

Front and Back Cover Map Background: Corbis. Front Cover: t. SuperStock, Inc.; b.l. Philadelphia Convention & Visitors Bureau; b.r. Smithsonian Institution. 2: Studio of Allan Ramsay: George III, The Scottish National Portrait Gallery. 3: t. Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; b. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Bequest of Charles Allen Munn, 1924. (24.90.1566a). 4, 10: Library of Congress. 11: The Granger Collection, New York. 13: Library of Congress. 18: Brown Brothers. 19: The Granger Collection, New York. 20, 21: Library of Congress. 26: Print Collection, Miriam and Ira D. Wallach Division of Art, Prints and Photographs, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. 27, 28: Library of Congress. 29: Philip Gendreau/CORBIS/Bettmann. 34: Library of Congress. 36: t. Archive Photos; b. North Wind Picture Archives. 37: CORBIS/Bettmann. 42: Library of Congress. 43: The Granger Collection, New York. 44, 45: Library of Congress. 50: David David Gallery, Philadelphia/SuperStock, Inc. 51: Princeton University Library. 52: Library of Congress. 53: National Gallery of Art. 58: Electric Boat Corporation. 59: Hudson Historical Bureau. 60: Independence National Historical Park. 61: Courtesy of Heather Wendt Kemp. 66, 68: North Wind Picture Archives. 69: The New York Historical Society. 74: CORBIS/Bettmann. 75: SuperStock, Inc. 77: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Gift of William H. Huntington, 1883. (83.2.1001.). 82: John Morrell and Company. 83: Library of Congress. 84: Kevin Fleming/CORBIS. 85: Library of Congress.

Dedication

To Martha, Jordan, and Allison

Acknowledgments

Grateful acknowledgment to my editor, Laura Strom, who has guided me through several books in Good Year's *Everyday Life* series. Without her advice and support, this book would not have been possible.

I would also like to thank Roberta Dempsey, Acquisitions Manager at Good Year, for giving me the opportunity to be a part of such an exciting project. Her support and confidence in me is likewise appreciated.

Good Year Books

Our titles are available for most basic curriculum subjects plus many enrichment areas. For information on other Good Year Books and to place orders, contact your local bookseller or educational dealer, or visit our website at www.goodyearbooks.com. For a complete catalog, please contact:

Good Year Books
10200 Jefferson Boulevard
Culver City, CA 90232-0802
www.goodyearbooks.com

Design and Illustration: Sean O'Neill, Ronan Design

Copyright ©2000 Good Year Books.
Printed in the United States of America.
All Rights Reserved.

ISBN-13: 978-1-59647-430-7

No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means, except those portions intended for classroom use, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Samples are provided for evaluation purposes. Copying of the product or its parts for resale is prohibited. Additional restrictions may be set by the publisher.

Check out these other books in the *Everyday Life* series from Good Year Books, including

Everyday Life: **Colonial Times**

Everyday Life: **Civil War**

Everyday Life: **Inventions**

Everyday Life: **The Frontier**

Everyday Life: **Transportation**

Everyday Life: **Reconstruction to 1900**

Everyday Life: **Immigration**

Everyday Life: **Communication**

Everyday Life: **Reform in America**

 GOOD YEAR BOOKS

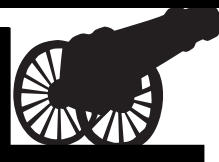


Table of Contents

Introduction	1
<i>Chapter 1—The Background</i>	2
Rewrite a Part of History	6
Name Those Colonies	7
Create a Dialogue	8
Distinguish Between Fact and Opinion	9
<i>Chapter 2—Colonial Resistance Grows</i>	10
Write the Lead Paragraph for the Philadelphia Pronouncer	14
Solve a Resistance Crossword	15
Dramatize a Historical Event	16
Write a Letter	17
<i>Chapter 3—The Continental Congresses</i>	18
Name Those Notable People	22
Solve Some Convention Math Problems	23
Test Your Knowledge of Pennsylvania	24
Draft a Petition to the King	25
<i>Chapter 4—The Opening Shots</i>	26
Conduct an Interview	30
Name Those Synonyms and Antonyms	31
Solve Some Battlefield Math Problems	32
Make False Statements True	33
<i>Chapter 5—The Opposing Sides</i>	34
Answer Questions About a Circle Graph	38
Use Your Critical-Thinking Skills	39
Create a Recruiting Poster	40
Use Context Clues to Complete Sentences	41
<i>Chapter 6—The Declaration of Independence</i>	42
Interpret Some Famous Quotes	46
Write a Letter	47
Draw a Cartoon	48
Answer Questions About the Declaration of Independence	49

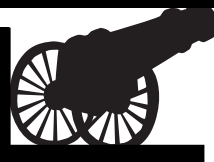




Table of Contents *continued*

Chapter 7—George Washington	50
Find Out Facts About Virginia	54
Draw Conclusions from What You Have Read	55
Solve Some Word Problems	56
Solve a Washington Crossword	57
Chapter 8—Other Heroes	58
Answer Questions About Heroism	62
Fill In a Venn Diagram	63
Make a Mobile of Revolutionary War Heroes	64
Create a Dialogue	65
Chapter 9—The Home Front	66
Fill In a Home Front Puzzle	70
Finish a Story	71
Write a Newspaper Article	72
Distinguish Between Fact and Opinion	73
Chapter 10—Major Battles	74
Write a Letter	78
Make a Shoe Box Diorama	79
Arrange in Chronological Order	80
Use Context Clues to Complete Sentences	81
Chapter 11—The Aftermath	82
Use Your Critical-Thinking Skills	86
Solve Some Word Problems	87
Rewrite a Part of History	88
Interpret a Bar Graph	89
Answers to Activities	90
Additional Resources	92





Introduction

On April 19, 1765, the first shots of the American Revolution were fired at Lexington, Massachusetts. On September 17, 1787, the Constitution of the United States was signed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the 12 years in between, what in time became the United States of America underwent a shaky beginning.

Sometimes the struggle of the American colonies for independence is referred to as the American Revolution. At other times, as in this book, it is called the Revolutionary War. Still other sources favor the War of Independence. By whatever name the revolution is called, it was not some spontaneous event that happened overnight. Quite the contrary. The colonists' revolt against Great Britain came after years of frustration and sincere attempts to work things out with the mother country.

In *Everyday Life: Revolutionary War*, the student learns that the vast majority of colonists never desired a break with Great Britain. Most simply wanted Parliament to repeal acts they considered unfair and harmful to the colonies. Even when matters reached the point of no return, only about a third actually favored war. The remainder either wholeheartedly supported Great Britain or tried to remain neutral.

Everyday Life: Revolutionary War is not a book about battles. Battles, of course, are covered, but the focus of this book is on people and how they reacted and coped with the war and the years immediately following it. The roles of women, children, free African-Americans, and patriotic civilians are given equal space with the soldiers who did the fighting. Stories of individual determination and courage, along with a variety of activities at the end of each chapter, should make the book interesting reading for all students.

Walter A. Hazen





Name _____ Date _____

Distinguish Between Fact and Opinion

Can you tell the difference between a fact and an opinion? Sometimes it is not easy to do. In our daily conversations, we make statements we think are facts but which in reality are opinions. Facts are things that are true and can be proven; opinions are simply strong beliefs.

Here are statements related to the material you read in Chapter One. On the blank line to the left of each, write **F** if you think the statement is a fact. Write **O** if you think it is an opinion.

- _____ 1. Had it not been for the Proclamation of 1763, the Indians would have driven the English colonists into the sea.
- _____ 2. King George III was one of Great Britain's most able rulers.
- _____ 3. The colonists felt that taxation without representation was unfair.
- _____ 4. Daniel Boone blazed a trail through the mountains that opened up the way to the West.
- _____ 5. Great Britain saw the American colonies as children whose duty it was to obey the mother country.
- _____ 6. All Englishmen in Great Britain viewed the colonists as upstarts who should be dealt with severely.
- _____ 7. Everyone in the colonies hated King George III.
- _____ 8. Parliament was justified in passing the Declaratory Act after the Stamp Act was appealed.
- _____ 9. All colonists supported the boycott of English goods that followed the passage of the Townshend Acts.
- _____ 10. The colonists' boycott of English goods succeeded in getting the Townshend Acts repealed.
- _____ 11. By the 1760s, the people who had settled along the Atlantic Seaboard had begun to think of themselves as Americans.





CHAPTER 3

The Continental Congresses

The enforcement of the Boston Port Act and other “Intolerable Acts” in 1774 stirred the colonists to action. With Virginia and Massachusetts leading the way, the First Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia on September 5, 1774. It remained in session until October 26. Upon adjourning, it promised to meet again on May 10, 1775, if Parliament had not addressed the grievances presented to the king by the delegates. It was while the Second Continental Congress was in session that

the first shots of the Revolutionary War were fired.

But first things first. The 56 delegates who made up the First Continental Congress represented every colony except Georgia. Georgia at the time was under the thumb of a strong royal governor and was in no position to openly defy the Crown. The people of Georgia, however, did get word to the Congress that they would support any decision and measures adopted by the delegates.

Included among the 56 delegates at Philadelphia were some of the most influential men in America. Virginia was represented by the likes of George Washington, Patrick Henry, and Thomas Jefferson. From Massachusetts came John and Samuel Adams, while Pennsylvania was ably represented by Benjamin Franklin and John Dickinson. John Jay from New York and John

Randolph from South Carolina were other leading figures in attendance.

The delegates who assembled at Philadelphia were a mixture of moderates and radicals. In politics, a moderate is a person who tries to look at both sides of an issue and seeks a peaceful solution to the problem. A radical, on the other hand, favors extreme and sometimes violent means to attain an end. John Dickinson was a leading spokesman for the moderates, while South Carolina’s Christopher Gadsden and Virginia’s Patrick Henry argued the cause of the radicals. Patrick Henry summed up the view of the radical side when he shouted, “I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!”



Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, where the first Continental Congress met in September–October, 1774.





Name _____ Date _____

Make False Statements True

All of these statements are false. Change the words in italics to make them true. Write the replacement words on the lines following the statements.

1. The first shots of the Revolutionary War were fired while the British were on their way to seize a store of arms the Americans had hidden at *Lexington*. _____
2. On the way to confiscate a store of weapons accumulated by the militia, General Thomas Gage had orders to arrest *Paul Revere* and *William Dawes*. _____
3. *Major John Pitcairn* commanded the American militiamen who encountered the British at Lexington. _____
4. *Fifteen* or *twenty* Americans lost their lives at Lexington. _____
5. *General William Howe* commanded the 1,600 Americans who fought at Breed's Hill. _____
6. Breed's Hill and Bunker Hill overlooked the city of *Concord*. _____
7. The Americans defending Breed's Hill retreated after the third British charge because they were *afraid*. _____
8. *William Prescott* led the Green Mountain Boys who captured Fort Ticonderoga on May 10, 1775. _____
9. Fort Ticonderoga was a British stronghold in upstate *Massachusetts*. _____
10. Fort Ticonderoga was located on Lake *Erie*. _____
11. The British guns captured at Fort Ticonderoga were transported overland with great effort by Colonel *Jonas Parker*. _____
12. The guns from Fort Ticonderoga were instrumental in causing the British to withdraw from the city of *New York*. _____





that all men are created equal. . .” This statement has been debated since Jefferson penned it in that summer of 1776. What did he mean by *equal*?

During the 18th century, the terms *men* and *mankind* were used to include both men and women. Was Jefferson doing so when he used the term men? No one knows for sure. It seems obvious that he excluded free blacks and slaves, who at the time made up one-fifth of the population of America. Regardless of the meaning of Jefferson’s statement, both women and African-Americans would have to struggle for many years to attain even some of the rights granted to white males from the beginning.

Jefferson finished the Declaration of Independence on June 28, 1776. It was passed by Congress on July 4, 1776 and signed by two men: John Hancock, the president of the Congress, and Charles Thomson, its secretary. Later, when a copy of the Declaration was made on fine parchment, all the members of Congress affixed their signatures.



Altogether, 56 men signed the famous document. Included among them were two future presidents, three vice presidents, 10 U.S. congressmen, 19 judges, 16 state governors, and an assortment of other officeholders.

The men who signed the Declaration of Independence knew they were putting their careers and even their lives on line. But they were willing to take that chance to establish a free America. The importance of the moment was not lost on any of them, particularly John Adams of Massachusetts. Adams wrote his wife stating that he believed the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence would thereafter be celebrated each year with “shows, games, sports, balls, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other.”

How right John Adams was that historic day in 1776.

Signing the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the famous document, stands at the center of the table. From John Trumbull's famous painting.

