

What are the names of some of the main characters in this book?

Rush Revere, Liberty, Freedom, Cam, Tommy, Elizabeth, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry

Chapter 1

How many days did the Pilgrims spend on the Mayflower?

65 days (pg 21)

Who encouraged them to keep their faith and trust that God would help them prosper?

William Bradford (pg 21)

Did William Bradford encourage the Pilgrims to (a) put all of their goods into a communal chest or (b) did he encourage them to be on the same team yet work hard to take care of their own families?

B (pg 21-22)

In only 20 years the first colony grew from 50 to 2,000 with new colonies being built throughout New name England. What was the name of the first colony?

Plymouth Plantation (pg 22)

Chapter 2

What was the name of Tommy's new neighbor who moved into town?

Cameron/Cam (pg 29)

What was the practical joke that Tommy and Cam played on the class?

They said Cam had a fake eye then Cam pretended to pop it out of his head to show his friends but it slipped and bounced all over the class. Cam really didn't have a fake eye. (pg 30-31)

Mr. Revere hid 6 objects around the school yard. They each had a yellow ribbon tied to them.

What were the six objects?

black swimming fins, a book - Gulliver's Travels which was published in 1726, The Pennsylvania Gazette, a piece of wood, a kite and reading glasses. (pg 34-35)

What person did all of the objects have in common?

Benjamin Franklin (pg36)

In 1742 Benjamin Franklin created a new kind of what that was metal-lined and would radiate heat from the middle of the room in all directions?

A stove (pg36)

What type of glasses did Benjamin Franklin create in 1784? The upper half of the glass lens was for distance and the lower half of the lens was for reading.

Bifocals (pg 36)

In 1753 Benjamin Franklin's experiments with electricity enabled him to create a device that could protect homes and buildings from the destructive force of lightning bolts. What was this device called?

The Lightning Rod (pg38)

A picture Benjamin Franklin is on the front of which U.S. bill?

\$100 (pg. 36)

Chapter 3

Benjamin Franklin was a colonial representative of which colony?

Pennsylvania (pg 60)

Benjamin Franklin was invited to England to testify to Parliament about what was happening in the colonies, particularly about the opposition to which act?

The Stamp Act (pg 60)

What is Parliament?

The English government in England (pg 60)

King George the III regularly met with Parliament, the House of Lords and the House of Commons to make rules and laws to govern people. Did the 13 colonies have to follow those rules?

Yes(pg 60)

Did they want to follow those rules?

No (pg 60)

The British prime minister, George Grenville, passed the Stamp Act, which was the first direct tax on who?

The American Colonies (pg 64)

Do we pay taxes now?

Yes

What do our taxes pay for?

to help run our city, public schools, libraries, highways, police and fire protection (pg 66)

Did the Stamp Act benefit the American colonies?

No (pg 66)

Who did it benefit?

England

Why was it called the Stamp Act?

Because a stamp was placed on all paper products reminding the American colonists that England is still in charge. All paper products were taxed (pg 66)

The Palace of Westminster is where the British lords and lawmakers governed. In the United States, which building in Washington D.C. is the equivalent?

The Capitol Building (pg 68)

The grass, the shrubs, and the trees were perfectly landscaped in England. What did this say about the land?

That it was established with centuries of tradition and order. (pg 62)

How did the lords and lawmakers dress in England?

In the finest waistcoats, vests and breeches. Most wore white wigs or their hair pulled back and tied off with a ribbon. (pg 68)

Benjamin Franklin gave Tommy some advice. Do you remember what it was?

"Never let uncertainty or fear stop you. If you work hard and think big you can accomplish anything, especially in a free land like America. There are people that will tell you otherwise. They will say you are not good enough. You are not old enough. You are not smart enough. Balderdash! Do not listen to them. If you have a dream, follow it!"

(pg 62)

Chapter 4

How many members of Parliament sat in theater seating on either side listening to Franklin's testimony about the colonies' reaction to the Stamp Act?

370 members (pg 69)

The Prime Minister, who acted as the judge pounded what to gain order?

His gavel (pg 71)

The Stamp Act may have been the spark that led to America's what from England?

Independence (pg 74)

The 13 American colonies did not want taxation without representation. What did this mean?

They still considered King George their king so they obeyed the rules and laws of the British Empire but they wanted to help make the laws, for their colonies. But, King George and the Parliament were making the laws, like the Stamp Act without them. (pg 75)

The King wanted to keep control of America because it was rich in which resources?

wood, minerals, furs and land (pg 76)

Chapter 5

When the crew time jumped to the colony of Virginia were there trimmed hedges or courtyards like in England? Why or why not?

No, because it was new and had not been established for hundreds of years like England.

What color was the British Soldiers coats?

Red (pg 87)

What is a tavern?

a bar (pg 89)

Who was Rush Revere and the crew looking for in the Tavern?

Patrick Henry (pg 90)

Who said, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

Patrick Henry (pg 90)

Was Patrick Henry soft spoken or an out spoken lawyer who didn't care if he offended the King?

outspoken (pg 91)

Patrick Henry compared King George to Julius Caesar and King Charles I. Who was Julius Caesar?

A Roman Dictator (pg 94)

Patrick Henry's 7 resolutions to the Stamp Act stated why America should reject and resist British taxation on the colonies. The brought on the Revolutionary War and finally separated America and England and gave independence to the colonies, which eventually became the United States of what?

America (pg 99)

Why do you think Patrick Henry called the British soldiers Lobsterbacks?

because of their red coats (pg 102)

What was the Quartering Act?

The King was forcing the colonists to open their homes to the Redcoats (pg 103)

Did the colonists like the Quartering Act? Why or why not?

No, because the Redcoats forced themselves into the colonists houses and the colonists were afraid that they would force them out of their homes.

(pg 103)

Answers found in Rush Revere and the First Patriots by Rush Limbaugh.