

Routes of Revolution

Use words and sketches to show how place shaped events.

SS.8.G.6.2 "Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline place names, circle direction words, and number the events in the order they happened to show how locations shaped the story.

From Creek to Camp

- ① On September 11, 1777, George Washington placed Continental soldiers near Chadds Ford, a crossing on Brandywine Creek west of Philadelphia. He expected many British troops to use the road at the ford. Instead, General William Howe sent a large force north to cross at other fords. That force came down from the north and struck the American right side. The creek, the crossing, and the direction of the attack help explain why Washington's line was forced to retreat.
- ② After the British victory, their army entered Philadelphia on September 26. Washington chose a new position northwest of the city, near Germantown. On October 4, he attacked along roads leading into the town. Thick morning fog hid landmarks and made it hard for units to see one another. Some American soldiers stopped at a large stone house called Cliveden while others moved past it. The separated movements and fog contributed to the failed attack and another retreat.
- ③ In December, Washington's army made winter camp at Valley Forge, about 18 miles northwest of Philadelphia. The location lay on high ground and near roads that led toward the British-held city. From this camp, soldiers could watch routes of travel while staying outside Philadelphia. Training improved the army during the winter. When the British evacuated Philadelphia on June 18, 1778, Washington's army left Valley Forge the next day and followed them into New Jersey. A place-based narrative makes this sequence easier to picture.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 You are planning a two-label sketch of the first event. What place should you label as Washington's starting position, and what water feature was beside it?

2 What direction should an arrow point to show the British force that surprised Washington's army at Brandywine, and which side of the American line did it strike?

3 In a sketch of the Germantown attack, name one obstacle that hid landmarks and one landmark where some American soldiers stopped.

4 For a route arrow showing Washington's army after Valley Forge, where should the arrow begin and end, and what date could a caption give for the departure?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Create a two-panel graphic narrative about the British entry into Philadelphia and Washington's attack at Germantown. In each panel, use labels and arrows to show the place and movement, then write a one-sentence caption that explains the event.

	
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PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline place names, circle direction words, and number the events in the order they happened to show how locations shaped the story. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	You are planning a two-label sketch of the first event. What place should you label as Washington's starting position, and what water feature was beside it?	Label Chadds Ford as Washington's position and Brandywine Creek as the nearby water feature.
2	What direction should an arrow point to show the British force that surprised Washington's army at Brandywine, and which side of the American line did it strike?	The arrow should come from the north and strike the American right side.
3	In a sketch of the Germantown attack, name one obstacle that hid landmarks and one landmark where some American soldiers stopped.	The obstacle was thick morning fog. The landmark was the stone house called Cliveden.
4	For a route arrow showing Washington's army after Valley Forge, where should the arrow begin and end, and what date could a caption give for the departure?	The arrow should begin at Valley Forge and end in New Jersey. The caption could give June 19, 1778, as the departure date.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Panel 1: A sketch labels Philadelphia and shows an arrow pointing into the city as British soldiers enter. Caption: On September 26, the British army entered Philadelphia. Panel 2: A sketch labels Germantown northwest of Philadelphia and shows roads, fog, Cliveden, and American troops moving toward the town. Caption: On October 4, Washington attacked Germantown, but fog and separated troops helped cause a retreat.

Accept accurate labels, arrows, and captions that match the passage, even if students arrange the sketches differently. For the two-panel task, each panel should show a place, movement or action, and a caption connected to the event.