#### **Prompt 3.15** - The American Revolution

Warm-Up: What kind of weaknesses do you think the British and Americans will have in this war?

Continental Strengths	British Strengths
Fill in the Blank	Summary
<u>Bunker Hill</u>	
Militiamen near the city of Boston made plans to	
two hills that overlooked the city.	
The fort worried British General	
so he ordered an attack. After three attempts, the	
British finally took the hill only because the	
militiamen ran out of	
<u>Fort Ticonderoga</u>	
Washington had troops, little	
, and no He started	
a rumor that he had more than enough weapons	
so the British wouldn't attack. Meanwhile, he	
begged Congress for gunpowder and sent Henry	
to steal cannons from Fort Ticonderoga.	
The Siege of Boston	
British soldiers in Boston awoke to a frightening	
sight. The nearby hills bristled with American	
, all aimed at the city. Rather	
than risk more bloodshed, General Howe ordered	
a British troops abandoned	
Boston; Washington was victorious.	

<u>Defend New York</u>	
General Howe decided he would attack	
and then move North to retake	
Boston. To prevent this,	
moved to New York to defend the city. Due to	
superior British and	
, Washington lost the Battle.	
Retreat from New York	
General Howe decided to for	
Washington to surrender instead of finishing him.	
However, Washington ordered a	
and was chased across the	
river into Pennsylvania was	
low so that all but 2000-4000 troops abandoned	
him. He lost 20,000 soldiers because of this.	
Surprise attack Trenton	
Washington knew he had to act now or lose. He	
decided to the Delaware river and	
attack	
at Trenton, NJ while they were sleeping off	
feasts. Washington	
took Trenton without losing a single man and then	
went on to take, NJ. These	
victories motivated more continental soldiers to	
follow him.	

<u>Guerilla Warfare</u>
After the loss of New York, Washington vowed
never to fight in a again. Howe
moved to Philadelphia to try and lure Washington
but instead he would launch
attacks and into the countryside.
The Battle of Saratoga
Meanwhile, British General Burgoyne, decided to
make his way from Canada to New York. Once
there, he was by
Americans and forced to
This marked a turning point in the war because
not long after this victory, and
entered the war to help.
<u>Valley Forge</u>
Washington lead his troops to Valley Forge in
A trained his
troops with amazing results. Then, Washington
learned where to use his newly troops.
Battle of Monmouth
British General Howe was now replaced by
General who thought that Philadelphia
was useless. He decided to leave for New York.
Washington decided to and the
British were forced to retreat to New York City.

Southern Strategy		
Clinton changed strategies and decided to move		
his forces south. After capturing, he left		
General in charge. Meanwhile,		
Washington sent General to lure		
Cornwallis out into the forested		
<u>Defeat at Yorktown</u>		
Tired of chasing Americans, Cornwallis decided to		
settle in Yorktown, Virginia along the		
Meanwhile, Washington's army and the newly		
arrived troops quickly surrounded		
the city and forced Cornwallis to		
The Treaty of Paris		
The finally called for an		
end to the costly war. The treaty that was signed		
stated three main things. First, Britain would		
recognize the United States as an		
nation. Second, Britain would give up all the		
from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.		
For their part, Spain would get again		
and the United States became a French		
Cooldown - How do you think helping the American Revolution would backfire against the French King?		

# Prompt 3.15 The American Revolution

Warm-up: What problems do you think the Americans will have when fighting the British?







## You'll be back

## Continental Strengths

Americans are motivated whereas

the British were not.

The Americans knew the land

whereas the British did not.

Americans just needed to outlast the

British whereas British needed to

conquer them.



## **British Strengths**

British had supplies whereas the

Americans had few.

British were trained whereas the

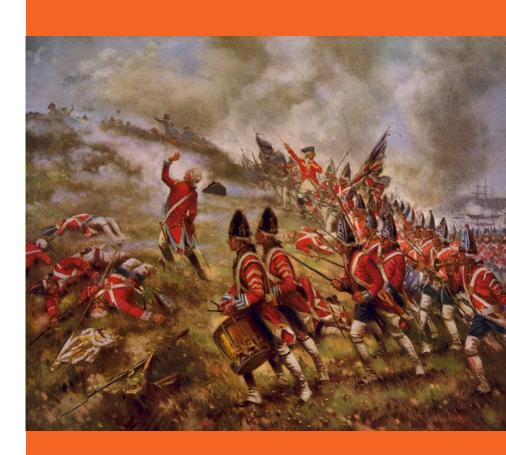
Americans were untrained.

The British outnumbered the

Americans by 60,000 soldiers.

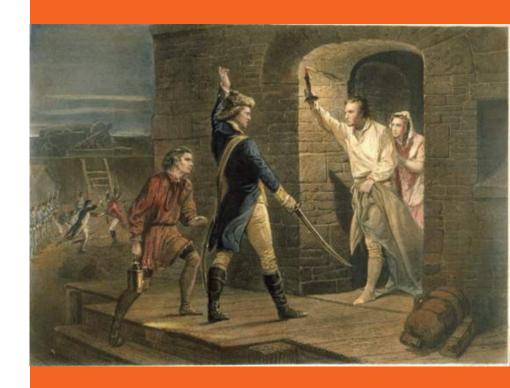
#### **Bunker Hill**

Militiamen near the city of Boston made plans to **fortify** (protect) two hills that overlooked the city. The fort worried British **General Howe** so he ordered an attack. After three attempts, the British finally took the hill only because the militiamen ran out of **gunpowder**.



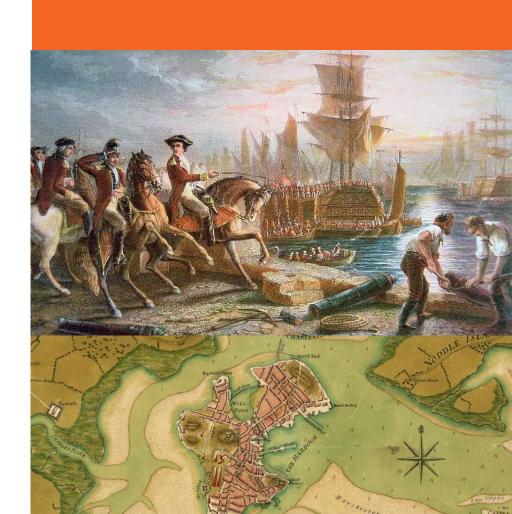
## Fort Ticonderoga

Washington faced several problems. He had **undisciplined** troops, little gunpowder, and no cannons. So, he started a rumor that he had more than enough weapons so the British wouldn't attack. It worked. Meanwhile, he begged Congress for gunpowder and sent Henry **Knox** to get cannons from a captured Fort. He was now ready to attack.



## **Siege of Boston**

British soldiers in Boston awoke to a frightening sight. The night before, the nearby hills had been bare. Now they bristled with American cannons, all aimed at the city. Rather than risk more bloodshed after Bunker Hill, General Howe ordered a **retreat** and left the city. 9,000 British troops abandoned Boston. General Washington was victorious.



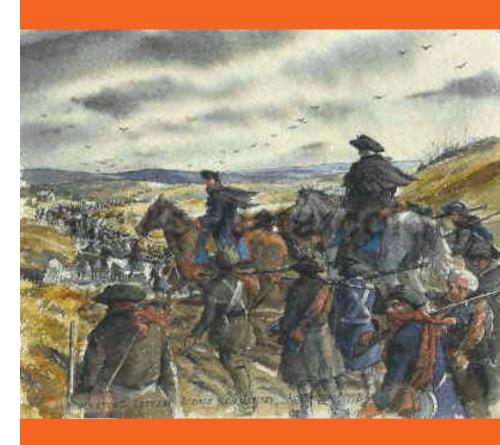
#### **Defend New York**

General Howe of the British decided he would attack **New York** and then move North to retake Boston. To prevent this, **George Washington** moved to New York in order to defend the city. Due to superior British numbers and **experience**, Washington lost the Battle.



#### **Retreat New York**

General Howe decided to **wait** for Washington to surrender instead of finishing him off. Washington, however, ordered a **retreat**, and was chased across the **Delaware** River into Pennsylvania. **Morale** (confidence) was so low that only 2000 out of 20,000 remained with him.



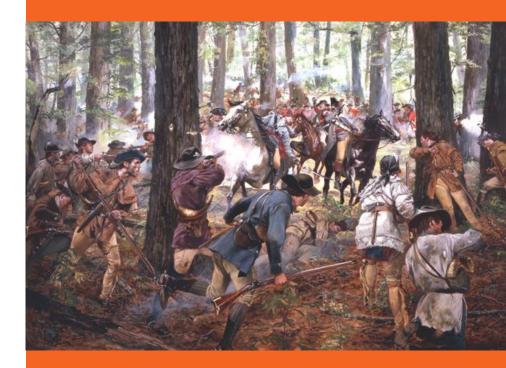
## **Surprise at Trenton**

Washington knew he had to act now or lose. He decided to **cross** the Delaware river Christmas Eve to attack **Hessian Mercenaries** at Trenton, NJ while they were sleeping off their **Christmas** feasts. Washington took Trenton without losing a single man and then went on to take Princeton, NJ.



#### **Guerilla Warfare**

After the loss of New York, Washington vowed never to fight in a **big battle** again. General Howe moved to Philadelphia to try and lure out Washington but instead he would launch surprise attacks and **escape** into the countryside for the next year. This is known as "Guerilla Warfare".



#### **Battle of Saratoga**

#### **And Gentleman Johnny**

Meanwhile, British General Burgoyne slowly decided to make his way from Canada to New York. Once there, he was outnumbered by swarms of American militia. He attacked anyway multiple times and was eventually forced to **surrender**.



## **Guns & Ships**





### **Battle of Saratoga**

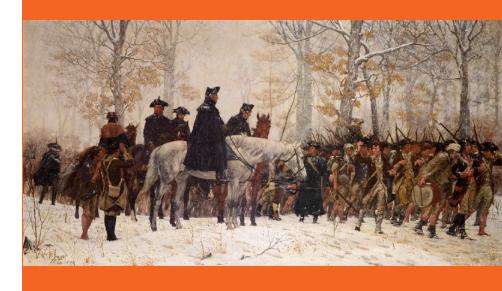
#### **The Turning Point**

The battle of Saratoga and the defeat of "Gentleman Johnny" (Burgoyne) marked a turning point in the war because not long after this victory, **France** and **Spain** entered the war to help the Americans. They sent Weapons, troops, and ships. The American cause was no longer hopeless.



## Valley Forge

A year after Trenton, Washington lead his troops to Valley Forge, Pennsylvania in winter. After a long-awaited Thanksgiving, a **Prussian** (German) officer, by the name of Baron Friedrich, agreed to train Washington's troops with amazing results. Then, Washington found where he could use his newly **trained** soldiers.



#### **Battle of Monmouth**

General Howe was replaced by General

**Clinton**, who thought that keeping

Philadelphia was useless. So, he decided to

leave for New York. Hearing the news,

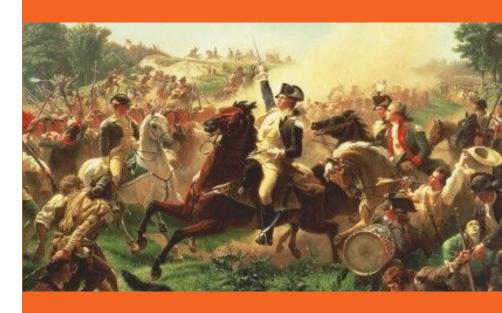
Washington decided to **attack** the British on

the way to New York. Washington was able

to defeat the British in Monmouth, NJ but

the British narrowly escaped across the

Hudson River into New York City.



## **Southern Strategy**

Clinton changed strategies and decided to move his forces south. After capturing

Georgia, Clinton left General

**Cornwallis** in charge and promptly

returned to New York. Meanwhile,

Washington sent General **Greene** to lure

Cornwallis out into the forested

**countryside** where he could use guerilla tactics.



#### **Defeat at Yorktown**

Tired of chasing Americans, General

Cornwallis decided to rest in Yorktown,

Virginia along the **ocean**. Meanwhile,

Washington's army and newly arrived

French troops quickly surrounded the city

and forced Cornwallis to surrender.

16,000 allied troops and the French Navy

watched as 8000 British were forced to lay

down their weapons and leave.



THE SIECE OF YORKTOWN, APRIL 1862.

## **The Treaty of Paris**

The **British public** finally called for an end to the costly war. The treaty that was signed stated three things. First, Britain would recognize the United States as an **independent** nation. Second, Britain would give up all the **land** from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. For their part, Spain would get **Florida** again and the United States becamea French ally.



Cool-down

How do you think this victory eventually backfire on the French King?