

Historical Book List



Revolutions

1750-1800

Before the Revolution: The French and Indian War

📖 *The Last of the Mohicans*

Cooper, James Fenimore
ISBN 0689840683
No call number, 238 pages
\$18.50(HC) - Retail
L:4 R: 6

Period Overview: *George Washington's World*

Foster, Genevieve
ISBN 096438034X
J B, 357 pages
\$15.95(PB) - Retail
L: 4 R: 6-7

📖 *The Tavern at the Ferry*

Tunis, Edwin
ISBN 0801869323
917.3 T, 120 pages
\$19.95(PB) - Retail
L: 4 R: 6-7

Primary Source Documents:

The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States

Pub. By the Cato Institute
ISBN 1882577981
No call number, 58 pages
\$4.95(PB) - Retail
L: 4 R: 6

The Declaration of Independence:

📖🌐 *The Signers: The 56 Stories Behind the Declaration of Independence*

Fradin, Dennis Brindell
ISBN 0802788491
J 973. 3130 Fradin, 164 pages
\$22.95(HC) - Retail
L: 4 R: 6

Note: Mention is made of two of the signers, Thomas Jefferson and William Paca, having children out of wedlock.

The Constitution:

📖 *The Great Little Madison*

Fritz, Jean
ISBN 0399217681
JB Madison, 159 pages
\$15.95(PB) - Retail
L: 4 R: 6

The Revolution:

Guns for General Washington: A Story of the American Revolution

Reit, Seymour
ISBN 0152164359
J Fiction, 160 pages
\$6.00(PB) - Retail
L: 3 R: 6



📖📖 *Johnny Tremain*

Forbes, Esther
ISBN 0440442508
J Fiction, 256 pages
\$6.50(PB) - Retail
L:4 R: 6

Another favorite—examine the character changes of the protagonist from the beginning to the end.

My Brother Sam is Dead

Collier, James Lincoln and Collier, Christopher
ISBN 0027229807 :
J Fiction, 216 pages
\$17.95(HC) - Retail
L: 4 R: 7

📖📖🌐📖🕒 *The American Revolution for Kids: A History with 21 Activities*

Herbert, Janis
ISBN 1556524560
No call number
\$14.95 (PB) - Retail
L: 3 R: 5-6

Book of the American Revolution

Egger-Bovet, Howard
ISBN 0316222046
J 973.3 Egger, 96 pages
\$14.95(PB) - Retail
L: 4 R: 6

📖 *The Revolutionary Soldier: 1775-1783*

Wilbur, C. Keith
ISBN 0791045331
Y 973.38 Wilbur, 96 pages
\$14.95(PB) - Retail
L: 5 R: 7

Historical Book List

Poetry/Fine Arts

📖 *Revolutionary Medicine: 1700-1800*

Wilbur, M.D., C. Keith
ISBN 0791045323
Y 973.375 Wilbur, 80 pages
\$14.95(PB) - Retail
L: 5 R: 7

Fascinating for those students interested in the medical field, but may be a little graphic for some.

Patriot Biographies:

📖 *America's Paul Revere*

Forbes, Esther
ISBN 0395249074
JB Revere, 46 pages
\$5.95(PB) - Retail
L: 2 R: 5-6

A Young Patriot

Murphy, Jim
ISBN 0395900190
J 973.3, 102 pages
\$7.95 (PB) - Retail
L: 3 R: 5-6

📖 *John and Abigail Adams*

St. George, Judith
ISBN 0823415716
JB Adams, 147 pages
\$22.95(HC) - Retail
L: 5 R: 7

📖 *Thomas Jefferson: Architect of Democracy*

Severance, John B.
ISBN 0395845130
JB Jefferson, 192 pages
\$18.00(HC) - Retail
L: 5 R: 7

Give Me Liberty: the Uncompromising Statesmanship of Patrick Henry

Vaughn, David
ISBN 1888952229
B Henry, 285 pages
\$14.95(PB) - Retail
R: 8

📖 *Samuel Adams: The Father of American Independence*

Fradin, Dennis
ISBN 0395825105
YB Adams, 192 pages
\$18.00(HC) - Retail

L: 4 R: 6-7

The Swamp Fox

Brown, Marion Marsh
ASIN 0664320716
J Biography, 185 pages
OOP
L: 3 R: 5-6

The Many Lives of Benjamin Franklin

Osborne, Mary Pope
ASIN 0803706790
JB Franklin, 127 pages
OOP
L: 2 R: 5-6

Note: On page 51, the author mentions he did not have a "formal wedding ceremony," but just informally considered himself married. Whether you read this biography or another on Franklin, we suggest you have a candid discussion with your students about Franklin not being a Christian. Although he believed in God, he probably shared more of the deist philosophy of many at the time. Despite the fact he wasn't a believer, God gave him extraordinary gifts and He used Franklin to carry out His purposes.

The French Revolution:

The Scarlet Pimpernel

Orczy, Baroness Emmuska
ISBN 0451527623
J Fiction
Chapter book, 223 pages
\$4.95(PB) - Retail
L: 5 R: 7

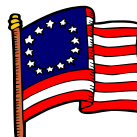
Other Resources:

📖 *Uncle Sam & Old Glory : Symbols of America*

West, Jean and Delno
ISBN 0689820437
J 929.92, 40 pages
\$17.00(HC) - Retail
L: 2 R: 5 and up
While suitable for young children, it will also benefit older students.

📖 *What You Should Know about the American Flag*

Williams, Jr., Earl P.



America's Old Masters: Benjamin West, John Singleton Copley, Charles Willson Peale and Gilbert Stuart

Flexner, James Thomas
ISBN 048627957X
759.13
\$12.95(PB) - Retail

Constable's England

Reynolds, Graham
ISBN 048627957X
759.2
\$12.95(PB) - Retail

Masterpieces of American Painting in the Metropolitan Museum

Salinger, Margaretta
ASIN 0870994727
759.13 OOP

Young America: Treasures from the Smithsonian American Art Museum

Pastan, Amy
ISBN 0823001938
759.13074
\$19.95(PB) - Retail



Music of the American Revolution:

The Birth of Liberty

ASIN B0000030FQ
New World Records
\$17.99(CD) - Retail

Liberty Tree: Early American Music 1776 - 1861

ASIN B00000AGN3
\$16.98(CD) - Retail

This may be used throughout all of the early American units.



Science

Human Body:

Science Scope

Stout, Kathryn
 No ISBN
 No call number
 \$15.00(PB) - Retail
 www.designastudy.com
 Use pp. 56-64 for this topic.

The Human Body for Every Kid

VanCleave, Janice
 ISBN 0471024082
 J 612.078
 \$12.95(PB) - Retail
 Use experiments #17-23 for this unit.

Biology for Every Kid

VanCleave, Janice
 ISBN 0471503819
 J 574
 \$12.95(PB) - Retail
 Use experiments # 88-101 for this topic.

Science Projects About the Human Body

Gardner, Robert
 ISBN
 Y612.0078
 \$20.95(HC) - Retail

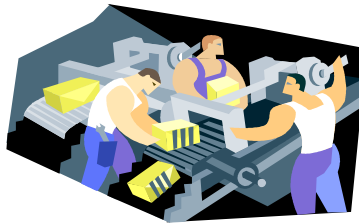


Machines:

Science Scope

Stout, Kathryn
 No ISBN
 No call number
 \$15.00(PB) - Retail
 www.designastudy.com

Use pp. 92-95 for this topic.



Janice VanCleave's Machines

VanCleave, Janice
 ISBN 0471571083
 J 507.8
 \$10.95(PB) - Retail

Gear Up!: Marvelous Machine Projects

Good, Keith
 ISBN 0822535661
 J 621.811
 \$21.27(HC) - Retail

How The Future Began: Machines

Gifford, Clive
 ISBN 0753451883
 No call number
 \$15.95(HC) - Retail

Sound, Heat and Light:

Science Scope

Stout, Kathryn
 No ISBN
 No call number
 \$15.00(PB) - Retail
 www.designastudy.com
 Use pp. 98-100, 102 for this topic.

Janice VanCleave's Physics for Every Kid

VanCleave, Janice
 ISBN 0471525057
 No call number
 \$12.95(PB) - Retail



Science Experiments with Sound & Music

Levine, Shar
 ISBN 0806976977
 No call number
 \$10.95(PB) - Retail

The Optics Book: Fun Experiments With Light, Vision & Color

Levine, Shar
 ISBN 080699942X
 Y 535
 \$10.95(PB) - Retail



Science Activities



Human Body Lapbook

Create a lapbook that includes the systems of the human body. Do a mini-book on each system, include pictures from the internet or other books you have read from the science list. Also put in any lab results from human body experiments you have done from the books in the science list.

Simple Machines Display

Build or find examples of simple machines and create a display to share with friends and family. Label each of the machines and write or explain orally how they contribute to things we use each day.

Sound and Light Experiments

Do experiments from Sharon Levine's books (see Science book list). Be sure to keep an experiment journal that includes: list of materials, hypothesis, steps of the process, data, and results for each experiment.

Project Ideas

Arts and Crafts



1. *The American Revolution for Kids: A History with 21 Activities* (See page one of this unit.)

- Make a fringed hunting shirt
- Design a tricorn hat
- Reenact the Battle of Cowpens

2. *Book of the American Revolution*

(See page one of this unit .)

- Build a model fort, p. 52
- Read about spies during the Revolution, and play the game *British Spy*, on pages 40-41.
- With your Train up a Child Publishing co-op group, practice and perform the play, *The Boston Massacre*, on pages 28-31.

3. After researching particular battles, make a model of one. If you are doing it on a large scale, use cardboard boxes. If space is limited, use plaster of Paris, clay or other modeling material, popsicle sticks, etc. Using your model, demonstrate what happened during the battle and the outcome. Explain to your family and friends or to your homeschooling support group.



Ideas for Mini-books and Lapbooks

- ✂ Research the history of political cartoons and gather samples of political cartoons made during the Revolutionary War. Create a lapbook of these cartoons, along with written summaries about their meanings and significance.
- ✂ Choose a Revolutionary personality and create lapbook about his or her life. Include downloaded images: a portrait, pictures of family, home, maps, etc. Also include written summaries of this person's contribution to the war effort (for either side) or to the time he or she lived.
- ✂ Study the differences between the Revolutionary War and the French Revolution. Make a lapbook on the comparisons and the contrasts.

Writing and Ideas for further research



- ☐ Research and write an essay about the first published black poet in America, Phillis Wheatley.
- ☐ People during the 1700's often occupied themselves with creating and trying to figure out each other's *rebuses*. With your siblings or Train up a Child Publishing coop group, try your hand at making up your own!
- ☐ Create a graphic timeline of either the American or French Revolution.
- ☐ Research this time period and write an essay about the Revolutions of *thought* and *technology* during this unit, such as the Agricultural revolution. What other "revolutions" can you find?
- ☐ Research the French Revolution. Take notes as to the similarities and differences between it and the American Revolution. Did it succeed or fail? Why or why not?



Map Ideas

- Using an historical atlas, make a salt or cookie map of the thirteen colonies as of 1763. Include and label each colony, major cities and all major geographical landforms.
- Using an atlas, make a large map of the colonies with sidewalk chalk. Label the colonies. Using old game parts, construct a *Twister*™ game to play with your friends and to help you learn the locations of the colonies.
- Make a map of and label major Revolutionary War battles. Include Battles of Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill, Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth.

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Mt. Pleasant, SC 29466

Revolutions Overview

This overview begins not with political revolutions, but with revolutions of thought. Great strides in science, technology and industry revolutionized the way people lived and worked. Art and music flourished in some areas, while political revolutions brought bloodshed in others.

The Agricultural and Early Industrial Revolutions in Europe

Prior to this time, people grew enough crops for their own families. When they needed something, it was made by hand or in a craftsman's small shop. In the 1700s, as a result of the "**Age of Reason**," science and technology began to be applied to agriculture and industry, which radically influenced how people lived and worked. Enclosing fields into parcels that were easier to work, rotating crops, and learning to breed animals for advantageous characteristics, allowed more productive farming that could feed not just one family, but enough that the surplus could be sold to others. Inventions such as the **steam engine** (1712), (thread-) **spinning jenny** (1764), and the **cotton gin** (1794), meant that textiles could be rapidly processed and created by machines rather than by hand, one item at a time, as had always been done before.

As **mechanization** increased, large mills and factories were built and people began leaving their rural surroundings to take jobs in towns and cities. England had an abundance of land that was not devastated by war, unlike much of the rest of Europe, so the early **Industrial Revolution** began there with the textile industry.

The American Revolution – The Birth of American

While England was busy fighting on several European fronts, her original thirteen colonies in North America grew increasingly independent. After almost one hundred years, courageous, hardworking pioneers had carved out lives for themselves and their families, and in doing so, had forged a national identity, separate from the land of their forefathers.

During the early colonial years, England had been more preoccupied with conflicts on her own soil, both in civil war and conflict with other nations

who also wanted to dominate Europe, than with the governing of her American colonies. The **Seven Years' War**, from 1756-1763, eventually restored an uneasy balance of power in Europe and proved England the victor over France in North America as well. The **French and Indian War**, part of the Seven Year's War that was fought on American soil, was fought by the British and the colonists against the French. Native Americans actually fought on both sides of the war. **The Peace of Paris**, in 1763, ended the conflict and resulted in England gaining control of French holdings in Canada and southwest into the Ohio Valley.

England, although pleased at the victory, recognized the need for more income to rebuild its sagging economy after years of expensive war. Why shouldn't the thirteen colonies help foot the bill for their own defense? England was going to have to strengthen its administration in America in order to derive more revenue from the colonies. However, the colonies had been growing and prospering during these colonial years, and all had set up some form of **self-governing body**. When the English Parliament began levying taxes and

duties without consulting colonial leaders, such as the unpopular **Molasses Act** and **Sugar Act**, the cry went out that "taxes without representation are tyranny!" Colonials felt the King of England was still their king, but as they had no elected officials representing them in Parliament, it had no right to demand anything from them. England, of course, heartily disagreed. In attempting to handle the colonies with a firm hand, other unpopular rulings were established: the **Royal Proclamation of 1763** reserved all of the newly-gained French land for the Native Americans, thereby putting an immediate stop to all thirteen colonies' claims for additional land to settle. To the crowded colonists, this showed an overbearing disregard for what they considered a basic right. Additional unpopular measures were the **Stamp Act**, requiring revenue stamps be placed on newspapers, pamphlets, licenses, etc., and the **Quartering Act**, demanding the colonists provide both housing and provisions, at their own expense, to British troops supposedly there for the colonist's protection.

The presence of unwanted British troops in Boston eventually caused the first act of violence. What began as

citizen's heckling or snowballing of soldiers ended with someone giving an order to "Fire!" -resulting in three dead civilians. Called the "**Boston Massacre**," this incident was effectively used by protesters to fan the flame of discontent. As tensions escalated, colonists found themselves somewhat divided. At first only a fairly small number of them actually sought independence. Led by Massachusetts's **Samuel Adams**, a group of radicals called the "**Sons of Liberty**" was formed. This was the group who eventually dressed up as Mohawk Indians and dumped a shipload of English Tea in Boston's harbor in 1773, the event known as the "**Boston Tea Party**."

Adams and others busily wrote newspaper articles and made speeches at town meetings, trying to encourage citizens to permanently break with England. An English philosopher and journalist, **Thomas Paine**, aiding the revolutionaries, eventually wrote a famous pamphlet called "Common Sense," emotionally and effectively presenting the case for independence from Britain.

England responded to the Boston Tea Party with additional, more restrictive actions, such as the **Intolerable Acts**, one of which was to close the Boston Harbor until the cost for the dumped tea was paid. At the urging of the Virginia's House of Burgesses, Americans responded by holding the first **Continental Congress** in Philadelphia in the fall of 1774. Representatives attended from all of the colonies except for Georgia. The Congress attempted to restore better relations with England by listing colonial grievances and sending them by courier to **King George III**. It was further decided to boycott trade from England for the time being and to convene a second Continental Congress the following year if the grievances still existed.

As tensions heightened, colonials in the areas surrounding Boston began to ready themselves to fight, quietly gathering arms and ammunition. Eventually, British **General Thomas Gage** learned of these munitions from his spies, and on the night of April 18, 1775, Gage and 700 of his soldiers marched 21 miles from Boston to Concord in order to destroy the stored munitions and capture

two known rebel agitators, Sam Adams and **John Hancock**, effectively launching the American Revolution. In order to warn the militiamen, the silversmith **Paul Revere**, William Dawes and Dr. Samuel Prescott undertook that famous ride on horseback. When the British troops arrived in Lexington on the morning of the 19th, they found 38 militiamen waiting for them. The first shots of the war were fired, and eight Americans died. After the colonial supplies that had not been moved were destroyed, the British began the long return trip to Boston. They were attacked by more colonists who easily thinned British ranks because of their easily-spotted, bright red coats. During their march home, about 250 “redcoats” lost their lives, compared with about 90 deaths of American “**minutemen**”—men who were committed to be “ready in a minute” to defend their country. Thus began the colonists’ fight for freedom.

When King George in England heard General Gage’s account of this incident, he furiously remarked that America “must be a colony of England or treated as an enemy.” Britain’s desire to make a statement by quickly putting

down an upstart colony’s uprising in Massachusetts produced the opposite reaction, generating support for military action against England in other colonies up and down the eastern seaboard. Events occurred quickly at this point. Having received reinforcements, General Gage moved to occupy the heights around Boston, only to find the opposition already there and dug in. The misnamed **Battle of Bunker Hill**, which was really fought on nearby **Breed’s Hill**, resulted in many deaths on both sides and served to prove to the British just how serious the colonial rebels were about not submitting to Britain’s heavy-handed authority.

The **second Continental Congress** convened in May of 1775, this time with representatives of all thirteen colonies. Even now there were distinct differences in colonial desires for separation from England. Although Massachusetts offered its militia as the basis for a **Continental Army** to be headed by **General George Washington**, a more moderate group worked toward appeasement. John Dickinson drafted the Olive Branch Petition, which professed loyalty to King George and asked that all bloodshed and

This is the end of the Sample....the Revolutions Teacher's Overview goes on several more pages.