

Each Complete Lesson Includes:

4 activities- 2 per page

- key terms
- dates & events
- literary works
- literacy connection

Three of the activities have a basic knowledge level and an application level.

The image shows two sample pages from a lesson. The top page is titled 'Unit: American Revolution Lesson: France's Role' and contains a crossword puzzle with 'KEY TERMS' and 'DATES' sections. The bottom page is also titled 'Unit: American Revolution Lesson: France's Role' and contains a 'LITERARY WORKS' section with a reading excerpt and questions, and a 'LITERACY CONNECTION' section with a paragraph for analysis.

PLUS ANSWER KEYS

This page is titled 'Unit: American Revolution Lesson: France's Role' and features a 'QUIZ' section. It includes a 'WORD BANK' with terms like 'France', 'Britain', 'Spain', 'Dutch', 'Portugal', 'Spain', 'Dutch', 'Portugal', 'Spain', 'Dutch', 'Portugal'. Below the word bank are several multiple-choice questions about the American Revolution and France's role.

quiz to assess learning PLUS mp3 audio file

This page is titled 'Unit: American Revolution Lesson: France's Role' and features an 'INFORMATIONAL READING' section. It includes a map of the Americas and a passage about the American Revolution. Below the passage are several multiple-choice questions.

informational reading passage PLUS mp3 audio file

Each Complete Lesson Includes:

informational reading passage in 2 versions

Unit: American Revolution
Lesson: France's Role

The American Revolution officially began with the outbreak of the Treaty of Paris was signed on September 3, 1783. Although the war was between the thirteen colonies and Great Britain, other countries were also involved. France, Spain, the Netherlands, and Russia were countries that offered assistance to the colonies during the war. Spain even declared war on Great Britain in 1779. Russia provided support by not trading with the colonies throughout the war. France played the most significant role in the outcome of the American Revolution.

France and the Treaty of Amity and Commerce: The Treaty of Amity and Commerce would not allow neither country to make a separate peace with Great Britain, and France would support America until America gained its independence. It also included a secret provision that allowed other European countries to enter into the alliance. The Treaty of Amity and Commerce provided trade between America and France and recognized America as an independent country. France was finally an ally of America.

Once the alliance was signed, France began sending it troops to America. Congress was hopeful the French forces would allow the colonies to quickly defeat the British. Unfortunately, the first several attempts of a joint American-French offensive failed. The British had control of several northern and southern cities and were gaining more land. In 1781, the British had control of most of eastern Virginia, and British General Charles Cornwallis set up a base at Yorktown. French General Rochambeau surrounded American General George Washington to convince them to retreat to Virginia to surround Cornwallis. Submarine forces from Admiral de Grasse would be arriving with a large fleet near Yorktown. The French fleet arrived in the Chesapeake Bay on August 27, and they fought the British fleet for several days of the Battle of Chesapeake. Neither side was hurt, but the British fleet had to leave for New York for repairs. As a result, British reinforcements could not arrive to help Cornwallis because the French fleet had control of the seas. Jean Cornwalis was trapped by the French fleet on the sea and Washington and Rochambeau's troops on land. After ten days of intense artillery bombardment, Cornwallis surrendered on October 19. The Battle of Yorktown was the last major battle fought in the American Revolution.

Smaller battles continued for the next ten years before Great Britain finally decided to negotiate peace. When France had formally ended the war, it asked Great Britain to pull all of their troops from the colonies because France began to attack British ships and territories in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, India, and West Africa. Many British saw France as the true enemy and supported ending the war with America to focus on fighting France. Spain also continued to aid in the Caribbean and the Louisiana Territory. It was not until the Treaty of Amity and Commerce was signed in 1795 that the colonies did not need to worry about France. The colonies did not need to worry about France because the Treaty of Amity and Commerce was signed in 1795. The Treaty of Amity and Commerce was signed in 1795. The Treaty of Amity and Commerce was signed in 1795.

Several European countries helped the US gain its freedom from Great Britain. France, though, was crucial in America gaining its independence. France supplied millions in funds, 85 warships, 22,000 soldiers from 1776 until the end of the war. Many believe America would not have won the Revolution without French support. In helping the US gain its independence, France was able to emerge as a major power to Great Britain. However, France's financial mission did not end there. The war which would lead to its own revolution, the French Revolution, had begun in 1789.

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When you want your students to annotate. This passage is spaced for note-taking and highlighting. There are also headers for each section!

Unit: American Revolution
Lesson: France's Role

The American Revolution officially began with the outbreak of the Treaty of Paris was signed on September 3, 1783. Although the war was between the thirteen colonies and Great Britain, other countries were also involved. France, Spain, the Netherlands, and Russia were countries that offered assistance to the colonies during the war. Spain and the Netherlands sent money and supplies to the colonies. Spain even declared war on Great Britain in 1779. Russia provided support by not trading with the colonies throughout the war. France, though, was the colonist's strongest ally and played the most significant role in the outcome of the American Revolution.

The Seven Years' War: European countries had their own reasons for supporting the colonies in their fight against Great Britain. Many countries were trying to increase their power and wealth during this time period. France and Great Britain had gained land in North America, but France lost the Seven Years' War. Great Britain won the French and Indian War in America. As a result, France lost its North American land under the 1763 Treaty of Paris. So France lost the Seven Years' War to Great Britain and lost land to Great Britain. France lost the Seven Years' War to Great Britain and lost land to Great Britain. France lost the Seven Years' War to Great Britain and lost land to Great Britain.

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note-taking

Each Complete Lesson Includes:

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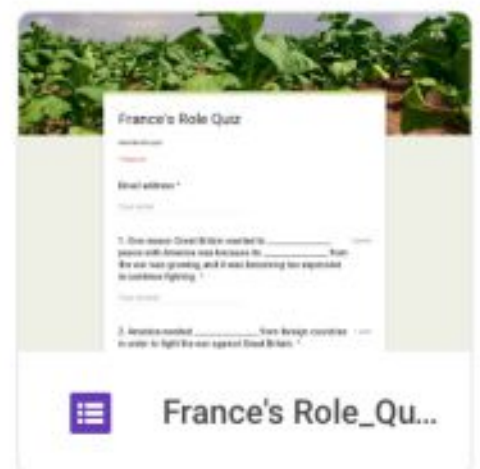
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"The American Commissioners to the Comte de Vergennes, 23 December 1776," *Founders Online*, National Archives, last modified June 29, 2017, <http://founders.archives.gov/documents/Franklin/01-23-02-0038>. [Original source: *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, vol. 23, *October 27, 1776, through April 30, 1777*, ed. William B. Willcox. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1983, p. 82.]

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