

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Yorktown Siege



The Siege of Yorktown was a decisive moment in the American _____. In 1781, American and French forces surrounded the British army in Yorktown, Virginia. General George _____ led the American troops, while General Rochambeau commanded the French forces. They faced the _____, led by General Cornwallis. The combined American and French armies outnumbered the British. They constructed _____ and artillery positions around Yorktown. This siege lasted for several weeks, putting immense _____ on the British forces.

The British navy attempted to rescue Cornwallis but was defeated by the French _____. Cut off from reinforcements and supplies, Cornwallis's situation became desperate. On October 19, 1781, _____ surrendered to Washington, marking a pivotal victory for the Americans. This surrender effectively ended major _____ operations in the American Revolution. It demonstrated the effectiveness of the American-French _____ and boosted the morale of the revolutionary cause.

The victory at Yorktown had significant political _____. It forced the British government to reconsider its position in the war. In 1783, the Treaty of Paris was signed, recognizing American _____. The siege showcased the strategic brilliance of the American and French commanders. It also highlighted the importance of _____ and joint military efforts.

Yorktown is remembered as the last major battle of the American Revolution. It remains a _____ of American resilience and determination. The siege demonstrated that with strong _____ and alliances, even a seemingly invincible opponent could be defeated. The _____ of Yorktown continues to inspire people today, reminding them of the power of unity and _____.

- implications
- symbol
- cooperation
- fleet
- British
- Cornwallis
- independence
- alliance
- trenches
- pressure
- perseverance
- legacy
- Revolution
- combat
- leadership
- Washington