

SOURCE 1: Timeline of Benedict Arnold's Life

April 1775	Battle of Lexington and Concord, start of the Revolutionary War.
May 1775	Arnold participates in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. Ethan Allen receives credit for the capture.
December 1775	Arnold leads an invasion of Quebec—during which one of his legs is severely injured.
October 1776	Arnold slows the British advance at the Battle of Valcour Island on Lake Champlain.
July 1777	Arnold attempts to resign from the Continental Army after five junior officers are promoted before him. Eventually he gets his promotion, but without seniority.
August 1777	Arnold and his troops succeed in reversing the British at Fort Stanwix.
October 1777	Arnold leads American troops to victory at the Battle of Saratoga; Arnold again receives a leg wound. General Gates is viewed as the hero of Saratoga.
May 1779	Arnold begins providing information to British sources.
August 1780	George Washington orders Arnold to take over command of West Point.
September 1780	Arnold's conspiracy is discovered during a review of the fort by General Washington. Arnold's British contact, Major John André, was caught with documents demonstrating the plan and incriminating Arnold. Upon hearing of André's capture, Arnold flees to a British warship, the <i>Vulture</i> , waiting in the Hudson River. André is hanged on October 2. Arnold spends the rest of the war as a brigadier general in the British army.
October 1780	Arnold issues a proclamation urging Americans to side with the British.
January 1781	Arnold leads a British invasion of Virginia, forcing Thomas Jefferson, then governor of Virginia, to flee his home, Monticello.
October 1781	Lord Cornwallis surrenders British troops at Yorktown.
September 1783	Treaty of Paris is signed, formally ending the war.
June 14, 1801	Benedict Arnold dies after years of suffering from gout and other health issues.