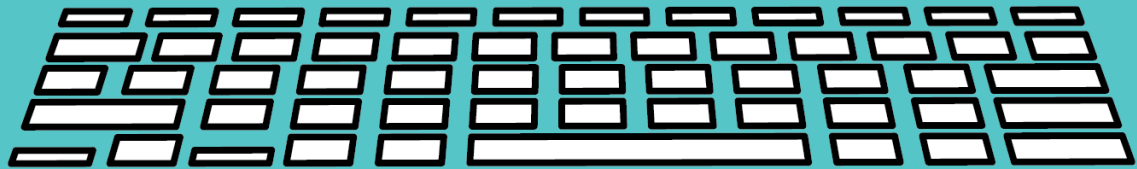
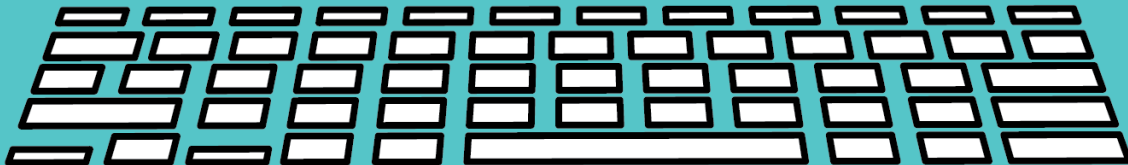


Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What year did the Battle of Bunker Hill take place?	
2. What is another name for British soldiers?	
3. What was another word for the American militia?	
4. How many Americans were captured?	
5. What war was the Battle of Bunker Hill a part of?	
6. What city were the British trying to gain control of?	
7. How many British soldiers were wounded?	
8. In what state is Bunker Hill?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What year did the Battle of Bunker Hill take place?		9. Boston was surrounded by water on ___ sides.	
2. What is another name for British soldiers?		10. British soldiers were led by General William ___.	
3. What was another word for the American militia?		11. The British were armed with muskets ___.	
4. How many Americans were captured?		12. American troops built a wall ___ feet high.	
5. What war was the Battle of Bunker Hill a part of?		13. A ___ Bunker Hill Monument was built between 1811 and 1843.	
6. What city were the British trying to gain control of?		14. ___ city of Boston was under control of the King ___.	
7. How many British soldiers were wounded?		15. Bunker Hill follows the Battles of ___ and Concord.	
8. In what state is Bunker Hill?		16. The British mistakenly thought that ___ Hill was Bunker Hill.	



# BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

The Battle of Bunker Hill followed the Battles of Lexington and Concord during the Revolutionary War.

The city of Boston was under control of the King of Britain and was filled with British soldiers. Many colonists, angry at the King's laws, the taxes they were forced to pay, and the British soldiers, were protesting. A growing movement began to urge to become an independent country. The British army was well trained and one of the strongest armies in the world.

The Battle of Bunker Hill took place on September 17, 1775. The battle was fought on Breed's Hill and Bunker Hill in Charlestown, Massachusetts, just a few months after the start of the Revolutionary War. Most of the battle was actually fought on Breed's Hill. The British mistakenly thought that Bunker Hill was Bunker Hill, hence the name the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The Massachusetts Congress and other British commanders were making plans to capture Dorchester and Charlestown. The American colonists decided to build fortified defenses on Bunker Hill. General Prescott, 1200 militiamen worked on fortifications on top of Breed's Hill.

Boston was surrounded by water on three sides and the American Continental army was on the fourth side.

The British heard that the colonists had cannons and did not want to risk losing their ships. The British were trying to gain control of the city of Boston, the seaports and the surrounding land.

Prescott, Putnam, James Fry, and Ebenezer Bridge led the Colonial forces. The leaders argued over where to put their defenses. Breed's Hill overlooked Boston and the Charlestown Peninsula. Some defenses were built on Bunker Hill, but most of the work was done on Breed's Hill. Breed's Hill was closer to Boston and believed to be a better location.

The British planned to take over two hills to gain a strategic advantage. American forces got word of the British plans and went to defend the hills. The British soldiers, or Redcoats, were led by General William Howe and Brigadier General Robert Pigot. British soldiers thought the Minutemen, the American militia, was a group of poor farmers with old muskets and no experience. The Redcoats were armed with muskets and bayonets and far outnumbered the

colonists. The American soldiers, or Minutemen, were not a trained army and had to provide their own weapons.

American troops worked throughout the night building up defenses on the hill. They built a wall six feet high called a redoubt. British General William Howe was impressed that the Americans built their defensive wall overnight. He said, "The rebels have done more work in one night than my whole army would have done in one month."

On June 17, over two thousand British troops marched in straight lines to Breed's Hill. As the British advanced towards the Americans, Colonel Prescott wanted to conserve the limited supply of ammunition. Prescott told his American force, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes!" When the British Redcoats got close enough the Americans fired heavily, forcing the British to retreat.

After reforming their military lines, the British attacked again. Prescott's men were low on ammunition when the Redcoats charged up the hill for a second time. This forced the Minutemen to engage in hand-to-hand combat. The British were eventually forced to retreat. The Charlestown Peninsula, just outside Boston, was now firmly under British control.

Even though the American Patriots lost the battle, it proved to be a morale-boosting experience for the Minutemen. The Patriots were convinced that their dedication and training would help them overcome the superior British.

Historians estimate that about 400 men fought for the United Colonies and 300 British soldiers fought for the British. Roughly 115 Americans were killed, 305 were wounded, and 300 British soldiers were captured. In Great Britain, 19 officers were killed, 600 soldiers were wounded, and 207 soldiers killed. 766 soldiers were wounded. The Americans did not lose nearly as many soldiers as the British.

The end of the Battle of Bunker Hill proved that Americans were capable of standing against the British and ready to fight for independence. This battle encouraged more men to join the Colonial army.

June 17th is a state holiday in Suffolk County, Massachusetts. Somerville, Middlesex County, called Bunker Hill Day. The Bunker Hill Monument was built between 1827 and 1842 to commemorate the battle.



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