



'Review' Section

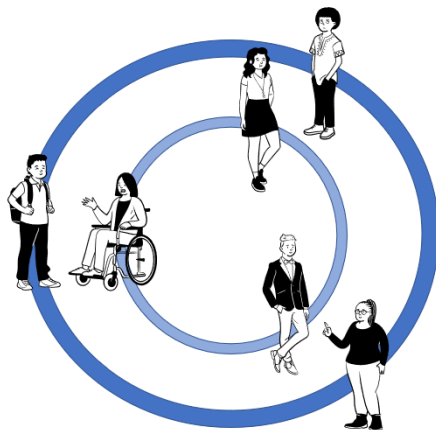
Even though the American colonies were all the way across the Atlantic Ocean, they were still ruled by the king of Great Britain, King George III. Great Britain spent a lot of their countries' money on the last war they were in, The French and Indian War. King George III thought of an idea to help his country get some of their money back! He decided to increase the colonists' taxes on goods they bought from Great Britain. This meant that the colonists had to pay more money for items like paper products, tea, and sugar. King George III didn't give the American colonists' a voice in any of these decisions and that made the colonists angry. People like Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Patrick Henry helped unite the community against the British. It seemed like the only way they could have freedom is if they went to war! The American Revolution began.

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

1. Understand the concept of community 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

The 13 colonies weren't all located in one place, but they united as one community over their common dislike for the unfair taxes and laws being placed on them by the king of England, George III. They banded together under revolutionary leaders such as Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and Benjamin Franklin. Adams led colonists to protest the Tea Act with the Boston Tea Party. Benjamin Franklin spoke out against The Stamp Act and sought support from France as the colonies prepared to stand up to England. Adams and Hancock eventually encouraged colonies to build up their own militias and prepare to fight back. British soldiers attempted to capture weapons that the militias had stored in Concord, MA. This action was the impetus for colonists revolting against British soldiers and with "the shot heard round the world," the Revolution had begun. King George III's taxes on the colonies angered the colonists, who through their faith in God and loyalty to their new community in America, chose to forge a new path and pave the way for the America we know and love today.



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 Community Matters

Even though the American colonists were spread out among 13 colonies, they were still a large community. A community of people don't all have to live in the same neighborhood. Common interests can unite a group of people together, creating a community. As the British started making a lot of unfair laws, the American colonists united in their frustration. People like Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry, and George Washington helped to create a large community that wanted freedom and were willing to go to war to be free!

Reflection Prompt:

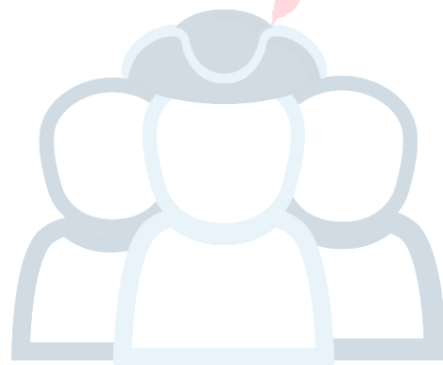
In the beginning of the American Revolution, there were a few strong leaders, like Samuel Adams, who encouraged the colonists to be brave and rise up against the British. Think of a leader who is a positive example in your life, like a coach, family member, or church leader. Think of someone one who is courageous or doesn't shy away from challenges. In a few sentences, describe this person and explain what makes them a role model in your life.

Assessment Questions (answers in bold)

1. What makes a group of people a part of a community?
 - a. Living in the same place
 - b. Similar beliefs
 - c. Both**
2. The Boston Tea Party was a protest against _____.
 - a. The Tea Act**
 - b. The Sugar Act
 - c. The British Tax
3. Samuel Adams was on the side of _____.
 - a. England
 - b. The Colonies**
 - c. Neither
4. The saying "the shot heard round the world" is about _____.
 - a. The start of the American Revolution**
 - b. British soldiers capturing militiamen
 - c. The Boston Tea Party
5. Samuel Adams encourages colonies to form militias along with _____.
 - a. Benjamin Franklin
 - b. King George
 - c. John Hancock**
6. What type of tax did The Stamp Act enforce?
 - a. A tax on paper products**
 - b. A tax on mail



- c. A tax on sugar and stamps
- 7. Why was Benjamin Franklin opposed to The Stamp Act?
 - a. He printed stamps
 - b. He printed the newspaper**
 - c. He printed money
- 8. Which country did Benjamin Franklin convince to support the colonies as they fought against England?
 - a. Spain
 - b. Great Britain
 - c. France**
- 9. What is Benjamin Franklin known for?
 - a. Helping write the Declaration of Independence
 - b. Making inventions
 - c. Helping write The Constitution
 - d. All of the above**
- 10. Who was king of England during the American Revolution?
 - a. King Richard III
 - b. King George III**
 - c. King Henry III



LITTLEPATRIOTS