



Revolutionary War Events



Lexington and Concord



- Militias & Redcoats held drills and stockpiled weapons, especially in the New England area
- King George ordered thousands of troops around Boston to seize weapons and arrest militia leaders
- April: 1775-Many patriots were on the lookout in Boston for unusual activity, noticed Redcoats marching out of the city
 - Warned William Dawes and Paul Revere -they spread the word that the British were coming!
- The local militia was ready and waiting for the troops
- No one knows who fired the first shot at Lexington, but the fighting began
- Redcoats moved on to Concord-met fire there as well

2nd Continental Congress



- Meeting between the colonial representatives to discuss relationship with Britain
- Even after Lex. and Con., tried to make peace and compromise with England

Drafting of the Declaration of Independence

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nrvpZxMfKaU>



- Thomas Jefferson was the primary writer
- Written in July 1776
- By signing this document, the members were committing treason against England
 - punishable by death

Video: Signing of the Declaration of Independence

List of Major Battles and Outcomes

Battle of Bunker Hill- British Win

Long Island- British Win

Trenton and Princeton-Patriots Win



Philadelphia- British Win

Saratoga-Patriots Win

Battles at Sea-British Win



Capt. John Paul Jones

***One of the largest Navies
in the World**

Yorktown-Patriots Win

Important People

African Americans

James Armistead was a slave who acted as a spy for General Lafayette. Armistead posed as a runaway slave and was able to travel freely between the British and Lafayette's army. He was able to successfully relay what he knew to the Americans

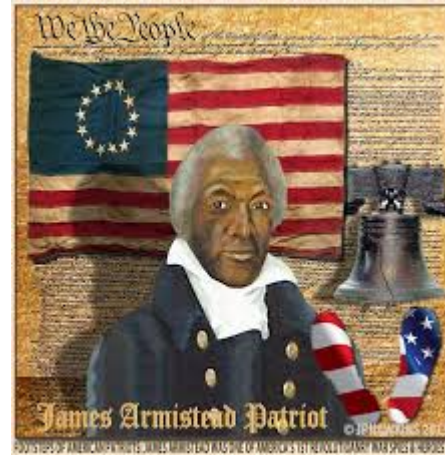
Wentworth Cheswell was a church leader, historian, and judge who fought in the American Revolution. He is considered the first African American elected to public office in America.

Generals

Marquis de Lafayette was a French commander who helped George Washington train the soldiers of the continental army. He purchased a ship and gathered a group of French officers to help in the struggle. His service was seen as a major triumph for the American cause

Bernardo de Galvez, from Spain, helped the Americas by shipping them supplies. He commanded Spanish troops against the British in Louisiana and protected New Orleans from the British

Gen. Cornwallis was the leader of the British troops in the south-surrendered to the Americans



Battle of Saratoga



- British General John Burgoyne led a large invasion army up the Champlain Valley from Canada near New York
- He was hoping to meet a similar force marching northward from New York City
- Southern forces never arrived, and Burgoyne was surrounded by American forces
- France and Britain agreed to help the Americans by sending financial aid and ships

Winter at Valley Forge-

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3iu_-0DjJc

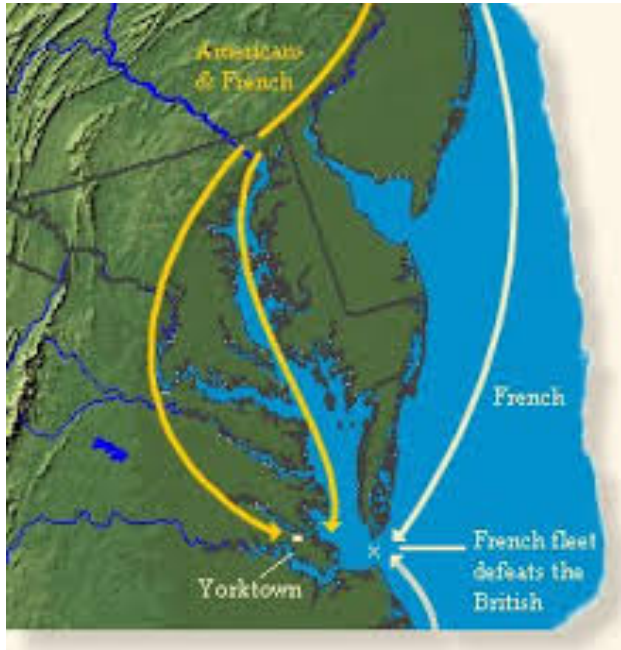


- It wasn't customary to fight during the winter time
- Washington set up camp at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

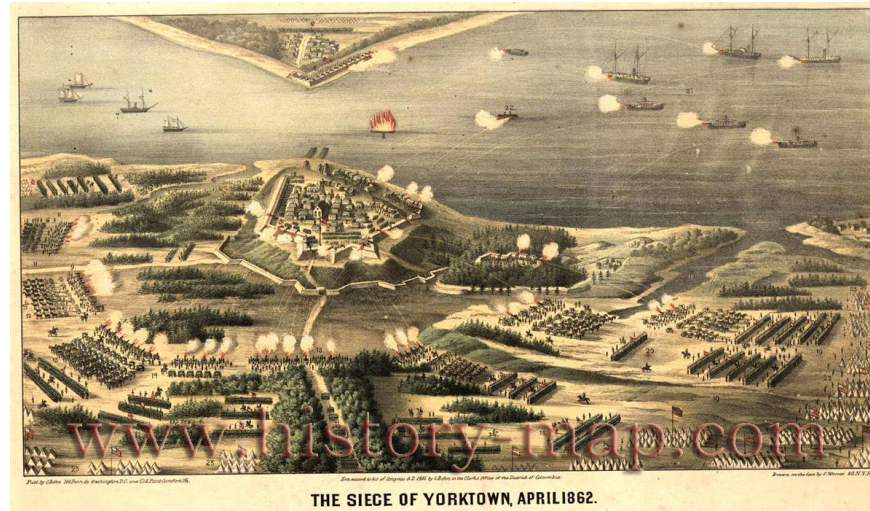


Battle of Yorktown

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OaVQOabLQLw>



Gen. Cornwallis was surrounded by the Americans on foot and the French Navy by sea



Treaty of Paris



- Established peace between Great Britain and the allied nations of France, Spain, and the Netherlands
- defining of borders
- return of Loyalist property confiscated by Americans
- The return of slaves confiscated by the British
- The removal of British troops from American soil.

Reasons for the American Victory

1. Fighting on homeland
2. Methods of warfare- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-BQi0JjY2w>
3. Local support
4. Leadership
5. The French Alliance

- Match the significance with the event
 - Choose one and write it under the column named “Significance”
1. The 1st American government; signed the Declaration of Independence
 2. England recognized American independence, gave land between the Ocean and the Mississippi River to the Americans
 3. Hardest winter tested the American spirit; soldiers displayed courage and strength
 4. The French fleet and the Continental Army surrounded Cornwallis’ troops; the end of the American Revolution
 5. Act of treason; Thomas Jefferson used the ideas of John Locke when writing it
 6. French agreed to help the Americans because the colonists proved they could win battles; turning point of the war
 7. 1st shots fired; beginning of the War for Independence