

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Ignite the Liberty Torch: 4th Grade Revolution Scouts Quiz

Moving past simple dates to analyze how secret messages and hidden alliances shifted the tide of the American uprising.

1. Before the fighting started, groups like the 'Committees of Correspondence' communicated by writing letters. Why was this 'educational network' so important for the colonies?

Answer: B) To share news and coordinate protests against British laws

The Committees of Correspondence were vital for scaffolding colonial unity, allowing different colonies to act together as one organized group.

2. Benjamin Franklin helped the American cause not on the battlefield, but as a diplomat in ____, where he convinced them to send money and ships.

Answer: C) France

Securing the alliance with France was a critical turning point; without French naval support, the colonies might not have won their independence.

3. True or False: Native American tribes were divided during the war, with some helping the British and others supporting the Americans.

Answer: A) True

The war was complex; different nations within the Iroquois Confederacy, for example, chose different sides based on which they believed would protect their land.

4. Mercy Otis Warren was a unique figure in the Revolution because she fought with her pen. What did she create to support the cause?

Answer: C) Plays and poems that made fun of British leaders

Warren used satire and literature as a formative tool to change public opinion and inspire people to join the Patriot cause.

5. The Culper Spy Ring used ____ ink to send secret messages to George Washington so the British wouldn't catch them.

Answer: B) Invisible

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Espionage and technology, like invisible ink (stain), were advanced strategies used to gain an advantage over the larger British military.

6. True or False: Every single person living in the thirteen colonies wanted to break away from Britain and become a new country.

Answer: B) False

The population was split; many people, known as Loyalists, wanted to remain part of Britain for cultural, economic, or safety reasons.

7. In 1770, a former slave named Crispus Attucks became a symbol of the revolution. What event is he associated with?

Answer: B) The Boston Massacre

Crispus Attucks is often considered the first casualty of the American Revolution, representing the diverse people involved in the struggle.

8. After the war, the 13 colonies were no longer ruled by a King, but instead became a ____, where people elect their leaders.

Answer: C) Republic

A Republic is a system of government where power rests with the citizens and their elected representatives, a major shift from British rule.

9. True or False: Sybil Ludington, a 16-year-old girl, rode twice as far as Paul Revere to warn colonial militia that the British were attacking.

Answer: A) True

Sybil Ludington is a famous example of young people and women taking heroic risks to support the defense of their communities.

10. What was the main reason the British government started passing acts like the Sugar Act and Stamp Act in the first place?

Answer: A) To pay for the French and Indian War debts

The 'cause and effect' here is that the British were broke after defending the colonies in a previous war and expected the colonists to help pay for it.