



'Review' Section

Patrick Henry, George Washington, and Paul Revere are considered three of America's most important patriots from the Revolutionary War and founding of America because of their bravery, ingenuity, and powerful expressions of leadership among their fellow colonists. Patrick Henry was considered a passionate speaker who served in the Continental Congress and urged others to be willing to fight for their freedom; he is best known for his line, "Give me liberty, or give me death!" George Washington is most known for his role as America's first president, but he played a pivotal role in leading the Continental Army to victory over the Redcoats or British military at a time when the colonists were struggling to make gains against their enemy. Washington hatched a plan to surprise the Redcoats on Christmas by sailing over the frosty and frigid Delaware River, and the Redcoats were overtaken when they were caught unprepared. Paul Revere was originally of the family "Rivoire" from France that desired to worship freely as Protestants. Revere, formerly known as Apollos Rivoire, was sent to Boston as an apprentice to a silversmith. After completing his 7 year apprenticeship, Rivoire opened his own silversmith business and changed his name to the name we know today. Revere's love for the tall steeple at Old North Church in Boston eventually served him well when he used it as a place to spy on the Redcoats' position and inform his fellow colonists of their arrival for battle. All three men played an important role in forging a path for a new America – one marked by liberty and freedom from England's rule.

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

1. Understand the concept of liberty 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 Henry, George Washington, and Paul Revere are considered three of America's most important patriots from the Revolutionary War and founding of America because of their bravery, ingenuity, and powerful expressions of leadership among their fellow colonists. Patrick Henry was considered a passionate speaker who served in the Continental Congress and urged others to be willing to fight for their freedom; he is best known for his line, "Give me liberty, or give me death!" George Washington is most known for his role as America's first president, but he played a pivotal role in leading the Continental Army to victory over the Redcoats or British military at a time when the colonists were struggling to make gains against their enemy. Washington hatched a plan to surprise the Redcoats on Christmas by sailing over the frosty and frigid Delaware River, and the Redcoats were overtaken when they were caught unprepared. Paul Revere was originally of the family "Rivoire" from France that desired to worship freely as Protestants. Revere, formerly known as Apollos Rivoire, was sent to Boston as an apprentice to a silversmith. After completing his 7 year apprenticeship, Rivoire opened his own silversmith business and changed his name to the name we know today. Revere's love for the tall steeple at Old North Church in Boston eventually served him well when he used it as a place to spy on the Redcoats' position and inform his fellow colonists of their arrival for battle. All three men played an important role in forging a path for a new America – one marked by liberty and freedom from England's rule.



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

Imagine you went to the concession stand at a baseball game. You ask for your favorite candy bar, which normally costs \$1.00. But now it costs \$2.00! In this situation, the price of the candy bar went up because the baseball stadium decided to raise the tax on candy. The extra \$1.00 you now spend to get a candy bar will go to the baseball stadium, not to the people working the concession stand or the company that made the candy bar. The people who run the baseball



stadium get to decide how much tax they want to put on their candy and how often they want to add more taxes.

- Does this seem fair to you?
- What will the rise in price mean for your purchases from the concession stand?

As the colonies grew, Britain began to tax the colonists to obtain more money. Let's look at some of these taxes and the impact they had on the colonists.

From 1754-1763, England was involved in the French and Indian War or what was known in Europe as the Seven Years' War. This war was expensive, and England was in debt (or owed a lot of money) to other countries. As a result, King George III, the King of England, thought the colonists should help to pay off some of his debts. He began to add high taxes to the products the colonists were buying. Many taxes were placed on the colonists. One specific tax, the Stamp Act of 1765, taxed printed paper. This tax meant the purchase price for playing cards, newspapers, and written documents went up.

- If you were a colonist, how would this tax impact you?
- What items that you regularly buy today would be taxed under the Stamp Act of 1765?

Reflection Time:

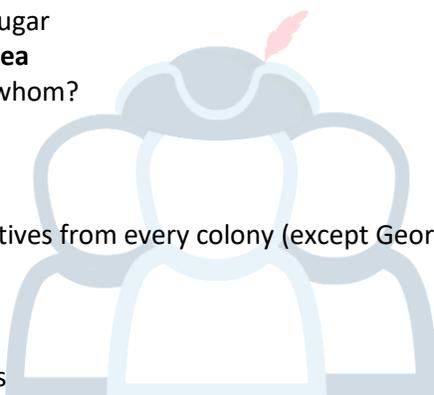
For this activity, students will take on the role of Benjamin Franklin and the American colonies, hoping to convince larger countries to take their side against the King of England. Break students into small groups if working with a large group. Students will brainstorm & list on paper as many countries as they can think of to win to their "side" against King George III and England. Whichever group can name the highest number of countries (not continents, not cities) wins the game.

Assessment Questions **(answers bolded)**

1. The phrase "No taxation without representation" means _____.
 - a. No taxes without a king to represent them in colonial America
 - b. No taxes without a government set up in England
 - c. No taxes without colonial interests represented in England**
2. The French and Indian War is also known as the _____.
 - a. The Revolutionary War
 - b. The Seven Years' War**
 - c. The Battle of Brandywine
3. The Boston Tea Party was a protest against _____.
 - a. The Tea Act**
 - b. The Sugar Act
 - c. The Paper Act
4. The group of merchants, led by Samuel Adams, who began the Boston Tea Party called themselves _____.



- a. **The Sons of Liberty**
 - b. The Sons of Freedom
 - c. The Sons of America
5. In response to the Boston Tea Party, the King of England enacted what laws?
- a. The Coercive Acts
 - b. The Intolerable Acts
 - c. The Sugar Act
 - d. **Both A & B**
6. Who was the King of England during the Revolutionary War?
- a. King Edward III
 - b. **King George III**
 - c. King Henry III
7. In reaction to the deadly Boston Massacre between British soldiers and colonists, the King of England _____.
- a. Removed all taxes
 - b. Removed all taxes except sugar
 - c. **Removed all taxes except tea**
8. The term "Redcoats" refers to whom?
- a. **British soldiers**
 - b. Colonial American soldiers
 - c. The Sons of Liberty
9. The first meeting of representatives from every colony (except Georgia) was called the _____.
- a. First Colonial Congress
 - b. **First Continental Congress**
 - c. First United States Congress
10. The first meeting of representatives from every colony (except Georgia) met where?
- a. Boston, Massachusetts
 - b. Alexandria, Virginia
 - c. **Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**



LITTLEPATRIOTS