

Map of Revolutionary War (52 pts.)

1. Label the following bodies of water on your map. (10)

Gulf of Mexico	Delaware Bay	Atlantic Ocean	Lake Champlain
Chesapeake Bay	Lake Ontario	Lake Huron	
Lake Erie	Lake Superior	Lake Michigan	

2. Color the rivers with a blue pencil and label them on the map (5)

Ohio	St. Lawrence	Mississippi
Potomac	Delaware	

3. Label the 13 original colonies (13)

4. Locate the following cities with a red dot and label them on the map: (7)

New York City	Boston	Quebec	Montreal
Charleston	Savannah	New Orleans	

5. Locate the battles from the chart. Label in red the British victories. Label in blue the Patriot victories (17)

Battle	Date	Location	Significance
Lexington and Concord	April 1775	Massachusetts	First armed conflict. Propaganda victory for the colonies. Casualties: Colonials—95; Redcoats—273.
Fort Ticonderoga	May 1775	Lake Champlain	Ethan Allen captured fort and cannon later used in defense of Boston.
Bunker Hill (Breed's Hill)	June 1775	Boston	Only battle in long siege of Boston. 1 in 6 of all British officers killed in the American Revolution died here.
Invasion of Quebec	Winter 1775-76	Maine/Canada	Generals Benedict Arnold and Richard Montgomery failed in attempt to invade Canada.
Dorchester Heights	March 1776	Boston	British forced to evacuate New England.
Long Island	August 1776	New York	Continental Army forced to retreat to Manhattan and then New Jersey.
Trenton	December 1776	New Jersey	Hessian mercenaries crushed in Washington's raid across the Delaware River. Casualties: Colonials—4; Hessians—900.
Princeton	January 1777	New Jersey	Continental Army recaptured New Jersey from the British in ten days. British retreat to New York, where they remain for the duration of the war.
Brandywine Creek Germantown	September 1777 October 1777	Pennsylvania	British seized Philadelphia after these victories.
Saratoga	October 17, 1777	New York	Burgoyne surrenders 5,800 men. Turning point of the American Revolution. Convinced the French to assist the colonies.
Monmouth	June 1778	New Jersey	Continental Army almost captured the British, but cowardice allowed the British forces to escape.
Savannah	December 1778	Georgia	Beginning of the British push into the southern colonies.
Vincennes	February 1779	Western Territories	George Rogers Clark captured British forts, which proved important in negotiations w/ the British after the war.
Charleston	December 1779	South Carolina	British gained control of the southern colonies with the victory here. The largest defeat for the Continental Army.
King's Mountain	October 1780	South Carolina	Bloody victory for the Continental Army.
Yorktown	October 19, 1781	Virginia	Cornwallis surrendered to Washington as French and American forces trapped the British on peninsula.