

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Answer Key: Detective's Ledger: Solving the Spy Secrets of 4th Grade Freedom

Learners synthesize intelligence about the Culper Spy Ring and the logistics of the Quartering Act to evaluate the strategic risks taken by Revolutionary patriots.

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**1. The Culper Spy Ring used invisible ink and hidden codes to send messages. Which statement best explains why this level of secrecy was necessary for the American cause?**

**Answer:** B) British forces occupied New York City, and discovery meant execution for treason.

Operating in British-occupied territory was extremely dangerous; spies like Abraham Woodhull used codes to protect their identities and the revolution's plans.

**2. Before the war began, many colonists were outraged by the \_\_\_\_\_ Act, which forced them to provide housing and supplies to British soldiers.**

**Answer:** B) Quartering

The Quartering Act was a major grievance because it stripped colonists of their privacy and forced them to pay for the upkeep of a standing army they didn't want.

**3. True or False: Native American nations, such as the Oneida and the Tuscarora, fought alongside the American colonists during the Revolution.**

**Answer:** A) True

While many nations remained neutral or sided with the British, the Oneida and Tuscarora provided vital scouting and military support to the Americans.

**4. Sybil Ludington is often called the 'Female Paul Revere.' Based on her actions in 1777, why was her ride considered strategically significant?**

**Answer:** A) She rode twice as far as Revere to alert the militia to a British raid in Danbury.

At just 16 years old, Ludington rode 40 miles—significantly longer than Revere—to rally colonial forces against a British attack.

**5. The Proclamation of 1763 angered colonists because it forbid them from settling west of the \_\_\_\_\_ Mountains.**

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**Answer:** B) Appalachian

Britain established this line to avoid conflict with Native Americans, but colonists felt it unfairly limited their growth after fighting the French and Indian War.

**6. True or False: During the Revolution, some enslaved African Americans fought for the British because they were promised freedom in exchange for their service.**

**Answer:** A) True

Lord Dunmore's Proclamation offered freedom to enslaved people who joined the British side, creating a complicated choice for those seeking liberty.

**7. Which of these was a primary reason the 'Committee of Correspondence' was vital to the success of the Revolution?**

**Answer:** C) They created a communication network to share news of British injustices across all colonies.

By sharing information rapidly between colonies, these committees ensured that a protest in Boston would be supported by people in Virginia and Georgia.

**8. True or False: The 'Olive Branch Petition' was the final attempt by the Continental Congress to avoid a full-scale war with King George III.**

**Answer:** A) True

Even after the first battles, many colonists hoped for a peaceful resolution. The King's rejection of this petition moved the colonies closer to declaring independence.

**9. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a group of female patriots who supported the revolution by boycotting British goods and weaving their own cloth.**

**Answer:** B) Daughters of Liberty

The Daughters of Liberty were essential to the boycott movement, proving that economic pressure from colonial households could challenge British trade.

**10. How did the geography of the colonies affect the outcome of the war compared to the British experience?**

**Answer:** C) The vast, rugged terrain made it difficult for the British to supply their troops from across the ocean.

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The sheer size of the colonies and the lack of a single 'capital' to capture meant the British had to fight a long, expensive war far from their home base.