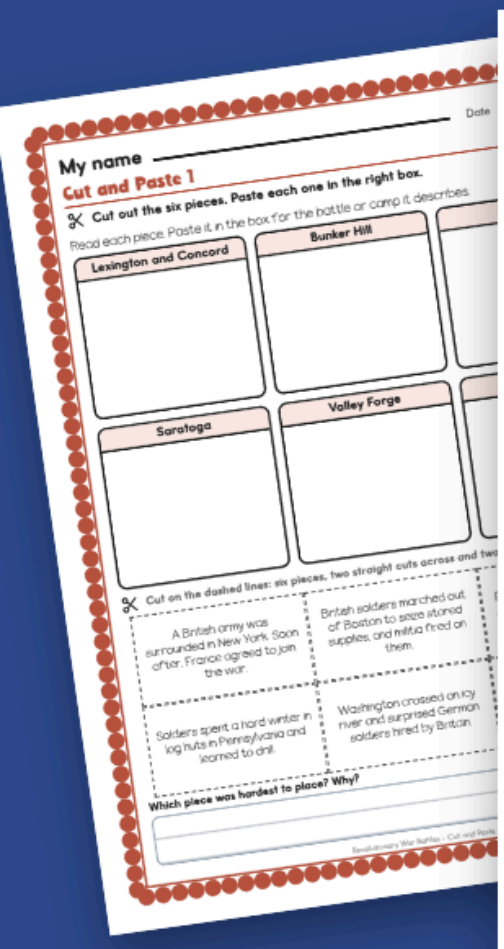
# REVOLUTIONARY WAR BATTLES

## Map, Timeline, Readings - Grades 6-8


My name _____ Date _____

Cut and Paste 1

Cut out the six pieces. Paste each one in the right box.

Read each piece. Paste it in the box for the battle or camp it describes.

Lexington and Concord

Bunker Hill

Saratoga

Valley Forge

Cut on the dashed lines: six pieces, two straight cuts across and two

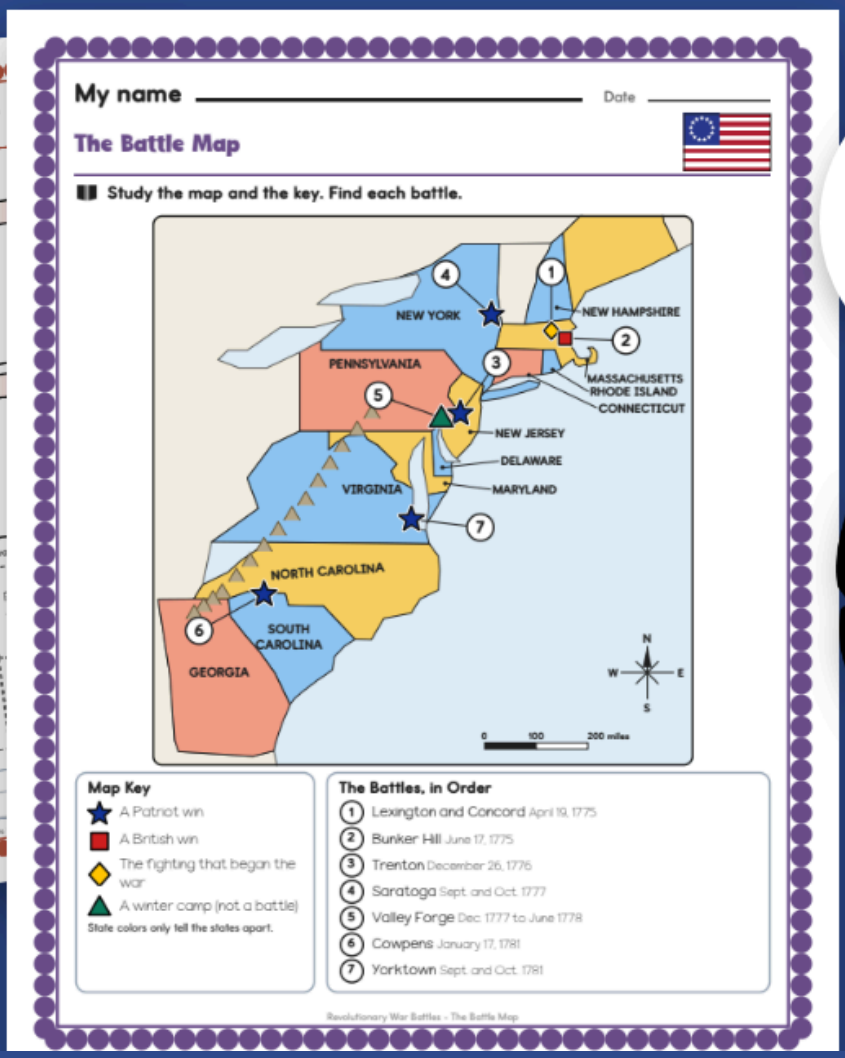
A British army was surrounded in New York. Soon after, France agreed to join the war.

British soldiers marched out of Boston to seize stored supplies, and militia fired on them.

Soldiers spent a hard winter in log huts in Pennsylvania and learned to drill.

Washington crossed an icy river and surprised German soldiers hired by Britain.

Which place was hardest to place? Why?


My name _____ Date _____

The Battle Map

Study the map and the key. Find each battle.

NEW YORK
NEW HAMPSHIRE
PENNSYLVANIA
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
N
W
E
S
0 100 200 miles

Map Key

- A Patriot win
- A British win
- The fighting that began the war
- A winter camp (not a battle)

State colors only tell the states apart.

The Battles, in Order

1. Lexington and Concord April 19, 1775
2. Bunker Hill June 17, 1775
3. Trenton December 26, 1776
4. Saratoga Sept. and Oct. 1777
5. Valley Forge Dec. 1777 to June 1778
6. Cowpens January 17, 1781
7. Yorktown Sept. and Oct. 1781

Revolutionary War Battles - The Battle Map

30 STUDENT PAGES

Bright Path Sped

# Terms of Use

Please read before you print your first page.

## One classroom license

- This file is for one classroom: one teacher, one group of students.
- Please do not share it, post it online, or sell it.
- Extra licenses for a team or a school are available on the product page.

## This is a fillable PDF

- Open it in a PDF reader (Adobe Acrobat Reader, Preview, or your browser), click into a line or a box, type, and Save As.
- The name line, every answer box, every ruled work box and every check box on the student pages are type-in fields, and so are the tracker, class grid, team note and family page. You can also print any page and write by hand.
- It works offline. No account, no subscription, no internet connection needed after you download it.

## Print at 100 percent

Turn off fit to page and shrink to fit so the ruled lines stay 0.34 inch apart and the mile ruler on the map stays true. Every student page is black and white inside a colored border, so it still reads when copied in black and white. The map symbols differ in shape as well as color.

## Student work

A filled-in tracker, class grid or team note carries a real student's name. Keep it in the data folder, and use a first name only on any page that leaves your hands.

## Need help?

If a field will not behave or a page will not print the way you expect, use Ask a Question on the product page. Every question is read, and a fix ships as a free update.

© Bright Path Sped. For single-classroom use by the original purchaser.



PREVIEW

Preview · Bright Path Sped

# How To Read a Page

The parts of a student page, then the page types in the order they come.

## The parts of a page

- **The answer box.** A bordered box for a letter, a year or a number. Click it to type, or print and write in it.
- **The ruled work box.** Lines 0.34 inch apart. A short answer gets 4 lines; the main idea and example boxes get 3 and the paragraph page gets 18. It types and prints.
- **The check box.** True or false, yes or not yet: click or mark one.
- **The map.** An outline of the eastern United States with a compass rose, a mile scale and a symbol key. Every direction and distance is measured from the same points that draw the dots.
- **The cut line.** Six pieces in a 3 by 2 grid, each 2.4 by 1.25 inches, edge to edge: two cuts across and two down.

| Page type | What it looks like | What the student does |
|---|---|---|
| Before You Read, Before and After | 2 pages, 10 items | True or false on the big idea; six questions answered before the unit and again after it. |
| Three map pages | 3 pages, 13 items | Study the map and key; match a clue to a spot; read directions and distances. |
| 7 Readings | 14 checks | Read, write the main idea and an example, answer two checks with a letter. |
| Words, people, timelines, chart | 5 pages, 34 items | Match words and people; write years; number nine events in order; fill the facts chart. |
| Which Battle?, Find the Evidence | 2 pages, 12 items | Name the battle for each clue; point to the numbered sentence that proves an answer. |
| Think It Through, claim-evidence-reasoning | 9 questions, 2 organizer pages | 4 lines per question; a plan and an 18-line paragraph. |
| Quiz, Cut and Paste | 12 items, 18 pieces | A quiz in two parts and three mats (battle, before or after the Declaration, a dated timeline). |

## Untimed, unscored on the page

No student page has a timer or a score on it. The keys and the tracker are for you. The answer keys are on pages 35 to 40.

## A short account, not a full textbook

Each reading is a plain-words summary of one battle, with rounded numbers. It is not a complete history, and it is not tied to any standard. The map is a simplified outline. Add your own textbook or atlas for more depth.

## Printing and the type-in fields

Every page prints clean in black and white. Every name line, answer box, ruled box and check box is a type-in field in any PDF reader: click, type, then save. This is a fillable PDF, not a slideshow or a word-processor file.

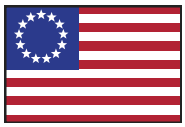
## Open answers

Short answers, the facts chart, the main idea and example boxes and the paragraph are open. The keys give a sample and what to look for. Accept any answer that is true to the readings and explains its reason.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____



## Before You Read

**Read the big idea. Then check true or false.**

A battle is a story with a place, a date, two sides and a result. This unit gives you a map, readings and a timeline to keep them straight.

| | |
|---|---|
| **The war** | The Revolutionary War was fought between Great Britain and the thirteen American colonies. It began in 1775 and ended in 1783. |
| **The two sides** | Patriots wanted independence from Britain. Loyalists stayed loyal to the king. The Patriots formed the Continental Army, with George Washington as its commander. |
| **The battles** | You will read about 7 battles and camps: Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill, Trenton, Saratoga, Valley Forge, Cowpens and Yorktown. |
| **How to read one** | Ask five questions about each: Where was it? When was it? Who fought? What happened? Why did it matter? |

Try it. Is each sentence true or false?

1. Patriots were colonists who wanted independence from Britain. ☐ true ☐ false

2. The war with Britain lasted only one year. ☐ true ☐ false

3. Every colonist wanted to break away from Britain. ☐ true ☐ false

4. The first fighting of the war took place near Boston. ☐ true ☐ false

**In your own words: what is a battle?**

PREVIEW

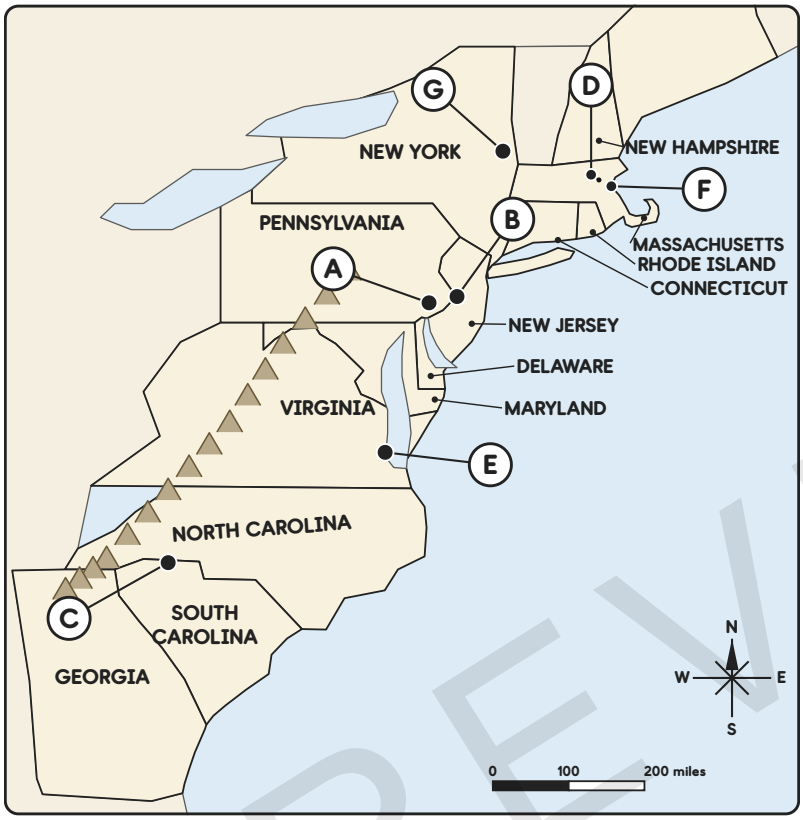
Preview - Bright Ezee Shed

My name _____ Date _____



# Find the Battle on the Map

**Read each clue. Write the letter of the spot on the map.**




**Write the letter of the spot.**

1. ☐ A British army surrendered here, in Virginia, near the Chesapeake Bay.
2. ☐ The first shots of the war were fired near here, in a Massachusetts town west of Boston.
3. ☐ The army spent a hard winter here, in Pennsylvania.
4. ☐ A British army surrendered here, in northern New York.
5. ☐ Morgan's plan won a battle here, in South Carolina.
6. ☐ British soldiers took a hill here, right next to Boston.
7. ☐ Washington's surprise attack on the Hessians happened here, in New Jersey.

Use the state names on the map and the compass rose. Two spots are in Massachusetts: one is west of Boston, one is in Boston.

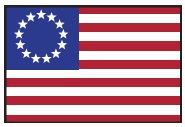
**Pick one clue. Tell how the map helped you find the spot.**

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

# Lexington and Concord



**Read the page. Then write the main idea and an example.**

## How did the fighting begin?

**April 19, 1775 - Massachusetts**

In April 1775, the tension between Massachusetts colonists and the British soldiers in Boston was high. Many colonists had formed militias, groups of ordinary citizens who train to fight in an emergency, and they stored gunpowder and weapons in towns outside Boston. On the night of April 18, General Thomas Gage sent about 700 British soldiers to seize the supplies kept in Concord. Riders such as Paul Revere and William Dawes warned the countryside that the soldiers were coming. At dawn on April 19, the soldiers reached Lexington, where about 70 militiamen stood on the town green. Someone fired a shot, and fighting broke out. Eight colonists died. The British marched on to Concord, but much of the gunpowder had been hidden. At the North Bridge, militia and soldiers exchanged fire. On the long march back to Boston, hundreds of militiamen shot at the soldiers from behind trees and walls. By nightfall, the British had lost many more men than the colonists. The war had begun.

**Main idea: What is this battle about?**

**Example: Name a fact from the reading.**

**Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.**

1. Why did British soldiers march to Concord?
   - **A** To take gunpowder and weapons the colonists had stored
   - **B** To arrest the governor of Massachusetts
   - **C** To build a fort at the North Bridge

2. What happened as the British marched back to Boston?
   - **A** The colonists surrendered at the bridge
   - **B** Militiamen shot at the soldiers from behind trees and walls
   - **C** The soldiers reached Boston without a fight

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

# Saratoga



**Read the page. Then write the main idea and an example.**

## Why is it called a turning point?

**September and October 1777 - New York**

In 1777, Britain made a plan to cut the colonies in two. General John Burgoyne led an army of more than 7,000 soldiers south from Canada. He planned to take the Hudson River valley in New York and separate New England from the other colonies. Help from other British armies never arrived, and Burgoyne's slow army ran low on supplies. American soldiers and militia, led by General Horatio Gates, gathered near Saratoga, New York, and their numbers grew. Two battles were fought there, on September 19 and October 7, 1777. Officers such as Benedict Arnold and Daniel Morgan helped the Americans fight hard. After the second battle, Burgoyne's army was surrounded, and he surrendered on October 17 with about 5,800 soldiers. Saratoga is often called a turning point of the war. The victory ended Britain's plan to cut off New England, and it convinced France, Britain's old rival, that the Americans could win. In 1778, France agreed to join the Americans as an ally.

**Main idea: What is this battle about?**

**Example: Name a fact from the reading.**

**Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.**

1. What was Britain's plan in 1777?
   - **A** To take Hudson River valley and cut New England off from the other colonies
   - **B** To capture Washington's army in the winter
   - **C** To end the war by giving up Boston

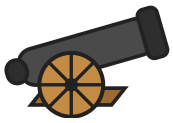
2. What did the American victory at Saratoga help bring about?
   - **A** A peace treaty with Britain
   - **B** The end of the Continental Army
   - **C** France joining the war as an ally

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Shed

My name _____ Date _____

# Yorktown



**Read the page. Then write the main idea and an example.**

## How did the Americans and French trap an army?

**September and October 1781 - Virginia**

In the summer of 1781, British General Charles Cornwallis moved his army to Yorktown, Virginia, a port on the York River near the Chesapeake Bay. He expected British ships to bring supplies or carry his army away. George Washington and the French General Rochambeau saw a chance. They marched their armies south from New York, and a French fleet under Admiral de Grasse sailed to the Chesapeake Bay and kept the British ships out. By late September, about 16,000 French and American soldiers had surrounded Yorktown by land, and the French fleet blocked it by sea. The siege began on September 28. Cannon fire battered the British lines, and soldiers dug trenches closer each night. Cornwallis tried to escape across the river, but a storm stopped him. On October 19, 1781, more than 7,000 British soldiers surrendered. Yorktown was the last major battle of the war. In 1783, the Treaty of Paris recognized the United States as an independent country.

**Main idea: What is this battle about?**

**Example: Name a fact from the reading.**

**Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.**

1. What did the French fleet do at Yorktown?
   - **A** It brought supplies to Cornwallis
   - **B** It kept British ships from reaching the army
   - **C** It attacked Boston Harbor

2. What happened on October 19, 1781?
   - **A** The Treaty of Paris was signed
   - **B** Washington's army reached Valley Forge
   - **C** More than 7,000 British soldiers surrendered

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

# Who Was There?



**Write the letter that tells what each person did.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Daniel Morgan | | A | French general who marched south with Washington to Yorktown. |
| 2 | William Howe | | B | Prussian officer who drilled the army at Valley Forge. |
| 3 | Charles Cornwallis | | C | British general in Boston who sent soldiers to Concord. |
| 4 | Thomas Gage | | D | Led the Continental Army. |
| 5 | John Burgoyne | | E | American general who planned the battle of Cowpens. |
| 6 | George Washington | | F | British general who led the attacks up the hill at Bunker Hill. |
| 7 | Rochambeau | | G | British general whose army was trapped at Yorktown. |
| 8 | Baron von Steuben | | H | British general who surrendered at Saratoga. |

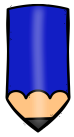
**Pick one person. Write one more fact about what he did.**

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Ideas Shop

My name _____ Date _____

# Battle Facts Chart



**Fill in the chart. Look back at the readings.**

Fill in each row from the readings on pages 10 to 16.

| Battle | When | Where | What happened, and who won? | Why it mattered |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lexington and Concord | | | | |
| Bunker Hill | | | | |
| Trenton | | | | |
| Saratoga | | | | |
| Valley Forge | | | | |
| Cowpens | | | | |
| Yorktown | | | | |

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

# Find the Evidence



**Read the sentences. Write the number that proves it.**

Each sentence has a number. Find the sentence that proves each answer and write its number.

## Help from France

1. In 1776, the new United States had no allies, and Britain had one of the strongest navies in the world.
2. After the American victory at Saratoga in 1777, France decided that the Patriots could win.
3. In February 1778, France signed a treaty of alliance with the United States.
4. France sent money, supplies, soldiers and ships.
5. Some French officers, such as the Marquis de Lafayette, served with Washington.
6. In 1781, a French fleet under Admiral de Grasse sailed to the Chesapeake Bay.
7. The French ships kept British ships from reaching Cornwallis's army at Yorktown.
8. With soldiers on land and French ships at sea, Cornwallis was trapped.

1. Which sentence tells when the alliance with France was signed? ☐
2. Which sentence tells what changed France's mind? ☐
3. Which sentence tells how the French navy helped at Yorktown? ☐
4. Which sentence names a French officer who served with Washington? ☐

**Copy the words from the sentence that answers question 2.**

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

# Think It Through C

**Answer each question in full sentences.**

Use facts from the readings to answer.

7 How did General Morgan use the militia at Cowpens?

8 How did the French help the Americans win at Yorktown?

9 Pick one battle you think mattered most. Tell why.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

## Quiz, Part A

**Read each one. Write the letter of the best answer.**

1. Where did the first fighting of the war take place?
   - A Near Savannah, Georgia
   - B Near Boston, Massachusetts
   - C Near Trenton, New Jersey

2. What were the militias in 1775?
   - A German soldiers hired by Britain
   - B French ships near Boston
   - C Groups of ordinary citizens who trained to fight in an emergency

3. Who held Bunker Hill when the battle ended?
   - A The British
   - B The French
   - C The colonists

4. Who led the Continental Army across the Delaware River in December 1776?
   - A Daniel Morgan
   - B George Washington
   - C John Burgoyne

5. Which battle is often called a turning point of the war?
   - A Bunker Hill
   - B Valley Forge
   - C Saratoga

6. What did General Burgoyne do on October 17, 1777?
   - A He surrendered his army
   - B He took Philadelphia
   - C He signed a treaty with France

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

## Cut and Paste 1

**Cut out the six pieces. Paste each one in the right box.**

Read each piece. Paste it in the box for the battle or camp it describes.

| Lexington and Concord | Bunker Hill | Trenton |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

| Saratoga | Valley Forge | Yorktown |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

**Cut on the dashed lines: six pieces, two straight cuts across and two down.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A British army was surrounded in New York. Soon after, France agreed to join the war. | British soldiers marched out of Boston to seize stored supplies, and militia fired on them. | French ships and French and American soldiers trapped a British army in Virginia. |
| Soldiers spent a hard winter in log huts in Pennsylvania and learned to drill. | Washington crossed an icy river and surprised German soldiers hired by Britain. | British soldiers took a hill near Boston, but they lost more than 1,000 men. |

**Which piece was hardest to place? Why?**

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

## Check My Own Work

**Check your own work. Mark yes or not yet.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I can find all seven battle sites on the map. | ☐ yes | ☐ not yet |
| 2 | I can tell who won each battle and how I know. | ☐ yes | ☐ not yet |
| 3 | I can say where and when Lexington and Concord, Trenton and Yorktown happened. | ☐ yes | ☐ not yet |
| 4 | I can explain why Saratoga is called a turning point. | ☐ yes | ☐ not yet |
| 5 | I can put the events of the war in order. | ☐ yes | ☐ not yet |
| 6 | I can tell what happened at Valley Forge. | ☐ yes | ☐ not yet |
| 7 | I can use a fact from a reading to back up my claim. | ☐ yes | ☐ not yet |
| 8 | I can read the key and the compass rose on a map. | ☐ yes | ☐ not yet |

**The battle I understand best is...**

**One thing I still want to know is...**

PREVIEW

# Answer Key: Maps and Timelines

The two map pages with answers and the two timeline pages.

## Find the Battle on the Map page 8

| # | Clue starts with | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | A British army surrendered here, in … | E: Yorktown |
| 2 | The first shots of the war … | D: Lexington and Concord |
| 3 | The army spent a hard winter … | A: Valley Forge |
| 4 | A British army surrendered here, in … | G: Saratoga |
| 5 | Morgan's plan won a battle here, … | C: Cowpens |
| 6 | British soldiers took a hill here, … | F: Bunker Hill |
| 7 | Washington's surprise attack on the Hessians … | B: Trenton |

## Read the Map page 9

| # | Starts with | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Which battle site is farthest north? | C: Saratoga |
| 2 | Which battle site is farthest south? | A: Cowpens |
| 3 | In which direction would you travel … | B: Southwest |
| 4 | In which direction would you travel … | B: Northeast |
| 5 | About how far is it in … | C: About 40 miles |
| 6 | About how far is it in … | B: About 125 miles |

### How the map answers were checked

Each site is placed from its real longitude and latitude, except that Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill are only about 15 miles apart, so their markers are drawn a little apart (with a line to the true spot) so both show. On page 9, the two closest sites are Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill (about 15 miles), Trenton and Valley Forge are next (about 40 miles). Directions are read with the compass rose, and distances in a straight line are rounded: accept the closest choice. Valley Forge and Saratoga share the year 1777.

## Timeline: Years page 19

| # | Event starts with | Year |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Yorktown: Cornwallis surrenders in Virginia | 1781 |
| 2 | Trenton: Washington surprises the Hessians | 1776 |
| 3 | The Treaty of Paris recognizes … | 1783 |
| 4 | Lexington and Concord: the first … | 1775 |
| 5 | Saratoga: a British army surrenders … | 1777 |
| 6 | Cowpens: Morgan beats Tarleton's force … | 1781 |
| 7 | The Declaration of Independence is … | 1776 |
| 8 | Valley Forge: the army camps … | 1777 |
| 9 | Bunker Hill: the British take … | 1775 |

## Timeline: Order page 20

| # | Event starts with | Number |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Morgan's soldiers beat Tarleton's force … | 7 |
| 2 | Congress adopts the Declaration of … | 3 |
| 3 | Militia and British soldiers fight … | 1 |
| 4 | A treaty ends the war. | 9 |
| 5 | Soldiers spend the winter in … | 6 |
| 6 | British soldiers take a hill … | 2 |
| 7 | Cornwallis surrenders after a siege. | 8 |
| 8 | Washington crosses the Delaware and … | 4 |
| 9 | General Burgoyne surrenders his army. | 5 |

PREVIEW

# Answer Key: Chart, Main Idea, Example

Samples for the facts chart on page 21 and for the boxes on pages 10 to 16. Accept any wording that matches the reading.

## Battle Facts Chart page 21

| Battle | When | Where | What happened, and who won? | Why it mattered |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lexington and Concord | April 19, 1775 | Massachusetts | British soldiers marched to Concord to take supplies. Militia fought them at Lexington and on the road back. The British lost more men. | First fighting of the war. |
| Bunker Hill | June 17, 1775 | Massachusetts | The British took the hill after two failed attacks. More than 1,000 British soldiers and about 450 colonists were killed, wounded or captured. | Showed that colonists could stand up to a strong army. |
| Trenton | December 26, 1776 | New Jersey | Washington crossed the Delaware and surprised the Hessians. A Patriot win with hundreds of prisoners. | Lifted the army's spirits; many soldiers stayed. |
| Saratoga | September and October 1777 | New York | Burgoyne's army was surrounded and surrendered about 5,800 soldiers. A Patriot win. | Ended Britain's plan to cut off New England; helped bring France in. |
| Valley Forge | December 1777 to June 1778 | Pennsylvania | A winter camp, not a battle. An estimated 2,000 soldiers died, most from disease. Von Steuben drilled the army. | The army came out better trained. |
| Cowpens | January 17, 1781 | South Carolina | Morgan's militia fired two shots and fell back; the British charged into the soldiers behind. A Patriot win. | Weakened the British army in the South. |
| Yorktown | September and October 1781 | Virginia | French and American armies and a French fleet trapped Cornwallis. More than 7,000 British soldiers surrendered. | The last major battle; peace came in 1783. |

## Main idea and example boxes

| Reading | A good main idea box says | A good example box says |
|---|---|---|
| Lexington and Concord | British soldiers marched out of Boston to take colonial supplies, and militia met them. The first fighting of the war took place. | About 70 militiamen met the British at Lexington; on the march back to Boston the British lost many more men than the colonists. |
| Bunker Hill | The British won the hill but lost more than 1,000 soldiers, and the colonists showed they could stand up to a strong army. | Colonists dug in on Breed's Hill; the first two British attacks failed, but the colonists ran short of gunpowder. |
| Trenton | Washington crossed the Delaware River in a storm and surprised the Hessians, and the win lifted the army's spirits. | About 2,400 soldiers crossed the icy river and attacked at dawn; the Americans captured hundreds of Hessians. |
| Saratoga | The Americans trapped and beat Burgoyne's army, which ended Britain's plan and helped bring France into the war. | Burgoyne surrendered about 5,800 soldiers on October 17, 1777; in 1778 France agreed to join the Americans. |
| Valley Forge | The army spent a cold winter in camp with little food, and drill from von Steuben made it better trained by spring. | About 12,000 soldiers camped in Pennsylvania; an estimated 2,000 died, most from disease, and von Steuben arrived in February 1778. |
| Cowpens | Morgan used a smart plan with militia in front and his best soldiers behind, and the Americans beat Tarleton's force. | The militia fired two shots and fell back; the British charged into the soldiers behind, and most were killed or captured. |
| Yorktown | French and American armies and a French fleet trapped Cornwallis at Yorktown, and his army surrendered. | About 16,000 French and American soldiers surrounded the town, the French fleet blocked the bay, and more than 7,000 British soldiers surrendered. |

PREVIEW

# Class Progress Grid

Every student on one grid: items right by page type.

Class or group _____ Month _____

| Student | Basics and check (of 10) | Maps (of 13) | Readings (of 14) | Words and people (of 16) | Timeline, sort, evidence (of 30) | Quiz (of 12) | Cut and paste (of 18) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

PREVIEW

## How to fill this in

For each column, add up how many items that student has right with no prompt (the tracker rows). One glance across a row shows which skill is easiest and which is next.

## Grouping for small-group time

Students low in Maps need the map study page (page 7) and a partner with a ruler. Students low in Readings need the readings read aloud and the main idea and example boxes done together (pages 10 to 16). Students low in Timeline need the dated mat (page 33). Students near full marks can move to the claim, evidence and reasoning pages (27, 28).

# The Battles at Home

Dear family, this week we are learning about the main battles of the Revolutionary War: where they were, when they happened and why they mattered. These questions are for talking, not for a grade. Short answers are fine.

Student _____ Week of _____

## Three things to talk about

- Ask your student to tell you about one battle this week, such as Trenton or Yorktown, in their own words: where it was, who was there and what happened.
- Ask: "Can you find it on a map? Is it north or south of where we live?" An atlas or a map on a phone works well.
- Ask: "Why did that battle matter for the rest of the war?"

## My words from home

A battle we talked about _____

Where it happened _____

Why it mattered _____

## Words that may come up

**Patriot:** a colonist who wanted independence. **Loyalist:** a colonist who stayed loyal to Britain. **Militia:** ordinary citizens who train to fight. **Siege:** surrounding a place to force it to give up. **Alliance:** an agreement between countries to help each other.

Note from the teacher

Note from home

PREVIEW

# Binder Cover

Slide this into the front of a binder. Type a name in the two fields or write it by hand. The divider tabs and a spine label to cut out are on the next page (page 48).

Social Studies - U.S. History

# REVOLUTIONARY WAR BATTLES

## Map, Timeline and Readings

- Lexington and Concord
- Bunker Hill
- Trenton
- Saratoga
- Valley Forge
- Cowpens
- Yorktown

Teacher _____

Class or student _____

PREVIEW