

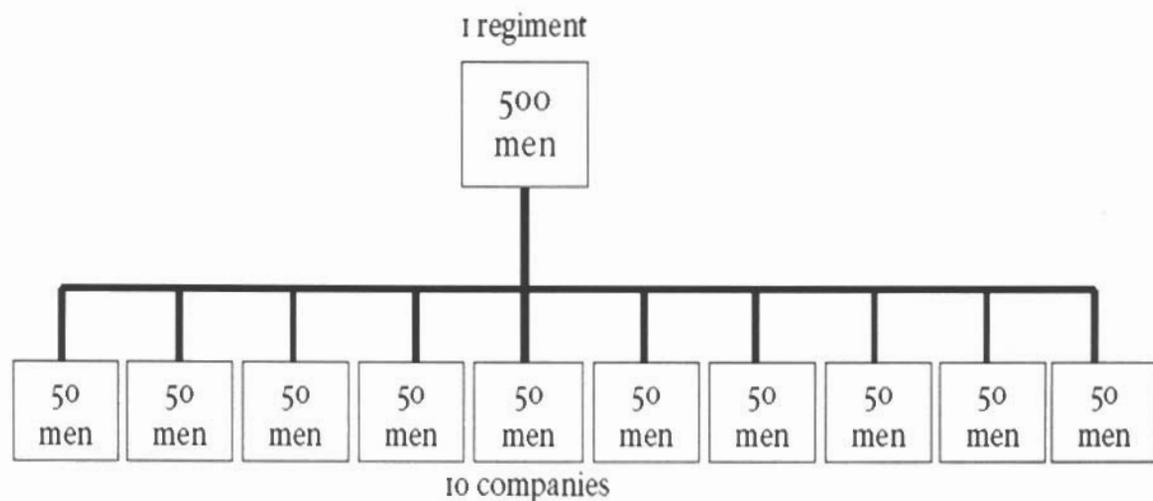
“Building an Army”

—The structure of an 18th century army—

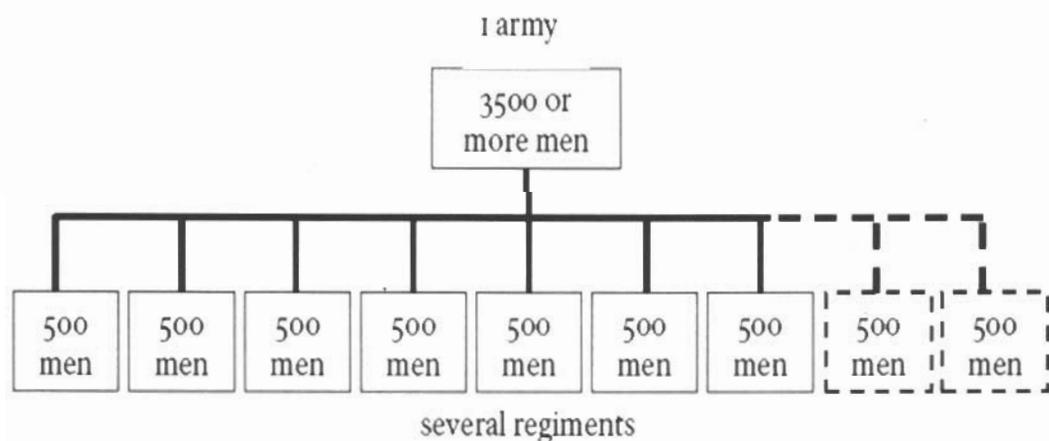
In talking about the American Revolution, we very quickly have to start talking about armies. Each side, American and British, didn't have just one army, but in fact had several. Different armies could be fighting in different places at the same time.

The basic “building block” of an army was the regiment (pronounced “red-ji-ment”). Each regiment had about 500 men. To better organize them, they were divided into small groups, called companies. Each company had about 50 men, so each regiment had 10 companies.

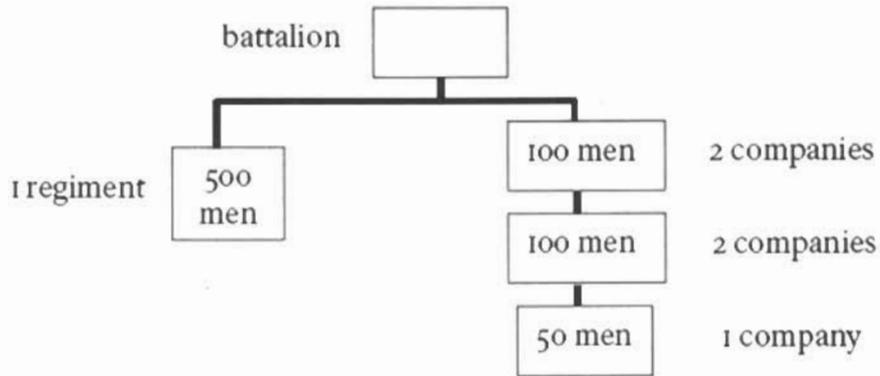
In picture form, it looked like this:



Armies would contain several full regiments. So that would look like:



Armies could also have parts of regiments (several companies) put together with a full regiment. Or, they could simply put together several companies from a few regiments. This grouping was called a battalion (“buh-tal-leon”).



Your task:

You are assisting the American commander at the Battle of Charleston, General Benjamin Lincoln. He is reorganizing his troops shortly after the first day of the battle. Calculate the answers for the following problems to help General Lincoln with this work.

1. Given 100 men, how many companies can you create? _____
2. Given 300 men, how many companies can you make? _____
3. Given 500 men, how many companies can you make? _____
4. Given 1000 men, how many regiments can you make? _____
5. Given two full regiments, how many companies would you have? _____
6. Given one regiment, how many soldiers would you have? _____
7. Given three regiments, how many soldiers would you have? _____
8. If the army has five regiments guarding the Cooper and Ashley River, how many companies are located there? _____
9. General Lincoln plans to send out a scouting force, one battalion with five full companies from two regiments. How many soldiers will he be sending out? _____