

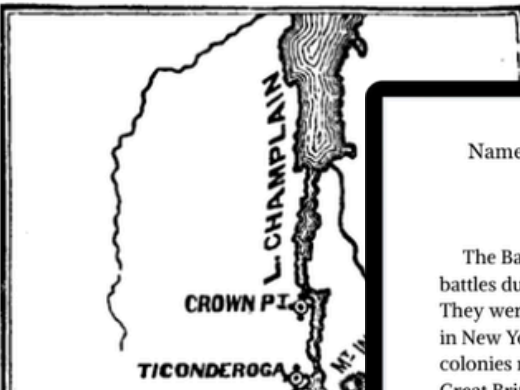
- **Overhearing History** by Anne Clothier and Alex Portal – this book is written by an historian at the Saratoga Historical Society. There is a free packet of activities that accompanies this at Consider the Source NY (NYS Archives Partnership Trust) –

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Battles of Saratoga - Where in the World?

1 On this world map, put an X about where New York State would be.

3 This map shows the area where the battles took place. Color the Hudson River blue. Circle Albany, Saratoga and Bemis Heights in red.



Name: _____ Date: _____

The Battles of Saratoga - The Surrender

The camera wasn't invented until the 1840s, so there are no photographs of the American Revolution. After events happened artists often would depict them in paintings and other artwork. The painting below depicts the surrender after the Battles of Saratoga. It was painted by John Trumbull in 1821.



Name: _____ Date: _____

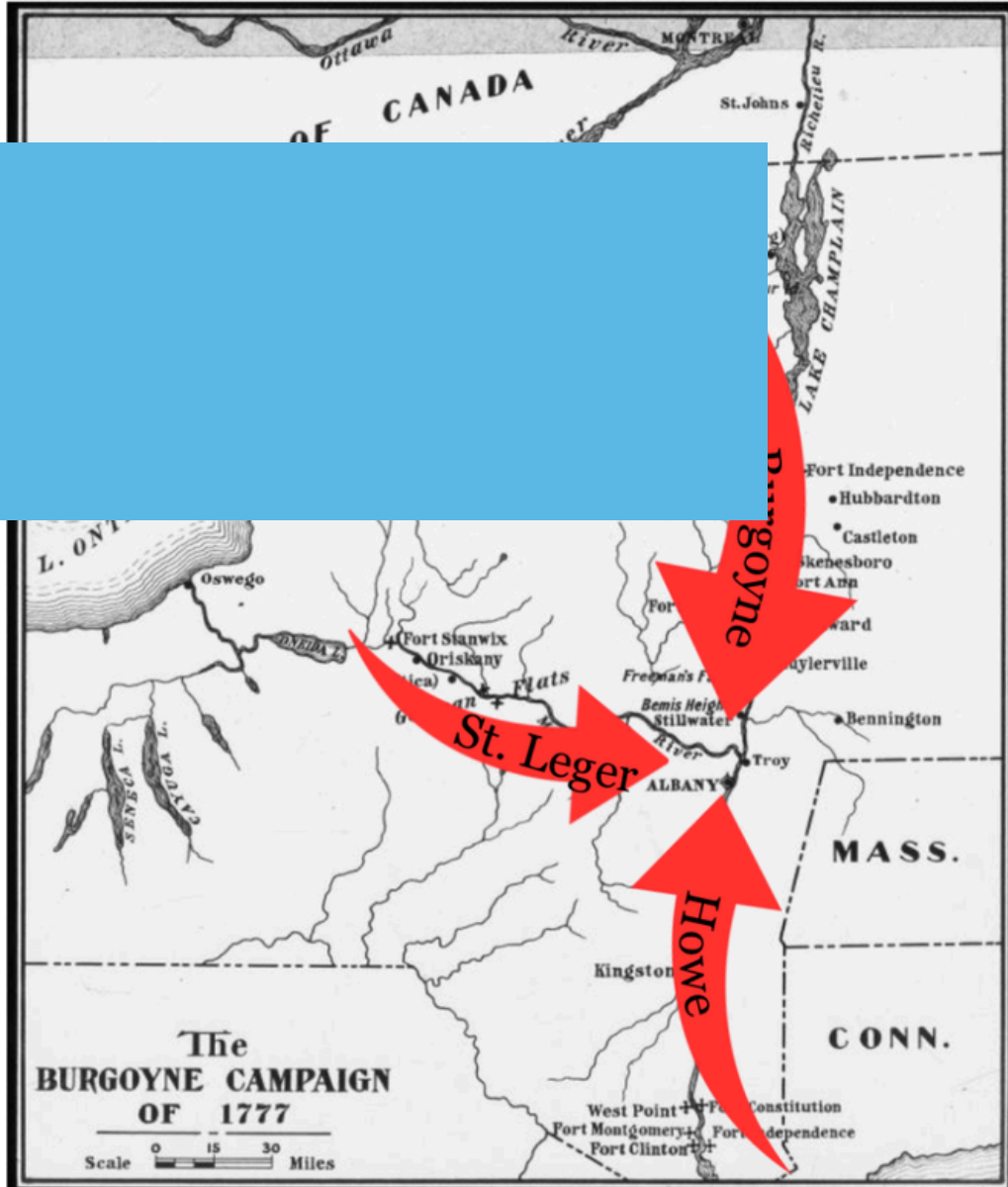
The Battles of Saratoga - The Turning Point of the War

The Battles of Saratoga were very important battles during the American Revolutionary War. They were fought in 1777, near the town of Saratoga in New York. These battles helped the American colonies move closer to winning their freedom from Great Britain.

The First Battle: Freeman's Farm

The first battle was fought at a place called Freeman's Farm for many hours. Both sides fought bravely, but the British lost many soldiers and horses. Even though the British won the battle, they were forced to surrender to the Americans.

Burgoyne's Three Pronged Attack Plan



The map shows the three pronged attack plan of General Burgoyne. The main prong was led by General Burgoyne from Canada, moving south through the Mohawk River Valley. The second prong was led by General St. Leger from the west, moving east through the Seneca River Valley. The third prong was led by General Howe from the south, moving north from New York City. The map also shows the locations of Fort Stanwix, Fort Mifflin, and Fort Mifflin.

Words to Know Before You Read:

- Retreat – withdraw
- Surrender -to give up completely
- Three-pronged – having three parts
- Turning point – an event that causes a significant change



General Burgoyne's plan was part of a three-pronged attack, which means three British armies were supposed to attack from three different directions at the same time. The goal was for all three armies to meet in Albany, New York, and take control of the Hudson River.

- General John Burgoyne would lead the main army south from Canada.
- Colonel Barry St. Leger would march east through the Mohawk River Valley.
- General William Howe would move north from New York City along the Hudson River.

The plan did not work. St. Leger became tied up fighting at Fort Stanwix and the Battle of Oriskany, where his forces suffered losses and lost support. After these battles failed and American troops moved toward him, St. Leger withdrew and never reached Albany.

General Howe also did not come north because he decided to march his army to Philadelphia instead. Howe believed capturing Philadelphia, the American capital at the time, was more important, and there was confusion between British leaders about the plan. Because both armies failed to arrive, Burgoyne's army was left alone, far from help, and surrounded by American soldiers.

Why do you think this?

After reading, go back and underline the text that answers each question. Use the color code key.

Who? red

When? blue

Where? yellow

Why? orange

What? green

Name: _____ Date: _____



The Battles of Saratoga

Cast of Characters

Motivations

Why did this event happen?

Name: _____



The Battles of Saratoga

Cast of Characters

Motivations

Why did this event happen?

Name: _____



The Battles of S

Cast of Characters

[A large rectangular box with rounded corners and a decorative border of small circles, containing several horizontal lines for writing.]

A graphic of a stage with red curtains. A sign above the stage reads "The Plot". The stage floor is white with horizontal lines. A black rectangular area is visible in the foreground, partially obscuring the stage.

This is a black and white worksheet template for writing a plot. The page features a large central area with horizontal lines for writing, flanked by stylized curtains. At the top center is a banner that reads "The Plot". On the right side, there is a blue rectangular box with the text "Title". On the left side, there is a blue rectangular box with the text "Black & White". At the bottom of the page, there is a small illustration of a group of people sitting in a semi-circle, facing the writing area.



TICKET

The Turning Point of the War

TO LEAVE

What is a turning point in history?

Ticket to Leave Formative Assessment

Movie Themed Note Catcher/Organizers in Color and Black & White

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