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American Revolution Resources

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American Revolution Resources

Digital Resources

- Library of Congress Research Guides: <https://guides.loc.gov/american-revolution/external-websites>
- A Teacher's Guide to Revolutionary War Movies: <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/teachers-guide-revolutionary-war-movies>
- Teacher Resources America 250: <https://america250.org/fieldtrip/teacher-resources/>
- National Constitution Center: <https://constitutioncenter.org/america-at-250>
- Close Up Foundation: <https://www.closeup.org/america-250-resources/>
- National Park Service: https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/twhp_teaching_250.htm
- Smithsonian Institution: <https://www.si.edu/250>
- U.S. Department of Education: <https://www.ed.gov/about/initiatives/america-250>
- National Archives: <https://www.archives.gov/freedom250>
- Georgia Historical Society: <https://www.georgiahistory.com/georgia-commemorates-america-at-250/>
- Georgia Trust: <https://www.georgiatruster.org/georgia250/>
- Georgia Archives: <https://www.georgiaarchives.org/educators/America250>
- Georgia Humanities Council: <https://www.georgiahumanities.org/america250/>

Colonial and American Revolution Historic Sites in Georgia

Near Savannah:

- **Savannah Historic District and Colonial Park Cemetery:** Site of the 1779 Siege of Savannah, where Casimir Pulaski was wounded. Visit: <https://www.savannahga.gov/879/Colonial-Park-Cemetery>
- **Wormsloe Historic Site:** The colonial estate of Noble Jones (1702–1775). Jones was a carpenter who arrived in Georgia in 1733 with James Oglethorpe and the first group of settlers from England. Wormsloe's ruin is one of the oldest standing structures in Savannah. Features tabby ruins and colonial history. Visit: <https://gastateparks.org/Wormsloe>
- **Fort Morris Historic Site (Midway):** A 70-acre park in Liberty County, Georgia, that preserves the earthwork remains of a fort used to defend the colonial seaport of Sunbury during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Colonel John McIntosh famously declared "Come and take it!" on November 25, 1778, in response to a British

demand to surrender Fort Morris in Georgia during the American Revolution. Visit: <https://gastateparks.org/FortMorris>

Near Augusta:

- **Kettle Creek Battlefield (Washington, Georgia):** Site of a significant 1779 Patriot victory. Located in Wilkes County near Washington, Georgia, is the site of a pivotal February 14, 1779, Revolutionary War victory where nearly 400 Patriots defeated roughly 800 Loyalists. Visit: <https://kettlecreekbattlefield.com/>
- **Meadow Garden (Augusta, Georgia):** Home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Visit: <https://historicmeadowgarden.org/>
- **St. Paul's Church & Cemetery (Augusta, Georgia):** Near the site of the 1781 Siege of Augusta (Fort Cornwallis). Visit: <https://saintpauls.org/who-we-are/history-2/>
- **Elijah Clark State Park (Lincolnton, Georgia):** Honors the frontiersman Elijah Clark, who fought at the Battle of Kettle Creek. Visit: <https://gastateparks.org/ElijahClark>

St. Simons Island:

Fort Frederica National Monument: While primarily known for the 1742 Battle of Bloody Marsh against the Spanish, this fort also saw naval actions during the Revolution. Visit: <https://www.nps.gov/fofr/index.htm>

Other Locations:

- **Louisville Revolutionary Cemetery:** Contains graves of several Revolutionary War soldiers in Georgia's first capital. Visit: <https://exploregeorgia.org/louisville/general/historic-sites-trails-tours/revolutionary-cemetery>
- **Fort King George (Darien, Georgia):** Founded before the American Revolution, it provides context for the region's military history. <https://gastateparks.org/FortKingGeorge>
- **Jerusalem Lutheran Church (Ebenezer, Georgia):** Situated in the “dead town” of Ebenezer, this is one of the few buildings in Georgia to survive the Revolution intact. It was used by both Continental and British forces during the conflict. Visit: <https://govisitebenezer.com/sites/jerusalem-lutheran-church/>
- **Lake Hartwell and Hart County, Georgia:** Nancy Hart was a spy who disguised herself as a man to enter British camps, gathering intelligence for the Battle of Kettle Creek. She lived near the Broad River and famously held Tory soldiers captive. The lake and county are named in her honor. Visit: <https://lakehartwellassociation.org/about/our-lake/>