**Graphic Organizer 2.2**

**Key Battles of the American Revolutionary War**

**The New England Phase**

**(1775)**

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| **Battles of Lexington and Concord** |
| **Massachusetts** | **April, 1775** |
|  | **Americans** | **British** |
| **Commander(s)** | **---** |  |
| **Victory** |  |  |
| **Highlights** |  |
| **Significance** |  |

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| **Capture of Fort Ticonderoga** |
|  | **\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1775** |
|  | **Americans** | **British** |
| **Commander(s)** |  | **---** |
| **Victory** |  |  |

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| **Battle of Bunker Hill** |
|  | **June, 1775** |
|  | **Americans** | **British** |
| **Commander(s)** | **---** |  |
| **Victory** |  |  |
| **Highlights** |  |
| **Significance** |  |

**The Times that Try Men’s Souls**

**(1776)**

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| **Siege of Boston** |
|  | **April, 1775 – March, 1776** |
|  | **Americans** | **British** |
| **Commander(s)** |  |  |
| **Victory** |  |  |
| **Highlights** |  |
| **Significance** |  |

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| **Battle of Long Island (Brooklyn)** |
|  | **August, 1776** |
|  | **Americans** | **British** |
| **Commander(s)** |  |  |
| **Victory** |  |  |
| **Highlights** |  |
| **Significance** |  |

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| **Battle of Trenton** |
|  | **, 1776** |
|  | **Americans** | **Hessians** |
| **Commander(s)** |  | **Rall** |
| **Victory** |  |  |
| **Highlights** |  |
| **Significance** |  |

**The Turning Point**

**(1777-1778)**

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| **Battle of Saratoga** |
|  | **, 1777** |
|  | **Americans** | **British** |
| **Commander(s)** |  |  |
| **Victory** |  |  |
| **Highlights** |  |
| **Significance** |  |

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| **Winter at Valley Forge** |
|  | **Winter, 1777-1778** |
| **Commander(s)** | **Washington****Baron von Steuben****Marquis de Lafayette** |
| **Highlights** |  |
| **Significance** |  |

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| **Battle of Monmouth** |
|  | **June, 1778** |
|  | **Americans** | **British** |
| **Commander(s)** |  | **Gen. Sir Henry Clinton** |
| **Victory** |  |
| **Highlights** |  |
| **Significance** |  |

**The “Southern Strategy”**

**(1780-1781)**

After Burgoyne’s humiliating defeat at Saratoga, the British decided to adopt a “Southern strategy.” The British hoped to take advantage of the high number of **Loyalists** (i.e., colonists who were still loyal to the British crown, also known as **Tories**).

The British captured Savannah, GA, in December, 1778. In the Spring of 1780, **Gen.** **Sir Henry Clinton**, Howe’s successor as commander-in-chief of the British forces in the colonies, sent **General Lord Cornwallis** to capture Charleston. At the time, the only Patriot military forces were **guerrilla** forces led by Francis Marion. **Gen. Horation Gates**, the hero of Saratoga, went to South Carolina to face Cornwallis.

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| **Battle of Camden** |
|  | **August, 1780** |
|  | **Americans** | **British** |
| **Commander(s)** |  |  |
| **Victory** |  |  |

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| **Battles of Kings Mountain (NC) and Cowpens (SC)** |
|  | **October, 1780 / January, 1781** |
|  | **Americans** | **British** |
| **Victory** |  |  |

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| **Siege of Yorktown** |
|  | **September-October, 1781** |
|  | **Americans** | **British** |
| **Commander(s)** | **Washington****Rochambeau****Lafayette** |  |
| **Victory** |  |  |
| **Highlights** |  |
| **Significance** |  |