

VS.5 Study Guide

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STANDARD VS.5A REASONS FOR REVOLUTION

Reasons why the colonies went to war with Great Britain as expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

The colonists and the British Parliament **disagreed** over how the colonies should be governed.

England became **Great Britain** in the early 1700s.

How did the colonists' ideas about government differ from those of the British Parliament?

Conflicts developed between the colonies and Great Britain over **how the colonies should be governed**.

- Parliament believed it had **legal authority** in the colonies, while the colonists believed their local assemblies had legal authority.
- Parliament believed it had the **right to tax** the colonies, while the colonists believed they should not be taxed since they had **no representation in Parliament**.

Why is the Declaration of Independence an important document?

The **Declaration of Independence** gave reasons for independence and ideas for self-government.

Written by **Thomas Jefferson**, it states that **authority to govern belongs to the people** rather than to kings and that **all people are created equal** and have **rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness**.



Declaration of Independence

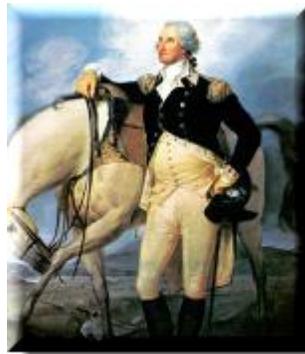
STANDARD VS.5B

WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, HENRY, LAFAYETTE

Various roles played by whites, enslaved African Americans, free African Americans, and American Indians in the Revolutionary War era, including **George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and James Lafayette**.

What contributions did Virginians make during the Revolutionary War era?

Virginians made significant contributions during the Revolutionary War era.



Washington

- **George Washington** provided military leadership by serving as **commander-in-chief** of the Continental Army.

- **Thomas Jefferson** provided political leadership by expressing the reasons for colonial independence from Great Britain in the **Declaration of Independence**.

- **Patrick Henry** inspired patriots from other colonies when he spoke out against taxation without representation by saying, “...**give me liberty or give me death**.”

- **James Lafayette**, an enslaved African American from Virginia, served in the **Continental Army** and successfully requested his freedom after the war.



Lafayette

What contributions did whites, enslaved African Americans, free African Americans, and American Indians make during the American Revolution?

- Virginia patriots served in the Continental Army and fought for independence, leading to the **British surrender at Yorktown**.
- Some Virginians were **neutral** and did not take sides while other Virginians remained **loyal** to Great Britain.

- **Women** took on more responsibility to support the war effort.
- Some **enslaved African Americans** fought for a better chance of freedom.
- Some **free African Americans** fought for independence in the American Revolution.
- Many **American Indians** fought alongside both the Virginia patriots and the British

STANDARD VS.5c GREAT BRIDGE, JACK JOUETT

Importance of the Battle of Great Bridge, the ride of Jack Jouett, and the American victory at Yorktown.

What was the importance of the Battle of Great Bridge?

The Battle of Great Bridge was **the first land battle fought in Virginia** during the American Revolution.

The American victory forced the British colonial governor to **flee** the City of Norfolk.



What was the importance of the American victory at Yorktown?

- The **last major battle** of the Revolutionary War was fought at Yorktown, Virginia.



Battle of Yorktown Oct. 1781- American & French troops storming British fort.



Who was Jack Jouett?

The actions of Jack Jouett **prevented the capture** of key members of the **Virginia General Assembly**.

Jack Jouett rode on horseback through the backwoods of Virginia to Charlottesville to **warn Thomas Jefferson**, then governor of Virginia, that the

British were coming to arrest him and members of the General Assembly.

- The American victory at Yorktown resulted in the **surrender** of the British army, which led to an **end to the war**.



British Army surrenders to General Washington at Yorktown.