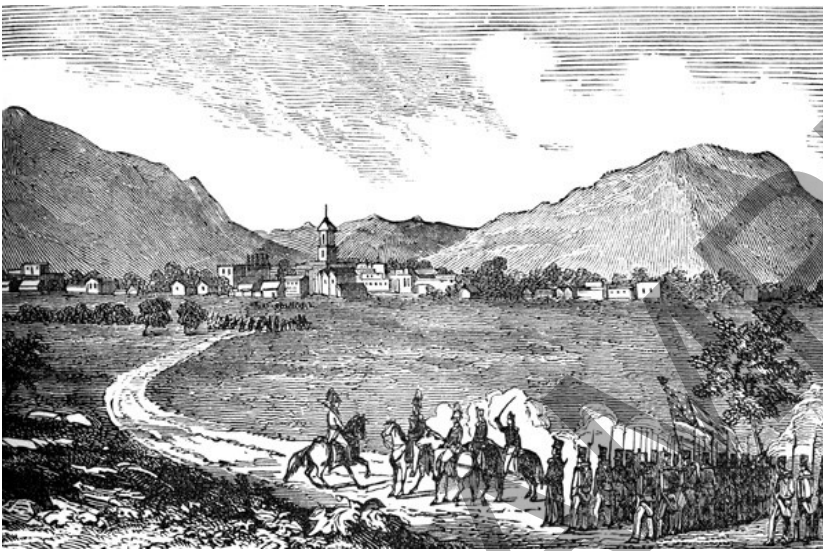


Introduction

Welcome to Battles of the Mexican-American War Facts Copywork! In this book, you'll find information about ten key battles of the Mexican-American War. 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 Mexican-American War!



Battle of Resaca de la Palma (Battle of Resaca de Guerrero)

The Battle of Resaca de la Palma was called the Battle of Resaca de Guerrero by the Mexican Army. It was the second battle fought during the Mexican-American War.

On May 8, 1846, American troops under General Zachary Taylor and Mexican troops under General Mariano Arista had fought in the battle of Palo Alto. This battle had ended in a draw between the two armies. General Arista had taken his troops by night to the dry streambed, or resaca, known as Resaca de la Palma to defend against General Taylor's troops. It was located near Matamoros, Mexico. The dry streambed had thick brush on either side, and General Arista felt it was a good place to defend against General Taylor's artillery.

On the afternoon of May 9, 1846, the American troops came upon the Mexican troops at Resaca de la Palma. The American troops attacked and fought to clear the Mexican artillery. Because of the dense brush, attacking the artillery was difficult, and Captain Randolph Ridgely's troops drew fire while Captain Charles May's troops attacked. Captain May could not hold the guns, although his troops did capture General Romulo Diaz de la Vega. With other troops coming in, the artillery was stopped in that area.

Meanwhile, Captain Robert Buchanan found a way to another of the locations of Mexican artillery, and his troops were able to take that area. They were also able to defend against the attacks of General Pedro de Ampudia's troops.

The hand-to-hand combat was furious, and the Mexican Army began to retreat. Many of the Mexican troops had not eaten in twenty-four hours. Although they fought fiercely, they eventually began fleeing to the Rio Grande when they saw there was no chance of victory.

This is considered the first U.S. victory of the war, although war was not officially declared for another six days.

Vocabulary

Resaca: dry streambed; dry channel of a river

Resaca: dry streambed; dry
channel of a river

SAMPLE

Battle of Resaca de la Palma (Battle of Resaca de Guerrero)

Facts

1. Date: May 9, 1846

2. Place: Resaca de la Palma

3. American leaders: General
Zachary Taylor; Captains

Charles May, Robert Buchanan,
Randolph Ridgely

4. Mexican leaders: Generals
Mariano Arista, Romulo Diaz

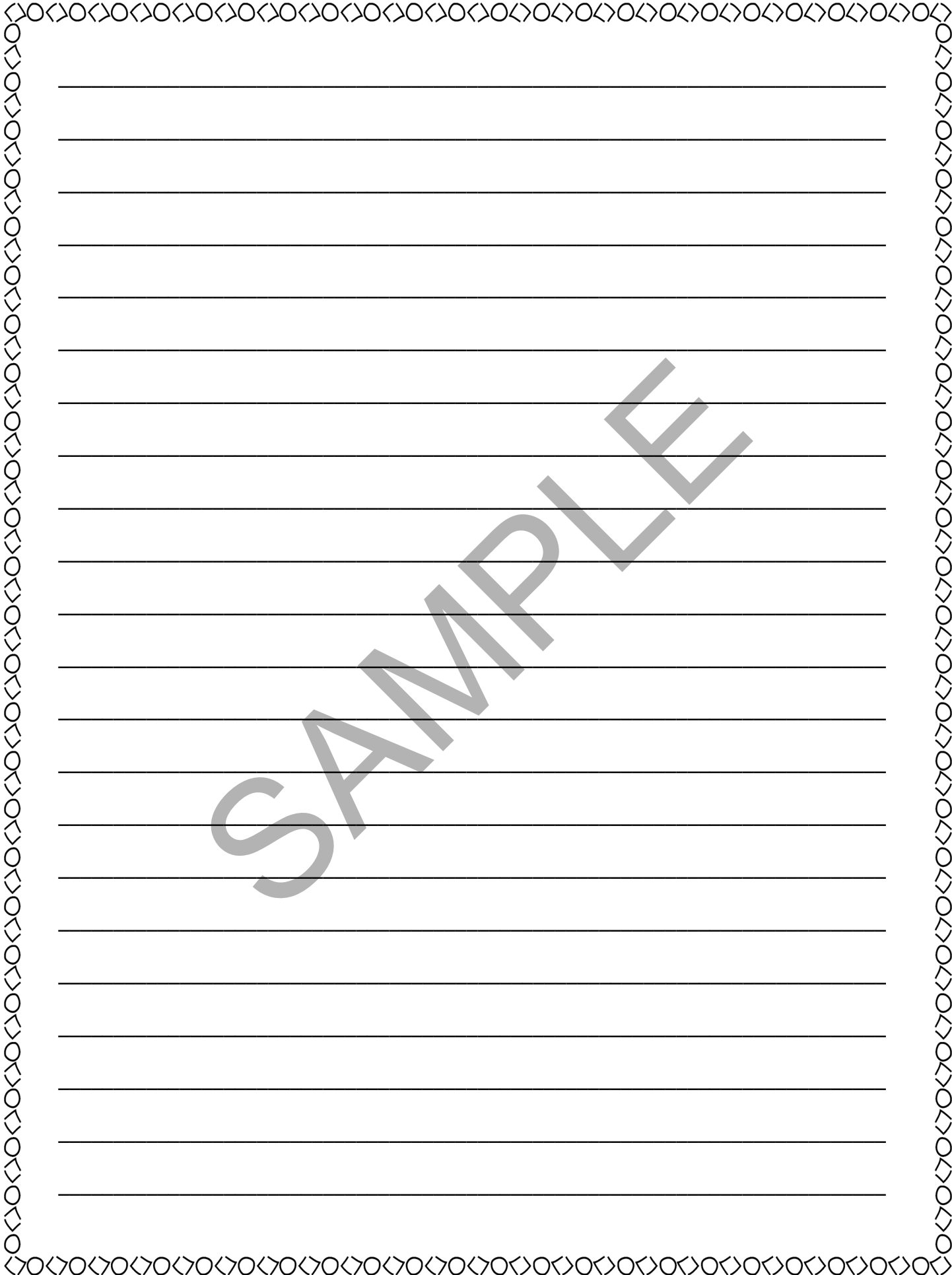
de la Vega, Pedro de Ampudia

5. Defeated: Mexican Army

6. Victory: American Army

Handwriting practice sheet with 10 sets of primary-ruled lines (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) and a decorative border of small geometric shapes.

SAMPLE



Handwriting practice lines consisting of 20 horizontal lines.

SAMPLE