

## 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
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Fill in the Blank	Summary
<p><u>Bunker Hill</u></p> <p>Militiamen near the city of Boston made plans to _____ two hills that overlooked the city.</p> <p>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 _____.</p>	
<p><u>Fort Ticonderoga</u></p> <p>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.</p>	
<p><u>The Siege of Boston</u></p> <p>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.</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Defend New York</u></p> <p>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.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Retreat from New York</u></p> <p>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.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Surprise attack Trenton</u></p> <p>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.</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Guerilla Warfare</u></p> <p>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.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>The Battle of Saratoga</u></p> <p>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.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Valley Forge</u></p> <p>Washington lead his troops to Valley Forge in _____. A _____ trained his troops with amazing results. Then, Washington learned where to use his newly _____ troops.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Battle of Monmouth</u></p> <p>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.</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Southern Strategy</u></p> <p>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 _____.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Defeat at Yorktown</u></p> <p>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 _____.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>The Treaty of Paris</u></p> <p>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 _____.</p>	

**Cooldown** - How do you think helping the American Revolution would backfire against the French King?

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# Prompt 3.15

## The American Revolution

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

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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.**

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# 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 SIEGE 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 became a French **ally**.



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Cool-down

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

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