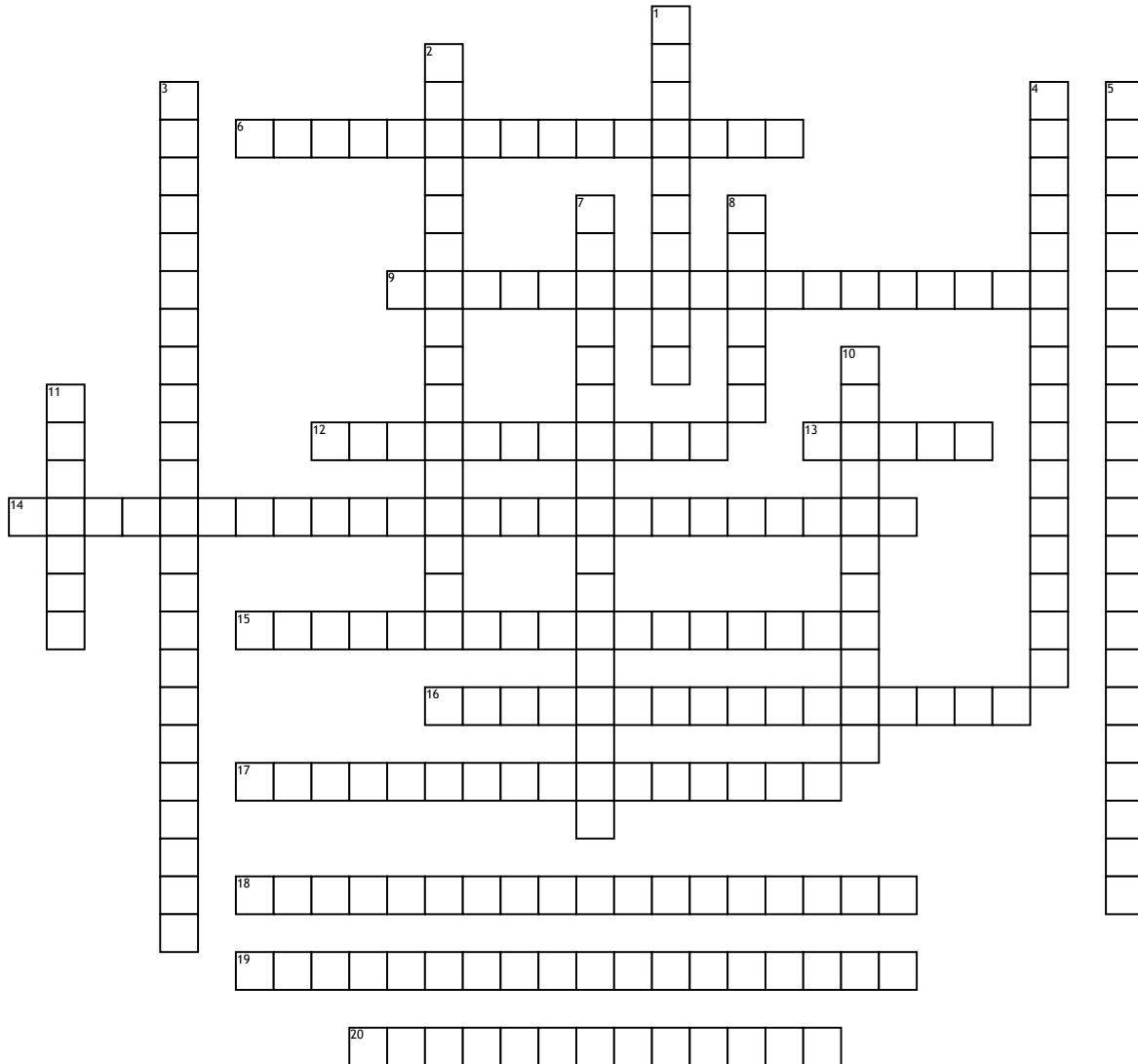


Name: _____

Date: _____

Revolutionary war



Across

6. On Christmas night 1776, Washington's soldiers began crossing the Delaware River. The next morning, they surprise attacked the British.

9. One reason for American victory in the Revolutionary war was how they knew the geography of their land and the British was fighting on foreign soil that they knew little about. The fighting at home for the colonist gave them an advantage due to how the colonists could use newspaper, pamphlets, and word-of-mouth to communicate easily.

12. This was a British General that poorly led British troops during the Revolutionary War and weakened British support for the war with his slow tactics against Continental troops.

13. One reason for American victory during the war was due to how the colonists were fighting with a common goal that helped unified them against the British. The persistence and strengths from strong leaders, like Washington, Henry, and Jefferson, helped to build a stronger bond between Colonists.

14. One reason for American victory over British was how strong leaders like Continental Army commander General George Washington was able to organize and motivate his troops. Even though these soldiers lacked proper supplies, Washington knew how to effectively make use of his supplies to help bring victory.

15. A week after the Battle at Trenton, Washington left a few men to tend some campfires and fool the enemy again; he quietly marched his army to Princeton, where they surprised and beat a British force.

16. One reason for American victory over the British was the British strategy of cutting off New England off from the rest of the colonies by over taking New York, which failed during the Battle of Saratoga. The failed strategy forced British troops to stay on the coast lines.

17. Taken place on October of 1781, British General Cornwallis was surrounded by both land and sea with George Washington capturing him on land and French surrounding him at sea. He was forced to surrender. This was the last major battle of the war.

18. Bloodiest battle of war prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence and began when British general Thomas Gage attacked militiamen near Bunker Hill Boston. Fought on July 17, 1775. Success for British.

19. First major engagement of the new Continental army, defending against 32,000 British troops outside of New York City.

20. In 1783, this was a peace treaty negotiated between the United States and Great Britain that officially ended the revolutionary war and recognized the independence of the thirteen states.

Down

1. This General surrendered at the Battle of Yorktown due to being surrounded by both French and Continental troops on land and sea.

2. After the Battle of Saratoga in 1778, France and America entered into an alliance against Britain. The alliance gave the Americans a considerable advantage over the British until the U.S. would be completely independent from England, as it provided the U.S with additional troops and supplies from France.

3. British forces under William Howe defeated Americans under George Washington, thereby clearing the way for the British occupation of Philadelphia.

4. This battle occurred on September 19, 1777, with the British advancing on American camp. This battle was considered the turning point of the Revolutionary war. Continental army General Horatio Gates gathered colonists and surrounded Burgoyne at Saratoga. After this battle, the British changed their war strategy, remaining close to supply bases.

5. One reason for American victory over British during the war was due to how British General Howe led his troops in attacking the colonists with a slow moving tactic, which exhausted their supplies.

7. One reason for American victory during the war was the distance that British troops and materials would have to travel over the Atlantic Ocean before they would reach America. When British troops would run low on supplies, they would have to wait a long time before the supplies can arrive to them from England.

8. The British wanted the Native Americans and _____ to fight against the Continental Army?

10. The _____ Army had the strengths of motivated troops, strong leaders, and knowledge of the geography. It also had the weakness of an unorganized government and lack of supplies.

11. Whose military strategy was it to capture the capital or central location?