

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



North Carolina: People, Places, & Progress

Chapter 6: A Revolutionary Generation

Section 3: The British Invade the Carolinas

Focused Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. North Carolinians had a _____ record of military service during the southern phase of the War for _____.
2. After a long struggle, the _____ army was trapped in _____, South Carolina, and surrendered in May 1780. Almost all the _____ Continentals were imprisoned for the rest of the war.
3. The American _____ at Camden meant that South Carolina was in the control of the _____ and that North Carolina was open to _____.
4. After _____, Cornwallis split his army in two. First he sent _____ into the North Carolina _____ to force the settlers there to join with the _____. He then took the main army into _____. Both invasions into North Carolina proved to be _____ for the British.
5. When settlers there were told to fight for the _____ or suffer the consequences, they chose to make their own consequences. _____ Men, as they came to be called, crossed the Blue Ridge and trapped the _____ on October 7, 1780, at the Battle of _____ Mountain.
6. With Cornwallis in _____, the small group of American troops left in Salisbury advanced on _____.
7. When General _____ returned to North Carolina, his army outnumbered the _____ two to one.

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8. _____ hoped to have better luck in that richer state, but in October 1781, Washington _____ him in Yorktown. The _____ army _____ to the Americans, effectively ending the war.
9. By the end of 1782, the British had left _____ and Charles Town, ending the war in the _____.
10. The two sides signed a preliminary _____ in November 1782, but it was not until October 1783 that details were worked out and Adams, _____, and Jay signed the _____ for the United States. The _____ approved the final treaty in January 1784, over two years after the British _____ in Yorktown.
11. _____ control of the state was all but lost when Lord _____ swept through with his army in 1781.
12. Fanning's _____ did not join the British but operated independently.
13. As the British _____ from Guilford Courthouse to Wilmington, _____ and his men terrorized the backcountry neighborhoods that sent men to the North Carolina _____.
14. _____ men literally ran the Assembly out of town, captured lots of _____, and _____ the governor, Thomas Burke.
15. _____ could be just as cruel as Tories.
16. The Tory-Whig _____ in North Carolina stopped after the British _____ from Wilmington in 1782.

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17. In 1784, the state _____ issued a pardon to the Tories. A _____ is an act forgiving participants for their actions in the war.