

REVOLUTIONARY

★ ★ GUIDE TO ★ ★

INDEPENDENCE





...in events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political
...the Laws of Nature, and of Nature's God entitle them, a
...We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all
...That to secure these rights
...It is the Right

...to cause others to be entitled
...the danger of invasion from within
...refusing to pass others to encourage
...the danger of invasion from within
...the danger of invasion from within

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America

★ ★ GUIDE TO ★ ★

INDEPENDENCE

*A compilation of historical research,
graphic design, puzzles, quizzes, and fun*

CHRIS BALLARD



© Copyright 2018



REVOLUTIONARY

★ ★ GUIDE TO ★ ★

INDEPENDENCE

History can be a fun and creative topic as it helps our understanding of things from the past. The origination of developments explains much in reason as to why we celebrate certain traditions in this country. Why do we shoot fireworks on the Fourth of July and celebrate the day to such a monumental degree? Is it just another holiday taken as a break from our normal work routine...and how relative is it in today's modern world?

In an effort to showcase and provide answers to these questions, I wanted to create "A Revolutionary Guide to Independence." The basic concept and design would be something more than just a booklet regurgitating information from historical accounts as it needed to be more engaging with the reader. Activity books were once considered special tools of development to stimulate young adults with subjects of study.

Our nation is perhaps the most interesting topic in history as to it's story specifics and how so many of our forefathers envisioned the opportunity to build a free and prosperous society of individuals with such diverse backgrounds. It was a period of enlightenment with new discoveries and new ideas of government. The original 13 colonies had already fought, struggled, and survived the new world, but found their most uncompromising adversary was tyranny from the British, which had fought against France for territorial control of America. This soon led to another war...

The Revolutionary War!

It was not only a revolution in battle, but an enlightenment of the mind as science and philosophy began to test the hypothesis of old world ideas no longer suitable for future ambitions. America found itself against the greatest force ever assembled and won their freedom through sheer determination and will of the mind, body, and spirit.

The "Spirit of '76" lives on today and continues to encourage a society of 'free-thinkers' that continue to explore their passions of innovation through independence.

This is an activity book for all ages. It is designed with the intention that can be utilized on many levels of understanding history from more than one perspective. There are short portraits of our founding fathers, interesting trivia, games, puzzles, and a collective number of thought-provoking activities that can be shared amongst our youth and adults.

It is indeed "A Revolutionary Guide to Independence" as we should share our knowledge of history and bring to light the context of the importance as it relates to our world today...and to future generations.

I hope you enjoy this guide and I encourage you share with friends and family as we celebrate another year of "Independence!"

Love and Wishes in your pursuit of Happiness!!!



The Original 13 Colonies in America

The French and Indian War fought between England and France to establish territory in America resulted in the 13 colonies under British law. The colonists fought on the side of Great Britain, which claimed expansive territories from the eastern coast to the Mississippi River. The war, had been extremely costly to the British empire and England had gone into financial debt as a result. King George III decided to impose a variety of new taxes upon the American colonies to help generate revenue. The American colonialists had no voice in British Parliament to plea for their grievances and became more aggravated there was taxation without representation. This was essentially the primary source of frustrations most Americans felt as they began to unite with new philosophies of government. There was a national sentiment in which the colonies, or separate states could establish a society on their own and govern themselves without complications from foreign monarchy.

Considered the New World, America had escaped Europe's old world ideas and had begun to establish a prosperous new mindset of free-thinking individuals that would challenge the tyranny of authority. Common people could have a voice, and an opinion that would occupy a collective spirit of idealistic values to propel a new society embracing certain freedoms.

The original 13 colonies in America united during a time in history that embraced needs for change and willingness to sacrifice for the greater good future generations. Our nation has grown and matured throughout history and has become the most respected country in the world as a society built on a model of ambitious excellence. America has long been a melting pot of differences, yet capable of interweaving a fabric of freedom non-existent in many parts of the world.

*Expanded territories
claimed under British
authority*

The original 13 colonies are highlighted above. Can you name each state? Write in the state's name in the box provided. Here are the original states: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. EXTRA CREDIT! One area on the map is in question, but was part of the original 13 colonies. Can you explain?

THE REVOLUTION BEGINS!



More incidents would continue to prove America was willing to fight against British rule. Although many of the excessive tax laws against the colonies had been repealed by King George III, there was still an enormous resentment by colonial merchants. Tea was a valuable commodity and the English East India Company began to undermine the colonists by distributing the product much cheaper to America than colonials could afford to manufacture and sell for themselves due to taxes on exports. As Americans could no longer compete and prosper under such government restrictions from English law, this resulted in "The Boston Tea Party" in which a number of colonists disguised as Indians stormed three British ships and dumped their cargo of tea into the Boston Harbor.

In response to the colonists actions, King George III passed the "Intolerable Acts" in 1774, which closed the Port of Boston and administered a militia state of control by British soldiers. This further enraged Americans, as more colonists who were originally sympathetic toward the crown of English tradition were now being directly affected by their livelihoods.

Members of the First Continental Congress gathered together in Philadelphia in 1774 to plan a course of action that would help to resolve the growing concerns amongst the colonists. Patrick Henry was in full support of a fight against England with his famous quote, "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death!"

Paul Revere's Midnight Ride from Boston alerted those loyal to the colonies that "The British Are Coming!" Americans had their own spies within close quarters to the British and had expected plans of their attack. After a few early battles in which the Americans had shown their own bravery which gave them confidence, the Second Continental Congress appointed George Washington as Commanding General.

The Revolutionary War in America would last 5 years until the British finally surrendered in Yorktown on October 17, 1781. America had defeated the greatest army in the world to prove themselves a nation united that had new ideas of government for the people and by the people. This was true Independence!

It was an age of Enlightenment in Science and Philosophy as well as a new freedom of various principles in a new world that put America on course to becoming a nation that would exemplify life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Those intellectuals of the age and brave soldiers of sacrifice, often referred to as our "founding fathers" were the ones who constructed the idealologies of a government that would protect itself from the very tyranny they fought so hard to defeat. History is important as a reflective tool to analyze consequences that lead to action. The results of the Revolutionary War in America's fight for Independence eventually lead to a superpower nation with much to offer throughout the world. Freedom is a strength to those who seek ambition.

The "Bloody Massacre," which took place in Boston marks what many believe to be the official start to the American Revolution. Protesting against "Redcoats," or British soldiers for excessive authority over the state of affairs, the colonists continued to antagonize the militant force until the British soldiers began to fire upon the crowd, killing four men and wounding several others. Crispus Attucks was of both African and Native American descent and became the first casualty of the American Revolution.

The Spirit of '76

1776 was the year that marked America's determination for Independence from authoritative control by Great Britain. It was a culmination of events and philosophies of government which helped to propel and lead to new ideas concerning a nation which had passion, ambition, and faith to guide those principles. History is often best understood through a sequential timeline of events.



French and Indian War
1754-1763
A war fought between Great Britain and France to gain territories in America.



The Stamp Act
1766

Great Britain imposes a tax to generate revenue on all legal documents and printed material.



The Bloody Massacre
1770

British troops fire upon a crowd in Boston during a protest against England's financial demands.



Boston Tea Party
1773

American colonists disguised as Indians board English ships and dump their tea into the harbor because of inflated taxes imposed on colonial exports.



Intolerable Acts
1774

In response to America's reactions against the crown, English Parliament passed a series of punitive laws resulting in the closing of Boston Harbor, their most prominent exporting bay.



First Continental Congress
1774

Delegates from each state met in Philadelphia to discuss grievances against British rule. It was determined to form a more perfect union when Patrick Henry stated, "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death."



Postal System Established
1775

Benjamin Franklin led the nation as Postmaster General to develop a system of mailing routes for communication between the colonies.



Paul Revere's Midnight Ride
1775

Paul Revere helped to alert the colonists that the British were on the move to seize weaponry and gunpowder.



Battles of Lexington and Concord
1775

The same evening and through the next morning 700 British troops marched through Lexington, in which the first battle took place as only a few minutemen were available to fight. The British continued to Concord and divided their troops in search of colonial weapons. Another battle ensued at the Concord Bridge against some 100 more minutemen who stood ground as the British retreated back to Boston.



George Washington
appointed to lead the Colonial Army
1775

Already a leader with experience in battle, Washington accepted the role of Commander-in-Chief in the task of fighting the British at the Second Continental Congress.



The Battle at Bunker Hill
1775

Colonial forces surrounded the British in Boston with 20,000 men against their 7,000 soldiers. Unfortunately, the Americans had limited ammunition, but were able to hold their ground until they ran out of gunpowder. This was clearly America's show of will against the British monarchy.



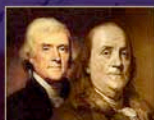
"Common Sense"
Written by
Thomas Paine
1776

A book written with new philosophical ideas on government generated thoughts of change amongst discouraged colonists.



The Declaration of Independence
1776

A document proclaiming America's independence and separation from British rule sent to King George III.



Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin as Diplomats
1776

Both of these Americans were chosen to negotiate peace throughout Europe in the colonists' fight for freedom.



Washington crosses the Delaware River
1776

A surprise attack against Hessian forces while the British celebrated Christmas proved advantageous for the American spirit as many had been in doubt about victory.



Valley Forge
1777

A bitter winter for the colonists as there had been discontent in Congress for further funding and Washington's troops had little provisions. Many deserted as conditions worsened, but those who remained continued to prove the American Spirit.



Yorktown - The British Surrender
1781

With the help of the French and Washington's strategic offensive to surround the British troops in Yorktown, Cornwallis surrenders to the American Continentals ending the Revolutionary War.



Treaty of Paris
1783

On September 3rd, Britain signed documents recognizing the United States of America as an independent nation. Delegates included John Jay, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Laurens, and William Temple Franklin.

George Washington



Considered a true leader in battle and a strong supporter of those new ideals of self-government, George Washington became the unanimous choice throughout the colonial campaign for leadership. Rising through the ranks in the colonial army as he fought with the British against the French in the French and Indian War had given him enough experience to understand strategic war efforts. It would be ironic that the French would assist America just years later to help their fight for freedom against the British.

George had become one of the wealthiest men in Virginia as he returned to civilian life, yet there was much work to be done as Great Britain began to enforce excessive taxes and regulate the colonies' ability to prosper for themselves. As a delegate to the Continental Congress, Washington was then named Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial Army.

Through many trials and tribulations and leading an army comprised of mainly farmers, craftsmen, and others who believed in the cause for an independent nation, George Washington faced the greatest military force the world had known. He would need to find new strategies of war to succeed. On Christmas eve, 1776, Washington and his troops crossed the Delaware River into Trenton, New Jersey to take back lands the British had occupied. One week later, he commanded another victory in Princeton, which had given rise to a new American spirit of confidence that they could win their independence from Great Britain.

The war would last four more years with more significant battles, but as Washington kept his troops optimistic throughout, and the French finally came with 9,000 troops to assist the American colonies... the British finally surrendered in Yorktown on October 17, 1781.

As Washington had become the most revered man in America, he was once again unanimously chosen to reside as President over the convention that would create a new form of government. It was a system with checks and balances in the different forms of government branches.

George Washington became the President of the United States of America by winning every single electoral vote.

The best description of George Washington was given by General Henry Lee, a wartime companion. "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."



The "Betsy Ross" Flag of 1776.

Sewing the Flag of Freedom

The Flag of the United States contains graphic symbolism representing the values of our nation. The blue field is suggestive of "union" in design. It is prominently located in the upper left corner in what is defined as the "Canton" area, synonymous with a territory of distinction. The Stars represent the Heavens in that we are guided spiritually as a nation. The alternating red and white stripes comprise 13 separate areas intended to represent the original 13 colonies. The original color scheme was intended to have contrast for easy recognition, so the red was chosen as a primary color against the blue. Many will suggest the red represents the blood and sacrifices our nation endured during the revolutionary war, but the simple truth is that it was chosen as a distinguishing option for a color palette.

Our flag has gone through some changes in history, but still contains the same principle meanings. The stars of today are inclusive of all 50 states in the union. At one point in history, the flag contained 15 stripes. This was just after Vermont and Kentucky became official states, but as America continued to grow, the design reverted back to the original 13 striped areas.

- The flag should be flown upright upon a flagstaff pole and never upside down.
- Flags should never touch the ground, left in inclement weather, or destroyed.
- In parades, the flag should be held to the left of the participating audience, unless there are multiple flags presented, in which case each must be held in the center.
- In times of mourning or honorable respects to those who've sacrificed themselves for our country, the flag is typically flown at half-staff to symbolize fallen warriors.
- It was considered poor taste to wear flags to represent clothing, however, due to change in fashion, flag representation on clothes are now considered patriotic.

Elizabeth Grissom, or more commonly referred to as "Betsy Ross," is credited in American history as the first to sew the American flag. While some historians can be somewhat disagreeable on specifics, it has become widely established that she earn that honor. Research proves that other flags existed in similar design prior to the one she sewed in 1776.

Flags had already been flying on naval ships with the blue field, white stars, and 13 stripes to represent the colonies. The main difference was in the design and the fact that previous versions carried six-pointed stars.

Ross used a five-pointed star and arranged them in a circular design to represent unity. She convinced George Washington the stars could be quicker to cut out the shapes with one less side and was given his approval as the new Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Thus, the flag became official.

ART GALLERY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

There is a lot of art depicting our nation's independence, but let's see who is really paying attention to detail. One of the images doesn't belong in this gallery...Which one is it?



1 Washington crossing the Delaware



2 Betsy Ross sewing the American Flag



3 The Battle of Bunker Hill



4 Washington at Valley Forge



5 The Spirit of '76



6 Napoleon in the Swiss Alps



8 The signing of the Declaration of Independence



7 Detail of Paul Revere's 'Bloody Massacre'



9 Lord Cornwallis surrenders to Washington in Yorktown

FLAGS OF AMERICA



The first accepted flag of our nation was known as the Continental Flag of the Grand Union. It incorporated elements from Great Britain and similar to the flag flown by the East India Trading Company, which had much influence in trade throughout the colonies.



The "Star-Spangled" Flag actually had 15 stars and 15 stripes as two more states had been recognized. This was the flag flown over Fort McHenry as Francis Scott Key wrote our National Anthem.



Elizabeth Griscom, better known as "Betsy Ross" is credited with the first design of the American flag with 13 stars united in a circle. Although there were other variations that had been developed, her flag became more widely popular and accepted and gained the approval of George Washington.



The 48-Star Flag was used from 1912 through 1959 to represent the nation. Two more states had been added to the country's union and it became a matter of congress to consider changes to the flag.



Another flag that had been developed for the American Naval ships during the Revolution consisted of the 13 stars to represent each colonial state, yet arranged more horizontally and vertically within the blue field. Also take note the stars consisted of six points, which had been common with many early versions.



The current flag was introduced and became official July 4th, 1960 to identify a star for all 50 states in the union. Hawaii and Alaska were now represented as official stars on the flag of the United States of America.

WHO SAID IT?

Test your knowledge of quotes from history. Do you know who said each and why?

This Day will be Celebrated by succeeding generations as the Great Anniversary Festival.

It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other, from this time foreward, forevermore!

I know not what course others may take; but as for me, Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death!

"I have not yet Begun to Fight!"

"Wait until you see the Whites of their Eyes!"

The British Are Coming!
The British Are Coming!

"These are the times that try men's souls. The Summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis shrink from the service of their country... Tyranny, like Hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."

"The tree of liberty, must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants."

Paul Revere



One such prolific supporter of the American spirit was Paul Revere, a master craftsman, artist, silversmith, and printing engraver. He was on the frontline battles of attitudes between the arrogant Redcoats of the British army and the colonial's outrage towards their disposition that America was simply an outpost warranting discipline through force. Revere witnessed firsthand the Bloody Massacre in Boston and immediately captured an image he drew in response to quickly distribute as an engraving to spread news of the British aggression.

As a secret society member of "The Sons of Liberty," Paul Revere was committed to those ideals of a prosperous nation that would condone efforts of productivity to help build a society that could no longer be restricted by foreign power.

Indeed, he was willing to carry that spirit on the ground level as he felt the colonies were targets of submission into financial woes from their administrative authority. Freedom and Independence from the British was certainly worth the risk for his own benefit as he was already part of the new age of common sense.

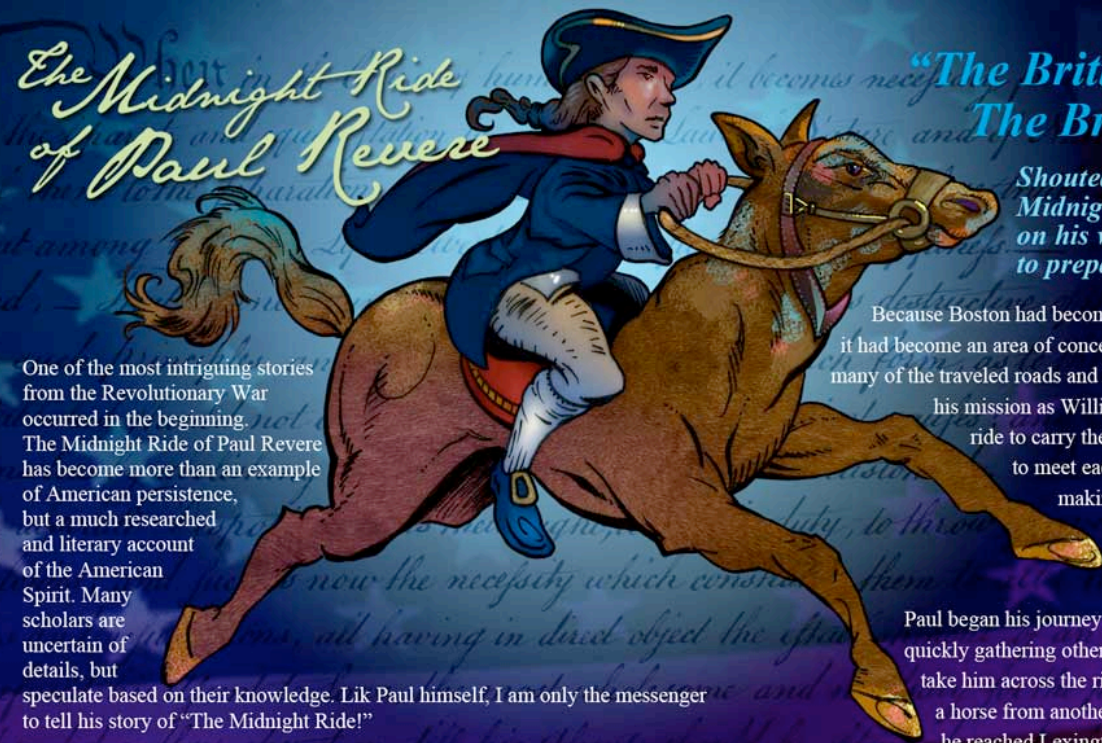
Best known for his "Midnight Ride" in which Revere had signed up as a dispatch rider to alert the colonials with news of British intentions, the Colonial Army kept its weapons and ammunition in the town of Concord. It was suspected the British would try to seize the supplies, so Paul Revere rode from Boston through Charlestown, and met with others in Lexington before continuing onwards.

Revere and another were detained and held prisoners for a short time, but a third member of their party was able to make it to Concord in time to warn the Colonials of the British plans.

Paul Revere continued his support for the cause ultimately becoming a Lieutenant Colonel for the American Naval task force. Unfortunately, one of their missions to retake a portion of Maine at Penobscot Bay from the British turned disastrous. Caught between two disagreeing commanders, it was the worst naval defeat in US history until Pearl Harbor in 1942.

The battle lasted more than 3 weeks as the naval operation had self-destructed. Revere and a few other survivors had to make their way on land without food or weapons back through the territory of Maine to safety in Massachusetts.

After the Revolutionary War, Revere returned to his craftsmanship business in silversmithing and turned his profits to help with the military in iron-casting, building cannons, and copper-casting. He became the first to successfully roll copper into sheets used for sheathing on ships for naval vessels.



The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere

One of the most intriguing stories from the Revolutionary War occurred in the beginning. The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere has become more than an example of American persistence, but a much researched and literary account of the American Spirit. Many scholars are uncertain of details, but speculate based on their knowledge. Like Paul himself, I am only the messenger to tell his story of "The Midnight Ride!"

Belonging to an organization known as "The Sons of Liberty," Paul Revere's duties involved taking on special operations as an express rider for the Boston Committee of Correspondence and the Massachusetts Committee of Safety. As the organization had spies within the British loyalists, they soon learned of a plan in which the British army had discovered information the Colonial Army stored much of their ammunition in Concord. In response to specifics, the Sons of Liberty devised their own plan to quickly alert their commander once the British decided to take action. It was unclear as to whether the Redcoat army would travel around the neck of Boston common or simply cross the Charles River into Cambridge. Due to the urgency of action, Paul enticed a close friend to signal from the Old North Church from the tower that would illuminate one lantern for the British crossing by land or two lanterns if their decision would be more direct by sea.

"The British Are Coming! The British Are Coming!"

Shouted Paul Revere on his Midnight Ride from Boston to Lexington on his way to Concord to warn Colonials to prepare for battle.

Because Boston had become such a rebellious town against English rule, it had become an area of concentration by British soldiers with guards on many of the traveled roads and trails. As such, Paul Revere was not alone in his mission as William Dawes was another colonial that would ride to carry the news along a different path. They planned to meet each other at a bar in Lexington before making the final distance towards Concord to warn the colonists of the British intentions to seize their supplies.

Paul began his journey by stopping briefly at his own home in Boston, quickly gathering other necessities, and waited to friends that would take him across the river into Charlestown. From there he borrowed a horse from another friend to ride through the various towns until he reached Lexington on route to Concord.

At roughly 11pm, Revere suddenly changed course on impulse. He had been warned of one particular area the British often surveyed as it was a popular route, so he backtracked and chose the longer distance through the surrounding Medford instead of the more direct route through Cambridge. It was just as well, because it gave him a chance to ride to the home of Issac Hall, who was the Captain of the local militia. After a brief message, Paul Revere rode most of the way through the townships shouting to those within range "The British Are Coming! The British Are Coming!" He stopped shouting before he neared the Royal Palace near Arlington as he was aware there were many loyalists living within the area.

The Sons of Liberty

The Sons of Liberty were members of a secret organization throughout the thirteen colonies formed to protect the rights of colonists against British taxation. Designated locations for meeting places became determined by the use of the word, "Liberty." Posts would be distributed and placed in social gatherings to reveal the location of the next meeting. A Liberty Tree, Bell, Pole, or other distinctive landmark was often used to specify the gathering.

Sc-p! B-p! B-p! No!

Tristram-Morning, December 17, 1765.

THE True-born Sons of Liberty, are desired to meet under LIBERTY-TREE, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, to hear the public Refutation, under Oath, of ANTONIO OLIVER, Esq. Distributor of Stamps for the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

A Refutation? YES.

As Paul Revere made his way into Lexington, he stopped to tie up his horse, "Brown Beauty" as he referred to it and walked inside 'Buckman's Tavern' to meet with the other rider as both had a mug of hot-buttered rum. At the bar of the Inn, they confided and coerced another fellow colonist to assist them on their journey. Doctor Sam Prescott agreed to take part and would ride with the two as a precaution. Unknown to either Revere or his companion, the Doctor was also a member of "The Sons of Liberty" and was quite willing to follow their lead.

One footnote to this story is that there was a concern that both Samuel Adams and John Hancock would be arrested by the British and they would need to be warned. As both were patriots fighting for freedom, and living in Lexington, the trio stopped by their respected homes to give warning. A standing Sergeant posted outside one of the homes complained of their excitement requesting they not make so much noise.

"Noise!" Paul Revere replied, "You'll have ENOUGH NOISE before long!"

Midway through their ride from Lexington to Concord, they were ambushed by British soldiers on patrol. Not fully understanding their intentions, but suspicious of activity, the Redcoats detained both Paul Revere and William Dawes while allowing the Doctor to pass, as he was clearly a more respected individual by professional degree.

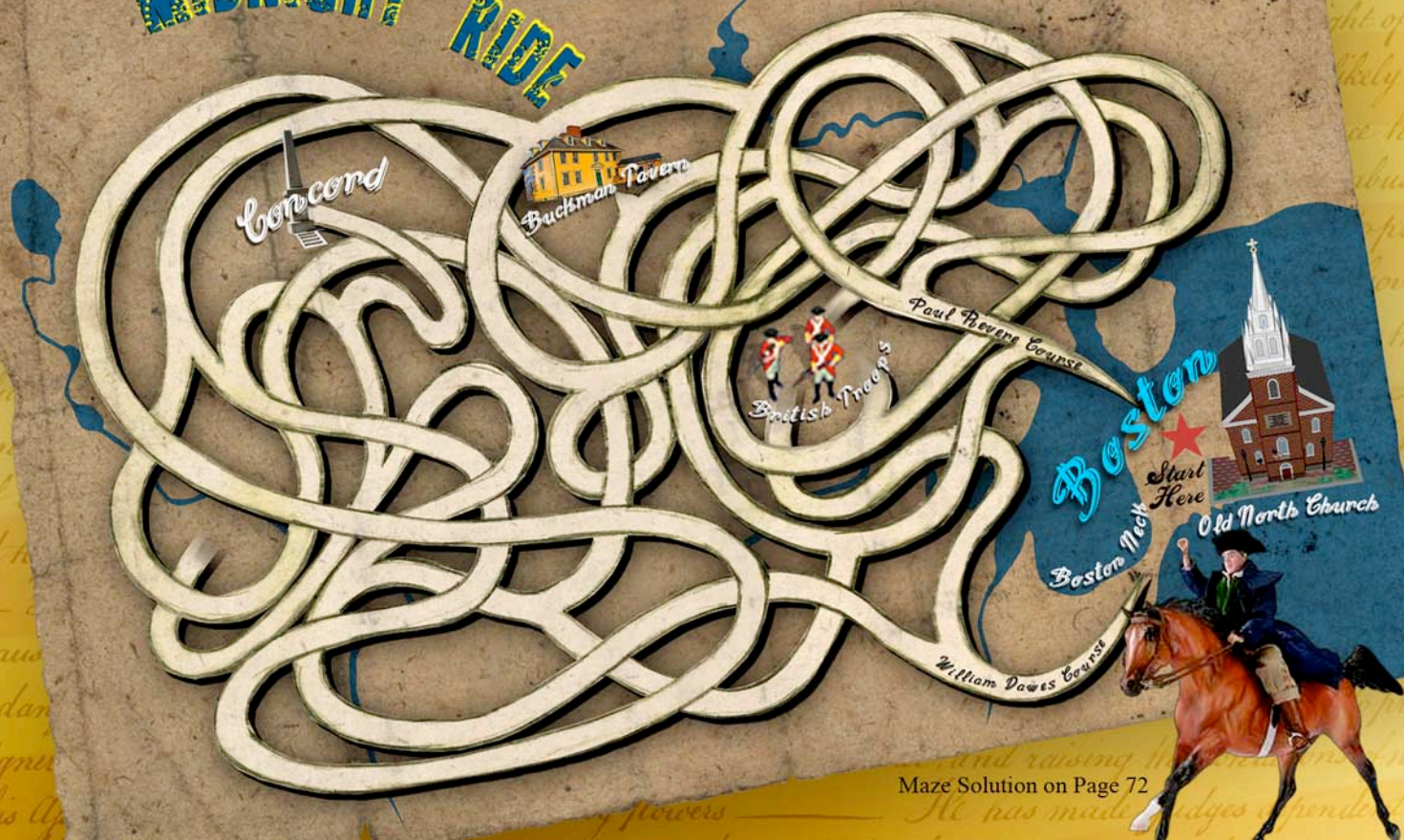
Meanwhile, the advancing British troops met a small force of Minutemen snipers who were summoned by Issac Hall, the Captain of the colonial militia. They were able to detain the British advancement for a time. 8 Americans lay dead, but it had given enough time for the message to be delivered. After another skirmish against several hundred more Minutemen at the Concord Bridge, the British finally advanced upon the warehouse to find the supplies had been removed.



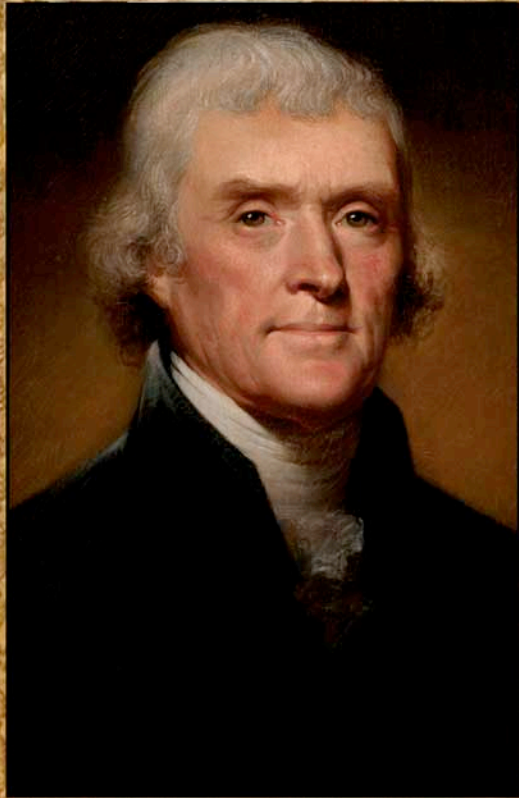
A statue of Paul Revere located on the North End of Boston commemorating his 'Midnight Ride' in an effort to warn colonists of the British advancement of troops.

Paul Revere's A-MAZE-ING MIDNIGHT RIDE

Now's your chance to help Paul Revere on his Midnight Ride. You must first make it to Buckman Tavern in Lexington. From there it's finding the quickest route to Concord to warn the colonists that the British are coming to take away supplies and ammunition. Begin in Boston and chose either route. There are many twists and turns along the way, so be careful you don't run into British Troops!



Thomas Jefferson



"Kings are the servants, not the proprietors of the people and the God who gave us life gave us liberty," wrote Thomas Jefferson early in his political career as he was elected to the House of Burgesses and began helping a nation find new ideas of government. Soon called to an emergency session in Philadelphia for the Second Continental Congress as a delegate from Virginia, Jefferson was placed on a committee to draft a document to the King George III announcing intentions that America would become an independent nation from English law.

Jefferson had demonstrated superior writing skills and ultimately had been handed the task of creating the final draft for "The Declaration of Independence." Within just a couple of days in a rented room, drinking tea to stimulate his energy, he encapsulated a philosophy in a letter for a new society that would last for generations to follow.

"All men are created equal" were the words that became descriptive of a nation.

Following the Revolutionary War, Jefferson continued a career in politics as he was passionate about the next phases the country would face. After serving as Vice President under John Adams, Jefferson became the 3rd President of the United States. Believing government should be less active in the role of economics, he broke away from the Federalist party to institute a more Republican affairs of state.

Understanding America had become a melting pot of widespread culture, he was a proponent of religious freedom, honoring the exercise of all faiths to the people. Jefferson was also instrumental in acquiring more land for the nation with the Louisiana Purchase from France.

Considered a leading spokesman for American ideals such as democracy and Republicanism, Thomas Jefferson helped the country begin to root itself within the age of Enlightenment. An intellectual in politics, religion, science, and philosophy, he was also grounded in common practices of ordinary men as he replaced elaborate balls with informal gatherings. It was not uncommon for Thomas Jefferson to greet guests himself at the door of executive mansions.

Another passage reads that “governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed” which eludes to the point that the colonies had not been given proper representation within British rule. The document not only began a revolution in America, but had it’s influence on other European nations that were struggling against powers of authority.

Revolutionary **MAD** LIBS

Here's a fun way to re-write history!

First answer the questions below.

Next, put the words into the corresponding stories on the opposite page.

Story One

1. What is your favorite restaurant? _____
2. Name one city from the original 13 colonies: _____
3. Name a famous figure from the American Revolution: _____
4. What would you say if you were in pain? _____
5. Name your favorite movie type/genre: _____
6. Name Two of your favorite animals: A) _____ ; and B) _____
7. Name a human emotion you recently experienced: _____
8. Name a particular fruit or vegetable: _____
9. In a word, describe something unpleasant: _____
10. Name another famous figure from the American Revolution: _____
11. What is your favorite subject in school? _____
12. What one word best describes America? _____

Story Two

13. What is your favorite car? _____
14. Name an event that occurred during the American Revolution: _____
15. Name the place where that event occurred: _____
16. Name a famous figure from the American Revolution: _____
17. Name something the colonists may have worn or carried: _____
18. What is your favorite animal (in the form of more than one): _____
19. Name a natural disaster: _____
20. Name something you have today the colonists did not have: _____
21. Name an emotional response: _____
22. Something our country fought for during the revolution: _____
23. Name a weapon used during the American Revolution: _____
24. Think of a clever word to describe a scientific machine: _____
25. Name something that describes an American Ideal: _____

Story One

I was at **1** _____ in **2** _____, hanging out with my good friend **3** _____, when he asked me to join the American Revolution. "**4** _____!" I cried as I realized how much the country was changing. The 13 colonies had far too much **5** _____ in their lives and **6A** _____ and **6B** _____ were not getting along and it was about as **7** _____ as it could be. There were plenty of **8** _____ to throw at the **9** _____ Redcoats to fight for our Independence. **10** _____ was also there giving a speech about **11** _____ that gave everyone a sense of **12** _____.

Story Two

I was driving my **13** _____ so fast that I broke the sound barrier and found myself travelling through hyperspace back in time. I landed just as **14** _____ was happening in **15** _____. Things were not as I had been taught in school because **16** _____ was there without his **17** _____. I didn't know what to do as everyone was acting like a bunch of **18** _____ because they weren't prepared for **19** _____. Finally, I presented them with my **20** _____, which I still had with me, and the colonists seemed to be in a state of **21** _____. "May the **22** _____ be with you!" I shouted as I barely escaped the **23** _____ of the Redcoats just as a Black Hole opened in the Time-Space **24** _____ which propelled me back to the future where **25** _____ had been saved.



The Battle of Bunker Hill

were still too far away from cannonball fire by sea. It was a deterrent to create obstacles the enemy couldn't reach.

Furthermore, General Prescott knew their supplies were limited and gave orders to wait until the enemy was in range.

***“Wait until you see
the whites of their eyes!”***

General Prescott's famous words demanded precision as he knew his army could not sustain a lengthy battle in which ammunition was in short supply.

General Israel Putnam was a veteran of the French and Indian War and had come out of retirement to assist in the American cause after learning of their battles in Lexington and Concord. He was instrumental in helping the colonists against the British.

The British held an immediate council and soon dispersed troops by ferry across the harbor into Charlestown to attack. The British uniforms with the crossing white belts made for easy targets and Redcoats soon retreated after losing some 1,500 men. More reinforcements came and the British continued to attack.

Finally, the Americans stopped shooting and retreated. They had ran out of ammunition. Although it was a victory in battle contingency and the colonists had a great sense of pride for what they could achieve with what they had, it allowed the British to reassemble and put forth new strategic efforts against the Americans. The war had only just begun.

The skirmishes in Lexington and Concord had given the colonials just enough confidence within themselves to stand against the might of the British Army that had seized Boston and now made that their central point of operation. 20,000 Yankees, as they called themselves, a collection of minutemen militia and a host of colonial army members decided to surround Boston against the 7,000 British troops. Hopefully, this would be a showdown to prove the will of freedom against those who were fighting for the King's wishes.

It would result as an epic battle regardless of the outcome as tensions were high as both sides were eager to settle disputes through war. It was a decisive measure as well for the colonists breaking all ties with loyalty to England. Perhaps that was the most important thing to consider because much of the country was still in doubt about going up against British forces.

As Colonel William Prescott led his army during the night and took Breed's Hill, just on the outskirts of Boston, more British warships arrived in the harbor. Makeshift fortifications were quickly built as the colonials

Benjamin Franklin



Considered one of the founding fathers of the United States, Benjamin Franklin had a diverse intellect and was often referred to by many as the “First American” with his leadership in the American Enlightenment. An author, printer, politician, freemason, postmaster, scientist, inventor, humorist, civil activist, statesman, and eventually a diplomat that traveled to Europe to help with the American cause for independence.

Franklin is well-known for discovering electricity through a lightning rod attached to a kite with a metal key. He also invented the bifocals as glasses that could help vision by looking through lenses that could be used up close or to see in the distance. Another invention of his was the Franklin stove, in which a wood-burning iron stove could heat inside the home.

He was also a successful newspaper editor and printer in Philadelphia at the Pennsylvania Gazette and also published “Poor Richard’s Almanac,” which is now commonly referred to as the “Farmers’ Almanac” that was created to help farmers through scientific discoveries to better prepare the crops for seasonal expectations concerning weather predictions.

He became a national hero to many as he was influential in his diplomatic efforts to repeal the unpopular Stamp Act imposed by Great Britain. It had been an unnecessary tax upon Americans and Franklin was fighting the battles for America on the front lines of diplomacy. He later became an American minister to Paris and was a major figure in the development of gaining French trust to help in America’s fight for freedom.

Franklin was later promoted to deputy postmaster general after having been the postmaster in Philadelphia for many years, enabling him to set up a more efficient communications system through mail carriers that could quickly deliver news throughout the 13 colonies to keep those in the southern states well-informed about events in the north.

His legacy of science, politics, and diplomacy inspired others to realize the potentials of freedom in a new world of enlightenment that no longer wanted to be restricted by a king’s authority only interested in making a profit from the American colonies.

WHERE EAGLES DARE!

The Bald Eagle is a symbol of both Freedom and Independence for the United States of America. The large bird of prey with its distinctive white head, golden beak, earthen brown body and raptorous talons shares many similarities to its adopted country of national distinction. It has become a symbol of liberty, independence, and the freedom to fly to discover for its own survival. Early colonists had become inspired by the large bird's ability to claim new territory for itself in which nature could provide a more lucrative life. Ranging mostly in the northern United States and Canada, the Bald Eagle prefers large bodies of water with an abundant food supply along with plenty of forestry for nesting. An eagle reaches sexual maturity around 4 to 5 years and as it matures it then moves away from its adolescent nesting origin in an effort to manifest its own destiny. "Bald" is a false description as it is a word derivative of originally meaning "white-headed." Once listed as an endangered species, the Bald Eagle has been closely monitored and government efforts have now given much rise to its ability to habit numerous other prospective areas of our country.

Although they live a life of solitary independence, many gather in winter months in lucrative salmon-rich waters to share their prosperity. Similar to our congressional assemblies to resolve issues, the Bald Eagle then returns to its own livelihood.

Once mature, Bald Eagles typically live a life of longevity lasting 20-40 years in the wild and can be extended afterwards in captivity where the food source becomes provided. One note of interest as they age is their beaks continue to grow and eventually become a detrimental object as it begins to inhibit their feeding functionality. It is at this time when the bird must decide to either go through a pain-staking procedure of chiselling its beak to allow itself to function or to simply starve to avoid the pain. Yet another symbolic representation of prosperous growth resulting in painful decisions of survival.

As a nation, we must make hard choices and decisions that may be painful for the survival of our independence and freedoms that we each share collectively.



HEY!! DID YOU KNOW?

Benjamin Franklin did not support the Congressional decision to have the Bald Eagle as the national symbol. He felt the bird was not representative of the country, claiming it lacked moral character and simply stole its food from hawks after they had secured fish for themselves. Franklin lobbied heavily to have the Wild Turkey as America's choice.

Revolutionary QUIZ

Now that we've had an opportunity to explore some of the people and events leading up to the Revolutionary War, let's test our knowledge with a Quiz designed for both young and mature adults as each question has two parts.

1. Who was our nation's first leader and became the First President?
2. What is America's national bird symbol of freedom?
3. What famous American citizen alerted Boston and nearby towns that the British were coming?
4. Who created the first official "American Flag" for the 13 colonies?
5. Who created the final draft of the 'Declaration of Independence'?
6. What 'bloody' event started the American Revolution against the British soldiers?
7. What popular product was tossed into Boston Harbor as a result of taxed commodities?
8. There were 13 stars representing the 13 colonies in the original American Flag.
How many stars representing our many states are on the American Flag today?
9. What were the British soldiers called and Why?
10. What famous American helped to discover electricity by flying a kite during a thunderstorm with an iron key attached?
11. Which famous American from history do you think could be the greatest superhero and what would make them so powerful?
12. George Washington was essentially appointed as President by Congress, so who was our nation's first elected President by the people?
13. What type of bird did Benjamin Franklin want as our country's symbol and why?
14. Although an entrepreneur in many endeavors and crafts, what was Paul Revere's official trade? Can you name other positions he held during the revolution? What did Paul Revere develop after the war that became popular with the navy?
15. Other flags existed prior to the Betsy Ross version. How was her design different?
16. Thomas Jefferson believed in less government and more power to the people. What political party did he belong and how was it different from the other?
17. Who is considered to be the first casualty of the American Revolution?
18. The East India Company was one of the most profitable trading businesses throughout the world and did not want competition from the colonies in America. Explain how their actions angered Americans, which resulted in the Boston Tea Party.
19. America found itself in war against the British years after the Revolutionary War ended. The Star-Spangled Banner was written during a battle in the War of 1812 and the American Flag had 15 stars. Can you name the two additional states?
20. The British Redcoat Army were distinctively superior in frontline battle strategy. What was unique and different about their battles against the Minutemen and the Colonial Army?
21. Benjamin Franklin was a man of many interests, from philosophy and science to religion and politics. These interests became valuable leading America in diplomacy as he became an ambassador for foreign affairs in Europe to resolve conflict. In which Act is he most known to have persuaded British Parliament to repeal? Also what other office did he hold that carries on the foundational function of today's society?
22. No real answer here as it is up to the imagination and has more to do with creative thinking and introspective analysis.

There's a lot to take into consideration throughout history, but it's always important to know specifics. Even more so, it's valuable to realize how much we know about the past in order to define the future. Thanks for taking the quiz and I hope it was fun!



Crossing the Delaware

After initial battles in Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, the British began to take the war more seriously. King George III also wanted a quick end to what appeared to be a group of rebels that had become uncontrollable. In addition to the 9,000 soldiers in America, the King transferred his armies in Ireland to America, enlisted convicted criminals from English jails, and hired 30,000 Hessian soldiers from Germany to bring an end to the conflict.

The Colonial Army was a horse of a different color. It may seem strange, but most were farmers that had only signed on for weeks at a time and as the war efforts continued, many felt the need to get back to their families. This had become discouraging to Washington as he could not rely on those without professional military experience. For the most part, they were excited to take part at a moment's notice, but less interested in a lengthy campaign.

As an incentive, Washington made promises to soldiers who enlisted that they would be honored with real estate property after one year of service. This even had an affect on British soldiers turning sides as many knew they would never get the chance for something better in England.

As it were, the makeshift, poorly equipped, and outnumbered Colonial Army now had more incentive than philosophical ideas of freedom from tyranny.

Washington embarked upon a campaign in New York, taking lower Manhattan as a strategic location. The British had evacuated from Boston to build a new offensive measure. They would divide the colonies in half and Washington understood how important New York would become. The Colonials could not manage to hold their base in New York and retreated to New Jersey. Due to the weather and the British unwilling to continue further, Washington's troops escaped further damage.

On Christmas night 1776, Washington gathered enough troops to cross the Delaware River into Trenton, in which an outpost of Hessians remained as guards. It was understood that warfare during the winter months was an uncommon affair amongst strategic commanders, but Washington was up against one of the greatest forces assembled and found it opportunistic to take advantage of those British soldiers that had taken leave during Christmas to celebrate. Indeed, most of them had returned to New York and left the Hessians to stand guard at Trenton.

The air was bitter cold and large chunks of ice had formed in the river, but Washington was making a desperate attempt for a moral victory, if nothing else. His troops were waning in spirit and this was something that would once again spark the flames of liberty if they could manage to push through a battle of glory.

They landed early in the morning to find many of the Hessians still in a drunken state of mind from their own celebrations and roughly 1,000 of them were taken prisoner.

Upon hearing the news, British General Charles Cornwallis immediately marched troops southward to recapture Trenton. Washington had already expected their quick response and surrounded the bulk of his army. Cornwallis and others quickly retreated as many British soldiers were also taken captive by the Colonial Army.

John Paul Jones



One of the more intriguing heroes of the American Revolution was one of its Naval Commanders. John Paul came from Scottish descent in which he which had a suspicious reputation as a Privateer, or a hired-authority to pirate at sea. He would eventually join the Colonial Navy in America's fight for Independence against the greatest power of the seas.

Known as the Father of the American Navy (along with others who were influential in helping to create a force at sea), John Paul added Jones to his name to honor statesman, Willie Jones, who was the most powerful man in North Carolina politics and had been elected to represent the state at the Continental Congress. With his help of members from those involved in politics, John Paul Jones was appointed by the Continental Congress as 1st Lieutenant in 1775.

Jones took the honor of hoisting the first US Grand Union flag over a naval vessel for its maiden voyage. He would encounter numerous adventures on the high seas in which raiding islands and taking their supplies were not uncommon. Despite his early success at sea, his frustrations and disagreements with authority led him to orders serving American delegates. Amongst those sailing to France, including Benjamin Franklin, Jones' strategic plans were given consideration and recommended and he would continue to command the American fight for freedom against enemy forces.

Through many more battles and skirmishes, perhaps the one most recognized was one in which he was Captain and in command of a French mercantile ship, the *Bonhomme Richard*, that had been rebuilt and given to the Americans. As French and Spanish invasion fleets approached England, John Paul Jones speared the dilapidated ship as a distraction for the Royal Navy to follow, and ultimately became engaged in battle. As the *Bonhomme Richard* began to sink, the British ship's commander asked Jones to surrender. His reply was "I have not yet begun to fight" as he continued to fire and eventually took the British ship called *Serapis* and boarded before his own ship eventually sank into the sea. Although the battle itself bore no direct consequence to the war, it was a show of spirit for those willing to fight for freedom.

The American Navy



The Revolutionary War was more of a focus on strategic land battles in the colonies. The British had the greatest naval battle fleet combined with merchant ships for trading cargo. America needed a means to combat the British forces at sea, so they first turned mainly to Privateers, who were essentially privately-owned armed ships that Congress paid “letters of marque,” giving them the right to fight against enemy ships and permission to split captured cargo amongst the captain and crew members. More than 2,000 privateers existed and were becoming a nuisance to the British, preventing them from delivering supplies to America during the war.

The Second Continental Congress passed a resolution to create their own Continental Navy led by Commodore Esek Hopkins, who was noted for his daring command in damaging the British throughout the West Indies. Some states had warships of their own, such as Massachusetts. The Protector was instrumental in destroying the British Admiral Duff while cruising in the Grand Banks.

The official American Navy could do little as most seafaring men signed with profiteers, which had the lure of easy money against the same risks. Many of the most wealthiest families in America owe their fortunes to those sailors from Privateers during the Revolutionary War era.

Perhaps the most famous battle that proved the American Spirit during the war was John Paul Jones commanding a ship provided to America from the French. The Bonhomme Richard was decrepid and rotting away as Jones navigated the ship as a deception for the British fleet to follow while other foreign ships were on the attack against British reserves. Once engaged in battle and realizing The Bonhomme Richard would soon sink into the ocean, Jones decided to sail directly into the Serapis, a new British frigate merchant ship as there was no other alternative. In so doing, the English had been surprised with the unexpected tactic as the American boat was in flames and quickly sinking. The British captain asked Jones if he sought quarter and was willing to surrender.

“I Have Only Just Begun To Fight!”

John Paul Jones’ reply, “I Have Only Just Begun To Fight!” has become synonymous with the American spirit as the American crew boarded the Serapis and captured the ship, leading it to the nearest port in Holland. There, the ship was redistributed by the Dutch as they were neutral to the war in America, yet John Paul Jones had become a legendary tale in naval history throughout the world. An often used sentiment for showing respect towards the American Spirit by the English was, “Once you defeat the French and Spanish fleets, you may be ready to take on John Paul Jones!”



USS *Constitution*

The Continental Navy disbanded after the Revolutionary War. With too many repairs needed to old ships and no money to rebuild, America no longer had a force at sea. The **USS *Constitution*** is the last of the original six frigate ships built when George Washington signed the Naval Act of 1794 to once again rebuild the American Navy due to piracy against merchant shipping. Calling Boston it's port of call, the **USS *Constitution*** is still commissioned and continues to fire it's gun salute on July 4th each year in Boston Harbor to honor the American Spirit, it's fight for freedom and independence, and to the American Navy today, which has become the greatest naval force since the British during the Revolutionary War.

Freedom at Sea

Freedom at Sea Board Game

Everybody loves a fun board game! Here's one created to set kids sailing with adventure and possibly learning about the history of the American Revolution for Independence as they navigate through the game.

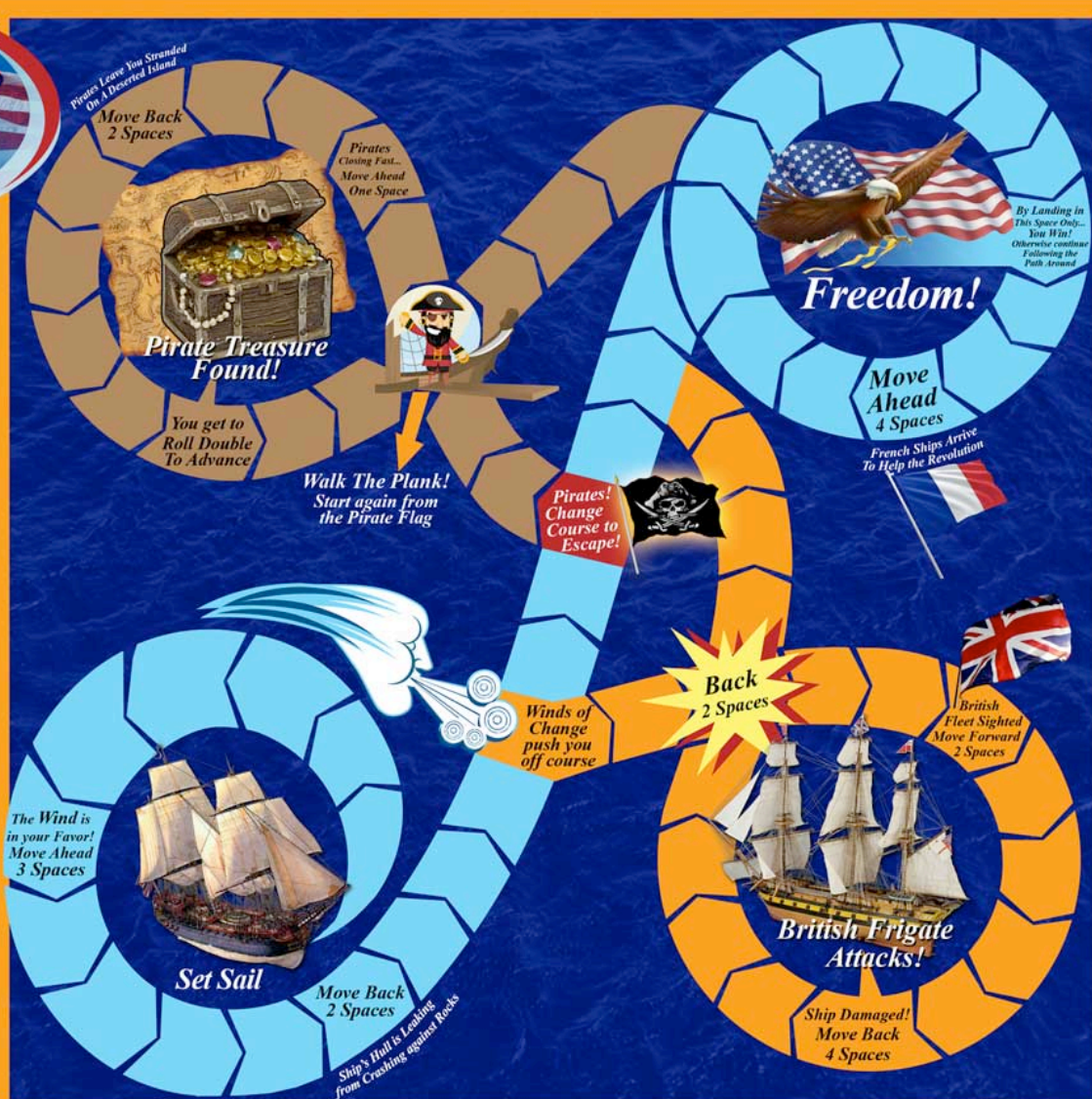
How to Play:

Using one die, begin at the "Set Sail" position on the board and advance according to the number of spaces in the pointed direction. Use a coin or other interesting small object of your choosing. Follow the instructions when landing on specific spaces. Direction is intended to remain on course unless changed by the "Winds of Change" or "Pirate Course."

Objective:

The object is to be the first to reach the Freedom space on the board. Unless landing on the exact space, continue to follow the course arrows.

Have Fun on the High Seas!



John Adams



Another founding father leading the movement for American Independence was John Adams. A statesman, lawyer, diplomat, and political theorist, he was instrumental in helping to establish the new values of freedom. Sent as a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress, Adams helped Thomas Jefferson in drafting the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He would later sign his name as he was present at the Treaty of Paris to officially recognize America's sovereignty.

Living in Boston and so close to much of the aggressions against British rule, Adams was not popular amongst anti-British sentiments in his legal defense against the accused British soldiers from the Bloody Massacre. This ultimately led to philosophies that each person had a right to counsel and should be presumed innocent until proven guilty. This ultimately became the central core process of America's philosophy in matters of legal representation.

Along with his *Thoughts of Government* writings, Adams was the primary author of the Massachusetts Constitution which became the foundation of America's own Constitution.

He would serve as Vice President under George Washington and became the 2nd President of the United States in 1796. Adams found much contention even within his own Federalistic Party, but was a stern advocate of finding peaceful resolutions to avoid conflict. He did, however believe it was important to have a solid defense for wartime activity and helped to build the Army and is often referred to as the father of the American Navy.

John Adams was the first to live in the executive mansion, what is considered the White House today. Never owning slaves as was customary amongst aristocracy during colonial age, he expressed a moral opposition to the very nature of the issue. The Federalist Party began to lose favor as Thomas Jefferson's Republican ideals argued against less government.

Having a life dedicated towards the freedoms and rights of every individual, along with representing America and helping to draft the premise of it's constitution, John Adams is indeed one of our most honored forefathers of a nation based on his ideals.

LET FREEDOM RING!



Another national symbol of America's freedom is the Liberty Bell, which resides just outside the statehouse in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The story told to many is a widespread hoax by a journalist in 1847 in his written account of "Legends of the American Revolution."

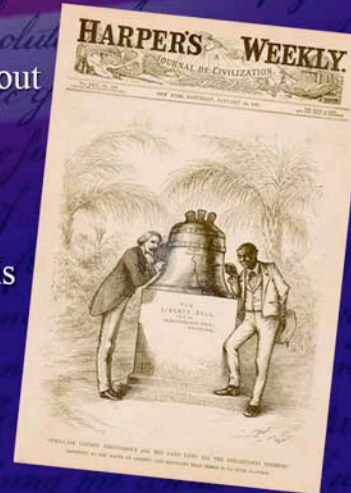
George Lippard claimed the Liberty Bell was rung as the founding fathers drafted and signed the 'Declaration of Independence.' The truth is the bell was not rung on that day and was never thought to be a symbol of liberty until many years later. The first documentation of it being associated with Freedom and Liberty comes from a pamphlet entitled "The Liberty Bell, by Friends of Freedom" which was an Anti-Slavery organization that distributed information promoting the freedom of black slaves in 1839.

Regardless of its historical accuracy, The Liberty Bell has become interwoven into the American social fabric to represent an icon of freedom for all Americans.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout
all the Land unto all the
Inhabitants Thereof..."

Listening to the
Sound of Liberty,
and Rejoicing that there is
no more Slavery."

- Thomas Nast



A Thomas Nast illustration in 'Harper's Weekly' magazine from 1885 depicting the Liberty Bell on the cover as a symbol of Black Freedom from slavery.

PATRIOTIC

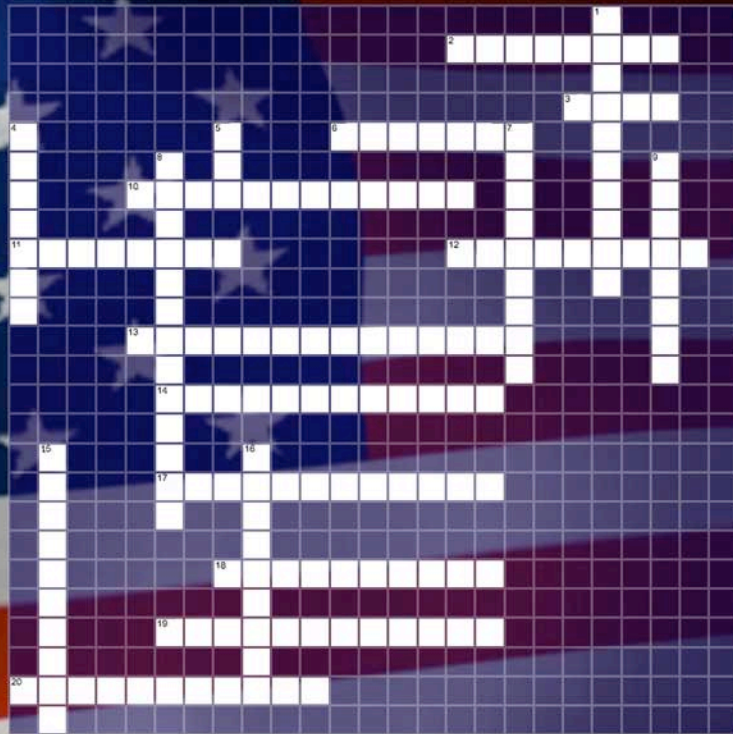
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

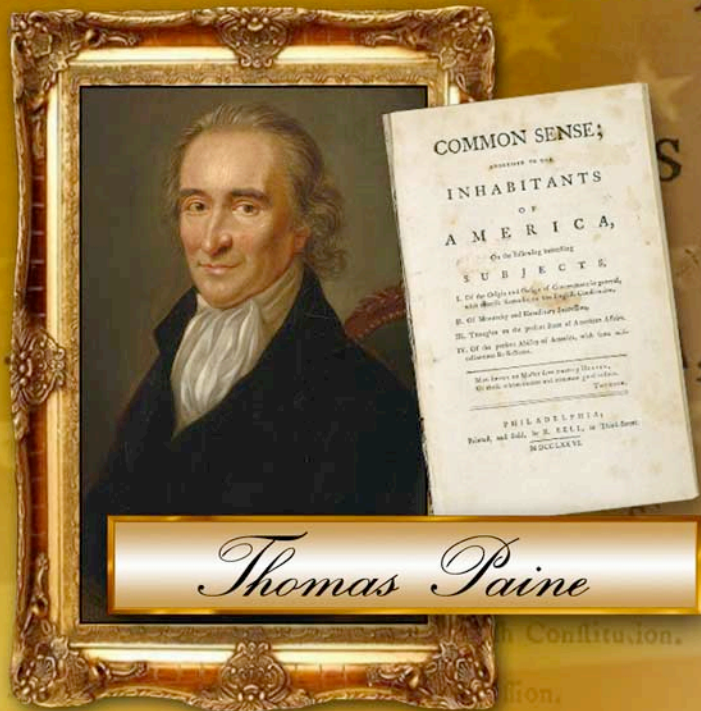
2. The river crossed by George Washington and his army on Christmas night, 1776 in an attempt to gain a small victory against Hessian soldier outposts hired by the British.
3. A cloth-like symbol that waves in the air to represent American freedom.
6. The one word typically used for those who risked their lives to escape tyranny and oppressive government control.
10. The name of the empire in which King George III ruled.
11. An often-used name given to the British soldiers.
12. Who sewed together the very first American flag?
13. Considered by many as an event in Boston that officially became the first shots fired in the American Revolution.
14. The city that held the first meeting of the continental congress.
17. Because the American colonies had no official voice in british government and felt they could manage on their own, they declared a state of what?
18. The word used to describe acts against a governing authority.
20. Much of the basic principles of the US constitution were based on a book written by Thomas Paine. What was the title of this book?

DOWN

1. This famous American is known for his "Midnight Ride" to warn Americans that the "British Were Coming."
4. A statue that resides upon New York's Ellis Island given to the United States by France to honor this valuable commodity to American values.
5. This party in Boston was quite destructive because colonists dressed up as Indians invaded British ships to throw out crates of this product into the harbor. What was this commodity?
7. The name given to many of the American soldiers who fought against the British because they were typically farmers, craftsmen, and businessmen who were fighting for their freedom upon a moment's notice.
8. The official document signed to recognize America's independence from Great Britain.
9. The name of German soldiers that were hired by the British to fight against the colonists during the American Revolution.
15. As a wealthy land-owner in Virginia and a prominent leader, this famous American was chosen to lead the continental army and was later elected as the first president.
16. Although contributions were made by many American idealists to create free country, what famous American figure authored The Declaration of Independence?



COMMON SENSE;



Perhaps the most influential words in history came from a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine titled "Common Sense." It became an outline of new ideas on government that America embraced. It sold over 150,000 copies in 1776 as it appealed to freedom from tyranny with equal rights among all citizens. New ideas and philosophies of government had been developing since the first colonists landed in America to begin a new life with shared values. Thomas Paine, like many, was discouraged with the British monarchy or any government that relied on birthright. Many became encouraged by the possibilities of a new form of a republican government in which the powers would reside amongst the people. Our forefathers created our Constitution with a new form of government that would protect it's people against tyranny.

Let's test your knowledge on our government today and see if it makes "Common Sense!"

True or False?

1. Our government has three separate branches that are equally important. They are the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches of government. True or False?
2. The famous Roe vs Wade decision finally gave the Federal government superior rights over individual state choices. True or False?
3. The Constitution of the United States can be ammended as originally written to allow for changes. True or False?
4. The President of the United States is considered part of the Executive Branch of government. This gives the President full authorization to veto bills deemed undesirable. True or False?
5. A President is entitled to running for office indefinitely. True or false?
6. "Novus ordo seclorum" is a latin phrase meaning "The new order of the ages" and can be found on dollar bills. True or False?
7. The government of the United States of America is based on a Republican form of government and not a true Democracy. True or False?
8. The Statue of Liberty was a gift from Spain after the Spanish Inquisition in which immigration would not be tolerated in America without official documentation. True or False?
9. Term limits for both Congressional and Senate members are unlimited, as long as they continue to be elected. True or False?
10. The Supreme Court are a group of selected jurors nominated by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. They are given lifetime tenure until they decide to retire or removed due to impeachment. True or False?

PUT YOUR MONEY WHERE YOUR MOUTH IS!

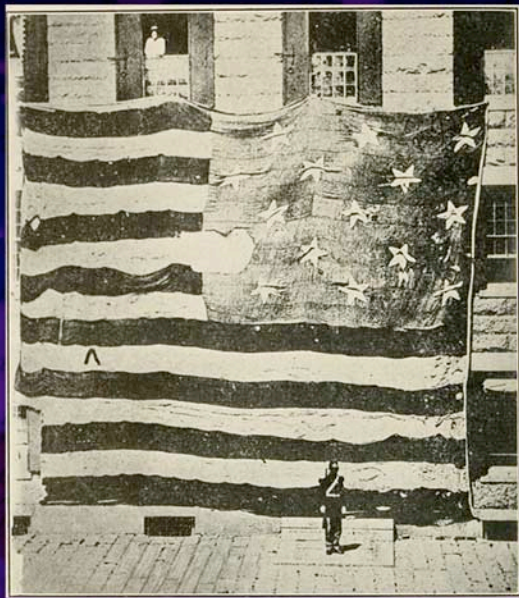
Do you know your American currency?
Here's a test...Which one of the following bills is not true?



The answer can be found on page 73

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

The Star-Spangled banner is our National Anthem in which it is a poetic musical song with lyrics that represent our nation's fight for glory. Actually written by a captured American lawyer aboard a British ship for prisoner exchanges during the War of 1812, Francis Scott Key fancied poetry and became inspired as he watched from the harbor as 19 British ships with more than 5,000 soldiers could not penetrate Fort McHenry in Maryland in their attempt to land their troops onshore. As the battle came to an end, Key noticed the American Flag battered and war-torn, yet still waving as a symbol to those who fought for freedom. This inspired his poem, published one month later and slowly became a popular representation of the American Spirit.



A photograph of the flag that flew over Fort McHenry during the War of 1812. The flag currently resides in the Smithsonian Museum of American History. Note there are 15 stars on the flag (actually, one is missing from the battle's destruction) as The United States had added both Vermont and Kentucky to the original 13 colonies that had now become recognized as individual states.

Performed often in public and a standard tradition associated with sporting events, our "National Anthem" is a poetic representation reflective of the American Spirit. Although many are only aware of the first stanza, here is the full poem as it was originally written:

O say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream:
'Tis the star-spangled banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country, should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave:
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation.
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the Heav'n rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: 'In God is our trust.'
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

The Revolution of Social Media

Long before technology advanced to it's current trend with Facebook, Twitter, and other popular internet web applications, our nation had to rely upon more basic means of spreading news throughout the colonies. Benjamin Franklin understood the necessity and importance of getting news and information as quickly as possible, so he was instrumental in designing a more efficient system through delivering mail on horseback from town to town.

News that could be printed in Boston could reach as far south as Virginia within a single day. That was an impressive accomplishment during colonial times. Riders on horses would carry saddles filled with mail to be delivered from one town to the next and then redirected to more rural regions.

Communication was a key factor in uniting the colonies together to help fight against the British super power. Word spread quickly as it helped America to defend against the redcoat army already having a good idea of their strategy.

The word "Post" in social media is derivative of our "Postal System." It is simply a written update, an idea, or news that we want to share.

Imagine if social media existed then as it does today. Our current President of the United States often tweets and posts for all the world to see, so let's see how creative you can be to go back through history and write a short description of what you might think our forefathers may have posted through social media.

A few examples are shown on the next page, but come up with your own. This should be a fun exercise to help bridge the gap of history into today's modern world. Be clever and use your historical knowledge to reflect upon how things have changed...and also how they still demonstrate our country's freedom of expression.



Benjamin Franklin

I just made a "Shocking" discovery! I was flying a kite with a key attached to attract the lightning during a thunderstorm last evening. Maybe this new energy will start a revolution. LOL!



George Washington

Is it just me, or is anybody else tired of all these taxes imposed upon us by that king across the big pond? I promise to lead this great nation to victory against the tyranny of British rule and the first thing I'll do when I'm elected President is to have my face on a dollar bill!



Thomas Jefferson

I am simply repulsed by the color scheme of the British soldiers who now occupy our quarters. It's too garish for my taste and I suggest we write up a declaration to have these "Redcoats" replaced with a color palette that we can all agree upon.



Paul Revere

"THE BRITISH ARE COMING!"
"THE BRITISH ARE COMING!"

PLEDGE of ALLEGIANCE



The Pledge of Allegiance is an oath used as an expressive statement to show one's respect to the American Flag and promise to uphold the constitutional principles in which the United States of America established since gaining independence.

*"We give our heads and hearts to God and our country;
One country, one language, one Flag"*

Originally composed and written by Captain George Thatcher Balch of the Union Army during the Civil War, he went on to teach Patriotism in schools. He later became an auditor for the New York public school system and was instrumental implementing the pledge as a guide for students to begin their day with class studies by honoring the flag. As immigration began to grow from the country's values of freedom, it seemed necessary to establish a loyal recital as a demonstration to exhibit loyalty with respect to the nation. Most states (but not all) honored the oath as a daily activity and it became a traditional ritual that many organizations determined worthy of public presentation.

The copy was changed by a Baptist minister, Francis Bellamy in 1892 and officially adopted by Congress in 1942 as the nation's "Pledge of Allegiance." Bellamy thought the original pledge was too juvenile and released a copy of his script first in a popular childrens' magazine, "The Youth's Companion" in September 1923. Later adopted by Congress in 1942 as the nation's "Pledge of Allegiance."

Another alteration to the pledge from Congress was introduced on Flag Day in 1954 to include the words "Under God."

I pledge allegiance
to the Flag of the
United States of America,
and to the Republic
for which it stands,
one Nation under God,
indivisible, with
liberty and justice for all."

Traditionally observed and recited in public schools and courts, the "Pledge of Allegiance" is an expression of participation in which each individual covers their heart, takes off their hat, and speaks collectively to show respect for a nation with a simple statement.

FINDING FREEDOM

FREEDOM isn't easy to find. At least the word is nowhere to be found in this word search until you find the other words. It was similar in that our country needed to discover itself and unite as a nation to gain their freedom. Below is a list of words to be found. Highlight the space of the letters that correspond to your search and you will find "FREEDOM."

REVOLUTIONARY WAR
FORT TICONDEROGA
LIBERTY
THOMAS JEFFERSON
INDEPENDENCE
GEORGIA
PATRIOT
CONSTITUTION
GEORGE WASHINGTON
VALLEY FORGE
MINUTEMEN
EAGLE
BOSTON
PAUL REVERE
SARATOGA
DELAWARE
SOAR
REDCOATS
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
SOUTH CAROLINA
MASSACHUSETTS
GUNS
BLOODY MASSACRE
COLONIAL
NEW HAMPSHIRE
YORKTOWN
SPIRIT
ARMY
NAVY
NEW YORK
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON

C	J	Q	U	A	N	T	U	E	R	C	A	S	S	A	M	Y	D	O	O	L	B	O	S	T	Y	C	H	E	R
K	N	U	C	N	I	R	B	N	O	H	P	A	T	I	O	N	E	F	N	G	E	R	H	A	K	T	A	R	S
N	Y	O	K	T	D	U	L	N	S	A	P	R	H	O	R	B	S	L	A	E	A	F	L	R	C	A	S	T	I
O	A	Z	E	Y	M	R	A	C	T	R	V	E	E	D	A	L	T	P	R	A	S	T	O	T	E	R	O	J	H
S	H	V	E	R	N	V	F	R	A	L	O	K	T	A	S	L	E	A	J	U	K	Y	S	A	S	I	R	H	C
R	E	B	A	T	Y	I	S	I	O	E	L	C	R	O	F	I	W	R	O	F	W	I	N	G	M	O	P	A	E
E	T	A	R	Y	V	O	L	U	C	S	U	A	P	H	E	A	H	U	M	E	N	F	R	E	E	Z	D	O	R
F	O	R	T	T	I	C	O	N	D	E	R	O	G	A	L	Y	P	Y	N	O	I	T	I	T	S	N	O	C	E
F	P	A	T	R	I	O	T	A	E	T	P	H	G	E	N	Q	U	O	E	G	R	O	F	Y	E	L	L	A	V
E	B	L	I	B	E	R	T	Y	R	M	M	L	D	S	O	A	R	I	N	D	E	P	E	N	D	E	N	C	E
J	E	T	H	Y	F	V	G	U	N	S	E	A	G	E	O	R	G	E	W	A	S	H	I	N	G	T	O	N	R
S	N	T	P	O	R	M	O	N	S	N	O	T	S	O	B	A	G	O	T	A	R	A	S	T	C	I	E	O	L
A	J	O	I	R	D	G	T	L	O	S	R	O	U	S	T	H	E	I	E	R	A	I	N	G	O	J	R	T	U
M	A	T	C	K	E	U	R	P	U	L	F	K	Y	N	A	T	D	M	A	S	I	N	G	B	L	S	I	R	A
O	M	G	R	T	F	L	M	A	T	T	P	L	B	S	I	C	E	R	N	H	T	I	N	G	O	P	H	E	P
H	I	A	U	O	E	C	T	S	H	A	I	D	F	R	E	M	H	E	A	P	N	G	R	C	N	A	S	L	S
T	N	R	P	W	S	H	U	T	C	T	S	O	S	O	V	E	A	U	Y	L	E	R	A	S	I	T	P	H	W
S	F	U	L	N	L	E	R	R	A	S	W	A	N	P	H	A	T	L	S	O	V	I	E	R	A	S	M	C	A
Q	R	H	O	R	B	S	L	A	R	E	H	C	T	A	B	Y	S	O	R	E	L	V	A	Z	L	E	A	W	S
U	A	T	A	S	L	E	V	F	O	C	I	E	V	S	R	O	E	J	U	L	T	Y	G	I	O	C	H	A	H
I	N	E	R	T	U	P	I	K	L	E	X	I	N	G	T	Y	C	R	O	S	D	T	B	E	S	H	W	S	I
C	K	C	U	H	C	T	O	R	I	A	T	R	O	U	S	D	W	T	I	R	I	P	S	A	B	S	E	I	N
T	L	A	N	C	H	E	D	I	N	R	B	E	S	H	C	H	A	R	L	E	S	T	O	N	S	N	M	G	
T	I	C	E	U	R	P	L	F	A	J	U	K	K	S	A	Y	T	D	R	M	A	S	I	R	G	B	P	S	R
A	N	I	L	O	R	A	C	H	T	R	O	N	L	V	W	S	H	E	S	A	B	E	S	T	C	H	R	I	S

AMERICAN HISTORY

IN PERSPECTIVE

Let's take a moment to consider the impact the American Revolution had by comparing how life existed as the 13 colonies became a nation against how we view our world today. What are some big differences now and what is virtually the same? Make a list of 10 similarities and 10 things that are now different.

Share your thoughts with others and maybe compare your list with others. It is a good way to understand how history often changes, yet much remains the same.

Here are some starting points to consider as differences:

- Much has changed through technology, such as advanced science leading to a more convenient life through microwave ovens, computers, smart phones, radio and television...even travel by plane from one side of the world to the next in a fraction of the time it took British ships to sail to America from Great Britain.
- Trading through a wide-range of financial systems now makes it easier to manufacture products and sell goods on a global platform. England was determining value and taxing the colonies for trading based on a system of a single authority.

The American Revolution was so long ago, and so much has changed in society...or has it? Let's now consider the things today that are the same:

- Freedom. The Freedom of speech, the rights of equality for all men and women, and the right to vote for every citizen. These were basic principles our founding fathers had in mind for future generations as a self-governing state of affairs by the people and for the people.
- Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Many take our freedoms for granted in that we each SHOULD have the right to make our own choices. Recent years have been a test with many current issues in which there has been a push for our government to make decisions for each of us. It becomes a slippery slope when a government is given too much power over the people to enforce, which is what our founding fathers fought against in the first place.

Innovation. Although much has changed through technology and nearly every aspect of daily living, there was an incredible enlightenment in both science and politics that radically altered culture. America was a nation born to explore the possibilities and have been an innovative society that has become the world's leader in advancing new ideas.

Communication. The original 13 colonies understood the importance of news traveling as fast as possible from one state to the next. This became one of our most impressive traits that helped to unite a country. Of course, there were no smartphones or 24-hour news channels during those times, but the colonies created a reliable system of communication that was impressive during a time of limited means.

It has been said that the American Revolution perhaps could never have resulted in any other age due to the circumstances at the time. Possibly so, as times are always relevant to the principles, yet the 13 colonies united as a single nation willing to fight for their own independent government against the tyranny of old world ideas. America had ideas of it's own.



#6 Napoleon had nothing to do with the American Revolutionary War.

WHO SAID IT?

This Day will be Celebrated by succeeding generations as the Great Anniversary Festival. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward, forevermore!

John Adams
in reference to Independence Day

"I know not what course others may take; but as for me, Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death!"

John Paul Jones
in a Naval Battle at Sea

"I have not yet Begun to Fight!"

Col. William Prescott
during the Battle at Bunker Hill

Thomas Jefferson

Paul Revere
During his Midnight Ride

"The British Are Coming! The British Are Coming!"

"These are the times that try men's souls. The Summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country... Tyranny, like Hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."

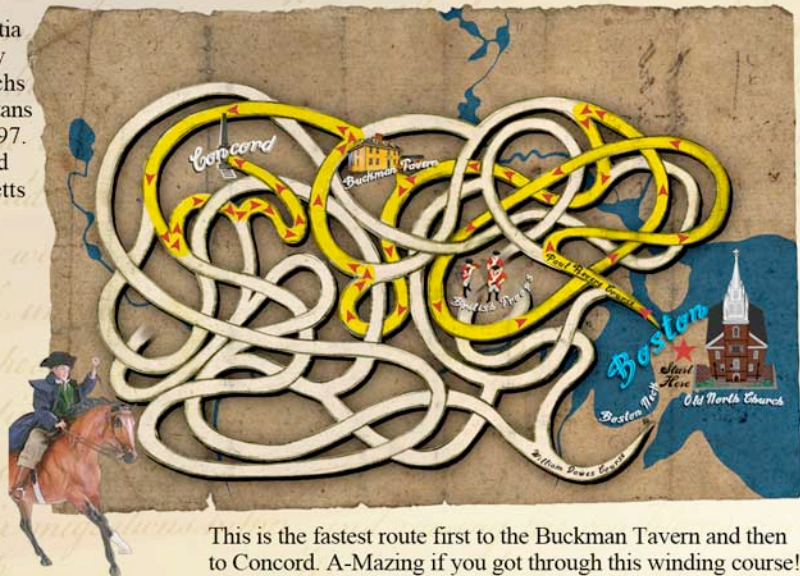
Thomas Paine
in his book "Common Sense"

"The tree of liberty, must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants."

Massachusetts once extended throughout current day Maine, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Charters of real estate were ambiguous in early American history and often exaggerated. William and Mary, monarchs of England, Scotland, and Ireland claimed rights for settlements of puritans of Massachusetts encompassing all landmasses to the north until 1697. Never having an official royal charter combined with much unsettled territory due to warring Indian tribes left much of upper Massachusetts devoid of colonization.

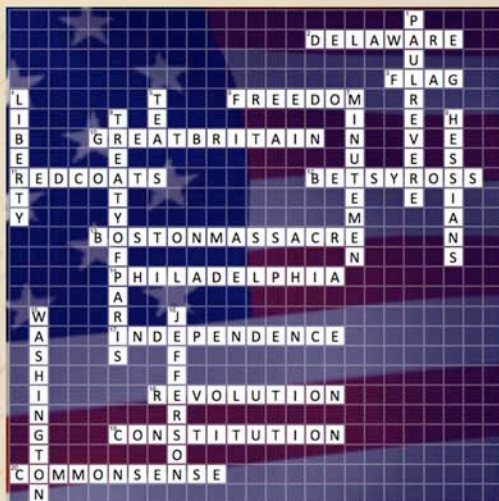


This was a trick question. Each currency is considered legal tender, however the \$100,000 bill is restricted to within the Federal government exchange and not available for public distribution...so if this is what you thought to be true, you are somewhat right, but again...they are all real.



This is the fastest route first to the Buckman Tavern and then to Concord. A-Mazing if you got through this winding course!

Revolutionary QUIZ



- George Washington
- Bald Eagle
- Paul Revere
- Betsy Ross
- Thomas Jefferson
- The Bloody Massacre
or Boston Massacre
- Tea
- 50
- Redcoats,
because of their red uniforms
- Benjamin Franklin
- Subjective to interest.
- John Adams
- Franklin preferred the Turkey as an American symbol because they were more unique. He felt the Bald Eagle was a bird with bad moral characteristics, such as stealing food from lesser birds.
- Paul Revere was a silversmith by trade. He also served as a dispatch rider for the revolution and entered the colonial navy. After the war, he returned to silversmithing where he discovered a new process of gold sheathing.
- The Betsy Ross differed in design as the stars were united in a circle to represent unity. Also, there were only 5 points to the stars in her flag, unlike previous similar flags which were all 6-pointed stars.
- Thomas Jefferson ran against John Adams for President, but was chosen Vice President. Jefferson was not supportive of the Federalistic Party ideals and preferred a more Republican approach. He believed in less government, fewer taxes imposed, and religious freedom for all.
- Crispus Attucks, a mix between native american and black african is often considered the first casualty of war. It is unclear in history as to his status in society whether he was a regular citizen or an escaped slave.
- The East India Company's most lucrative product was tea. Wanting to rid themselves of colonial competition, they reduced their prices of tea to undermine America's attempts to compete. This angered those from the colonies who were trying to earn a living by trade. John Rolfe, an early American settler, smuggled tea seeds illegally from Africa to produce crops in America. Tea in colonial America was popular in England, which created competition to the East India Company.
- Vermont and Kentucky had been added as states after the Revolutionary War. As more states were added afterwards, the flag design was changed back to 13 stripes for the original colonies of the United States.
- The Stamp Act was repealed by British Parliament at Franklin's request. He became the Postmaster General, which still is operated by the government.
- The Greatest American Hero is....? (Your Choice!)

TRUE or FALSE from Page 59: 1) True; 2) False; 3) True; 4) True; 5) False; 6) True; 7) True; 8) False 9) True; 10) True

historians disagree?

History can be exaggerated and even blatantly misrepresented and many scholars on the subject who have exhausted every possible resource for detail come to varied conclusions. Here are a few discrepancies:

George Washington was our country's official First President. Maybe not, as the Articles of Confederation were signed in 1781 amongst the thirteen colonies, John Hanson, representing Maryland was elected as President of the United States in Congress Assembled. Evidence suggests prior to Washington's nomination to become the first 'elected' President, he wrote letters to Hanson addressing him as the President. As George Washington was prominently placed directly through the unanimous choice of the Assembled Congress, he was not the first 'chosen' President by the people.

Patrick Henry's quote, "I have not yet begun to fight!" became a qualitative remark showing the determination of the American spirit to fight for it's independence. Although there were no eyewitness accounts, and his legal assistants have been proven fraudulent on other issues, it is believed by some that those words were spoken...yet much later after the battle as Jones was detained by Dutch authorities regarding ownership of the British frigate, the Serapis, which Jones had taken in battle. It was customary for neutral countries to return the ship to it's original sea of port and it is believed his famous quote was more from frustration on legal issues of fighting than his actions at sea.

The Boston Tea Party was a ruse to excite dissention in colonial society against the crown of England. Taxes had been imposed upon colonials and that had given them enough incentive for concerns about financial stability. As negotiations between the colonies and England began to reach compromise, prominent figures in Boston were still not satisfied. The impending tax on tea that still existed was not about affordability as much as it was a concern for those in the colonies who were trying to compete with British tea competitors. Through an elaborate scheme to suggest tea had not been levied or adjusted through British Parliament, they destroyed the cargo of English merchantships which carried the tea for delivery to the colonies. The truth is that tea from England was much cheaper to America than they could make for themselves, even with the tax considered. The public had been misled to believe England was uncompromising on certain issues and this led to more aggressive actions.

In truth, the Battle at Bunker Hill took place on Breed's Hill. As the first major battle conflict of the Revolutionary War, the Committee of Safety ordered the colonial army's commanders to fortify Bunker Hill against the possible attack from the British. Instead, the battle leaders decided to move to a more advantageous position on Breed's Hill, where the actual battle took place. The actual hill of battle has now been renamed to prevent confusion.

John Paul Jones biography is now considered a mixture of half-truths with flagrant fabrication. It is difficult to wade through documents written by legalities that seemed to have an agenda. As a privateer working for his own self-interests, it is easy to surmise that much of his intentions were to better his standing through more sophisticated means. Although there is much to be revealed in truth, Jones showed a courageous spirit that helped unite a country, regardless of the fabrications.

It is widely disputed the Liberty Bell was never rung in Philadelphia as delegates signed the Declaration of Independence. The Bell was typically used to sound to summon lawmakers or to alert citizens about important meetings and proclamations. The hoax of ringing the bell for liberty was a dramatic story from journalist George Lippard in 1847, who was promoting his book "The Legends of the American Revolution." The Bell was considered scrap metal and was intended to be sold, but there were no buyers. The first reference to it as the "Liberty Bell" comes from a pamphlet distributed at the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair in 1839, which had given the bell an iconic image of freedom for slaves rather than that of an indentured nation.

Betsy Ross is credited with sewing the first official American flag for the colonies, but other similar designs were already in existence. Many historians speculate her flag is so prominent due to those affiliations with the colonial aristocracy and George Washington's final approval. It is difficult to determine without more convincing evidence, but the story is one that honors women during a time of revolution and that is more true to the American spirit.

Combing through the fine details often leaves one to miss the bigger picture. It's as if we can't see the forest for the trees, yet on the other hand, it is intriguing to become so fascinated with the subject to immerse into the passions of history. Be that as it may, much to the point of discussion is that we CAN go through and form our own opinions and suggest differences. That is what truly sets us apart from any other country!





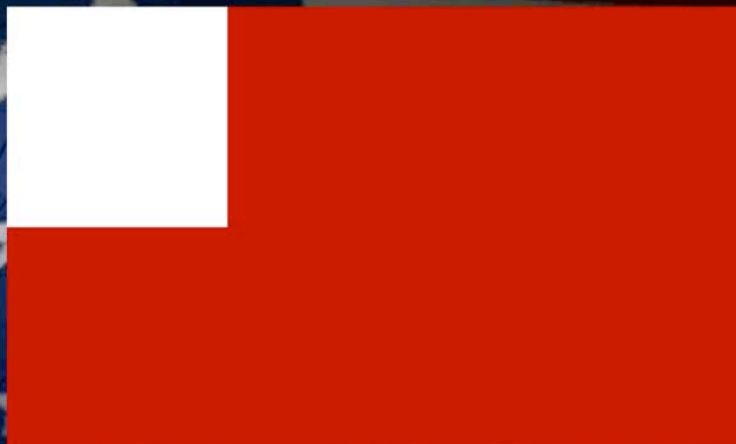
DONT TREAD ON ME

Often referred to as the Gadsten Flag after the Continental General and politician Christopher Gadsden, who designed the coiled snake and words "Don't Tread on Me" in 1775 as a symbolic warning against those who wanted to "Rattle" the rebellious colonies. The flag's popularity became a common symbol throughout the Revolutionary War and incorporated into many separate militia flags representing the same theme.



DONT TREAD ON ME

Historically unrelated by evidence, the "First Navy Jack" flag of the Colonial Navy bore a striking resemblance to the Gadsten Flag with the snake and exact word usage. It was the first flag flown independent of British association on American ships, but was soon replaced by similar versions of today's "Old Glory."



The flag used throughout New England was this flag with a red cross inside the white field. The red cross had been a revered symbol of the British, but as tensions mounted between the American colonies and British authority, the red cross was removed as a sign that English monarchy was no longer needed.



Join, or Die. This was an editorial cartoon created by Benjamin Franklin as a message for a unified nation against British law. It is considered to have been the first editorial cartoon in American history.



*Happy Birthday
America!*