

## Chapter 9

**Vocabulary:** raucous, invigorated, fumed, sentinel

1) Explain how the dialogue on pages 179-181 propels the story action and reveals aspects of Elizabeth's character.

*Conflict propels the action in a story. The reader learns from Tommy that Elizabeth intends to reach King George and tell him about the Boston Tea Party. This knowledge creates tension and also demonstrates that Elizabeth is a self-centered, self-seeking individual.*

2) Describe how the connotative and denotative meaning of "tea party" influences the humor on page 182?

*In the first full paragraph it is apparent that Tommy thinks the Boston Tea Party is an actual tea party like the ones his sister has. He is thinking of the denotative meaning of "tea party." The reader understands that the Boston Tea Party was a rebellion in which British tea was dumped into the ocean (connotative meaning). This difference creates humor.*

3) On page 182 Liberty says that he has *bean* better. This is an example of a:

- a) homonym                      b) homograph                      c) pun (*correct answer*)

4) When Rush compares the steeple to a sentinel (p. 184, 1<sup>st</sup> full paragraph), he is employing a:

- a) simile (*correct answer*)      b) synonym                      c) stereotype

5) News reporters know to include *who, what, when, where* and *why* in every article they write. Answer those five questions to describe the story subplot occurring on page 184, last paragraph through page 185, first two paragraphs.

*On December 16, 1773, in Boston, Massachusetts Liberty is asked to transport Mr. Rotch to Governor Hutchinson so that Rotch can get permission to bring his crates of tea back to England.*

6) Judge whether it was right or wrong to advertise the actions of those individual merchants who continued to import British goods in spite of the boycott (p. 186). Explain your answer.

*answers will vary*

7) Explain how the reader knows that the room smelled of body odor (p. 187, 3<sup>rd</sup> full paragraph).

*The reader can infer that the room smelled, because Rush mentions that deodorant had not yet been invented.*

8) Define *irony* as used in literature. Deduce why Cam suggests that the Patriot's comment that Britain does not want to treat the colonists as equals is ironic (p. 188, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph).

*Irony, in literature, is using a character or plot to indicate an attitude that is opposite to that which is stated. In this case a Patriot states that the British are treating the Americans as fools. He then goes on to say that Americans are treated as worse than fools; they are treated as slaves. His statement indicates that he believes slaves are worse than fools. The Patriot, while arguing for freedom, appears unconcerned that slaves have no freedom and are treated worse than the British treat the Americans. This is irony.*

9) Authors use subplots (episodes) to advance the main plots. They sometimes use past events to advance a future plot. Find an example of using a past event to advance a future plot on pages 189-191.

*Tommy and Cam were given whistles in an earlier chapter. They use them in the future to gain the attention of the Patriots during Samuel Adam's speech.*

10) The phrase *like a knife through butter* is an example of an:

- a) idiom (correct answer)                      b) aphorism                      c) allusion

11) Explain how the historical/cultural setting of this book influences Paul Revere's understanding of Batman.

*Paul Revere thinks bats are dirty creatures that hide in caves. He does not understand why either Cam or Tommy would want to be a batman, because no such cartoon character exists in his world.*

12) find an example of alliteration on page 191.

*last paragraph – the use of creature, cowers, caves together*

13) The reference to Robin Hood (page 192, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph) is an example of:

- a) both simile & metaphor    b) hyperbole    c) both simile and allusion (correct answer)

14) Find the example of personification on page 193.

*fourth paragraph – The three ships appear to be talking.*

15) Find an example of a pun on page 194.

*Liberty refers to his great aunt as a night-mare.*

16) Explain how the reader knows that Rush Revere and Samuel Adams are God-fearing men. Be sure to include the text in your answer.

*page 193, fourth paragraph – Rush believes that there was divine intervention on the night of the Boston Tea Party / page 195, 3<sup>rd</sup> full paragraph – Samuel Adams states that he believes God wants freedom for men. The reader can infer that both men believe in God.*

17) Do you agree with Samuel Adam's statement that people who live in fear can never be free? Why or why not?

*answers will vary*

18) In literature characters can be *flat* or *round* (no, not in actual shape). *Flat* characters do not show character growth. *Round* character do show character growth. Beside each character list whether he/she is a flat or round character.

Rush Revere - *round*

Elizabeth - *flat*

Principal Sherman -*flat*

Tommy – *round*

Cam – *round*

Freedom - *round*

19) Find an example of character growth on page 195.

**Helpful Hint:** Character growth is demonstrated when a character changes. Sometimes the change is subtle. A main character might simply grow stronger and stronger in a particular belief. This is the case with Rush Revere.

Sometimes character growth is obvious. In chapter five Cam tells about his experience of being bullied and of his commitment to protect those who are bullied. Cam demonstrates character growth when he changes from being a victim of bullying to a protector of those bullied.

*Cam remembers back to how the Redcoats treated him, and he wants to do something to change that outcome for others. This shows character growth.*

20) Describe the example of foreshadowing on page 198.

*last paragraph – Rush mentions that Elizabeth might be setting them up for trouble.*

21) This book is historical fiction. Authors create dialogue for historical figures when writing historical fiction. On page 197, fourth paragraph Paul Revere makes some statements about God and freedom that are not actual quotes. The character of Paul Revere states that if you are fighting for freedom then you are fighting on God's side. Judge whether this an example of propaganda? Explain your answer.

*This is a form of propaganda called a "glittering generality." When using a "glittering generality" the speaker often appeals to values of honor, glory, love of country, freedom, etc. In this case there is an assumption made that fighting for freedom and God are related. The speaker does not take into account what particular freedom is being addressed. One fighting for freedom to abort babies in the womb could not be fighting on God's side, because the Bible forbids such. The goal of "glittering generalities" is to motivate people to support a certain belief or course of action.*