



In Boston, Sam Adams—brilliant but deeply in debt—incites the anger of the British crown after accidentally provoking the destruction of the royal governor's mansion. With the British authorities on his tail, Sam is forced to turn to a wealthy socialite—John Hancock—for help. But when their association ruins Hancock's British business connections, together, Sam and Hancock establish an ingenious black market smuggling operation only to have it swiftly shut down by the royal governor. Once again, riots consume the streets of Boston. Sam engineers a protest of loyalist businesses, but when a young boy is murdered by a British supporter, the conflict with the British goes from a dispute about money and taxation to a fight for freedom.

INTERESTING FACTS:

1. The Sons of Liberty was a secret organization formed in 1765 by some American patriots.
2. The organization played a major role in the American Revolution.
3. The Sons of Liberty had many famous members, including John Adams, Paul Revere and Patrick Henry.
4. The Sons of Liberty used a variety of tactics to protest British rule, such as boycotts and public demonstrations.
5. They were behind several important events during the American Revolution, like the Boston Tea Party.
6. The group was founded by Samuel Adams and organized by a group of merchants and artisans.
7. The Sons of Liberty advocated for American unity and political equality among the colonies.
8. The group's name was inspired by a speech given by Isaac Barré in 1765.
9. The Sons of Liberty supported the efforts of the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War.
10. The group disbanded in 1783 after the American colonies won their independence from Britain.

1. Say if the following statements are T (true) or F (false):

1. Sam Adams was a wealthy socialite. _____
2. John Hancock was deeply in debt. _____
3. Sam and Hancock established a black market smuggling operation. _____
4. The conflict with the British was about money and taxation. _____
5. Sam engineered a protest of loyalist businesses. _____
6. Sam Adams provoked the destruction of the royal governor's mansion. _____
7. The British authorities were after John Hancock. _____
8. The conflict with the British was about freedom. _____
9. A young boy was murdered by a British supporter. _____
10. Sam and Hancock's association ruined Hancock's British business connections. _____

2. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who was the founder of the Sons of Liberty?

- A. John Adams B. Paul Revere C. Patrick Henry D. Samuel Adams

2. What tactics did the Sons of Liberty use to protest British rule?

- A. Boycotts B. Public demonstrations C. Political rallies D. All of the above

3. What event is the Sons of Liberty most famous for?

- A. The Boston Tea Party B. The Declaration of Independence C. The Battle of Bunker Hill
D. The Stamp Act

4. What inspired the group's name?

- A. A speech given by Isaac Barré B. A speech given by John Adams C. A speech given by Paul Revere
D. A speech given by Patrick Henry

5. What did the Sons of Liberty advocate for?

- A. American unity B. Political equality C. British rule D. Colonial independence

6. Who were some of the members of the Sons of Liberty?

- A. John Adams B. Paul Revere C. Patrick Henry D. All of the above

7. When was the Sons of Liberty founded?

- A. 1763 B. 1764 C. 1765 D. 1766

8. Who organized the Sons of Liberty?

- A. Merchants B. Artisans C. Politicians D. Both A and B

9. What did the Sons of Liberty support during the Revolutionary War?

- A. The British B. The Continental Congress C. The French D. The Spanish

10. When did the Sons of Liberty disband?

- A. 1781 B. 1782 C. 1783 D. 1784

3. MATCH THE WORDS WITH THEIR DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS:	DEFINITION LETTER	WORDS:
a. To take part in a political campaign in order to bring about change.		1. Freedom
b. To cause strong feelings of anger and disagreement among a group of people.		2. Fight for
c. To prepare for war or battle.		3. Britain
d. The organized use of force to oppose the authority of a government.		4. Agitate
e. To gather people together for a particular purpose.		5. Revolutionary War
f. A situation in which people try to achieve something by using illegal methods.		6. Taxation
g. To organize a group of people in order to fight for or campaign for a political or social cause.		7. Organize
h. A struggle between two or more groups, countries, etc., especially one in which weapons are used.		8. Rights
i. An official document stating that a country is free from the control of another country.		9. Rebellion
j. A group of people who support a particular cause, especially an idea or a political movement.		10. Declaration of Independence
k. The belief that all people should have equal rights and opportunities.		11. Patriots
l. The action of challenging someone or something in order to show that it is wrong.		12. Challenge
m. Being able to do what you want without being controlled by other people or by laws.		13. American Revolution
n. Money that a government collects from people and organizations in the form of taxes.		14. Resistance
o. A country in north-west Europe, consisting of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.		15. Campaign for
p. a country or area under the full or partial political control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country.		16. Colonies