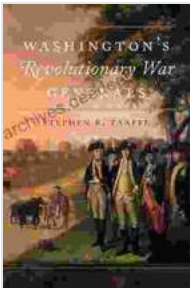


Washington's Revolutionary War Generals: Campaigns and Commanders



Washington's Revolutionary War Generals (Campaigns and Commanders Series Book 68) by Stephen R. Taaffe

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

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The American Revolutionary War was a complex and multifaceted conflict that involved numerous military campaigns and battles. George Washington, the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, relied on a group of talented and dedicated generals to lead his troops to victory. These generals came from diverse backgrounds and had a wide range of military experience. Some had served in the British Army, while others had no prior military training. Despite their differences, they all shared a common goal: to secure independence for the American colonies.

In this article, we will take a closer look at some of the most important generals who fought alongside Washington in the Revolutionary War. We will examine their campaigns, their leadership styles, and their impact on the war's outcome.

Henry Knox

Henry Knox was one of Washington's most trusted and capable generals. He was born in Boston in 1750 and served as a bookseller and militia officer before the war. When the war broke out, Knox joined the Continental Army and quickly rose through the ranks. He was appointed chief of artillery in 1775 and played a key role in the Siege of Boston. Knox was also responsible for transporting the Continental Army's artillery from New York to Pennsylvania in the winter of 1776-1777. This daring feat was a major logistical undertaking and helped to secure the American victory at the Battle of Trenton.



Nathanael Greene

Nathanael Greene was another of Washington's most successful generals. He was born in Rhode Island in 1742 and served as a lawyer and militia officer before the war. Greene joined the Continental Army in 1775 and quickly rose through the ranks. He was appointed quartermaster general in

1778 and played a key role in supplying the Continental Army. Greene also commanded the Southern Department of the Continental Army from 1780 to 1781. He won a series of important victories against the British in the South, including the Battle of Guilford Court House and the Battle of Eutaw Springs. Greene's victories helped to turn the tide of the war in the South and contributed to the American victory.



Nathanael Greene, commander of the Southern Department of the Continental Army

Horatio Gates

Horatio Gates was a British-born general who served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. He was born in England in 1727 and served in the British Army for many years. Gates joined the Continental Army in 1775 and quickly rose through the ranks. He was appointed commander of the Northern Department of the Continental Army in 1777. Gates won a major victory against the British at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777. This victory was a turning point in the war and helped to secure the alliance between the United States and France.



Benedict Arnold

Benedict Arnold was one of the most controversial figures in the American Revolutionary War. He was born in Connecticut in 1741 and served as a merchant and militia officer before the war. Arnold joined the Continental Army in 1775 and quickly rose through the ranks. He was appointed commander of the Northern Department of the Continental Army in 1776.

Charles Lee

Charles Lee was a British-born general who served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. He was born in England in 1732 and served in the British Army for many years. Lee joined the Continental Army in 1775 and quickly rose through the ranks. He was appointed commander of the Southern Department of the Continental Army in 1776. Lee was a controversial figure and was often at odds with Washington. He was captured by the British in 1776 and spent the rest of the war in captivity. Lee was eventually exchanged for British prisoners of war in 1778.



Daniel Morgan

Daniel Morgan was a frontiersman and militia officer who served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. He was born in New Jersey in 1736 and served in the French and Indian War. Morgan joined the Continental Army in 1775 and quickly rose through the ranks. He was appointed commander of the riflemen at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777.

Morgan also led the victory against the British in the Battle of Cowpens in 1781. This victory was a key turning point in the Southern campaign and helped to secure the American victory.



Daniel Morgan, commander of the riflemen at the Battle of Saratoga

Anthony Wayne

Anthony Wayne was a Pennsylvania militia officer who served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1745 and served in the French and Indian War. Wayne joined the Continental Army in 1775 and quickly rose through the ranks. He was appointed commander of the Pennsylvania Line in 1777. Wayne led the victory against the British in the Battle of Stony Point in 1779. He also commanded the American forces at the Battle of Yorktown in 1781. Wayne

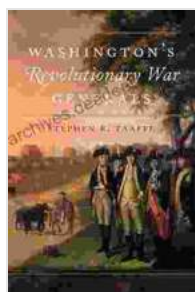
was a skilled military leader and his victories helped to secure the American victory.



John Sullivan

John Sullivan was a New Hampshire lawyer and militia officer who served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. He was born in New Hampshire in 1740 and served in the French and Indian War. Sullivan joined the Continental Army in 1775 and quickly rose through the ranks. He was appointed commander of the Northern Department of the Continental Army in 1776. Sullivan led the American forces in the Sullivan Expedition against the Iroquois in 1779. He also commanded the American forces at the Battle of Trenton in 1776 and the Battle of Princeton in 1777. Sullivan

was a skilled military leader and his victories helped to secure the American victory.

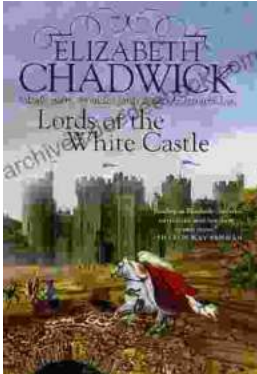


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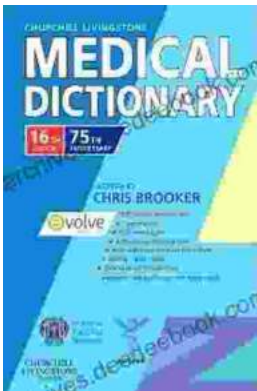
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