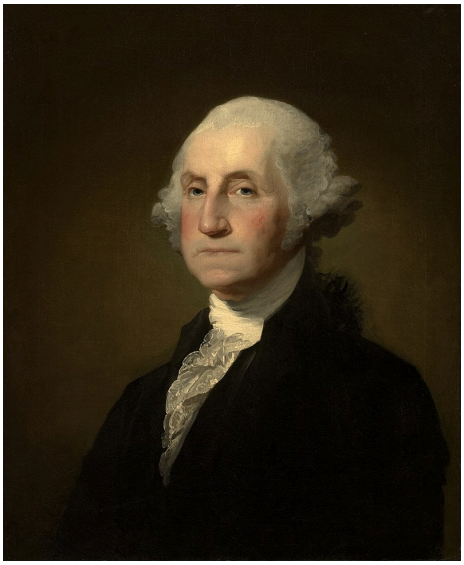
GEORGE WASHINGTON MAJOR BATTLES DOCUMENTATION



Siege of Boston

- On July 2, General George Washington arrived in Cambridge and established his headquarters at the Benjamin Wadsworth House at Harvard College. The following day, he assumed command of the newly formed Continental Army.

During this time, Washington acted swiftly and managed to transform the ordinary militias into a well-organized army. This process involved appointing high-ranking officers instead of allowing the militias to choose their leaders, as well as introducing disciplinary measures and a stronger structure. He also instructed officers of different ranks to wear specific uniforms to improve identification both among themselves and with their subordinates and superiors.

Later, Washington ordered the fortification of defenses, which involved the army digging trenches at Boston Neck, which were then extended toward Boston.

(Adaptability + Leadership + Strategy Execution)

- Despite the logistical and military challenges they faced, the siege of Boston was a formidable task for the American forces. The scarcity of supplies, the spread of diseases like smallpox, and the constant British threat greatly complicated the situation. Despite these obstacles, George Washington and his troops demonstrated remarkable resilience and tactical skill. The siege lasted from July 2 to March 17, a total of 248 days, during

which the American forces endured numerous casualties. However, Washington not only managed to hold firm during this long period but was also able to win the siege thanks to his final bold strategy. (Adaptability + Strategy Efficiency)

- **George Washington's Strategy:** Faced with the shortage of resources and the need to take decisive action during the siege of Boston, George Washington devised a bold strategy to secure a superior strategic position: the occupation of Dorchester Heights.

Execution of the Strategy: To carry out his plan, Washington moved cannons captured at Fort Ticonderoga during the night of March 5, 1776. Rufus Putnam, an engineer, designed fortifications using heavy wooden beams and fascines, which were constructed out of British sight and then moved and assembled on the heights of Dorchester. This tactic allowed them to fortify the strategic position without being detected by the British.

Conclusion of the Siege: The occupation of Dorchester Heights surprised the British and put them in a vulnerable position. Seeing the new threat, British General Howe opted to evacuate the city on March 17, ending the siege of Boston.

(Strategy Execution + Concealment)

Battle of Trenton

Deceptive Strategy at the Beginning of Trenton._

1. **Creation of the Spy Narrative**

The fundamental start of Washington's plan lay in creating the fictional identity of the spy John Honeyman, who presented himself as a Tory. Washington selected Honeyman because of his previous history as a British sympathizer, which allowed him to establish his identity without arousing suspicion, thereby facilitating his infiltration into enemy territory.

(Decision Making + Information Gathering)

2. **Controlled Capture and Imprisonment**

Once Honeyman allowed himself to be captured and was imprisoned in a cabin to be tried as a Tory, Washington executed a masterful strategy by allowing him to "escape" during a supposed fire. This step was crucial in reinforcing the belief that Honeyman was truly a Tory and in sowing confusion among enemy ranks.

(Invincibility Planning + Fabrication + Psychological Manipulation)

3. **Deception of Enemy Troops**

The next step was the deception phase directed at the Hessian troops in Trenton. Using the false information provided by Honeyman, Washington managed to convince the Hessians that the Continental Army was not in a condition to fight, leading them to underestimate the threat and relax in their positions.

(Indirect Manipulation + Bluffing)

4. **Choice of Timing**

The choice of timing to execute the plan was essential for its success. Washington astutely decided to attack on Christmas, knowing that the Hessians would be celebrating and would be more likely to let their guard down. This strategic decision reveals Washington's deep understanding of enemy psychology and his ability to exploit their weaknesses.

(Prediction + EQU)

Outcome:

Finally, Washington took advantage of the opportune moment to launch a surprise attack against the Hessian forces in Trenton.

- **Washington's Plan in Trenton**

Diversion Attack: First, General John Cadwalader was tasked with launching a diversionary attack against the British garrison in Bordentown, New Jersey. The aim was to block reinforcements from the south.

Bridge Capture: General James Ewing was tasked with leading 700 militiamen across the river at Trenton Ferry. His objective was to capture the bridge over Assunpink Creek, preventing enemy troops from escaping.

Although the initial plan stipulated that General James Ewing would be responsible for securing the bridge over Assunpink Creek to block the Hessians' escape route, during the course of the battle, it was General Sullivan who ultimately secured the only crossing over Assunpink Creek to prevent the Hessians from fleeing.

During the battle, a change occurred in the original plan: Sullivan took responsibility for capturing the bridge over Assunpink Creek instead of Ewing, as initially planned. This was due to communication problems and disorganization on Ewing's part, which prevented him from arriving on time. Additionally, Sullivan took advantage of his more favorable position to secure the bridge over Assunpink Creek.

(Resilience Strategy + Versatility Planning + Contingency Planning)

Main Assault: The main assault force, consisting of 2,400 men, would cross the river approximately 9 miles north of Trenton. They would divide into two groups, one under the command of General Nathanael Greene (later personally led by Washington) and the other under General John Sullivan, to launch an attack before dawn. Sullivan would attack the city from the south, while Greene would attack from the north.

Before the battle, the Americans carried out various activities to weaken the enemy and gather information:

Ambushes and Raids: Advance parties of the United States ambushed enemy cavalry patrols, captured messengers, and attacked Hessian outposts.

Information Gathering: General Washington ordered General Ewing and his Pennsylvania militia to gather information about Hessian movements and technology. Instead, they carried out successful raids across the river.

(Information Gathering)

Outcome + Victory

Coordinated Attacks: The American columns led by Generals Sullivan and Greene (now Washington) attacked from the south and north, respectively.

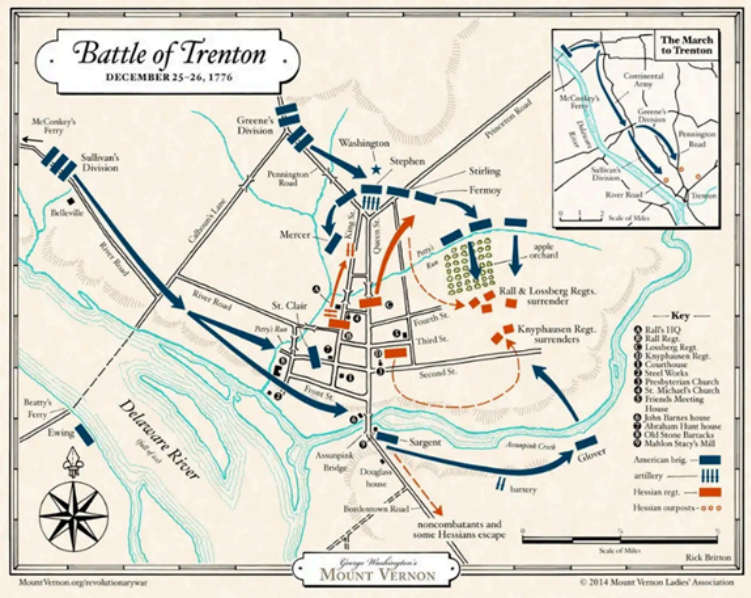
1. **Washington-led Attack:** Washington led the assault on the outpost with Greene's group, riding ahead of his soldiers. When the Hessian commander emerged from the tent, an American soldier fired but missed. This alerted the Hessians, who came out to face the attack. Exchanges of fire ensued between the American and Hessian forces.

2. **Sullivan blocked the only crossing over Assunpink Creek to cut off the Hessians' escape, and subsequently attacked from the south.**

By carrying out these actions, the Americans closed off all escape routes, including the road to Princeton, the route leading to the Delaware River, and the Assunpink bridge.

Hessian Defeat: The Hessians, facing resistance and being outmatched, began to retreat. Hessian losses increased when they attempted to withdraw outside the city, facing American artillery fire.

(Trap Setting)



Challenges and Limitations of the Plan

Delays Due to Weather: *The terrible weather delayed the landing in New Jersey until 3:00 am, when it was supposed to be completed by midnight. Washington realized it would be impossible to launch an attack before dawn.*

Additionally, Generals Cadwalader and Ewing were unable to join the attack due to the poor weather conditions. This led to the change from Ewing to Sullivan.

Conditions of the Soldiers: *Many soldiers did not have boots and had to wrap their feet in rags. Some suffered foot injuries, which stained the snow dark red. Despite the difficulties, Washington encouraged the men to keep moving forward.*

Encounter with Friendly Troops: *About 3 km from the city, the main columns encountered advanced patrols. Although there was a scare when they came across 50 armed men, they turned out to be American soldiers who had attacked a Hessian outpost without knowing about Washington's plan. Despite this setback, Washington ordered the march to continue toward Trenton.*

(Adaptability Strategy, Resilience Strategy, Versatility Planning, Adaptability)

Siege of Yorktown

Before the battle, Washington deceived British Army General Clinton by hiding his true objective of besieging Cornwallis in Yorktown. He used false messages and dishonestly signed documents indicating that he would attack New York, thereby diverting Clinton's

attention from the true location of the allied forces. This strategic deception was crucial in preventing Clinton from sending reinforcements to Cornwallis and maintaining the element of surprise during the siege of Yorktown. The concealment of movements and military plans was a common tactic during the war to gain an advantage over the enemy.

(Misdirection, Fabrication)

Siege of Yorktown

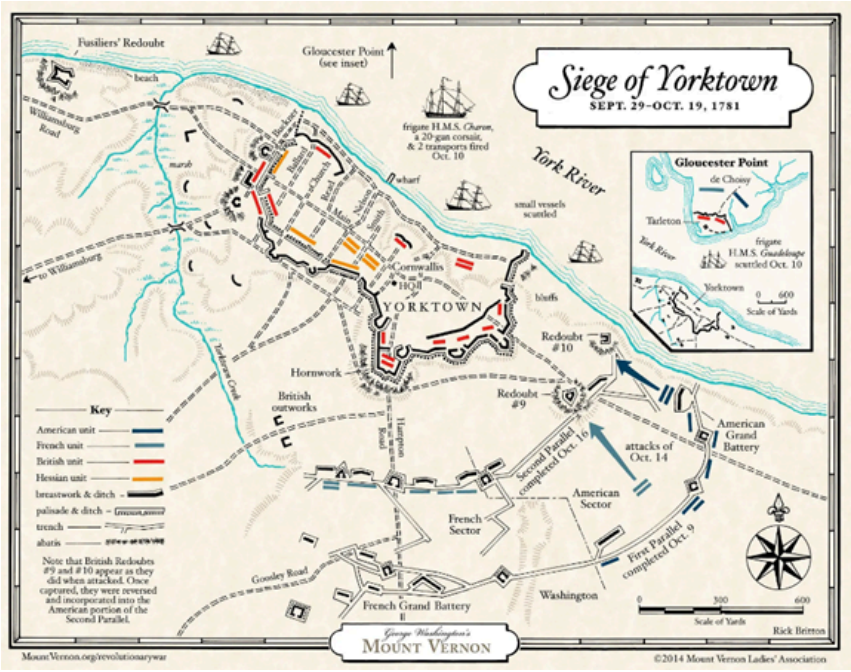
Washington arrived in Williamsburg on September 14 and began preparing for the siege of Yorktown. On September 26, reinforcements and supplies arrived, and on September 28, Washington surrounded Yorktown with his army, while the French took positions on the left.

Cornwallis withdrew some of his outer defenses, hoping for a rescue from Clinton. The allies began to establish their own defenses and prepared the site for the siege.

Trench Construction: With the help of French engineers, American and French troops began digging a series of parallel trenches to bring the artillery and troops close enough to inflict damage on the British. They worked tirelessly day and night to trap the British.

Beginning of the Assault: On October 9, the allied lines were close enough to open fire with artillery, further weakening the British defenses.

By October 14, the trenches were only 150 yards (about 140 meters) from Redoubts (fortifications) No. 9 and No. 10.



Washington ordered all cannons within range to begin bombarding the redoubts to weaken them for an assault that night. He planned to use the darkness of a moonless night to gain the element of surprise.

To reinforce the darkness, he ordered that no soldier load his musket until reaching the fortifications; the advance would be made only with "cold steel."

(Concealment)

Redoubt No. 10 was near the river and was defended by only 70 men, while Redoubt No. 9 was a quarter mile inland and was defended by 120 British and German troops. Both redoubts were heavily fortified with rows of abatis (wooden obstacles) surrounding them, along with muddy ditches surrounding the redoubts about 25 yards away.

Washington's officers devised a plan in which the French would launch a diversionary attack on the Fusiliers Redoubt, and then, half an hour later, the French would assault Redoubt No. 9, and the Americans would assault Redoubt No. 10. The assault on Redoubt No. 9 would be carried out by 400 regular French soldiers from the Royal Deux-Ponts Regiment under the command of the Count of Deux-Ponts, and Redoubt No. 10 would be assaulted by 400 light infantry troops under the command of Alexander Hamilton.

(Unpredictability)

Outcome

Capture of the Redoubts: *Despite fierce resistance, the allies managed to capture both Redoubt No. 9 and No. 10. The British suffered heavy casualties, and many were captured, including the commander of the redoubt.*

British Counterattacks: *After the capture of the redoubts, the British attempted to counterattack to retake the lost positions. However, the allies managed to repel the British counterattacks and consolidate their gains.*

Intensification of Bombardment: *With the capture of the redoubts, the allies were able to intensify their bombardment of Yorktown from three directions, increasing the pressure on the British forces.*

British Desperation and Surrender: *Faced with increasing allied pressure and a lack of options, Cornwallis attempted to evacuate his troops across the York River. However, adverse weather conditions made evacuation impossible. Finally, Cornwallis surrendered on October 19, 1781, marking a significant turning point in the war.*