

Name: _____ Date: _____

TEACHER NOTES:

- First read
 - “Probable Text” routine (Who, what, when, where chart)
 - § *Revolt, Colonies, world, self-reliance*
 - Option: Decodable Words
 - § Syllabication & part of speech,
 - § *Independence, American, Lexington*
 - § *Colony, colonies, colonists, colonial*
 - Option: Sight Words
 - § Phoneme work & part of speech
 - § *Word, world,*
 - Read as a whole class
 - § Modeled read by teacher
 - § Choral Read with the whole class: Paragraph ____.
 - § Echo Reading: Paragraph _____
 - Chart: What is the main idea?
 - § Underline the main idea.
 - § Put a star next to each supporting detail
- Second Read (with the same copy)
 - Students number the paragraphs sequentially
 - Partner reading: Odd & Even paragraphs
 - Main Idea Work
- Third read (with the same copy)
 - Prepare for a reading response: “How did the success of the American Revolution change the world?”
 - § Paragraph 1: Describe the American Revolution
 - Retell the quote by John Adams
 - Say what the quote means
 - Say why Adams and Jefferson were still talking about it decades later
 - § Paragraph 2: Describe other revolutions
 - Give one sentence of each subsequent revolution in sequential order.
 - Give your opinion about standing up to an oppressor
- Fourth read
 - Editing
 - Parts of Speech
 - Fill in the blank
 - Performance?

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Who	What	Where	When	Why or How?

The main idea is probably going to be _____

I wonder _____

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Our Revolution... and theirs'

John Adams wrote a letter to Thomas Jefferson on August 24, 1815. Thirty-two years after the Revolutionary War was over, the two founding fathers were still exchanging letters and discussing the revolution that changed the world. In that letter written on August 24, 1815, John Adams wrote "The Revolution was in the minds of the people, and that was effected [*sic*] to 1775, in the course of fifteen years before a drop of blood was drawn at Lexington."

The battles at Lexington and Concord are considered to be the first battles of the Revolutionary War. However, John Adams was saying that the Revolution itself started before that. In the colonies, about 1760, the colonists' ideas, attitudes and beliefs all started to change. These ideological changes laid the groundwork for the physical conflicts that would come next. In other words, the desire for independence had already taken a hold of the colonists.

The real question is why the American colonies, and not other British colonies around the world, revolted. Britain had colonies in many places, including Barbados, the Bahamas, Jamaica; places in Africa, like the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone; places in Asia, like India and Malaya; and even in Australia and New Zealand. So why didn't they revolt as we had done?

The real answer is that American colonies had a tradition of governing ourselves. The American colonies had town meetings, had elected some of their own officials. The colonies were running things by themselves. Also, the American colonies had a more diverse economy than their African and Asian counterparts. The Americans were running their own farms and selling the crop; the Americans were cutting down their own trees with their own labor and

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tools and selling the lumber; the Americans were trading goods with other counties. There was no need for an overlord.

This is exactly why Americans value independence and self-reliance above all else. That feeling of self-reliance lead to strength. That strength led to independence. All across the world, the colonies of England, of France, of Spain watched the American Revolution unfold. They watched colonists stand up against one of the most powerful monarchies in the world and win. They watched Americans stand alone, stand independent, stand free. All across the world monarchies began to fall. This is why historians call the first shot fired at the battle of Lexington, Massachusetts, as “the shot heard round the world.” The whole world, from the colonizers to the colonized, were watching. The battle of Lexington was the first major organized uprising of a colony against its’ owner nation.

In 1789, the French Revolution began. In 1791, the Haitian Revolution began. In 1808, the Latin American Wars of Independence began. In 1821, the Greek War of Independence began. In fact, the entire world was changed because the American colonists believed in independence, in freedom, in self-reliance.

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The real answer is that American _____ had a tradition of governing ourselves. The American _____ had town meetings, had elected some of their own officials. The _____ were running things by themselves. Also, the American _____ had a more diverse economy than their African and Asian counterparts. The Americans were running their own farms and selling the crop; the Americans were cutting down their own trees with their own labor and tools and selling the lumber; the Americans were trading goods with other countries. There was no need for an overlord.

This is exactly why _____ value independence and self-reliance above all else. That feeling of self-reliance lead to _____. That strength led to independence. All across the world, the _____ of England, of France, of Spain watched the American _____ unfold. They watched _____ stand up against one of the most powerful _____ in the world and win. They watched Americans stand alone, stand independent, stand free. All across the world _____ began to fall. This is why historians call the first shot fired at the battle of Lexington, Massachusetts, as “the shot heard round the world.” The whole world, from the _____ to the colonized, were watching. The battle of Lexington was the first major organized uprising of a _____ against its’ owner nation.

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Editing

Directions: There are many mistakes in the following paragraph. Please edit the following paragraph for those mistakes and re-copy the paragraph flawlessly. If you're fancy, you could do it in cursive. There are at least nine errors.

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Writing

Directions: These sentences are currently out of order. You can use these sentences in your written response to reading.

American believe in independence.

Americans believe in freedom.

Americans believe in self-reliance.

The American Revolution's success led to many other revolutions around the world.

Historians call the first shot fired at the Battle of Lexington as "the shot heard round the world."

The battles of Lexington and Concord are considered the first battles of the American Revolution.

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Highlight the parts of speech

A noun is a person, place or thing. A verb is an action word, or what you are doing. An adjective describes a noun. An adverb describes a verb. A conjunction connects two clauses.

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