

America 250 I Have, Who Has

How to Play

1. **Pass out the statements:** Pass out all the statements evenly to your group. If you have extra, some members can hold two. If you are short, members can work in pairs.
2. **Start the chain:** Choose a member to start by reading the "Who has..." question on their paper aloud.
3. **Match and read:** Members scan their own papers. The person holding the paper that answers the question reads "I have [answer]..." and then reads the "Who has..." question on their piece of paper.
4. **Complete the loop:** Play continues in this question-and-answer chain until it circles back to the very first person's answer.

If members need help allow them to use the list of dates featured in the National Program as a reference or you may want to review the dates as a society before you play the game.

I have America 250. Who has the date Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence?

I have July 4, 1776. Who has the name of our America 250 National Chairman?

I have Gray Bobo. Who has our National Theme?

I have Liberty's Legacy. Who has the name of the Revolutionary War General who crossed the Delaware River and defeated the Hessians at the Battle of Princeton, NJ.

I have General George Washington. Who has the name of the volunteer initiative established by the America 250 Commission?

I have America Gives. Who has the name of the C.A.R. National President?

I have Will Elston. Who has the name the historic tree that served as the central rallying point for the Sons of Liberty.

I have the Liberty Tree. Who has the nickname for the flag of our country?

I have the Stars and Stripes. Who has the city where the Declaration of Independence was first publicly read?

I have Philadelphia. Who has the name of the man who was captured on September 21, 1776, while he was gathering information for the Continental Army.

I have Nathan Hale. Who has the British King whose statue was toppled in New York City on July 9, 1776?

I have King George the 3rd. Who has the name of the largest battle of the Revolutionary War?

I have The Battle of Long Island. Who has the name of the British General who began his campaign south from Canada in May of 1777?

I have General John Burgoyne. Who has the number of stars and stripes on the flag adopted by the Continental Congress on March 12, 1777?

I have 13. Who has the name of the program committee whose purpose it is to commemorate the 250th Anniversary of the United States of America. Members are encouraged to plan and participate in celebrations and programs that mark significant events during the American Revolution.

Name: _____

America 250 Word Search

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

Find the following words in the puzzle.

Words are hidden → and ↓ and ↘

THIRTEEN COLONIES

LIBERTY'S LEGACY

SONS OF LIBERTY

LIBERTY TREE

WASHINGTON

CHARLESTON

MINUTEMAN

AMERICA

PATRIOT

BRITISH

MUSKET

FLAG

SOLUTION

America 250 Word Search

T	H	I	R	T	E	E	N	C	O	L	O	N	I	E	S	.	M
.	M	U	S	K	E	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
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.	W	A	S	H	I	N	G	T	O	N	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Word directions and start points are formatted: (Direction, X, Y)

THIRTEEN COLONIES (E,1,1)

LIBERTY'S LEGACY (E,4,9)

SONS OF LIBERTY (E,1,4)

LIBERTY TREE (E,7,6)

WASHINGTON (E,2,12)

CHARLESTON (E,4,5)

MINUTEMAN (S,18,1)

AMERICA (E,4,8)

PATRIOT (E,10,3)

BRITISH (S,1,5)

MUSKET (E,2,2)

FLAG (E,8,7)

Signing the Declaration of Independence Skit

Characters:

- **Thomas Jefferson:** Holding a large feather pen, looking completely exhausted.
- **Benjamin Franklin:** Wearing glasses, looking relaxed, snacking on something.
- **John Adams:** High-energy, pacing back and forth, checking a pocket watch.
- **John Hancock:** Very dramatic, loves the spotlight, holds a giant imaginary pen.
- **Abigail Adams:** Sharp, smart, holding a stack of letters.

Setting: A hot, sweaty room in Philadelphia. July 1776.

(The skit opens with Jefferson slumped over a table, groaning. John Adams is pacing rapidly. John Hancock is practicing his signature in the air.)

JOHN ADAMS: Tom! The Continental Congress is meeting in the morning. Is the draft ready? We need to declare independence, and we need to do it before lunch!

JEFFERSON: *(Holding up a messy stack of papers)* John, I've been rewriting this paragraph for four days. Do you know how hard it is to find words that rhyme with "unalienable"?

FRANKLIN: *(Looking up from his snacks)* It doesn't need to rhyme, Tom. It just needs to sound fancy. Throw a "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness" in there. People love happiness.

(Abigail Adams enters, holding letters, looking unimpressed by the chaotic room.)

ABIGAIL ADAMS: It sounds lovely, gentlemen. But while you are declaring independence from the King, don't forget to "**remember the ladies!**" If we are building a brand-new nation, we need everyone on board.

JOHN ADAMS: Of course, my dear Abigail! Your letters keep this entire revolution grounded. Tom, add a note about unity!

HANCOCK: *(Stepping forward grandly)* And leave plenty of blank space at the bottom! When I sign this document, I want my name to be so massive that King George won't even need his bifocals to read it from across the Atlantic Ocean!

JEFFERSON: *(Writing quickly)* "Remember the ladies..." "Giant signature for Hancock..." Okay, okay! There. It is done. We hold these truths to be self-evident. We are officially a new nation.

JOHN ADAMS: Huzzah! Freedom! Independence! No more British taxes!

ABIGAIL ADAMS: It is a historic day, gentlemen. But remember, signing the paper is just the first step. Now, we must work together to build this country.

HANCOCK: She is right. From this day forward, we are no longer just citizens of our own colonies. We are united!

FRANKLIN: *(Looking at the audience with a smile)* And what better way to celebrate our new United States of America than by sharing this history together?

JOHN ADAMS: Let freedom ring!

(All five characters point dramatically to the audience)

ALL TOGETHER: To Liberty and Victory!

(End of Skit)

Washington Crosses the Delaware

In 1776 General George Washington led his troops across the Delaware River. Students will learn about this event, view the painting by Emanuel Leutze, and create a replica of the event.

Supplies Needed

Gather all the supplies needed to bring your craft ideas to life! From paints and markers to glue and scissors, our crafts section has everything to spark creativity and make every project truly special.

- [Crayola Glue](#)
- [Crayola Scissors](#)
- [Crayola Washable Markers](#)
- Craft Materials
- Craft Sticks
- Paper
- Recycled Cardboard Box

Steps

Step 1

In 1776, during the American Revolutionary War, General George Washington and his troops crossed the Delaware River into New Jersey in an attempt to surprise the Hessian force quartered there. Have students research this event. Ask them to learn about the Hessians, who were German soldiers allied with the British Army. Have them also learn about crossing, which involved 5,400 troops and crucial artillery. The waters were choppy and icy cold, but eventually they reached Trenton and the unsuspecting Hessians.

Step 2

Show students images the oil painting "Washington Crossing the Delaware" created by German American artist Emanuel Leutze in 1851. It is among the best known paintings of an American historical event and is on display at The Met Fifth Avenue. You might mention some of the inaccuracies. For example, the flag design displayed did not exist until at the time of the crossing; it was first flown in 1777. Also, the vessels used were Durham boats. They would have been much bigger and the sides would have been higher.

Step 3

Have a small group of students work together create a replica of the Durham boat using a recycled box. They can use markers to color the interior and exterior, draw the characters, and if they choose to replicate the painting, add a flag (but this time make one that is historically accurate). Each team could construct a character to represent Washington and members of his troops using craft sticks, paper, and other craft items. They might look at images of the uniforms worn by Washington's soldiers to inspire them. One student could assemble the pieces as they are completed by teammates. They can cut a small slit in the bottom of the "boat" and then place each character's craft stick through the hole, adding a small amount of glue on the craft stick base.

Step 4

Have students present their replicas and discuss some of the facts they learned about this historic event of the American Revolution.

Standards

ARTS: Relate artistic ideas and works with societal, cultural, and historical context to deepen understanding.

SS: Time, Continuity, and Change: Analyze the causes and consequences of past events and developments, and place these in the context of the institutions, values and beliefs of the period in which they took place.

Adaptations

A "tableau vivant" (French for "living picture") is an artform that dates back to the late 18th century. Actors would depict scenes from art, history, literature, or everyday life on a stage. They would remain silent and hold the pose for around 30 seconds. Have students create a tableau vivant of Leutze's painting. Then encourage them to try to imagine what the soldiers might have been feeling and thinking about at that moment and discuss it in the class.

Have students explore everyday life in the New England colonies in the time before America's independence. Where did most New Englanders come from? What was the typical civilian dress at this time?

