

Date	Battle	Location	Commanders/Leaders	Outcome/Significance
4/19/1775	Lexington and Concord	Massachusetts	British: Colonel Smith; Major Pitcairne; Lt. Gen. Percy Militia: Captain Parker; Brigadier General Heath;	First armed conflict of the war; known as "shot heard round the world." British retreat to Boston; militia surround the city, beginning the "Siege of Boston."
5/10/1775	Fort Ticonderoga	New York	British: Captain Delaplace Militia: Ethan Allen; Colonel Benedict Arnold	This colonial victory provided weapons used in the Siege of Boston and a staging ground for an invasion of Canada.
6/17/1775	Bunker (Breed's) Hill	Massachusetts	British: Major General Howe Continental: General Ward; General Putnam	A costly British victory (more than 1,000 casualties); the first action of the newly formed Continental Army.
12/31/1775	Quebec	Canada	British: Governor Carleton; Colonel Maclean Continental: Major General Arnold; Brigadier General Montgomery	The British successfully defend Quebec; the Americans decide to end their attempted invasion of Canada and retreat back to NY.
8/27/1776 to 11/16/1776	Long Island; Harlem; White Plains; Fort Washington	New York	British: Major General Howe Continental: General Washington	The British take Long Island; after an inconclusive battle at Harlem, Patriots retreat to White Plains, also taken by the British; the British then take Fort Washington; Patriots retreat to NJ.
12/26/1776 and 1/3/1777	Trenton and Princeton	New Jersey	British: Colonel Rahl; Major General Cornwallis Continental: General Washington	These American victories boosted morale and confidence in Washington's leadership.
9/11/1777 and 9/21/1777	Brandywine; Paoli Massacre	Pennsylvania	British: Major General Howe; Major General Grey Continental: General Washington; Major General Wayne	After these British victories, Howe occupies Philadelphia; Howe's absence, however, contributes to a Continental victory at Saratoga.
10/4/1777	Germantown	Pennsylvania	British: Major General Howe Continental: General Washington	Patriots wanted to punish the British for Paoli; British were able to hold the Americans at bay; Americans pulled back to winter in Valley Forge.
10/7/1777	Saratoga	New York	British: Major General Burgoyne Continental: Major General Gates; Brigadier General Arnold	This Continental victory convinces the French to enter the war against Britain.

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6/28/1778	Monmouth	New Jersey	British: Lieutenant General Clinton Continental: General Washington	Although this battle is a draw, it is a moral victory for the Continental Army.
5/12/1780; 5/29/1780; 8/16/1780	Charleston; Waxhaw; Camden	South Carolina	British: General Clinton; Lt. Col. Tarleton; Major General Cornwallis Continental: Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln; Col. Buford; Maj. Gen. Gates	As the French enter the war, the British shift their focus to the South; with these victories, Britain solidifies its control over the region; Patriots suffer considerable casualties.
10/7/1780	King's Mountain	South Carolina	British: Major Ferguson Continental: Colonels Campbell, Shelby, Sevier, and McDowell	This battle is as much civil war as revolution, pitting Patriots against Loyalists; it is the first major victory for the Patriots in the south; Cornwallis is forced to abandon his invasion of NC.
1/17/1781	Cowpens	South Carolina	British: Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton Continental: Brigadier General Morgan; Colonel Pickens	Morgan's men defeat Tarleton and capture hundreds of British soldiers; Cornwallis chases Morgan to the Virginia border; the chase weakens Cornwallis' army – rendering it less effective for the remainder of the war.
3/15/1781	Guilford Courthouse	North Carolina	British: Major General Cornwallis Continental: Major General Greene	Cornwallis takes the field, but his army sustains crippling losses; the two then move in different directions (Greene moves to South Carolina; Cornwallis ultimately ends up at Yorktown, VA)
9/28/1781 to 10/19/1781	Yorktown	Virginia	British: Major General Cornwallis Continental: General Washington; Lieutenant General Rochambeau	Washington's army and the French fleet surround the main British army in the south; Cornwallis is forced to surrender; this is the key event that leads the British to seek a settlement.

Battles of the American Revolution

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