

George Washington's Wins and Loses



George Washington's command during the American Revolution was characterized by more losses than wins in direct tactical engagements, yet he secured critical, morale-boosting victories—notably Trenton, Princeton, and the final campaign at Yorktown—that ultimately won the war. His strategy focused on preserving the army, leveraging small, surprise victories, and maintaining a credible threat to the British.

Key Wins (Victories)

- [Siege of Boston](#) (March 1776): Forced the British to evacuate Boston after placing cannons on Dorchester Heights.
- [Battle of Trenton](#) (Dec. 26, 1776): A surprise attack on Hessian forces after crossing the Delaware River.
- [Battle of Second Trenton](#) (Jan. 2, 1777): Successfully defended against a British counter-attack.
- [Battle of Princeton](#) (Jan. 3, 1777): A daring maneuver that defeated British regulars.
- [Battle of Yorktown](#) (Oct. 1781): Alongside French forces, forced the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, effectively ending major combat.

Key Losses and Setbacks

- [Battle of Long Island](#) (August 1776): A major defeat where Washington was outflanked, resulting in a narrow night-time evacuation.
- [Battle of Kip's Bay](#) (Sept. 1776): British forces invaded Manhattan, forcing an American retreat.

- [Battle of White Plains](#) (Oct. 1776): Tactical defeat that led to further retreats.
- [Fall of Fort Mifflin & Fort Mifflin](#) (Nov. 1776): Disastrous loss of thousands of troops and supplies.
- [Battle of Brandywine](#) (Sept. 1777): Failed to prevent the British from capturing Philadelphia.
- [Battle of Germantown](#) (Oct. 1777): A complex attack that resulted in a, albeit well-fought, defeat.

Inconclusive/Strategic Engagements

- [Battle of Monmouth](#) (June 1778): Technically a draw, but showed a more disciplined Continental Army