

Lesson 4: Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death





What group was formed in response to the Stamp Act, who thought the British were treating colonists unfairly?

Why was this group not satisfied when the British repealed the Stamp Act?

What famous protest did this group lead in reaction to the new tax on tea?

**Quick Review
of Chapter 2!**



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

4.1

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary for "The Fight Begins"

1. **intolerable**, *adj.* too painful or hard to be accepted (21)
2. **grievance**, *n.* a complaint resulting from being treated unfairly; a reason for complaining about a situation (**grievances**) (22)
3. **import**, *v.* to bring in a product from another country to be sold (**importing**) (22)
4. **export**, *v.* to send out a product to another country to be sold (**exporting**) (22)
5. **stockpile**, *v.* to collect materials to use in the future (weapons, food, etc.) (**stockpiling**) (22)
6. **belfry**, *n.* a bell tower at the top of a church (24)
7. **rebel**, *n.* a person who fights against a government (**rebels**) (26)
8. **volley**, *n.* the firing of a large number of weapons at the same time (26)
9. **musket ball**, *n.* ammunition shot from muskets (**musket balls**) (28)
10. **revolutionary**, *adj.* leading to, or relating to, a complete change (28)

Before we begin reading Chapter 3: The fight Begins, let's go over some vocabulary. Turn to Activity page 4.1 (workbook page 43).



Chapter 3

The Fight Begins

THE BIG QUESTION
What was the
Revolutionary War, and
what were the causes
that led to it?

When news of the Boston Tea Party reached Great Britain in 1774, many people were shocked. Many members of the British government were furious. They made a decision to punish the people of Boston.

Over the next few months, Parliament approved a series of new laws. The Boston Port Act declared that Boston Harbor would remain closed until the colonists paid for the tea that had been destroyed. No ships were allowed to enter or leave without British permission.

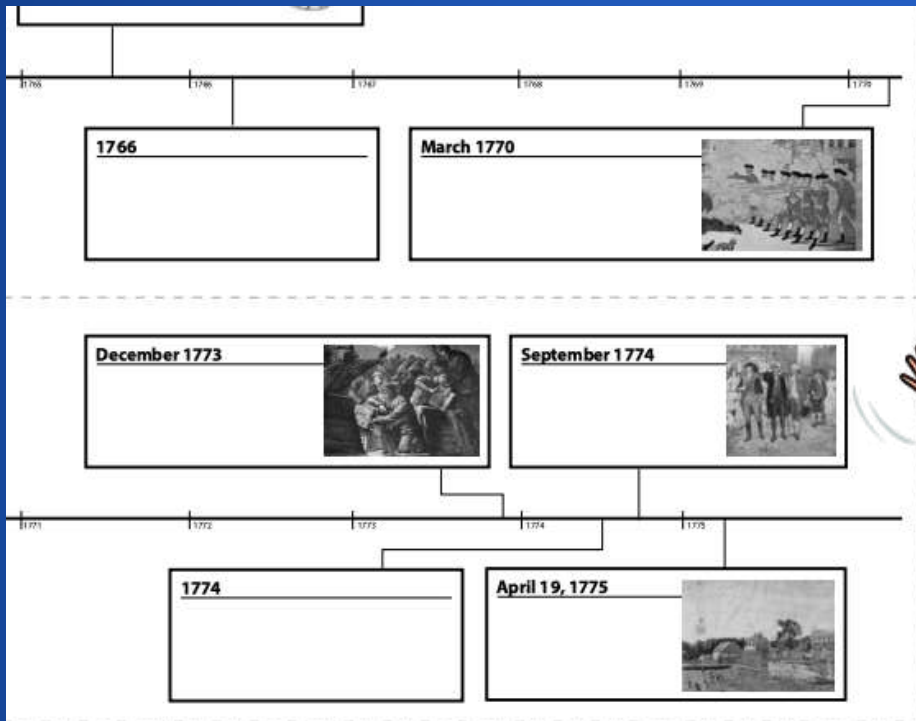
THE BIG QUESTION

What was the
Revolutionary War, and
what were the causes
that led to it?



**Turn to page 18
and follow along
as we listen to
chapter 3.**





**Time to add the last few events
to our timeline. Turn to
Activity page 1.3 (workbook
page 13)**



**1774?
September 1774?
April 19, 1775?**



NAME: _____
DATE: _____

4.2
CONTINUED

TAKE-HOME

NAME: _____
DATE: _____

4.2

TAKE-HOME

Excerpt

Excerpt from "The Fight Begins"

Read the following excerpt aloud to a family member. Then complete the activity that follows.

Complaints and Grievances

The 55 members of the First Continental Congress drafted a list of complaints and grievances against the king and his government. They agreed that all 13 colonies would stop **importing** goods from Great Britain—not just tea and other items that were taxed, but all British goods. They also agreed that, unless Parliament repealed the Intolerable Acts, the colonies would stop **exporting** colonial goods to Great Britain.

Some colonists began to think a war was unavoidable. They thought it was time to start **stockpiling** muskets and gunpowder. Others believed that it was not too late to patch up relations with the king and his government.

Representatives from Virginia debated this issue in March 1775. Several representatives argued that Virginia should do whatever it could to keep the peace and restore good relations with the king. But others felt that it was too late for that. A country lawyer named Patrick Henry proposed that it was time to stop talking about peace and to start fighting for liberty.

"Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! . . . Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish . . . is life so short, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

—Patrick Henry

Many people in Massachusetts agreed with Patrick Henry. They were organizing militias, stockpiling guns, and preparing to fight. Some of the Massachusetts militiamen were known as **minutemen**. These special troops were counted on to be ready to fight at a moment's notice!

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Tear out Activity page 4.2 (workbook page 45–48). You will read and complete the questions for homework.

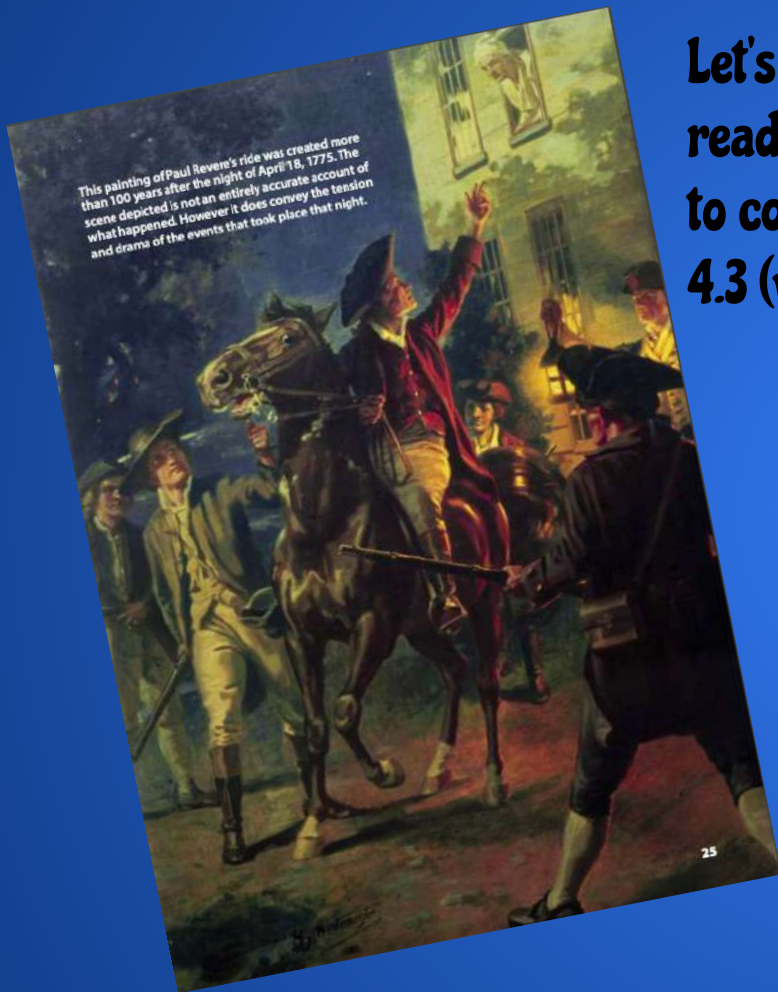


Quotation Marks – Review

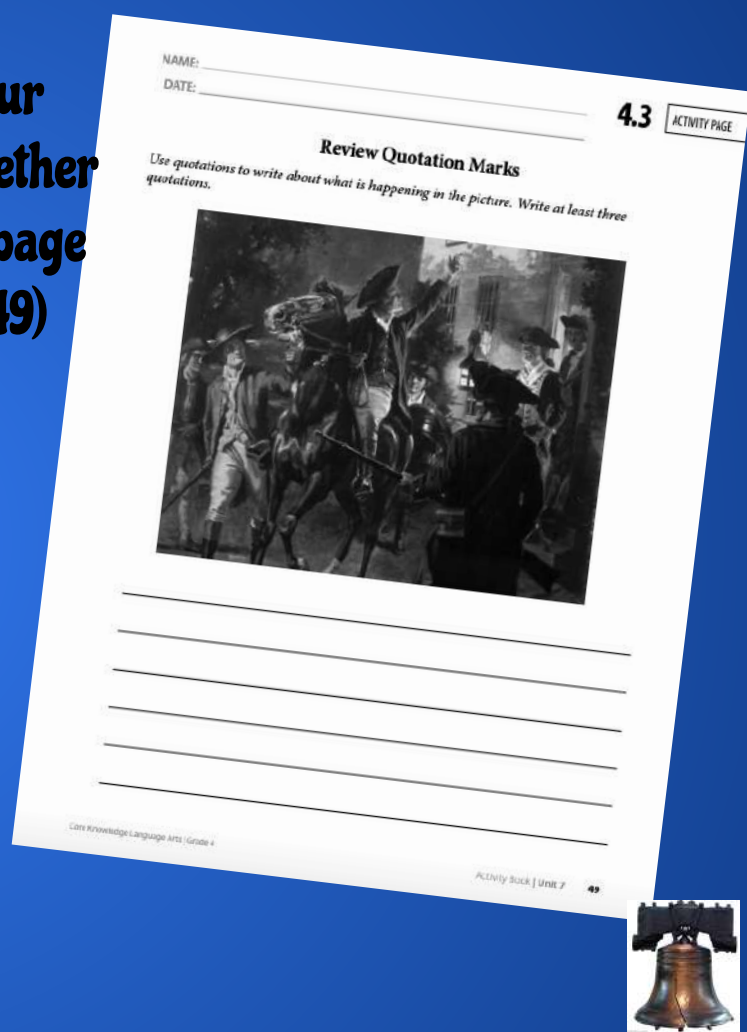
Let's look at the chart below to remind ourselves when and how to use quotation marks.

Quotation Marks	Example
Quotation marks are used to show exactly what a person says or has said. (dialogue)	The Sons of Liberty cried, “No taxation without representation!” OR “No taxation without representation!” the Sons of Liberty cried.
Quotation marks are used when copying exact words from a written text.	The text states, “During the French and Indian War, many Native Americans chose sides.” OR “During the French and Indian War, many Native Americans chose sides,” the text states.
When a quotation is split within one sentence, quotation marks indicate which part of the sentence is being quoted.	“During the French and Indian War,” the text states, “many Native Americans chose sides.”





Let's use page 25 in our reader and work together to complete Activity page 4.3 (workbook page 49)



Root: port meaning "to carry"

Take a look at the sentences on Activity page 4.4 with your speed dial 1 partner. Then we will go over them together!

WE GOT THIS!



NAME: _____

4.4

ACTIVITY PAGE

DATE: _____

Practice Root *port*

Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. The colonists agreed that they would not _____ tea from Great Britain.
(import, export, portfolio, support)
2. My friends and I are going to the basketball game to _____ the team.
(report, export, import, support)
3. I like my new computer because it is lightweight and _____.
(portable, portfolio, transport, transportation)
4. The ships were used to _____ the cargo across the ocean.
(transport, transportation, support, portable)
5. The colonists also agreed that they would not _____ any goods to Great Britain.
(import, export, portfolio, support)
6. Paul Revere and other riders helped _____ the colonists by alerting them that the British were coming.
(import, transport, support, export)





**Remember to complete
Activity page 4.2 over
the weekend!**