

American Revolution

5th
Grade



Camden
Trenton
Princeton
Bunker

Hill
Yorktown
Lafayette
Lexington

Boston
Concord



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Answer Sheets

** Has an Answer Sheet*

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NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Don't Tread On Me

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the following questions.

In 1754, during the French and Indian War Ben Franklin published this cartoon of a rattlesnake cut into 13 pieces, representing the 13 colonies. He wanted the colonies to join together to fight as one. This use of the rattlesnake stood to represent America's resistance spirit and became a symbol of America.

DON'T TREAD ON ME, also known as the Gadsden Flag, is an early American flag. It shows a rattlesnake and the motto "Don't Tread on Me" on a patch of grass over a yellow background. It was designed by Colonel Christopher Gadsden and stood as a symbol of Colonial America and its resistance to British rule.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S CARTOON "JOIN OR DIE"



GADSDEN'S FLAG "DON'T TREAD ON ME"

1. What type of snake is drawn in the "Join or Die" cartoon and the "Don't Tread on Me" flag?
2. What is another name for the Don't Tread on Me flag?
3. Who designed the Don't Tread on Me flag?
2. Who drew the JOIN or DIE cartoon?
3. What does the rattlesnake stand for in Colonial America?

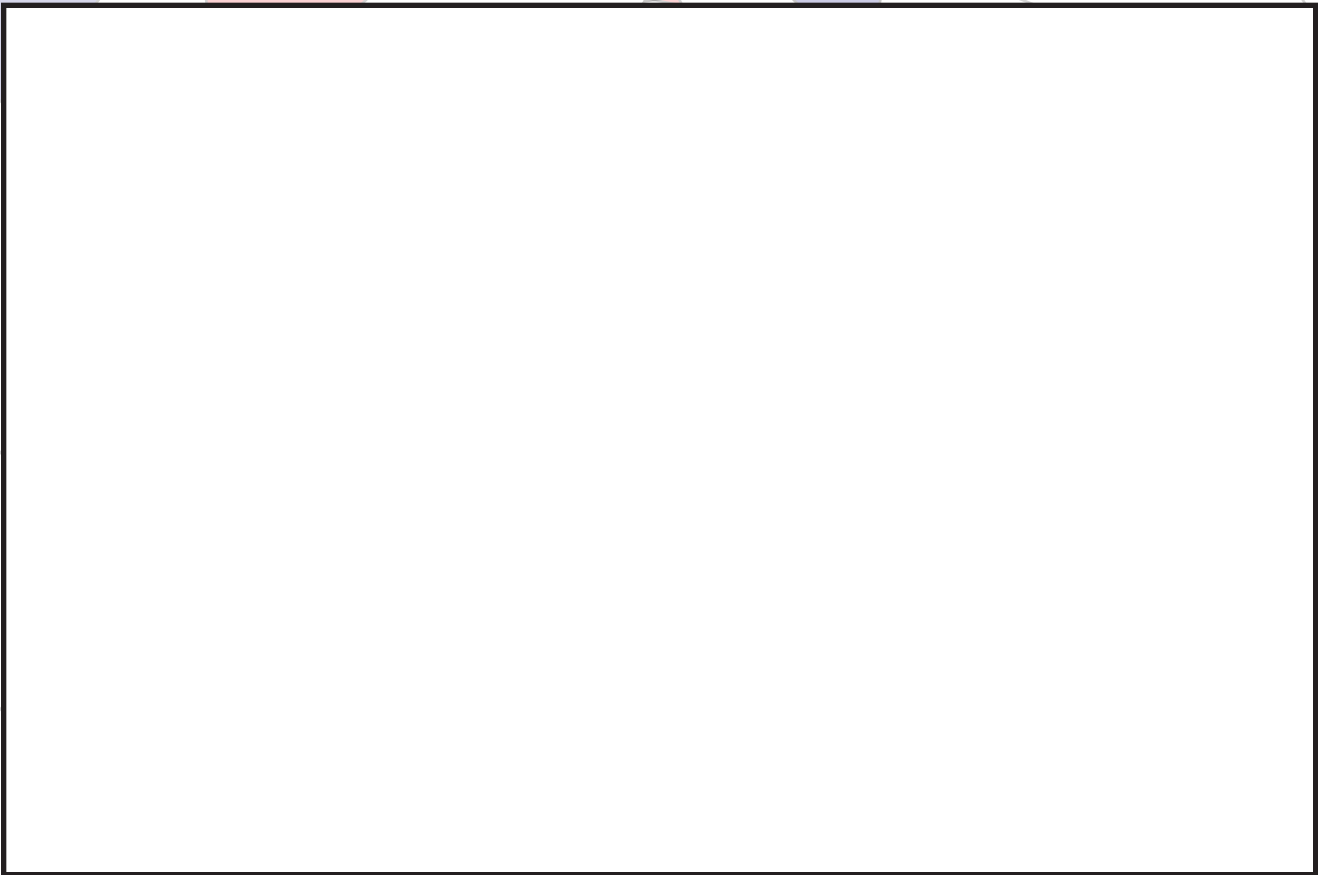
Design Your Own “Don’t Tread On Me” Flag!

The Gadsden’s Flag, also known as the “Don’t Tread on Me” Flag was designed by Colonel Christopher Gadsden in 1775. It served as a symbol of Colonial American Spirit in the fight against the British during the American Revolution. In modern times, the flag is still used as a symbol for American patriotism, disagreement with the government and support for civil liberties.



The use of the snake as a symbol of America can be traced back to the first political cartoon ever drawn. During the French and Indian War, Benjamin Franklin used the image of a snake to represent the colonies. The snake was cut into 8 sections. Each section represented one colony beginning with New England at the head and South Carolina at the tail. He was calling for the colonies to join together in the fight against the Royal French forces and their various allied Native American forces.

It's time to design your own “Don’t Tread On Me” Flag!



Use the space below to explain why you chose the symbols and colors that you used in your flag!

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

The Battles of Lexington and Concord began the American Revolution. The battles took place on the same day, April 19, 1775. Several towns around Boston, Massachusetts, including Lexington and Concord, saw fighting that day. The battles are known as the “shot heard ‘round the world.”

The militia were citizens who served as volunteer soldiers. They were not trained soldiers, but were often farmers or businessmen. The Massachusetts militia had learned of a British plan to attack the militia supplies in Concord. To prevent this, the militia moved the supplies and waited for the British at Lexington.

Around 400 British soldiers arrived early on April 19 where 77 militiamen were waiting. The first shots were fired and the militia retreated, as they were outnumbered. The British went on to Concord, where they faced militia reinforcements of over 500 men. Now the British were outnumbered and they retreated to Boston under heavy attack from the militia along the way. The militiamen blocked the roads to Boston so the British could not leave, beginning the Siege of Boston.



Map of the Battles of Lexington and Concord



Shots being fired at Lexington

Q & A

Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

What was the date of Lexington and Concord?

What are militia?

What state are Lexington and Concord in?

Where were the first shots fired?

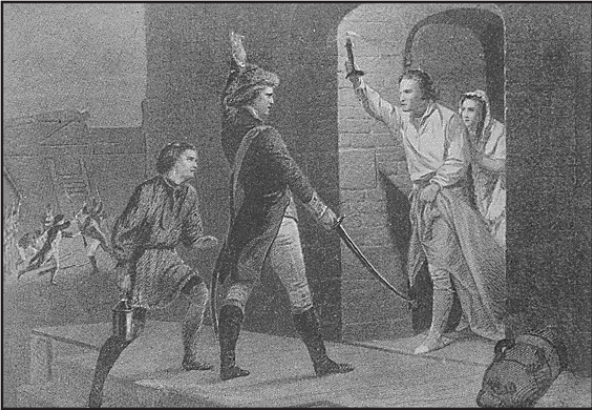
What started when the militia blocked the roads?



The North Bridge in Concord as it looks today

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE CAPTURE OF FORT TICONDEROGA



Drawing of Ethan Allen demanding the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga from Captain William Delaplace, commander of Fort Ticonderoga.

Fort Ticonderoga was a military fort on Lake Champlain in New York. Once known as Fort Carillon, Fort Ticonderoga was the location of several battles during the French and Indian War (1754-1763).

When the Revolutionary War broke out in April 1775, Fort Ticonderoga became very important. Besides its valuable location, the fort had many guns and cannons. The American forces were also concerned that the British would use the fort as a way to attack the American troops from behind.

Both Ethan Allen, colonel of the Vermont militia group called the Green Mountain Boys, and Benedict Arnold, colonel in the Massachusetts militia, were determined

to take Fort Ticonderoga. At dawn on May 10, 1775, 83 of the Green Mountain Boys with Colonel Allen and Colonel Arnold crossed from Vermont to Fort Ticonderoga by boat. They awoke the sleeping British troops and captured the fort. Only one person was injured.

Many of the guns and cannons from the fort were removed in the winter of 1775-1776 by the American forces. The fort was later taken by the British in July 1777, but was surrendered back to the Americans after the Battle of Saratoga in the autumn of 1777.



Fort Ticonderoga as it appears today.

QUICK QUIZ

What state is Fort Ticonderoga in?

Who were the Green Mountain Boys?

When did the American forces capture Fort Ticonderoga?

How many were injured at the Capture of Fort Ticonderoga?



Engraving of Colonel Henry Knox and his troops taking the guns from Fort Ticonderoga.

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

The Battle of Bunker Hill was a series of three attacks by the British on June 17, 1775 during the Siege of Boston. This was one of the early battles of the American Revolution.

The colonists learned that the British were planning on occupying the hills around Boston, Massachusetts as a way to control the city. The American troops went to the hills and built forts out of earth, called redoubts, to defend the hills.

The British charged the American troops in three attacks. The British had over 3,000 troops and the Americans had 2,500. The Americans won the first two attacks and heavily damaged the British forces. On the third attack, the colonists ran out of ammunition and had to retreat over the hills into Cambridge, Massachusetts.

While the British won the battle, they suffered over 1,000 injuries and deaths, including a large number of officers. The American forces had only 450 deaths or injuries. The Battle of Bunker Hill encouraged the Americans because it proved that the inexperienced colonial forces could fight the well trained and highly experienced British Army.



Map of the Battle of Bunker Hill



British forces attacking at Bunker Hill



One of the attacks of Bunker Hill

Short Answer

Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

The Bunker Hill was part of what siege? _____

What was the date of Bunker Hill? _____

How many attacks were there in the battle? _____

What state is Boston in? _____

What did the Battle of Bunker Hill show the Americans?

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

SIEGE OF YORKTOWN

The Siege of Yorktown was the last major battle of the American Revolution. It signaled the end of the war, as the British general, Lord Cornwallis, surrendered to General George Washington, commander of the American forces. The British signed the Treaty of Paris on September 3, 1783, which finally ended the war.

The battle was fought in Yorktown, Virginia from September 28 to October 19, 1781. The battle was fought both on land and on the sea. The French army and navy joined the American army to fight against the British. The French army was lead by General Rochambeau and the French navy was headed by Admiral de Grasse.



Washington marched to Virginia from New York to meet with the French navy, which sailed in from the West Indies.



American troops, under Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton, rushed the British fortification, called a redoubt, at Yorktown.



Plan of the Siege of Yorktown, drawn in 1875



General Rochambeau (in light blue) and General Washington (in dark blue) at the end of the siege.

Q & A

Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

What year was the Siege of Yorktown?

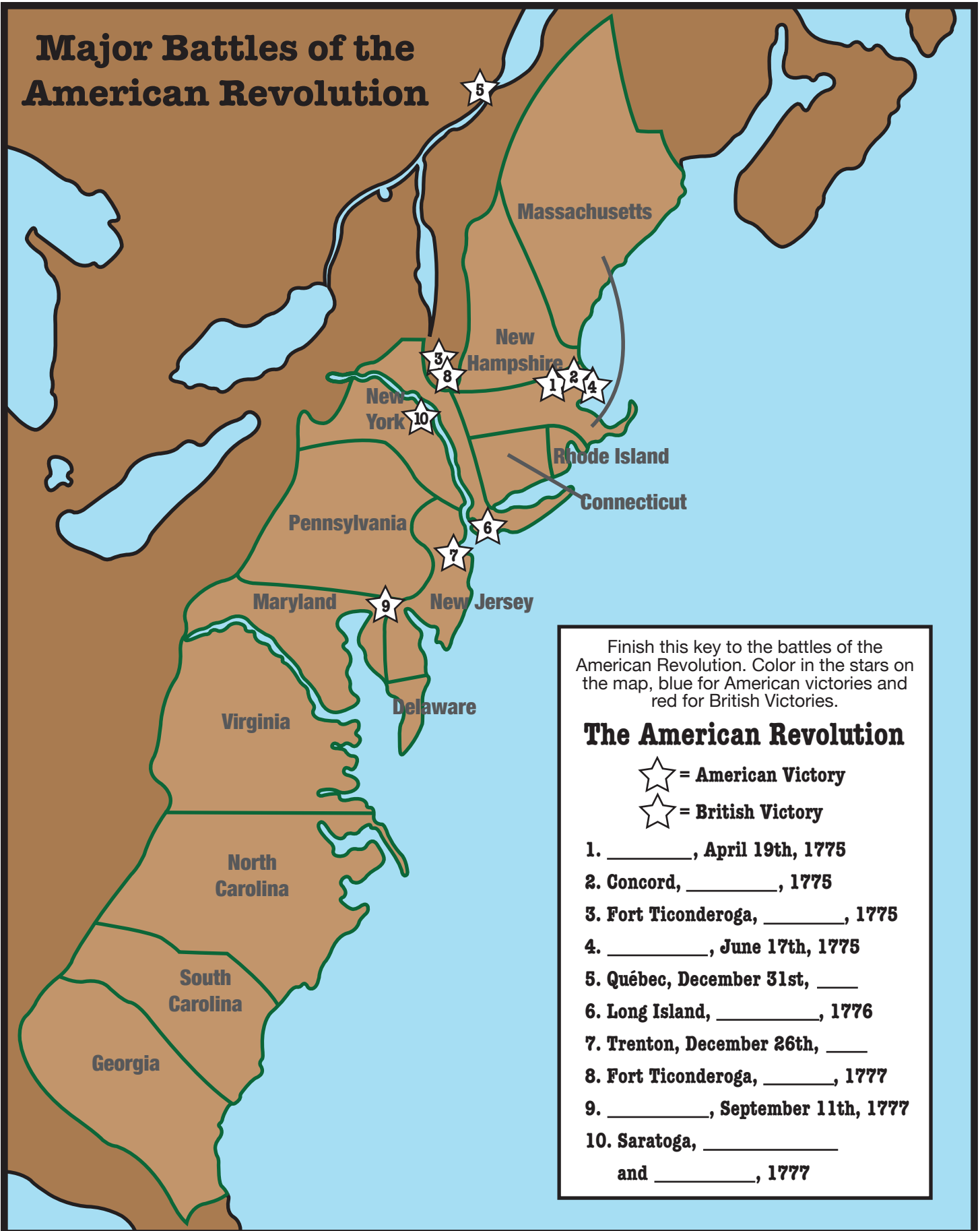
Who lead the American forces?

What country came to help the Americans?

What state is Yorktown in?

What treaty ended the American Revolution?

Major Battles of the American Revolution



Finish this key to the battles of the American Revolution. Color in the stars on the map, blue for American victories and red for British Victories.

The American Revolution


★ = American Victory

★ = British Victory


1. _____, April 19th, 1775
2. Concord, _____, 1775
3. Fort Ticonderoga, _____, 1775
4. _____, June 17th, 1775
5. Québec, December 31st, ____
6. Long Island, _____, 1776
7. Trenton, December 26th, ____
8. Fort Ticonderoga, _____, 1777
9. _____, September 11th, 1777
10. Saratoga, _____
and _____, 1777

Rewriting History: The Declaration of Independence

ation of Independence was written in 1776 in the language of the day. What if had been written in your own words? Rewrite the Declaration of Independence by rewriting it in your own words, using modern language.



1776




Today

The Declaration of Independence was written in 1776 in the language of the day. What if had been written today?

Paraphrase the Declaration of Independence by rewriting it in your own words, using modern language.

Paraphrase the Declaration

modern language.



When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. - That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. - That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

for their future security. - Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the condition of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace. Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with other to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies or armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefit of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

[illegible]

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

[illegible]

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, declare, That these united Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States, that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. - And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

[illegible]

Revolutionary War Vocabulary Match-Up

Match each important person from the Revolutionary War below with one of the facts about him.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. PAUL REVERE | Drew a snake cartoon which represented unity and independence. |
| 2. KING GEORGE | First person to sign the Declaration of Independence. |
| 3. JOHN ADAMS | Believed to have helped sew the first American flag. |
| 4. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN | Founder of the Sons of Liberty. He is also John Adams' cousin. |
| 5. GEORGE WASHINGTON | Served as a messenger in the war to warn the colonists that the British soldiers were close by. |
| 6. SAMUEL ADAMS | Ruler of Great Britain from 1760 - 1820 |
| 7. JOHN HANCOCK | Served as general in the Battle of Lexington and Concord. After the war, he became president. |
| 8. BETSY ROSS | Second president of the United States. |



Revolutionary War Word Scramble

Unscramble each word and then find it below.



1. **ntyokrow** _____



2. **nstobo** _____



3. **yastlitlos** _____



4. **stiapotr** _____



5. **rtosaaga** _____



6. **todeasrc** _____

7. **silnoceo** _____

8. **xtoaniat** _____



Adams

Boston

Franklin

Loyalists

Colonies

Revere

Taxation

Redcoats

Patriots

Yorktown

Saratoga

British

Revolutionary War Word Search

Find and circle the names of the important cities and battles of the American Revolutionary War below. Words can be vertical, horizontal, diagonal, forward or backward.



A	F	D	C	V	J	B	H	M	D	I	P	A
H	S	W	N	W	O	T	K	R	O	Y	B	H
J	L	G	L	D	I	R	Y	Y	I	W	S	E
C	E	A	R	L	E	C	O	N	C	O	R	D
T	X	U	F	K	I	S	B	O	R	B	L	M
F	I	Z	O	A	V	H	U	T	D	O	R	A
B	N	O	S	P	Y	Q	R	N	K	S	X	E
N	G	S	R	G	L	E	V	E	O	T	U	Y
E	T	Y	D	N	N	F	T	R	K	O	O	C
D	O	B	U	I	L	C	A	T	R	N	D	R
M	N	A	Y	V	J	X	G	S	E	Z	U	L
A	G	P	R	I	N	C	E	T	O	N	J	B
C	Z	Y	S	K	B	O	M	J	I	H	L	R

CAMDEN
TRENTON
PRINCETON

BUNKER HILL
YORKTOWN
LAFAYETTE

LEXINGTON
BOSTON
CONCORD

Revolutionary War Vocabulary Match-Up

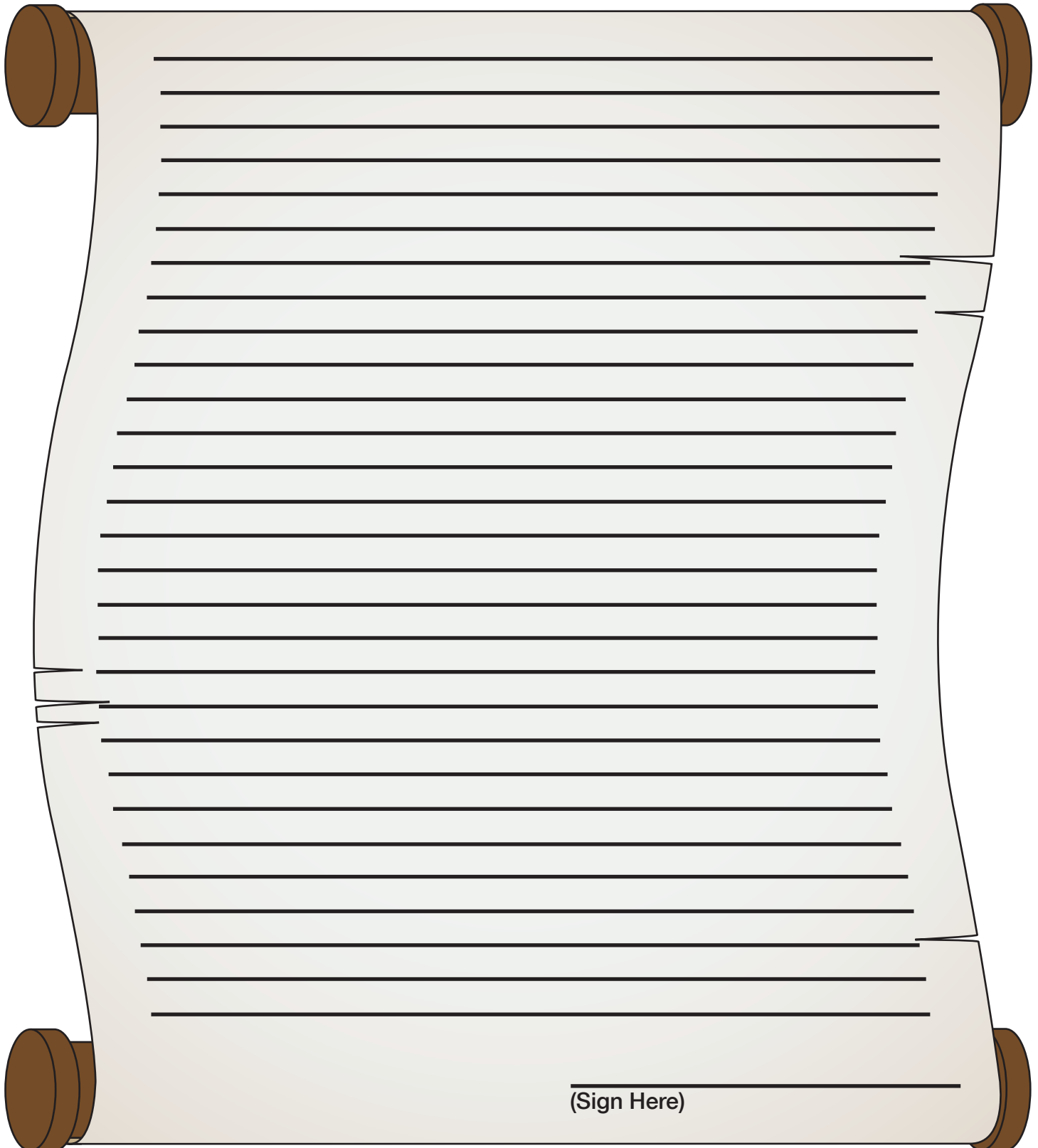
Match each term with its meaning or definition.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. PATRIOTS | Group of individuals that create laws in Great Britain. |
| 2. REDCOAT | Individuals who supported the British government during the American Revolution. |
| 3. LOYALISTS | A British soldier whose uniform was red. |
| 4. PARLIAMENT | American soldiers who were ready to fight in a minute's warning. |
| 5. BOYCOTT | First law passed by Parliament to tax the colonists. |
| 6. MINUTEMEN | People who lived in the colonies and fought against the British. |
| 7. STAMPACT | A crime against one's own country. |
| 8. REVOLUTIONARY WAR | Conflict between British government and the 13 colonies. |
| 9. TREASON | To refuse to buy items from a particular country or business. |



Write Your Own Declaration!

The Declaration of Independence was written as a statement to officially declare the United States' freedom from the British Empire. If you could write your own official declaration, what would you write about? It could be anything - from your love of mint chip ice cream to your strong support of our troops. Be creative and be passionate about your topic.



(Sign Here)

EXTRA! EXTRA!

Imagine you were a reporter for a newspaper during the American Revolutionary War. Write an article reporting a certain battle or event. You could even write your opinion of the war. Draw some photos in the empty boxes as well. You may use words from the "Word Bank" below for help. Be creative!





Word Bank

Boston Tea Party
Colonies

King George
Loyalists

British
Patriots

Bunker Hill
John Adams

Paul Revere
Flag

Revolutionary War

Questionnaire

Answer the following questions on the Civil War.

1. Who did America fight in the Revolutionary War?

2. Which country provided help and aid to America during the Revolutionary War?

3. Which treaty ended the war?

4. Who was the British King during the Revolutionary War?

5. Where did the last battle of the war take place?

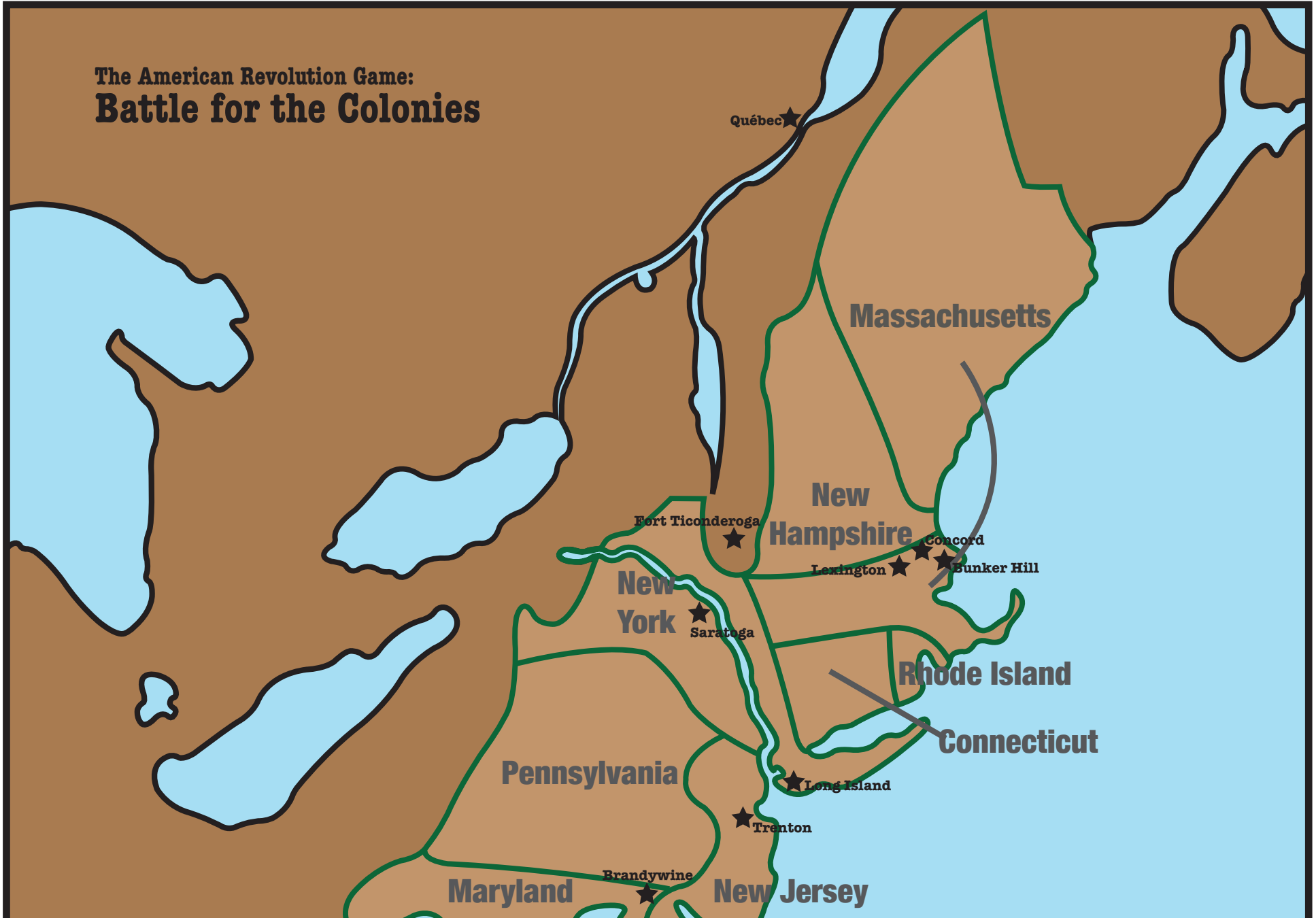
6. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

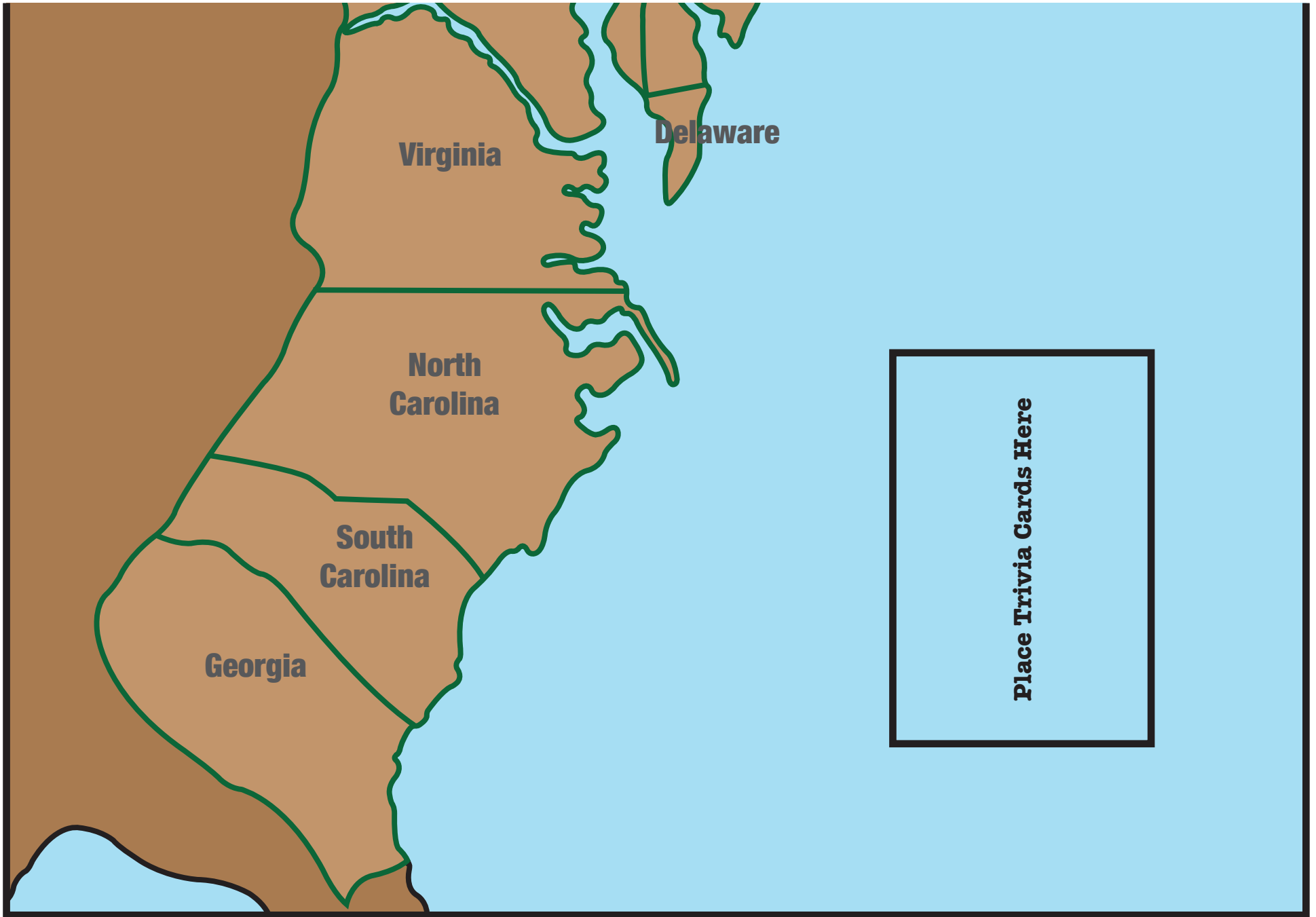
7. Where were the two places the British and American colonists engaged in battle for the first time?

8. Where did the British army surrender?

9. Which Continental Army soldier is known for switching sides and joining the British army?

The American Revolution Game: Battle for the Colonies





How To Play

You will need:

- 4 dice (2 for each player)
- 28 cut out squares, or "troops" (see below)

Objective:

To defeat the troops of the opposing side and conquer all 13 colonies.

Setting up the board:

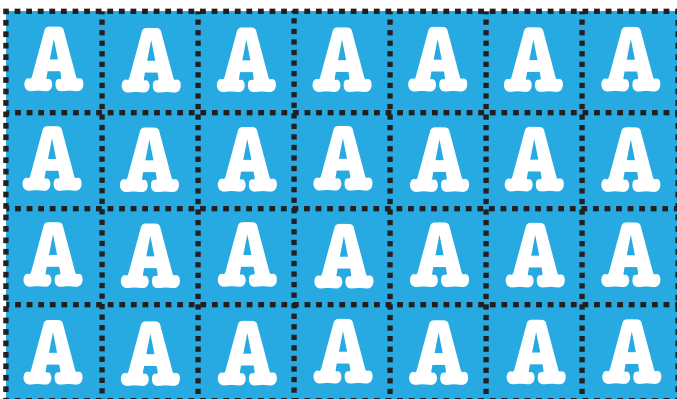
1. To start, each player will roll their dice. Whoever rolls the higher number will be Player 1, and he/she will first choose a side (American or British). Player 2 will become the opposing side.
2. Player 1 will be the first to put troops on the board in preparation for battle. Place 3 colored "troops" markers on one colony of your choice. Then, each player will take turns placing troops 3 at a time, either in a new colony or one that you already claimed (but, in this phase of the game, the 3 troops must be placed together), until each player has placed 18 troops.
3. When all the troops are placed, it's time to battle for the colonies! Player 1 will take the first turn.

Taking your turn:

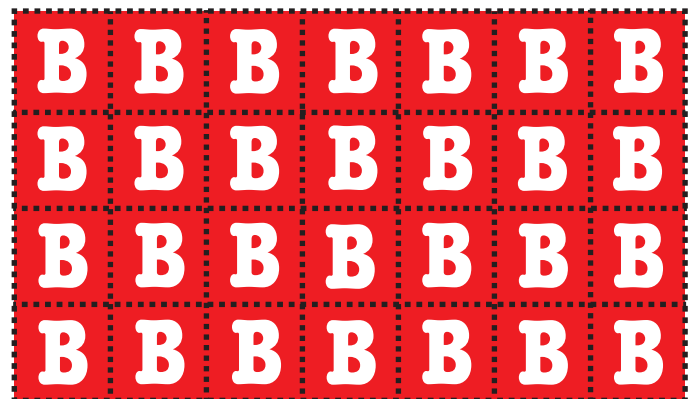
Each turn will consist of 3, in this order-

1. Trivia card - the opposing side draws a trivia card for the player whose turn it is. This is mandatory, but you do not have to answer the question if you don't know the answer! If you don't know the answer to the question, put the card at the bottom of the deck and move on. If you answer the question correctly, you get to add 3 additional troops to the board, in any colonies you want. You can put all the troops in one colony, or put each troop in separate colonies. If you answer the question incorrectly, your opponent gets to remove 2 of your troops from any colony he or she wants!
2. Go to battle! - this is not mandatory. If you don't feel like battling, don't. But, if you do decide to invade another colony, you must follow these rules:
 - You may only invade one colony per turn.
 - The colony you invade must be adjacent (next to) a colony of your own.
 - You must have at LEAST 2 troops in the colony you are attacking from.
 - Battles are fought by rolling dice. Both sides will roll their dice AT THE SAME TIME. Whoever rolls the higher number wins and gets to remove one of the losing side's troops.
 - If it's a tie, roll again.
 - The battle ends when one side loses all of his or her troops, or when one side surrenders.
 - Your opponent may "surrender" a battle by giving up his/her colony to you, and moving his/her remaining troops to different colonies.
 - You may "surrender" a battle by giving up your attacking colony to your opponent and moving your remaining troops to different colonies.
3. Fortify your troops - this will always happen whether you won your battle or answered your trivia question. At the end of each turn you may rearrange the troops in your colonies. You may move as many troops as you like to and from ANY of your colonies. However, each of your colonies must contain at least 1 troop to hold it as yours.

American Forces



British Forces



American Revolution Trivia Cards

**Where and when was the
was the first battle of the
American Revolution?**

**What is the famous phrase
used to describe the first
shot fired in the American
Revolution?**

**Who was the British King
during the war?**

**Name the man who is
remembered for warning
the Patriots of the first
British invasion.**

**BLINDFOLD QUESTION:
Name the original 13
colonies WITHOUT
looking at the game board.**

**Which town was Paul
Revere in when he saw the
light in the belfry?**

**Which American general
turned traitor and began
to spy for the British?**

**What system was used for
colonists to send messages
back and forth?**

**Which country helped the
Americans with money and
troops to help them in the
war?**

American Revolution Trivia Cards

Who was the head of the committee that wrote the Declaration of Independence?

Where was the last battle of the American Revolution?

Some Germans fought for the British. What were they called?

Who wrote the famous poem "Paul Revere's Ride"?


**BLINDFOLD QUESTION:
Recite the first stanza of the famous poem, Paul Revere's Ride.**

How did the colonists dress during the Boston Tea Party?

What was the Olive Branch Petition?

Who wrote the pamphlet called "Common Sense"?

**When was the Declaration of Independence actually signed?
(Hint: It's not July 4th)**



Great job!

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Answer Sheets

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The Battle of Bunker Hill
The Siege of Yorktown
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Answer Sheet

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

The Battles of Lexington and Concord began the American Revolution. The battles took place on the same day, April 19, 1775. Several towns around Boston, Massachusetts, including Lexington and Concord, saw fighting that day. The battles are known as the “shot heard ‘round the world.”

The militia were citizens who served as volunteer soldiers. They were not trained soldiers, but were often farmers or businessmen. The Massachusetts militia had learned of a British plan to attack the militia supplies in Concord. To prevent this, the militia moved the supplies and waited for the British at Lexington.

Around 400 British soldiers arrived early on April 19 where 77 militiamen were waiting. The first shots were fired and the militia retreated, as they were outnumbered. The British went on to Concord, where they faced militia reinforcements of over 500 men. Now the British were outnumbered and they retreated to Boston under heavy attack from the militia along the way. The militiamen blocked the roads to Boston so the British could not leave, beginning the Siege of Boston.



Map of the Battles of Lexington and Concord



Shots being fired at Lexington

Q & A

Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

What was the date of Lexington and Concord?

April 19, 1775

What are militia?

Volunteer soldiers who are regular citizens

What state are Lexington and Concord in?

Massachusetts

Where were the first shots fired?

Lexington

What started when the militia blocked the roads?

The Siege of Boston



The North Bridge in Concord as it looks today

Answer Sheet

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE CAPTURE OF FORT TICONDEROGA



Drawing of Ethan Allen demanding the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga from Captain William Delaplace, commander of Fort Ticonderoga.

Fort Ticonderoga was a military fort on Lake Champlain in New York. Once known as Fort Carillon, Fort Ticonderoga was the location of several battles during the French and Indian War (1754-1763).

When the Revolutionary War broke out in April 1775, Fort Ticonderoga became very important. Besides its valuable location, the fort had many guns and cannons. The American forces were also concerned that the British would use the fort as a way to attack the American troops from behind.

Both Ethan Allen, colonel of the Vermont militia group called the Green Mountain Boys, and Benedict Arnold, colonel in the Massachusetts militia, were determined

to take Fort Ticonderoga. At dawn on May 10, 1775, 83 of the Green Mountain Boys with Colonel Allen and Colonel Arnold crossed from Vermont to Fort Ticonderoga by boat. They awoke the sleeping British troops and captured the fort. Only one person was injured.

Many of the guns and cannons from the fort were removed in the winter of 1775-1776 by the American forces. The fort was later taken by the British in July 1777, but was surrendered back to the Americans after the Battle of Saratoga in the autumn of 1777.



Fort Ticonderoga as it appears today.

QUICK QUIZ

What state is Fort Ticonderoga in?

New York

Who were the Green Mountain Boys?

A Vermont militia group

When did the American forces capture Fort Ticonderoga?

May 10, 1775

How many were injured at the Capture of Fort Ticonderoga?

One



Engraving of Colonel Henry Knox and his troops taking the guns from Fort Ticonderoga.

Answer Sheet

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

The Battle of Bunker Hill was a series of three attacks by the British on June 17, 1775 during the Siege of Boston. This was one of the early battles of the American Revolution.

The colonists learned that the British were planning on occupying the hills around Boston, Massachusetts as a way to control the city. The American troops went to the hills and built forts out of earth, called redoubts, to defend the hills.

The British charged the American troops in three attacks. The British had over 3,000 troops and the Americans had 2,500. The Americans won the first two attacks and heavily damaged the British forces. On the third attack, the colonists ran out of ammunition and had to retreat over the hills into Cambridge, Massachusetts.

While the British won the battle, they suffered over 1,000 injuries and deaths, including a large number of officers. The American forces had only 450 deaths or injuries. The Battle of Bunker Hill encouraged the Americans because it proved that the inexperienced colonial forces could fight the well trained and highly experienced British Army.



Map of the Battle of Bunker Hill



British forces attacking at Bunker Hill



One of the attacks of Bunker Hill

Short Answer

Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

The Bunker Hill was part of what siege? **The Siege of Boston**

What was the date of Bunker Hill? **June 17, 1775**

How many attacks were there in the battle? **Three**

What state is Boston in? **Massachusetts**

What did the Battle of Bunker Hill show the Americans?

That they could fight the experienced British Army

Answer Sheet

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

SIEGE OF YORKTOWN

The Siege of Yorktown was the last major battle of the American Revolution. It signaled the end of the war, as the British general, Lord Cornwallis, surrendered to General George Washington, commander of the American forces. The British signed the Treaty of Paris on September 3, 1783, which finally ended the war.

The battle was fought in Yorktown, Virginia from September 28 to October 19, 1781. The battle was fought both on land and on the sea. The French army and navy joined the American army to fight against the British. The French army was lead by General Rochambeau and the French navy was headed by Admiral de Grasse.



Washington marched to Virginia from New York to meet with the French navy, which sailed in from the West Indies.



American troops, under Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton, rushed the British fortification, called a redoubt, at Yorktown.



Plan of the Siege of Yorktown, drawn in 1875

Q & A

Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

What year was the Siege of Yorktown?

1781

Who lead the American forces?

General George Washington

What country came to help the Americans?

France

What state is Yorktown in?

Virginia

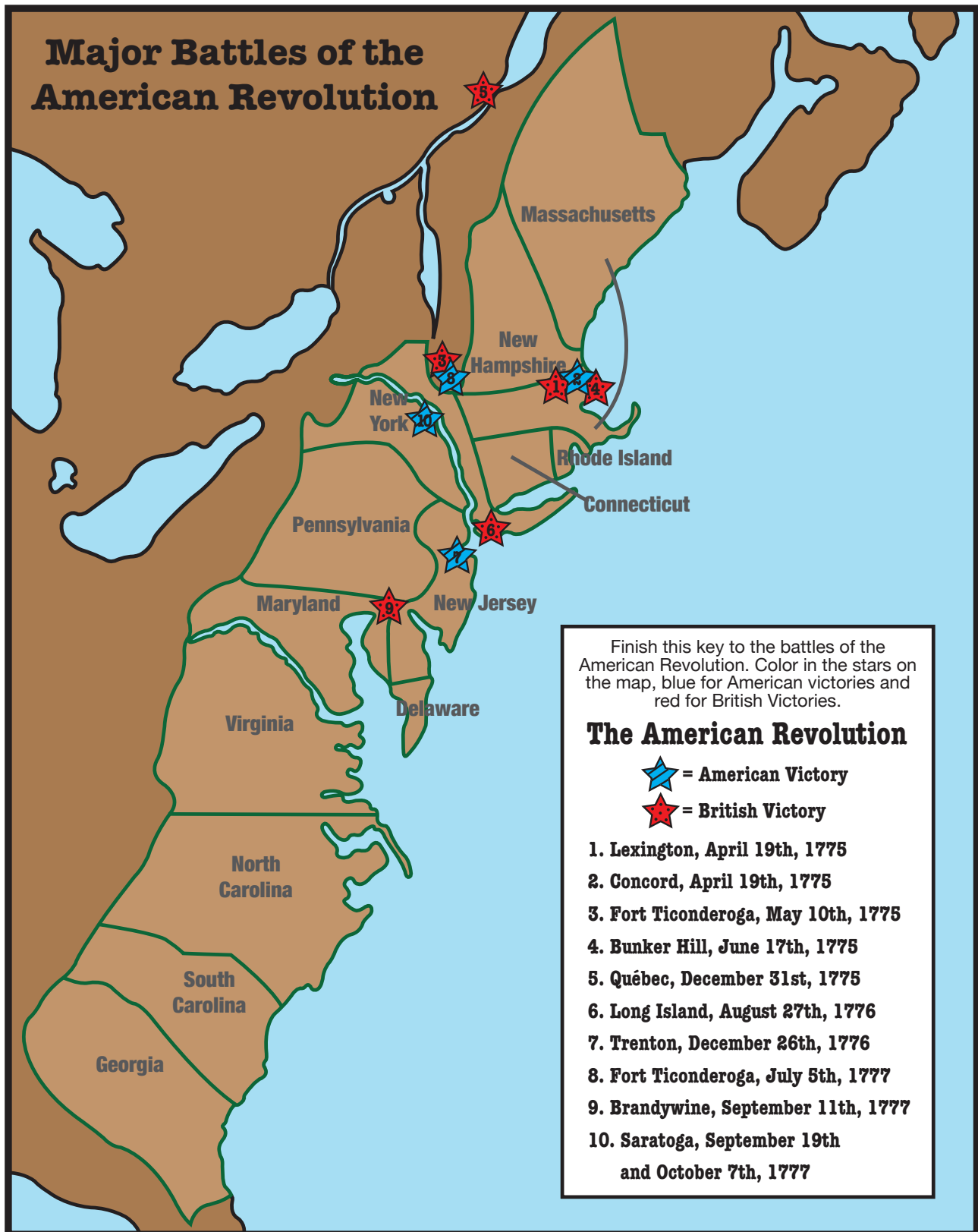
What treaty ended the American Revolution?

Treaty of Paris



General Rochambeau (in light blue) and General Washington (in dark blue) at the end of the siege.

Answer Sheet



Answer Sheet

Revolutionary War Vocabulary Match-Up

Match each important person from the Revolutionary War below with one of the facts about him.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. PAUL REVERE | Drew a snake cartoon which represented unity and independence. |
| 2. KING GEORGE | First person to sign the Declaration of Independence. |
| 3. JOHN ADAMS | Believed to have helped sew the first American flag. |
| 4. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN | Founder of the Sons of Liberty. He is also John Adams' cousin. |
| 5. GEORGE WASHINGTON | Served as a messenger in the war to warn the colonists that the British soldiers were close by. |
| 6. SAMUEL ADAMS | Ruler of Great Britain from 1760 - 1820 |
| 7. JOHN HANCOCK | Served as general in the Battle of Lexington and Concord. After the war, he became president. |
| 8. BETSY ROSS | Second president of the United States. |



Answer Sheet

Revolutionary War Word Search

Find and circle the names of the important cities and battles of the American Revolutionary War below. Words can be vertical, horizontal, diagonal, forward or backward.



CAMDEN
TRENTON
PRINCETON

BUNKER HILL
YORKTOWN
LAFAYETTE

LEXINGTON
BOSTON
CONCORD

Answer Sheet

Revolutionary War Vocabulary Match-Up

Match each term with its meaning or definition.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. PATRIOTS | Group of individuals that create laws in Great Britain. |
| 2. REDCOAT | Individuals who supported the British government during the American Revolution. |
| 3. LOYALISTS | A British soldier whose uniform was red. |
| 4. PARLIAMENT | American soldiers who were ready to fight in a minute's warning. |
| 5. BOYCOTT | First law passed by Parliament to tax the colonists. |
| 6. MINUTEMEN | People who lived in the colonies and fought against the British. |
| 7. STAMP ACT | A crime against one's own country. |
| 8. REVOLUTIONARY WAR | Conflict between British government and the 13 colonies. |
| 9. TREASON | To refuse to buy items from a particular country or business. |



Answer Sheet

Revolutionary War

Questionnaire

Answer the following questions on the Civil War.

1. Who did America fight in the Revolutionary War?
GREAT BRITAIN
2. Which country provided help and aid to America during the Revolutionary War?
FRANCE
3. Which treaty ended the war?
TREATY OF PARIS
4. Who was the British King during the Revolutionary War?
KING GEORGE III
5. Where did the last battle of the war take place?
YORKTOWN
6. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
THOMAS JEFFERSON
7. Where were the two places the British and American colonists engaged in battle for the first time?
LEXINGTON AND CONCORD
8. Where did the British army surrender?
SARATOGA
9. Which Continental Army soldier is known for switching sides and joining the British army?
BENEDICT ARNOLD

Answer Sheet

American Revolution Trivia Card Answers

Q: Where and when was the first battle of the American Revolution?

A: Lexington, April 19, 1776

Q: What is the famous phrase used to describe the first shot fired in the American Revolution?

A: The shot heard around the world.

Q: Who was the British King during the war?

A: King George III

Q: Name the man who is remembered for warning the Patriots of the first British invasion.

A: Paul Revere

BLINDFOLD QUESTION: Name the original 13 colonies WITHOUT looking at the game board.

A: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia

Q: Which town was Paul Revere in when he saw the light in the belfry?

A: Charleston

Q: Which American general turned traitor and began to spy for the British:

A: Benedict Arnold

Q: What system was used for colonists to send messages back and forth?

A: "Committees of Correspondence" who carried messages on horseback.

Q: Which country helped the Americans with money and troops to help them in the war?

A: France, Spain also sent aid.

Answer Sheet

American Revolution Trivia Card Answers

Q: Who was the head of the committee that wrote the Declaration of Independence?

A: Thomas Jefferson

Q: Where was the last battle of the American Revolution?

A: Yorktown

Q: Some Germans fought for the British. What were they called?

A: Hessians

Q: Who wrote the famous poem "Paul Revere's Ride"?

A: Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

BLINDFOLD QUESTION: Recite the first stanza of the famous poem, "Paul Revere's Ride"

A: Listen my children and you shall hear of the midnight ride of Paul Revere, on the 18th of April in '76, hardly a man is now alive who remembers that famous day and year.

Q: How did the colonists dress during the Boston Tea Party?

A: They dressed up like Native Americans so the British couldn't punish any one person; they'd have to punish the whole city of Boston.

Q: What was the Olive Branch Petition?

A: It was a document sent to King George III to let him know the colonists were loyal to him and to Britain, and they asked him to respond to their complaints. It failed - King George declared them in rebellion about 1 month later.

Q: Who wrote the pamphlet called "Common Sense"?

A: Thomas Paine

Q: When was the Declaration of Independence signed?

A: August 2nd, 1776