was only for Native American Indian Nations; colonists weren't allowed to settle there.	
The British Army and Navy were stationed in the Colonies.	
The colonists could only trade/buy British goods without having to pay heavy taxes.	
Most Black people were enslaved.	



The End of the War - Sum it Up

Sum-It-Up

[illegible]