Junior Revolutionary Activity Book



Grades 3-6

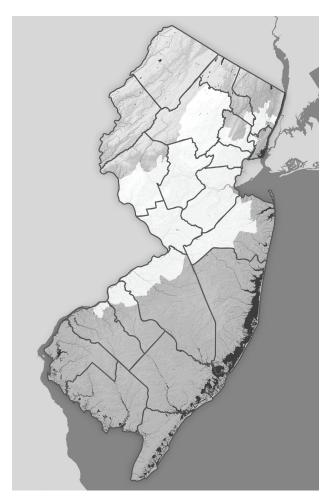


Discover Revolutionary New Jersey

www.revolutionarynj.org

New Jersey and the American Revolution

Located between the rebel capital in Philadelphia and the British army headquarters in New York, New Jersey was an important place during the American Revolution. Crossroads of the American National Heritage area was created to show people today how New Jersey helped in the fight for independence. Almost every part of the state was at some point involved in the American Revolution. In fact, if you live in New Jersey, there are many historic buildings or battlefields nearby that you can visit!



What is a National Heritage Area?

A national heritage area is a region recognized by the United States Congress for its unique qualities and resources. Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area is one of forty-nine heritage areas in the United States.

Here are just a few important events that happened in New Jersey during the American Revolution:

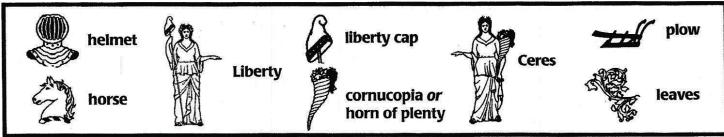
- The Battles of Trenton and Princeton were George Washington's first victories!
- The Battle of Monmouth, which demonstrated the Continental army's ability to stand toe to toe with the British army as an equal!
- The Continental army barely made it through the terrible winter of 1779 at Morristown. Low on supplies, soldiers survived in small huts buried under 12-foot-tall snow drifts!
- The Middlebrook Encampments, which provided a strategic, protected position that ultimately contributed to the army's success!

DID YOU KNOW?

The Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area encompasses about 2,155 square miles in New Jersey, including 213 municipalities in 14 counties!

Our State Seal





ew Jersey's State Seal was designed by Francis Hopkinson for our new state in the year 1777. Each of the Seal's symbols stands for something important about New Jersey. The helmet with its crest of a horse's head indicates that New Jersey is a sovereign State – meaning that we make laws for ourselves.

The woman on the left is Liberty. Liberty means freedom. She holds a staff topped by a liberty cap, an important symbol of freedom. The woman on the right is the Roman goddess Ceres, who represents agriculture and prosperity. She grasps a cornocopia or "horn of plenty."

The three	horse-draw	n plows on the shield,	the horse's head on the helmet and the swirls		
of leaves a	lso symboliz	e New Jersey's farmin	g tradition. The scroll at the bottom bears the		
motto	"L	and P	" and the date,		
the year New Jersey became a state.					

No Cameras, No Movies

Silhouettes are a type of shadow picture. They became very popular during the life time of George Washington. Before cameras were invented, the only way you could have a picture of a person was to have a painting or sketch made of that person. Most colonists were not able to afford a portrait so they made silhouettes of themselves and family. It didn't show the color of a person's hair or eyes, but it did remind friends and family of the person it represented.

For "movies", children used silhouettes on sticks to tell stories with shadow puppets.

Make Your Own Shadow Puppets or Shadow Portraits

Fun with light and dark

Materials: Lamp, Cardboard or construction paper, Tape, Pencil, Scissors, Skewers, White wall

How to make Shadow Portrait:

- 1. Attach a black piece of construction paper to a hard surface like a door or a wall.
- 2. Have your subject (the person) sit in a chair in front of the paper and place a light on the other side of the person so that their shadow will appear on the paper.
- 3. Trace the shadow of the person on the paper with a pencil.
- 4. Remove the paper from the wall and carefully cut along the line.
- 5. Glue the pencil-line side down, so if you made any stray marks they won't appear on the finished side. You now have a finished portrait. All without using a camera!

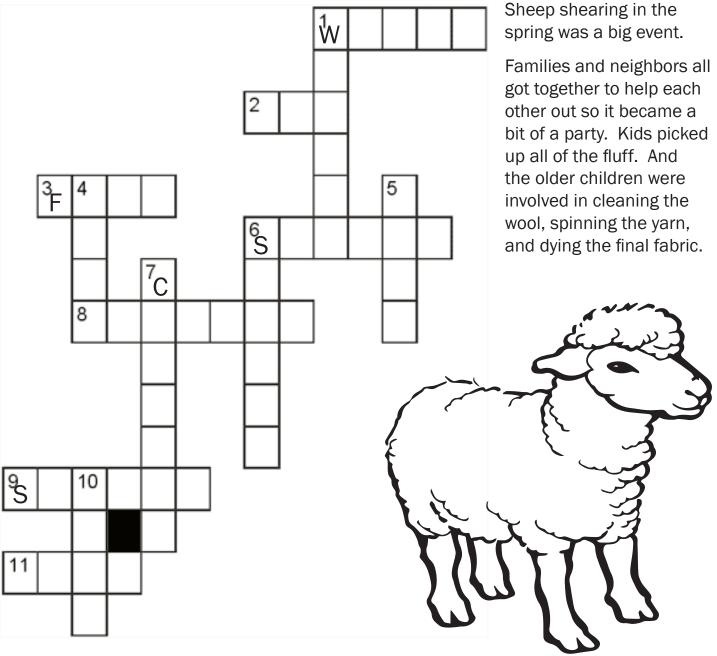
How to make puppets:

- 1. Choose what type of puppets you want. How about your favorite animal? Or your friends and family? Or a scary ghost?
 - 2. Draw outlines for your puppets on the cardboard or paper and cut them out.
 - 3. Use the tape to attach a skewer to the back of each of your puppets.
 - 4. Put the lamp on the floor or on a table. Point it at the wall and turn it on. Turn off other lights and close the curtains.
 - 5. Hold your puppets between the light and the wall. Can you see a shadow on the wall? Move the puppets between the light and the wall to make the shadow different sizes.





Sheep: Not Just For Counting



ACROSS

- 1 Wool is spun on this.
- 2 The sound a sheep makes.
- 3 Linen is made from this plant.
- 6 The time of year that sheep are usually sheared.
- 8 An item for your bed that can be made with wool.
- 9 What is done with a needle and thread.
- 11 Weaving is done on this.

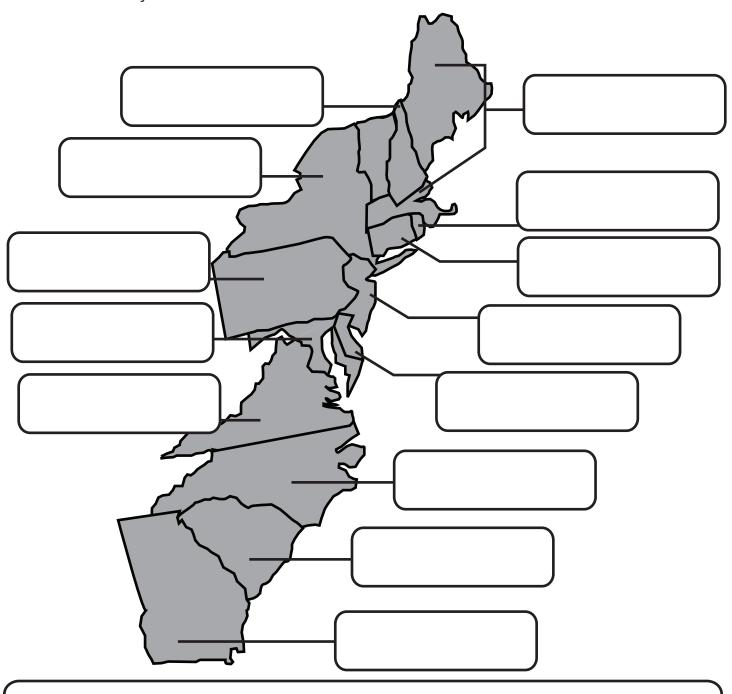
DOWN

- 1 A person who makes thread into cloth.
- 4 The name of a baby sheep.
- 5 How socks are made with yarn.
- 6 Like scissors, these cut the wool from the sheep.
- 7 This is what is done to the wool before it is spun...like brushing hair.
- 10 This is like fur or hair on a sheep.

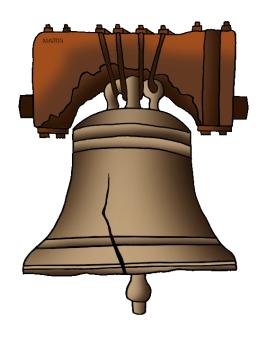
The 13 Colonies

Below is a map of the 13 original colonies.

Label each colony with a name from the word bank



Pennsylvania	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	South Carolina	Maryland
New Hampshire	Delaware	North Carolina	New Jersey	
New York	Virginia	Georgia	Connecticut	



Let Freedom Ring!

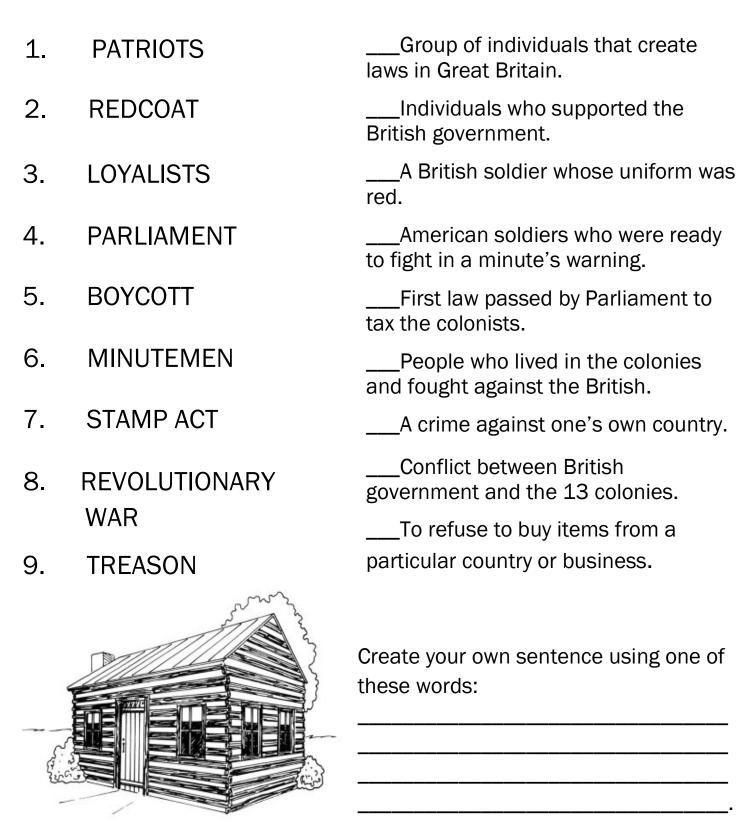
You have joined the Continental Army. Your family and friends are asking you why you think America should be independent.

List the 10 reasons Americans should be free.

1				
3.				
- 4.				
5.				
6.			 	
9. 9			 	
TO	·	 	 	

Revolutionary War Vocabulary

Match each term with its meaning or definition



Revolutionary Word Matching Jumble

1			of land that is under the control of a but not fully part of the country.
2			documents and laws that define the ent of a country.
3	. <u></u>	A type of people.	government that is ruled directly by the
4		A persor Constitu	who supported the adotion of the tion.
5		A type of their foo	bag or pack that soldiers used to carry d.
6			from the German land of Hesse who came n America.
7		A persor the king.	in America who stayed loyal to Britain and
8		A smootl balls.	h bore gun with a long berrel that fired lead
9		An Amer Britain.	ican that wanted independence from
10.		The over	throw of a government to establish a new
SSEHISNA	NLOYCO	system.	
SMUTKE	RPTIOTA		DID YOU KNOW?
HASRCKEVA OSUTICNT		TNOIT	During the American Revolution, General George Washington and the
NRVLTOUOIE	DEFTLAR	EIS	Continental Army spent more time in New Jersey than in any other colony!
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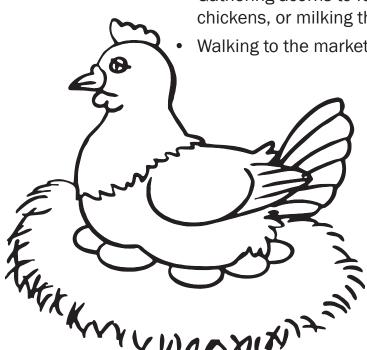
Everyday Revolutionary Kids

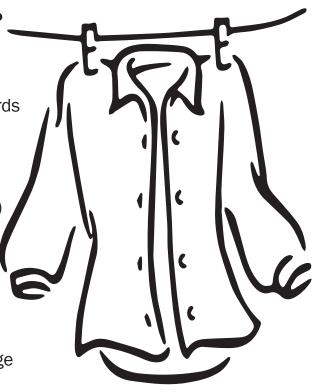
Kids living in the age of George Washington had chores to do to help their families every day. The chores were different for different kids. Kids living on a farm may have had jobs that a child living in the city did not have.

Unlike today, many of the kids in Colonial times did not get paid or get an allowance for doing chores, but had to work like everyone else in the house to "earn their keep." In other words, they worked in order to eat, have a nice place to sleep, and help their families.

How many of these activities you do at home?

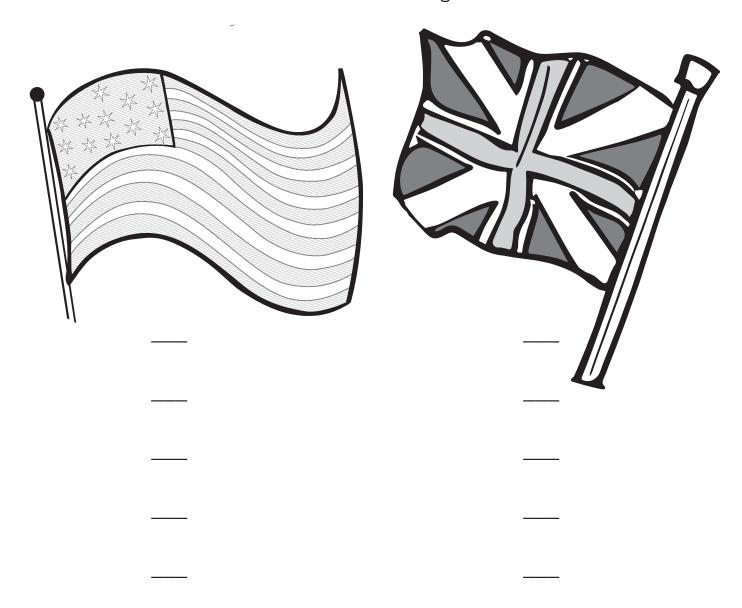
- Helping parents with the laundry
- · Gathering the eggs the chickens laid
- Working in the kitchen garden or scaring away birds from eating seeds planted in the fields
- Babysitting or helping to take care of younger children in the house
- Emptying the chamber pots (no indoor bathroom)
- Fetching water for cooking, cleaning and doing laundry
- Bringing in fire wood to cook and keep the home warm
- Helping your parents cook, preserve foods for winter in the root cellar (under ground cold storage room) to keep them from going bad
 - Gathering acorns to feed the pigs, scattering food to feed the chickens, or milking the cows
 - Walking to the market or store to trade items for your family
 - Sewing items for the family like fixing (darning) holes in socks, carding (like brushing hair) wool from the sheep to be spun into thread, weaving narrow tape (strong threads for tying on clothing and other goods), and knitting
 - Learn your family trade at a very young age like a blacksmith, a tinsmith, a miller, or even working with a doctor or a store clerk. If your family knew someone in town who could teach you some of these things, they may send you to live with them and learn the activity as their apprentice.





Match the Country

Put the letter of the fact on the line next to the correct flag.



- A. Their soldiers wore red coats.
- B. They crossed the Delaware River into Trenton on Christmas Night.
- C. They were aided by the French Army.
- D. They were aided by German soldiers called Hessians.
- E. Had citizens that consisted of Patriots and Loyalists.
- F. Slaves were promised their freedom if they would fight with this country.
- G. They had the advantage at sea due to their large navy.
- H. They had the advantage on land because they were familiar with the terrain.
- I. Many of their citizens believed in the phrase "Give me liberty, or give me death!"
- J. The war was unpopular in their homeland.

Want to learn more about Revolutionary
New Jersey? Visit our website:
www.revolutionarynj.org

Check out our cool page called "Meet Your Revolutionary Neighbors!" You'll learn more about people who lived in New Jersey during the Revolutionary era.





Oliver Cromwell—Soldier & Patriot From Black Horse, New Jersey In Burlington County

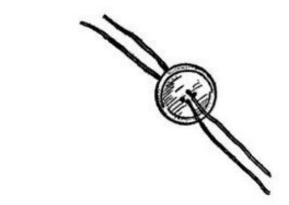
Crossroads of the American Revolution is one of 49 National Heritage Areas working in partnership with the National Park Service.





Associaton

Make your own Colonial Toy—a Whirligig



To make a Whirligig, cut out a 4 inch (10 cm) circle on a piece of stiff cardboard or use a large 2 or 4 hole button. Make two holes in the cardboard approximately 3/8 inch (9 mm) from the center as shown above.

Thread a piece of string about 2-1/2 feet long through the holes and tie the ends together. Proceed by twirling the circle until the string is tangled and then pull. Continue the pulling and relaxing method and enjoy the Whirligig.

Crossroads of the American Revolution was established by Congress in 2006 and encompasses 2,155 square miles in New Jersey, including 212 municipalities in 14 counties. It was established to promote a greater understanding of Revolutionary Era historical sites and landscapes in New Jersey. Crossroads depends on partnerships with individuals, businesses, civic groups and foundations, as together we protect, preserve and enjoy New Jersey's precious historic legacy.