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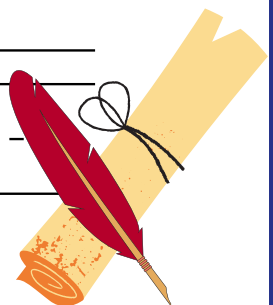
The Boston Tea Party

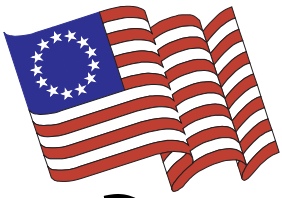
The Boston Tea Party happened on December 16, 1773, in Boston, Massachusetts. American colonists threw 342 chests of tea into the water in protest to the British government. The American colonists were upset at the high taxes that the British placed on tea, and that they could only buy tea from the East India Trading Company.

The colonists dressed in Mohawk Indian costumes and threw the tea from three British ships into the Boston Harbor. The British weren't fooled by the costumes and knew the colonists had dumped the tea into the harbor. The king was outraged and demanded the colonies pay for the tea. The colonists refused, and the British closed the port, further angering the American colonists. This event is one of the key factors leading up to the American Revolution.

Why did the colonists dump the tea into the harbor?

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Name: _____

Declaration of Independence

The first colonies in America were once claimed as British Territory. Over time, disagreements with Britain led them to determine that it was time to declare independence. In 1776, five leaders were chosen to write a document explaining why the colonies wanted to be independent. The members wrote a draft of this declaration and presented it to Congress. On July 4th, 1776, Congress adopted the document known as the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of Independence did more than just say they wanted freedom. It explained why they wanted it, and it listed the things that the colonists felt that Britain had done wrong. This document upset the British, and it later led the country into the Revolutionary War.

How did the Declaration affect the thirteen colonies? Use text evidence to support your answer.

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Name: _____

Paul Revere

Paul Revere was a hero of the American Revolution. He was a member of a secret group called the Sons of Liberty. This group did not like being ruled by the British, and felt that the colonies should be free from British rule. After the colonies declared independence, the British armies came to take control of the colonies. Paul served as a messenger for the patriot forces. He rode on horseback from Boston, all the way through Lexington and Concord. His job was to warn the patriot soldiers and the colonists of the British attack. He was in danger that night, but he still continued his journey. Paul was caught during his famous ride and arrested, but he refused to talk about the colonists' plans. He risked his life that night to warn the colonists, and his courage helped America earn its independence.

**How does Paul Revere show the character trait of courage?
Use text evidence to support your answer.**

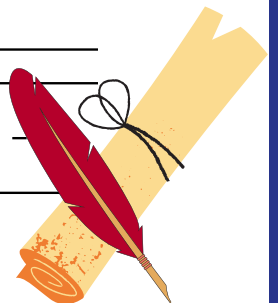
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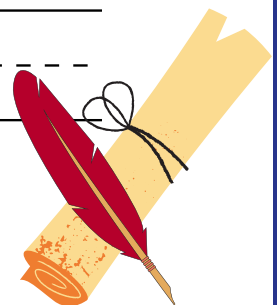
Boston Massacre

The Boston Massacre happened on March 5, 1770.

A group of British soldiers in Boston, Massachusetts opened fire on a group of American colonists. Five colonists were killed in this event. Leading up to the event, the British had placed taxes on everyday items such as tea, glass, paper, paints, and lead. The colonists did not like these taxes and felt that the taxes violated their rights. The colonists began to protest these taxes. The British brought in soldiers to keep order in the colonies. The Boston Massacre made people look at British rule in a different way. It created a sense of patriotism for their new country.

**Why did the colonists begin protesting?
Use text evidence to support your answer.**

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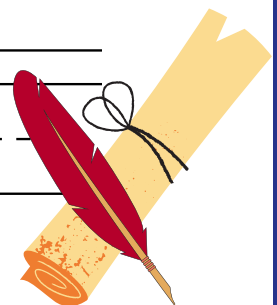
Name: _____

Thompson Maxwell

Thompson Maxwell was born in Bedford, Massachusetts in 1742 to an Irish immigrant family. At age 15, he ran away from home to fight in the French and Indian War. He described the fall of Montreal with "colors flying, drums beating, drills and camp display in martial splendor." In 1762, he went to Detroit to put an end to Pontiac's rebellion before marrying Sybil Wyman and having 5 children in Amherst, New Hampshire. His work took him to Boston, Massachusetts in 1773 where he joined the patriots in dumping tea into the Boston Harbor. Once again, his work took him to Boston in 1775, where he joined the Battle of Concord, and eventually the Battle of Bunker Hill and Shay's Rebellion. He moved his family to Ohio in 1800 and soon after joined the Battle of Tippecanoe. By 1812 he served as an Army Major and was captured by the British at the surrender of Fort Detroit but was released due to his old age. At 78 years old, Maxwell rose his horse more than 1,600 miles from Detroit to New England and back visiting some of the most important sites of the American Revolution. He died in 1832 at the age of 90 and was buried in Dearborn Heights, Michigan (near Detroit).

Was Thompson Maxwell a patriot?

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Name: _____

Abigail Adams

Abigail Smith married John Adams, future president of the United States. She moved with him to Boston and they had 6 children. Much of Abigail Adams' marriage was spent at home while her husband was traveling, during which time they exchanged letters. Over their marriage, over 1,000 letters were exchanged. While her husband was gone, the Continental army was camped practically in Abigail's front yard. She and her children did what they could to care for the soldiers. When the British fired on Boston's harbor and left the continental army with nothing to defend themselves with, Abigail could see it from the window of her house. Abigail Adams came to the rescue. She went home immediately, gathered all the silver and steel in the house, melted it down, and, with the help of her children, made bullets for the army.

Abigail was interested in politics and her husband John asked her advice many times before, during, and after his presidency. During the second Continental Congress, she wrote to John suggesting that the beginning of a new government was the perfect opportunity to begin pushing for women's rights being equal with men's. She was known by some as "Mrs. President" because of her strong political activities.

**Abigail Adams was one of our country's greatest silent heroes.
How did she show her love for America and it's people?**

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Name: _____

Fort St. Joseph

Fort St. Joseph did not have any troops during the American Revolution but it did have Louis Chevalier. Louis was a long-time fur trader and served as the "King's Man" representing King George to the Native Americans and local traders.

Louis and the French loyalists living at Fort St. Joseph proved their loyalty to the King, but the King never fully trusted them. In 1780, the new commander at Michilimackinac ordered all the French loyalists at Fort St. Joseph to move north to Michilimackinac and he placed French lieutenant Dangneau De Quindre in charge of Fort St. Joseph.

That December, a group of rebels commanded by Jean Baptiste Hamelin raided Fort St. Joseph and carried off the trade goods but were captured and killed at the southern tip of Lake Michigan.

In February of 1781, a group of Spanish raiders and, including about 60 Native warriors, attacked Fort St. Joseph and claimed it for Spain.

Fort St. Joseph was abandoned. Over the years it fell apart and some of the building materials were taken to build other structures in the area.

The site of the fort was unknown for many years but was recently rediscovered by archaeologists at Western Michigan University.

Was Fort St. Joseph important during the American Revolution?

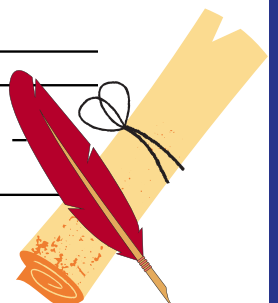
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Name: _____



RACE to Respond

R Restate the question.

A Answer the question.

C Cite the evidence.

E Explain your thinking.

S Sum it up.

