

Introduction

Welcome to Battles of the American Revolution Facts Copywork! In this book, you'll find information about ten key battles of the American Revolution. Each battle unit begins with a short description of the battle. Following that is a key vocabulary word related to the battle or time period that students can copy. Next, students can continue practicing handwriting by copying key facts about the battle. A page is included for students to record additional information about the battle if they wish. I hope you enjoy discovering battles of the American Revolution!



Battles of Lexington and Concord

In April 1775, the royal governor of Massachusetts, British Lieutenant General Thomas Gage, received what were supposed to be secret orders from Britain. The orders told him to arrest those in charge of the unrest that had been brewing in the Boston area, and they said he could use troops to do it if it was necessary. However, the patriots knew about the secret orders even before General Gage received them, and the leaders had already left Boston so they would not be arrested.

General Gage decided it would be a good idea to capture the weapons the patriots had stored near Boston in the town of Concord. On April 18, 1775, British soldiers under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Francis Smith marched toward Concord. William Dawes and Paul Revere went to warn the people that the British were on their way. Each man went by a different route, and as they neared Lexington, another rider, Samuel Prescott, joined them. This was very fortunate for the patriots because of the three men, Samuel Prescott was the only one who successfully made it past the British patrols and reached the people in Concord with the warning.

On their way to Concord, the British soldiers first reached Lexington on the morning of April 19, 1775. Paul Revere had managed to warn the minutemen what was about to happen, and the minutemen, under the command of Captain John Parker, were gathered in Lexington. No one knows who fired the first shot, but suddenly, the minutemen and the British troops were in the middle of a battle. After the battle, the British marched on to Concord. The patriots and the British fought again at the North Bridge. The British searched for weapons at Concord, but they did not find much and began the march back to Boston. All along the way, volunteer soldiers fired at them from under cover. The British lost many soldiers that day.



Vocabulary

Minutemen: name given to volunteer American soldiers because they could prepare for battle so quickly

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SAMPLE

Battles of Lexington and Concord Facts

1. Date: April 19, 1775
2. Place: Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts
3. American leader: Captain John Parker
4. British leader: Lt. Colonel Francis Smith
5. First battles of the Revolutionary War
6. Warning had been carried by William Dawes, Paul Revere, and Samuel Prescott

SAMPLE

Handwriting practice paper with 20 horizontal lines and a decorative border. A large diagonal watermark reading "SAMPLE" is overlaid across the center of the page.