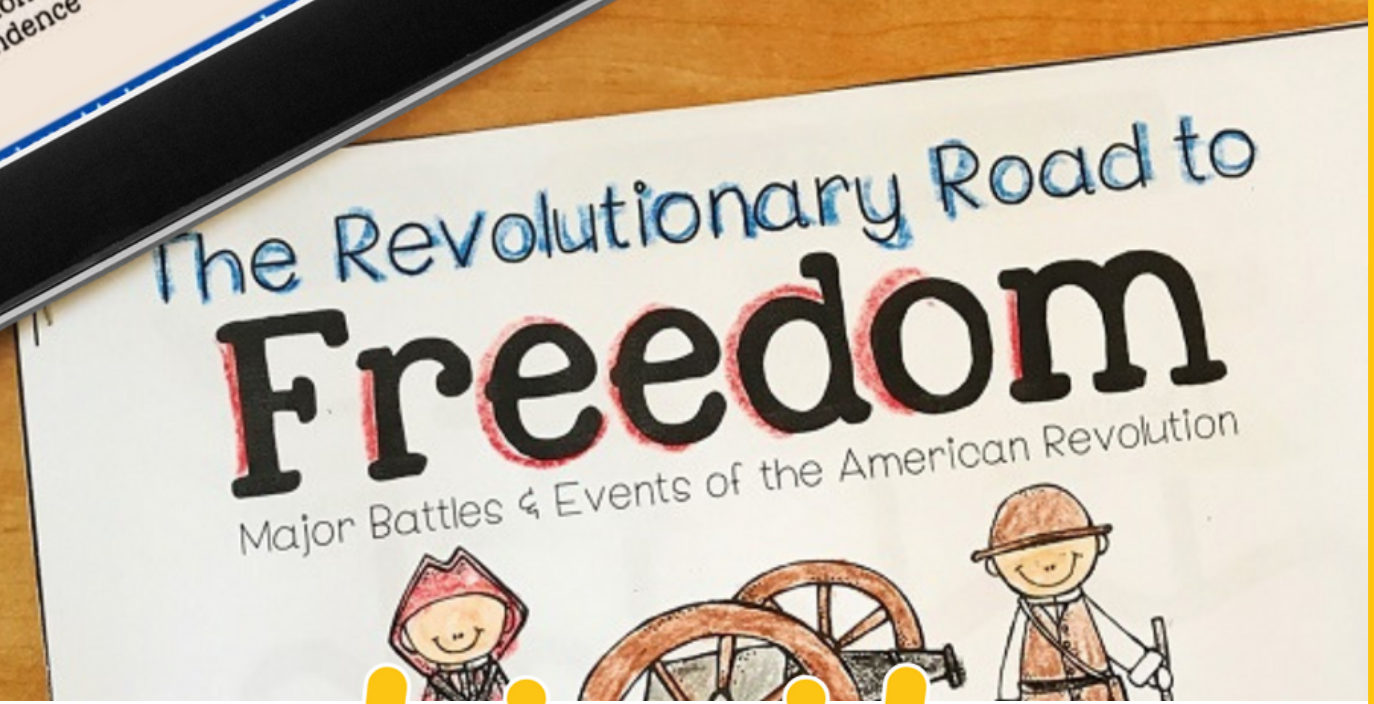


AMERICAN REVOLUTION



LNK  **Activity**
Interactive Learning Guides

WAIT!

Thank you for considering this LINKtivity for your classroom, but before you make a decision - you should know that you can get **access to this LINKtivity + PLUS our entire library** for about the same price as a single LINKtivity!

The results are in: **Teachers LOVE LINKtivities...** and want more! So, we've made it SUPER easy and cost effective for you to access any and ALL of our LINKtivities inside our LINKtivity Learning membership option! Instead of purchasing just ONE LINKtivity - why not get access to ALL of them... for about the SAME PRICE!



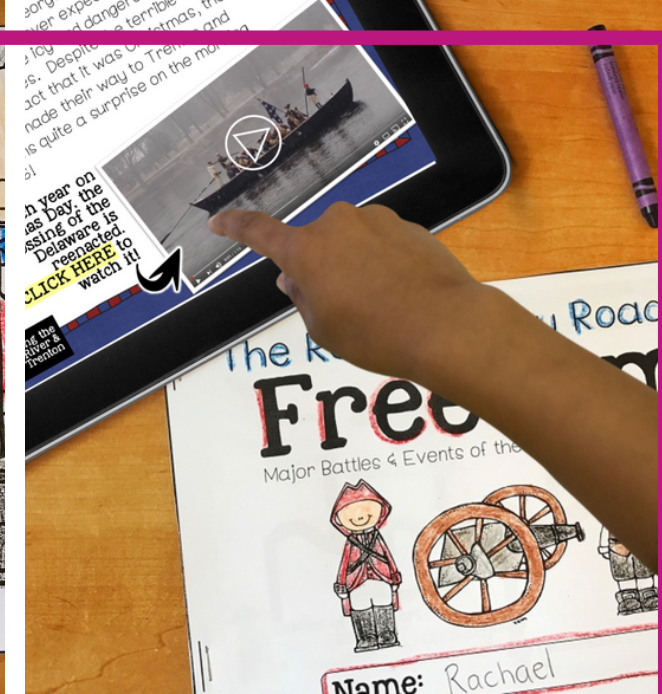
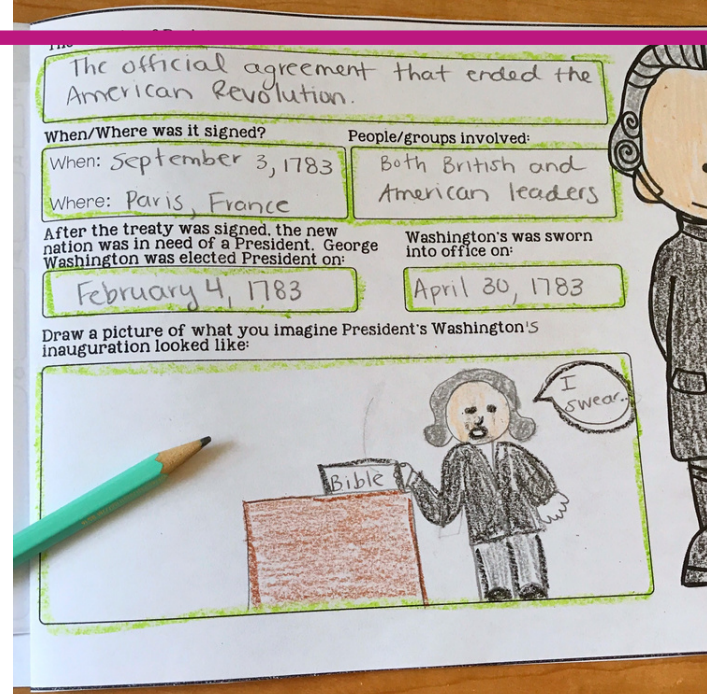
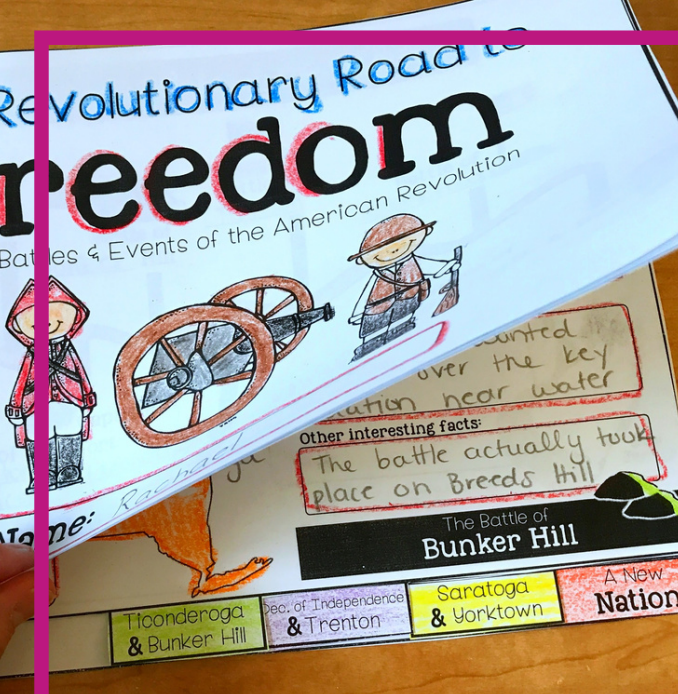
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- ✓ The **entire growing LINKtivity® library** inside the Membership (LINKtivities for all content areas)
- ✓ ALL **future LINKtivities** to be added to the membership (new releases each month!)
- ✓ **Teacher guides** to help you set up each LINKtivity® successfully in your classroom
- ✓ **Student resources** that go along with each LINKtivity (printable OR digital)
- ✓ **Kid-friendly rubrics** and **answer keys** for each LINKtivity®



JOIN NOW





Your students are going to love this hands-on approach to learning about the major events and battles of the American Revolution! Resource includes a LINKtivity digital learning guide, a student flipbook (printable or digital), answer key, a rubric, and teacher guide.



More Sample Slides

Who?

There were many people involved on both sides of the battles at Lexington and Concord.

Click on each person or group of people below to learn more about them.

The British Militia

Minutemen

Paul Revere

Battles at Lexington & Concord

Where?

The first two battles of the American Revolution took place in two towns just outside of Boston, Massachusetts; Lexington and Concord.

Concord

Lexington

BOSTON

Battles at Lexington & Concord

When?

Late in the evening on April 18, 1775, Paul Revere began his journey to alarm the colonists that the British were on their way toward Lexington. The British arrived in Lexington early in the morning of April 19 where they were met by armed minutemen. An unidentified shot was fired, and after a short battle, the minutemen were forced to retreat, or move back. The British continued on toward Concord. Here they continued their battle with more minutemen. This time, the minutemen were able to defeat the British, forcing them back to Boston.

1 10pm, April 18 >> Revere sets out to alarm

2 5am, April 19 >> British arrive and battle with the minutemen, minutemen retreat

3 Late morning, April 19 >> A second group of minutemen battle with the British and push them back to Boston

Battles at Lexington & Concord

Why?

"Seize those weapons so that the minutemen can not fight back!"

"...and let's see if we can arrest Adams and Hancock while we're at it!"

As tensions between colonists and the British grew, Patriots began storing up weapons in Concord, Massachusetts. They wanted these weapons in case fighting began. The British found out about the storage of weapons and had orders to seize, or take hold of, these weapons. They did not want the colonists to have access to these military supplies, so they secretly began their march from Boston toward Concord.

In addition to seizing the weapons, the British troops also wanted to stop at Lexington on their way in order to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock, two important Patriot leaders. Although starting a battle was not their intention, both minutemen and British soldiers wanted to be prepared for anything that might happen.

Battles at Lexington & Concord

How?

The minutemen knew that the British were coming because of Revere's heroic late-night ride to warn them. Once he had been captured in Lexington, and Dawes had escaped, Prescott was able to continue on to Concord to warn the minutemen there to get ready. The British surrounded the minutemen at Lexington, led by patriot Captain John Parker. Parker gave orders to "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here!" As the British closed in on the minutemen, British Major John Pitcairn yelled for the minutemen to "Lay down your arms (weapons)." The minutemen refused and someone fired the first shot. The battle quickly began, killing eight minutemen and wounding nine others. Only one British soldier was killed in the first battle.

Once the British arrived in Concord, they began searching for the weapons but they were nowhere to be found. The women of Concord had hidden the weapons in fields and barns throughout Concord. When the British reached North Bridge, the minutemen were there to meet them. This time, the minutemen were thousands of soldiers strong and forced the British back to Boston, suffering great losses. About 250 British soldiers had been killed or wounded. Only 40 minutemen had been killed or wounded. The American Revolution had now

Battles at Lexington & Concord

Declaration of Independence

WHO? WHAT? WHERE? WHEN? WHY? HOW?

Paul Revere's Ride

Lexington

Samuel Prescott escapes to Concord

Paul Revere is captured!

To Concord

William Dawes escapes into the woods

MAP KEY

- Paul Revere's route
- William Dawes' route
- Samuel Prescott's route
- British Patrols

BOSTON

CLICK HERE to read a poem about Paul Revere's Ride

Battles at Lexington & Concord

Who?

Colonists representing all of the colonies (except Georgia) attended the Second Continental Congress. This group of people included Sam Adams, Patrick Henry, John Hancock, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and George Washington.

Click on each picture below to learn about three of the men that were very important at this meeting.

George Washington

John Adams

John Hancock

The Second Continental Congress

The Presidential Oath

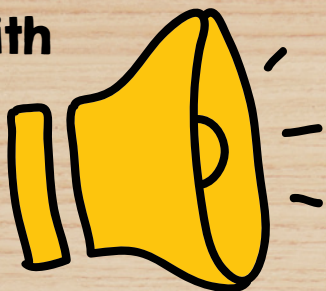
On April 30, 1789, the newly elected President George Washington took the first Presidential oath in United States history at his Inauguration ceremony. Today, this same action is done every four years on January 20 each time a President is elected into office. Each President is given the same oath and repeats the following words as they hold a hand over the Bible:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

A New Nation

This LINKtivity is provided with


AUDIO SUPPORT




When?

The winter of 1776 was cold and windy. December 25, 1776 was no different. George Washington knew that Hessian soldiers would never expect the Continental Army to attempt to cross the icy and dangerous river that divided the two armies. Despite the terrible weather conditions and the fact that it was Christmas, the Continental Army made their way to Trenton and gave the Hessians quite a surprise on the morning of December 26!

Each year on Christmas Day, the crossing of the Delaware is reenacted. **CLICK HERE** to watch it!

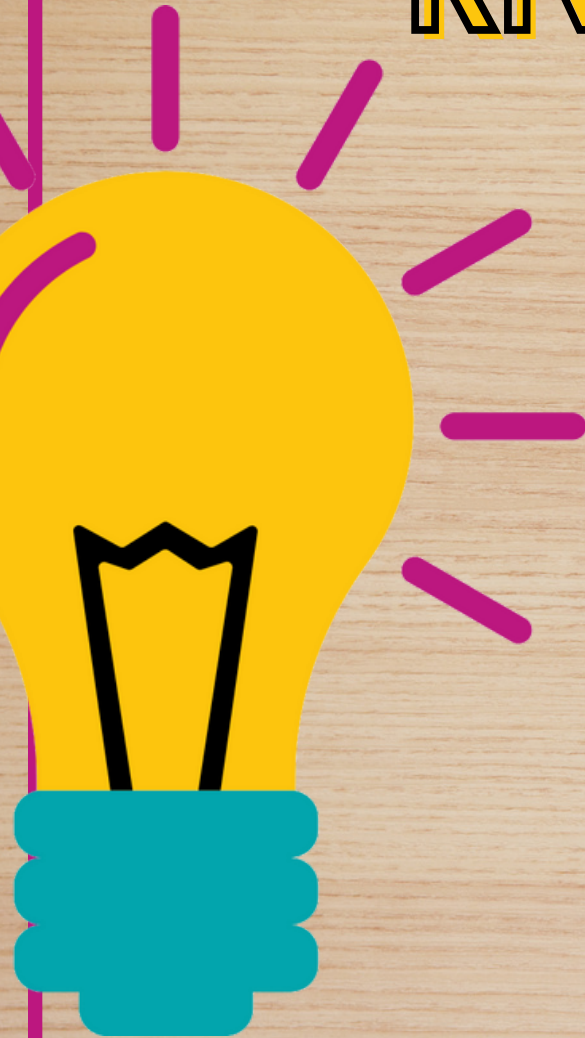


 Crossing the Delaware River & The Battle of Trenton

Perfect for English language learners or students who could use a little extra support!



KNOWLEDGE CHECK



Students complete a quick self-check at the end of the LINKtivity to show what they have learned!

The American Revolution

Drag each card into the correct box below.

The American Revolution was a war fought between the American colonists and the **BRITISH**.

Colonists that ready to fight the British at any moment became known as .

British soldiers were known as because of the of their uniforms.

Colonists that were in favor of breaking away from Britain called .

RED COATS **MINUTEMEN** **PAT**

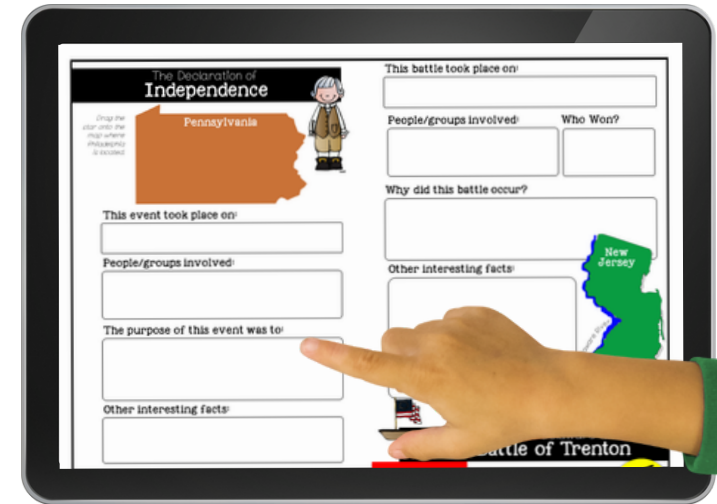
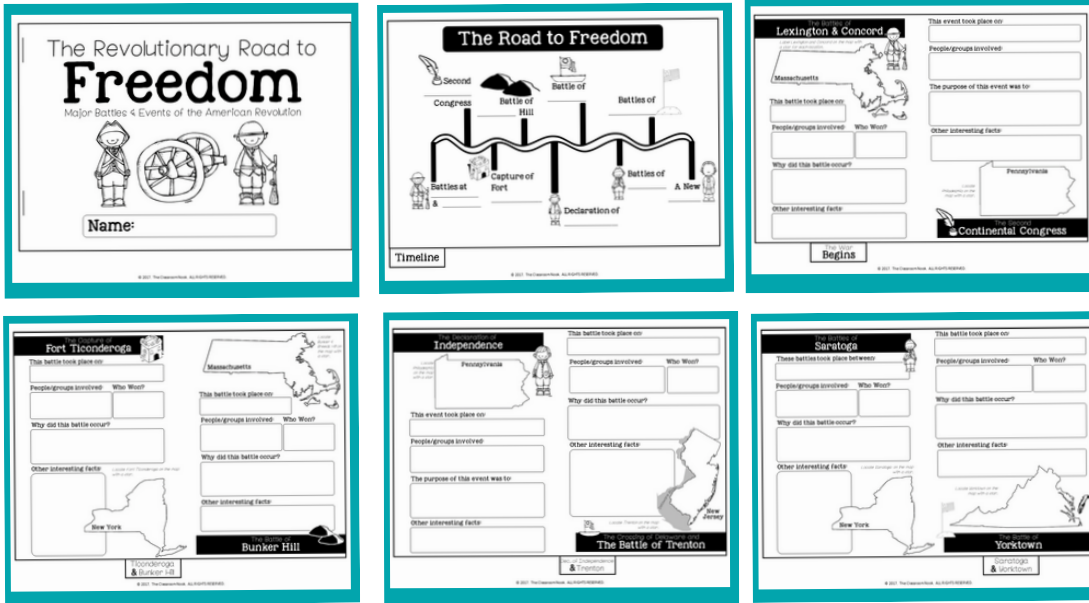
Buttons: UNDO, RESET, CLICK HERE Your

Icons: Sound On, Continue, Tap



Printable & Digital Student Flipbook

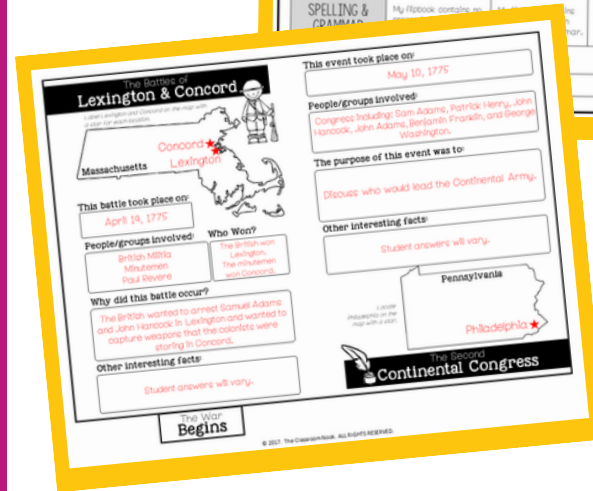
Printable Flipbook for LINKtivity



Digital Flipbook for LINKtivity in Google Slides

LINKtivity : STUDENT FLIPBOOK RUBRIC

	4 - EXCELLENT	3 - GOOD	2 - SATISFACTORY	1 - NEEDS IMPROVEMENT
NEATNESS & APPEARANCE	My Flipbook is very neat and easy to read. I neatly colored in my illustrations with great detail. It is clear that I took my time to make my Flipbook reflect my learning.	My Flipbook is neat and my writing is easy to read. I neatly colored in my illustrations.	My Flipbook is somewhat neat. Some of my writing is hard to read. I colored in my illustrations.	My Flipbook is quite sloppy. My writing is hard to read. Illustrations are NOT colored, or are sloppy done.
ACCURACY & COMPLETENESS	The information in my Flipbook is 100% correct. I've included many details from the Link 4 Think and have put what I've learned down in my own words. I have included information that goes above and beyond what is required.	The information in my Flipbook is mostly correct. I've included several details from the Link 4 Think, written mostly in my own words. My Flipbook includes all of the required written responses.	My Flipbook contains several incorrect or missing pieces of information. The information in my Flipbook does not match the Link 4 Think.	My Flipbook has many incorrect or missing pieces of information. I struggled to use the information from the Link 4 Think to complete my Flipbook correctly.
SPELLING & GRAMMAR	My Flipbook contains no errors in spelling and grammar.	My Flipbook contains some errors in spelling and grammar.	My Flipbook contains many errors in spelling and grammar.	My Flipbook contains many errors in spelling and grammar.



Answer Key & Rubric

