

Following the Battle of Lexington and Concord, Patriot militiamen had blocked the British from sending reinforcements or supplies to their forces within the city by land. The British, however, could still access Boston through its harbor. On May 25, 1775, British generals William Howe, John Burgoyne, and Henry Clinton arrived in Boston via its harbor to plan strategy for breaking the siege. Part of the plan called for the fortification of high ground around Boston that included Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights.

On June 15, Patriot forces learned of the British plan and rushed to fortify both Bunker and Breed's Hill on the Charlestown Peninsula before the British. The Charlestown Peninsula was a narrow strip of land that extended about a mile into Boston Harbor. In preparation for the battle, the British generals underestimated the resolve of the Patriots and voted to stage a direct assault on the Patriots to dislodge them from the hills for the purposes of taking the peninsula. General Burgoyne, in fact, referred to the militia as "untrained rabble."

At 3:00 in the afternoon on June 17, the British began their initial assault on Breed's Hill, which was summarily repulsed by Patriot gunners. With the British marching four men deep and several hundred across, they made for easy targets and hundreds fell dead or wounded in the matter of hours. The British reorganized and again attempted to assault the Patriot position, but the outcome was much the same as the first disaster. By this time, the armies of both sides were in disarray. The British, however, reorganized for a third assault, which was designed to focus on the fortifications of Breed's Hill. Again, Patriot gunners poured gunfire into the British lines, felling hundreds. As the fighting went on, however, the Patriots on Breed's Hill ran out of ammunition which invited hand-to-hand combat inside the fortifications. Here, the British had a major advantage with their muskets and bayonets. At this point, the Patriots were forced to flee and staged a brilliant retreat, preventing most soldiers from being captured by the British. Despite the carnage, however, the British had achieved their objective of controlling the Charlestown Peninsula.

The Battle of Bunker Hill is considered a pyrrhic British victory. "Pyrrhic" means costly. British forces suffered well over 1,000 casualties, compared to about 450 Patriot casualties. Of the British casualties, 81 were officers.

Following the Battle of Bunker Hill, British generals proved more cautious in their approach to assaulting fortified Patriot positions. It also led to the realization that the British would need more military firepower, and hence, led to the hiring of more than 30,000 Hessian (German) soldiers to supplement their own army. For the Patriots, the stand at Bunker Hill increased confidence and morale and proved that its untrained militias would not wither against the powerful British army.

- 1. How did the British generals first plan to break the Patriot siege of Boston?**
 - A. The British wanted to fortify the high ground around Boston
 - B. The British determined the best plan of attack was to stage a direct assault on the Patriots
 - C. The British staged a complicated series of military maneuvers to confuse the Patriots
 - D. The British planned to bombard the Charlestown Peninsula from the sea

- 2. Which of the following might be an accurate way that the British generals would describe the Patriot militia?**
 - A. "The Patriot militiamen are among the best soldiers we've seen."
 - B. "The Patriots are a clever bunch and probably have tricks up their sleeves."
 - C. "The disgraceful bunch of dirty Yankees haven't a chance against us."
 - D. "When pushed to their limit, these Massachusetts boys will fight to their deaths."

- 3. Which of the following expressions best describes the British strategy to take Breed's Hill?**
 - A. Don't make a mountain out of a molehill
 - B. If first you don't succeed, try, try again
 - C. Put your money where your mouth is
 - D. Beggars can't be choosers

- 4. Why did the British third attempt to take Breed's Hill ultimately succeed?**
 - A. Too many Patriots had been killed or wounded
 - B. The Patriots ran out of ammunition
 - C. The British had taken the Charlestown Peninsula
 - D. The passage doesn't say

- 5. Despite the loss of the Charlestown Peninsula... (select all that apply)**
 - A. most Patriots were able to escape the battlefield.
 - B. the British would resolve to hire 30,000 Hessian soldiers.
 - C. the battle proved that the Patriots of Massachusetts could take a stand against the British army.
 - D. the Patriots continued to block access to Boston by land.

6. Which of the following best describes the aftermath of the battle?

- A. Although the British suffered over a thousand casualties, they proved victorious in the battle because they met their objective.
- B. Although the Patriots suffered hundreds of casualties, they proved victorious in the battle because they proved they could fight the British army
- C. Although the British met their objectives, they lost the battle because they suffered over 1,000 casualties
- D. Although the Patriots ultimately gave up Charlestown Harbor, they lost the battle because they suffered over 450 casualties.

7. What question is NOT answered in the passage?

- A. How did the British approach to the Patriots change after the Battle of Bunker Hill?
- B. Why did the British hire 30,000 Hessian soldiers?
- C. How many Patriots officers were killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill?
- D. Did most of the Patriot soldiers escape or were they captured?