Name:	Date:	Class:

Defeats and Victories

Although the Americans suffered severe setbacks for months after independence was declared, their tenacity and perseverance eventually paid off. During August 1776, in the Battle of Long Island in New York, Washington's position became untenable, and he executed a masterly retreat in small boats from Brooklyn to the Manhattan shore. British General William Howe twice hesitated and allowed the Americans to escape. By November, however, Howe had captured Fort Washington on Manhattan Island. New York City would remain under British control until the end of the war.

That December, Washington's forces were near collapse, as supplies and promised aid failed to materialize. Howe again missed his chance to crush the Americans by deciding to wait until spring to resume fighting. On Christmas Day, December 25, 1776, Washington crossed the Delaware River, north of Trenton, New Jersey. In the early-morning hours of December 26, his troops surprised the British garrison there, taking more than 900 prisoners. A week later, on January 3, 1777, Washington attacked the British at Princeton, regaining most of the territory formally occupied by the British.

The victories at Trenton and Princeton revived flagging American spirits.

In September 1777, however, Howe defeated the American army at Brandywine in Pennsylvania and occupied Philadelphia, forcing the Continental Congress to flee. Washington had to endure the bitterly cold winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, lacking adequate food. clothing, and supplies. Farmers and merchants exchanged their goods for British gold and silver rather than for dubious paper money issued by the Continental Congress and the states.

Valley Forge was the lowest ebb for Washington's Continental Army, but elsewhere 1777 proved to be the turning point in the war. British General John Burgoyne, moving south from Canada, attempted to invade New York and New England via Lake Champlain and the Hudson River. He had too much heavy equipment to negotiate the wooded and marshy terrain. On August 6, at Oriskany, New York, a band of Loyalists and Native Americans under Burgoyne's command ran into a mobile and seasoned American force that managed to halt their advance. A few days later at Bennington, Vermont, more of Burgoyne's

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forces, seeking much-needed supplies, were	3. George Washington	defeated the British
pushed back by American troops.	at, New Jersey, o	on January 3, 1777.
Moving to the west side of the Hudson	a. Asbury Park	
River, Burgoyne's army advanced on Albany.	b. Monmouth	
The Americans were waiting for him. Led by	c. Princeton	
Benedict Arnold – who would later betray the	d. Trenton	
Americans at West Point, New York – the		
colonials twice repulsed the British. Having	4. General Washington	and his troops spen
by this time incurred heavy losses, Burgoyne	the brutally cold win	nter of 1777-1778 a
fell back to Saratoga, New York, where a	, Pennsylvania,	where they were
vastly superior American force under General	short of clothing, food	d, and supplies.
Horatio Gates surrounded the British troops.		
On October 17, 1777, Burgoyne surrendered		
his entire army – six generals, 300 other		
officers, and 5,500 enlisted personnel.		
	5. What British general	failed in his attemp
1. By November, 1776, had captured	to invade New York	and New England via
Fort Washington on Manhattan Island,	Lake Champlain and	the Hudson River?
leaving New York City under British		
control until the end of the Revolutionary		
War.		
a. George Washington		
b. Lord Cornwallis	6. Who infamously bet	rayed the Americans
c. Thomas Gage	at West Point, New Y	ork?
d. William Howe		
2. General George Washington crossed the		
north of Trenton, New Jersey, on		
December 25, 1776.	7. On what date d	id John Burgoyne
a. Atlantic Ocean	surrender his entire	army?
b. Delaware River		
c. Hudson River		
d. Long Island Sound		