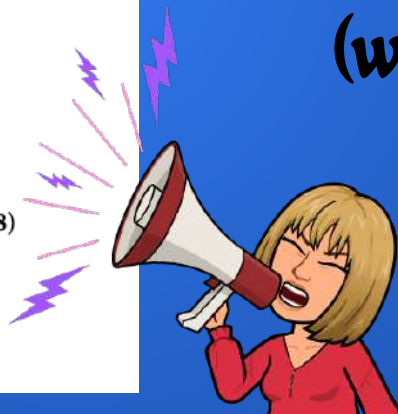


# Lesson 6: Declaring Independence



## Vocabulary for “Shots and Speeches”

1. **retreat**, *v.* to move back or away from danger or attack (**retreated**) (30)
2. **casualty**, *n.* a person killed or injured during battle (**casualties**) (30)
3. **ammunition**, *n.* bullets, shells, and other objects used as weapons shot from guns (30)
4. **score**, *n.* another term for 20; a group of 20 things (**scores**) (32)
5. **fortify**, *v.* to make a place safe from attack by building defenses (walls, trenches, etc.) (**fortified**) (32)
6. **ambassador**, *n.* the person who represents the government of his or her country in another country (**ambassadors**) (33)
7. **declaration**, *n.* an official statement of something (35)
8. **abstain**, *v.* to choose not to vote (**abstained**) (35)
9. **levy**, *v.* to use legal authority to demand and collect a fine or tax (**levied**) (38)
10. **implication**, *n.* a possible effect or result that may take place in the future (**implications**) (39)



**Before we begin reading  
Chapter 4: Shots and  
Speeches, let's go over  
some vocabulary. Turn to  
Activity Page 6.1  
(workbook page 61)**



## Chapter 4

# Shots and Speeches

**THE BIG QUESTION**  
What big decision did the colonists make as a result of shots fired in Massachusetts and speeches delivered in Pennsylvania?

What a difference a day makes! By the time the sun came up on April 20, 1775, the British army had **retreated** from Concord back to Boston. They had suffered more than 200 **casualties** and were now surrounded by militia.

Things went from bad to worse when the militia set up cannons on two hills overlooking Boston Harbor. One of the hills was called Breed's Hill. The other was Bunker Hill.

The British generals were worried. If the militia had cannons up on the hills, they might be able to fire on the British ships in the harbor below and sink some of them. The generals decided that they had to drive the militia off the hills.

It would take time to put their plan into action, but two months later, on June 17, 1775, the British launched an attack. Hundreds of redcoats began marching up Breed's Hill. The militiamen at the top of the hill waited nervously. A commander named William Prescott knew his men did not have much **ammunition**. They would have to make every shot count.

## THE BIG QUESTION

What big decision did the colonists make as a result of shots fired in Massachusetts and speeches delivered in Pennsylvania?

Turn to page 30 in  
your reader and let's  
get started!



## Timeline II

January 1776



December 25, 1776



June 1775



July 4, 1776



October 1777

February 1778

December 1777



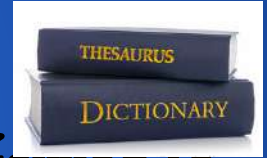
Turn to Activity page 6.2  
(workbook page 63). What  
events should be written in the  
first 4 boxes?

June 1775?  
January 1776?  
July 4, 1776?  
December 25, 1776?



# Word Work: *tyrant* (n., an unjust ruler) and *perfidy*

We will use the dictionary to define the word *perfidy* and a thesaurus to find synonyms for the word *tyrant*.



In the Declaration of Independence, King George III is referred to as a tyrant. What did he do that would cause the colonists to call him a tyrant?







**I am going to model how to use an online dictionary and an online thesaurus to find definitions and synonyms for unknown words.**



**first, I will show you how to use dictionary.com to find definitions and other information about words.**



**Now I will show you how to use thesaurus.com to find synonyms for *harass*.**



# Word Work Activity



1. Choose a D or T from the bucket
- 2a. Ds will be using [dictionary.com](https://www.dictionary.com) to look up the word *perfidy*. You will need to record the part of speech, definition, and a sentence
- 2b. Ts will be using [thesaurus.com](https://www.thesaurus.com) to look up the word *tyrant*. You will need to find 2 synonyms and write a sentence about King George III, using one of those synonyms.



# Subject–Action Verb Agreement

**Every sentence has 2 parts: a subject and a predicate**

**subject – tells who or what the sentence is about**

**predicate – tells what the subject is doing, did, or will do**

**Verbs are part of the predicate!**





# Subject–Action Verb Agreement

Practice:

Paul Revere warns the colonists.

The soldiers march toward Concord.



# Subject–Action Verb Agreement

SUBJECT-ACTION VERB AGREEMENT POSTER

Subject	Agreement in the Present Tense	Example
Singular	verbs ending in 's', 'sh', 'ch', 'x', and 'z', add <b>-es</b>	The government <i>passes</i> laws.
	verbs ending with 'y', change ' <b>y</b> ' to ' <b>i</b> ' and add <b>-es</b>	Paul Revere <i>spies</i> on the British soldiers.
	add <b>-s</b>	The farmer <i>plows</i> his field.
Plural	verb does not change	The colonists <i>fight</i> for their independence.



# Subject–Action Verb Agreement

SUBJECT-ACTION VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Noun Subject	Action Verb	Agreement
the king	rule	The king rules.
the king and queen	rule	The king and queen rule.
the soldier	march	The soldier marches.
the soldiers	march	The soldiers march.
the colonist	try	The colonist tries.
the colonists	try	The colonists try.



# Subject–Action Verb Agreement

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

6.3 TAKE-HOME

from the chart.

## Subject-Action Verb Agreement

Complete the "Agreement" column of the chart by combining the subject with the action verb so that the subject and verb agree. Remember to use the present tense (action is happening now).

Subject	Action Verb	Agreement
the merchant	travel	the merchant travels
merchants	travel	
the child	dress	
children	dress	
the student	study	
students	study	
the poet	write	
poets	write	
the baby	play	
babies	play	
the cook	fry	
cooks	fry	

Turn to Activity page 6.3 (workbook page 67).  
We will do a couple examples on the chart  
and then do an extended sentence on the  
back as an example.

The rest will be homework!



# Prefixes: im– and in–

Both prefixes mean "not"; Just like *non– un– dis– il–* and *ir–*

Think about the words: *dislike, illegal, nondairy, unoriginal, irresponsible*

Let's look at Activity Page 6.4 (workbook page 69) and talk about some of the words in the word bank.

perfect

imperfect

convenient

inconvenient

active

inactive

polite

impolite







**Homework tonight is to  
finish Activity pages 6.3  
and 6.4!**

**Be ready to turn them in  
first thing tomorrow  
morning!**