

The War Continues

Essential Question

How did the United States gain allies and aid during the Revolutionary War?

Reading Guide

Content Vocabulary

desert (p. 162) inflation (p. 164)

Academic Vocabulary

aid (p. 161) issue (p. 165)

Key People and Events

Bernardo de Gálvez (p. 161)

Marquis de Lafayette (p. 163)

Friedrich von Steuben (p. 163)

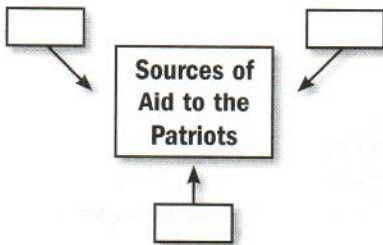
Juan de Miralles (p. 163)

Judith Sargeant Murray (p. 165)

Abigail Adams (p. 165)

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes As you read, use a diagram like the one below to determine what aid the Patriots received during the American Revolution.



American Diary

The Continental Congress sent Jonathan Austin of Boston to France to deliver the news of the American victory at Saratoga. Benjamin Franklin was already in France trying to get that country to help the Americans fight against the British. As soon as Austin arrived, Franklin nervously inquired, "Sir, is Philadelphia taken?" Austin answered, "Yes sir. . . . But sir, I have greater news than that. General Burgoyne and his whole army are prisoners of war!"

—quoted in *Liberty! The American Revolution*

Benjamin Franklin arrives at the Court of the French king, Louis XVI.



Gaining Allies

Main Idea Even with aid from other nations and individuals, the Patriots had difficulty financing their war for independence.

History and You Have you ever had to ask friends for help when you could not complete a task? Was the task easier to complete? Read about how the Americans sought help during their fight for independence.

Like Ben Franklin, many Americans were excited by news of the victory at Saratoga in October 1777. Even more, Saratoga marked a turning point in the war. The European nations, especially France, realized that the Americans might actually win their war against Great Britain.

Now was the time for the Americans to seek support from Great Britain's rivals. By late 1777, Benjamin Franklin had been in Paris for a year. He was trying to get the French to support the Americans' fight for independence. With his skill and charm, Franklin gained many friends for the United States. The French had given the Americans money secretly, but they had not fully committed to an alliance.

France

News of the American victory at Saratoga caused a shift in France's policy. Realizing that the Americans had a chance of defeating Britain, the French openly announced support for the United States. In February 1778, the French and the Americans worked out a trade agreement and an alliance. France declared war on Britain and sent money, equipment, and troops to **aid**, or help, the American Patriots.

Spain

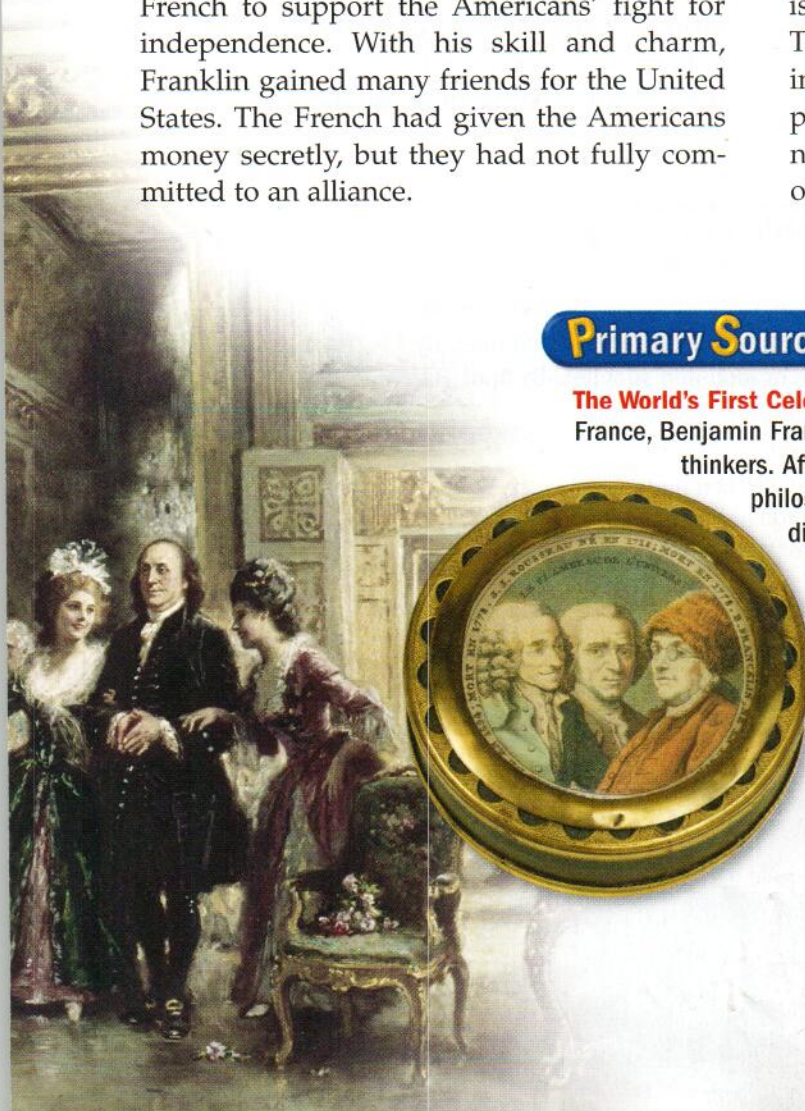
Other European nations also helped the American cause. They did so mostly because they hated the British. Although Spain did not recognize American independence until after the Revolution, Spain declared war on Britain in 1779. The Spanish governor of Louisiana, **Bernardo de Gálvez** (GAHL•ves), raised an army. Gálvez's soldiers forced British troops from Baton Rouge and Natchez. Then the army captured British forts at Mobile in 1780 and Pensacola in 1781. Gálvez's campaign through hundreds of miles of wilderness diverted British troops from other fronts of the war.

Primary Source Franklin Memorabilia

The World's First Celebrity While serving as America's first ambassador to France, Benjamin Franklin was greatly admired by the country's nobles and thinkers. After all, he was a man of great charm and many talents—philosopher, writer, printer, scientist, inventor, politician, and diplomat. Much like a singer or movie star today, Franklin became so popular in America and Europe that his likeness appeared on many items—medallions, rings, watches, and small boxes. Fashionable ladies even adopted a hairstyle that resembled the famous fur cap that Franklin wore.

Critical Thinking

Making Connections How do you think Franklin used his personality and talents to benefit the American cause? Would you consider him a celebrity? Are there any celebrities today who are like Franklin? Explain.



Winter at Valley Forge

Word of the French-American alliance did not reach the United States until the spring of 1778. Meanwhile, British general Howe and his forces spent the winter in comfort in Philadelphia. Washington set up camp at Valley Forge, about 20 miles (32 km) to the west of the British. Washington and his troops endured a winter of terrible suffering. They lacked decent food, clothing, shelter, and medicine. Washington's greatest challenge at Valley Forge was keeping the Continental Army together.

Because it was difficult to get supplies delivered due to snowstorms and damaged roads, the Continental Army built huts and gathered supplies from the countryside. Several volunteers—including Washington's wife, Martha—made clothes for the troops and cared for the sick. Washington declared that no army had ever suffered "such uncommon hardships" with such "patience and fortitude."

Joseph Martin, a young private from Connecticut, spent the winter at Valley Forge.

"We had a hard duty to perform," he wrote years later, "and little or no strength to perform it with." Most of the men lacked blankets, shoes, and shirts. Martin made a pair of rough moccasins for himself out of a scrap of cowhide, which hurt his feet.

PRIMARY SOURCE

"The only alternative I had, was to endure this inconvenience or to go barefoot, as hundreds of my companions had to, till they might be tracked by their blood upon the rough frozen ground."

—Joseph Martin, in *A Narrative of a Revolutionary Soldier*

Not surprisingly, many men **deserted**, or left without permission, while the Continental Army was camped at Valley Forge. Some officers resigned. The army seemed to be falling apart.

Yet with strong determination, the Continental Army survived the winter. Conditions gradually improved and new soldiers joined the ranks in the spring. "The army grows stronger every day," one officer wrote. "There is a spirit of discipline among the troops that is better than numbers."

Primary Source A Turning Point at Valley Forge

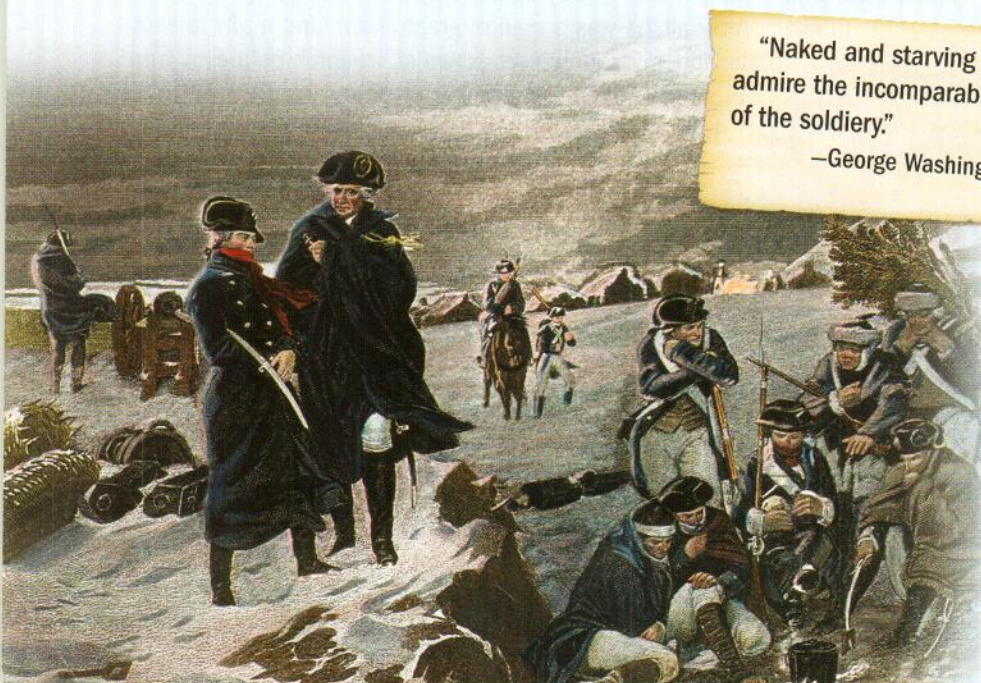
Winter Soldiers For the Continental Army, the winter of 1777 at Valley Forge was terrible. Soldiers suffered through a lack of food and clothing, and many became ill and died. By March, better weather had arrived along with a trickle of food and supplies. By April, Baron von Steuben was turning the troops into a fighting force.

"Naked and starving as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity [faithfulness] of the soldiery."

—George Washington, Letter to Governor George Clinton, February 16, 1778

◀ Washington and Lafayette at Valley Forge, winter 1777

Camp bed used at Valley Forge ▼



In April 1778, Washington told his troops of the Patriots' alliance with France. Everyone's spirits rose at the thought of help from overseas. The Continental Army celebrated with a religious service and a parade.

Help From Overseas

Among the leaders at Valley Forge was a French noble, the **Marquis de Lafayette** (LAH•fee•EHT). Lafayette was filled with enthusiasm for the ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence and he rushed to join the battle for freedom. Lafayette wrote: "The future of America is closely bound up with the future of all mankind."

Upon his arrival in Philadelphia, Lafayette offered his services to General Washington. Lafayette became a trusted aide to Washington.

Other Europeans also volunteered to work for the Patriot cause. Two Poles—Thaddeus Kościuszko (kawsh•CHUSH•KOH), an engineer, and Casimir Pulaski, a cavalry officer—contributed to the American efforts. Promoted to general, Pulaski died in 1779, fighting for the Continental Army.

Friedrich von Steuben (STOO•buhn), a former army officer from Prussia, also came to help Washington. Von Steuben drilled the Patriot troops at Valley Forge, teaching them military discipline. He spoke little English, so he used aides to translate drills and a training manual that he wrote. Von Steuben turned the ragged Continental Army into a more effective fighting force.

Juan de Miralles (mee•RAH•yays) arrived in Philadelphia in 1778 as a representative of Spain. At his urging, Spain, Cuba, and Mexico sent financial aid to the colonies. Miralles befriended many Patriot leaders and loaned money to the cause.

Other Europeans who had recently moved to the United States also joined the Patriot cause. In fact, almost two-thirds of soldiers in the Pennsylvania regiments were foreign-born.

Even with the help of foreign nations like France and Spain, the Patriots would find it difficult to defeat the British. The Continental Army still needed large amounts of money to continue to fight the war.



Valley Forge today ▲

Baron von Steuben drills American recruits at Valley Forge, 1778. ►

The Continental Army received important help from Europeans. Friedrich von Steuben was a Prussian officer who arrived at Valley Forge on February 23, 1778. Von Steuben began by training a "model company" of 100 chosen men. Each company commander was responsible for training the men in his company, including new recruits.



Critical Thinking

Describing What happened at Valley Forge to change the course of the war?

People IN HISTORY

Molly Pitcher

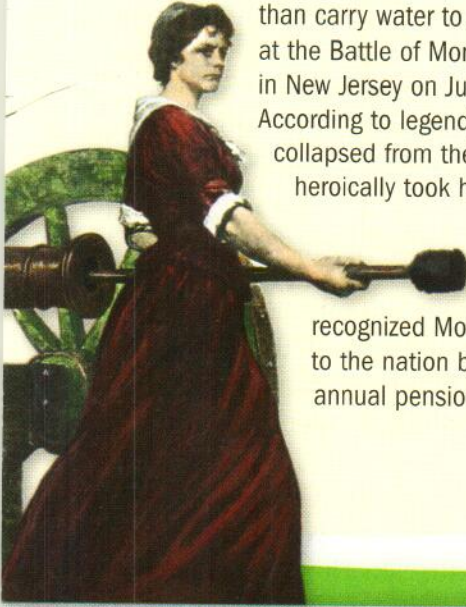
Heroine at the Battle of Monmouth Court House

Molly Pitcher may have done more than carry water to American soldiers at the Battle of Monmouth Court House in New Jersey on June 28, 1778.

According to legend, when her husband collapsed from the heat, she heroically took his place in battle.

On February 21, 1822, Pennsylvania

recognized Molly Pitcher's service to the nation by granting her an annual pension of \$40.



Abigail Adams

Wife of John Adams, delegate to the Continental Congress

Abigail Adams famously argued for women's rights in a letter to her husband, telling him, "If [particular] care and attention is not paid to the Ladies we are determined to [start] a [rebellion], and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation."



CRITICAL Thinking

1. **Analyzing** Why do you think Molly Pitcher became a legendary heroine?
2. **Evaluating** Both Molly Pitcher and Abigail Adams challenged traditional women's roles. Why do you think their actions were accepted by society at that time?

Money Problems

Getting money to finance the war was a major problem. The Continental Congress had no power to raise money through taxes. Although the Congress received some money from the states and from foreign countries, much more was needed to finance the war.

To pay for the war, the Congress and the states printed hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of paper money. The bills quickly lost their value, though. The amount of bills in circulation grew faster than the supply of gold and silver backing them. This led to **inflation**, which means that it took more and more money to buy the same amount of goods. The Congress stopped issuing the paper money because no one would use it. However, the Americans had no other way to finance their fight for independence.

 **Reading Check** **Describing** How did Lafayette help the Patriot cause?

Life on the Home Front

Main Idea The ideals of liberty and freedom that inspired the American Revolution carried through to the issues of women's interests and slavery.

History and You Have you ever taken on more duties at home when another person was away? Read how women's roles changed during the American Revolution.

The war changed the lives of all Americans, even those who stayed at home. Thousands of men were away in military service, so many women took charge of their families. Other women ran their husbands' or their own businesses.

Changing Attitudes

The ideals of liberty and freedom inspired the American Revolution. These same ideals also caused some women to question their place and treatment in American society.

In an essay on education, **Judith Sargeant Murray** of Massachusetts argued that women's minds are as good as men's. Girls, therefore, should get as good an education as boys. Most girls received little schooling, so this was a radical idea.

Abigail Adams also stood up for women's interests. She wrote to her husband, John Adams, a member of Congress:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"I can not say that I think you [are] very generous to the Ladies, for whilst you are proclaiming peace and good will to Men, Emancipating all Nations, you insist upon retaining an absolute power over Wives."

—from *Adams Family Papers*

Hopes for Equality

The Revolutionary War ideals of freedom and liberty inspired some white Americans to question slavery. As early as the Stamp Act crisis, religious groups and other groups had voted to condemn slavery.

In 1778 Governor William Livingston of New Jersey asked the legislature to free all enslaved people in the state. He said slavery was "utterly inconsistent with the principles of Christianity and humanity." African

Americans made similar arguments. In New Hampshire enslaved people asked the legislature for their freedom "so that the name of *slave* may not be heard in a land gloriously contending for the sweets of freedom."

From the start of the war, African Americans fought for the American cause and hoped the Revolution would help end slavery. Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania attempted to abolish slavery in their states. The **issue**, or matter, of slavery would remain unsettled for many years, however.

Treatment of Loyalists

During the war, thousands of Loyalists fought on the side of the British. Some Loyalists spied and informed on the Patriots. Many Loyalists, however, fled the colonies.

Loyalists who remained in the United States faced difficult times. Their neighbors often shunned them. Some became victims of mob violence. Loyalists who actively helped the British could be arrested and tried as traitors. Patriots executed a few Loyalists, but such measures were unusual.

Reading Check **Describing** How were Loyalists treated by the Patriots during the war?

Section 2 Review

History ONLINE
Study Central™ To review this section, go to glencoe.com.

Vocabulary

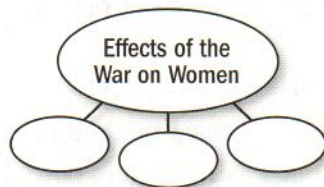
1. Write a paragraph that explains how the following terms relate to the war for independence: **aid**, **desert**, **inflation**, **issue**.

Main Ideas

2. **Explaining** Why did the Patriots find it hard to finance the war for independence?
3. **Discussing** How did the war for independence affect slavery in the United States?

Critical Thinking

4. **Determining Cause and Effect** Use a diagram like the one below to identify the effects of the Revolutionary War on women who remained at home.



5. **Creative Writing** Write a paragraph in which you describe what Martha Washington might have experienced when she helped the soldiers during the winter at Valley Forge.

6. Answer the Essential Question

How did the United States gain allies and aid during the Revolutionary War?

What were people's lives like in the past?

These two pages will give you some clues to everyday life in the United States as you step back in time with TIME Notebook.

American Voices

ONE TEEN'S WRITINGS FROM THE "WINTER OF DEATH"

At 15, **JOSEPH PLUMB MARTIN** signed up with the Continental Army. At first, Martin was sure of his decision. But the fierce winter and lack of food and supplies at Valley Forge in 1778 shook his confidence. Here is what Martin wrote about during that long winter that killed over 2,000 soldiers.

"We were absolutely literally starved. I do solemnly declare that I did not put a morsel of victuals [food] into my mouth for four days and as many nights, except a little black birch bark which I gnawed off a stick of wood, if that can be called victuals. I saw several of the men roast their old shoes and eat them, and I was afterwards informed . . . that some of the officers killed and ate a favorite little dog that belonged to one of them. If this is not 'suffering' I request to be informed what can pass under the name."



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EXHAUSTED AND HUNGRY SOLDIERS AT VALLEY FORGE, 1778

VERBATIM

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING

“I have not yet begun to fight.”

JOHN PAUL JONES,
America's first naval war hero,
in 1779, upon hearing that his
ship was sinking while battling the
British warship, Serapis

“There, I guess King George
will be able to read that.”

JOHN HANCOCK,
after signing the Declaration
of Independence with his huge
signature in 1776

“We must all hang together,
or most assuredly we shall all
hang separately.”

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
on signing the Declaration
of Independence in 1776

“The New England governments
are in a state of rebellion, blows
must decide whether they are
to be subject to this country
or independent.”

KING GEORGE III OF ENGLAND,
1774

“...if particular care and
attention are not paid to the
ladies, we are determined to
foment [cause] a rebellion and
will not hold ourselves bound
to obey laws in which we have
no voice or representation.”

ABIGAIL ADAMS,
in a letter to her husband John
around the time of the signing of the
Declaration of Independence

Fan-tastic

Do you like to gossip at parties but are afraid others are listening? Then this “secret language” is for you. Just grab a fan and start gabbing!

ACTION	WHAT IT MEANS
Open fan and wave it in front of your face.	“I’m jealous.”
Close fan and strike it against your palm.	“I’m angry.”
Open fan and wave it very slowly.	“I think you’re interesting.”
Close the fan and place one end against your lips.	“I don’t want to talk.”
Open fan and quickly wave it.	“I’m concerned.”

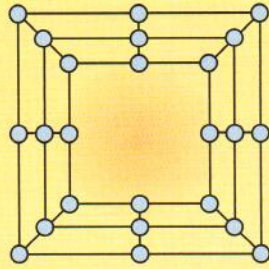
COLONIAL GAMES

Nine Man Morris Scores a Ten!

What are all the colonial kids playing?

It is that entertaining game **Nine Man Morris**.

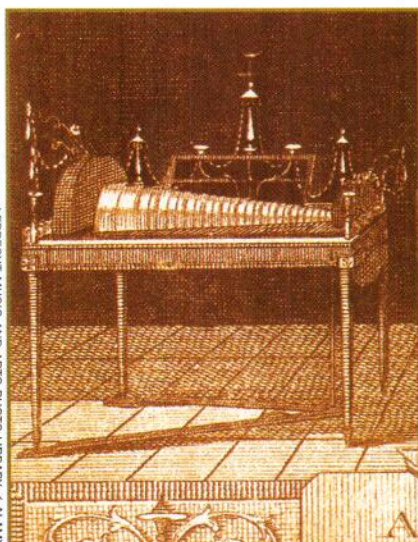
1. Get nine copper coins, nine silver coins, and a friend to play with you.
2. Make a drawing like the one shown on a piece of paper.
3. Give yourself the copper coins and your friend the silver ones.
4. Take turns placing your coins on the dots in the drawing.
5. Be the first to line up three of your coins in a row.
6. Capture one of the other player's coins when you get three in a row.
7. Keep playing until one player is down to two coins. The other player wins!



MILESTONES

EVENTS AND PEOPLE OF THE TIME

AMAZED. In 1771 world-famous composer Amadeus Mozart upon hearing the glass armonica, which was just invented by Benjamin Franklin. This musical instrument touches different spinning glasses to make music. It is similar to rubbing the rim of a glass to make a sound. Rumor has it that Mozart might someday compose music for Franklin's invention.



THE GLASS ARMONICA

PROHIBITED. Slavery, by the New England Quakers at their yearly meeting in 1770. The first colonial American group to do so, the Quakers have declared the enslavement of others to be wrong.

TRAINED. American soldiers at Valley Forge in 1778 by German aristocrat, Baron von Steuben, who speaks very little English. Hired by George Washington to get his soldiers in shape, Von Steuben ranted, screamed, and yelled at the troops—while an aide translated. But his raving paid off. He taught the soldiers to load rifles correctly and fight in formation. By the end of the long winter, the Americans were a more unified fighting force.

NUMBERS

UNITED STATES AT THE TIME

342 Number of crates—which held thousands of pounds of tea—dumped into Boston Harbor by angry Patriots who dressed as Native Americans on December 16, 1773

6 Days it takes to travel between Boston and New York in 1772 by stagecoach. Each day, travelers spend 18 hours on the bumpy roads and, each night, sleep in their clothes at inns

350 About the number of miles ridden in 6 days (a record time) by Israel Bissell, 23, in 1775, warning colonists, "To arms, to arms, the war has begun!"; the day after Paul Revere's more famous 20-mile ride

10,000 The approximate number of enslaved persons who earned their freedom by fighting against the British

40 Number of newspapers in the colonies during the American Revolution—six of which are published by women



OLD PAPER STUDIOS / ALAMY

CRITICAL THINKING

Explaining What does King George III mean when he says "blows must decide"? (See Verbatim)

Analyzing Primary Sources What was Joseph Martin's mood at Valley Forge in 1778? Do you think modern-day troops in war face similar issues? Explain your answer.