

WHY WAS THERE A

MIDNIGHT RIDE

OF

PAUL REVERE ?



Before the Revolutionary War, the British had stationed troops in many colonial towns to keep order. They wore bright red coats played their fifes and drums and put up their tents on the Boston Common. Colonists insulted them because they resented them.

On March 5, 1770, things got out of hand. On that night, about four hundred men had gathered in front of the Customs House. Eight British sentries were standing guard. A group of Patriots threw snowballs and teased a British sentry. Some British troops saw this and went to protect him. Then the Patriots started making fun of the British soldiers and threw rocks and ice at the British.

The British soldiers became upset with the Patriots. When someone shouted, "Fire!" the soldiers shot into the crowd. Five people were shot. Those who died were Crispus Attucks, Samuel Gray, James Caldwell, Samuel Maverick, and Patrick Carr. Three of these men died immediately and two died the next day. This was known as the Boston Massacre. The building in the bottom center is where the fighting occurred.



Samuel Adams convinced Paul Revere to make a picture of the Boston Massacre. It wasn't accurate, but Samuel Adams wanted to use what happened in the Boston Massacre to make Colonists even angrier with the British.



In May, 1773, Parliament gave money to the British East India Company to lower their tea prices. The Americans got mad because the British East India Company would trade only with pro-British merchants.

In September, 1773, the British East India Company put 500,000 pounds of tea on the market. They did this because they had extra tea on hand, and many members of Parliament were investors in the tea market. The more tea for sale it would be cheaper and the members of Parliament would lose money.



The British people in Parliament did not admire this action. They got mad and passed the Intolerable Acts as punishment for the Boston Tea Party. The worst part of these acts was that they closed the Boston Harbor and said that the city had to pay for the tea that had been dumped into the harbor.

The colonists sang a song about the Boston Tea Party. It started like this:

**"Rally, Mohawks! Bring out your axes,
And tell King George we'll pay no taxes
On his foreign tea."**

Many more events occurred that led to Paul Revere's famous ride.

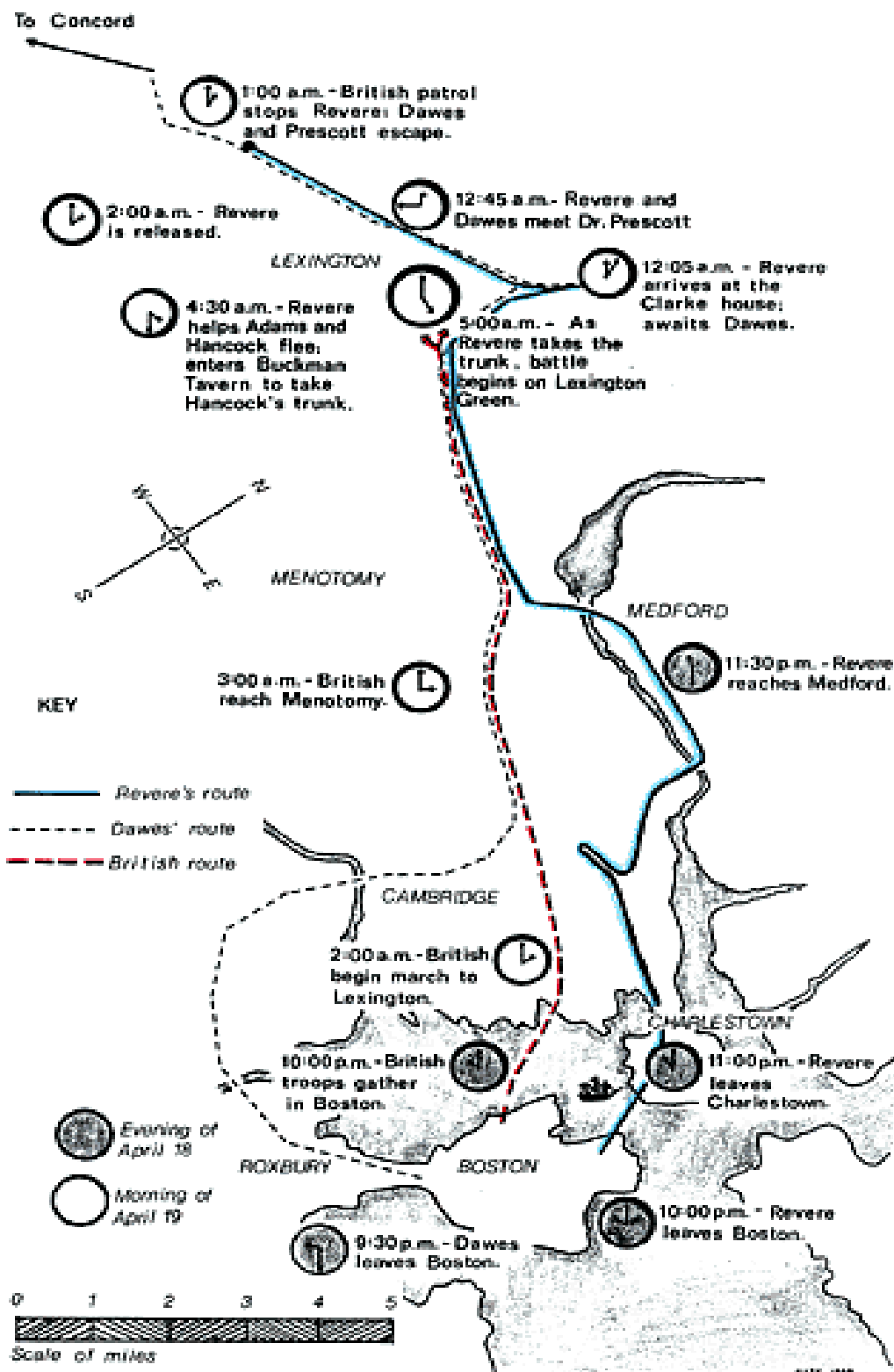
Samuel Adams convinced many young men that independence would be good for America. Paul Revere, John Adams and John Hancock were some of the men who agreed with Sam's ideas. These three men became more well-known than Sam, even though his ideas helped shape their thoughts on independence.



When the Stamp Act of 1765 ordered the colonists to buy stamps from England, Samuel started a protest. He told the mob what to do. In 1766, the Stamp Act stopped. Samuel said this after the Stamp Act: "If our trade be taxed, why not our lands, or produce. . . in short, everything we possess? They tax us without having legal representation.

The British thought that Samuel Adams was a big troublemaker and they were right. They called him "the most dangerous man in Massachusetts." The British promised they would not punish Colonists who would stop fighting against them, all except Samuel Adams.

During 1774 and the Spring of 1775, Paul Revere was employed by the Boston Committee of Correspondence and the Massachusetts Committee of Safety as an express rider to carry news, messages, and copies of resolutions. On the evening of April 18, 1775, Paul Revere was sent for by Dr. Joseph Warren and instructed to ride to Lexington, Massachusetts, to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock that British troops were marching to arrest them.



After being rowed across the Charles River to Charlestown by two associates, Paul Revere borrowed a horse from his friend Deacon John Larkin.



According to this source, the famous horse was owned not by Deacon John, but by his father. John Larkin was probably a friend of the patriot cause in Charlestown, the Sons of Liberty would have depended on someone in his position to provide an expensive item like a horse if the occasion demanded.

While in Charlestown, he verified that the local "Sons of Liberty" committee had seen his pre-arranged signals. (Two lanterns had been hung briefly in the bell-tower of Christ Church in Boston, indicating that troops would row "by sea" across the Charles River to Cambridge, rather than marching "by land" out Boston Neck.



This is the Old North Church where the signal was shown.

This statue of Paul Revere is behind the Old North Church.



On the way to Lexington, Revere "alarmed" the country-side, stopping at each house, and arrived in Lexington about midnight. As he approached the house where Adams and Hancock were staying, a sentry asked that he not make so much noise. "Noise!" cried Revere, "You'll have noise enough before long. The regulars are coming out!" After delivering his message, Revere was joined by a second rider, William Dawes, who had been sent on the same errand by a different route.

Paul and Dawes rode on to Concord. After they left Lexington the British and Minute Men engaged in a battle. This is the Green at Lexington where the first shots were fired.



The white house behind the flag pole was the home of one of the minute men who was shot. He crawled to his home and died in his wife's arms.

This monument stands at the edge of the Greens.



Revere and Dawes continued on to Concord, Massachusetts, where weapons and supplies were hidden, they were joined by a third rider, Dr. Samuel Prescott. Soon after, all three were arrested by a British patrol. Prescott escaped almost immediately, and Dawes soon after. Revere was held for some time and then released. Left without a horse, Revere returned to Lexington in time to witness part of the battle on the Lexington Green.

The battle at Concord was fought here at the North Bridge. This is where the shot heard around the world was fired. Victory was won for the Minute Men.



Paul Revere went home to Boston where he lived out his life in this house. He was married two times and had eight children by each wife. Only ten children lived.



Now you know why Paul Revere made the midnight ride. If you have any doubts about the story, read the following transcript of his letter concerning the account.

Paul Revere provided three accounts of his ride on April 18th 1775. His first two accounts, a draft and a corrected copy of a deposition, both dated 1775, were made at the request of the Massachusetts Provisional Congress. Though written 23 years after the fact, the most complete account of the ride is Paul Revere's letter to Jeremy Belknap, Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, dated 1798.

A LETTER FROM COL. PAUL REVERE TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
[Jeremy Belknap].

Dear Sir,

Having a little leisure, I wish to fulfill my promise, of giving you some facts, and Anecdotes, prior to the Battle of Lexington, which I do not remember to have seen in any history of the American Revolution. In the year 1773 I was employed by the Select men of the Town of Boston to carry the account of the Destruction of the Tea to New-York; and afterwards, 1774, to Carry their dispatches to New-York and Philadelphia for Calling a Congress; and afterwards to Congress, several times. In the Fall of 1774 and Winter of 1775 I was one of upwards of thirty, chiefly mechanics, who formed our selves in to a Committee for the purpose of watching the Movements of the British Soldiers, and gaining every intelligence of the movements of the Tories. We held our meetings at the Green-Dragon Tavern.

We were so carefull that our meetings should be kept Secret; that every time we met, every person swore upon the Bible, that they would not discover any of our transactions, But to Messrs. HANCOCK, ADAMS, Doctors WARREN, CHURCH, and one or two more.

About November, when things began to grow Serious, a Gentleman who had conections with the Tory party, but was a Whig at heart, acquainted me, that our meetings were discovered, and mentioned the identical words that were spoken among us the Night before. We did not then distrust Dr. Church, but supposed it must be some one among us. We removed to another place, which we thought was more secure: but here we found that all our transactions were communicated to Governor Gage. (This came to me through the then Secretary Flucker; He told it to the Gentleman mentioned above). It was then a common opinion, that there was a Traytor in the provincial Congress, and that Gage was possessed of all their Secrets. (Church was a member of that Congress for Boston.) In the Winter, towards the Spring, we frequently took Turns, two and two, to Watch the Soldiers, By patrolling the Streets all night. The Saturday Night preceding the 19th of April, about 12 oClock at Night, the Boats belonging to the Transports were all launched, and carried under the Sterns of the Men of War. (They had been previously hauld up and repaired). We likewise found that the Grenadiers and light Infantry were all taken off duty.

From these movements, we expected something serious was [to] be transacted. On Tuesday evening, the 18th, it was observed, that a number of Soldiers were marching towards the bottom of the Common. About 10 o'Clock, Dr. Warren Sent in great haste for me, and begged that I would imediately set off for Lexington, where Messrs. Hancock and Adams were, and acquaint them of the Movement, and that it was thought they were the objets. When I got to Dr. Warren's house, I found he had sent an express by land to Lexington—a Mr. Wm. Daws. The Sunday before, by desire of Dr. Warren, I had been to Lexington, to Mess. Hancock and Adams, who were at the Rev. Mr. Clark's. I returned at Night thro Charlestown; there

I agreed with a Col. Conant, and some other Gentlemen, that if the British went out by Water, we would shew two Lanthorns in the North Church Steeple; and if by Land, one, as a Signal; for we were apprehensive it would be difficult to Cross the Charles River, or git over Boston neck. I left Dr. Warrens, called upon a friend, and desired him to make the Signals. I then went Home, took my Boots and Surtout, and went to the North part of the Town, Where I had kept a Boat; two friends rowed me across Charles River, a little to the eastward where the Somerset Man of War lay. It was then young flood, the Ship was winding, and the moon was Rising. They landed me on Charlestown side. When I got into Town, I met Col. Conant, and several others; they said they had seen our signals. I told them what was Acting, and went to git me a Horse; I got a Horse of Deacon Larkin. While the Horse was preparing, Richard Devens, Esq. who was one of the Committee of Safty, came to me, and told me, that he came down the Road from Lexington, after Sundown, that evening; that He met ten British Officers, all well mounted, and armed, going up the Road. I set off upon a very good Horse; it was then about 11 o'Clock, and very pleasant. After I had passed Charlestown Neck, and got nearly opposite where Mark was hung in chains, I saw two men on Horseback, under a Tree. When I got near them, I discovered they were British officer. One tryed to git a head of Me, and the other to take me. I turned my Horse very quick, and Galloped towards Charlestown neck, and then pushed for the Medford Road. The one who chased me, endeavoring to Cut me off, got into a Clay pond, near where the new Tavern is now built. I got clear of him, and went thro Medford, over the Bridge, and up to Menotomy. In Medford, I awaked the Captain of the Minute men; and after that, I alarmed almost every House, till I got to Lexington. I found Messrs. Hancock and Adams at the Rev. Mr. Clark's; I told them my errand, and inquired for Mr. Daws; they said he had not been there; I related the story of the two officers, and supposed that He must have been stopped, as he ought to have been there before me. After I had been there about half an Hour, Mr. Daws came; we refreshid our selves, and set off for Concord, to secure the Stores, &c. there. We were overtaken by a young Docter Prescott, whom we found to be a high Son of Liberty. I told them of the ten officers that Mr. Devens mett, and that it was probable we might be stoped before we got to Concord; for I supposed that after Night, they divided them selves, and that two of them had fixed themselves in such passages as were most likely to stop any intelegence going to Concord. I likewise mentioned, that we had better allarm all the Inhabitents till we got to Concord; the young Doctor much approved of it, and said, he would stop with either of us, for the people between that and Concord knew him, and would give the more credit to what we said. We had got nearly half way. Mr Daws and the Doctor stoped to allarm the people of a House: I was about one hundred Rod a head, when I saw two men, in nearly the same situation as those officer were, near Charlestown. I called for the Doctor and Daws to come up;—in an Instant I was surrounded by four;—they had placed themselves in a Straight Road, that inclined each way; they had taken down a pair of Barrs on the North side of the Road, and two of them were under a tree in the pasture. The Docter being foremost, he came up; and we tryed to git past them; but they being armed with pistols and swords, they forced us in to the pasture;—the Docter jumped his Horse over a low Stone wall, and got to Concord. I observed a Wood at a Small distance, and made for that. When I got there, out Started Six officers, on Horse back, and orderd me to dismount;—one of them, who appeared to have the command, examined me, where I came from, and what my Name Was? I told him. He asked me if I was an express? I answered in the affirmative. He demanded what time I left Boston? I told him; and aded, that their troops had catched aground in passing the River, and that there would be five hundred Americans there in a short time, for I had alarmed the Country all the way up. He imediately rode towards those who stoppd us, when all five of

them came down upon a full gallop; one of them, whom I afterwards found to be Major Mitchel, of the 5th Regiment, Clapped his pistol to my head, called me by name, and told me he was going to ask me some questions, and if I did not give him true answers, he would blow my brains out. He then asked me similar questions to those above. He then orderd me to mount my Horse, after searching me for arms. He then orderd them to advance, and to lead me in front. When we got to the Road, they turned down towards Lexington. When we had got about one Mile, the Major Rode up to the officer that was leading me, and told him to give me to the Sergeant. As soon as he took me, the Major orderd him, if I attempted to run, or any body insulted them, to blow my brains out. We rode till we got near Lexington Meeting-house, when the Militia fired a Voley of Guns, which appeared to alarm them very much. The Major inquired of me how far it was to Cambridge, and if there were any other Road? After some consultation, the Major Rode up to the Sargent, and asked if his Horse was tired? He answered him, he was--(He was a Sargent of Grenadiers, and had a small Horse)—then, said He, take that man's horse. I dismounted, and the Sargent mounted my Horse, when they all rode towards Lexington Meeting-House. I went across the Burying-ground, and some pastures, and came to the Revd. Mr. Clark's House, where I found Messrs. Hancok and Adams. I told them of my treatment, and they concluded to go from that House to wards Woburn. I went with them, and a Mr. Lowell, who was a Clerk to Mr. Hancock. When we got to the House where they intended to stop, Mr. Lowell and my self returned to Mr. Clark's, to find what was going on. When we got there, an elderly man came in; he said he had just come from the Tavern, that a Man had come from Boston, who said there were no British troops coming. Mr. Lowell and my self went towards the Tavern, when we met a Man on a full gallop, who told us the Troops were coming up the Rocks. We afterwards met another, who said they were close by. Mr. Lowell asked me to go to the Tavern with him, to git a Trunk of papers belonging to Mr. Hancock. We went up Chamber; and while we were giting the Trunk, we saw the British very near, upon a full March. We hurried to wards Mr. Clark's House. In our way, we passed through the Militia. There were about 50. When we had got about 100 Yards from the meeting-House the British Troops appeard on both Sides of the Meeting-House. In their Front was an Officer on horse back. They made a Short Halt; when I saw, and heard, a Gun fired, which appeared to be a pistol. Then I could distinguish two Guns, and then a Continual roar of Musquetry; When we made off with the Trunk. As I have mentioned Dr. Church, perhaps it might not be disagreeable to mention some Matters of my own knowledge, respecting Him. He appeared to be a high son of Liberty. He frequented all the places where they met, Was encouraged by all the leaders of the Sons of Liberty, and it appeared he was respected by them, though I knew that Dr. Warren had not the greatest affection for him. He was esteemed a very capable writer, especially in verese; and as the Whig party needed every Strenght, they feared, as well as courted Him. Though it was known, that some of the Liberty Songs, which We composed, were parodized by him, in favor of the British, yet none dare charge him with it. I was a constant and critical observer of him, and I must say, that I never thought Him a man of Principle; and I doubted much in my own mind, wether He was a real Whig. I knew that He kept company with a Capt. Price, a half-pay British officer, and that He frequently dined with him, and Robinson, one of the Commissioners. I know that one of his intimate acquaintances asked him why he was so often with Robinson and Price? His answer was, that He kept Company with them on purpose to find out their plans. The day after the Battle of Lexington, I met him in Cambridge, when He shew me some blood on his stocking, which he said spirted on him from a Man who was killed near him, as he was urging the Militia on. I well remember, that I argued with my self, if a Man will risque his life in a Cause, he must be a friend to that cause; and I never suspected him after, till

He was charged with being a Traytor. The same day I met Dr. Warren. He was President of the Committee of Safety. He engaged me as a Messenger, to do the out of doors business for that committee; which gave me an opportunity of being frequently with them. The Friday evening after, about sun set, I was sitting with some, or near all that Committee, in their room, which was at Mr. Hastings's House at Cambridge. Dr. Church, all at once, started up—Dr. Warren, said He, I am determined to go into Boston tomorrow—(it set them all a stairing)—Dr. Warren replied, Are you serious, Dr. Church? they will Hang you if they catch you in Boston. He replied, I am serious, and am determined to go at all adventures. After a considerable conversation, Dr. Warren said, If you are determined, let us make some business for you.

They agreed that he should go to get medicine for their and our Wounded officers. He went the next morning; and I think he came back on Sunday evening. After He had told the Committee how things were, I took him a side, and inquired particularly how they treated him? he said, that as soon as he got to their lines on Boston Neck, they made him a prisoner, and carried him to General Gage, where he was examined, and then He was sent to Gould's Barracks, and was not suffered to go home but once. After He was taken up, for holding a Correspondence with the Brittish, I came a Cross Deacon Caleb Davis;—we entred into Conversation about Him;—He told me, that the morning Church went into Boston, He (Davis) received a Bilet for General Gage—(he then did not know that Church was in Town)—When he got to the General's House, he was told, the General could not be spoke with, that He was in private with a Gentleman; that He waited near half an Hour,—When General Gage and Dr. Church came out of a Room, discoursing together, like persons who had been long acquainted. He appeared to be quite surprized at seeing Deacon Davis there; that he (Church) went where he pleased, while in Boston, only a Major Caine, one of Gage's Aids, went with him. I was told by another person whom I could depend upon, that he saw Church go in to General Gage's House, at the above time; that he got out of the Chaise and went up the steps more like a Man that was acquainted, than a prisoner. Sometime after, perhaps a Year or two, I fell in company with a Gentleman who studied with Church—in discoursing about him, I related what I have mentioned above; He said, He did not doubt that he was in the Interest of the Brittish; and that it was He who informed Gen. Gage That he knew for certain, that a Short time before the Battle of Lexington, (for He then lived with Him, and took Care of his Business and Books) He had no money by him, and was much drove for money; that all at once, He had several Hundred New Brittish Guineas; and that He thought at the time, where they came from. Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured to give you a Short detail of some matters, of which perhaps no person but my self have documents, or knowledge. I have mentioned some names which you are acquainted with: I wish you would Ask them, if they can remember the Circumstances I alude to.

I am, Sir, with every Sentment of esteem,
Your Humble Servant,
Paul Revere
Col. Reveres Letter.

Manuscript Image Credit:

Revere, Paul. Letter to Jeremy Belknap, [1798]. Manuscript Collection, Massachusetts Historical Society.

The following pages contain the original handwritten letter.

Dear Sir, Having a little leisure, I wish to fulfill my
 promise of giving you some facts, & Anecdotes, prior to
 the Battle of Lexington, which I do not remember to have seen
 any history of the American Revolution.
 In the year 1773 I was employed by the Selectmen of the
 Town of Boston to carry the Account of the Destruction of the
 Tea to New York, & afterwards, 1774, to carry their dispatches to
 New York & Philadelphia for calling a Congress, & afterwards to
 Congress, several times. In the Fall of 1774 & Winter of 1775 I was
 one of upwards of thirty ^{highly respectable} who formed ourselves into a Committee
 for the purpose of watching the movements of the British Soldiers,
 & giving every intelligence to the members of the Town Meeting. We
 held our meetings at ~~the house of Mr. [unclear]~~ ^{the residence of Mr. [unclear]} and full that
 our meetings should be kept secret; that every time we met, every
 person swore upon the Bible, that they would not discover any of
 our transactions, & that to Messrs. Hancock, Adams, Dr. Wadsworth, Church,
 & one or two more. About November, when things began to grow
 serious, a Gentleman who had connections with the Tories, but was
 a Whig at heart, acquainted me, that our meetings were discovered, &
 mentioned the words that were spoken among us the night
 before. We did not then distrust Mr. Church, but supposed that
 some one among us. We moved to another place, which we
 thought was more secure; but here we found that all our transactions
 were communicated to Genl. Gage. (This came to me through the
 Secretary, ^{Dr. Wadsworth} He told it to the Gentleman mentioned above.) It was
 then a common opinion, that there was a Traitor in the provincial (or
 just that Gage was possessed of all their secrets. Church was a member
 of that Congress for 1774.) In the winter, towards the spring we fre-
 quently took turns, two & two, watch the Soldiers, by following
 the streets ^{all night}. This Saturday night, preceding the 19th of April, about 12
 o'clock at night, the boats belonging to the transports, were all launched
 & carried under the guns of the men of war. (They had been
 previously hauled up & repaired.) We likewise found that the Grenadier
 & Light Infantry were all taken off at night.

and went thro' Medford, over the Bridge, & up to ³Wilmington.
In Medford, I awaited the ^{Captain} of the minute men; & after
that, I alarmed almost every House, till I got to Lexington.
I found ^{Mr.} Hancock & Adams, at the Rev. Mr. Clarke's; I told
them my errand; & inquired for Mr. Dawes; they said he had
not been there; I related the story of the two officers, &
^{Mr. Clarke} supposed that He must have been stopped, as he ought to
have been there before we. After I had been there about half
an hour, Mr. Dawes came; ~~we~~ ^{we} refreshed our selves, ^{and} set off
for Concord. ^{to jump the horse, & then} We were overtaken by a young Doctor Prescott,
whom ^{we} found to be a high son of Liberty. I told them
of the two officers that Mr. Dawes met, & that it was pro-
bable we might be stopped before we got to Concord; for
I supposed that after night, they divided them selves, & that
two of them had fixed themselves in such passages as were
most likely to stop any intelligence going to Concord.
I likewise mentioned, that we had better alarm all the In-
habitants, till we got to Concord. The young Doctor
promised of it, & said, he would stop with either of us, for the
people between that & Concord, knew him, & would give the
more credit to what we said. We had got nearly half way
Mr. Dawes & the ^{Doctor} stopped to alarm the people at a House.
I was about one hundred a head, when I saw two men,
in nearly the same situation as those ^{officers} were, near
Charlestown. I called for the Doctor & Dawes, to come up; ~~then~~
~~in a moment~~ ^{in an instant} I was
surrounded by four, they had placed them selves in a straight
line, that inclined each way; they had taken down a pair of
boards on the north side of the road, & two of them were under
a tree in ^{the} posture. The Doctor being far most, he came up,
& we began to get past them; but they being armed with fire-
locks & swords, they forced us in to the fracture; the Doctor jump-
ed his Horse over a low stone wall, & got to Concord.

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4 I observed a Wood at a small distance, & anade for that.
When I got there, out ~~the~~ started six officers, on Horseback,
and ordered one to dismount; - one of them, who appeared
to have the command, examined me, where I came from,
& what my Name was; I told him. ~~it was the name, he~~
~~asked if it was~~ ~~that I told him~~ ~~yes,~~ ~~he~~ asked me if
I was an express, & answered in the affirmative. He
demanded what time I left Boston? I told him; and
^{that} ~~that~~ ^{their} troops had ~~catched~~ ^{been} ~~aground~~, in passing the River,
and that There would be ^{five} ~~five~~ ^{hundred} ~~hundred~~ ^{Americans}, there
in a short time, for I had ^{the country} ~~blasted~~ ^{all} the way up.
He immediately rode towards those who stopped us,
when all five of them came down upon a full gallop,
one of them, whom I afterwards found to be a Major
Mitchel, of the 5th Reg^t, ^{imparted} ^{to} ^{me} ^{his} ^{pistol} ^{to} ^{my} ^{head}, ^(called me by name)
I told me he was going to ask me ^{some} ~~to~~ questions, if I
did not give him true answers, he would blow my
brains out. ~~He then~~ ^{He then} ^{asked} ^{me} ^{similar} ^{questions} ^{to} ^{those}
^{above.} ~~He then~~ ^{He then} ordered me to mount my Horse, after
searching one for arms. He then ordered them to advance
& to lead me in front. When we got to the Road, they
turned down toward, Lexington, when we had got about one
mile, the Major rode up to the officer that was leading
me, & told him to give me to the Sergeant. ^{As} ^{soon} ^{as}
he took me, the Major ordered him, if attempted to
run, or any body insulted them, to blow my brains out.
We rode till we got near Lexington meetinghouse,
when the militia fired a Voley of Guns, which ap-
peared to alarm them very much. The Major inquired
of me how far it was to Cambridge, & if there were
any other Road. After some Consultation, the Major

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Page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Major rode up to the Sargent, & asked if his Horse⁵
was tired. ^{answered} He ~~was~~ him, he was. (He was a Sargent
of Grenadiers, and had a small Horse. ^{then} said He,
take that man's Horse. I dismounted, & the Sargent
mounted my Horse, when they all rode towards
Lexington Meeting-House. I went across ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~meeting-house~~
the Burjing-ground, & some pictures, & came to Mr. Clark's
House, where I found ^{myself} Hancock & Adams. I told them of
my treatment, & they concluded to go from that House
to wards Woburn. I went with them, & a Mr. Lowell,
who was a Clerk to Mr. Hancock. When we got to ^{the} ~~the~~
House where they intended ^{to stop,} Mr. Lowell ^{myself} returned to
Mr. Clark's, to find what was going on. When we got
there, an elderly man came in; he said he had just come from
the Tavern, that a man had come from Boston, who said
there were no British troops coming. Mr. Lowell & my
self went towards the Tavern, when we met a man
on a full gallop, who told us the Troops were coming
up the Rocks. We afterwards met another, who said
they were close by. Mr. Lowell asked me to go to the
Tavern with him, to a get a Trunk of papers, ^{belonging to Mr. Hancock.} We
went up Chamber; & while we were getting the Trunk,
we saw the British very near, upon a full March.
We hurried to wards Mr. Clark's House. In our way,
we passed thro' ^{up} the militia. There were about 50.
When we had got about 100 yards ^{from the meeting-house}, the British Troops
appeared on both Sides of the Meeting-House. In their

The day after I met ^{James} Dr. Warren. He was President of the Committee of Safety. He engaged me as a messenger, to do the out of doors business for that committee; which gave me an opportunity of being frequently - ~~that he~~ with them. The Friday evening after, about Jan. 26, I was sitting with some, or near all that committee, in their room, which was at Mr. Hartings' House at Cambridge. Dr. Church, ^{all} ~~that one~~, started up. Dr. Warren, said He, I am determined to go into Boston tomorrow. (it set them all a stirring). Dr. Warren replied, Are you serious, Dr. Church? They will hang you if they catch you in Boston. He replied, I am serious, and am determined to go at all adventures. After a considerable conversation, Dr. Warren said, If you are determined, let us make some business for you. They agreed that he should go to get medicine for their ^{and} our wounded officers. He went the next morning; I think he came back on Monday evening. After He had told the Committee how things were, I took him a note, & inquired particularly how they treated him? he said, that ^{as soon} ~~soon~~ as he got to their lines ^{Boston} on the neck, they made him a prisoner, & carried him to ^{General} ~~Gen~~ Gage, where He was examined, & then He was sent to Gould's Barracks, & was not suffered to go home but once. I ~~was~~ ^{up} ~~equipped~~ ^{for holding a lamp and one with the British} After He was taken, I saw a Crook Healer, Caleb Davis, we entered into conversation about Him. He told me, that the morning Church went in to Boston, ^{he} ~~he~~ ^{was} ~~he~~ ^{was} a visit for Gen. Gage. (he then did not know that Church was in town) When he got to the ^{Gen} ~~Gen~~ ^{eral} House, he was told, the Gen. could not be spoke with, that He was in private with a Gentleman; that He waited near half an hour, when Gen. Gage & Dr. Church came out of a room discoursing together, like

8 like persons who had been long acquainted together. He appeared to be quite surprised ~~at finding~~ ^{Denison being} there; ~~that he~~ ^(Church) ~~understood~~ ^{where he pleased, while} only a Major came, of Gage's ~~Regt.~~ ^{Regt.} went with him. I was told by another person, ^{whom I had seen upon} that he saw Church go in to Gage's House, at the above time; that he got out of the Chair and went upon ^{his} steps more like a man that was acquainted than a prisoner. Sometime after, perhaps a year or two, I fell in company with ~~a Gentleman~~ ^{a Gentleman} who studied with Church in discussing about him, I related what I have now said above; He said, He did not doubt that He was in the Interest of the Whilish; that it was He who informed Gage that ^{he} was certain, that a short time before the Battle of Sep-tem, for He then lived with him, & took care of his Business & Books. He had no money by him, & was much drove for money; that at once, He had several Hundred New British Guineas, & that He thought at the time, where they came from.

Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured to give you a short detail of some matters, which perhaps no person but myself ~~could~~ ^{may} have ~~any~~ ^{some} documents, or knowledge. I have mentioned some names, which you are acquainted with; I wish you would ask them, if they can recollect the Circumstances I allude to.

Col. Prevere's Letter.

I am, Sir, with every sentiment of esteem,

across Mount Vernon
the 11th of June 1777

~~Yours very truly~~ Paul Prevere

A Letter from Col. Paul Prevere to the Corresponding Secretary

In 1860, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote a poem about the events of that night. Here is the poem. It is not an accurate description of the events that happened on that night.

LISTEN, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-Five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower, as a signal light, --
One, if by land, and two, if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country-folk to be up and to arm."

Then he said "Good-night!" and with muffled oar
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore,
Just as the moon rose over the bay,
Where swinging wide at her moorings lay
The Somerset, British man-of-war;
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar
Across the moon like a prison-bar,
And a huge black hulk, that was magnified
By its own reflection in the tide.

Meanwhile, his friend, through alley and street
Wanders and watches with eager ears,
Till in the silence around him he hears
The muster of men at the barrack door,
The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,
And the measured tread of the grenadiers,
Marching down to their boats on the shore.

Then he climbed the tower of the Old North Church,
By the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread,
To the belfry-chamber overhead,
And startled the pigeons from their perch
On the somber rafters, that round him made
Masses and moving shapes of shade, --
By the trembling ladder, steep and tall,
To the highest window in the wall,
Where he paused to listen and look down
A moment on the roofs of the town,
And the moonlight flowing over all.

Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead,
In their night-encampment on the hill,
Wrapped in silence so deep and still

That he could hear, like a sentinel's tread,
The watchful night-wind, as it went
Creeping along from tent to tent,
And seeming to whisper, "All is well!"
A moment only he feels the spell
Of the place and the hour, the secret dread
Of the lonely belfry and the dead;
For suddenly all his thoughts are bent
On a shadowy something far away,
Where the river widens to meet the bay, --
A line of black, that bends and floats
On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats.

Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride,
Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride
On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere.
Now he patted his horse's side,
Now gazed on the landscape far and near,
Then, impetuous, stamped the earth,
And turned and tightened his saddle-girth;
But mostly he watched with eager search
The belfry-tower of the Old North Church,
As it rose above the graves on the hill,
Lonely and spectral and somber and still.
And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height

A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,
But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight
A second lamp in the belfry burns!

A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet:
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight,
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.

He has left the village and mounted the steep,
And beneath him, tranquil and broad and deep,
Is the Mystic, meeting the ocean tides;
And under the alders that skirt its edge,
Now soft on the sand, now loud on the ledge,
Is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides.

It was twelve by the village clock,
When he crossed the bridge into Medford town.
He heard the crowing of the cock,
And the barking of the farmer's dog,
And felt the damp of the river fog,
That rises after the sun goes down.

It was one by the village clock,
When he galloped into Lexington.
He saw the gilded weathercock
Swim in the moonlight as he passed,
And the meeting-house windows, blank and bare,
Gaze at him with a spectral glare,
As if they already stood aghast
At the bloody work they would look upon.

It was two by the village clock,
When he came to the bridge in Concord town.
He heard the bleating of the flock,
And the twitter of birds among the trees,

And felt the breath of the morning breeze
Blowing over the meadows brown.
And one was safe and asleep in his bed
Who at the bridge would be first to fall, Who that day would be lying dead,
Pierced by a British musket-ball.

You know the rest. In the books you have read,
How the British regulars fired and fled, --
How the farmers gave them ball for ball,
From behind each fence and farm-yard wall,
Chasing the red-coats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load.

So through the night rode Paul Revere;
And so through the night went his cry of alarm
To every Middlesex village and farm, --
A cry of defiance and not of fear,
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,
And a word that shall echo forevermore!
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,
Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beat of that steed,
And the midnight-message of Paul Revere.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Paul Revere Lesson Plan Unit with 5 lessons

State Performance Indicators: Era 3 – Revolution and the New Nation

5.07 Identify the causes and results of the American Revolution

5.08 Understand the place of historical events in the context of the past, present and future.

5.09 Recognize the major events, people.

5.18 Recognize the causes, course and consequences of the civil war.

8.5 Read a timeline

Differentiate between a primary and secondary source

Interpret maps, and charts that illustrate key elements of history.

Recognize the course of strategy and leadership

Develop critical sensitivities such as skepticism regarding attitudes, values, and behaviors of people in different historical contexts.

History involves people events and issues. Students will evaluate evidence to develop comparative and casual analysis and to interpret primary sources. They will construct sound historical arguments and perspective on which informed decision in contemporary life can be based

Students will understand how historical events influence present conditions of today. Students should begin to understand trends and influences of history and recognize cultural differences. Students will read and study history in a progressive method. Emphasis is placed on helping students to understand themselves, cultural of others, fundamental human issues as they relate to community, state, nation and world. This unit is committed to reinforcing the values of history as basic to education. Students will receive substantive and sequential educational skills and knowledge in history.

Lesson Objective(s):

1.Students will understand the basic principles of the study of history and cultures.

2.Students will understand the decision process of events.

3.Students will understand how history affects lives.

4.Students will understand the impact and influences of history on the world

5.Students will understand trends and contribution of judgments.

6.Students will develop personal taste and values.

Goals: The goals of History curriculum include long range goals of the State of Tennessee with emphasis on understanding the utilization of historical and sensory qualities and the connection between personal knowledge, emotions that influenced the decisions made in history. The goals include understanding pursuit of quality in being expressive and responsive, exercising imagination and developing an interest in the history of the past, present and future. To have an understanding of the environment, cultural, and intellectual influences of the past in order to expand and refine skills of the present to build knowledge, attitudes that contribute to aesthetic judgment and performance for the future.

Lesson One: Paul Revere

Learning Objectives

After completing the lessons in this unit, students will be able to:

- Recount the circumstances surrounding Paul Revere Ride at the beginning of the American Revolution.
- Create an original poem based on historical fact.

Set:

Last Week, we began with a dispute over tea, we discuss how the dispute over tea that led to tension between the colonist and the British government. We talked about the colonists in Boston and how parliament struck back at the people of Boston. This week we will be looking at one particular person and discuss the things that he and others did as well as re- create his situation as it was then.

Background information: Read to students the history below.

Paul Rivoire was born in the year 1734. His parents were Apollos Rivoire and Deborah Hichborn. He was the second child out of 12 children. He had one older sister, so this made Paul the oldest son.

Paul's name did not become Paul Revere until he changed it some time later in his life.

Paul was born in Boston on the North End and went to school at the North Writing School. This is where Paul learned a basic education such as how to read and write.

However, by the age of

12 his father taught him how to be a silversmith, which would end up being one of Paul's main careers.

One of Paul's first jobs was ringing the bells at the Old North Church. This was just the beginning for him though because when he was 19 his father died and he had to take over the job of supporting his entire family. Luckily, Paul had excellent talent working with silver and was able to make a living as a master of his own silversmith shop. During his 40-year career as a silversmith he created everything from spoons to full tea sets. Today, his work is regarded as some of the best in history.

When Paul turned 21, in 1755, he volunteered to fight the French in the French and Indian War. This would take Paul into upstate New York. Thanks to his hard work and dedication he became second lieutenant of the colonial artillery while fighting in the war. It would be two years later, in 1757 when Paul had his first marriage to Sarah Orne.

Together they had eight children! Unfortunately, Sarah died shortly after the birth of her eighth child, Isannah, in 1773.

That same year Paul married Rachel Walker and had eight children with her. So, together Paul Revere was the father of sixteen children

Instruction: We will discuss Paul Revere history. Students will create a poem or short story to be read in class the next day.

Challenge students to write a poem or short story based on the information above.

Materials:

- Pencil
- Paper
- History book with this information (American Nations page 159-160)
- Copy of the history of above

Assessment: Students will display work and explain the idea and what would they deem as the most important area of Mr. Revere history.

Questions– Was Mr. Revere important part of the New Nation history, was he a major player during the war, or was he an instigator of the war .

Closure: Review the history of Boston, colonists, British and the new world.

Lesson Two: Paul Revere

Objective(s)

Students shall heightened their awareness of their worlds and develop an understanding of how things operate and how they feel about certain issues. Introduce students to additional poems by Longfellow, some of which have historical themes. The students will gain, listening, sequencing skills and hopefully an understanding of history.

Set:

We read discovered some of the history of Paul Revere. Students were asked to write a poem or short story about Mr. Revere. We read them in class. Today we are going to study another poem about Mr. Revere The poem was written by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Longfellow based many poems on events from the past. "Paul Revere's Ride", honored the Revolutionary War Hero. "The song of Hiawatha" idealized Native American life. There has been many authors, such as John Greenleaf Whittier, Frances Watkins Harper, Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson.

Today we will look at Paul Revere's Ride.

LISTEN, my children, and you shall hear

Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,

On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-Five; Hardly a man is now alive Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march By land or sea from the town to-night, Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch Of the North Church tower, as a signal light, -- One, if by land, and two, if by sea; And I on the opposite shore will be, Ready to ride and spread the alarm Through every Middlesex village and farm, For the country-folk to be up and to arm."

Then he said "Good-night!" and with muffled oar Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore, Just as the moon rose over the bay, Where swinging wide at her moorings lay The Somerset, British man-of-war; A phantom ship, with each mast and spar Across the moon like a prison-bar, And a huge black hulk, that was magnified By its own reflection in the tide.

Meanwhile, his friend, through alley and street Wanders and watches with eager ears, Till in the silence around him he hears The muster of men at the barrack door, The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet, And the measured tread of the grenadiers, Marching down to their boats on the shore.

Then he climbed the tower of the Old North Church, By the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread, To the belfry-chamber overhead, And startled the pigeons from their perch On the somber rafters, that round him made Masses and moving shapes of shade, -- By the trembling ladder, steep and tall, To the highest window in the wall, Where he paused to listen and look down A moment on the roofs of the town, And the moonlight flowing over all.

Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead, In their night-encampment on the hill, Wrapped in silence so deep and still That he could hear, like a sentinel's tread, The watchful night-wind, as it went Creeping along from tent to tent, And seeming to whisper, "All is well!" A moment only he feels the spell

Of the place and the hour, the secret dread Of the lonely belfry and the dead; For suddenly all his thoughts are bent On a shadowy something far away, Where the river widens to meet the bay, -- A line of black, that bends and floats On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats.

Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride, Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere.

Now he patted his horse's side,

Now gazed on the landscape far and near, Then, impetuous, stamped the earth, And turned and tightened his saddle-girth; But mostly he watched with eager search The belfry-tower of the Old North Church, As it rose above the graves on the hill, Lonely and spectral and somber and still.

And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!

He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns, But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight A second lamp in the belfry burns!

A hurry of hoofs in a village street,

A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark, And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet:

That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light, The fate of a nation was riding that night; And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight, Kindled the land into flame with its heat.

He has left the village and mounted the steep, And beneath him, tranquil and broad and deep, Is the Mystic, meeting the ocean tides; And under the alders that skirt its edge, Now soft on the sand, now loud on the ledge, Is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides.

It was twelve by the village clock,

When he crossed the bridge into Medford town.

He heard the crowing of the cock,

And the barking of the farmer's dog,

And felt the damp of the river fog,

That rises after the sun goes down.

It was one by the village clock,

When he galloped into Lexington.

He saw the gilded weathercock

Swim in the moonlight as he passed,

And the meeting-house windows, blank and bare, Gaze at him with a spectral glare, As if they already stood aghast At the bloody work they would look upon.

It was two by the village clock,

When he came to the bridge in Concord town.

He heard the bleating of the flock,

And the twitter of birds among the trees, And felt the breath of the morning breeze

Blowing over the meadows brown.

And one was safe and asleep in his bed

Who at the bridge would be first to fall, Who that day would be lying dead, Pierced by a British musket-ball.

You know the rest. In the books you have read, How the British regulars fired and fled, -- How the farmers gave them ball for ball, From behind each fence and farm-yard wall, Chasing the red-coats down the lane, Then crossing the fields to emerge again Under the trees at the turn of the road, And only pausing to fire and load.

So through the night rode Paul Revere;
And so through the night went his cry of alarm To every Middlesex village and farm, -- A
cry of defiance and not of fear, A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door, And a word
that shall echo forevermore!
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past, Through all our history, to the last, In the hour
of darkness and peril and need, The people will waken and listen to hear The hurrying
hoof-beat of that steed, And the midnight-message of Paul Revere.
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Instruction: Students will listen as I read Mr. Longfellow poem.

We will divide the poem into sections and each student will draw a picture about the famous ride of Paul Revere. We will then place the picture in order with the poem.

Materials

- Pencils
- Paper
- Colored pencils
- Tape

Assessment: Students will show their work and explain the idea of Mr. Longfellow poem. Questions - Did Longfellow make Paul a true hero or was he really a hero. What is a hero?

Closure:

I will review the object of this lesson, which is to allow students to learn to focus on reading and listening skills. We will discuss Paul Revere history and Mr. Longfellow's poem.

Lesson Three: Paul Revere

Objective(s)

- 1.Students will understand how historical events influence present conditions of today.
- 2.Students should begin to understand trends and influences of history and recognize cultural differences.
- 3.Students will read and study history in a progressive method.
- 4.Students will gain, listening, sequencing skills and hopefully an understanding of history.

Set:

We finished the poem on Paul Revere's Ride as was foretold by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Today, we are going to look at the actual event of Paul Revere. This is the timeline as we know to be true today.

Paul Revere's Ride: April 18-19, 1775

9:30 p.m.: William Dawes, a tanner, rides slowly past British guards on Boston Neck, the only land route out of the city.

10 p.m.: Paul Revere contacts friends to hang two lanterns in the Old North Church. That's a signal to patriots in Charlestown that British troops are coming by sea, and to prepare a horse for an express rider. The troops aim to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock in Lexington, and seize munitions at Concord.

10 p.m.: British troops are quietly awakened for their secret mission. Between 800 and 900 troops will be ferried from an isolated beach in the Back Bay across to Cambridge.

11 p.m.: Revere lands in Charlestown and begins his ride. Soon he runs into British sentries who give chase. Revere outruns them, but now must alter his route. He passes Mystic (Medford) about 11:30.

Midnight: Revere arrives at the Jonas Clarke home. Samuel Adams and John Hancock are there. Revere urges them to flee. Dawes arrives later. He and Revere set off to warn Concord.

12:45 a.m.: Dawes and Revere are overtaken by Samuel Prescott of Concord, who has been visiting his fiancée in Lexington.

1 a.m.: The trio run into more British patrols. Dawes and Prescott escape, though Dawes is thrown from his horse. Prescott rides on to Concord. Minutemen gather on Lexington Green.

2 a.m.: Revere is released, but his horse is confiscated. He walks back to Lexington. Meanwhile, British troops reassemble in Cambridge and begin their march. Later, six light companies - about 250 men - are sent ahead. But the element of surprise is gone.

3 a.m.: Revere arrives back at the Clarke house and finds it in an uproar. Hancock wants to stay and fight and is arguing with Adams. As dawn nears, Hancock is persuaded to flee. British troops, marching quickly, are now in Menotomy (Arlington).

4:30 a.m.: Hancock's clerk, John Lowell, alerts Revere to another crisis. Hancock has forgotten a large trunk stuffed with secret papers. He and Revere hurry to Buckman Tavern.

5 a.m.: Some 250 British Regulars are confronted by about 70 militia gathered on Lexington Green. British officers order the militia to disperse. As the Minutemen comply, a shot is fired. Revere, lugging Hancock's trunk into the woods with Lowell, hears the shot but can't see who fired it. The British troops begin firing volleys, and a few militia shoot back. The American Revolution has begun.

Later that morning, British troops march to Concord and split up to secure the North and South Bridges. Soldiers sent farther on to seize munitions at a farm house discover they are too late; the arms have been moved. Minutemen at the North Bridge rout BOSTON –

Instruction:

I will instruct the student to create a time line of the famous Paul Revere. Students are to be creative in their work and actual in their details.

Materials.

- Pencil
- Paper
- Colored pencils
- A list of the above timetable

Assessment: Examine each work and grade accordingly.

Closer:

Review each time line and go back over the above timetable. I will review the object of this lesson, which is to allow students to learn to focus on reading and listening skills. We will discuss Paul Revere history and Mr. Longfellow's poem. Does the timetable match up with Longfellow's poem?

Lesson Four: Paul Revere

Objective(s)

5. Students will understand how historical events influence present conditions of today.
6. Students should begin to understand trends and influences of history and recognize cultural differences.
7. Students will read and study history in a progressive method.
8. Students will gain, listening, sequencing skills and hopefully an understanding of history.

Set:

We finished the poem on Paul Revere's Ride as was foretold by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Today, we are going to look at the actual event of Paul Revere. This is the timeline as we know to be true today.

Below are some facts about Paul Revere - Did you know that Paul Revere did not finish his Midnight Ride? Paul Revere was accompanied by two other men on his ride. All three were stopped on their way to Concord after leaving Lexington, and held by British troops. Revere's two companions escaped. Revere finally got away. Left without a horse, he had to walk to Concord. William Dawes was one of the men accompanying Revere on his infamous ride. Are you familiar with this man? Did you know that Paul Revere was a well-known silversmith in his time? He made things such as silver, copper, and even molded teeth.

Today you will work and complete this work sheet all about Paul Revere.

Word Bank:

British
Boston Harbor
American Revolution
Sea
Organization
April
Silversmith
Steeple
Military
Horses
Tea Party
1818
Lanterns
Coming
Massachusetts

Paul Revere (1735- _____) was a messenger for the colonists in America in their fight against the _____.

Revere was born in Boston, _____. Like his father, he was a _____.

Paul Revere joined the secret anti-British _____ called the "Sons of Liberty."

On December 16, 1773, Revere and others participated in the Boston _____; they protested high British taxes (the Stamp Act of 1765) by dumping tea (a valuable item at the time) into _____.

On the night of _____ 18, 1775, Revere and William Dawes waited for a signal from the _____ of the Old North Church in Boston; one lantern meant that the British were coming by land, two _____

_____ meant that the British were coming by sea.

Two lanterns were shining; this meant that the British were coming by _____.

This was the beginning of the _____.

Their plan was to ride _____ to Concord, Massachusetts, to warn that the British were _____.

Revere was captured by the British near Lexington, and only Samuel Prescott (who had joined them on the ride) made it to Concord, warning Samuel Adams and John Hancock to protect _____ equipment stored there.

Assessment: Take up each work sheet and grade according

Closer: Discuss Paul Revere History and review all work that was created.

Lesson Five: Paul Revere

Objective (s):

- 1.Students will understand the impact and influences of history on the world
- 2.Students will understand trends and contribution of judgments.
- 3.Students will develop personal taste and values.
- 4.Students will understand that a leader demonstrates certain traits qualities or characteristics.
- 5.Students will understand that leaders exist in American today and existed in early American history also.

Set: We have been studying Paul Revere, and basically different leaders or heroes. In this project, students will identify men and women who are leaders in their community and in the world at large.

We are going to try to make a comparison of someone in history and that of today Begin by asking students who the principal of the school is and what he or she does. Start, on the board or on poster paper, a list of leaders' qualities, traits, or characteristics. Such a list might include the following:

Leader would be someone who:

- Makes up rules, obeys laws,
- Rewards and punishes people
- Earns respect, works hard, smart, owns a business
- Helps and comforts people
- Bravely took on a difficult job
- Gave the country something to remember

Ask students to identify the persons who head up other groups or organizations that they may be familiar with and to list the leaders' qualities, traits, or characteristics stories about one or more of the following:

Examples of leaders or hero's would be: Paul Revere and the minutemen. George Washington and the Continental Army. Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence

Assessment: Take up each sheet and grade according

Closer: Discuss Paul Revere History and review all work that was created.