

Articles and Revolution Timeline, Study Guide

What were the Articles of Confederation?	The weak central government created during the revolution.
What powers did the Articles of Confederation give to the national government?	Foreign relations Operate army and navy Borrow money Issue currency
What limitations did the national government have under the Articles of Confederation?	-Could not regulate trade between states or with other countries. -Could not tax -Could not draft anyone into armed forces -No executive branch to enforce the laws -Each state had one vote -Required 9 states to pass laws -A unanimous vote was required to change Articles -No national court system

The following events are in order.

You need know what these items were and in what order they happened.

British leave Boston	The British left Boston after the Americans put cannon on Dorchester Heights overlooking Boston.
British take New York	The British defeated Washington's army in a series of battles in New York. Washington's army escaped and marched to New Jersey.
Battles of Trenton and Princeton	During the winter Washington crossed the icy Delaware River and defeated the British at Trenton and Princeton. These victories encouraged the Patriots and kept the Revolution alive.
Battle of Saratoga	An American army defeated a British army. This victory convinced France to

	join the war on the side of the Americans.
Washington's army at Valley Forge	Washington's army suffered from a lack of supplies, disease, inadequate shelter and desertion at Valley Forge.
French form alliance with United States	The French decided to join the war on the side of the United States.
Siege of Yorktown	-General Cornwallis was cornered by American and French forces. -Cornwallis surrenders to the Americans. This marked the end of the Revolutionary War.
Treaty of Paris	-Great Britain and the United States signed a peace treaty in Paris, officially ending the war. -Great Britain acknowledged US independence. -The US received lands from the Appalachian Mountains all the way to the Mississippi River.
Washington Resigns	After the war Washington resigned as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army and went home to Mt. Vernon.