

## Creative Expression

**B: Similies and Metaphors**

Today your children will learn about similes and metaphors. See the **Week 9 Activity Sheet** for more information.

Answers will vary.

Possible: *The cat was a puddle of fur and relaxation as he dozed in the sun on the window seat.*

## Day 3

## Bible

**Student Reading** | Mark 8:1–21

**Parent Reading** | 1 Chronicles 12

**American Indian Prayer Guide** | “Lumbee” Day Three pp. 42–43

**Memorization** | Psalm 103:1–28

**Sing the Word: The Heavens Declare** | Track 1

## History/Geography

**The Story of the USA, Book 1** | Chapter 14—Exercises A & E

**A. 1.** The Americans were angry because they were forced to obey British laws without any chance to vote on those laws. If Parliament was supposed to set their laws for them, then they should have representatives in Parliament to stand up for their rights. If they were to be part of the British Empire, then they wanted the same rights as other British subjects.<sup>3</sup>

**2.** The Revolution started at Lexington, Massachusetts in April, 1775.

**3.** Independence Day, July 4, 1776, is our country’s birthday.

3. Carrie in North Carolina wrote the following. She is correct:

*The Story of the USA* says (Book 1, Chapter 14, second paragraph on p. 84, starting midway in the paragraph): “(The Americans) wanted to send representatives to England. The representatives would vote in the British Parliament. They would attack any unfair tax laws aimed at America. But the British would not let the American be members of Parliament. They did not want to give up any of their power.”

This is a misconception propagated by a misinterpretation of the slogan, “No taxation without representation.”

The American colonies were part of the British Empire, but they were never part of England. All the colonies received their charters from the King, not from Parliament. They were under the rule of the King, but never of the English Parliament. Each colony set up its own government and was free to enact laws, which the King [of Britain, who was also the King of England and of all the British colonies] could veto.

The English Parliament was the legislative body for England, not for the British Empire. However, beginning after “the Glorious Revolution” of 1688 which finally ended the absolute power of the King over British laws, the Parliament started slowly to assume some of

On that day, Americans declared that they were independent from England.

**4.** The French helped the Americans because they wanted to get even with their old enemy, England.

**5.** The greatest hero was George Washington.

- B.** 1773—Boston Tea Party  
1775—Revolution begins  
1776—America declares independence  
1781—beat the British at Yorktown  
1783—peace treaty signed

**C. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. c**

**D. 1. revolution 2. representative 3. defy 4. independence 5. Parliament**

**E.** The blacks were eager to fight for freedom in hopes that they would receive freedom too. Some blacks may have fought on the British side to get back at their owners and possibly to get a kinder owner.

Cortes and Pizarro against the native peoples, the fighting between colonists and Indians, bringing slaves to the colonies ...

Answers will vary.

Answers to Final Review Questions

**I. 1. representative 2. challenge 3. permanent 4. expedition 5. pilgrim 6. found 7. colony 8. revolution 9. democracy 10. criticize 11. jury 12. artifact 13. desert 14. tax 15. independence**

**II. 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. c**

**III. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T**

**IV. f—Latin America  
g—Spanish Armada  
j—Juan Cabrillo  
i—Continental Congress  
a—John Smith  
b—July 4, 1776  
e—democracy  
d—Americus Vesputius  
c—New York  
h—Oglethorpe**

the tasks that truly were the King’s. Parliament got the idea that they *should* take over the ruling of the British Empire, especially as the American colonies became more successful and prosperous.

Think of it this way, Parliament passing laws governing the colonies would be similar to North Carolina passing a tax on the people of Virginia. We are under the same *federal* government (king), but have different and autonomous state governments (colonial legislatures and Parliament).

“No taxation without representation” did *not* mean the colonies wanted representation, it meant, “You cannot tax us since you do not legally represent us.”

The reason, in part, that the War for Independence was a justifiable war was that King George allowed, and even encouraged, Parliament to rule over the colonies, in violation of the Charters. This made him a tyrant.

It was not the amount of the taxes, admittedly small, that bothered the colonists, but the fact that to submit to those taxes meant to voluntarily give up their freedoms. The Americans *did* want to be treated with the rights of Englishmen, and these rights included the right to self-government.