

Name _____

Battles of the American Revolution

Colonies in Rebellion

Lexington and Concord

DATE April 19, 1775

1. Why did the British march on Lexington and Concord?

Lexington - to capture Adams + Hancock
Concord - to gather/destroy stored arms + ammunition

2. What did the British encounter in Lexington?

70 minutemen on Lexington green

3. Who fired the first shot?

No one knows

4. Explain the meaning of "the shot heard round the world" was

fired on Lexington green.

The shot heard round the world started the American Revolution which jump-started other revolutions around the world.

The Battles for Boston

A. Bunker Hill

DATE June 1775

1. Why did the colonists want to hold these hills?

The hills were the strategic high points overlooking Boston.

2. Why did early fighting center in Boston?

Americans encircled the city after British returned from Lex. + Con.

3. Where was the battle fought?

4. British commander? Sir William Howe (Major General)

5. What happened the first two times the British attacked?

British were driven back.

6. Who finally won the battle The British

7. What caused the Americans to retreat?

The Americans ran out of ammunition.

8. What was the importance of this battle?

The Battle of Bunker Hill proved that the Americans would not be defeated easily.

B. Dorchester Heights

DATE March 1776

1. George Washington took command of American troops around Boston in July 1775.
2. What do the Americans have for this battle that they lacked at Bunker Hill? artillery/cannons
Where did they come from? Fort Ticonderoga

3. What were two important results of this "battle"?

The British evacuated Boston, ending the eight-year occupation of the city.

Continental Army

1. What was a convenient way to raise money for the Continental Army? The Continentals printed their own money.
2. List five problems Washington encountered with his "army".
 - A. Lacked well-trained soldiers
 - B. Difficult to recruit officers
 - C. Difficult to raise money (no tax power)
 - D. Lacked equipment/supplies
 - E. Short soldier enlistment (usually one year)

Fort Ticonderoga

DATE May 1775

1. Why was the fort important?

Fort Ticonderoga stored a lot of weaponry and was along the gateway to British-held Canada.

2. Who was the American commander? Ethan Allen/Benedict Arnold

3. Who won? The Americans

4. What did they gain from the fort?

Weaponry

The Americans gained artillery, gun powder, weapons, etc.

New YorkDATE October 1776

1. Give two reasons why New York became the center of fighting?

Gen. W. Howe landed on Long Island after leaving Nova Scotia. He wanted to capture New York City and cut N.E. off from the other colonies.

2. American commander? Washington
3. British commander? Howe
4. Who won? Howe / British

5. How did nature help the Americans?

A storm postponed Britain's "death blow" to the Americans. Heavy rains and fog provided a cover for the Americans to escape across the

6. Who was the American spy that was caught and hanged? East River.
Nathan Hale

7. What were his famous last words?

"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

8. Why didn't the British crush the pitiful American army?

Gen. W. Howe missed his chance by waiting until the storm stopped.

9. Where did Washington retreat?

He retreated across the river to New Jersey.

Trenton and PrincetonDATE Dec. 26 / Jan. 77

1. Where was Trenton?

2. What did Washington "cross" to get there? The Delaware River

3. Who were the troops at Trenton? Hessians (German mercenaries)

4. How did Washington outsmart the British at Princeton?

Washington ordered soldiers to keep the campfires lit while the majority of the army snuck around to the British side of the camp (w/straw)

5. What is the importance of these two battles?

These battles were moral victories which inspired more soldiers to enlist. muffled wagon wheels

SaratogaDATE Oct. 1777 (2nd battle)

1. The British planned a three part attack to cut off the

New England colonies. Where were the British to meet? Albany

2. Who was the British commander who came south from Canada?

"Gentleman" John Burgoyne came from Canada. (General)

3. Who was the British commander who came north from New York?

General W. Howe would move north from New York City.

4. Why didn't the British force from New York reach Albany?

General Howe moved his army to Philadelphia instead.

5. What fort was recaptured by the British? Fort Ticonderoga

6. Why didn't the third British army reach Albany?

General W. Howe moved his army to Philadelphia. - Defeated G.W. @ Brandywine & Germantown

7. American leader at Saratoga? Gen. Horatio Gates

8. Who won? Americans

9. What is the importance of this battle?

The American win "convinced France to sign the Treaty of Alliance with the United States."

10. What country now enters the war on the American side?

France official enters the war on the American side

Valley Forge

DATE Winter 1777/8

1. American commander? Washington

2. Location? Pennsylvania

3. Why were the Americans at Valley Forge?

Americans set up winter camp at Valley Forge.

4. Who was the famous drill master who trains the American

troops Friedrich von Steuben (Prussia)

War in the West

1. Which side did Native Americans take?

Native Americans fought on the side of the British. Some helped the Americans.

2. Why wasn't there much fighting in the west?

The American settlements in the west didn't have a large population, thus, most of the fighting happened in the east.

3. Battle for Ft. Vincennes

DATE February 1779

1. American commander Lt. Col. George Rogers Clark

2. British commander Henry Hamilton

3. Who now controls the Ohio River valley? Americans

War at Sea

1. Define privateers

Privateers are privately owned merchant ships equipped with weapons.

2. Famous sea battle

location off the coast of Britain

3. American ship and commander Bonhomme Richard / John Paul Jones

4. British ship Serapis

5. Who won? Bonhomme Richard (Americans)

6. What was the famous quote of the American commander?

When the British captain asked Jones if he was ready to surrender, Jones replied, "I have not yet begun to fight."

War in the South

1. Why were the British able to capture Georgia and South Carolina?

The British were able to capture Georgia and South Carolina because they had help from Loyalists.

2. Who was the American commander nicknamed "Swamp Fox"?

Francis Marion was nicknamed the Swamp Fox.

3. When did most of the fighting take place in the south?

Most of the fighting in the South took place in the late 1770s and early 1780s.

The Final Campaign

Yorktown

DATE October 1781

1. Location? coastal Virginia

2. Why did the British army set up a position on a peninsula?

Cornwallis went to a peninsula so he could maintain sea-borne lines of communication

3. British commander? General Cornwallis

4. American commanders. Washington, Lafayette, and Steuben, Lincoln

5. French commanders Rochambeau

6. What role did the fleet of France play in this battle?

The French fleet drove British ships out of Chesapeake Bay.

7. What is the importance of this battle?

Yorktown is important because it is the last major battle of the war.

8. Date of surrender: October 19, 1781

Treaty of Paris

Date September 3, 1783

Provisions:

1. Great Britain recognized the United States as an independent nation and promised to withdraw their troops.
2. G.B. agreed to allow Americans to fish off the coast of Canada.
3. British merchants could collect debts from Americans and Congress would advise states to return Loyalist properties.