



# The Patriot's Companion

Volume 1 – Issue 2

September 2010

**September 17:**  
US Constitution Day



Find a meaningful way to celebrate it with your family.

Welcome to the 9-12 Project Idaho's family newsletter, *The Patriots' Companion*, with something for everyone.

It is written "By the People, For the People." We are counting on you to contribute educational articles that families would enjoy.

It is up to you to vet your sources for accuracy before submitting articles. PLEASE make sure of your facts and include your sources or links.

*Got ideas for an article or feedback on this issue? Send email to [sfsmllbiz@aol.com](mailto:sfsmllbiz@aol.com) and include 9-12 Newsletter in the Subject line.*

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## We, the People . . .

By Susan Frickey, 9-12 Education Committee

*"We, the People of the United States of America, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defense, promote the general Welfare and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."*

~ Preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America

Back 100 years ago when I was in school, we had to memorize the Preamble and understand its relevance. Today's school kids barely know what the Preamble is, much less recite it from memory. I would bet there isn't one teacher in fifty who could recite it. And that, as citizens and parents, is a situation we need to correct by learning and then teaching its meaning and the story behind it.

"We, the People ..." the three most important words in the history of mankind. The promise of a new way of governance...something profoundly unique born in the colonies and defended by the blood of Patriots. Six long years of bloodshed, death, destruction, misery and deprivation paid the price for this opportunity for FREE men to govern themselves.

In the 10-12 years after the American Revolution, however, it was all coming undone. The states were bickering among themselves: each state considered itself independent of the others with its own laws, commerce, currency and constitution. Each state different, proud of its own character. Traveling between states was a headache. Shipping among the states was a nightmare of tariffs. Taxes were frequently demanded from multiple states for a ship traveling from one port to another. If the taxes were not paid to a state, the ship and cargo would be confiscated – no matter that taxes had already been paid to another state for the same cargo.

Something needed to be done – fast – or the dream would go up in smoke before the very eyes of the people who staked everything they had on it. So during a sweltering summer in Philadelphia, delegates from each state were to meet to revise the Articles of Confederation, the chief governing document of the time, to smooth out the wrinkles and make the government work better. But they couldn't even agree to that. (to Page 2)

## **Patriot Class Calendar**

(Classes are held @ 7 pm, fee is \$5/person donation to 9-12))

**Sept. 30** -- Emergency Prep 101: Basic ideas for stocking up on \$5/week (At Food2Store).

**RSVP:** Call Susan 376-3143 or email sfsmlbiz@aol.com

*\*class size is very limited, call soon*

"Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. We didn't pass it to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same, or one day we will spend our sunset years telling our children and our children's children what it was once like in the United States, where men were free."

~ Ronald Reagan

**Hillsdale College  
"Constitution Day  
Celebration" on  
September 16 and 17**  
Available as a free webcast...  
featuring speeches, panel  
discussions and debates  
about the Constitution and  
current threats to its  
enduring principles.  
To signup go to:  
[www.constitutiondaycelebration.com](http://www.constitutiondaycelebration.com)

Please check "Events" on  
the website for other  
September activities!

[www.912projectidaho.com](http://www.912projectidaho.com)

Rhode Island refused to participate at all, Virginia delegate Patrick Henry "smelled a rat" and wouldn't go, North Carolina refused to send a delegate and on and on.

Finally, a date was set: May 14, 1787 at the State House in Philadelphia. There needed to be at least 7 states represented to conduct business. The first day there were only 2 present; the meeting was adjourned. They agreed to meet at 10 a.m. the next day. Same thing: no quorum present, meeting adjourned. Same thing the next day and the next day and the next day . . .

It wasn't until May 25 that they had enough states present to begin proceedings. In all, there were 55 delegates, although they came and went, so there were seldom more than 30 there at the same time. George Washington was elected unanimously to be president of the convention. James Madison sat at the front of the room and as soon as proceedings began, he started writing. He never missed a day and if it weren't for his diligence, we would never have known what went on in that convention hall to birth the most amazing document the world has ever seen. James Madison recorded every debate, every vote for four months. That is why he earned the honor of being called the "Father of the Constitution."

The delegates knew there would be many arguments, and they agreed that in order to freely express themselves they would need to keep their debates and votes secret from the public so the country wouldn't be listening in and taking sides, and newspapers wouldn't be publishing slanted stories during the course of this monumental undertaking, no ambushing the delegates during the process, nor dissecting the debates along the way. No members were to write anything down, answer questions asked outside the hall, or discuss their business with outsiders. Everyone took an oath to secrecy. And for 55 men to keep a secret for four months was astounding in itself! The doors and windows – even in the sweltering heat – were to be kept locked. The drapes were drawn. The delegates from New England in their wool suits, not used to southern climes, suffered the most in the blistering heat. To make it more miserable, the city was bombarded by huge, buzzing flies which flung themselves at the closed windows, attacked delegates as they stepped outside and invaded bedrooms, buzzing all night in such a frenzy it was hard to sleep.

Directly in front of the State House yard was a debtors' prison. It was a 4-story building and as soon as the delegates emerged each day, the prisoners crowded against their windows and dangled long "begging" poles with a cloth cap attached to the end for collecting money. The prisoners would cry out to be noticed and, if no "donations" were forthcoming, (and how could the delegates be generous every day?), the voices turned to jeering insults and name-calling. And so it began.

*(Continued on page 3)*

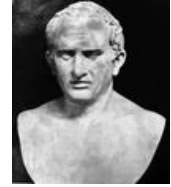
As the meetings went on, all kinds of fears surfaced. The small states feared the big states would have all the power, many feared giving direct power to the people. Some feared an “aristocracy” would surface and the rich would rule the poor as in Europe. Who would govern and how could they get rid of anyone guilty of misconduct? How would all this be paid for? How long should the terms be? What would insure fair representation for everyone? How to install checks and balances? Who was to make the laws? Who could change the laws? What about a common currency? How would trade with other nations be handled? How would they protect themselves? Where would the seat of government be located?

The debates raged day after miserable day. Some delegates quit and went home in frustration. Most knew they were deciding the fate of the nation and stuck to it. (How many of us today would have persevered?) The convention droned on and on – through the heat, the flies, the endless bickering and debate. At one point, the tension became so great that Benjamin Franklin suggested they ask a minister to start them off every day with a prayer – but they couldn’t even agree on that. North Carolina said there was no money to pay him, Hamilton said it would start ugly rumors about the convention being in deep trouble. What minister? What church?

The small states became so bitter, they threatened to break off from the rest of the country and make their own treaties with foreign nations. The South, worried about trade, threatened to secede from the whole mess. Even George Washington, not easily discouraged, despaired. His feelings must have shown on his face; people said he had his “Valley Forge” look on. It was a stalemate all around.

To their credit, however, they realized what important work they were doing. They realized that if they were ever to form a permanent government to carry the dream forward, they would have to compromise. And they did.

On September 8, the Constitution was sent to a committee to write it up in final form. Four days later, a revised and very elegant Constitution was presented to the delegates. By September 17, enough signatures had been secured to make it officially accepted, wiping out 13 separate identities and forging one nation: four pages, the likes of which the world had never seen and still considered the roadmap to freedom in the world today. “We, the People . . .” it began.



"A nation can survive its fools, and even the ambitious.

But it cannot survive treason from within. An enemy at the gates is less formidable, for he is known and carries his banner openly. But the traitor moves amongst those within the gate freely, his sly whispers rustling through all the alleys, heard in the very halls of government itself. For the traitor appears not a traitor; he speaks in accents familiar to his victims, and he wears their face and their arguments, he appeals to the baseness that lies deep in the hearts of all men. He rots the soul of a nation, he works secretly and unknown in the night to undermine the pillars of the city, he infects the body politic so that it can no longer resist. A murderer is less to fear. The traitor is the plague."

~ Marcus Cicero  
106BC - 43BC

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/cicero>

Each state, in ratifying the Constitution, is considered as a sovereign body, independent of all others, and only to be bound by its own voluntary act. In this relation, then, the new Constitution will, if established, be a FEDERAL and not a NATIONAL Constitution.

~ James Madison



## Journal of a Young Patriot Soldier

by Jory Farnsworth,  
Age 15, Emmett, ID

Day 5 in the Continental Army.

We had our first skirmish today. It was only a few minutes but it felt like hours.

My friends and I were out lookin for some food for the men seeing how we grew up huntin. We stumbled across what we thought an empty camp. Soon after we arrived, though, ten British soldiers came back. They saw us and opened fire. I saw Joe get drilled right in the chest and fall. I was too mad to control what I did. All I wanted to do was make them pay. So I grabbed my rifle and fired. I hit the sergeant in the arm. I reloaded and fired. This time my bullet found its mark.

I will never forget the look on his face as he fell. Cold, scared, and gone. Soon after we high-tailed it out of there. When we got back to camp everybody came to give us a hero's welcome back. Well, everybody but the major. He pushed right through them and walked me to his tent. He looked at me and spoke, " I know it's hard to lose a friend. I lost many in the French and Indian War. You will lose more, but you must remember that they died for a great cause. He gave his life today for the fight for freedom. This road is going to be long and hard but you must not lose heart. I am promoting you to corporal. We are heading out soon to meet General Washington. So get ready." Then he sent me on my way. I was always taught never to hate, but it's hard when you see your best friend layin there like he was. And a promotion to top it off! Why? Then I remembered, we are not to reason why, but to do and die; and if it means giving my life for this great nation of ours, so be it. I will write more later, my candle is almost gone.

### Emergency Prep Recipes: LOGAN BREAD

Logan bread is a delicious, DENSE, chewy bread that's very nutritious and is ALMOST IMPERVIOUS to SPOILAGE! It's HIGH in protein, vitamins and minerals, keeps for weeks at room temperature, even longer in the refrigerator and INDEFINITELY in the freezer. I left this sitting out on my kitchen counter in a baggie for three months before mold formed. It is essentially dehydrated so will come out in little bricks that can be reconstituted in hot beverages if desired.

Logan Bread was invented by the 1950 Mount Logan Expedition from the University of Alaska as an ideal climbing food. It's been used by many expeditions and short-haul trips because of its virtual indestructibility and high-nutrition level.

The recipe below makes a HUGE batch of 2-inch squares:

4 lbs whole wheat flour  
4 cups water  
1.5 cups canola or other healthy oil  
1.5 cups sugar  
16 oz honey  
16 oz molasses  
½ cup powdered milk  
1 t. salt  
2 t. baking powder

Optional items: raisins, chopped nuts, dried fruit like cranberries, nutmeg or cinnamon. You can also add brewer's yeast or granola or flax, etc. for more healthy nutrients.

Preheat oven to 300 degrees. Grease and lightly flour pans or large cookie sheets.

Mix dry ingredients in large bowl. Add rest of ingredients, stirring as you go. This stuff is like TAR and requires some muscle to blend! (I burned up the motor in my hand mixer trying to mix it!)

Spread batter ½ inch thick into the pans. Groove into 2 or 3" squares.

Bake at 300 for one hour, then turn oven down to very low heat (90 degrees) and leave bread in oven for several hours to dry out. The LOWER the moisture content in the bread, the LONGER it will keep. Store in a container wrapped in a cloth or in plastic storage bags. You can freeze it indefinitely.

## Emergency Preparedness: How to Create a Food Storage Supply for You and Your Spouse...for as little as \$5 per week – by Lance Stinson

People who live in America rarely consider the need for building up a food supply to offset a national crisis, such as a devastating war or a natural disaster, simply because food in the United States is so readily available and easy to obtain.



**However, if** something terrible did happen and supermarkets did not remain open, people who planned ahead – like you, for instance – would have the ability to survive and overcome the food shortage. This is not to suggest that Armageddon lies ahead, but it is always wise to prepare for the unexpected and the unforeseen.

And now ... you can do just that. A recent article appearing in a survivalist magazine provided the blueprint for building a *substantial and nourishing food supply over a 52-week period*. Importantly, the foods that can sustain you and your spouse can be bought once each week for about \$5 (perhaps a bit more if prices in your area have risen).

Do the math: the cost for building your emergency food supply is going to be very affordable – just \$5 per week (approximately) for 52 weeks ... a mere \$260. That's not a lot of money, especially when you consider that you can spread the cost out over a full year. And, while the foods may not seem exotic or overly enticing to you (see the list below), they will sustain you and your spouse. And they are nutritious.

### Here is the list of purchases you need to make weekly – for One Full Year ...

<b>Week 1:</b> 6 Pounds of Salt	<b>Week 14:</b> 7 Boxes of Macaroni and Cheese	<b>Week 27:</b> 10 Pounds of Powdered Milk	<b>Week 40:</b> 50 Pounds of Wheat
<b>Week 2:</b> 5 Cans Cream of Chicken Soup	<b>Week 15:</b> 50 Pounds of Wheat	<b>Week 28:</b> 20 Pounds of Sugar	<b>Week 41:</b> 5 Cans of Cream of Chicken Soup
<b>Week 3:</b> 20 Pounds of Sugar	<b>Week 16:</b> 5 Cans of Cream of Chicken Soup	<b>Week 29:</b> 5 Pounds of Peanut Butter	<b>Week 42:</b> 20 Pounds of Sugar
<b>Week 4:</b> 8 Cans Tomato Soup	<b>Week 17:</b> 1 Bottle of 500 Multi-Vitamins	<b>Week 30:</b> 50 Pounds of Wheat	<b>Week 43:</b> 1 Bottle of 500 Multi-Vitamins
<b>Week 5:</b> 50 Pounds of Wheat	<b>Week 18:</b> 10 Pounds of Powdered Milk	<b>Week 31:</b> 7 Boxes of Macaroni and Cheese	<b>Week 44:</b> 8 Cans of Tuna
<b>Week 6:</b> 6 Pounds of Macaroni	<b>Week 19:</b> 5 Cans of Cream of Mushroom Soup	<b>Week 32:</b> 10 Pounds of Powdered Milk	<b>Week 45:</b> 50 Pounds of Wheat
<b>Week 7:</b> 20 Pounds of Sugar	<b>Week 20:</b> 50 Pounds of Wheat	<b>Week 33:</b> 1 Bottle of 500 Aspirin	<b>Week 46:</b> 6 Pounds of Macaroni
<b>Week 8:</b> 8 Cans of Tuna	<b>Week 21:</b> 8 Cans of Tomato Soup	<b>Week 34:</b> 5 cans of Cream of Chicken Soup	<b>Week 47:</b> 20 Pounds of Sugar
<b>Week 9:</b> 6 Pounds of Yeast	<b>Week 22:</b> 20 Pounds of Sugar	<b>Week 35:</b> 50 Pounds of Wheat	<b>Week 48:</b> 5 Cans of Cream of Mushroom Soup
<b>Week 10:</b> 50 Pounds of Wheat	<b>Week 23:</b> 8 Cans of Tuna	<b>Week 36:</b> 7 Boxes of Macaroni and Cheese	<b>Week 49:</b> 5 Pounds of Honey
<b>Week 11:</b> 8 Cans of Tomato Soup	<b>Week 24:</b> 6 Pounds of Shortening	<b>Week 37:</b> 6 Pounds of Salt	<b>Week 50:</b> 20 Pounds of Sugar
<b>Week 12:</b> 20 Pounds of Sugar	<b>Week 25:</b> 50 Pounds of Wheat	<b>Week 38:</b> 20 Pounds of Sugar	<b>Week 51:</b> 8 Cans of Tomato Soup
<b>Week 13:</b> 10 Pounds of Powdered Milk	<b>Week 26:</b> 5 Pounds of Honey	<b>Week 39:</b> 8 Cans of Tomato Soup	<b>Week 52:</b> 50 Pounds of Wheat

Now, it should be noted that this list was the creation of a writer by the name of "AZ Pepper." If you look closely at his suggestions, you'll see – almost immediately – that they make sense. The supplies he suggests are affordable (perhaps no more than \$5 for each weekly purchase, maybe a bit more) and they can last a long time. These foods will not spoil quickly.

Here is something else you need to know, courtesy of "AZ Pepper." There are some weeks in this process of food accumulation and storage when there will be money left over after your purchase (perhaps some loose change). Don't spend it. Instead, put it aside for use in the weeks when your purchase exceeds \$5. This will help you stick to the budget. In fact, there will also be weeks when the items you want to buy are on sale. Take full advantage of these sales to save money and get ahead.

Clearly, if you follow this shopping strategy, you will be able to meet your one year food storage goal while staying right at – or near – your pre-planned budget. This is something you can do, if you remain motivated and focused. Now ... for the really good news ...

**Here is What you will have Stored ... after just 52 Weeks.** You're about to be surprised, maybe even shocked, at what your 52-Week Food Storage Plan has enabled you to purchase and store for emergencies. You will have accumulated all of the following:

- **500 Pounds of Wheat**
- **100 Pounds of Sugar**
- **40 Pounds of Powdered Milk**
- **12 Pounds of Salt**
- **10 Pounds of Honey**
- **5 Pounds of Peanut Butter**
- **45 Cans of Tomato Soup**
- **15 Cans of Cream of Mushroom Soup**
- **24 Cans of Tuna**
- **15 Cans of Cream of Chicken Soup**
- **21 Boxes of Macaroni and Cheese**
- **500 Aspirin**
- **1000 Multi-Vitamins**
- **6 Pounds of Yeast**
- **6 Pounds of Shortening**
- **12 Pounds of Macaroni**

**Here is the BEST NEWS of all:** the nutritional value for all of this food is, believe it or not, a whopping 1,249,329 calories (give or take a few calories). And, based on a daily diet in which you and your spouse each consume 2000 calories, the food listed above can sustain the two of you for about 312 days. That's the better part of a full year.

At a cost of just \$5 per week – just \$260 for a full year – this is a bargain you can't afford to pass up. In fact, it would still be a bargain if you doubled the cost because even if you were to spend \$10 a week ... the cost to you would still be a very, very modest \$40 a month. In 21<sup>st</sup> century America, you simply can't feed two people for such a small sum of money and remain healthy. Well, now you can. Put this amazing one year food storage plan to the test.

Start planning your first weekly purchase today.

<b>Constitution Facts - AMERICAN HISTORY POP QUIZ by Solomon M. Skolnick</b>	
What is the Constitution?	The Supreme law of the land
In what year was the Constitution written?	1787
What is the introduction to the Constitution called?	The Preamble
Can the Constitution be changed?	Yes
What do we call a change to the Constitution?	An Amendment
How many changes or amendments to the Constitution are there?	Twenty-seven
What are the first ten amendments to the Constitution called?	The Bill of Rights
What is the most important right granted to U.S. citizens?	The right to vote

## 8/28 Restoring Honor Rallies

### Restoring Honor and Defending Liberty 08-28-10

Boise, ID



For those who could not attend Glenn Beck's event in DC, The 9-12 Project of Idaho sponsored the "Restoring Honor & Defending Liberty" rally at the Julia Davis Park Band Shell in Boise. Several hundred local patriots turned out to hear some inspirational stories by local patriots along with some good patriotic music. Keynote speaker, Richard Mack, the former Sheriff of Graham County AZ, brought us a strong message of empowerment that encouraged us to continue pressuring our County Sheriffs, as well as our elected representatives, to uphold our Constitution in accordance with their oaths of office. Our small gathering even managed to donate slightly over \$150 to the Special Operations Warrior foundation. Boise's own Kevin Miller was our M.C.



### RESTORING HONOR 8-28-10

Washington, DC



What an awe-inspiring day in Washington, DC for the 9-12 Education Committee members and 500,000 other patriots that came together for Glenn Beck's Restoring Honor Rally. You've probably seen or heard the highlights by now, but it is hard to describe being there. Some comments...

9-12 Project Idaho Education Committee Members and Family at Washington, DC Rally

...I'm so very glad I was able to attend and support the cause of trying to restore honor to our great nation. What a joy to be with like-minded patriots from all over the country and every walk of life who also support the cause. What a blessing Glenn Beck is to this great United States of America. God has surely selected him to help educate America and spread the important message of faith, hope and charity.

...It's difficult to pick just one element of what the Rally meant to me, but I would have to say the geese flyover - it happened at the perfect moment at the very beginning of the event, with perfect precision. Even with half a million+ people clapping and whistling, those geese stayed the course 20 feet over the Reflecting Pool the whole distance to the Lincoln Memorial. To me, it was like God was saying, "I'm here with you. Let's work together."

... truly felt for the first time that I wasn't alone. When you're standing in a crowd of over 500,000 like-minded Americans and you think of all the people who wanted to come but couldn't, it is so empowering! The positive energy, politeness, and feeling of being with kindred spirits is the thing I took with me and still feel today. When you hear Glenn say, 'You've already won', I feel that to my very core. I know the fight isn't over, but I have a confident calmness in me that I didn't have before the rally.

## History Trivia



### Washington's encounter with smallpox

From *America's Hidden History*

When **George Washington** was still a young man, his half-brother Lawrence fell ill. Having returned from the war with a hacking cough, Lawrence was diagnosed with consumption – what is now called tuberculosis. In October of 1751, the half brothers sailed for Barbados in the hopes that the climate would improve Lawrence's health.

Lasting 4 weeks –Washington's only sojourn outside America – the trip was at first idyllic. Washington filled his personal journal with reports of dolphin sightings and other sea creatures. Then George himself became ill, in his case with the severe fever and telltale red pustules that accompany smallpox. George Washington was very fortunate to survive this brief bout with one of the greatest killers in American history. His mild case effectively inoculated Washington against a disease that would prove to be the deadliest threat during the American Revolutionary era – a seven-year epidemic that took vastly more lives than actual combat did.

# History Quiz – Constitutional IQ

CONSTITUTIONFACTS.COM

## Questions:

1. Our country's first constitution was called:
  - a. the Articles of Confederation
  - b. the Declaration of Independence
  - c. the "Federalist Papers"
  - d. the Emancipation Proclamation
2. Laws for the United States are made by:
  - a. the President
  - b. the Senate
  - c. Congress
  - d. the Supreme Court
3. The longest possible time a person could now serve as President is:
  - a. 4 years
  - b. 8 years
  - c. 10 years
  - d. 12 years
4. A man accused of a crime in court has a right to:
  - a. hear the witnesses against him
  - b. be tried wherever he wants
  - c. have any judge he wants
  - d. change courts
5. Invoking the Fifth Amendment means an accused man:
  - a. refuses to testify against himself
  - b. refuses to be tried again
  - c. demands a grand jury
  - d. wants to appeal his case
6. Our first Vice-President was:
  - a. Alexander Hamilton
  - b. Thomas Jefferson
  - c. Benjamin Franklin
  - d. John Adams
7. The Bill of Rights is:
  - a. the first ten amendments
  - b. the Fifteenth Amendment
  - c. the entire Constitution
  - d. all of the amendments
8. If neither the President nor Vice-President can serve, the position would be filled by:
  - a. the Speaker of the House
  - b. the Chief Justice
  - c. the elected President of the Senate
  - d. the Secretary of State
9. The major department head who is appointed by the President to deal with foreign countries is the:
  - a. Secretary of Defense
  - b. Secretary of State
  - c. Attorney General
  - d. Secretary of Commerce
10. The President is elected if he:
  - a. wins a majority of the electoral votes
  - b. wins most of the country's vote
  - c. wins all of the States' votes

**Answers:** On page 9

To learn more about the Constitution — the people, the events, the landmark cases — order a copy of "The U.S. Constitution and Fascinating Facts About It" today!

Call to order: 1-800-887-6661 or order online at [www.constitutionfacts.com](http://www.constitutionfacts.com)

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## Young Patriots Corner – Word Find Puzzle

# Patriot Puzzle

G V Q H S X L Y L U J G Q A F Z F G Z B  
U P Z Q B Z A J E F F E R S O N I O W M  
N M Z T A M E R I C A V K Q H Y N Z S E  
E P F C T C W O U D C V X O T I Z C R A  
G N Z N G X H K A N T H E M D U O F E G  
D A A P G U J D E T L Q K N I Q S F D V  
E I C M M B B N Y N T Z Y E S C K E N O  
L D A R O M O D E E R F T A N B L F U Q  
P H I L A D E L P H I A H J Q Y G L O H  
Y K T T W C F C I T O I R T A P G A F U  
Z K I N J P P C P P S U Z V V Y V G S K  
C A L O K K X F C T Q Q Y O E G P Q O M  
N W I T C W I N D E P E N D E N C E P E  
I O M G L S L L F H C B J D C Y V Z R Z  
H F B N J S V O O A P R Z B G N E L I V  
L O W I Z C X Z E Z Y T R E B I L V D W  
Z I W H T M G D A L Y J X Z E W S K E J  
V F U S L F O A U L I J M M L W C E N G  
J P X A Z V R A Y D J Q V Y N I Y O T C  
B F X W F O L E B Z Y V I K Z E X J E U

- 
- FREEDOM
  - WASHINGTON
  - ANTHEM
  - PHILADELPHIA
  - PLEDGE
  - FOUNDERS
  - LIBERTY
  - AMERICA
  - PATRIOTIC
  - PRIDE
  - INDEPENDENCE
  - FLAG
  - JULY
  - JEFFERSON
  - MILITIA

### Answers to History Quiz:

1. (a) The Articles of Confederation
2. (c) Congress
3. (c) 10 years
4. (a) hear the witnesses against him
5. (a) refuses to testify against himself
6. (d) John Adams
7. (a) the first ten amendments
8. (a) the Speaker of the House
9. (b) Secretary of State
10. (a) wins a majority of the electoral votes

## Young Patriots Corner – Bedtime Story

### Old Sam

From *Unlikely Heroes* by Ron Carter (this is an excellent book of short stories . . .)

Times were tense and fraught with danger for the Patriots in April of 1775. One such man was 78-yr old widower Sam Whittimore.

He was home alone in his small bungalow in a tiny village on the road connecting Boston to Concord when there was suddenly pounding on his front door. He knew the British were marching toward Boston and he knew there had been some shooting between the redcoats and the Americans earlier. Now someone was furiously pounding on his front door.

Sam threw open the door and his neighbor instantly warned him: “SAM! The British are coming! The Americans routed them and they’re in full retreat back to Boston! They’re angry and destroying everything in their path! Go hide yourself until they’re gone!”

Then his neighbor bolted from the door to warn the next house.

Old Sam paused to listen, felt the warm sunshine on his face, could hear approaching musket fire coming distantly from the west.

Run? Hide? THIS IS MY HOME!

He limped into his parlor, carrying a square dining table which he put in front of his door. Then he went to his wardrobe where he drew out an ancient musket and two old pistols. He carried them to the table, laid them down, then went back to the closet for the small box of gunpowder and musket balls, which he set beside his guns. Once more, he hobbled into his bedroom to lift the old saber from the wall on which it was mounted.

Then, with gnarled old hands, he patiently tapped the gunpowder into the barrel of each weapon, then the patch, then inserted a musket ball and tamped them all down with his ramrod to seat them. He opened the frizzen on each, tapped the gunpowder into the pan, closed the frizzen, checked the flints and then laid each one carefully on the table.

Last, he dragged a chair from the dining room , set it behind the table and sat down to wait facing his front door.

The sounds of muskets and redcoats approaching became louder. Sam could hear the British running in retreat, smashing windows, shooting, destroying everything they could in their rage. He heard them flatten the picket fence to his yard and then the butt of a British musket crashed into his door. He reached for both his pistols, cocked the heavy weapons and calmly brought them to bear on the center of his door.

Two British soldiers crashed through and barged into Sam’s home, sweating and wild-eyed.

Sam pulled both triggers at the same instant and both redcoats staggered back and slammed into the wall, slid down and were finished. As Sam laid his pistols down, another redcoat came charging up the walk, and Sam picked up his ancient musket, cocked it and pulled the trigger as the redcoat burst into the room. The old musket bucked and roared and the redcoat went down, dead before he hit the floor.

Behind him came two more British, shouting and cursing. Old Sam picked up his sword to parry their bayonets. One of the soldiers fired his weapon point-black at Sam's head. The .75-calibre musket ball tore through Sam's cheek and smashed the joint where Sam's jawbone attached to his skull, sending Sam sprawling backwards.

More British soldiers burst through the door, and as Sam was falling, struck him with their bayonets. When it was over, he had 13 bayonet wounds in his chest and stomach and his mouth was hanging open with blood streaming from the gaping wound to his jawbone.

The British left him for dead on his own parlor floor and continued through his house, destroying everything in their path as they exited through his back door to continue their destructive spree, fleeing back to Boston.

Half an hour later, old Sam's eyes fluttered open. For a few seconds, he laid there trying to recall what had happened. He glanced down to his blood soaked shirt and then realized he couldn't close his mouth. Then it all came rushing back to him and he remembered the stunning impact of the British musket ball that had shattered his jawbone.

Anger arose in his chest until he was so mad he was shaking! He slowly got to his feet and staggered to his small kitchen. He took a towel and soaked it in his wooden water bucket, cleaned the blood from his chest as best he could. Then he cleaned the blood from his jaw and cheek. Finally, he looped the towel under his jaw and tied it on the top of his head to keep his mouth closed.

He returned to the table he had positioned by the front door. It had been knocked over, his two pistols, his musket and his sword randomly scattered about the room. He set the table back up, gathered his weapons and the box of gunpowder with musket balls and slowly reloaded his weapons, placing them on the table once more. He picked up his sword and laid it next to the pistols. Then he set the chair on its legs and sat down once again – facing the door that was smashed and hanging at an angle on its broken hinges.

Sam was ready for the next wave of British fleeing back to Boston, but none appeared.

(Pause)

Despite the horrendous damage to his cheek and jaw, and thirteen bayonet wounds in his chest and torso – any of which could have been fatal – old Sam lived for 28 more years, until he died of natural causes at the age of 104.

It is hard to keep a good man down.