

Little Revolutionary Activity Book

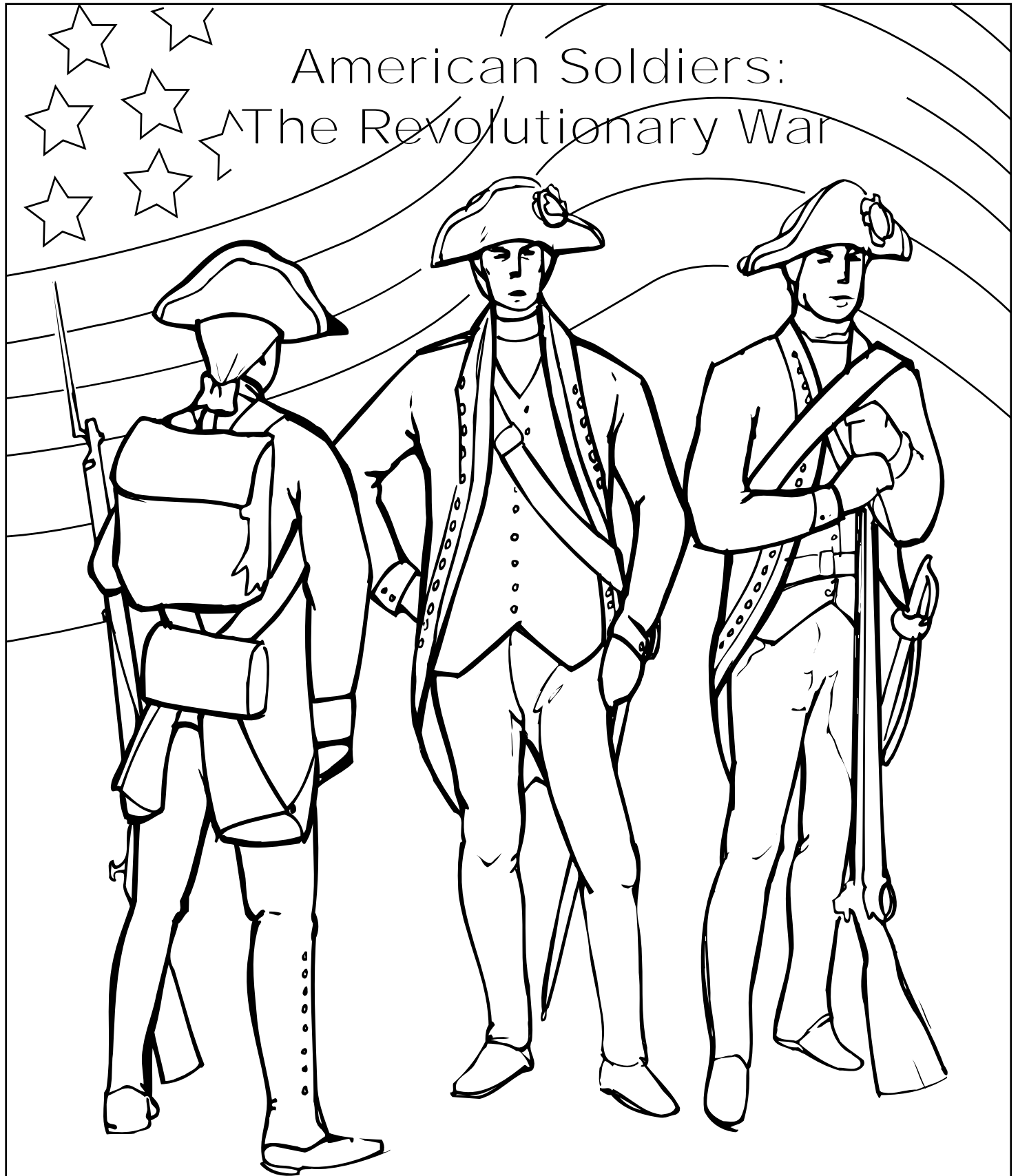
Pre K—Grade 2



Discover Revolutionary New Jersey

www.revolutionarynj.org

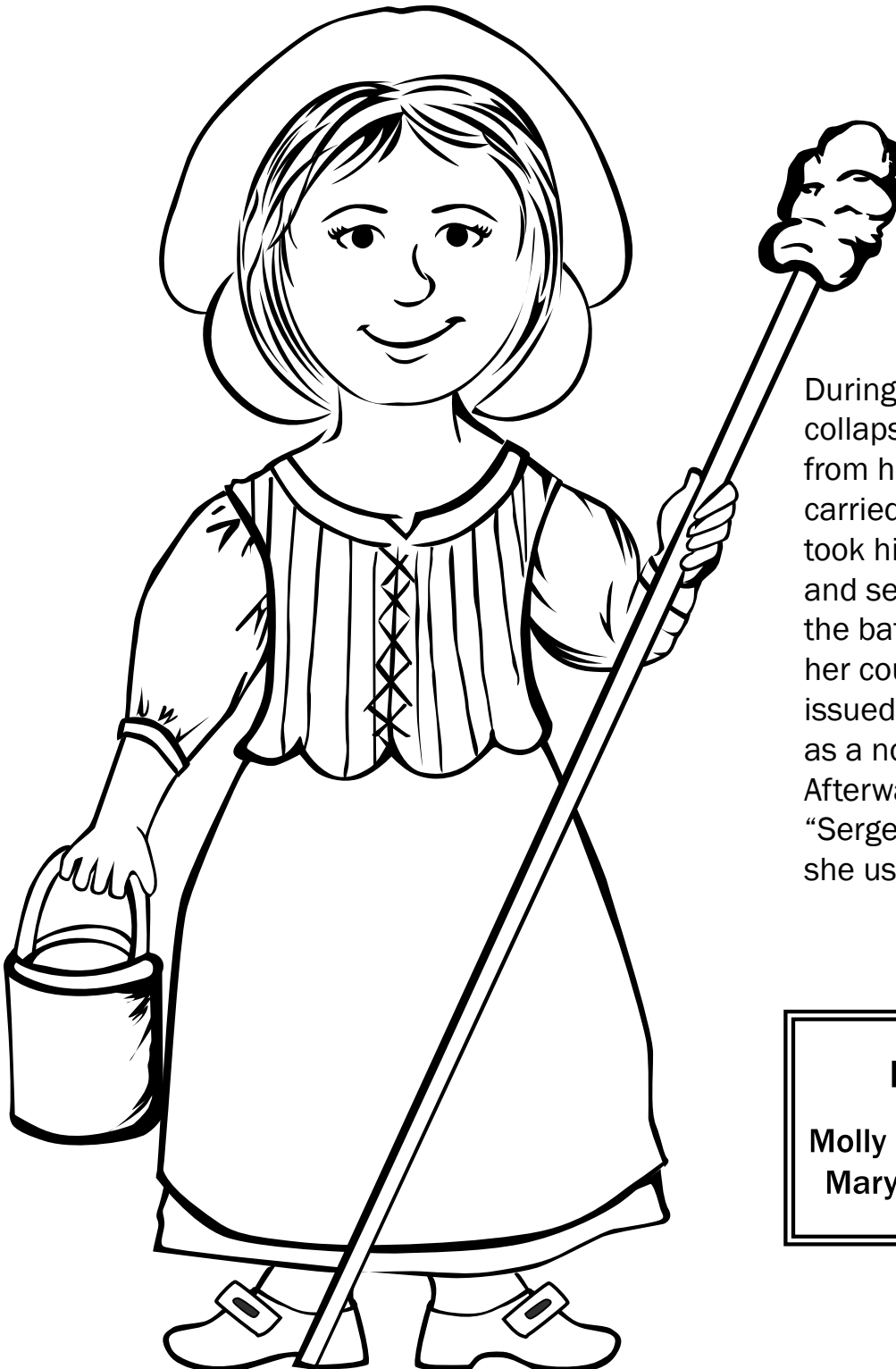
American Soldiers: The Revolutionary War



The Revolutionary War helped decide the fate of the United States. The United States fought Great Britain to become a free nation in a new land.

Meet Molly Pitcher

Revolutionary heroine Molly Pitcher was born in 1754, near Trenton, New Jersey. During the American Revolution, in 1778, she joined her husband at his army encampment in New Jersey. During the battle of Monmouth with the weather over 100 degrees, she carried pitcher after pitcher of water to the thirsty American Troops, earning the nickname Molly Pitcher.



During the battle, her husband collapsed either wounded or from heat exhaustion. As he was carried off the battlefield, she took his place at the cannon and served heroically through the battle. In commemoration of her courage, George Washington issued “Molly Pitcher” a warrant as a non-commissioned officer. Afterwards, she was known as “Sergeant Molly,” a nickname that she used for the rest of her life.

DID YOU KNOW?

Molly Pitcher’s real name was Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley!

Do you know what Francis Hopkinson did?

Born in Bordentown, New Jersey, Francis Hopkinson was a talented man. In 1776 he was elected as a New Jersey delegate to the Continental Congress and was one of five men from New Jersey to sign the Declaration of Independence. Francis Hopkinson was a lawyer, musician and author – and get this – he was the person who created the first American flag!



According to the National Archives, Francis Hopkinson designed the first American flag during the Revolutionary War.

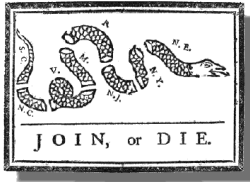
The flag had thirteen alternating red and white stripes with thirteen six-pointed white stars in a blue field arranged in a staggered pattern.

Look at our American flag today and talk about what is different and what is the same.

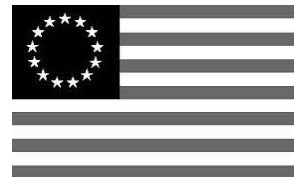
Match the flags

Draw a line from each flag on the left to the one it matches on the right.

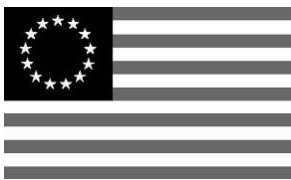
Draw your own flag to represent America.



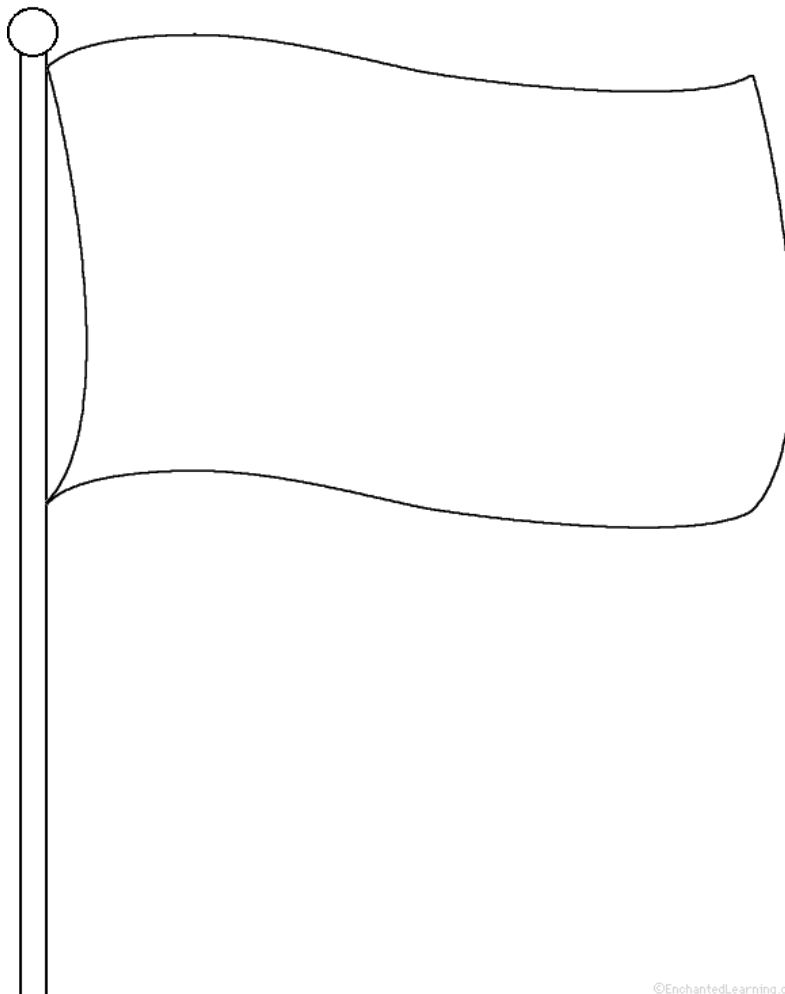
British Flag



Early American Flag

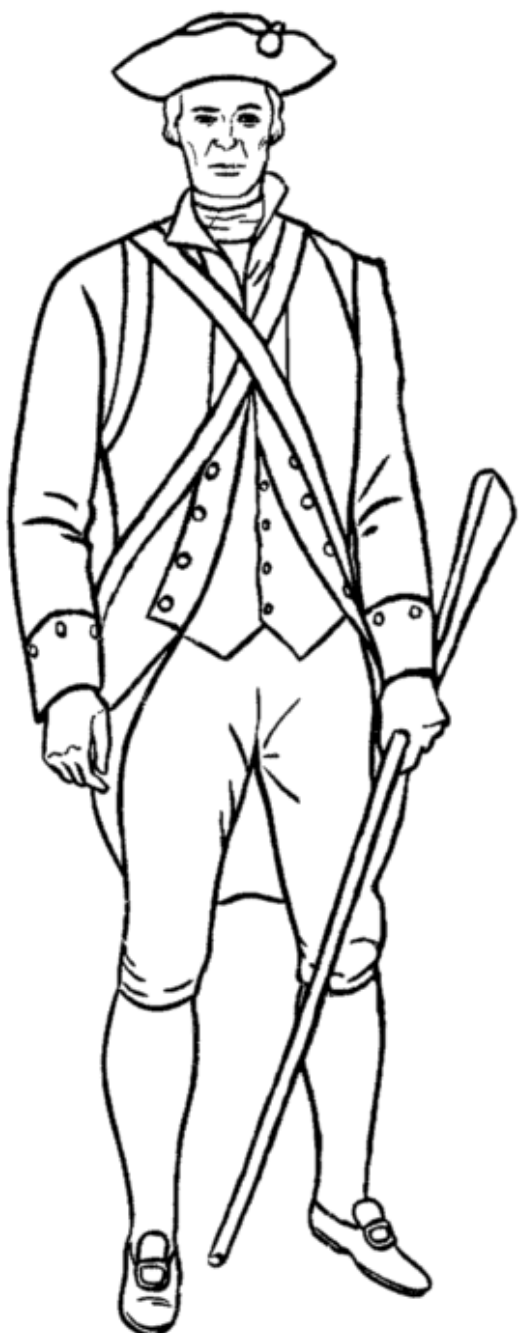


Colonial Unity Flag



What did Revolutionary Soldiers Eat?

During colonial times, Johnny Cakes were likely to appear at any meal. Many think that the original name was “journey cakes”, because they were so often taken along on a journey, since they could be stuffed into a traveler’s pockets. Try them hot or cold, with butter and syrup.



Johnny Cakes

Ingredients:


1 cup yellow cornmeal	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup boiling water	1/2 cup milk

- 1) Mix the cormeal and salt.
- 2) Add the boiling water, stirring until smooth.
- 3) Add the milk. Stir well.
- 4) Grease a heavy, 12-inch frying pan and heat.
- 5) When pan is hot, drop the batter by spoonfuls.
- 6) Cook until golden brown, about five minutes. Turn the cakes carefully with a metal spatula. Cook the other side five minutes.
- 7) Serve the cakes hot with butter and maple syrup.

Makes 12-15 cakes.

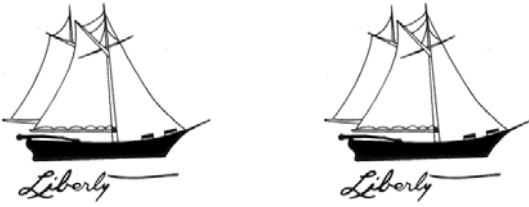
Revolutionary Tally Sheet

Use tally marks to show how many items from the Revolutionary War Era are in each group.
Then circle the number that shows how many. The first one is done for you.

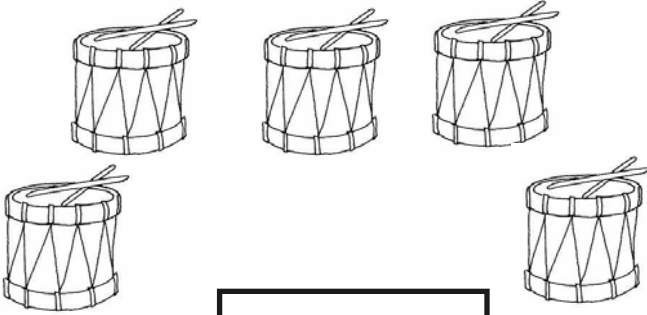


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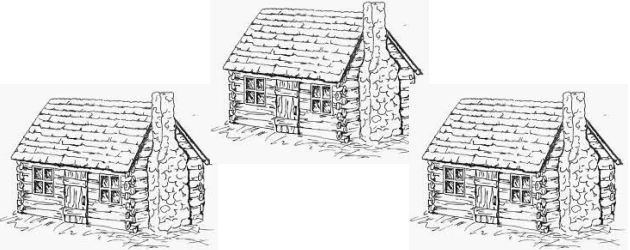
1 2 3 4 5



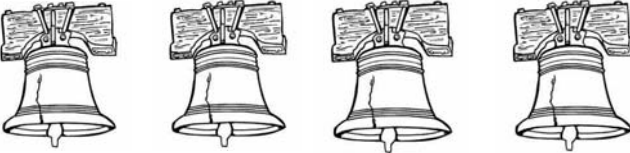
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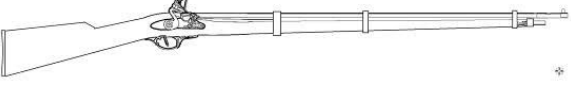
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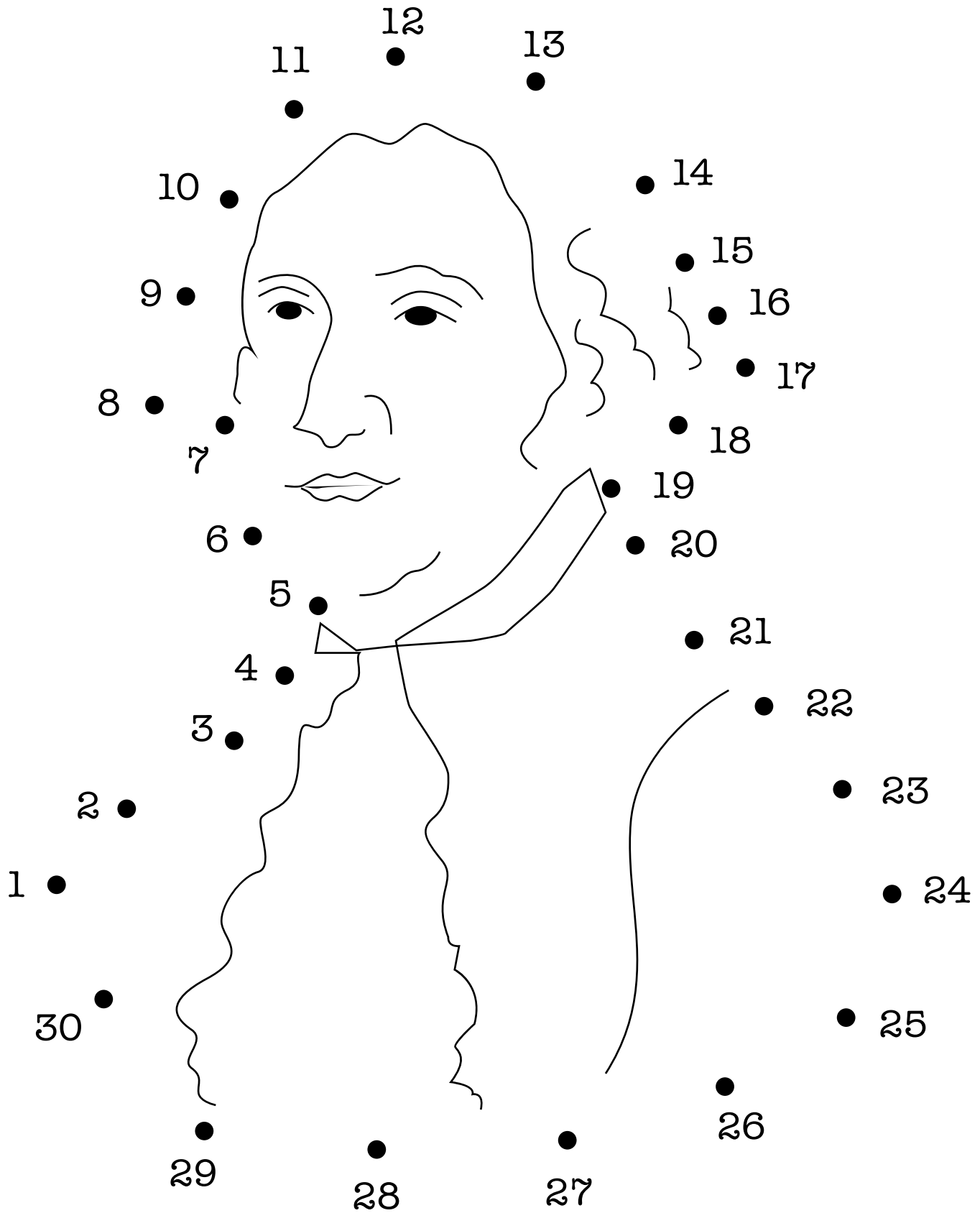


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1 2 3 4 5

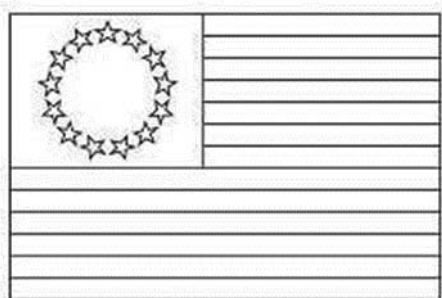
Connect the Dot



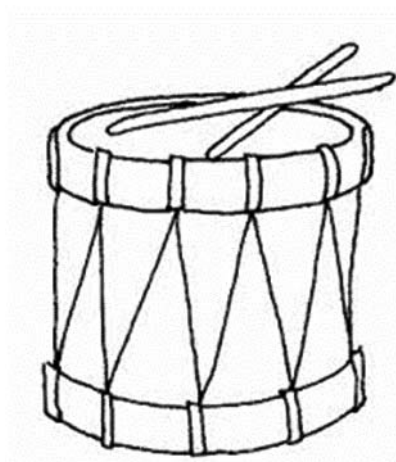
Find the letters—spell the word

g a m l b s h l

p f d r e u l i



f







Liberty

Making a Presidential Powdered Wig



In colonial times, many rich and powerful men wore wigs made by special wigmakers. Like many of these men, George Washington powdered his hair to make it white, and tied it behind in a ponytail, or queue. Now YOU can make your own wig, just like the ones worn by our founding fathers.

What You'll Need:

- Cotton balls (A lot of them)
- Large paper bag
- Glue
- 12 inch black ribbon or yarn
- Scissors

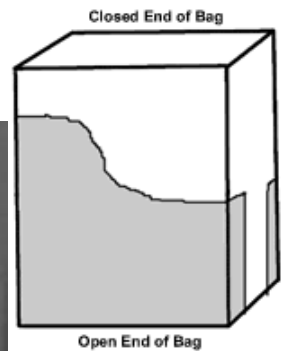
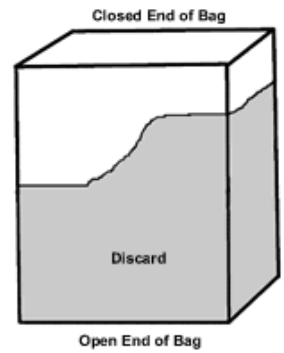
What to Do:

1. Cut a large paper bag in the shape of a wig. Use the diagrams at the right to help. Cut the paper bag like this to make the front part of the wig. The closed end of the paper bag will fit on top of the head. This is the back part of the wig where the wig's ponytail is. Cut the back section into strips to make "hair," trimming the ends with zigzag cuts.

2. For that fluffy, powdered look, glue cotton balls all around the wig, including the strips of "hair."

3. Tie a ribbon around the ponytail of the wig. Be careful not to pull it too tightly.

4. Let the glue dry completely before trying to wear the wig. Some of the glue may soak through the paper and you wouldn't want glue in your hair!



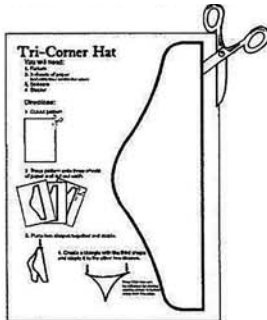
Tri-Corner Hat

You will need:

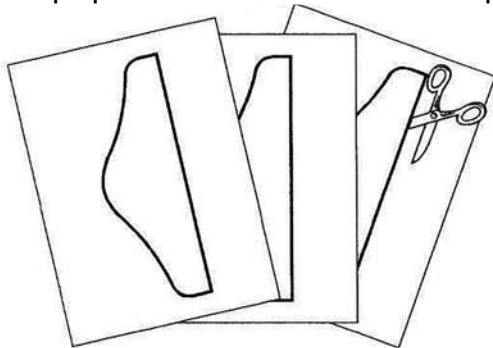
1. Pattern
2. 3 sheets of paper (preferably black construction Paper)
3. Scissors
4. Stapler

Directions:

1. Cut out pattern.



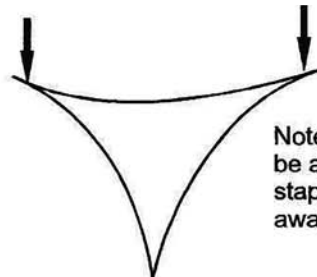
2. Trace pattern onto the sheets of paper and cut out each shape.



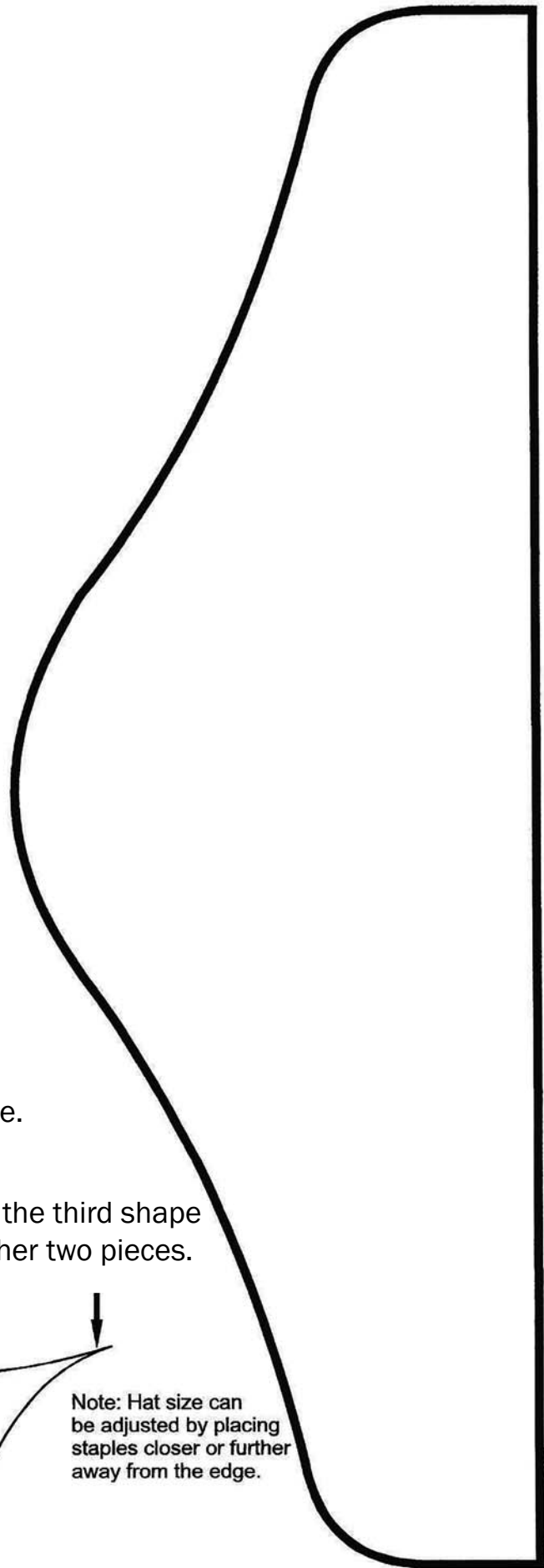
3. Place two shapes together and staple.



4. Create a triangle with the third shape and staple it to the other two pieces.



Note: Hat size can be adjusted by placing staples closer or further away from the edge.



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.



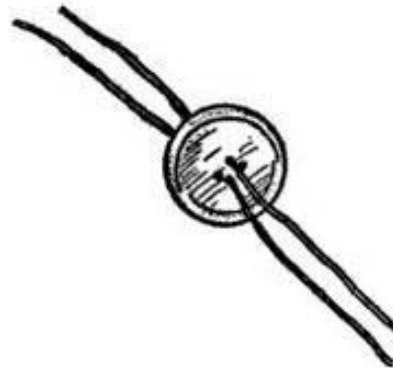
Oliver Cromwell—Soldier & Patriot
From Black Horse, New Jersey
In Burlington County

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



New Jersey Education
Association

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.

www.RevolutionaryNJ.org

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