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Valley forge worksheet

Don't have an account? Click here to get the free sample version Download sample The Valley Forge was a camp in Pennsylvania, near Philly, where George Washington and his army spent the harsh winter of '77-'78 during the American Revolution. Check out the fact file below or grab our 21-page worksheet pack for some classroom fun. Key Facts & Info WASHINGTON'S BASE CAMP By fall '77, General Washington had defended Philly with 12,000 troops against General William Howe's forces. After getting defeated at Germantown, he chose Valley Forge as their winter camp on Dec 19th '77. The soldiers were really tough, surviving the cold and shortages. They built huts for shelter, but food was scarce and of poor quality. In Feb '78, Washington sent General Wayne to get more supplies from New Jersey, but they still didn't have enough. That's when Baron von Steuben arrived with his Prussian expertise to help them drill and keep the camp clean. Later that month, General Wayne came back with cattle and horses to feed them. LIFE AT VALLEY FORGE The army faced a lot of sickness like typhoid, dysentery, and flu. About 2,000 soldiers died, but they managed to contain it through sanitation and good medical care. Many were barefoot or naked due to lack of proper clothing. But on May 6th '78, with warmer weather, they celebrated their alliance with France and the departure of British troops from Philly with a grand parade and fireworks. This was just before the Battle of Yorktown, which they won days later. It's said that this tough winter at Valley Forge made them stronger as an army. They learned to persevere, be decisive, and work together, which ultimately helped them win the war. 100 years later, Henry Brown gave a speech to remember their hardships during that harsh winter. Valley Forge Worksheets This is a great way to learn more about this important part of history with our fantastic worksheets! The Valley Forge worksheets are a comprehensive resource, spanning 21 in-depth pages, that provide everything needed to teach students about this pivotal event in American history. The worksheets are ready-to-use and perfect for educating students about the Valley Forge military camp in Pennsylvania, where General George Washington led the American Continental army during the harsh winter of 1777-1778. The collection includes a range of topics, such as Valley Forge facts, the commander, the winter encampment, and more. These worksheets are designed to be flexible and can be used with any international curriculum, allowing teachers to edit them using Google Slides to suit their specific student needs and curriculum standards. With a variety of worksheets available, including nonfiction readings, DBOs, and timelines, teachers can find the perfect resources to engage their students and help them learn about this important period in American history. The worksheets are easily accessible and can be downloaded or printed directly from the website, making it convenient for teachers to plan their lessons and activities. Whether teaching middle school students or older, these Valley Forge worksheets offer a valuable tool for exploring this significant event in American history. 1. What resources would be needed to support an army of 12,000 at Valley Forge? 2. How did the Continental Army's presence affect local communities financially and morally during the winter encampment? ## State Standards PA Mathematics: CC.2.1.7.D.1, CC.2.2.7.B.3 PA Social Studies: 6.1.7.A, 6.3.7.A, 6.4.7.B, 8.2.7.A, 8.2.7.D ## Thinking Skills Understanding: Summarize ideas and main concepts in own words. Applying: Relate abstract ideas to concrete situations to solve problems or make connections to past experiences. Analyzing: Break down complex concepts into parts and show relationships among them. ## Lesson Plan Anticipatory Set: Introduce background information on Valley Forge, including a 19-minute film that can be streamed online. Background Information: Valley Forge was a winter encampment for the Continental Army, not a battle. The army arrived with 12,000 men and fluctuated in size throughout the 6-month period. At its peak, it reached 20,000 soldiers. The camp became the 4th largest city in America at the time. Challenges: - Disease ran rampant, causing 1,700-2,000 deaths. - Supplies were frequently in short supply due to local reluctance to sell goods to the army. - Currency issues led to difficulties in purchasing supplies. Notable Figures: - General George Washington ordered camp setup according to strategic locations. - General von Steuben trained troops, credited with making the Continental Army a cohesive unit. Determining resources was a vital task for both American and British armies during the Valley Forge encampment. With food shortages becoming critical, General Washington's plan to collect tents instead of continuing with temporary structures required soldiers to build log huts. This initiative aimed to make better use of materials available while maintaining comfort for officers who may have shared their quarters with fellow officers or enlisted men in groups of 12. each hut was supposed to be 14 feet wide and 16 feet long, how many square feet is each hut. soldiers needed to cut down trees for the timber so they need to know how many hogsheds are needed to supply the army with alcohol for a day. they had to count how many days the soldiers were at Valley Forge from dec 19th, 1777 untill june 19th, 1778. each soldier got 1 pound of meat and gil (4 ounces) of alcohol each day so they need to know how many pounds and ounces are needed to supply the army for the duration. a hogshhead contains 5,664 ounces or 44.25 gallons. soldiers were also given a loaf of bread each day so they had to count how many loaves each oven have to make to supply the army with bread for one day. christopher ludwick was appointed the Baker General during the Valley Forge encampment and vowed to produce 135 lbs. of bread for every 100 lbs. of flour used. soldiers didn't bathe as regularly as we do now, but they did bathe and were issued one "cake" or chunk of soap every two weeks so they had to count how many cakes would one soldier be issued during the encampment and how many cakes of soap it would take to supply all the soldiers at Valley Forge for the length. about 30 trees were cut down daily and turned into charcoal to help fire the ovens so they need to know how many trees are needed to heat the ovens for the length. while there was never a battle at Valley Forge, the army needed to be prepared for one and they had to count how many men were needed to fire all the cannons. clothing was supposed to be supplied by each colony and soldiers frequently wore through their shoes so they need to know how many days it would take a soldier to wear out their shoes. during the encampment, about 2,000 men died from infectious diseases such as dysentery, typhus, and typhoid. how many square feet is each hut: 224 sq ft how many trees are needed to build all the huts at Valley Forge: 70*12 = 840 trees how many days were the soldiers at Valley Forge: 213 days how many pounds of meat are needed to feed all the soldiers for the duration: 1 lb/soldier * 1200 soldiers * 213 days = 254,400 lbs how many ounces of alcohol are needed to supply the army for one day: 4 oz/soldier * 1200 soldiers = 4800 oz how many hogsheds were needed to supply the army for one day: 4800 oz / 5564 oz/hogshhead = 0.86 hogsheds how many hogsheds were needed to supply the army for the length of the encampment: 213 days * 0.86 hogsheds/day = 183 hogsheds how many loaves of bread each oven have to make to supply the army with bread for one day: 1 loaf/soldier * 1200 soldiers = 1200 loaves / 25 ovens = 48 loaves per oven how many pounds of flour are needed every day to supply the troops: 135 lbs. bread/100 lbs. flour * 1200 soldiers * 2 loaves/soldier * 1 pound/loaf = 3240 pounds/day how many trees were needed to heat the ovens for the length of the encampment: 30 trees/day * 213 days = 6366 trees how many cakes would one soldier be issued during the encampment: 1 cake/2 weeks * 52 weeks = 26 cakes how many cakes of soap it would take to supply all the soldiers at Valley Forge for the length of the encampment: 26 cakes/soldier * 1200 soldiers = 31,200 cakes / 4 oz/cake = 7800 oz or 486 hogsheds how many men were needed to fire all the cannons: 45 cannons * 6 crew per cannon = 270 men how many days would it take a soldier to wear out their shoes if they walked 12.5 miles/day and were made with modern materials: 600 miles/shoe / 12.5 miles/day = 48 days what percent of the troops died at Valley Forge: 2000 soldiers / 1200 soldiers * 100% = 166.67% Approximately 8-10% of soldiers at Valley Forge were black, with some being forced to serve due to their enslaver or someone who paid their enslaver. The army was divided into brigades and regiments, with each brigade having varying numbers of men. General Muhlenberg commanded several regiments during the encampment. The overall fit-for-duty percentage varied from month to month. In December 1777, 42.9% were fit for duty, decreasing to 18.1% in February 1778 and remaining below 20% until June 1778. During their stay at Valley Forge, soldiers built log huts instead of tents due to the long year of wear and tear on the former. Each hut was 14 feet wide and 16 feet long, with an estimated 70 trees required for each one. The total number of trees needed would be around 70,000. The soldiers were at Valley Forge for approximately 183 days, from December 19th, 1777 to June 19th, 1778. During the Valley Forge encampment, the Continental Army required a significant amount of supplies to sustain itself for nearly six months. To calculate the number of hogsheds needed to supply the army for one day, we divided the total ounces of food by the number of ounces per hogshhead, resulting in approximately 8.47 hogsheds. Over the length of the encampment, this equated to around 1,550 hogsheds. In addition to food, soldiers were also provided with a loaf of bread each day, which required approximately 480 loaves per oven to be baked daily. With 25 ovens in operation, this meant that each soldier received one pound of flour per day, totaling around 8,880 pounds of flour daily. To fire the ovens, about 30 trees were cut down and converted into charcoal every day. Over the course of the encampment, this translated to over 5,490 trees being felled. Soldiers were also issued with a cake or chunk of soap every two weeks, which worked out to around 13 cakes per soldier for the duration of the encampment. This meant that over 156,000 cakes of soap would be required to supply all soldiers at Valley Forge. The army had approximately 40-50 pieces of artillery (cannons) and each cannon required a crew of six men to fire. Assuming there were 45 pieces of artillery, this meant that around 270 men were needed to operate the cannons. Soldiers wore through their shoes frequently due to the demands of marching, with modern hiking shoes lasting for approximately 600 miles. Given that the American army could walk an average of 12.5 miles per day while carrying all their gear, it would take a soldier around 48 days to wear out their shoes if built with modern materials. During the encampment, over 2,000 men succumbed to infectious diseases such as dysentery and typhoid, accounting for approximately 16.7% of the total troops. The Continental Army was integrated at Valley Forge, meaning that black and white soldiers served together, with around 8-10% of the soldiers being black. Finally, each brigade consisted of around 2,500 soldiers, making them a significant unit within the army's structure. The Continental Army at Valley Forge was further divided into regiments, with General Muhlenberg commanding several units. However, many soldiers were not fit for duty due to illness or lack of basic supplies. The numbers of soldiers assigned to General Muhlenberg for each month of the Valley Forge encampment are as follows: - December 1777: 678 out of 1553 (43.7% fit for duty) - January 1778: 491 out of 1592 (30.8% fit for duty) - February 1778: 283 out of 1246 (22.7% fit for duty) - March 1778: 286 out of 1155 (24.8% fit for duty) - April 1778: 673 out of 1301 (51.7% fit for duty) - May 1778: 775 out of 1328 (58.4% fit for duty) - June 1778: 1026 out of 1640 (62.6% fit for duty) John Paul Jones Primary Source Worksheet British Surrender at Yorktown Worksheet Paraphrased # Primary Sources: John Paul Jones, British Surrender at Yorktown, Crispus Attucks and the Boston Massacre, and more. Short Videos: Boston Tea Party, Lexington & Concord, Battle of Bunker Hill, and additional topics.

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