American Revolution Lapbook
Welcome! Let me tell you a bit about this lapbook. It started out as a lapbook based on *Johnny Tremain*, a Newberry Medal novel about the start of the American Revolution and the events leading up to it. As I worked on the lapbook I realized that there wasn’t too much more to be included to cover the whole Revolution so I added several pieces at the end for you to use if you like for a complete Revolution lapbook.

Also at the very end is a newspaper template you can use. It gives suggestions for story topics that will further complete your study of the Revolution like the involvement of women in the war. Your child can write the stories and find the pictures and lay them out in any fashion your child likes. It’s not necessary to follow the template. You could attach your newspaper to your lapbook.

As for ages, I’m going to do this with my 9 and 8 year olds. But, the book is really for middle school and I think this would work up through 8th grade.

You do not have to read *Johnny Tremain* to use this lapbook! There are a couple of quotes from it in here, but that is all. I did use the book to decide who/what to cover and when I chose the “war words” vocabulary. If you have read the book, you can use the book to help you answer questions. However, you can use other resources as well (and there are answers in the back and a useful link). The lapbook is about the Revolution not the book.

The Bible section includes some of the things I wanted to discuss with my daughter after she’s read the book. I have questions to think over and Bible verses for your child to copy from your version of choice, and then you should discuss the questions with your child or have him write his thoughts.

I live overseas and don’t have file folders or card stock. I’ve never used them. I print out lapbooks on the cheapest white paper I can find. My treat to my kids is to use color pictures. Be sure not to print out accordion style pieces on cardstock; you’ll never get your lapbook closed! But you all actually have more experience than me in different lapbook materials, so use your best judgment!


You can find pictures of this lapbook on my blog [http://hebrews110.wordpress.com](http://hebrews110.wordpress.com).

I hope this is helpful.
On this page you will find a list of lapbook page numbers and book page numbers. For pieces that are about something mentioned or discussed in *Johnny Tremain*, I tried to write the page numbers where you can find the related material in the book. I realized that we could have different versions, so I also listed with the page numbers the chapter and section each is found in. I hope that is helpful to those of you using the book. And also for those using the book…

Look for the *Johnny Tremain* notebooking pages (in the Living Books folder) that cover the literature aspect of the book, vocabulary and projects for art and math.

This lapbook is free to share but not to sell or to use for any commercial benefit. Please don’t post it on your website with ads. But please do share it with as many people as you like and also point them to Simply Lapbooks and my blog [http://hebrews110.wordpress.com](http://hebrews110.wordpress.com) so they can get all the other great stuff I offer for free!

For use in coordinating this lapbook with *Johnny Tremain*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lapbook Page Number</th>
<th>Book Page Number (Chapter,Section)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>224(X,3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>139(VII,1), 230(X,4), 255-256(XII,1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>197(I,1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>208-209(X,3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>209(X,3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>217(X,1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<td>78(IV,2)</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>134-137(VI,6)</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>85(IV,4)</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>38(II,2), 83(IV,3), 179(VIII,3), 212(IX,5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>128(VII,3), 140(VII,1)</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>190-192(VIII,5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>16(I,2), 257(XII,2)</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>85(IV,4), 124-125(VI,3), 139(VII,1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>140-141(VII,1), 235(XI,2), 266(XII,5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About how far is it from Charlestown to Concord?

About how far is it from Concord to Lexington?

Cut out map along dark black line.

Cut out the rectangle with the questions as one piece. Fold on dotted line so that the questions are on the outside. Cut along solid line between questions. Lift the flaps and answer the questions by using the key along the bottom of the map showing the scale. Attach to lapbook right under map.

To find the scale:
Measure the distance between the 0 and the 5. Every time you measure that distance on the map it equals 5 miles. That is called the map’s scale.
Cut out as one piece. Fold down the middle so the questions are on the front. Cut along lines between questions. Open flaps and write your answers inside. In your lapbook attach this piece along the right-hand side of map of Boston.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where were the British warships waiting?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where was the first shot fired?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where did the Minute Men start to fight back?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cut out as one piece. Fold like a matchbook. Inside write these words and add their meanings.

Fort:
Military stores:
Seize:

Use the dictionary and context clues to find the definitions. (You can check the answers in the back of this lapbook pack, but your answers don’t have to match exactly.)

Then write

Who: Rebellious ______

Where: King’s fort at ____
Cut out as one piece even though there is a wee gap between the rectangles. Fold behind the blank rectangle so that the picture is on the outside. Then fold back the side flaps and glue to the back of blank rectangle to make an envelope. Attach to lapbook as pocket for military vocab cards.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a specially selected foot soldier in certain elite units</th>
<th>foot soldiers with lightweight weapons and minimal field equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the troops or the branch of an army concerned with the use and service of mounted firing guns such as cannons</td>
<td>training in formal marching or other precise military movements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cut out each rectangle on the dark black line. On the opposite side write the word that is being defined from the word list below. Place cards in pocket.

- grenadier
- artillery
- light infantry
- drill
- scout
- flank
- regiment
- musket
- billet
- bayonet
- volley

There are two pictures included next to the words they match (musket and bayonet). If you want, cut out the picture and attach to the front of the vocab card where you will write the word. There’s a blank card if you’d like to add another word.
| to examine, inspect, or observe for the purpose of obtaining information |
| to defend or guard at the flank, or side |
| a unit of ground forces, consisting of two or more battalions or battle groups, a headquarters unit, and certain supporting units |
| a heavy, large-caliber smoothbore gun for infantry soldiers, introduced in the 16th century: the predecessor of the modern rifle |
| lodging for a soldier, student, etc., as in a private home or nonmilitary public building | a daggerlike steel weapon that is attached to or at the muzzle of a gun and used for stabbing |
| the simultaneous discharge of a number of missiles or firearms (everybody shooting at once) |
Cut out each rectangle separately and stack shortest to longest. Write on each how it is made.
Cut out as one piece. Fold each rectangle into the middle. Glue British flag onto the cover. Write the names of five British Generals.

Who were the Minute Men?

Cut out as one piece. Fold down the middle with the words on the cover. Write inside about who the minute men were and why they were called “minute men.”
Cut out as one piece. Fold in questions and crease. Fold in lantern picture so it’s the front cover. Cut along the lines between each question. Lift each flap and write the answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where were the warning lanterns hung?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who hung the warning lanterns?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many lanterns were hung?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did the British come by land or by sea?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Shot Heard Round the World</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battle of Lexington and Concord</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Cut each long rectangle as one piece and fold each like a matchbook. Inside write “The first shot of the American Revolution was fired on” the day of the week, the date, the year and the time of day that the first shot was fired at Lexington. “The shot heard round the world” is a famous quote describing the beginning of the Revolution.

Describe the battle of Lexington and Concord. What happened first at Lexington? Then when the minute men gathered while the British were at Concord what happened?
Revolution Leaders

Samuel Adams: politician, member of Continental Congress

John Hancock: merchant, president of Provincial Congress at Concord

Paul Revere: silversmith, organized rebel spies

James Otis: lawyer, stirring liberty orator
Cut out as one piece following the line all the way around. The ovals at the bottom will fold up. You can add an additional fact about each man if you like on the back of the oval. The James Otis oval will be attached the lapbook. You will fold up each oval to cover the pictures. Then you will fold accordion style until “Revolution Leaders” is the cover. Crease all folds well.

Cut out as one piece. Fold in half. This will go into the lapbook. On the next page cut around solid lines. Fold on dotted lines so the pictures are on the outside. Crease. Write your own info on the inside or glue the info boxes into the pieces. These pieces should be attached inside this government piece.
\[ \theta \sigma \omega \zeta \varepsilon \omega c \nu \]
Congress was the governing body of the Patriots during the Revolution. America’s Congress is a body of elected officials who represent the people when making laws. America's government is a constitutional republic. We don’t vote directly; we vote for the people who vote on the matters of the country. When making laws, they must follow the Constitution.

Parliament was the governing body in England at the time of the Revolution. Parliament was the elected governing body which made the laws with the head of their government being the monarch, or King, who was born to the role. The British have a constitutional monarchy.
Who’s Who?

Cut out as one piece. Fold in half so the words are the cover. Continue on next page with trapezoids. Those pieces will go inside this piece. Attach this piece to the lapbook.
Cut each out as one piece. Fold in half so words are on the cover of each piece. Crease. Inside the “support” trapezoid write “Loyalists” and one other name for them. Inside the “against” trapezoid write “Rebels,” “Patriots” and one other name for them. Attach these inside the Who’s Who rectangle.
TEA ACT

May 10, 1773
An import tax was placed on all tea being bought by merchants in the colonies. The British tea company didn’t have to pay this tax so their tea was the cheapest. Colonist merchants would lose money because no one would buy their expensive tea.

STAMP ACT

November 1, 1765
The Stamp Act goes into effect. It places a tax on all paper products. Stamp sellers were intimidated. The colonists boycotted the tax stopping all trade with England because boats couldn’t sail without official papers.

Cut out each square. DON’T cut off the tabs. Stack the squares with “Taxes” on top. Staple along the left-hand side.

TOWNSHEND ACTS

TAXATION W/O REPRESENTATION
The Boston Tea Party

Who:

Why: To fight the tea tax and taxation without representation.

Date: 

Place: 

Time of Day: 

What: The crates were opened with axes and the tea was dumped into the harbor.

Which painting is more accurate?

Cut along all solid lines. Fold on the dotted lines. First fold in “Time of Day” and then fold in “Who”. These will cover the “Date and Place” area. Cut around “Which painting…” and attach on the back of the “Who” flap as the cover.
Cut out as one piece. Fold “Sons of” and “Liberty” flaps in so they form the cover. Open the flaps and write inside about the Sons of Liberty.
The Boston Massacre
March 5, 1770

Cut out as one piece. Fold matchbook style. Inside write about the Boston Massacre. This picture is an engraving done by none other than Paul Revere!
Attach this square to your lapbook. Cut out the top three squares as one strip. Cut out this square and the “Crime…” and “Stocks” square as one strip. Attach the “Firing Squad” square to the back of this square making sure to attach the whole square to the edge. Fold on the line between “Crime and Punishment” and “Stocks” and glue those squares together. Do the same with the “Gallows” and “Tar and Feather” squares. You should have a book!
Cut out as one piece. Fold down the middle so that the gloves are the cover of the piece. Cut along the dotted line. Lift each flap and write a definition of each word.
Liberty Quotes

A patriot must always be ready to defend his country against his government.

Edward Abbey

I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!

Patrick Henry

Civil liberty can be established on no foundation of human reason which will not at the same time demonstrate the right of religious freedom.

John Quincy Adams

Among the natural rights of the colonists are these: first, a right to life; secondly, to liberty; thirdly to property; together with the right to support and defend them in the best manner they can.

Samuel Adams

There shall be no more tyranny. A handful of men cannot seize power over thousands. A man shall choose who it is shall rule over them. We give all we have, lives, property, safety, skills. We fight for a simple thing. Only that a man can stand up.

James Otis, Johnny Tremain

Cut out each rectangle. Stack in order from shortest to longest with the shortest on top. Staple along the very top of the pieces making sure you staple through them all.
By liberty I mean the assurance that every man shall be protected in doing what he believes against the influence of authority, majorities, custom and opinion.

Lord Acton

The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he has anointed me to proclaim good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim liberty to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are oppressed. Now the Lord is Spirit and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.

Luke 4:18, 2 Cor. 3:17

John Adams
Cut out as one piece. Fold in half so the picture is on the cover. Write inside what the British were thinking of Americans.

I had an English friend tell me that in England they called it the American Revolt instead of Revolution. I have also heard Brits call it the War for Independence, but they don’t really seem to learn about it in school.

George Washington, the General of the Continental Army

Cut out as one piece. Fold so that the picture is the cover. Either write in the answer or cut around words above and attach inside.

Who is this man?
Cut out each oval and staple together on the right hand side. If you aren’t reading *Johnny Tremain*, leave out that oval. If you are willing, leave on the last oval and fill it in.

Proverbs 11:2

Proverbs 16:18

Johnny Tremain

Proud of:
Result:

British

Proud of:
Result:

Modern America

Proud of:
Result:
“Doctor Cooper was putting more politics than gospel into his sermons that fall and more fear of ‘taxation without representation’ than God into his congregation.”

*Johnny Tremain, p. 114*

**For Thinking Over**

*You shall fear only the LORD your God; and you shall worship Him and swear by His name.* Deuteronomy 6:13

If something is feared more than God, can you still serve only Him? Why or why not?

Cut out as one piece and fold accordion style. Make sure you crease your folds well.

Answer the questions.

To think about – how does fear control your actions?
People say you can find “Do not fear” 365 times in the Bible, once for every day. Why should we not fear?
Whom Shall We Obey?

Romans 13:1

Acts 4:19

For Thinking Over

When are we to obey the government?
When are we to disobey the government?
Did the colonists follow this guideline?
Did the separatist pilgrims?

Exodus 6:6

2 Chronicles 32:8
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Samuel 8:6-7</th>
<th>Revelation 11:15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**For Thinking Over**

- What is God’s way?
- What is God’s form of government?
- What is God’s way to deliver His people from tyranny?

Acts 7:24-25

Cut out “God’s Way” as one piece. Fold in side flaps. Fold up bottom flap and attach to side flaps. This will attach to lapbook as a pocket. Cut out verse rectangles (and For Thinking Over) and place in pocket.
The Stamp Act

The Townshend Acts

The Revolutionary Era Begins

The Boston Massacre

The Boston Tea Party

The First Continental Congress

The Battle of Lexington and Concord

The Battle of Saratoga

Declaration of Independence
**Winter at Valley Forge**

**Benedict Arnold’s Treason Discovered**

**British Surrender at Yorktown**

Cut out strips and attach small rectangles to the backs of the next pieces to make one long strip. Fold accordion style so the covers are blank and press down well on folds. Write nice and big the year each event happened. You could lightly color each block a different color. You can write “Timeline” on the front cover.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter at Valley Forge</td>
<td>Benedict Arnold’s Treason Discovered</td>
<td>British Surrender at Yorktown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cut out battle rectangle as one piece. Fold in half. Write inside what happened at the Battle of Saratoga.

**Battle of Saratoga**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valley Forge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardships:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnaround:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cut out as one piece. You will first fold in the When Where side flap and then fold like an accordion. You will attach the back of the Turnaround square to the lapbook and the Valley Forge square will be the cover. Write in when the troops were at Valley Forge and where Valley Forge is located. Write in what hardships the Continental army faced and how things got turned around for the best while there.

(I made the side flap a wee bit smaller than the others to make it easier to fold.)
Who tried to hand West Point Fort in New York over to the British?

Treason!

Cut out each double rectangle as one piece. Fold in half. On the inside write about the Christmas event and in the other the name of America’s greatest traitor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Britain agreed to recognize the United States of America as an independent nation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Britain agreed to remove all troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America agreed to pay all existing debts to England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americans agreed to let the British and Loyalists leave America without persecution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set new borders for America.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See map below.

Cut out as one piece. Fold in half so cover is blank and crease well. Cut along dotted lines. Draw on the map the borders set by the treaty. On cover write on flap 1: September, flap 2: 3rd, flap 3: 1783, flap 4: Terms of the, bottom flap “Treaty of Paris” or you can cut out and attach “Treaty of Paris” from next page.
Cut out flag rectangle as one piece. Fold in half. Write inside about America’s first flag.

Cut out “Treaty of Paris” if you like and add to the piece on previous page.
Cut out as one piece. Fold in half.

Inside write – Who: Thomas Jefferson; What: Declaration of Independence; Where: Continental Congress in Philadelphia; When: July 4, 1776; Why: To announce that the thirteen states in America were no longer part of the British Empire.

Today there are Sons of Liberty and Tea Parties.

Cut out as one piece and fold in the middle. You can read the following article and write something inside about the current Tea Party Movement. How is what happening now similar to what was happening before the start of the Revolution?
What Tea Parties Are and Are Not

The Tea Party movement is so much more, and so much less, than what all the politicians and media pundits want it to be. Our system of government and those who live in that political world have drifted so far away from America that they are incapable of recognizing what is really happening.

It is simply this: a rapidly growing number of Americans are fed up. That’s it. Nothing more, and nothing less.

We’re fed up with politicians whose only answer to our problems is to try to spend our way out of them. We’re fed up with corporate fat cats who fly in individual private jets to collect billions of our dollars in bailout money. We’re fed up with this notion that we have to give up our privacy and our freedoms to feel secure.

We have had it up to here with politicians and corporations trying to run every aspect of our lives for their benefit. All we ever wanted was to run our own lives for the benefit of ourselves and our families.

We’re not just fed up. We’ve woken up. We realized that the politicians have stopped spending our money and started spending our children’s money, our grandchildren’s money, and probably even our great-grandchildren’s money. Every parent wants their child to have it better than they did. You politicians should realize that once we got wise to this, we wouldn’t like it one bit.

We’ve even gone to the trouble to find out what the Federal Reserve is. Honestly, we never paid it much mind before. But with the bailout, and then the stimulus, and now with more so-called stimulus in the works, we had to find out how you could possibly spend all this money that doesn’t really exist. And now that we’ve looked into this Federal Reserve system, we don’t like what we see at all.

We call it as we see it. This is looting, plain and simple. The politicians are handing our money and the money of future generations to their already ultra-rich corporate donor friends. And for what? Because they ran their businesses into the ground while taking nine figure bonuses and hosting lavish media-driven Super Bowl parties, all while becoming “too big to fail.”

Let them fail. Let us do our business with responsible companies who understand how to run a business instead. If the bankers demand that we keep our checkbooks balanced and positive every month, then we feel it’s only fair they hold themselves to the same standard.

Now that I’ve told you who we are, let me tell you about what this Tea Party movement is not.

We are not Republican, and we are not conservative. Sure, many individuals in the Tea Party movement are, but many of us are Democrats and many of us are liberals too. Many of us belong to third parties or
none at all. And frankly, quite a large number of us reject all those labels. We’ve started to realize that labels like “liberal” and “conservative” don’t describe any reality we live in and are only used in the media to keep us fighting with each other.

Of course a lot of Republican politicians and pundits think this Tea Party movement is a parade they can get in front of. If you think that, you have another thing coming. We see what the Republican and Democratic parties have done together these last several years, and that’s exactly why we are having Tea Parties today.

If you are a politician of either party, then we’re pretty much done listening to you. Sure, you are welcome to join us, just like any American. But don’t think we’re going to fall for your false promises again. The same Republican politicians talked a big game in 1994, and we all remember how that turned out.

We are not “anti-Obama.” In fact, Barrack Obama seems like a very nice man, and generally we wish him well. Our concerns are much larger than who the President happens to be right now. It’s the whole system that’s broken. We felt this way when George Bush was President and we’d be holding Tea Parties today if he was still on the job.

We are not just against taxes. What we’re really against is being told taxes have to be raised so the politicians can spend even more of our money. It’s the spending that’s the problem, even more than the taxes. We live within our means and we expect you to do the same. Politicians talk about cutting services to the people, but they never talk about cutting all the corporate welfare out of their budgets. That upsets us more than the amount of taxes we have to pay – although it is true we aren’t exactly happy about that either.

We are not part of your silly television news wars. Sure, we appreciate the coverage and we are always happy to speak with the representatives of any media, any time. But the mainstream media lost us a long time ago. You stopped reporting the news and so we had to go elsewhere to get it.

FOX News, CNN, MSNBC, you guys go right ahead and try to use us to score points off of each other. Meanwhile, if you are looking for us, you’ll be able to find us on Facebook and Twitter.

We are not anti-American radicals. We are, for the most part, pretty normal people. We are holding these Tea Parties because we love America, or at least what America is supposed to be.

We always believed that America is the greatest country in the world because we are free. That’s what we were taught in school, after all.

We love America because here you can live your own life as you see fit, just as long as you let others do the same. We love it because you can get a job or start a business and provide for your family without much in the way of corrupt government interference. We love it because here you can say what you want,
believe what you want, and live the way you want, without someone with a badge and a gun looking over your shoulder all the time.

We love America because you can become an American simply by wanting to be free and wanting to provide a better life for yourself and those around you. We love America because thousands of our men and women have fought and died for over two hundred years to preserve our freedoms and our way of life.

We’re really not that complicated. It is a mistake to read too much of some prepackaged political agenda into these Tea Parties. We simply believe in the American Dream and have finally had enough of the politicians and corporate special interests who have caused our country to stray so far away from it.

Our demands to the politicians are very simple and make perfect sense to us.

Stop making the rich even richer while putting our children in debt while telling us it’s necessary to save the economy.

Stop taxing us to death and then saying you have to raise taxes even more because you failed so miserably at the things you taxed us for in the first place.

Stop spying on us and stop intruding on our fundamental rights. Give us back habeas corpus and stop even thinking secret tribunals and prisons have any place in America.

Open up the system and let the average citizen participate in how this government is run. Stop putting up barriers to getting on the ballot just so you can stay in office forever and stop keeping any of what you are doing secret from us.

Read the bills that you pass and have some kind of idea of what you are doing to us before you do it.

And while you’re at it, go back and read the Constitution again. We did, and when we did we realized we’d much rather have that system of government than what we have now.

It is time for the current crop of failed politicians to get out of the way and let the people run this country again, the way it was originally intended.

ReTeaParty.com and Free & Equal will be coordinating a nationwide protest on July 4, 2009. On the anniversary of our independence, together, we will be asking Americans across the country to stand up and re-declare their independence from political favoritism and partisan politics. On July 4th, 2009, we will be re-declaring our independence by registering as Independent, Non-Partisan, Unaffiliated, or into a party that is more representative of our independent political tendencies. The American people understand our inalienable rights: Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. On July 4th, let’s re-declare them!

Will you Join Us?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insert war battle scene photo here</th>
<th>Insert your story here about a Revolutionary War Battle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insert war battle scene caption here</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Insert famous Revolutionary War quotation and author here*

<p>| Insert 10 interesting facts about the Revolutionary War here | Insert your free choice option here |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insert leader photo here</th>
<th>Insert your story here about a Revolutionary War leader</th>
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*Insert famous Revolutionary War quotation and author here*

Insert your story here about the role women, Native Americans, or African Americans played during the Revolutionary War
Answers:

PAGE

5 Boston, Lexington, Concord
6 Fort: building built to defend an area from attack
Military stores: supplies for fighting (gunpowder, bullets, etc.)
Seize: to take hold of, to capture by force
Who: Rebellious Americans
Where: King’s fort at Portsmouth
8 grenadier – a specially selected foot soldier, artillery – …mounted firing guns
such as cannons, drill – training…, light infantry – foot soldiers…
9 musket – a heavy gun, regiment – a unit of ground forces, scout – search, flank –
to defend the side
10 volley – everyone shooting at once, billet – lodging for soldiers, bayonet – used
for stabbing
11 bullets – Bullets are usually made of lead, but it was hard to find. Pewter cups,
spoons, dishes and other items were melted and poured into bullet molds. Bullets
were shaped like balls.
gunpowder – Gunpowder was made from saltpeter, sulphur and charcoal which
were ground into a paste. Half was poured into the gun’s pan. Half went down
the gun’s barrel, the gun’s long tube.
Cartridge – Gunpowder and bullet were rolled up in a paper cylinder. The soldier
had to bite the end of this cartridge so the paper had to be thin enough to easily
bite through. Half the powder and the bullet, still packed together in the cartridge,
were rammed down the barrel.
12 Cage, Howe, Cornwallis, Burgoyne, Clinton; The minute men were rebel farmers,
merchants, and other ordinary men who could be ready in a minute to race to the
scene of a battle against the British.
13 Christ’s Church, Robert Newman, two, sea
14 Wednesday, April 19, 1775 at dawn; At Lexington the rebels were fired upon
because they refused to disperse. They were easily shot and defeated. The British
army went on to Concord, but the minute men gathered and caused the British to
retreat. Then from behind stone walls, barns, etc. the rebel Yankees shot upon the
British while they retreated and won a victory.
19 Tories, Whigs
21 Who: Sons of Liberty (they were responsible even if they had some helpers in
carrying it out), Date: December 16, 1773, Time of Day: Night, Place: Griffin’s
Wharf
22 A group organized by the leaders of the Revolution to secretly fight against the
British cause using force, rebellious acts and free speech to stir up the public
against the British.
25 Liberty: The condition of being free from restriction or control. The right and
power to act, believe, or express oneself in a manner of one's own choosing.
Tyranny: The use of absolute power especially when used unjustly or cruelly.
27 The British didn’t think the Americans needed representatives in Parliament as it wasn’t really representative of the British population. Also, they thought the Americans should be grateful that they were protected by Britain’s military and carry some of the expense of defending it.

28 Johnny: excellent silversmith, hand burned so he couldn’t work with silver anymore. British: equipment, discipline, uniforms; lost the war. America?

29 The British government tried to control the colonies with the fear of starvation. The Sons of Liberty used violence against Tories to change their minds by destroying property and beating people up.

32 1763, 1765, 1767, 1770, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1780, 1781

33 The Battle of Saratoga ended in defeat for the British who surrendered to General Gates. The victory convinced the French to join on the American’s side.


35 The Crossing of the Delaware enabled Washington to launch a surprise attack on the German Hessians, who the British had hired to fight for them. They were caught sleeping in after celebrating on Christmas Eve. It was a big victory for Washington. Benedict Arnold

37 America’s first flag was introduced in 1777. It had thirteen stars to represent the original thirteen colonies. (Note: It is debatable whether or not Betsy Ross really made the first one.)

Newspaper Template from: http://bg016.k12.sd.us/rev_war_newspaper.htm
This link has links to lots of sites for research on the Revolution.