

Battle of Trenton

Date	Thursday, December 26, 1776
Location	Trenton, New Jersey

	Great Britain	U.S. Colonies
Players	Great Britain, Hessians	United States
Commanders	Johann Rall	George Washington Nathanael Greene John Stark
Casualties	<u>Force: 1520</u> Killed: 22 Wounded: 86 Captured: 906	<u>Force: 2400</u> Killed: 2 Wounded: 5 Captured: 0

Overview

The Battle of Trenton was a military conflict between the Kingdom of Great Britain and its thirteen colonies in North America during the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783). The year and date that the Battle of Trenton took place on Thursday, December 26, 1776. The battlefield in which the British and American Forces fought during the Battle of Trenton was located in Trenton, New Jersey. The Battle of Trenton ended in victory for the American colonists.

The Fall of Fort Mifflin on the end of Manhattan Island (Battle of New York) was a crushing blow for the Americans and destroyed all hope of holding anything near New York. General George Washington sent one part of his army to secure the Highlands of the Hudson. With the other part of the army he moved across New Jersey to the southern side of the Delaware River. The Battle of Trenton took place on Christmas night, Thursday, December 26, 1776 in New Jersey. General George Washington crossed the Delaware with a division of his army. It was a treacherous crossing, a violent snowstorm was raging and the Delaware river was full of ice. But George Washington and the determined soldiers crossed the river. The weather changed and the storm turned to freezing sleet and rain but on the soldiers marched on to their destination which was the Hessian garrison at Trenton. The American forces under George Washington and Nathanael Greene surprised the German Hessians holding the roads leading inland from the town of Trenton.

John Stark and a few American soldiers, including James Monroe, held the bridge leading over the Assanpink to the next British post. A few horsemen escaped before John Stark could prevent them, but all of the fleeing German Hessian foot soldiers were killed or captured. Nearly 1000 Hessian prisoners were marched through Philadelphia. It was a significant victory for the Americans and a crushing defeat for the Hessian army. Washington was about to lead another American victory at the Battle of Princeton.

The significance of the conflict was that the Hessian army was crushed in Washington's raid across the Delaware River and the Americans were invigorated by the easy defeat of the British Hessian forces.

Battle of Princeton

Date	Friday, January 03, 1777
Location	Princeton, New Jersey

	Great Britain	U.S. Colonies
Players	Great Britain	United States
Commanders	Charles Cornwallis	George Washington
Casualties	<u>Force: 1200</u> Killed: 100 Wounded: 70 Captured: 280	<u>Force: 4500</u> Killed: 25 Wounded: 40 Captured: 0

Overview

The Battle of Princeton was a military conflict between the Kingdom of Great Britain and its thirteen colonies in North America during the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783). The year and date that the Battle of Princeton took place on Friday, January 03, 1777. The battlefield in which the British and American Forces fought during the Battle of Princeton was located in Princeton, New Jersey. The Battle of Princeton ended in victory for the American colonists.

The Battle of Trenton had been a surprising and a significant victory for the Americans and a crushing defeat for the Hessian army. American morale rose and the patriots were ready to face another conflict, fighting for their independence from British rule. General William Howe sent Lord Charles Cornwallis with a strong military force to destroy the American rebels. George Washington and the main part of the Continental Army was encamped on the south side of the *Assanpink. Lord Charles Cornwallis was positioned on the other bank at Trenton. George Washington left some of his troops to build some fortifications over the Assanpink and led the major force toward Princeton, New Jersey. General Charles Cornwallis had left 1,400 British troops under the command of Lt. Colonel Charles Mawhood in Princeton. George Washington was able to mount a night attack and defeat the British troops at Princeton and get out before General Charles Cornwallis could arrive with reinforcements. George Washington then led his army to the safety of highlands of New Jersey where he set up a winter encampment at Morristown. The weather conditions that winter were terrible but the coming of warmer weather also brought an additional 9,000 soldiers when new troops volunteer to fight. The British abandoned nearly all their posts in New Jersey and retired to New York. The Siege of Fort Stanwix & Battle of Oriskany was the next bloody conflict. General William Howe and General George Washington would fight again at the Battle of Brandywine.

The significance of the conflict was that the British lost control of New Jersey and retreated to New York. Following the victories at the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, the Americans believed that they could win the war.

Battle of Brandywine

Date	Thursday, September 11, 1777
Location	Near Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania

	Great Britain	U.S. Colonies
Players	Great Britain	United States
Commanders	Charles Cornwallis William Howe	George Washington Nathanael Greene
Casualties	<u>Force: 15500</u> Killed: 89 Wounded: 488 Captured: 6	<u>Force: 14600</u> Killed: 300 Wounded: 600 Captured: 400

Overview

The Battle of Brandywine was a military conflict between the Kingdom of Great Britain and its thirteen colonies in North America during the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783). The year and date that the Battle of Brandywine took place on Thursday, September 11, 1777. The battlefield in which the British and American Forces fought during the Battle of Brandywine was located near Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania. The Battle of Brandywine ended in victory for the British who were able to drive George Washington and his troops to Philadelphia.

Following the Battle of Princeton there was little fighting, but in the summer of 1777, the British commander Sir William Howe set out to capture Philadelphia. Instead of marching his troops across New Jersey, he placed his army on board ships, and sailed to Chesapeake Bay. As soon as General George Washington learned about the intentions of Sir William he marched his army to Chadd's Ford, where the road from Chesapeake Bay to Philadelphia crossed Brandywine Creek. Sir William Howe moved his troops so it would look as though they were about to attempt to cross the ford. Meantime he sent Charles Cornwallis with a strong force to cross Brandywine higher up. Battle of Brandywine took place on Thursday, September 11, 1777 at Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania. Charles Cornwallis surprised the right wing of the American army, drove it back, and General George Washington was forced to retreat. Sir William Howe occupied Philadelphia and captured the forts below the city of Philadelphia. George Washington tried to surprise a part of the British army which was posted at Germantown but failed due to accidents and inclement weather including a heavy mist. The American army were forced to retire to Valley Forge, a strong place in the hills that were not far from Philadelphia.

The significance of the conflict was that the British seized Philadelphia after their victory at Brandywine Creek which would be followed by another British victory at the Battle of Germantown.

Battle of Germantown

Date	Saturday, October 4, 1777
Location	Germantown, Pennsylvania

	Great Britain	U.S. Colonies
Players	Great Britain, Hessians	United States
Commanders	Charles Cornwallis William Howe	George Washington Nathanael Greene
Casualties	<u>Force: 9000</u> Killed: 71 Wounded: 444 Captured: 0	<u>Force: 11000</u> Killed: 152 Wounded: 521 Captured: 438

Overview

The Battle of Germantown was a military conflict between the Kingdom of Great Britain and its thirteen colonies in North America during the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783). The year and date that the Battle of Germantown took place on Saturday, October 04, 1777. The battlefield in which the British and American Forces fought during the Battle of Germantown was located in Germantown, Pennsylvania. The Battle of Germantown ended in victory for the British.

After defeating the Continental Army at the Battle of Brandywine on September 11 Sir William Howe outmaneuvered George Washington and seized Philadelphia. General Howe set up his headquarters and 9,000 troop garrison at Germantown, in the northwest section of the city of Philadelphia. The Battle of Germantown took place on Saturday, October 04, 1777 when George Washington directed the simultaneous advance, under cover of darkness, of four different units of American troops. The four columns of American soldiers were to converge near General William Howe's headquarters and catch the British by surprise. The American advance started well in the early morning with some of the the British retreating. However the advance faltered when one of the four American columns lost its bearings in a dense fog and thick smoke. Bad luck dogged the other columns who failed to coordinate effectively. The Continental Army launched furious assaults against Cliveden, the stone house of Chief Justice Chew, but the greatly outnumbered defenders beat them back, inflicting heavy casualties. The American army were forced to retire to Valley Forge, a strong place in the hills that were not far from Philadelphia.

The significance of the conflict was that the British seized Philadelphia after the victories at the Battle of Brandywine Creek and the battle of Germantown. Despite the defeat at Germantown it still boosted American morale and self-confidence as they believed the defeat was the result of bad luck, not bad tactics.

Battles of Saratoga

Date	Battle of Freeman's Farm: September 19, 1777 Battle of Bemis Heights: October 7, 1777
Location	Saratoga County, New York

	Great Britain	U.S. Colonies
Players	Great Britain, Hessians	United States
Commanders	John Burgoyne	Benedict Arnold Daniel Morgan Horatio Gates
Casualties	<u>Force: 7200 / 6600</u> Killed: 440 Wounded: 695 Captured: 6222	<u>Force: 9000 / 12000</u> Killed: 90 Wounded: 240 Captured: 0

Overview

The Battles of Saratoga were a series of military conflicts fought during September and October 1777 between the Kingdom of Great Britain and its thirteen colonies in North America during the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783). The battlefield in which the British and American Forces fought during the Battles of Saratoga were located near Albany in Saratoga County, New York. The Battles of Saratoga ended in victory for the American colonists.

The first crucial battle of Saratoga, the Battle of Freeman's Farm, took place on September 19, 1777. General John Burgoyne had begun his advance south, but was stopped about 10 miles below Saratoga fighting occurred in a clearing known as Freeman's Farm. A militia of sharpshooters from Virginia, under Daniel Morgan, harassed the British. Burgoyne lost two men for every one on the American side but were saved by the arrival of German Hessian forces under Riedesel. The German Hessians were therefore instrumental in the British victory at the Battle of Freeman's Farm.

The second crucial battle of Saratoga, the Battle of Bemis Heights, occurred on October 7, 1777. Following the initial battle at Freeman's Farm, the American forces of led by Horatio Gates were positioned in their fortification on Bemis Heights which was located nine miles south of Saratoga. Bemis Heights stood above the road that General John Burgoyne and his British army needed to follow to reach Albany. The British forces tried to push through the American line on Bemis Heights. Uncharacteristically, the Americans took the fight to the enemy and successfully assaulted the British line, forcing them into a retreat toward Saratoga. The defeat at Bemis Heights forced General John Burgoyne to surrender ten days later on October 17, 1777. Burgoyne surrendered 6222 men. Burgoyne returned to England in disgrace, and was never given another command.

The significance of the conflict was that it proved to be the turning point of Revolutionary war and convinced the French of American strength which persuaded the French to support the Americans with military aid.

Battle of Cowpens

Date	Wednesday, January 17, 1781
Location	Cowpens, South Carolina

	Great Britain	U.S. Colonies
Players	Great Britain	United States
Commanders	Banastre Tarleton	Daniel Morgan
Casualties	<u>Force: 1150</u> Killed: 110 Wounded: 200 Captured: 712	<u>Force: 1912</u> Killed: 25 Wounded: 124 Captured: 0

Overview

The Battle of Cowpens was a military conflict between the Kingdom of Great Britain and its thirteen colonies in North America during the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783). The year and date that the Battle of Cowpens took place on Wednesday, January 17, 1781. The battlefield in which the British and American Forces fought during the Battle of Cowpens was located in Cowpens, South Carolina. The Battle of Cowpens ended in victory for the American colonists.

Following the American victory at the Battle of Camden and the retreat of General Cornwallis from Charlotte, North Carolina, General Nathanael Greene was sent to the South to take charge of the resistance to General Cornwallis. Nathanael Greene gathered militia from all directions and marched toward General Cornwallis. Dividing his army into two parts, he sent General Daniel Morgan to threaten Cornwallis from one direction, while he threatened him from another direction. General Cornwallis sent Colonel Banastre Tarleton to attack Morgan and his forces. The small force led by General Daniel Morgan met at the enemy at Cowpens and quickly killed or captured nearly all of the British who had become undisciplined and broken ranks. A great victory for the American Continental Army.

The significance of the conflict was that it had a devastating effect on British morale, whilst increasing American confidence. The Battle of Cowpens, together with the King's Mountain, caused Lord Cornwallis to pull troops from South Carolina and move them farther north, leading to Yorktown and eventually the end of the Revolutionary war.

Battle of Yorktown

Date	Tuesday, October 09, 1791
Location	Yorktown, Virginia

	Great Britain	U.S. Colonies
Players	Great Britain, Hessians	United States, France
Commanders	Charles Cornwallis	George Washington
Casualties	<u>Force: 8980</u> Killed: 390 Wounded: 326 Captured: 8007	<u>Force: 20600</u> Killed: 72 Wounded: 180 Captured: 0

Overview

The Battle of Yorktown was a military conflict between the Kingdom of Great Britain and its thirteen colonies in North America during the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783). The year and date that the Battle of Yorktown took place on Tuesday, October 09, 1781. The battlefield in which the British and American Forces fought during the Battle of Yorktown was located in Yorktown, Virginia. The Battle of Yorktown ended in victory for the American colonists. On October 19, 1781, the British laid down their arms and surrendered. The British army was destroyed and the American Revolution was virtually over.

In 1780 the French government had sent over a strong army under Rochambeau. It was landed at Newport. It remained there a year to protect the vessels in which it had come from France from capture by a stronger British fleet that had at once appeared off the mouth of the harbor. Another French fleet and another French army were in the West Indies. Following the Battle of Guilford Courthouse and the Battle of Eutaw Springs Cornwallis marched northward from Wilmington and added the troops in Virginia to his own force. Cornwallis then set out to capture Marquis de Lafayette and his men. Cornwallis fortified Yorktown, and Lafayette was encamped at Williamsburg. And there they still were in September, 1781. In the summer of 1781 it became possible to unite all the French forces with the Americans to strike an attack of the British. The Americans and their French allies decided to besiege Cornwallis at Yorktown. The Siege of Yorktown took place between September and October, 1781. Rochambeau led his men to New York and joined the main American army. Washington now took command of the allied forces. He pretended that he was about to attack New York and deceived Henry Clinton so completely that he ordered General Cornwallis to send some of his soldiers to New York. The French and American allies were marching southward through Philadelphia before General Clinton realized what they were doing. The French West India fleet under De Grasse reached one end of the Chesapeake Bay at the same time the allies reached the other end. The British fleet attacked it and were defeated. There was no hope for Cornwallis. No help could reach him by sea and the allies outnumbered his forces two to one. On October 19, 1781, the British laid down their arms and surrendered. The British army was decimated and the Revolutionary war was virtually over.

The significance of the conflict was that Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington as French and American forces trapped the British at Yorktown. The British surrender at the Battle of Yorktown ended the American Revolutionary War.

Battle of Monmouth

Date	Sunday, June 28, 1778
Location	Monmouth, New Jersey

	Great Britain	U.S. Colonies
Players	Great Britain, Hessians	United States, France
Commanders	Henry Clinton Charles Cornwallis	George Washington Charles Lee Nathanael Greene
Casualties	<u>Force: 14,500</u> Killed: 289 Wounded: 641 Captured: 60	<u>Force: 11,000</u> Killed: 400 Wounded: 40 Captured: 22

Overview

The Battle of Saratoga proved to be the turning point of Revolutionary war and convinced the French of American strength which persuaded the French to support the Americans with military aid. The Battle of Monmouth took place on Sunday, June 28, 1778 at Monmouth, New Jersey. The Battle of Monmouth was inconclusive, but ended in a long-term victory for the American colonists.

The British, Sir Henry Clinton, the new British commander, retreated from Philadelphia to New York. As Sir Henry Clinton led the British army across the Jerseys, George Washington decided to attack. The American offensive took place at Monmouth. Washington chose the Marquis de Lafayette to lead the attack but Major-General Charles Lee objected and succeeded in taking the command to lead the advance. After the short, initial skirmish, Major-General Charles Lee learned that British reinforcements, under Lord Cornwallis, were drawing near and ordered the retreat of his soldiers. George Washington was furious and relieved of Lee of his command. Washington, with the help of Baron von Steuben, managed to re-form the American ranks and engage the enemy again, but failed to gain a victory. Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander, seized the first moment to continue his march to New York, having received word that a French fleet was on its way to America. George Washington wisely decided not to follow and marched his army northward to rejoin other American forces encamped along the Hudson River.

Both the Americans and the British claimed victory at the Battle of Monmouth. Most historians regard this battle as a tactical draw, but it was a long-term victory for the Americans. The legend of "Molly Pitcher" is usually associated with the Battle of Monmouth. According to legend, she was the wife of an American artilleryman who went into battle with her husband, bringing water for swabbing the cannons and for the thirsty soldiers. Charles Lee was found guilty of disobedience and willful neglect of duty, and was sentenced to a one-year suspension, he was subsequently expelled from the army and retired into obscurity.

The significance of the conflict was that the American retreat ordered by General Charles Lee allowed Clinton's army to continue to New York City.