Subject Matter Expert
J. Chris Arndt, PhD, Department of History, James Madison University

Illustration and Photo Credits

Chapter 5
Title
Scott Hammond
Chapter 7
Chapter 8, Card 1
Durga Benhard
Chapter 8, Card 2
Scott Hammond
Chapter 10, Card 1
Daniel Hughes
Chapter 10, Card 2
Scott Hammond
Chapter 10, Card 3
Retribution: Tarring and Feathering, or The Patriot's Revenge, published by Hannah Humphrey in 1795 (hand-coloured etching), Gillray, James (1757–1815)/© Courtesy of the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford/Bridgeman Images

Chapter 11
Chapter 13, Card 1
Scott Hammond
Chapter 13, Card 2
Daniel Hughes
Chapter 13, Card 3
Bunker's Hill, 1775, c. 1900 (w/c on paper), Simkin, Richard (1840-1926)/National Army Museum, London/Bridgeman Images

Chapter 18
Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 19 October 1781 (colour litho), Trumbull, John (1756-1843) (after)/Private Collection/Peter Newark American Pictures/Bridgeman Images

Chapter 20
SuperStock

Creative Commons Licensing

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

You are free:
• to Share—to copy, distribute, and transmit the work
• to Remix—to adapt the work

Under the following conditions:
• Attribution—You must attribute the work in the following manner:
  This work is based on an original work of the Core Knowledge® Foundation (www.coreknowledge.org) made available through licensing under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. This does not in any way imply that the Core Knowledge Foundation endorses this work.
• Noncommercial—You may not use this work for commercial purposes.
• Share Alike—if you alter, transform, or build upon this work, you may distribute the resulting work only under the same or similar license to this one.

With the understanding that:
• For any reuse or distribution, you must make clear to others the license terms of this work. The best way to do this is with a link to this web page:
  https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/

Copyright © 2017 Core Knowledge Foundation
www.coreknowledge.org

All Rights Reserved.

Core Knowledge®, Core Knowledge Curriculum Series™, Core Knowledge History and Geography™ and CKHG™ are trademarks of the Core Knowledge Foundation.

Trademarks and trade names are shown in this book strictly for illustrative and educational purposes and are the property of their respective owners. References herein should not be regarded as affecting the validity of said trademarks and trade names.
The American Revolution

CHAPTER 5: The French and Indian War

During the French and Indian War (1754–1763), the British army and American colonists fought against the French for control of land in the Ohio River Valley.

**Big Question:** How did the British defeat the French in the French and Indian War?
In 1765, Parliament passed the Stamp Act, which said the colonists had to pay a tax on paper.
In 1767, the Townshend Acts placed taxes on goods that the colonists imported. The colonists responded by boycotting British goods.

**Big Question:** Why did the British government repeal the Townshend Acts?
CHAPTER 8: Parliament Stumbles Again

The presence of British troops in the colonies led to the Boston Massacre in 1770.

Big Question: Why did the British government repeal the Townshend Acts?
In the Tea Act of 1773, Parliament lowered the price of tea but kept the tax on tea.

**Big Question:** What were the events that led to the Boston Tea Party?
In 1773, a group of colonists calling themselves the Sons of Liberty dumped a shipment of British tea into Boston Harbor. This event is known as the Boston Tea Party.

**Big Question:** What were the events that led to the Boston Tea Party?
Parliament responded to the Boston Tea Party by passing the Intolerable Acts in 1774. These new taxes were very unpopular.

**Big Question:** What were the events that led to the Boston Tea Party?
Colossal leaders George Washington (left) and Thomas Jefferson (right) attended the First Continental Congress in 1774.

**Big Question:** How did colonists’ attitudes and view of themselves begin to change?
In 1775, Paul Revere rode through Massachusetts warning the people that the British army was on its way.

Big Question: What was Patrick Henry’s point of view?
During the Battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775, the first shots of the American Revolution were fired.

**Big Question:** What was Patrick Henry’s point of view?
Big Question: Why was George Washington chosen to be the leader of the Continental Army?
Big Question: Why was George Washington chosen to be the leader of the Continental Army?
In 1775, the Second Continental Congress chose George Washington to command the Continental Army.

**Big Question:** Why was George Washington chosen to be the leader of the Continental Army?
We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are *endowed* by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

**Big Question:** What was the Declaration of Independence?
Big Question: What mistake did the British make that brought France into the war, making an American victory possible?
CHAPTER 18: Valley Forge

The Continental Army survived harsh conditions at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777–1778.

Big Question: What were some of the challenges the Continental Army faced during the winter at Valley Forge?
In 1781, the Revolutionary War ended with the surrender of the British at Yorktown, Virginia.

Big Question: How does the chapter title explain the outcome of the American Revolution?