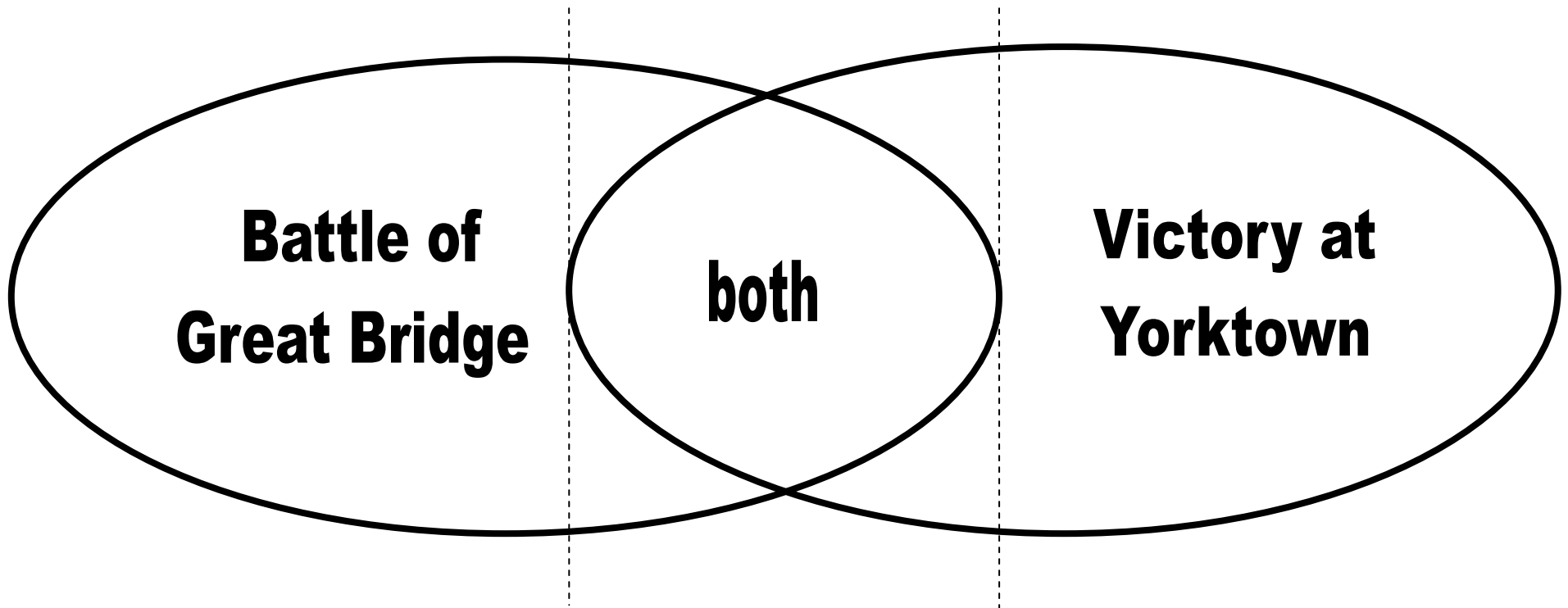


# **Compare and Contrast**

## VS.5c Battle of Great Bridge and Victory at Yorktown



**Teaching Tips:**

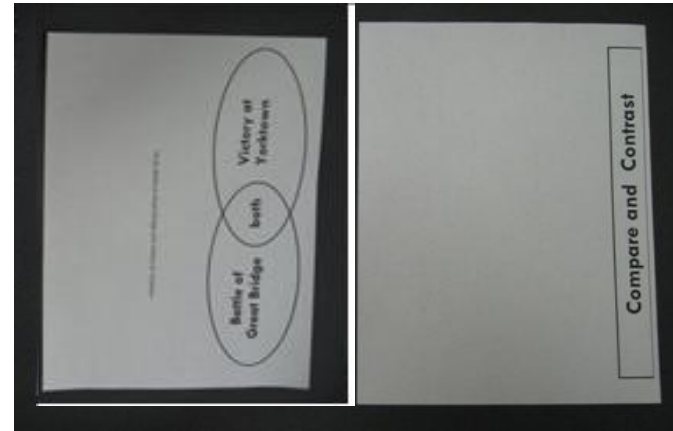
- Copy the Venn template front to back so that the title “Compare and Contrast” is at the bottom of one side, and the Venn template is on the bottom of the opposite side. This can be copied on white or colored paper.
- Students make a hotdog fold, but instead of creasing in the middle of the paper, crease of center to leave a 1” tab at the bottom so that the title, “Compare and Contrast” is showing.
- Cut the top layer in thirds, making 3 tabs, separating the 3 sections: Great Bridge, both, and Yorktown.
- Under the 3 tabs, students include information about the battle of Great Bridge and the victory at Yorktown, with similarities listed under the middle flap. See the *Curriculum Framework 2008*, page 23, for details.

**Key:**

Great Bridge	both	Yorktown
<p><b>SOL facts to know:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This was the first land battle of the American Revolution fought in Virginia.</li> <li>• Happened at the beginning of the Revolutionary War.</li> <li>• The British governor had to flee the city of Norfolk after the battle.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other facts of interest:</b>            This battle was held on the Elizabeth River near Chesapeake, Virginia.            The battle was fought on December 9, 1775.            The battle lasted about 30 minutes.            The British lost about 102 men who were either wounded or killed.            The colonials only had one wounded man.            The British recruited slaves to fight for this battle and promised them freedom.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonists won both battles.</li> <li>• Both battles were fought in Virginia</li> </ul>	<p><b>SOL facts to know:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The British surrendered the Revolutionary War after this battle.</li> <li>• This battle led to the end of the Revolutionary War.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other facts of interest:</b>            The French fleet blocked Cornwallis from escaping a three-week siege at Yorktown. Marquis de Lafayette and General Comte de Rochambeau led the French troops who were allies to General Washington and the Continental Army.            Cornwallis surrendered his men through his second in command, Charles O’Hara. Therefore, General George Washington had Major General Benjamin Lincoln, his second in command, accept the surrender. The surrender occurred October 19, 1781. The British band played <i>The World Turned Upside Down</i> during the surrender.</p>



This finished foldable sample is copied from a white template.



Teachers may copy the template on white paper as shown, and then make student copies front to back on colored paper if desired. Stack papers like this in the copier and select one sided copies to two sided copies.

**VGLA adaptation:**

Provide students with the following strips to sort and place under the correct section. Note that extra facts that do not fit are included. Include these as student choices so that students must select from both correct and incorrect information and can better demonstrate understanding.

<b>This was the first land battle of the American Revolution fought in Virginia.</b>	<b>The battle was fought in Virginia.</b>	<b>The British governor had to flee the city of Norfolk after the battle.</b>
<b>This battle was fought at Lexington.</b>	<b>This happened at the beginning of the Revolutionary War.</b>	<b>The colonists lost this battle.</b>
<b>The colonists won the battle and had a victory.</b>	<b>The British surrendered the Revolutionary War after this battle.</b>	<b>This battle led to the end of the Revolutionary War.</b>