

BATTLE OF TRENTON Reading Comprehension

For the most part, and with the exception of the publication of the Declaration of Independence, 1776 had been a brutal year for Patriot morale. The Continental Army, under the command of George Washington, had been more or less routed in and around New York City, suffering tremendous casualties. Morale was low and the ragtag Continental Army was forced to retreat through New Jersey to the west side of the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. On the other side of the river, in Trenton, N.J., were three regiments of Hessian soldiers (German soldiers) numbering about 1,400.

General Washington planned an attack on the Hessians from three directions to be executed on December 26, 1776, the day after Christmas. As the Continental Army prepared to cross the Delaware River on their way to Trenton, sleet and snow had begun to fall, delaying the crossing. With great effort and difficulty, the army eventually crossed the river in Durham boats, and the horses and artillery were ferried across. Two men fell overboard during the crossing, but both survived. Two other generals who were to assist Washington were delayed by the adverse weather. By 4:00 in the morning, however, the crossing was completed and the Continental Army began the nine-mile march toward Trenton. During the march, Washington continually encouraged his troops, many of whom lacked shoes and were bleeding from their feet.

The first gunfire of the battle happened about a mile north of Trenton at a Hessian outpost, where the Hessians stationed there began a desperate retreat. Once in Trenton, Washington instructed the escape route to Princeton cut off. Washington's army was soon joined by armies under the command of Generals Nathanael Greene and John Sullivan. Cannons and artillery were set up at the heads of King and Queen Streets, the two main streets running through the city, which did tremendous damage to the Hessian ranks. Hessian soldiers advancing up the streets were quickly repulsed. Elsewhere in the city, Hessian forces were being overrun. Eventually, the majority of Hessian forces would become surrounded by American forces in an orchard. They were forced to surrender. Others surrendered when their escape routes had been cut off.

In the battle, only two American soldiers were killed and five were injured, though many more died from hypothermia and disease. The Hessians suffered 83 casualties, 22 of which were fatalities. 896 Hessians were captured, though several hundred did manage to escape. All four Hessian colonels, however, were killed. Although the battle was not important tactically, it inspired the American war effort and raised the morale of the army, which seemed to be threatened with dissolution.

- 1.) **At the time just before the Battle of Trenton, where was the Continental Army?**
- Delaware
 - New Jersey
 - New York
 - Pennsylvania
- 2.) **What made the crossing of the Delaware River so difficult?**
- The depth of the current
 - The soldiers on the other side
 - The current
 - The weather
- 3.) **What happened after the army crossed the Delaware River?**
- The nine-mile march to Trenton
 - The weather cleared
 - The Battle of Trenton
 - The death of two soldiers
- 4.) **Which word best describes the crossing of the river?**
- dangerous
 - comfortable
 - splendid
 - outrageous
- 5.) **Which of the following was NOT true about the crossing of the Delaware River?**
- It occurred on the day after Christmas.
 - The cannons were carried across on a ferry.
 - Two men died.
 - The soldiers crossed in Durham boats.
- 6.) **Where were the first shots fired?**
- south of Trenton
 - north of Trenton
 - on the Delaware River
 - in Trenton
- 7.) **What does the word "repulsed" mean in the following sentence:**
- Hessian soldiers advancing up the streets were quickly repulsed.
- turned back
 - fooled
 - destroyed
 - none of the above
- 8.) **Which of the following would accurately describe the Americans after the battle?**
- Few died in battle; many died of the cold and of disease.
 - Many died in battle; few died of the cold and of disease.
 - Few died in battle; few died of the cold and of disease.
 - Many died in battle; many died of the cold and of disease.
- 9.) **Which best describes the Battle of Trenton?**
- It was the turning point in the war.
 - Completely unimportant
 - Tactically important
 - It raised the morale of the army.
- 10.) **What happened first?**
- The capture of 896 Hessian soldiers.
 - Christmas 1776
 - The Battle of Trenton
 - Washington and his men crossed the Delaware River.