

UNIT 1: WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE

ANSWER KEY



Note to Grading Parents

Some parts of this worksheet have clear factual answers (title, date, medium, etc.), while others—like mood, symbolism, or visual details—are open to interpretation. The answer key provides suggested responses, but students may notice different things.

As long as their answers are thoughtful and supported by observation, they are valid.

-Mrs Micek

PREVIEW THE ARTWORK

What is your **first impression** or emotional response to this artwork? (*Consider mood, tone, or feeling before analyzing details*)

What **questions** or **ideas** come to mind immediately? (*About the subject, artist, or technique*)

Students may say it feels heroic, dramatic, tense, or hopeful.

Many will notice Washington's strong posture, the stormy sky, or the icy river.

Questions that may come up: Who are the people in the boat? Why is Washington standing?

Is the flag correct? Why is the river so wide and icy?

LEARN ABOUT THE ARTWORK:

WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE

Emanuel Leutze, 1851 • Oil on canvas • Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Imagine standing before a painting so large it would nearly cover your classroom wall – over **twelve feet tall and more than twenty-one feet wide**. This is Emanuel Leutze's *Washington Crossing the Delaware*, painted in 1851. Although it shows a famous event from the American Revolution, it was created far away in **Düsseldorf, Germany**. Leutze, a German-American artist, wanted the painting to do more than record history. He hoped it would inspire people with the **virtues of courage, unity, and freedom**, especially in Europe after the failed revolutions of 1848.

The event it portrays happened on Christmas night, 1776. The American Revolution was going badly. Washington's soldiers were cold, hungry, and discouraged. Many had left the army. In a desperate gamble, Washington ordered his men to cross the icy Delaware River at night and march on Trenton, New Jersey. The river was full of ice, the weather was harsh, and the soldiers were exhausted, but the plan succeeded. The Americans surprised the Hessian troops the next morning, winning a badly needed victory that lifted hope for independence.

Leutze shows this moment as more than a military crossing – it becomes a **heroic symbol**. At the center, Washington stands tall at the front of the boat, his face lit against the stormy sky. Around him are **men from many different backgrounds**: an

African American oarsman, a man in a Scottish bonnet, Pennsylvania farmers in broad-brimmed hats, a frontiersman in a coonskin cap, a figure in clothing suggesting Native American heritage, and a soldier with a bandaged head. Each figure is distinct, yet they all strain together against the ice, **united by one purpose**.

Every part of the painting adds to the **drama**. Ice jams push against the wooden boat. Oars slash through dark water. A young soldier raises the American flag high above the chaos – according to an exhibition catalogue from 1853, this figure represents James Monroe, who later became president. Distant boats fade into the mist, reminding us that many men crossed that night. Cool colors – blues, whites, and greens – fill the river and sky, while warmer reds and browns highlight the figures and the boat, making them stand out. Light breaks through the clouds behind Washington, almost like a sign of hope or divine guidance.

Of course, **not everything in this painting is accurate**. The soldiers actually crossed in the middle of the night, not at dawn as shown here. They used large flat-bottomed Durham boats that could carry horses and cannons, not the small rowboat Leutze painted. The flag with stars and stripes did not yet exist – it was created in 1777, months after the crossing. Washington was only forty-four years old at the time, but the artist used an older, idealized likeness of him. And no one could have stood so steadily in such rough waters. **These “mistakes” were intentional**. Leutze wanted to tell a deeper truth: that freedom requires courage, unity, and heroic leadership.

The painting itself has an adventurous story. Leutze painted three versions. The first, kept in Germany, was destroyed during World War II. The second was displayed to huge crowds in New York in 1851 and became famous across the nation. From the 1950s through 1970, it was exhibited at Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania, close to the site of the real event, before returning to permanent safekeeping. The third, smaller version once hung in the White House and later was sold at auction in 2022 for forty-five million dollars.

So what should we learn from this painting? Even though its details are not strictly accurate, it speaks powerfully about determination, unity, and courage in the face of danger. Washington is not just shown as a general in 1776 but as a timeless leader guiding a diverse people toward freedom. Leutze reminds us that **art can shape how we remember history** – not only the facts of what happened, but also the meaning behind it.

OBSERVE THE ARTWORK

What is the **subject**?

- ☐ Person ☐ Group of people ☐ Landscape ☐ Still Life
☐ Scene: Scripture ☒ Scene: History
The American Revolution ☐ Scene: Mythology ☐ Other:
-

How would you **classify** this artwork?

- ☒ Secular ☐ Religious ☐ Abstract ☒ Concrete/Representational

TECHNIQUE & DESIGN

What is the medium used in this piece of artwork?

Oil on canvas

What do you observe about **brushwork**?

- ☐ Invisible and smooth ☒ Careful and methodical ☐ Other:
in the figures
☒ Visible and expressive ☐ Quick and free
in the water and sky
-

What do you observe about **texture**?

- ☐ Smooth, polished surface ☐ Rough or layered surface x Mixed
smooth in faces and clothing, layered and rough in ice/water.

What do you observe about **line**?

- ☒ Sharp outlines around forms ☒ Blended/soft transitions
Both sharp outlines (Washington, flag) and blended transitions (mist, sky)

What do you observe about the **proportions**?

- ☐ Natural / Realistic ☒ Idealized / Perfected ☐ Distorted / Altered
Washington is idealized/perfected—larger-than-life presence

LIGHT & SPACE

Can you locate the **light source**?

- ☐ No ☒ Yes If yes, from where? breaking light from behind Washington
-

What do you observe about the light?

☒ Natural **or** ☒ Symbolic/Unrealistic ☐ Studio Light ☐ Direct Light/Harsh
sunrise-like glow though event happened at night

Are there areas of shadow or deep darkness? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Is there a sense of **movement**?

☐ Everything appears still & stable ☒ A sense of motion (describe what suggests it):

Oars cutting, flag waving, ice pushing- creates motion

Is there a sense of **depth**?

☒ Illusion of distance ☐ flat/lacking depth

How did the artist suggest depth? (*Overlap, scale, perspective, color, etc*)

Strong illusion of distance—distant boats, overlapping figures, receding mist

COLOR & SYMBOLISM

What **hues** do you see?

☒ Red ☐ Red-Orange ☐ Orange ☐ Yellow-Orange ☒ Yellow ☐ Yellow-Green
☒ Green ☒ Blue-Green ☒ Blue ☐ Blue-Violet ☐ Violet ☐ Red-Violet

Where do these hues appear on the **color wheel**?

☒ Complementary (*opposite*) ☐ Analogous (*side-by-side*) ☒ Warm ☒ Cool

What **saturation**s are used?

☒ Bright/Intense ☐ Pale ☐ Darkened

Bright/intense in flag and Washington's coat; paler in sky and water

Are there **symbolic uses** of color? Explain.

Red = courage/sacrifice;

light breaking through clouds = hope/divine favor;

contrast of warm vs. cool = human struggle against nature

INTERPRETATION & MEANING

What do you notice about the **gesture**, **posture**, or **gaze** of the figures?

Washington stands tall, gazing ahead—heroic, resolute.

Other men strain, row, or hold the flag—showing unity and shared effort.

What **story**, **idea** or **emotion** might the artist be communicating?

Courage in crisis, unity of diverse people, leadership in danger, hope for freedom.

How might someone in the original time and place have understood this artwork differently than we do today?

Europeans may have seen it as encouragement for liberty after failed 1848 revolutions;

Americans saw it as unity despite sectional tensions before the Civil War.

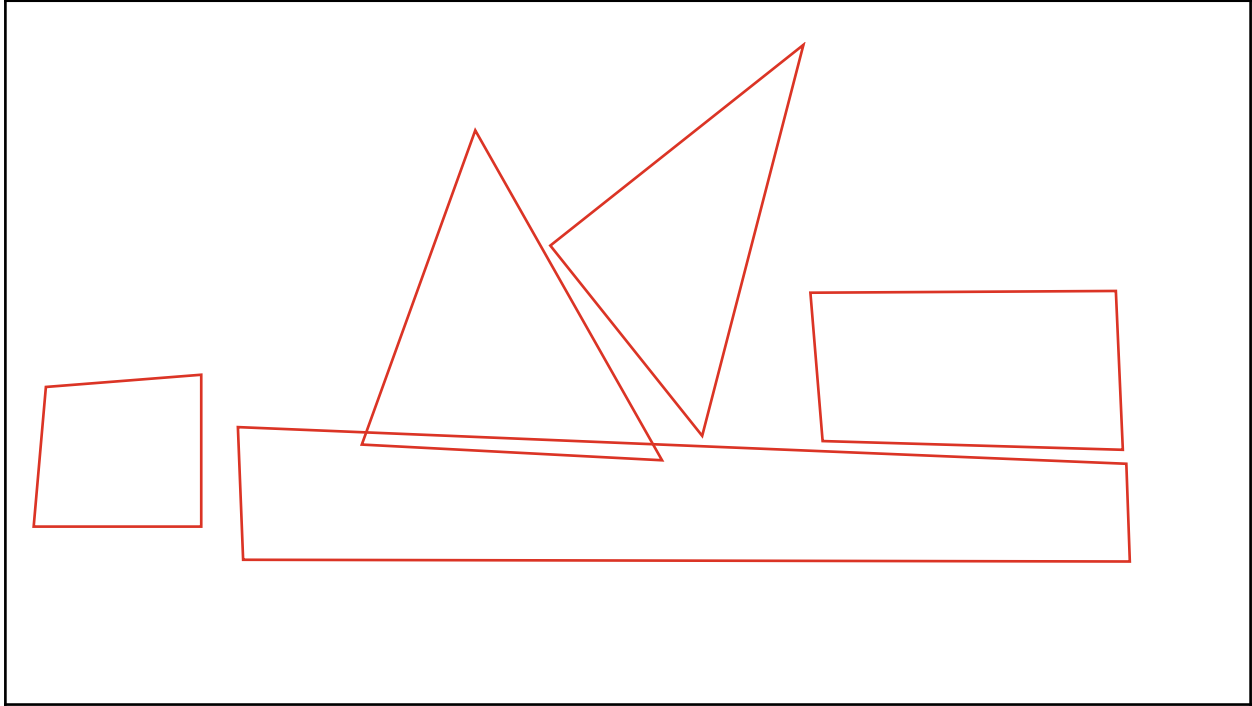
Does this work remind you of another artwork, story, or cultural symbol?

Students may recall biblical leaders (Moses), classical heroes,

or modern symbols of perseverance and unity.

COMPOSITION SKETCH

Draw (only) the major shapes and composition in simplified shape form.



* KEY FACTS FOR MEMORIZATION *

TITLE: Washington Crossing the Delaware

ARTIST: Emanuel Leutze

**YEAR
CREATED:** 1851

**LOCATION
CREATED:** Düsseldorf, Germany

MEDIUM: Oil on canvas

STYLE: American Romanticism

Sources consulted: Smarthistory (video & essay), Metropolitan Museum of Art label texts, Mount Vernon Ladies' Association resources, Fischer *Washington's Crossing* (2004), Groseclose *Emanuel Leutze* (1975), Hutton *Portrait of Patriotism* (1959), Osborne *History of Washington Crossing Historic Park* (2014), encyclopedia entries.