

Clue # 1 Answer

Did you know?

Colonists immediately began a boycott of British goods.

The French and Indian War lasted from 1754 to 1763. The French and Indian War took place between the American colonies and New France. In this war, British troops helped American colonists fight. The American colonies won the war, but only because they had help from British soldiers. King George III spent a large amount of money buying expensive supplies in order for his army to protect the colonies. King George III and the British government felt that the colonists should help pay for the expense of the war and the expense of British soldiers stationed in the American colonies.

Most of the 13 colonies were founded by people who wanted to escape persecution in England. Persecution is the act of being treated harshly, especially for a person's religious beliefs. As the British government became more involved with the colonies, tensions increased.

Originally, the British government had allowed the colonies to govern themselves. The colonies were proud to be British. In 1764, that all changed. The British government thought it was best to impose new laws and taxes on the colonists.

The British government, known as Parliament, decided to pass the Sugar Act. Great Britain was far away from the American colonies. The colonists didn't want people all the way across the ocean telling them what to do or how to live.

Question

What is another name for the British government?

- A. Parliament
- B. Parfait
- C. Parlorment
- D. Partition

Question

The Sugar Act taxed American colonists...

WHO PURCHASED SUGAR, WINE,
18 10 19 23 7 24 21 10 5 3 13 14 3 7 22 5 24 18 25 2 13

INDIGO (COLOR DYE) AND
25 2 14 25 22 19 21 19 16 19 24 14 17 13 5 2 14

MOLASSES
11 19 16 5 3 3 13 3



Clue # 3 Answer

Did you know?

The king considered the tea dumping as an act of rebellion.

Following the Boston Massacre, the British started collecting a new tax on tea. On average, most American colonists consumed 2 to 3 cups of tea every day. At that time, about 90% of the tea was being smuggled into the colonies.

Three British trade ships named the Dartmouth, the Eleanor, and the Beaver sat in the Boston harbor for weeks. Their tea delivery wasn't being unloaded because the colonists of Boston refused to buy or use the English tea. Their anger was directed at Great Britain, which had passed the Tea Act. The Tea Act was a law that required American colonists to buy their tea from the British owned East India Company. The Tea Act was passed by Parliament on May 10, 1773. The law lowered prices on tea, however, the Tea Act placed a tax on tea sold by any other company.

Leading Boston patriots protested this tax by boarding British ships and dumping the tea into the water of the Boston Harbor. This was known as the Boston Tea Party. A group of colonists named the Sons of Liberty was determined to let the British know they were unhappy. The Sons of Liberty was a secret society made up of American colonists who wanted to fight British taxation. Patriots like John Hancock, Paul Revere, and Samuel Adams were members of the group. The original purpose of the Sons of Liberty was to force British stamp agents to resign and to stop American merchants from ordering British goods.

Question

What percentage of tea was being smuggled into the colonies?

- A. 75%
- B. 80%
- C. 85%
- D. 90%

Question

The Boston Tea Party...

**took place in
seventeen
seventy three**



Clue # 2 Answer

Did you know?

Paul Revere created his famous engraving just 3 weeks after the Boston Massacre.

In 1765, the Stamp Act tax was imposed on colonists to help pay for the French and Indian War. This law required colonists to pay a tax on all printed materials such as newspapers, legal documents, magazines and playing cards. The British felt they could tax the colonists because they received the help of British troops.

The American colonists did not agree with the taxes. The colonists felt the British government had no right to tax them. There were no representatives of the colonies in the British government. The colonies had no one to speak up on their behalf. They had no say in the amount or use of taxes. They didn't think taxing the colonies was fair. The colonists did not like being taxed for things that had always been free.

In 1770, colonists began to protest the actions of the British government. Due to colonial protests, the British sent soldiers to Boston to keep order in the town.

One Boston protest in 1770 resulted in a fight and several colonists were shot and killed. This incident is known as the Boston Massacre. British soldiers fired at the colonists killing five men. Although it was not really a massacre, Paul Revere used that term to persuade people that the British were not looking out for their best interests.

Days before the massacre, British officers ordered the removal of all colonists staying at the Boston Manufactory House, a safe house for the poor, ill or homeless. The British ordered the safe house to be evacuated so that British soldiers could stay there.

Question

The Stamp Act taxed ____.

- A. Playing cards
- B. Newspapers
- C. Magazines
- D. All of the above

Question



The motto of the colonies quickly became...

**No Taxation
Without
Representation**

Clue # 4 Answer

Hint: ➡ then ↓

Did you know?

The Sons of Liberty was originally known as the Loyal Nine.

The British government decided the American colonies needed to be punished for the Boston Tea Party. They issued new laws and taxes that the colonists called the Intolerable Acts, or Coercive Acts. They were given the name "Intolerable Acts" by patriots who felt they could not "tolerate" the unfair laws. These harsh laws closed the port of Boston entirely. The British Royal Navy sent warships to make sure no one went in or out of the harbor. The port of Boston would remain closed until the cost of the dumped tea was recovered. The British government also passed the Quartering Act which forced colonists to house and feed British soldiers.

The First Continental Congress took place in September of 1774. Representatives from each colony met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They discussed their concern of the Intolerable Acts and other unfair British laws. The representatives of the colonies sent a letter to King George III explaining their issues and concerns with taxes and unfair treatment. They requested that King George III, king of Great Britain, cancel the Intolerable Acts or they would refuse to use and buy British goods. King George ignored the request. Eventually the colonists decided to fight for their independence from Great Britain in the Revolutionary War.

Question

What is another name for the "Intolerable Acts"?

- A. Quartering Act
- B. Tea Act
- C. Coercive Acts
- D. Stamp Acts

Question

	1	2	3	4	5
1	D	B	E	A	C
2	K	G	H	I/J	F
3	L	P	N	O	M
4	T	R	U	Q	S
5	Y	Z	X	V	W

The American Revolution began...

**in Boston in
seventeen seventy
five**

4 Digit Code Answer

First number of lock combination:

The year of the American Revolution began MINUS 1773.

1775-1773 = 2 (found in clue # 4)

_____2_____

Second number of lock combination:

The year of the Boston Tea Party MINUS 1772.

1773-1772 = 1 (found in clue #3)

_____1_____

Third number of lock combination:

What number is represented by
“ ____.” ?

_____8_____

Last number of lock combination:

What number is the letter “S” in clue #1?

_____3_____

1. Which ship was not a part of the Boston Tea Party?

- A. Santa Maria
- B. Eleanor
- C. Dartmouth
- D. Beaver

4. Where was the First Continental Congress held?

- A. Philadelphia
- B. Boston
- C. Annapolis
- D. Chicago

2. What does persecution mean?

- A. Parliament leader
- B. An official order
- C. Treated harshly
- D. Treated kindly

5. Which act forced colonists to house British soldiers?

- A. Tea Act
- B. Stamp Act
- C. Quartering Act
- D. Tolerable Act

3. Colonists were forced to buy tea from _____.

- A. North India Company
- B. South India Company
- C. West India Company
- D. East India Company

6. What was the Boston Manufactory House?

- A. Ship base
- B. Armory
- B. Factory
- D. Safe house

How to decode a cryptogram (clue #1)

BASIC SOLVING TECHNIQUES:

Fill in as many letters as you can. Once you determine a letter, you can use that letter over for every entry. For example: If you know the word is "THE" and the "H" is represented by the number 22, then every number 22 will be an "H".

- Scan through the cryptogram looking for single-letter words. They're almost always an *A* or *I*.
- Scan the numbers: The most frequent number is probably *E*. It could also be *T*, *A*, or *O*.
- Pencil in your guesses. Be prepared to erase and change your guesses!
- Look for apostrophes. They're usually followed by *D*, *S*, *T*, *M*, *RE* or *LL*.
- Look for a repeating pattern. They may be common letter groups, such as *SH*, *TH*, *RE*, *CH*, *TR*, *ING* or *ION*.
- Try to decode shorter words first.
 - The most common two-letter words are *OF*, *TO*, *IN*, *IS*, and *IT*.
 - The most common three-letter words are *THE*, *AND*, *FOR*, *WAS* and *HIS*.
 - The most common four-letter word is *THAT*.

**Just enough letters will be given for students to determine letters in other words 😊

How to read a PigPen Cipher (clue #3)

A PigPen Cipher is a simple substitution cipher. There are 26 symbols, one for each letter of the alphabet. If you break it down, the letters below are represented by the corresponding symbol.

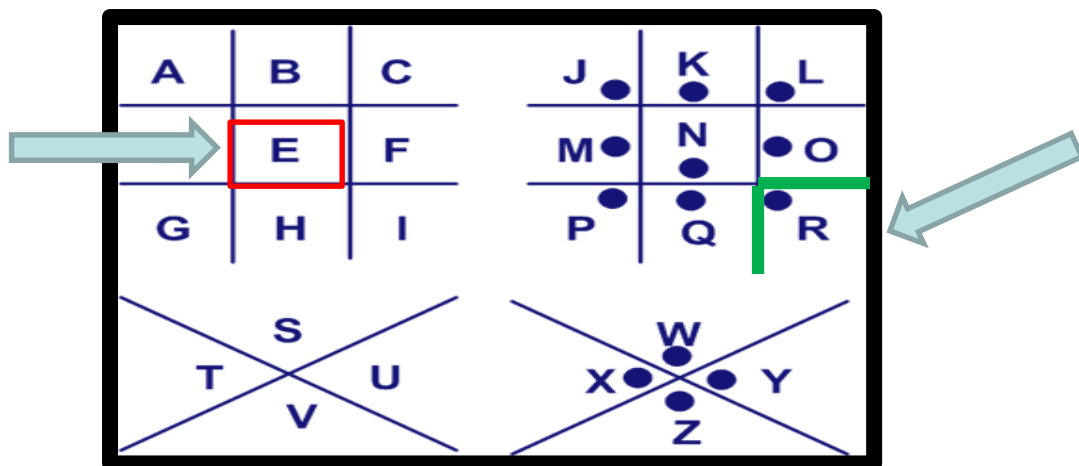
A=┐ B=┌ C=└ D=┘ E=◻ F=◼ G=┐ H=┐ I=┐
 J=┐ K=┐ L=┐ M=┐ N=◻ O=◼ P=┐ Q=┐ R=┐
 S=∨ T=> U=< V=∧ W=∨ X=> Y=< Z=∧

Example #1:

The letter "E" would be found as the symbol in the red box below. The "E" is found in the middle so it is the symbol of a square.

Example # 2:

The letter "R" would be represented by the symbol in green found below. The letter "R" has a line above it and to the left of it with a dot in between the two lines.



How to read a Polybius Cipher

Polybius cipher, or Polybius Square, consists of replacing each letter of the alphabet by its coordinates, or position, on a grid (usually a square).

Step 1: Replace the missing letters reading across. You can see the "C" is missing in line 1 (row 1).

Step 2: Each letter is represented by TWO numbers. The first number indicates the number across the TOP (RIGHT). The second number indicates the number on the left column (DOWN).

Example # 1: The letter "C" would be 51. Go across the top to the 5, then down 1.

Example # 2: The letter "R" would be represented by the number 24. Go across the top to 2 and down to the 4.

Scrambled: Each row contains 5 letters of the alphabet in a scrambled order. Line 1 is letters A-E, Line 2 is letters F-K and so on. The missing letters are in bold and blue.

	1	2	3	4	5
1	D	B	E	A	C
2	K	G	H	I/ J	F
3	L	P	N	O	M
4	T	R	U	Q	S
5	Y	Z	X	V	W