

Pre-reading question: Before May 1775 there weren't any events that really made the war inevitable. It could have been turned back at anytime if either side decided to give in but they were both so stubborn that it went to war anyway. I think it could have been turned back.

1. Through the battles at Lexington, Concord, Breed's Hill, Montreal, Quebec I would say that the movement wasn't going too well for America. Montreal all and Quebec were loses that didn't really do a whole lot. They were trying to invade Canada but it wasn't a success and it didn't really serve a purpose to begin with. It can be fairly said that the American's found victory even in defeat. Take Breed's Hill for example. The British technically won but they suffered major losses and the Americans killed many more British per American.
  2. Thomas Paine in *Common Sense* had a large impact on many Americans. He got the to realize how inconsistent they were being because in some cases people would be fighting then at other times people would be trying to make amends and trying to become friends with the British. He also made the point that it doesn't make sense that a small island like Britain, is in charge of a place like America. This point probably hit home with a lot of Americans even though it was a quite simple concept.
  3. The Declaration of Independence was a shout that was heard around the world for a few reasons. One reason is that it influenced countless other independence movements. One of these movements would be the French Revolution. Thirteen years after the Declaration of Independence there was the French Declaration of the Rights of man. The American Revolution heavily influenced it.
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1. The patriot's methods of persuasion were actually not that ridged. They moved many of them around and imprisoned a few but I wouldn't be afraid to be a loyalist. If I were a loyalist I would be pretty sure that Britain was going to win and I would be pretty confident and not afraid. Also, if I were afraid I would feel pretty safe if I found the British troops and took arms with them.
  2. The Loyalists were considered tragic figures for a few reasons. They were normally the richer more educated people who had always been taught to have confidence in the crown. When they were being loyal and acting on the virtues that they had always been taught they actually ended up looking like the bad guys. If Britain had won, they would have been the patriots and not have been the traitors. They position was a tragic one because they were just being loyal and for it they were later shunned.
  3. The victory at Saratoga was probably more of a British failure than an American success. This is because the British generals could have made some better decisions for battle plans. They ended up isolating themselves and and not being able to work together. In the end Burgoyne had to surrender because he was cornered and other armies were spread out.
  4. The victory at Saratoga was considered a turning point because at the time, morale was very low. After the win, the colonial cause was revived. Also, it made urgently needed foreign aid from France possible.
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1. Many Native American Nations sided with the British. They did this because they were hoping to protect their land from the settlers. They burned villages and killed people on the frontier. The year 1777 was a very bloody year for this. A few nations sided with

American, but mainly they sided with Britain. They thought that if Britain realized that the Indians helped they would let them keep their land.

2. The war didn't end right after the defeat at Yorktown because there were still about 32,000 troops in the US. Also in the south there was still a lot of Patriot-Loyalist warfare. This continued on for just over a year.
3. Not everyone in Britain thought that American needed to be defeated. Some people probably thought that we were just in our claiming of independence and that we deserve to be free. On another standpoint, merchants, traders, and other business people were negatively affected because of the war and they probably just wanted it to be over with. Many people were weary of the war and wanted it to be over with and not for it to be long and dragged out with. People's relatives were dying and the war was not having any positive effects.
4. The peace terms of the Treaty of Paris in 1783 were
  - Britain formally recognized to independence of the United States
  - Extended boundaries of the US to the Mississippi and the Great Lakes and down to Florida
  - US retained a share in Newfoundland
  - Loyalists were not to be persecuted.
  - British creditors allowed to collect money