

The American connection  
UNIT 4

# The Ulster-Scots And American Independence



PUPIL WORKBOOK

## In this unit you will have the opportunity to:

- Consider the concepts of ‘justice’, ‘freedom’ and ‘independence’
- Write your own story or a letter
- Learn about some of the causes of the American War of Independence
- Find out about the Boston Tea Party and undertake some creative work about it
- Look at the American Declaration of Independence
- Extend your vocabulary
- Use your imagination to write an “eye witness account”
- Write your own song
- Look at the Great Seal of the United States of America
- Analyse and evaluate a leaflet
- Play the ‘Road to Revolution’ game
- Design a menu/leaflet/brochure



# It's Not Fair

## THINK ABOUT

How often have you said those words? It might have been in school or in your own home. For some reason you believe you have been treated unfairly.



## TALK ABOUT

- Think back to a time when something happened to you to make you say , “It’s not fair”.
- Explain exactly what happened to the rest of the group.
- How did you feel about this? How did you react?

## WRITE ABOUT

Write a story about a time when you were treated unfairly. It does not have to be true,

OR

Choose an issue which you feel strongly about because you believe someone or something is being treated unfairly. Put forward your reasons for what you believe in a letter to your teacher.





The Charter of the United Nations, Human Rights Laws and many individual countries' constitutions, include statements about the 'freedoms' which everyone should enjoy: for example the right to life itself.

With your group consider what you agree to be the 'freedoms' which everyone has a right to expect and enjoy.

Try to agree on 6 'freedoms'.

Come together with the rest of the class and compile a Freedom Charter which your whole class agrees on.

# class Freedom charter

When your class has agreed on the Freedom Charter make your own copy for your workbook or folder.

*We agree that everyone should enjoy the following freedoms:*

*Freedom*

---

*Freedom*

---

*Freedom*

---

*Freedom*

---

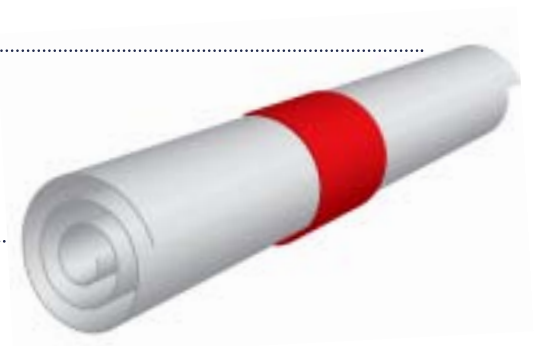
*Freedom*

---

*Freedom*

---

*Signed* .....



# quote unquote

*"...the most God-provoking democrats on this side of hell"*

**Uriah Tracy, Federal Congressman in the late 18th century**

*"...these bold and indigent strangers"*

**James Logan, secretary to the colonial chief in Pennsylvania**

*The American Revolution is "nothing more than an Irish-Scotch rebellion."*

**Hessian Officer**



*"If defeated everywhere else I will make my stand for liberty among the Scots-Irish of my native Virginia."*

**George Washington**

*"The original Scotch Irishman may be described as a Scotchman who was rubbed through the sieve of Ireland. And therefore he combines in a degree the excellences of both races. He had the Scotch tenacity and obduracy tempered with Irish plasticity, buoyancy and brightness. He is a boulder of Scotch granite, overlaid and softened with the green verdure of Ireland. There is a granite in his bones, but his mind is witty and his heart tender. Such is the complex and rich stream of heredity that flowed out of Scotland through Ireland and that still retains strong and fine qualities and courses in its veins."*

**Dr J.H. Snowden of Pittsburgh**

*"The first voice publicly raised in America to dissolve all connection with Great Britain came not from the Puritans of New England or the Dutch of New York, or the planters of Virginia, but the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians."*

**George Bancroft, 19th century American historian**

*"Where the Scotch-Irish settled in America they started schools.....Later some of them became academies and a few became colleges and universities. In this way these Ulster Presbyterians did more to start schools in the South and West than any other people."*

**Charles William Dabney, 19th century American historian**

# Symbols of Liberty

## THE LIBERTY TREE

Thomas Paine was born in Norfolk in England in 1737. He moved to America and settled in Philadelphia where he worked as a journalist. He wrote a pamphlet called Common Sense which argued for American independence.

He wrote many books and pamphlets on political issues and also a poem entitled The Liberty Tree. This tree became a symbol of the struggle for freedom not only in the American colonies but also in France and Ireland too.



## THE LIBERTY BELL

The bell was made in 1751 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of William Penn's charter for the colony of Pennsylvania.

This bell in the Tower of Independence Hall in Philadelphia was rung on 8th July 1776 to let everyone know that something very special was about to happen.

This special event was the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence. It was read by the Ulster-Scot Colonel John Nixon.

Visit the Liberty Bell Virtual Museum at  
<http://www.libertybellmuseum.com/>

# Background To War

Some American historians regard the War of American Independence almost as a dispute between the Scots-Irish emigrants on the one side who had moved from Ulster to gain freedom from English dominance and the English Crown and parliament on the other side. This is especially true in the Appalachian region which takes in North and South Carolina. In 1776 when the war broke out, about 1/3 of the population of this area was Ulster-Scots (or Scots-Irish).

What caused the rebellion? Britain had been fighting the Seven Years' War against France. Britain won but the war had been costly. In 1763 the Chancellor of the Exchequer turned his attentions to the American colonies as a way to raise some much needed cash.

For 150 years the colonists had more or less been left to organise themselves. Because land was plentiful and cheap most adult males could meet the property requirements to vote and they were accustomed to governing themselves. It was a new experience when the British parliament introduced The Stamp Act of 1765. It placed a tax on all formally written documents e.g. bills, deeds, diplomas, newspapers, even playing cards! The colonists already paid local taxes in each colony and they resented being told to pay more to England, to a parliament where they were not even represented.

First they tried to complain by adopting resolutions in their local colonial assemblies condemning the Stamp Act. The British parliament just ignored these. The colonists then took to the streets especially in Boston. The riots spread throughout the colonies and a Stamp Act Congress was held in New York to arrange a boycott of all British goods. In 1766 the British parliament was forced to repeal the Stamp Act.

But the story was only beginning. In 1767 parliament adopted a wide range of customs duties. American opposition led to riots again and the introduction of British troops into the major ports especially Boston where the next important event was to take place.....

## Did You Know

The stripes on the American flag represent the 13 original colonies. The stars represent the states.





# The Boston Tea Party

What was the Boston Tea Party? It sounds like a pleasant afternoon for a group of old ladies on an outing but it was far from that!

On 10 May 1773, the British parliament allowed the East India Company to export half a million pounds of tea to America. The company was in financial trouble so the government did not impose any tax or duty on this export and this meant that the tea would undersell the American merchants. The Americans were already annoyed at the way they were treated by the British and so the Tea Act was the last straw.

On 27 November 1773, 3 East India Company ships – the *Dartmouth*, *Eleanor* and *Beaver*, landed at Boston but were prevented from landing their cargo of tea. A group called the Sons of Liberty under their leader, Samuel Adams, demanded that the tea be taken back. When this did not happen they took further action.

On the evening of 16th December, a group of American patriots disguised as Mohawk Indians, set out for Griffin's Wharf where the ships were lying at anchor. They slipped aboard and using axes and hatchets split open the crates of tea which they then dumped into the waters of Boston Bay. Thousands of spectators watched in silence from the quay. By 9 o'clock they had emptied all 342 crates into the sea. As a final act they took off their shoes and shook them overboard so they could not be accused of stealing any tea. They swept the decks of the 3 ships and made each ship's officer attest that only the tea had been damaged.



**“Well boys, you have had a fine, pleasant evening for your Indian caper, haven't you? But mind, you have got to pay the fiddler yet!”**

**British Admiral  
Montague**

# Bostonians In Distress

This cartoon appeared around the time of the Boston Tea Party. It has the Liberty Tree in the background to show that the American cause was one of liberty and that the people of Boston were suffering for freedom from English power and interference.



## *Extension Activity*

Find out who Thomas Paine was and what he wrote about the Liberty Tree.

- Read the story of the Boston Tea Party
- You may like to do some further research to get more details.



Here are some web addresses to help you:



[www.bostonteapartyship.com](http://www.bostonteapartyship.com)

[www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/revolution/teaparty.htm](http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/revolution/teaparty.htm)

[www.kidport.com/RefLib/UsaHistory/AmericanRevolution/TeaParty.htm](http://www.kidport.com/RefLib/UsaHistory/AmericanRevolution/TeaParty.htm)

- Now write 2 newspaper reports
  - \* one report should be as it would have been written in the local Boston newspapers that week
  - \* one should be as it would be reported in TheTimes of London when news reached England of what had happened



If you need help with this task ask for the 'Writing a Newspaper Report' help sheet

To help you with events try reading the Boston Tea Party Gazette at

<http://www.bostonteapartyship.com/Tea%20Gazette.pdf>

- Read the story of the Boston Tea Party
- You may like to do some further research to get more details.



Here are some web addresses to help you:



[www.bostonteapartyship.com](http://www.bostonteapartyship.com)

[www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/revolution/teaparty.htm](http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/revolution/teaparty.htm)

[www.kidport.com/RefLib/UsaHistory/AmericanRevolution/TeaParty.htm](http://www.kidport.com/RefLib/UsaHistory/AmericanRevolution/TeaParty.htm)

- Script a report for 'News at Ten' from the dockside in Boston. Remember you can use interviews as well as simply telling the story of what has happened
- Deliver your report—perhaps you could film it and play it back on video for the class?



If you need help with this task ask for the 'Writing a News Script' help sheet

**Declaration of 13 United States of America**  
**Congress, Philadelphia**  
**4th July 1776**



“When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature’s God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires they should declare the causes which **impel** them to separation.

We hold these to be **self-evident**, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain **unalienable** rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organising its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

**Prudence**, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and **transient** causes, and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and **usurpations**, pursuing invariably the same object **evinces** a design to reduce them under absolute **despotism**, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies and such is now the necessity which **constrain** them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain (George III) is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute **tyranny** over these states.

To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world:

- He has refused his **assent** to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.
- He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.
- He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people would **relinquish** the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.
- He has **abdicated** government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and destroyed the lives of our people.
- He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.
- He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for **redress** in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislation to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstance of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and **magnanimity** and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence.

They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of **consanguinity**. We must therefore **acquiesce** in the necessity which denounces our separation and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We therefore, the representatives of the United States of America in general Congress, assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the **rectitude** of our intentions, so, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right, ought to be free and independent states: that they are **absolved** from allegiance to the British Crown and that all connections between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved.

And that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and to do all other acts of things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we **mutually** pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.”



# Words Words Words

The language of the American Declaration of Independence is formal, sometimes legal type language and the vocabulary is often difficult and old-fashioned.

Your task is to find the meaning of the following words which appear in the declaration. Sometimes you will be able to use context clues from their use in the passage to work out their meaning; sometimes you may need to use a dictionary.

<b>WORD</b>	<b>MEANING</b>
impel	
self -evident	
unalienable	
prudence	
transient	
usurpations	
evinces	
despotism	
constrain	
tyranny	
assent	
relinquish	
abdicated	
redress	
magnanimity	
consanguinity	
acquiesce	
rectitude	
absolved	
mutually	

# Extension Activity

The American Declaration of Independence is written in formal, legal language from the 18th century. This makes it more difficult for us to read it today.

You have completed the Words, Words, Words activity where you have found out the meanings of some of the more difficult words. Now let's see if you understand what the American rebels believed and wanted.

Answer these questions:

1. What 5 truths or beliefs about people did they hold?
2. When did they say it was alright to change or end a form of government?
3. Explain in your own words any 3 of the grievances the colonists had against King George III.
4. What do the colonists say they have done to appeal to the British people to help them?
5. Who do you think they meant by 'the Supreme Judge of the world'?
6. What powers are the colonists taking for themselves?





# The Declaration of Independence

## Amazing Fact

The first news in Britain of the signing of the American Declaration of Independence was reported in the Belfast Newsletter of 23-27 August 1776. They had got a scoop of the story from a ship which arrived in Londonderry from America.

There were 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence of 4th July 1776. Five were of direct Ulster-Scots families, 3 Irish and 4 Scottish. Among them were William Whipple, whose parents came from Ireland and settled in Maine, **Robert Paine**, whose grandfather came from Dungannon in County Tyrone and **Thomas Nelson**, whose grandfather was from Strabane also in County Tyrone.

Other signatories were:

**Matthew Thornton** who came from Londonderry and settled in Maine with his parents in 1718. His family were part of a band of 120 Presbyterians who left the Bann Valley area when Matthew was four years old. He went on to study medicine and in 1740 started up a medical practice in Londonderry, a Scots-Irish settlement in New Hampshire. He joined the Continental Congress in November 1776.

**George Taylor** who was the son of a Presbyterian minister. He emigrated as a young man in his early twenties and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania in 1736. He became a delegate to the Continental Congress in order to replace his predecessor who had refused to sign the declaration. He signed later on 2nd August 1776.

**Thomas McKeen** who represented the state of Delaware at the Continental Congress. His family originated in County Antrim but had emigrated from the port of Londonderry and settled in Pennsylvania.

## The Printer

John Dunlap who had worked as a printer in Strabane, County Tyrone, printed the first copies of the declaration.

## The Reader

Colonel John Nixon, whose family were Ulster Presbyterian immigrants, gave the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia on 8th July 1776.

# The Declaration of Independence



**John Hancock** was the representative from Massachusetts and actually the President of the Congress at the time of the signing of the declaration. His ancestors came from Banbridge in County Down.

Hancock's was one of only two signatures on the original declaration.

**Charles Thomson** was born near Maghera in County Londonderry in 1729. His family left Ulster for America in 1829. His signature was one of only two on the original declaration (the other being John Hancock).

Thomson was the man who designed the first Great Seal of America.

It was also Thomson who was sent by Congress to Virginia to the home of George Washington to ask him to become the very first President of America.

## It's A Fact

John Hancock's signature was the first to appear on the declaration and it was also the largest. King George III had bad eyesight and it is said that Hancock wanted to make sure the king could read it so he deliberately wrote in large letters so the King could not miss it.

As a result the phrase "*your John Hancock*" has come to mean your signature.

# Letter FROM Newry

**This letter was printed in the  
*Belfast News Letter* on 8th April 1778**

To the KING's most excellent Majesty. The humble address of the Roman Catholics of the town of Newry in your majesty's kingdom of Ireland.

We, the Roman Catholics of the town of Newry, with hearts full of gratitude, humbly presume to lay at the foot of the throne our most sincere acknowledgements for the indulgence and protection we enjoy under your majesty's humane government.

We humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, that the undutiful, obstinate, and ungenerous perseverance of America gives us heartfelt grief. We feel for the distresses of the parent state like afflicted sons; and weep that tears are the only arms allowed to support the rights and dignity of the Crown and constitution of Great Britain.

At the present alarming and unexpected crisis, when enemies seem to multiply, and hostilities threaten this country and every thing dear to us, we think it an indispensable duty humbly to approach the throne, with the most unfeigned assurances of our violable allegiance to your Majesty's royal person and government; and with all sincerity of heart declare, that we are willing, by every means in our power, to contribute to the defence of the honour and dignity of your crown, and the constitution of England, against all enemies who would attempt to disturb the state or invade this kingdom.

*Given under our hands, at a public meeting, the 8th April, 1778.*

## **Amazing But True**

In the American War of Independence many of the American 'rebels' were Ulster Protestants while Irish noblemen offered to raise 5000 Roman Catholics to support the British against the Americans.



*The Signing of the American Declaration of Independence*

## Eye Witness Account

Listen to the recording of the reading of the American Declaration of Independence. It might help to listen with your eyes closed so there are no distractions.



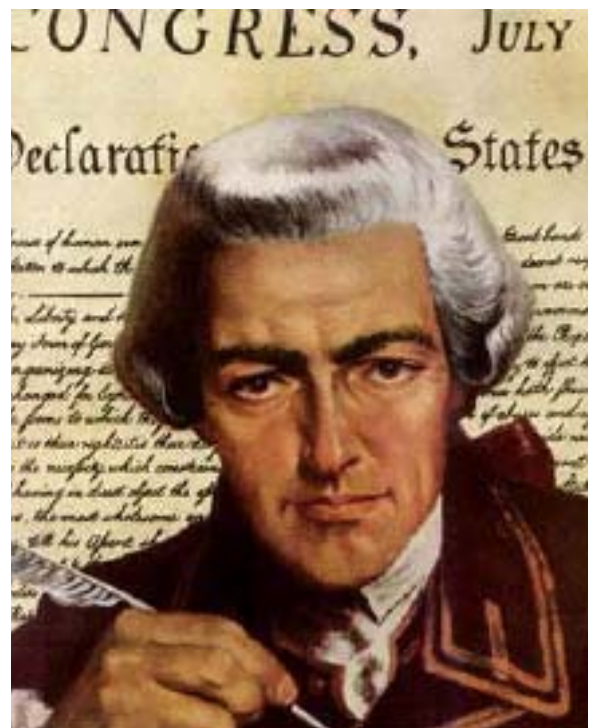
Imagine you are back in the year 1776 in the city of Philadelphia hearing this speech for the very first time when it is read aloud to the crowd.

Think about how you might be feeling. Would you be excited? Frightened? Sad? Glad? Why do you feel like this?

Now write a letter to your friend back in Ireland telling him or her all your news including what you have just heard and what you think might happen next in America.



*King George III*



*John Hancock*

# Revolutionary Song



Hi! Uncle Sam!  
When freedom was denied you,  
And Imperial might defied you,  
Who was it stood beside you  
At Quebec and Brandywine?  
And dared retreats and dangers,  
Redcoats and Hessian strangers,  
In the lean, long-rifled rangers,  
And the Pennsylvania Line!

Hi! Uncle Sam!  
Wherever there was fighting,  
Or wrong that needed righting,  
An Ulsterman was sighting  
His Kentucky gun with care:  
All the road to Yorktown,  
That Ulsterman was there!

Hi! Uncle Sam!  
Virginia sent her brave men,  
The North paraded grave men,  
That they might not be slaves men,  
But ponder this with calm:  
The first to face the Tory,  
And the first to lift Old Glory  
Made your war an Ulster story:  
Think it over, Uncle Sam!

**W.F.Marshall (Rev)**  
**Co. Tyrone**

LISTEN TO THE SONG AND THEN FIND OUT SOME MORE ABOUT :



LEXINGTON  
YORKTOWN  
VALLEY FORGE





## Sing a Song Of Freedom

People have always written songs about their hopes and dreams for the future and about adventures they have been involved in.

Imagine you were living at the time of the American Declaration of Independence. Write a song to express how you feel about what is happening and what is going to happen.

# The Great Seal of The United States of America



On the front of the Great Seal you can see a bald eagle holding a ribbon in its beak. On the ribbon is written the motto of the United States: “E PLURIBUS UNUM”. This means “Out of many, one”.

## CONSIDER

Why is this a suitable motto for the United States of America in the 18th and 19th centuries?

The eagle is holding an olive branch in one foot and 13 arrows in the other. In front of the eagle is a shield with 13 red and white stripes. Above the eagle are a circle of clouds and 13 stars.

## CONSIDER

Why does the number 13 feature in the Seal so much—13 arrows; 13 stars; 13 stripes?



This is the reverse side of the Great Seal. It is sometimes called the spiritual side. It features a 13-step pyramid (13 again!). At the base of the pyramid is the year 1776 written in Roman numerals.

At the top of the pyramid is the Eye of Providence. Above all this is a motto in Latin: “ANNUIT COEPTIS”. This motto means: “It [the Eye of Providence] is favourable to our undertakings” or “He favours our undertakings”.

Below the pyramid there is a scroll. Again there is Latin writing: “NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM” which means “New Order of the Ages”.



QUESTION:

Where can you see a Great Seal today in general use?

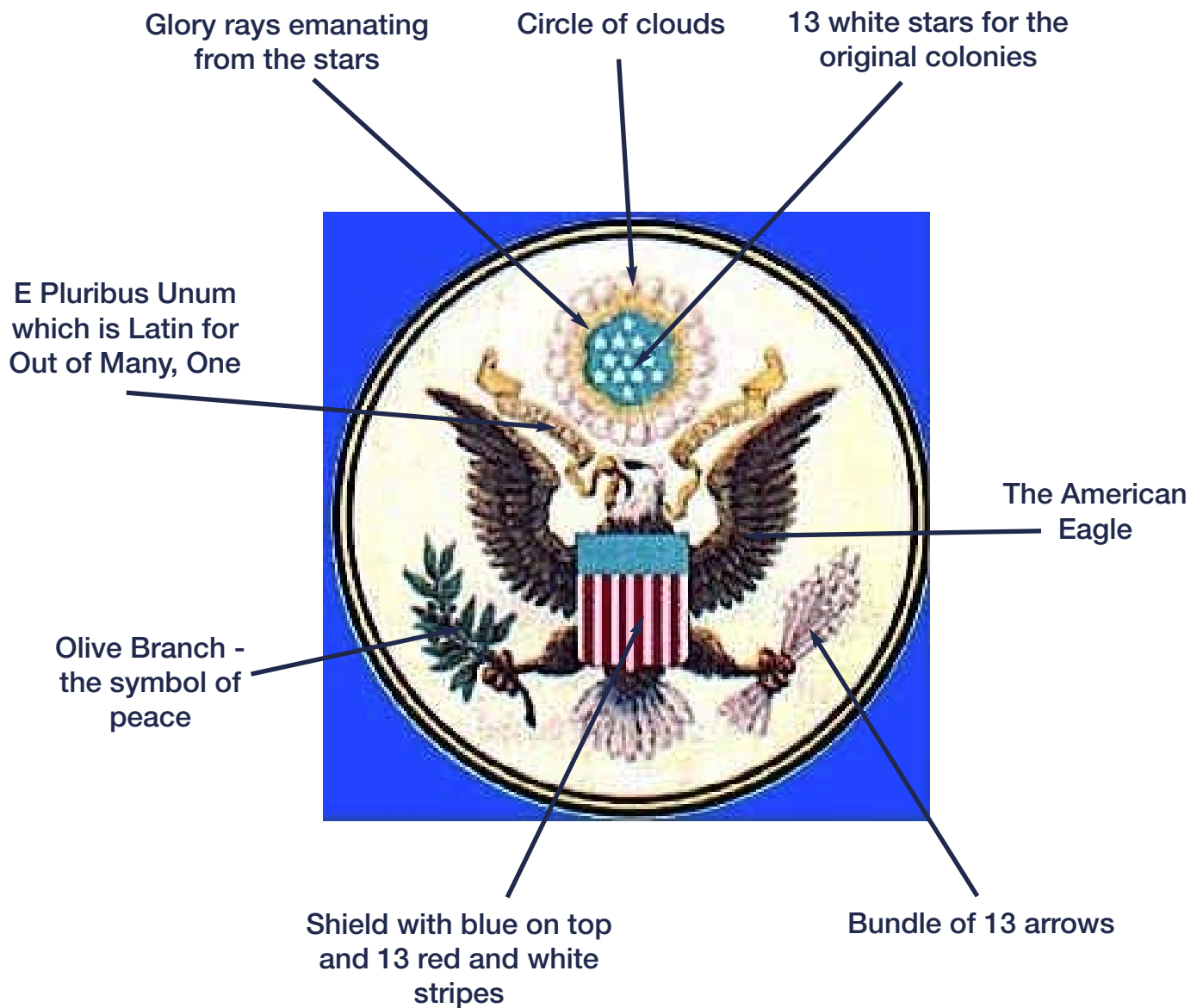
On the back of a one-dollar bill

ANSWER:

# The Great Seal of The United States of America

Below is an outline drawing of the Great Seal of the United States of America.

- You can see the different elements and what they represent
- Now design a 'Great Seal' to represent your school





# The Boston Tea Party Museum

## THE TEA PARTY MUSEUM

*Bringing history alive today*



*Step back in time and experience the events of the Boston Tea Party for yourself.....*

One December night, over 200 years ago, a bunch of patriots disguised as Indians, made their way stealthily through the streets of Boston. Treading carefully in the enveloping darkness, they reached Griffin's Wharf little knowing their footsteps were leading to a rendezvous with history.

Now you can experience for yourself the turbulent events which led to the American Revolution. Explore the dockside exhibits, view the memorabilia and see what conditions were like for those early colonists and what drove them to revolution.

This is your chance to step aboard a full-size, authentically restored replica of Beaver II, one of the three ships at Griffin's Wharf that fateful night. Visit the galley, walk the decks and explore the crew's quarters. Climb some of the rigging - if you dare! And don't forget to toss a bale of tea overboard before you leave. This is history brought to life. Don't just read about. Experience it! LIVE IT!

### How to get there

On foot: Follow the Freedom Trail from Independence Square. Take the Museum Path and follow along by the harbour past the Congress House.

By subway: Blue line to North Station. Then walk two blocks toward the harbour passing the Congress House.

By car: From the north—exit 1-03 at Congress Hall, first left to Harbour. From the South—exit 1-03 at Beacon Street, turn left onto Atlantic Avenue and then second right unto Congress Street.

From the West—exit I-90 Streetrow and Commonwealth. Follow signs to Congress Hall.

### Free car parking available

The Museum is open April through November.

Opening Hours:  
Monday through Thursday  
10 am to 5 pm.  
Friday, Saturday & Sunday  
10 am to 4 pm.  
Closed Thanksgiving Day.

Private Tours and Birthday Parties by special arrangement.

The Tea Party Museum  
Washington Bridge  
Boston, MA 02120  
(617) 398-7177

# 'Reading' A Leaflet

Look at the leaflet for the Tea Party Museum\*.

This is a trifold leaflet—this means it is designed to be folded in three.

Look at the information included. Can you think of anything you would need to know that has not been included?

How do they try to make a visit sound interesting or exciting?

What do the following words and phrases from the leaflet mean:

- stealthily
- enveloping
- rendezvous
- turbulent
- memorabilia
- authentically restored
- replica

## Task

Research and then create a leaflet to advertise a venue or exhibition near you.

You may use your imagination and create your own museum/theme park or other venue or you may use one that already exists but design a new leaflet.



If you need help look at the 'Designing a Leaflet' help sheet.

*\*There is a real Boston Tea Party Ship and Museum which you can find out about at*

***[www.BostonTeaPartyShip.com](http://www.BostonTeaPartyShip.com)***

# The Battle of Kings Mountain

“There can be no question, but that the Battle of Kings Mountain was the turning point of the American revolution; and these Scotch-Irish heroes, leaping like stalwart giants from their mountain home, did the wonderful work, and did it effectively. They little reckoned on the far-reaching consequence of what they had done.

The people of this land will perhaps never fully realise the debt of gratitude they owe these fearless Scots-Irishmen, who, in the hour of their country’s despair, rose in their might like a whirlwind of fire and swept to destruction the bright hopes of subjugation, which animated the British Crown.”

*These words were part of a lecture given to The Scotch-Irish Society of America in Lexington, Virginia in 1895 by the Rev. J.H. Bryson from Alabama.*

News of the Battle of King’s Mountain broke in the News Letter of 6-9 February 1781. The paper featured this letter from William Davison to General Sumner -

*Camp, Rocky-river, Oct.12th 1780*

*Sir,*

*I have the pleasure of handing you very agreeable intelligence from the West. Ferguson, the great partisan, has miscarried. This we are assured of by Mr Tate, Brigade Major in Gen. Sumpter’s late command; the particulars from that gentleman’s mouth stand thus: That Colonels Campbell, Cleveland, Shelby, Seveer, Williams, Brandon, Lacey, &c. formed a conjunct body near Gilbert Town, consisting of 3000. From this body were selected 1600 good horse, who immediately went in pursuit of Col. Ferguson, who was making his way to Charlotte. Our people overtook him posted on King’s Mountain, and on the evening of the 7th instant, at four o’clock, began the attack, which continued 47 minutes. Colonel Ferguson fell in action besides 160 of his men; 810 were made prisoners, including the British; 150 of the prisoners are wounded: 1500 stand of arms fell into our hands. Col. Ferguson had about 1400 men. Our people surrounded them, and the enemy surrendered. We lost about 20 men, among whom is major Chronicle, of Lincoln country; Col. Williams is mortally wounded. The number of our wounded cannot be ascertained. This blow will certainly affect the British considerably. The Brigade Major who gives this, was in the action. The above is truw. The blow is great. I give you joy upon occasion.*

*I am &c. William Davison*

# Road To Revolution Game

Play the  
**ROAD TO REVOLUTION GAME**

<http://www.pbs.org/ktca/liberty/road.html>

## CHRONICLES OF THE REVOLUTION

- Test your knowledge about the American Revolution and see if you can navigate your way to independence.
- Every correct answer gets you nearer to liberty!
- If you need help look at the other areas on this website for further information -



# Theme Restaurant Extension Activity

If you do not know what a 'theme restaurant' is you will need to find out before you start this activity. In the photo you can see a Fifties Ice Cream Parlour themed restaurant in Jamaica.



In the Magic Kingdom in Walt Disney World you can find the Liberty Tree Tavern. It is a themed restaurant based around the events and characters of the American War of Independence.



Using a search engine (e.g. google) to search for information about the Liberty Tree Tavern. Look at the menu.

You will see that the names for the various items on the menu reflect famous people and places from early American history and especially from the struggle for independence e.g. Declaration Salad or Patriot's Platter.

## Task

Think of an historical event, a famous person (or group of people) or a sport to be a theme for a restaurant. (It does not have to be about America or the Ulster-Scots). Now create the menu for your theme restaurant to commemorate this event or celebrate the person or sport.



You must include prices for the items on the menu. You will therefore need to research costs to make sure you are not charging too little.

Desktop publish your finished menu.