

Sections 2 and 3

1. Possible answers:

<p>American Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Americans had patriotism on their side; people were willing to give their lives for their country. • The Americans received secret aid from the French. • George Washington was an experienced military leader who inspired courage and confidence. 	<p>British Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British army had 50,000 soldiers, reinforced by 30,000 Hessian mercenaries, as well as Loyalists, Native Americans, and African Americans. • British soldiers were well trained and experienced. • British forces were well supplied with food, uniforms, ammunition, and weapons.
<p>American Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Continental army was small and always short of soldiers. • Few Americans were trained for battle. • The army was plagued by shortages of guns, gunpowder, food, and uniforms. 	<p>British Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sending troops and supplies from Great Britain to North America was slow and costly. • The British people were not passionate about defeating the rebels. • The British had poor military leadership.

2. Completed annotations:

- The Blue team is smaller. It has not warmed up. It hasn't played Capture the Flag as much as the Red team, just like . . . American forces were smaller and had less training and experience than the British.
- The Red team is larger. It has warmed up. It has played the game more than the Blue team, just like . . . the British army was larger, better trained, and more experienced than the American forces.

- The Blue captain has experience playing Capture the Flag, just like . . . George Washington was an experienced general.
- The White team cheers for the Blue team, just like . . . the French secretly aided the Americans at the beginning of the war.
- Half the Red team starts the game far from the field, just like . . . Great Britain was far from America and had to ship troops and supplies across the Atlantic.

Section 4

1. Many Americans believed that freedom and independence were goals worth fighting for.
2. The Declaration raised hopes and questions for African Americans. They wondered if the words "all men are created equal" applied to them and if independence would bring an end to slavery.
3. The British, with their greater numbers and superior training, overwhelmed the inexperienced Americans at New York and in other battles in 1776.
4. Completed annotations:
 - The teacher tells the Blue team they will get a prize if they win. This increases their motivation, just like . . . the Declaration of Independence increased the motivation of many Americans to fight and win the war.
 - Because they have more experienced players, the Red team is almost able to steal the Blue flag, just like . . . the British, with more numerous and experienced soldiers, almost defeated the Americans in 1776.
 - One Blue player is told he or she might not get a prize, even if the Blue team wins. That player must decide whether to stay on the Blue team or switch to the Red team, just like . . . African Americans were not sure whether fighting for independence would assure them either equal rights or the end of slavery. They had to decide whether to fight on the American or the British side.

Section 5

1. The message of Paine's *The Crisis* was to remind Americans that real patriots hold onto their beliefs, even in hard times.
2. Washington had his troops cross the Delaware River at night and take the enemy by surprise early the next morning.
3. Victories at Trenton and Princeton showed that the Americans could beat the British and their allies, which greatly boosted American morale.
4. Completed annotations:
 - The teacher gives the Blue team a pep talk and encourages them to keep fighting, just like . . . Thomas Paine's pamphlet *The Crisis* encouraged Americans to hold onto their beliefs, even during hard times.
 - The teacher adds a second Blue flag. This makes it harder for the Red team to win and boosts the Blue team's morale, just like . . . American victories at Trenton and Princeton showed the British it would be harder than they expected to win the war and boosted the Americans' morale.

Section 6

1. Washington avoided large battles that might put his army at risk. Instead, he fought a defensive war designed to tire out the British.
2. After the Battle of Saratoga, the French become allies of the Americans, and Spain also entered the war against Britain.
3. Baron Friedrich von Steuben of Prussia drilled the American soldiers and turned them into an organized fighting force. The Marquis de Lafayette of France used his own money to buy clothing for the soldiers.
4. Completed annotations:
 - The teacher tells the Blue team they do not have to capture the Red flag to win. Instead, they must keep the Red team from capturing all the Blue flags, just like . . . Washington told Congress that he would fight a defensive war to try to tire out the British.

- The teacher tells the Blue team that if they can hold on for one more round, they may receive help, just like . . . after the American victory at the Battle of Saratoga, the French became allies of the Americans.
- The teacher has one volunteer from the White team join the Blue team, just like . . . some Europeans, like von Steuben and Lafayette, aided the American cause.

Section 7

1. Americans in the South used guerrilla tactics, like hit-and-run raids, against the British.
2. The Continental army tired out the British in the South and eventually forced them to retreat to Yorktown, where they were defeated.
3. French troops and warships helped the Americans to trap the British army at Yorktown.
4. Completed annotations:
 - The teacher adds a third Blue flag. This makes it harder for the Red team to win, just like . . . successful American hit-and-run tactics in the South made it more difficult for the British to win the war.
 - The White team enters the game to help the Blue team, just like . . . the French sent troops and warships to help the Americans defeat the British at Yorktown.

Section 8

1. Most British people accepted the defeat at Yorktown, but King George did not want to accept defeat.
2. Three key provisions of the Treaty of Paris were (1) Great Britain recognized the United States as an independent country; (2) Great Britain handed over territory from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi River; and (3) the United States agreed to return all rights and property taken from Loyalists during the war.
3. The American Revolution helped inspire revolts against European rule throughout South America. The Americans also influenced the French Revolution.

4. Completed annotations:

- By the end of Round 6, many members of the Red team don't want to play anymore, but some do, just like . . . after Yorktown, many British were ready to accept defeat, though King George did not want to accept defeat.
- At the end of the game, the Blue, White, and Red captains shake hands. The Blue and White teams receive their prizes. The Red captain hands over the Red flag. The Blue team promises to be nice to the Red team, just like . . . at the end of the war, the Americans, French, and British signed a treaty in Paris. In the treaty, the United States received its independence. The British handed over territory to the Americans. The Americans promised to respect the rights and property of Loyalists.