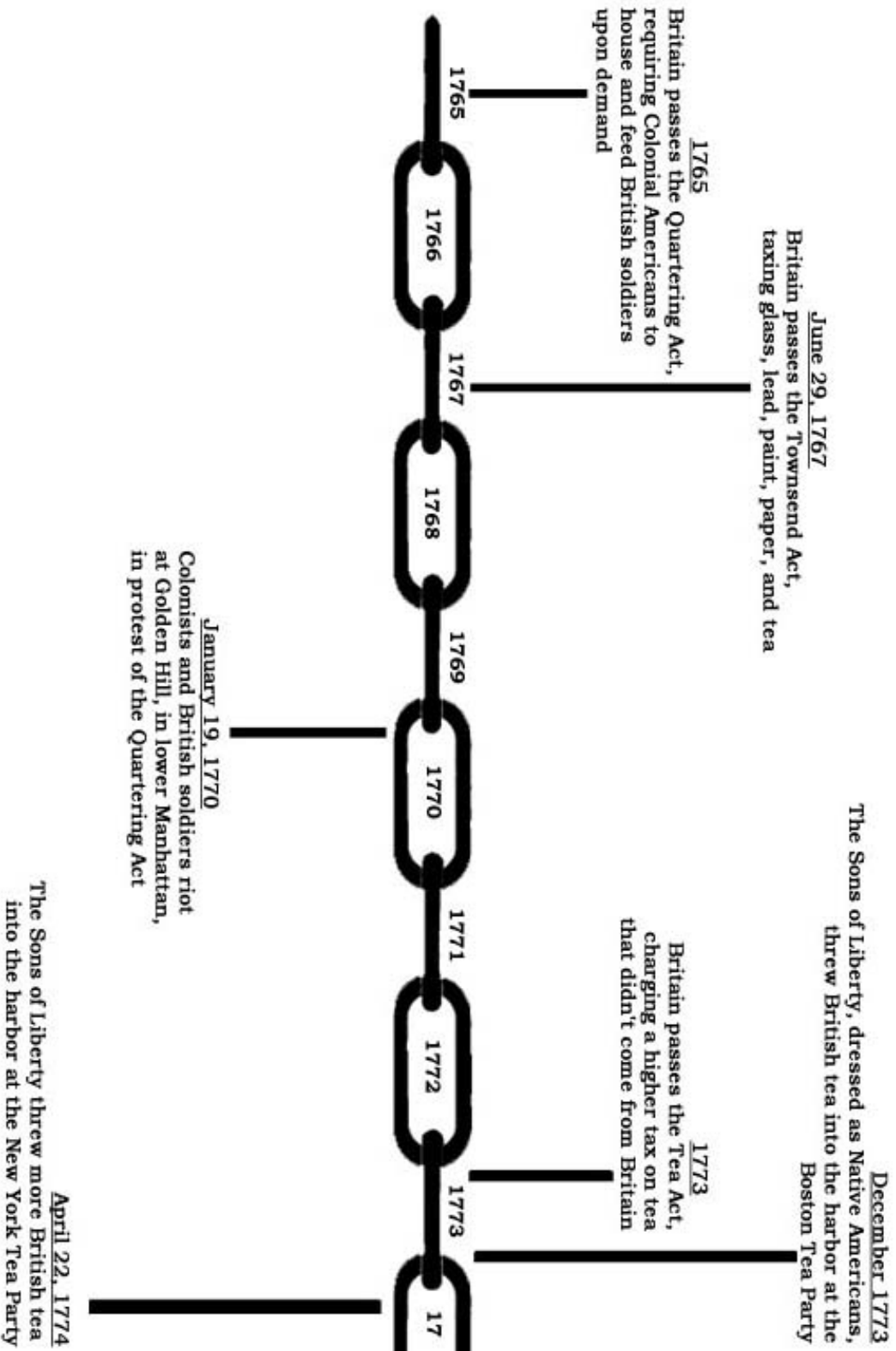


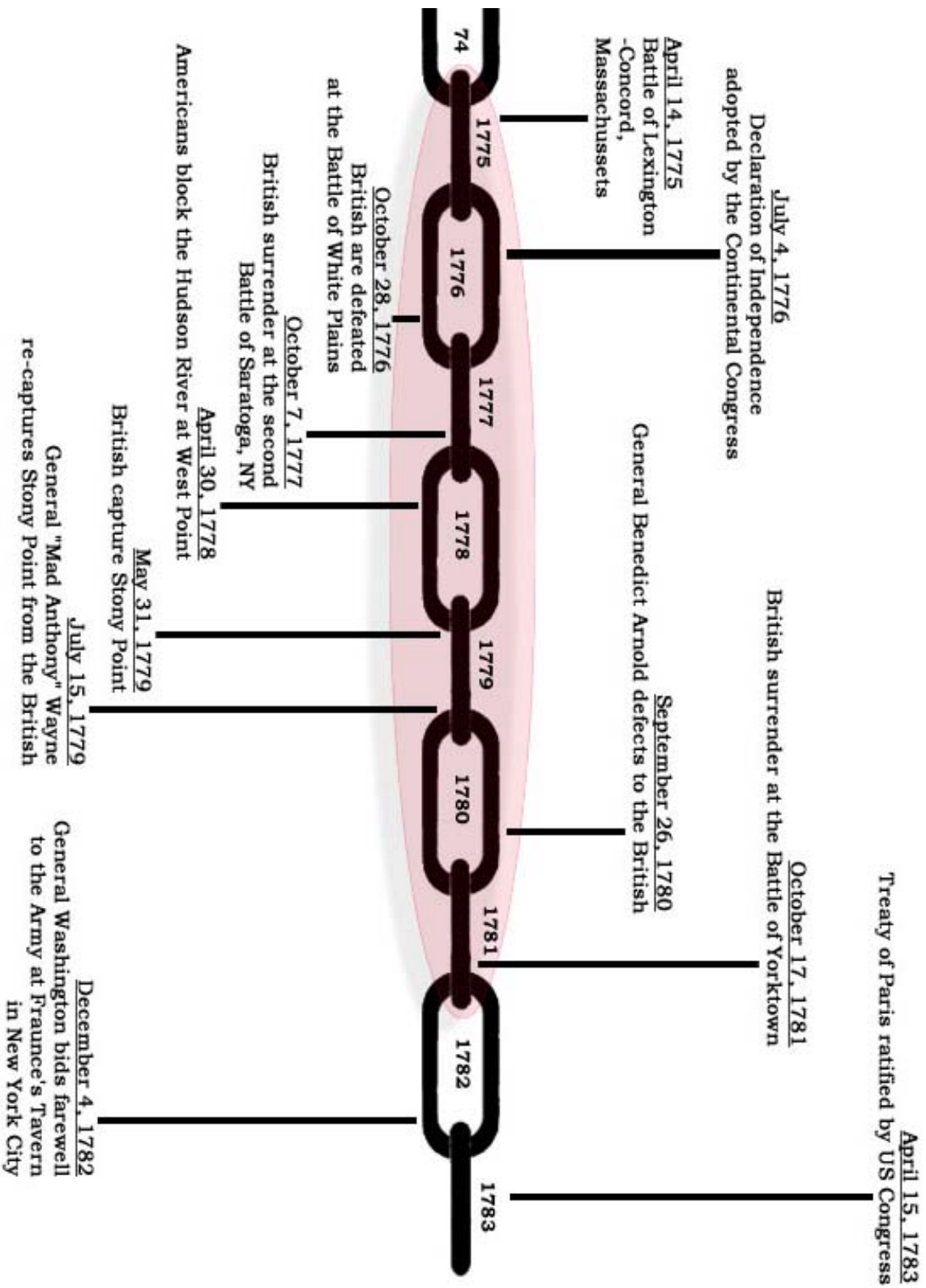
Lesson Plan

Topic:	Timeline of the American Revolution
Time Frame:	30 minutes
State Standard:	1. <u>History of the United States and New York</u> Students will use a variety of intellectual skills to demonstrate their understanding of major ideas, eras, themes, developments, and turning points in the history of the United States and New York.
Content Area:	History
Strategy:	Whole Group / Inquiry
Materials:	1. Student desk-top timeline, including New York State events to be cut and pasted onto the timeline (click here for student timeline) 2. Banner/board timeline, including New York State events to be cut and pasted onto the timeline (banner coming soon) 3. Teacher copy of the desk top timeline, including all events in place (click here for timeline)
Lesson Plan Objective(s):	1. Students will read various points on the timeline. 2. Students will correctly place dates on the timeline. 3. Students will explain the purpose of a timeline.
Procedure:	
Opening:	1. Using the incomplete timeline, have Students speculate as to why some of the events are labeled above the timeline. 2. Have students speculate about the missing events below the timeline, (as indicated by the blank lines). Why are they below the line? 3. Have students discuss why the time frame from 1775-1781 has been bracketed.
Body:	1. Have students cut out and place the labels/events on the timeline where they think they ought to go. 2. Discuss the differences between the events labeled above the timeline and those that will be pasted below the timeline. 3. Make corrections, if necessary, as the teacher places events on the banner/board timeline. 4. Have the children paste the events into their final places below the timeline. 5. Discuss how a timeline helps the reader to interpret events. Is there anything in particular about this timeline that makes it easier to interpret.
Conclusion:	Have students write in their journal/learning log about timelines and what they learned in today's lesson. Journal entries may be shared.

Suggested Follow-Up:

1. Have students create a timeline of Benedict Arnold's life, as a follow up to the attached lessons on Benedict the boy, Benedict the hero, Benedict the traitor.
[\(click here for link to Benedict Arnold Lesson Plans\)](#)
2. Have students create a timeline for the attached copy of George Washington's letter to Continental Congress, July 14, 1776
[\(click here for Washington's letter\)](#)
3. Have students create a timeline for their day. Discuss methods for differentiating between home time and school time, etc.





Cut out the events listed below and paste them onto your timeline worksheets in the proper order.

January 19, 1770

Colonists and British soldiers riot at Golden Hill, in lower Manhattan, in protest of the Quartering Act

October 28, 1776

British are defeated at the Battle of White Plains

May 31, 1779

British capture Stony Point

April 22, 1774

The Sons of Liberty threw more British tea into the harbor at the New York Tea Party

December 4, 1782

General Washington bids farewell to the Army at Fraunce's Tavern in New York City

October 7, 1777

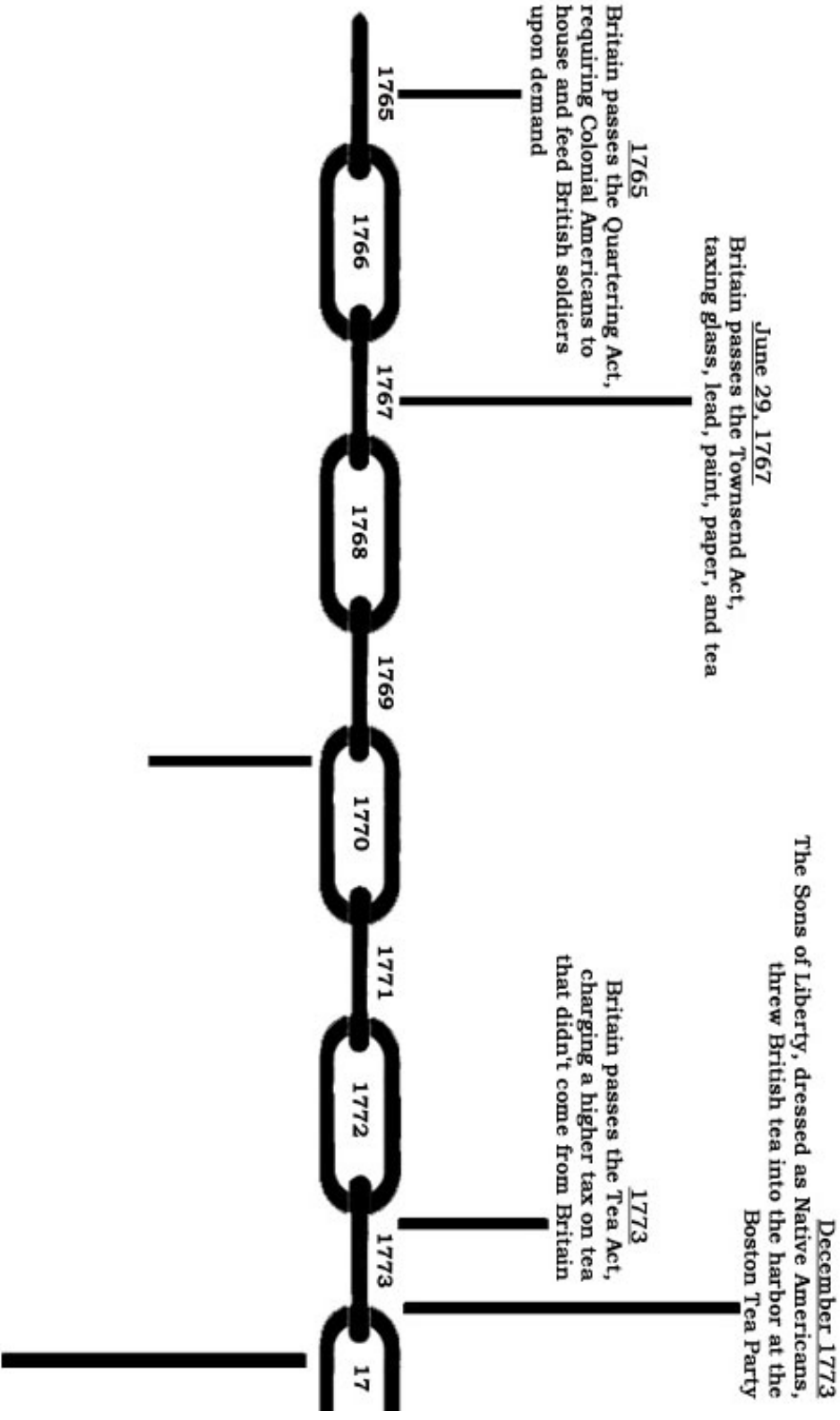
British surrender at the second Battle of Saratoga, NY

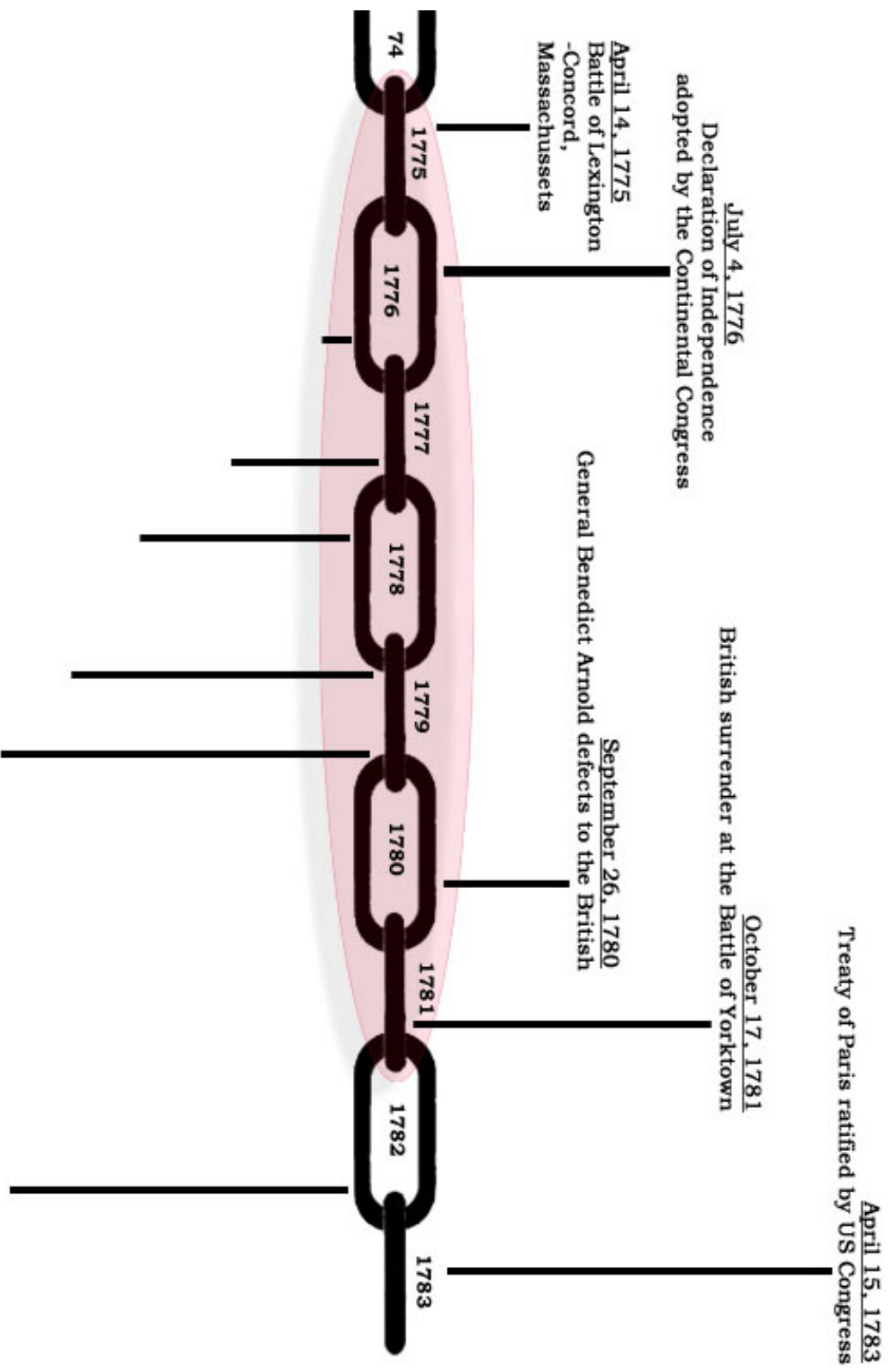
July 15, 1779

General "Mad Anthony" Wayne re-captures Stony Point from the British

April 30, 1778

Americans block the Hudson River at West Point





George Washington to Continental Congress, July 14, 1776
The Writings of George Washington from the Original Manuscript Sources, 1745-1799. John C. Fitzpatrick, Editor.

New York, July 14, 1776.

Sir: My last of Friday evening which I had the Honor of addressing you, advised that two of the Enemy's Ships of War and three Tenders had run above our Batteries here and the Works at the upper end of the Island.

I am now to inform you, that Yesterday forenoon, receiving Intelligence from General Mifflin that they had past the Tappan Sea and were trying to proceed higher up; by advice of R. R. Livingston Esqr. and other Gentlemen, I dispatched expresses to General Clinton, of Ulster and the Committee of Safety for Dutchess County, to take Measures for securing the passes in the Highlands, least they might have designs of seizing them and have a force concealed for the purpose.

I wrote the Evening before to the commanding Officer of the Two Garrisons there, to be vigilant and prepared against any attempts they or any disaffected persons might make against them and to forward Expresses all the way to Albany that Provision and other Vessels might be secured and prevented falling into their Hands. The information given General Mifflin was rather premature as to their having gone past the Sea. A Letter from the Committee of Orange County, which came to hand this Morning says they were there Yesterday, and that a Regiment of their Militia was under Arms, to prevent their Landing and making an Incursion.

The Messenger who brought it, and to whom it refers for particulars, adds "that a party of them in two or three boats, had approached the Shore, but were forced back by our people firing at them." Since the manuvre of Friday, there have been no other movements in the Fleet.

General Sullivan in a letter of the 2d. Inst. informs me of his arrival with the Army at Crown Point, where he is fortifying and throwing up Works; he adds, that he has secured all the Stores, except three Cannon left at Chamblee, which in part is made up by taking a fine Twelve pounder out of the Lake; The Army is sickly, many with the small pox, and he is apprehensive the Militia ordered to join them will not escape the Infection; An Officer he had sent to reconnoitre, had reported, that he saw at St. Johns about 150 Tents, 20 at St. Roys, and 15 at Chamblee, and works at the first were busily carrying on.

I have inclosed a General return of the Army here which will shew the whole of our Strength. All the detached posts are included.³¹

[Note 31: This return, dated July 13, showed a strength of 10,319 rank and file present and fit for duty, with 963 officers. There were nearly 1,500 sick and nearly 2,000 on command. The artillery regiment was 426 strong, with 54 officers.]

A Letter from the Eastward by last night's post, to Mr. Hazard³² Post Master in this City, advises that two Ships has been taken and carried into Cape Ann; one from Antigua, consigned to General Howe with 439 Puncheons of Rum. The other a Jamaicaman with 400 Hogsheads of Sugar, 200 puncheons of Rum, 39 Bales of Cotton, Pimento, Fustick, etc., etc. Each mounted 2 Guns; Six Pounders.

[Note 32: Ebenezer Hazard. He was, later, Postmaster General of the United States.]

About 3. O'Clock this afternoon I was informed that a Flag from Lord Howe was coming up and waited with two of our Whale Boats untill directions should be given. I immediately convened such of the General Officers, as were not upon other duty, who agreed in Opinion that I ought not to receive any Letter directed

to me as a private Gentleman; but if otherwise and the Officer desired to come up to deliver the Letter himself, as was suggested, he should come under a safe conduct: Upon this I directed Col. Reed to go down and manage the Affair under the above general Instruction: On his return he informed me, after the common civilities the Officer acquainted him, that he had a Letter from Lord Howe to Mr. Washington, which he shewed under a superscription "*to George Washington Esquire.*" Col. Reed replied there was no such person in the Army, and that a Letter Intended for the General could not be received under such a direction. The Officer expressed great concern, said it was a Letter rather of a Civil than Military Nature; That Lord Howe regretted he had not arrived sooner; That he (Lord Howe) had great Powers. The anxiety to have the Letter received was very evident, tho' the Officer disclaimed all Knowledge of its Contents; However Col. Reeds Instructions being positive, they parted. After they had got some distance, the Officer with the Flag, again put about and asked under what direction Mr. Washington chose to be addressed,³³ to which Col. Reed answered his station was well known, and that certainly they could be at no Loss how to direct to him. The Officer said they knew It and lamented It, and again repeated his wish that the Letter could be received. Col. Reed told him, a proper direction would obviate all difficulties, and that this was no new Matter. This Subject having been fully discussed in the course of the last year of which Lord Howe could not be ignorant, upon which they parted.

[Note 33: "He [Lieutenant Brown of the *Eagle*] then asked me under what title General,--but catching himself, Mr. Washington chose to be addressed."--*Reed to Pettit*, July 15, 1776. This letter is from *Reed's Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed.*]

I would not upon any occasion sacrifice Essentials to Punctilio, but in this Instance the Opinion of others, concurring with my own, I deemed it a duty to my Country and my Appointment, to insist upon that respect, which in any other than a public view I would willingly have waived. Nor do I doubt but from the supposed nature of the Message and the anxiety expressed, they will either repeat their Flag, or fall upon some mode to communicate the Import and consequence of It.³⁴

[Note 34: On July 17 Congress passed the following resolution: "That General Washington, in refusing to receive a letter said to be sent from Lord Howe, and addressed to 'George Washington, Esqr.' acted with a dignity becoming his station; and, therefore, this Congress do highly approve the same, and do direct, that no letter or message be received, on any occasion whatsoever from the enemy, by the commander in chief, or other, the commanders of the American army, but such as shall be directed to them in the characters they respectively sustain. Ordered, That the above be published."]

I have been duly honoured with your two Letters, that of the 10th. by Mr. Anderson, and the 11th. with its inclosures. I have directed the Quarter Master to provide him with every thing he wants to carry his scheme into Execution. It is an Important one, and I wish it success, but I am doubtfull that it will be better in Theory than practice.³⁵

[Note 35: Ephraim Anderson proposed to destroy the British Fleet at New York. Hancock had written to Washington (July 10): "The Congress are willing to give him an opportunity of trying the experiment, and have therefore thought proper to refer him to you." Anderson had made an attempt of this kind at Quebec; but the enemy received intelligence of it and, stretching a cable across the mouth of the harbor, rendered entrance impossible. He was adjutant to the Second Jersey Battalion.--*Ford.*]

The passage of the Ships of War and Tenders up the River, is a matter of great importance, and has excited much conjecture and speculation; to me two things have occurred as leading them to this proceeding; first, a design to seize on the narrow passes on both Sides the River, giving almost the only Land Communication with Albany, and of consequence with our northern Army, and for which purpose they might have Troops concealed on board, which they deemed competent of themselves as the defiles are narrow, or that they would be joined by many disaffected Persons in that Quarter; others have added a probability of their haveing a large Quantity of Arms on board, to be in readiness to put into the hands of the Tories immediately on the arrival of the Fleet, or rather at the Time they intend to make their attack:

The second, is to cut off entirely all Intercourse between this and Albany by Water and the upper Country, and to prevent Supplies of every kind going and coming. These matters are truly Alarming and of such Importance, that I have wrote to the Provincial Congress of New York and recommended to their serious consideration, the adoption of every possible expedient, to guard against the two first, and have suggested the propriety of their employing the Militia or such part of them in the Counties in which these defiles are to keep the Enemy from possessing them till further Provision can be made, and to write to the several leading Persons on our side, in that Quarter, to be attentive to all the Movements of the Ships and the Disaffected in order to discover and frustrate whatever pernicious Schemes they have in view.³⁶

[Note 36: The ships passed all the batteries without receiving any apparent injury. The decks were guarded with ramparts of sandbags, which protected the men from small shot, and the motion of the vessels was so rapid that they remained but a very short time within the range of the heavy guns. They ascended to the broad part of the river called Haverstraw Bay and anchored so far from shore on either side as to be out of danger. Their boats were daily sent out to take soundings. When they occasionally attempted to land they were beaten back by the militia, who watched them narrowly on both sides of the river.--*Sparks.*]

In respect to the second conjecture of my own and which seems to be generally adopted, I have the Pleasure to inform Congress, That If their design is to keep the Armies from Provision, that the Commissary has told me upon Inquiry he has forwarded supplies to Albany, now there and above it, sufficient for 10,000 Men for four Months. That he has a sufficiency here for 20,000 Men for three Months and an Abundant Quantity secured in different parts of the Jersey for the flying Camp, besides having 4,000 Barrells of Flour in some Neighbouring part of Connecticut.

Upon this head there is but little occasion for any apprehensions, at least for a Considerable Time. I have &ca.

P.S. I have sent orders to the Commanding Officer of the Pennsylvania Militia to March to Amboy as there remaining at Trenton can be of no good Service.³⁷

[Note 37: In the Writing of Robert Hanson Harrison.]

Note: Students may want to use the following calendar as an aide in preparing their timeline of General George Washington's letter to Continental Congress dated Sunday July 14th, 1776

July 1776

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

