**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** |  | | |