



Lesson 5: The Truth About Paul Revere



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

4.2

CONTINUED

TAKE-HOME

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. You may refer to the excerpt if needed.

1. Another word for *grievance* is:
 - A. compliment
 - B. complaint
 - C. challenge

2. The members of the Continental Congress agreed that the colonies would stop _____ goods from Great Britain.
 - A. importing
 - B. boycotting
 - C. stockpiling

3. Some colonists believed war with Great Britain was _____.
 - A. unavoidable
 - B. avoidable
 - C. intolerable

4. Patrick Henry was in favor of:
 - A. colonial independence from Britain
 - B. continued British rule of colonies
 - C. additional debates on the subject of independence

5. Minutemen were special troops that could be _____ and ready to fight at a moment's notice!
 - A. stockpiled
 - B. boycotted
 - C. gathered



Let's check your answers for Activity Page 4.2.





The Night Rider

One of the men keeping an eye on the British was Paul Revere. He had heard that the British soldiers were getting ready to march out to Concord. He knew there were only two ways to get to Concord from Boston. One was to march there on foot. The other was to cross the Charles River in boats and then march the rest of the way. It was not possible to tell which way the British would go until they set out. Revere came up with a clever plan. He told a friend to hang lanterns in the belfry of the North Church in Boston. If the soldiers left Boston on foot, Revere's comrade was to hang one lantern; if they set off in boats, he was to hang two lanterns.

Lantern

On the night of April 18, 1775, Revere's friend ran up to the belfry and hung two lanterns. Then, Revere and several other patriots jumped into action. Revere got into a rowboat and rowed across the Charles River—right past a British warship! Once he made it across, he jumped onto a horse and set off along the same road the soldiers would be taking. Paul Revere and other riders, including William Dawes and Samuel Prescott, rode through the night to awaken the sleeping colonists.

Paul Revere, well-known for the popular cry, "The British are coming!" never actually spoke those words, let alone yelled them into the darkness. Today, historians believe it is more likely he quietly warned colonists, "The regulars are coming out!" Paul Revere never made it to Concord that night. But he did ride to Lexington to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock, who were wanted by the British and in hiding there.

Because of Revere and the other riders, people who lived along the road knew the British soldiers were headed toward Concord. Hundreds of minutemen grabbed their guns and prepared to defend their homeland.



We are going to be comparing 2 texts about Paul Revere's famous ride to Lexington. First, we will be rereading 'The Night Rider' section of our chapter. Turn to page 24 in your reader and read that page to yourself.



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

From "Paul Revere's Ride"

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Written in 1860

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."

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,



- 1. What historical event took place on April 18, 1775?**
- 2. Which way were the British soldiers going to Concord from Boston?**
- 3. How did Paul Revere know the British soldiers were going this way?**
- 4. Why did Paul Revere ride? (There were really 2 reasons)**
- 5. Was Paul Revere the only person who rode toward Concord?**
- 6. According to historians, how did Paul Revere warn colonists?**



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

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Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
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 Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
 On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five:
 Hardly a man is now alive
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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."

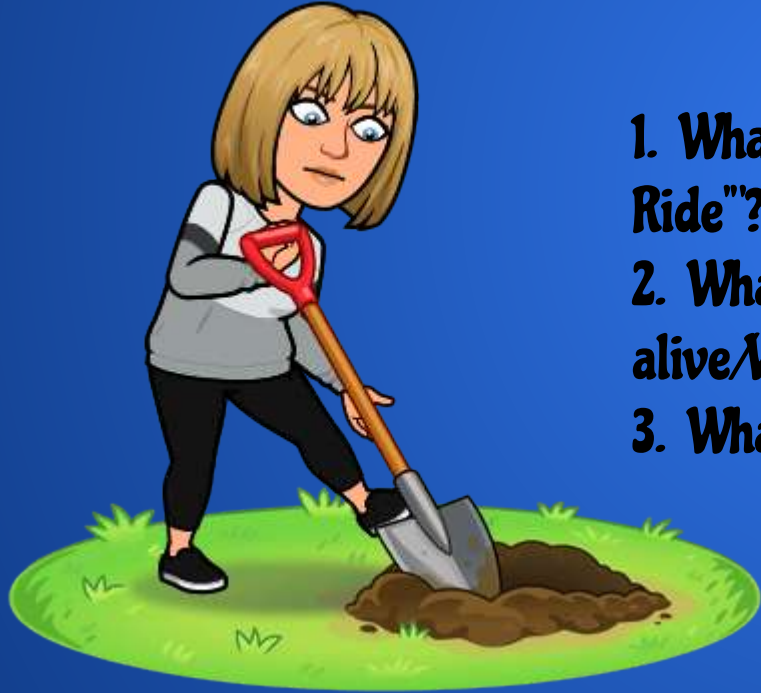
Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride,
 Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride,
 On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere.
 Now he gazed on the landscape far and near,
 And his heart grew heavier and more despairing,
 As he saw the gleam of the rising sun
 On the long bridges over the Massachusetts Bay,
 And he knew the light was to his westward.



Turn to Activity page 5.1 (workbook page 53). You will be reading part of the poem "Paul Revere's Ride" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. He wrote this about 85 years after the actual ride as a way to inspire American Patriotism.



**Let's dig a little deeper
into each stanza.**



Listen, my children, and you shall hear	1
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,	2
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-Five;	3
Hardly a man is now alive	4
Who remembers that famous day and year.	5

- 1. What does it mean when it says "from 'Paul Revere's Ride'"?**
- 2. What does it mean that "Hardly a man is now alive/Who remembers that famous day and year?"**
- 3. What is the rhyme scheme? (ABAB? AABB?)**



1. Who is "he"?

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.

**2. What were the 2
ways that the British
soldiers could get to
Concord that night?**

**3. So why does
Longfellow write,
"one if by land and
two if by sea"?**





Why do you think the belfry was described as lonely, spectral, somber, and still?

Spectral = ghostlike
Somber = sad and serious

Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride, 1
Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride, 2
On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere. 3
Now he patted his horse's side, 4
Now gazed on the landscape far and near, 5
Then impetuous stamped the earth, 6

And turned and tightened his saddle-girth; 7
But mostly he watched with eager search 8
The belfry-tower of the old North Church, 9
As it rose above the graves on the hill, 10
Lonely and spectral and somber and still. 11
And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height, 12
A glimmer, and then a gleam of light! 13
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns, 14
But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight 15
A second lamp in the belfry burns! 16

Who was impatient?

Where was Revere and what was he doing?

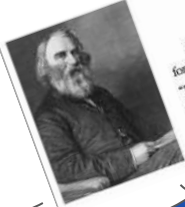
What is Revere feeling based on these lines?

impetuous = done in an emotional way

Why do you think Revere "springs to the saddle" but then "lingers and gazes"?



About the Author



Henry Wadsworth Longfellow is well-known for writing many poems about American history. "Paul Revere's Ride" was first published in 1860 to inspire American patriotism in the months leading up to the Civil War.



Should Longfellow's poem be used as an accurate account of Paul Revere's ride?

Discuss this with your Speed dial 4 group and use text evidence to support your ideas!



Word Work

revolutionary



Thomas Edison's invention
of the lightbulb was
revolutionary.

Text Example:

There was no going back – The
Revolutionary War had begun!

Meaning:

leading to or relating to, a
complete change

Can you think of some other examples
of revolutionary changes due to
inventions or changes in procedures?





Writing Time



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

5.2

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vignette I

Characters: Narrator, Members of Parliament (5), Members of Sons of Liberty (8), Paul Revere

Narrator: The year is 1766 and the British colonies of North America are unhappy with what they consider to be unfair taxes levied on them by Great Britain. Listen as members of the British Parliament discuss what to do about these angry colonists.

Great Britain 1766

Member of Parliament 1: The colonists are not calming down. They continue to protest the Stamp Act and boycott British goods. I am told they may rebel if we don't do something soon.

Member of Parliament 2: Can the Stamp Act be repealed to quiet them down?

Member of Parliament 3: It can. However, we still need to collect taxes to cover the debts from the French and Indian War and pay to maintain our newly acquired land.

Member of Parliament 4: Perhaps we could repeal the Stamp Act and impose a new tax, such as a tax on tea. The colonists might be so pleased to have the Stamp Act gone that they won't worry about new taxes.

Member of Parliament 5: A brilliant solution! We need to keep the peace with the British colonists, but we also have to pay off Great Britain's debts. Let us repeal the Stamp Act and pass another act as quickly as possible to tax the colonists on other goods. If they do not have to buy stamps, they may not even be aware of being taxed.

Narrator: The British Parliament voted to repeal the Stamp Act in March of 1766, only one year after the Stamp Act was passed. But, four years later, the colonists are still unhappy. Listen to find out why.

Narrator: Katie
Sons of Liberty:
Paul Revere: Jackson
Karen
Members of Parliament:
Brigita

1: Caitlynn

3: Sebastian

2: Devin

4: Cora

3: Kaylea

5: Aspen

4: Arianna

2:00

You have 2 minutes to read your part, ask for help with any of the words, and figure out how you should read your part. (excited, angry, etc.)





**Time to act out the
vignette!**



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

5.3

ACTIVITY PAGE

Plan Body Paragraph 1

Use the word bank to complete the graphic organizer below.

British Parliament Sons of Liberty protesting colonists British soldiers

Events	Dates	People
Stamp Act repealed	March 1766	_____
Boston Massacre	1770	_____ _____ _____
Boston Tea Party	December 1773	_____

Take a moment to complete the chart on Activity page 5.3 (workbook page 59) to show who was involved in each of the events shown.



Respond to the following writing prompt. Use the events and people from your graphic organizer in your response.

Writing prompt: The Boston Tea Party occurred in 1773, eight years after the Stamp Act of 1765, so the colonists had been living with unfair taxation for many years. Was it right for the Sons of Liberty to take such strong action by dumping the tea? Be sure to include both sides of the argument.

Choose words from the word bank to use in your response to the writing prompt.

crowd	repeal	boycott	replace	eliminate
tax collectors	protest	massacre	Parliament	

Now, you are going to use all of the information that you have learned, your graphic organizer, and the words in the word bank to respond to the writing prompt on the back side of Activity page 5.3.

