



'Review' Section

Unfair taxes levied on the colonies by the King of England, King George III, led to the colonists' frustrations and ultimately, their banding together to protest British rule in the American colonies. The colonists' rallying cry became "No taxation without representation!" which meant that they would refuse to pay taxes handed down by the King of England if they continued to have no representation in England's government. Led by several important patriots, the colonists unified around a desire to be freed from British rule and use the power of protest and boycotts to fight against multiple acts and subsequent taxes imposed by King George III. The outcry caused the king to send British soldiers, nicknamed "Redcoats," to occupy the colonies and enforce his laws. Some of these acts included The Sugar Act (taxing sugar), The Stamp Act (taxing printed paper of all kinds), and The Townshend Acts (taxing paint, paper, glass, lead, and tea). A few merchants and their leader, Samuel Adams, banded together as the "Sons of Liberty" to boycott the unfair taxes and refuse to unload tea from ships coming into harbor. In an ultimate act of defiance, the Sons of Liberty at the direction of Samuel Adams, secretly boarded ships in the harbor to throw around 90,000 pounds of tea into the Boston Harbor. As retaliation, King George III introduced The Coercive Acts, also known as The Intolerable Acts. These laws were to force the colonists to pay for the destroyed tea and the taxes they had left unpaid. Further, the Redcoats were now to be housed by colonial families. In continuation of their fight against the British government and the King of England unfairly taxing them, the colonists and the early patriot leaders formed The First Continental Congress, which included representatives from each colony, not including Georgia. They met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1774 to begin to develop a plan and united front in their efforts to be free from the King of England.

[Objectives] Upon successful completion of this module, students will be able to:

1. Understand the concept of faith and its synonyms.
2. Define the length of the war and the extraordinary struggles the colonists went through to achieve freedom.
3. Outline the cost of declaring independence.

Summary & Application

Patrick Ferguson was considered a brilliant mind but an overly-confident leader in the British military. He developed a new rifle in place of the slow and susceptible muzzle-loading, the first breech-loading rifle. It wasn't used much due to a fellow British General's contempt for Major Ferguson. One notable detail of Ferguson's Revolutionary career was the Battle of Brandywine when Ferguson got within distance to take out General George Washington. Ferguson wrote of his decision not to, noting that it was dishonorable for British officers to take out other officers. The battle at Kings Mountain against the Overmountain Men proved to be more than Ferguson and his men were prepared for. The Overmountain Men were, like many colonial militias, a rag-tag group who didn't fight their battles the traditional way. Even without a general, they still proved themselves successful as they trapped Ferguson's men on Kings Mountain, cutting them off from escape. Ferguson's men wanted to surrender, but Ferguson cut the white flag, eliminating that option. Only a handful of British soldiers survived the Overmountain Men's attack. Ferguson was killed trying to escape.



Francis Marion, a colonial military leader, had a storied military career as a well-known underdog who used unconventional tactics to slowly and steadily take down British forces. Like many American colonist troops, Marion's men were often a small and rag-tag group who were vastly underestimated. Their passion for colonial freedom and their faith in God and each other propelled them as they used guerilla tactics to surprise British troops time and again, eventually dividing and conquering their enemy. Marion's nickname, "Swamp Fox," was born out of a lengthy and successful escape from British Lt. Colonel Tarleton over miles and miles of land, finally slipping into a nearby swamp where Tarleton lamented how difficult Marion was to catch. Marion spent the later years of his life supporting his newly minted country as a farmer, member of the South Carolina Assembly, and a leader of a peacetime brigade.

The Pillars our Nation was Founded Upon:

- This course section is designed to help students review the foundational/pillar concepts Little Patriots was founded on. These concepts underpin the stories, facts, and information in the course, and each is presented for content understanding and application.
 - **Use the definitions offered below as a starting point for the discussion of each pillar.*
 - **Faith Defined:** In its most general sense, faith means much the same thing as trust. Faith is complete trust or confidence in someone or something. Faith helps you believe things you cannot see or touch.
 - **Community Defined:** Community is a feeling and a set of relationships among people with diverse characteristics linked by social ties, share common perspectives and engage in joint action in geographical locations or settings. Trust, safety, teamwork, togetherness, and belonging are essential parts of a community and a 'sense of community.'
 - **Life Defined:** *The word 'life' can refer to a lifetime -- the period between birth and death. It also means experiencing reality by interacting authentically with the environment and others. Giving something back to the world through creativity and self-expression. Changing your attitude when faced with a situation or circumstance you cannot change is a good approach to life. Life always includes the amazing characteristics that make you who you are. No matter our differences, we all matter.*
 - **Liberty Defined:** Liberty represents freedom or a state of being free. Liberty is acting in ways that help you take control of your life and follow a new and perhaps different path than others before you.
- Student backgrounds and experiences will impact how they receive this possibly new information. These are lofty concepts for some kids, so please have them reflect on the definitions of the words provided – *extend and contextualize them as needed.*
- Also, learning happens when students can connect the information they already know and the new information they are presented with. Reviewing the material helps students make those connections.
- Read each section of text to the students (*or have them read it themselves*). Upon reading, ask the students questions to extend their thinking.



Focus Pillar: Why Liberty Matters

We have studied the faith of the founding fathers our first patriots had throughout the Declaration of Independence. Their Faith was incredible then, but even more throughout the battles we will study in this course. The faith of the early colonists allowed them to make the sacrifices necessary to achieve victory, but see how their faith in God was rewarded as in 2 Chronicles 20:17 “You will not need to fight in this battle. Stand firm, hold your position, and see the salvation of the Lord on your behalf, O Judah and Jerusalem. Do not be afraid and do not be dismayed. Tomorrow go out against them, and the Lord will be with you.”

Throughout this course we will focus on the Faith the American people had in God and each other even when things were bad! Remember, it is easy to have faith when times are easy. Focus on the Faith of the people we have studied throughout this course even when things were looking dark.

Discussion: When was a time you had Faith God would take care of something hard for you?

Alternate Discussion: When was a time you didn't have faith things would work out and tried to do it yourself and failed?

Reflection Time:

For a large group or class, split students into smaller teams. Students will pretend to be King George, making up taxes. Students' goal is to create the “worst tax” they can think of: a tax against something everyone loves, enjoys, or uses frequently (just like the British taxes on sugar and paper). Each team needs to come up with a name for their tax (ex: “The Recess Act” or “The Candy Tax”), a description of what is being taxed, and how it will be applied (ex: In order to go to recess, a student must pay 50 cents, or for every piece of candy eaten, a person must brush their teeth 3 times afterwards). Teachers should give feedback and support in the process. The teams will present their final tax idea to the group. Each student will vote on which they dislike the most.

Assessment Questions (answers highlighted)

1. Who was Francis Marion?

- a. A British military leader
- b. A colonial American military leader**

2. Who was Patrick Ferguson?

- a. A British military leader**
- b. A colonial American military leader

3. Francis Marion was also known as _____.

- a. One of the Overmountain Men
- b. One of the King's men
- c. The Swamp Fox**



4. Major Patrick Ferguson met his end at the battle of _____.
- a. Brandywine
 - b. **Kings Mountain**
 - c. Overmountain
5. Patrick Ferguson invented the first _____.
- a. **Breech-loading rifle**
 - b. Muzzle-loading rifle
6. Francis Marion and the Overmountain Men used what kind of battle tactics?
- a. Traditional open-warfare combat
 - b. **Clever, unconventional, and surprise tactics**
7. Where did the name “Swamp Fox” come from?
- a. Marion’s hiding in a swamp from the British
 - b. Ferguson’s refusal to surrender in the battle at Kings Mountain
 - c. Marion’s successful evasion of Lt. Col. Tarleton
 - d. **Both A & C**
8. Patrick Ferguson is known for _____.
- a. Outwitting Francis Marion in the swamp
 - b. **Refusing to take out George Washington when he had the chance**
 - c. Fighting alongside the Overmountain Men
9. Francis Marion is known for _____.
- a. **Opposing punishing British loyalists after the Revolution**
 - b. Destroying the white flag of surrender against the Overmountain Men
 - c. Fighting alongside Lt. Col. Tarleton
10. After the Revolution, Francis Marion _____.
- a. worked as a farmer
 - b. led a peacetime brigade
 - c. helped write the South Carolina state constitution
 - d. A & B
 - e. **All of the above**