

Time-Line of Revolutionary War Battles etc.

1774

British pass Intolerable Acts, including:

March 31 - Boston Port Act

May 20 - Administration of Justice Act; Massachusetts Government Act ,

June 2 -A second Quartering Act; Quebec Act

Sept 1 - The Powder Alarm, General Gage's secret raid on the Cambridge powder magazine

Sept 5-Oct 26 - The First Continental Congress meets; twelve colonies send delegates

Sept 9 - The Suffolk Resolves

Oct 19 - The burning of Peggy Stewart

Oct 26 - Petition to the King

Dec 22 - Greenwich Tea Party

1775

April 19 - Battles of Lexington and Concord, followed by the Siege of Boston (April 19)

April 20 - Gunpowder Incident

May 5 -Skenesboro, New York (now Whitehall, New York) captured by Lieutenant Samuel Herrick.

May 10 - Fort Ticonderoga captured by Ethan Allen, Benedict Arnold and the Green Mountain Boys ; Second Continental Congress in Session. Congress votes to create Continental Army out of the militia units around Boston and appointed George Washington of Virginia as commanding general. This would later become the modern United States Army (June 14)

June 17 - Battle of Bunker Hill

July 2 -Washington arrives in Cambridge, Massachusetts to take command of the Continental

July 6 - Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms issued

Nov-Dec Snow Campaign

Nov 7 - Dunmore's Proclamation issued by Lord Dunmore, colonial governor of Virginia, offering

freedom to slaves that abandon their Patriot masters and fight for the British.

Nov 10 - Continental Marines established by Continental Congress. They would become the modern day United States Marine Corps

Nov 15 - Battle of Kemp's Landing

Nov 19-21 - Siege of Savage's Old Fields

Dec 5, 1775 - Jan 24, 1776 - Henry Knox transported fifty-nine captured cannons (taken from Fort Ticonderoga and Fort Crown Point) from upstate New York to Boston, Massachusetts. Trip took 56 days to complete.

Dec 9 - Battle of Great Bridge

Dec 31 British forces repulse an attack by Continental Army generals Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold at the Battle of Quebec.

1776

Jan 1 - Burning of Norfolk

Jan 10 - Thomas Paine publishes Common Sense

Feb 27 Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge in North Carolina. a (Scottish settlement)

Mar 2-3 -Battle of the Rice Boats

Mar 3-4 -Battle of Nassau

Mar 4-5 Fortification of Dorchester Heights results in British forces evacuating Boston

Mar 17 - British evacuate Boston

June 17-25 - Pennsylvania Provincial Conference

June 28 - Battle of Sullivan's Island SC

June 29 - Battle of Turtle Gut Inlet

Jul 3 - Largest assembly of British naval fleet in history commences off the coasts of Staten Island, Brooklyn and New Jersey

Aug 27 - Battle of Long Island, a.k.a. Battle of Brooklyn

Sept 16 - Battle of Harlem Heights

Sept 21-22 - Great Fire of New York

Sept 22 - Nathan Hale captured and executed for espionage

Oct 11 - Battle of Valcour Island

Oct 29 - Battle of White Plains

Nov 10-29 - Battle of Fort Cumberland

Nov 16 - Battle of Fort Washington

Nov 20 - Battle of Fort Lee

Dec 14 - Ambush of Geary

Dec 23-26 - Battle of Iron Works Hill

Dec 26 - Battle of Trenton

1777

Battle of the Assunpink Creek, also known as the Second Battle of Trenton, (January 2)

Battle of Princeton (January 3)

Continental Army enters second winter encampment of the war at Morristown (January 6)

Forage War (January – March):

Battle of Millstone (January 20)

Battle of Drake's Farm (February 1)

Battle of Quibbletown (February 8)

Battle of Spanktown (February 23)

Battle of Bound Brook (April 13)

British regulars, under Major General William Tryon, burn and loot Danbury, Connecticut (April 26)

Battle of Ridgefield (April 27)

Battle of Thomas Creek (May 17)

Meigs Raid (May 23)

First Middlebrook encampment (May 28 – July 2)

Battle of Short Hills (June 26)

Fort Ticonderoga abandoned by the Americans due to advancing British troops placing cannon on Mount Defiance. (July 5)

British retake Fort Ticonderoga. (July 6)

Battle of Hubbardton (July 7)

Delegates in Vermont, which was not one of the Thirteen Colonies, establish a republic and adopt (July 8) a constitution—the first in what is now the territory of the United States to prohibit slavery. (Vermont would become the fourteenth state in 1791.)

Battle of Fort Anne (July 8)

Siege of Fort Stanwix (August 2-23)

Battle of Oriskany (August 6)

Battle of Machias (August 13-14)

Battle of Bennington (August 16)

Battle of Staten Island (August 22)

Siege of Fort Henry (September 1)

Battle of Cooch's Bridge (September 3)

Battle of Brandywine (September 11)

Battle of the Clouds (September 16)

Battle of Paoli (Paoli Massacre) (September 20)

British occupation of Philadelphia (September 26)

Battle of Germantown (October 4)

Surrender of General Burgoyne, 1821 painting by John Trumbull

Battle of Red Bank (October 5-November 25)

Battle of Forts Clinton and Montgomery (October 6)

Two Battles of Saratoga (September 19 and October 7) conclude with the surrender of the British army under General Burgoyne.

Battle of Red Bank (October 22)

Articles of Confederation adopted by the Second Continental Congress (November 15)

Capture of Fort Mifflin, (November 16) and Fort Mercer, (November 18)

Battle of Gloucester (1777) (November 25)

Battle of White Marsh (December 5 – December 8)

Battle of Matson's Ford (December 11)

Rivington's Gazetter renamed Royal Gazette (December 13)

1777–1778 –

Continental Army in third winter quarters at Valley Forge

1778

Treaty of Amity and Commerce and Treaty of Alliance with France (February 6)

Battle of Quinton's Bridge (March 18)

John Paul Jones, in command of the Ranger, attacks Whitehaven in England, America's first naval engagement outside North America (April 20)

The Great Chain across the Hudson is completed (April 30)

Battle of Crooked Billet (May 1)

Battle of Barren Hill (May 20)

Battle of Cobleskill (May 30)

British occupation of Philadelphia ends (June)

Battle of Monmouth (June 28)

Battle of Wyoming (July 3)

Battle of Ushant (July 27)

Battle of Rhode Island (August 29)

Baylor Massacre (September 27)

Battle of Chestnut Neck (October 6)

Affair at Little Egg Harbor (October 15)

Cherry Valley massacre (November 11)

Capture of Savannah (December 29) British successfully launch their southern strategy

1778–1779 – Majority of Continental Army in fourth winter quarters at Middlebrook Cantonment (November 30 – June 3)

1778–1779 – Major General Israel Putnam chooses Redding, Connecticut as his winter encampment to keep an eye on the storehouses in Danbury, Connecticut.

1779

Feb 14 - Battle of Kettle Creek

Feb 23-25 - Siege of Fort Vincennes

May 10 - 24 - Chesapeake Raid

Jul 3- 14 - Tryon's raid

Jul 5 - Tryon's division lands in East Haven, Connecticut, met with spirited resistance from a band of local militia, take Black Rock Fort

Jul 7 - Battle of Fairfield Destroy 54 barns, 47 storehouses, burned 83 homes, two churches, and municipal buildings including a schoolhouse, the courthouse and the local jail

Jul 11 - Battle of Norwalk weakly opposed by about 50 local militia, easily dispersed. The destruction of the village and its commercial infrastructure destroyed

Jul 16 - Battle of Stony Point

Jul 22 - Battle of Minisink

Jul 24-Aug 14 - Penobscot Expedition

Aug 19 - Battle of Paulus Hook

Sept - Battle of Baton Rouge

Sept 16-Oct 18 - Siege of Savannah

Sept 23 - Battle of Flamborough Head

1779–1780 Continental Army in fifth winter quarters at Morristown (December–May)

1780

Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1820 painting by John Trumbull

January 15 – Congress establishes the Court of Appeals in Cases of Capture to provide for final adjudication of appeals from state court prize cases involving disposition of ships and cargo allegedly seized from the British.

January 16 - Battle of Cape St. Vincent

January 28 – A stockade known as Fort Nashborough is founded on the banks of the Cumberland River. Two years later the site is renamed Nashville.

February 1 – Some 8,000 British forces under General Henry Clinton arrive in Charleston, South Carolina, from New York.

February 1 – New York cedes to Congress its western claims, including territory west of Lake Ontario. In 1792 New York will sell the Erie Triangle to Pennsylvania

February 3 - Battle of Young's House

March 14 – Bombardment of Fort Charlotte: After a two-week siege, Spanish general, colonial governor of Louisiana, and Viceroy of New Spain Bernardo de Gálvez captures Fort Charlotte, taking the port of Mobile (in present-day Alabama) from the British. Fort Charlotte was the last remaining British frontier post capable of threatening New Orleans in Spanish Louisiana. Its fall drove the British from the western reaches of West Florida and reduced the British military presence in West Florida to its capital, Pensacola.

March 29-May 12 - Siege of Charleston

April 8 – Siege of Charleston: British Army troops under General Henry Clinton and naval forces under Admiral Mariot Arbuthnot besiege Charleston, South Carolina. British ships sail past Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island to occupy Charleston Harbor. Washington will order reinforcements to Charleston, but the city falls on May 12 in what is arguably the worst American defeat of the war.

May 6 – Siege of Charleston: Fort Moultrie falls to the British.

April 2 – Siege of Charleston: American General Benjamin Lincoln surrenders Charleston to the British. The British lose 255 men while capturing a large American garrison.

April 14 - Battle of Monck's Corner

May 6 - Battle of Lenud's Ferry

May 25-August 4 - Bird's invasion of Kentucky

May 29 – Battle of Waxhaws: A clash between Continental Army forces under Abraham Buford

and a mainly Loyalist force led by Banastre Tarleton occurs near Lancaster, South Carolina in the Waxhaws area (close to present-day Buford). The British destroyed the American forces.

June 7 – Battle of Connecticut Farms

June 10 - Battle of Mobley's Meeting House

June 20 - Battle of Ramsour's Mill

June 23 – Battle of Springfield. With the attempted British invasion of New Jersey stopped at Connecticut Farms and Springfield, major fighting in the North ends.

June 27 – Robert Morris is appointed Superintendent of Finance, a post akin to Prime Minister, by Congress.

July 11 - Expédition Particulière

July 12 - Battle of Williamson's Plantation

July 20-21 - Battle of Bull's Ferry

July 21 - Battle of Colson's Mill

August 1 - Battle of Rocky Mount

August 6 - Battle of Hanging Rock

August 8 - Battle of Piqua

August 16 – Battle of Camden. British General Cornwallis gains a humiliating victory over Gates in South Carolina.

August 18 - Battle of Fishing Creek

August 18 - Battle of Musgrove Mill

August 28 - Battle of Black Mingo

September 21 - Battle of Wahab's Plantation

September 23 – John André captured and the treason of Benedict Arnold is exposed

September 26 – Battle of Charlotte

October 7 – Battle of Kings Mountain. Note: South Carolinians rallied themselves into local militia companies after an earlier battle where Colonel Banastre Tarleton gave "no quarter" to South Carolinians surrendered under a white flag. Tarleton cut them down. This so enraged

Carolínians that they arose in hordes to meet a various places to fight at Kings Mountain.

October 16 - Royalton Raid

October 19 - Battle of Klock's Field

November 9 - Battle of Fishdam Ford

November 20 - Battle of Blackstock's Farm

December – Continental Army enters sixth winter with encampments in New York's Hudson Highlands and Pompton and Morristown, New Jersey

1781

Jan 1-29 Pennsylvania Line Mutiny

Jan 1-19 Raid on Richmond

January 17 – Battle of Cowpens

Jan 20 Pompton Mutiny

February 2 - Pyle's Massacre

March 1 – Articles of Confederation ratified

March 8 - Skirmish at Waters Creek

March 15 – Battle of Guilford Court House

March 16 - Battle of Cape Henry

April 25 - Battle of Blandford

April 25 - Battle of Hobkirk's Hill

April 27 - Action at Osborne's

May 22-June 6 - Siege of Augusta

May 22-June 19 - Siege of Ninety-Six

June 26 - Battle of Spencer's Ordinary

July 6 - Battle of Green Spring

July 9-24 - Francisco's Fight

September 5 – Battle of the Chesapeake

September 6 – Battle of Groton Heights

September 8 – Battle of Eutaw Springs

October 19 – The British surrender at Yorktown

December 31 – Bank of North America chartered

December – Continental Army returns to Hudson Highlands and Morristown New Jersey for its seventh winter encampment.

1782

February 27 – The British House of Commons votes against further war, informally recognizing American independence.

March 8 - Gnadenhutten massacre

March 22 - Battle of Little Mountain

May 25-June 12 - Crawford expedition

August 15-17 - Siege of Bryan Station

August 19 - Battle of Blue Licks

August 27 – Battle of the Combahee River

September 11–13 – Siege of Fort Henry (1782)

November – Continental Army moves into its eighth and final winter quarters, at the New Windsor Cantonment and in the Hudson Highlands

November 30 – preliminary Articles of Peace are signed by British negotiator Richard Oswald and representatives of the United States of America.

December 14 – British evacuate Charleston, South Carolina

December 27 – Last skirmish of the conflict takes place near Cedar Bridge Tavern in Barnegat Township, New Jersey.

1783

Washington's Entry into New York by Currier & Ives (1857)

Pennsylvania Mutiny of 1783 (June 20-24)

September 3 – The Treaty of Paris (1783) ends the American Revolutionary War

November 25 – The British evacuate New York, marking the end of British rule, and General George Washington triumphantly returns with the Continental Army.

December 23 – George Washington's resignation as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army