

PATRICK HENRY

Clue # 3

DID YOU KNOW?

Henry is also famous for saying, "United we stand, divided we fall"

Patrick Henry later held several government positions. A group of Patriot men, known as the Committees of Correspondence, brought together the First Continental Congress in 1774 to plan future action against the British. It was here that Congress first called for the colonies to boycott, or refuse to buy, British goods. On March 23, 1775, Henry made his famous "Give me liberty" speech.

The American Revolution began in 1775 with the Battles of Lexington and Concord. There were few people who wanted to fight for independence. Most were still loyal to King George III. Patrick Henry showed great interest in this movement and wanted America to be an independent country.

In addition to politics, Henry was a Colonel in the 1st Virginia Regiment. One day after the Battles of Lexington and Concord, Lord Dunmore, the British leader who governed Virginia, tried to move gunpowder supplies from Virginia to a Royal Navy ship. However, Henry and some militiamen stopped him. A payment of £330 was made to Henry, and Dunmore exited the area. This Gunpowder Incident ended British control of Virginia.

In 1776, Henry helped compose Virginia's state constitution. He was also elected the first governor of Virginia. Henry was reelected as governor twice and served in the Virginia state legislature.

What battles began the Revolutionary War?

- A. Lexington and Concord
- B. Valley Forge and Lexington
- C. Concord and Bunker Hill
- D. Lexington and Yorktown

Against the Stamp Act, Henry...



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Clue # 2

DID YOU KNOW?

In 1760, Henry passed a local law. However, the British King vetoed the law. The British Crown had vetoed a law that was created by the people of Virginia. The British House of Burgesses, right around the time of the Stamp Act (a tax on paper goods). Then, he argued against the Stamp Act. He had a lot of influence on many documents passed. As a result, in 1774, he was elected to the first Continental Congress.

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ESCAPE ROOM

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In addition to politics, Henry was a Colonel in the 1st Virginia Regiment. One day after the Battles of Lexington and Concord, Lord Dunmore, the British leader who governed Virginia, tried to move gunpowder supplies from Virginia to a Royal Navy ship. However, Henry and some militiamen stopped him. A payment of £330 was made to Henry, and Dunmore exited the area. This Gunpowder Incident ended British control of Virginia.

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1

READ THE
PASSAGE

2

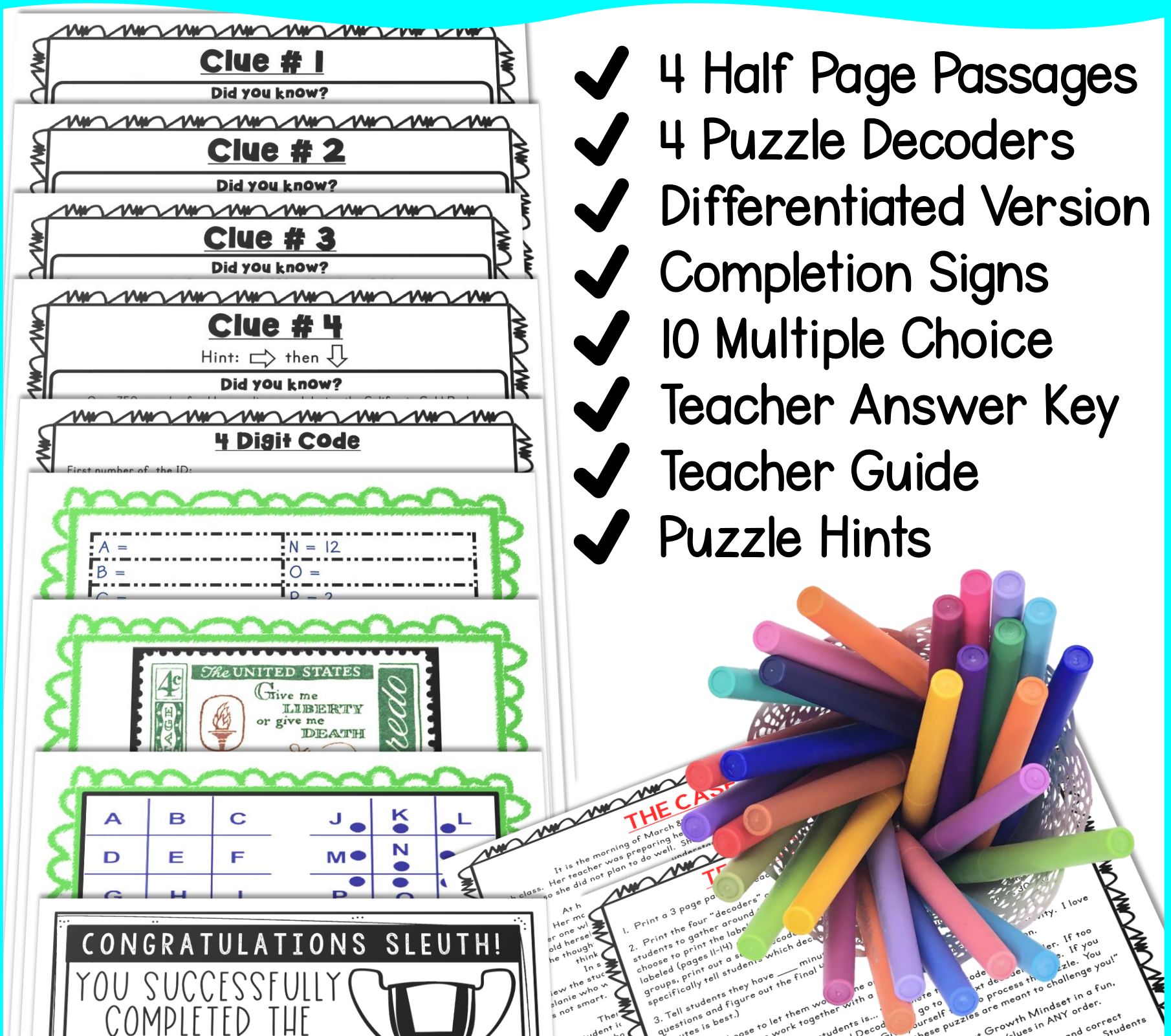
ANSWER
QUESTIONS

3

DECODE
PUZZLES

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- ✓ 4 Half Page Passages
- ✓ 4 Puzzle Decoders
- ✓ Differentiated Version
- ✓ Completion Signs
- ✓ 10 Multiple Choice
- ✓ Teacher Answer Key
- ✓ Teacher Guide
- ✓ Puzzle Hints



4 PASSAGES

Clue # 1

DID YOU KNOW?

Patrick Henry was an orator or eloquent speaker.

Patrick Henry (1736-1799) was a lawyer, politician, public speaker, and governor of Virginia. He is one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Henry gave compelling speeches to help colonists rebel against the British. One of his most famous quotes was, "Give me liberty, or give me death."

Henry was born on May 29, 1736, in Studley, Virginia. His father had ten brothers and sisters and enjoyed fishing. He attended a local school until he was ten. Then his father tutored and homeschooled him. He often went to church with his mother, Sarah, where he picked up on public speaking skills from the preacher. Sarah was from a prominent English family. William and lived on a tobacco farm with his brother. William was a lawyer and a judge.

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In addition to politics, Henry was a Colonel in the 1st Virginia Regiment. One day after the Battles of Lexington and Concord, Lord Dunmore, the British leader who governed Virginia, tried to move his army to the area. This Gunpowder Incident, also known as the Battle of the Clouds, occurred on September 26, 1775. A payment of £330 was made to the British for the control of Virginia. In 1776, Henry helped compose Virginia's state constitution. He was also elected as governor of Virginia. Henry was reelected as governor twice and served in the office for a total of eight years.

What battles began against the Stamp Act, Henry...

- A. Lexington and Concord
- B. Valley Forge and Lexington
- C. Concord and Bunker Hill
- D. Lexington and Yorktown

Clue # 2

DID YOU KNOW?

Patrick Henry played the flute and violin.

In 1760, Henry passed the bar exam to become a lawyer. Now, he could practice law. Parson's Cause in 1763 was Henry's first big case as a lawyer. The people of Virginia passed a local law. However, a local parson (similar to a priest) objected and protested to the King of England. Thus, the king vetoed the law. Parson's Case was about the price of tobacco, the King of England, and his abuse of power. The British Crown had vetoed a law that was created by the people of Virginia and Patrick went up against the British monarch, calling King George III a tyrant. He gave a powerful speech that convinced the people to support the law. In 1765, Henry was elected to the House of Burgesses.

Clue # 4

Hint: → then ↓

DID YOU KNOW?

The word constitution means 'plan of government'.

The last major battle of the Revolutionary War was the Battle of Yorktown. Here, General Cornwallis surrendered, and the war had unofficially ended. After years of fighting, the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783. Under the treaty, Great Britain formally and officially recognized the independence of the United States.

In 1787, the U.S. Constitution was written. However, Henry openly objected to adopting the Constitution in 1787. He rejected it because 1) there was no "bill of rights," 2) it overstepped individual rights, and 3) he was worried that the president would become a monarch. He was also concerned that the Bill of Rights in 1791.

In the early 1790s, Henry retired from government. He declined to return to practicing law. George Washington offered Henry the job of Secretary of State, but he declined. He was also asked to serve as ambassador to France and declined that, too. Henry even rejected the idea of serving as governor of Virginia again in 1796. Instead, Henry retired to his home near Brookneal, Virginia, called Red Hill. He practiced law part-time, tutored young lawyers, and taught his children. In 1799, he served again in the Virginia legislative assembly. However, just before then, Henry died of stomach cancer at age 63.

When was the Bill of Rights added to the US Constitution?

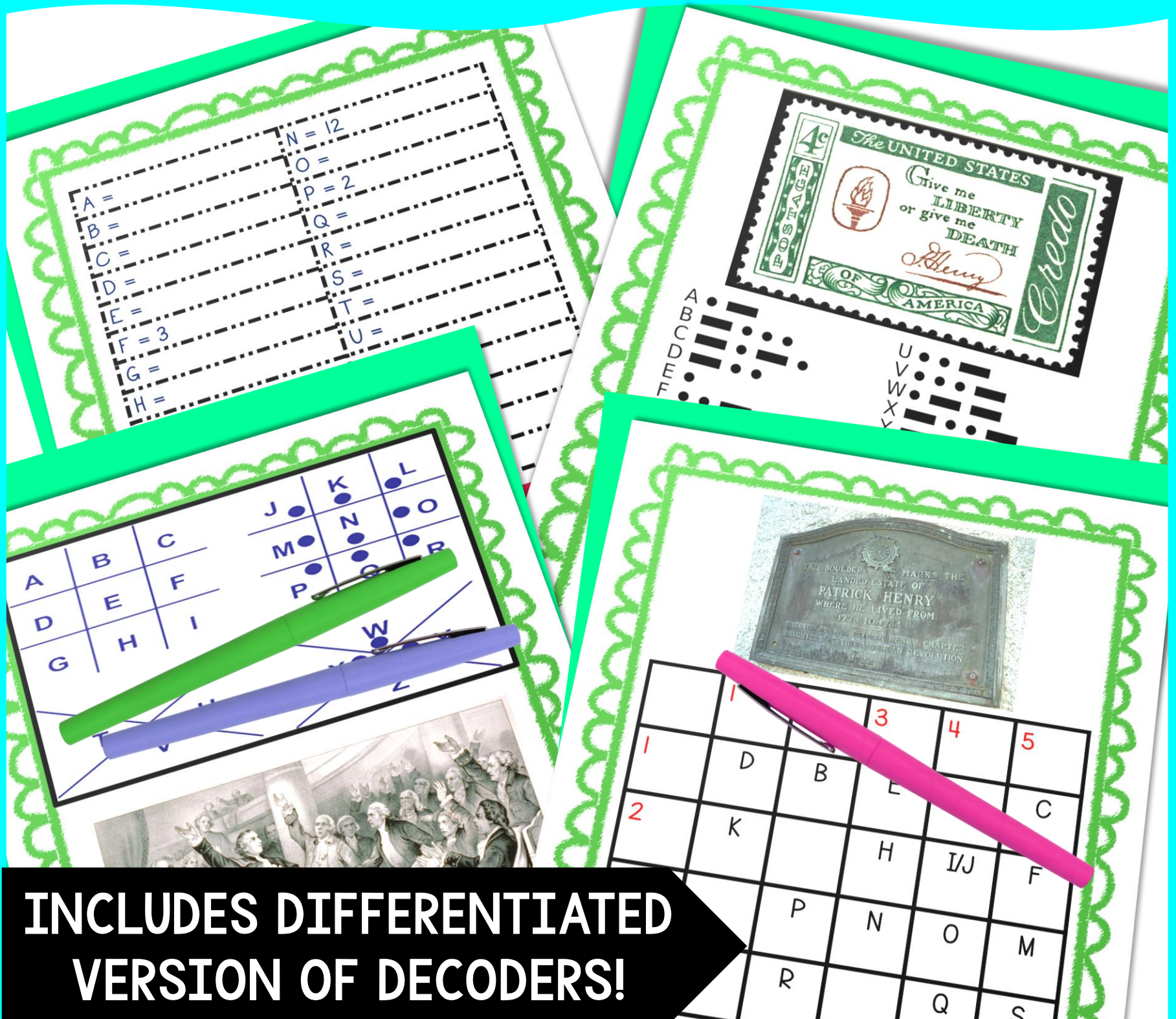
- A. 1791
- B. 1789
- C. 1787
- D. 1776

The Revolutionary War was...

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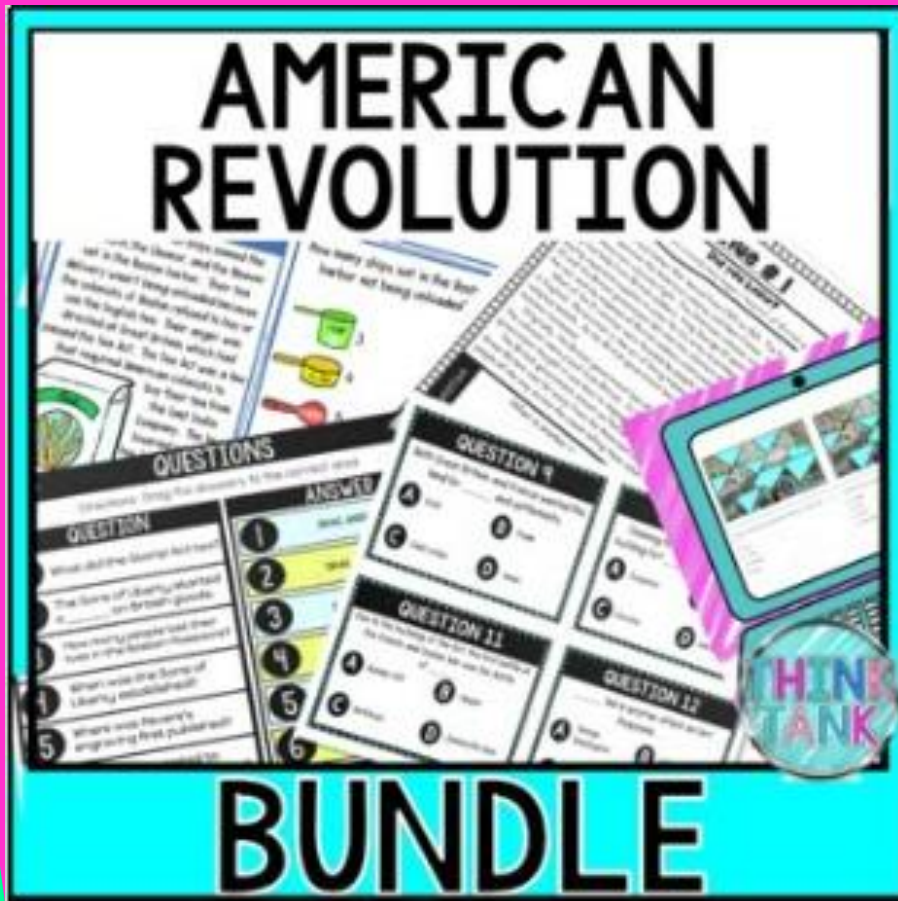


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