



America 250 SAR Camp Programs



America 250 SAR Camp Programs are a series of SAR 250th Anniversary celebrations of key events that happened during the revolutionary era. These programs are designed as turnkey programs that are designed as a tool that a chapter can use to conduct a patriotic and meaningful educational program with any group. This was originally designed as a Scout Camporee program, although many of the activities could be modified for used with other organizations.

This is a great tool for any organization who would like to have their group participate in a patriotic training program. This 250th Anniversary Program can be conducted in a Scout resident camp, day camp or in a local park under the direction of SAR Compatriots, making this an official 250th Anniversary Event. I encourage the use of flag raising ceremonies, beginning the program with an appropriate overview of the Boston Tea Party or Lexington and Concord or other appropriate historic overview as you begin one of these programs.

Lexington & Concord Scouting Program

Spies Among Us - Invisible ink & Coded Messages

Dr Joseph Warren (June 11, 1741 – June 17, 1775) was an American physician who played a leading role in Patriot organizations in Boston during the early days of the American Revolution, eventually serving as President of the revolutionary Massachusetts Provincial Congress. It was Joseph Warren, who would direct Paul Revere and William Dawes to warn the two leaders that British soldiers were heading toward their sanctuary in Lexington, MA to arrest them on 18 April 1775. The British forces, upon taking the field, placed Warren's body in a common mass grave. His remains were later identified by Paul Revere, who identified him by the set of false teeth he had fashioned for him

Points for Deciphering your secret mission

- 1 minute - 10 points
- 2 minutes - 9 points
- 3 minutes - 8 points
- 4 minutes - 7 points
- 5 minutes - 6 points
- 6 minutes - 5 points
- 7 minutes - 4 points

- 8 minutes - 3 points
- 9 minutes - 2 points
- 10 minutes - 1 point

Old North Church - Light the Lantern

Visit the site that launched the American Revolution! Built in 1723, Boston's oldest church is best known for the midnight ride of Paul Revere and "One if by land, two if by sea." The place for the signal, the Old North Church in Boston's North end was chosen for two reasons. One was that the Old North was at the time the tallest building in Boston. Even today its steeple is easily visible from far away in many directions standing high at 191 feet the evening of April 18, 1775, Robert Newman and John Pulling quietly entered Old North and carefully climbed to the top of the church's bell tower. They briefly hung two lanterns near the windows and made their escape. Despite its historical significance, the "One if by Land Two if by Sea " signal was just a backup plan. It was meant to warn patriots in Charlestown, a borough across the river from Boston in case the messenger himself could not make it there from Boston to start his ride. Why did the deacon in Boston hang two lanterns from his church? It was a signal because the British were using the Charles River to cross into Cambridge. Where did the British soldiers move on to after Lexington? A battle of the Revolutionary War that occurred in Massachusetts after the Battle of Lexington in 1775.

Flint & Steel - points for lighting a candle

- 1 minute - 10 points
- 2 minutes - 9 points
- 3 minutes - 8 points
- 4 minutes - 7 points
- 5 minutes - 6 points
- 6 minutes - 5 points
- 7 minutes - 4 points
- 8 minutes - 3 points
- 9 minutes - 2 points
- 10 minutes - 1 point

The Midnight Ride - Rope & Saddle Paul Revere's Horse

Samuel Larkin was a local stable owner who kept horses for use by others. When Paul Revere got the word that the British were Coming, he rushed to the stable and hired Brown Beauty for the ride.

Points for Brown Beauty, the horse that made the Midnight Ride

- 1 try - 10 points
- 2 tries - 9 points
- 3 tries - 8 points
- 4 tries - 7 points
- 5 tries - 6 points
- 6 tries - 5 points

- 7 tries - 4 points
- 8 tries - 3 points
- 9 tries - 2 points
- 10 tries - 1 point

Lexington Green - Make a Blanket & Pole Litter

The British marched into Lexington and Concord intending to suppress the possibility of rebellion by seizing weapons from the colonists. Instead, their actions sparked the first battle of the Revolutionary War. The Battles of Lexington and Concord on 19 April 1775, the famous 'shot heard 'round the world', marked the start of the American War of Independence (1775-83). Politically disastrous for the British, it persuaded many Americans to take up arms and support the cause of independence. The first battle of the Revolutionary War, fought in Massachusetts on April 19, 1775. British troops had moved from Boston toward Lexington and Concord to seize the colonists' military supplies and arrest revolutionaries.

Make litter and move patriot

- 1 minute - 10 points
- 2 minutes - 9 points
- 3 minutes - 8 points
- 4 minutes - 7 points
- 5 minutes - 6 points

Dr. Joseph Fiske takes Charge - First Aid Challenge

Eight Lexington men were killed, and ten were wounded. The only British casualty was a soldier who was wounded in the thigh. The eight colonists killed were John Brown, Samuel Hadley, Caleb Harrington, Jonathon Harrington, Robert Munroe, Isaac Muzzey, Asahel Porter, and Jonas Parker.

Stop the Bleeding

- 1 minute - 10 points
- 2 minutes - 9 points
- 3 minutes - 8 points
- 4 minutes - 7 points
- 5 minutes - 6 points

Minutemen Assemble - Map Making Lexington to Concord

Minutemen were a small hand-picked elite force which were required to be highly mobile and able to assemble quickly. Minutemen were selected from militia muster rolls by their commanding officers. Typically 25 years of age or younger, they were chosen for their enthusiasm, reliability, and physical strength. The first minutemen were organized in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in September 1774, when revolutionary leaders sought to eliminate Tories from the old militia by requiring the resignation of all officers

and reconstituting the men into seven regiments with new officers. They were known for being ready at a minute's notice, hence the name. Minutemen provided a highly mobile, rapidly deployed force that enabled the colonies to respond immediately to war threats. They were an evolution from the prior colonial rapid-response units.

Points for making a usable Map

- 1 minute - 10 points
- 2 minutes - 9 points
- 3 minutes - 8 points
- 4 minutes - 7 points
- 5 minutes - 6 points
- 6 minutes - 5 points
- 7 minutes - 4 points
- 8 minutes - 3 points
- 9 minutes - 2 points
- 10 minutes - 1 point

North Bridge - bridge building over the Concord River

Concord's North Bridge where **the "shot heard round the world" was fired, April 19, 1775.** Significance: Concord's North Bridge is where colonial minutemen and militia were first ordered to fire upon British soldiers. The first British soldiers of the American Revolution died here. **Three British soldiers were killed and nine wounded. On the provincial side two were killed and four wounded.** This first instance of Americans fighting in military order and firing to deadly effect on British troops was a key turning point in the Battles of Lexington and Concord.

Assemble a bridge that three patriots can cross with poles / no lashing

- 1 minute - 10 points
- 2 minutes - 9 points
- 3 minutes - 8 points
- 4 minutes - 7 points
- 5 minutes - 6 points
- 6 minutes - 5 points
- 7 minutes - 4 points
- 8 minutes - 3 points
- 9 minutes - 2 points
- 10 minutes - 1 point

Barrett Farm - ladder to the barn loft

James Barrett Farm. The Col. James Barrett Farm (Barrett's Farm) is a historic American Revolutionary War site in Concord, Massachusetts, associated with the revolution's first battle, the 1775 battles of Lexington and Concord. On April 19, 1775, British Regulars searched this home looking for stores of artillery and ammunition. Though they found

nothing there, Colonel Barrett and members of his family played significant roles in the first battle of the American Revolutionary War. James Barrett (July 31, 1710 – April 11, 1779) was an American colonel in the Concord, Massachusetts militia during the Battles of Lexington and Concord that began the American Revolutionary War.

Assemble a ladder to climb to the top of Colonel Barrett's barn with poles and twine

- 1 minute - 10 points
- 2 minutes - 9 points
- 3 minutes - 8 points
- 4 minutes - 7 points
- 5 minutes - 6 points
- 6 minutes - 5 points
- 7 minutes - 4 points
- 8 minutes - 3 points
- 9 minutes - 2 points
- 10 minutes - 1 point

The British Threaten to Burn Concord - Fire brigade

Relay bucket of water from point to point by 3 Patriots with points to the bucket with the most water.

- 1 minute - 10 points
- 2 minutes - 9 points
- 3 minutes - 8 points
- 4 minutes - 7 points
- 5 minutes - 6 points

Muster the Troops - Uniforms made from provided supplies / everyone dressed and assembled

SPY CODES FOR KIDS

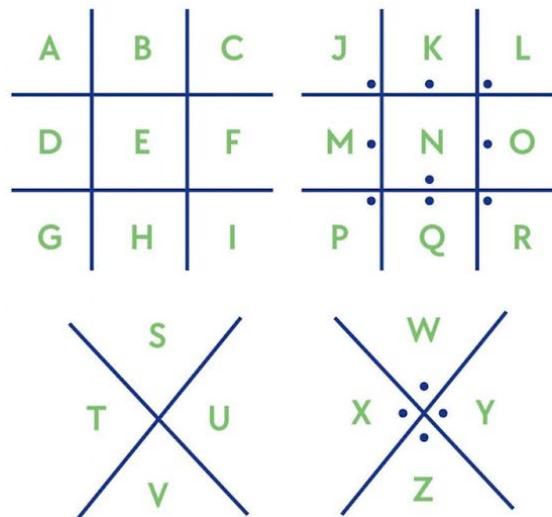
A	1	Alpha	..-
B	2	Bravo
C	3	Charlie	...-
D	4	Delta	...-
E	5	Echo	..
F	6	Foxtrot	...-
G	7	Golf	...-
H	8	Hotel
I	9	India	..
J	10	Juliet	...--
K	11	Kilo	...-
L	12	Lima	...-
M	13	Mike	..-
N	14	November	...-
O	15	Oscar	...-
P	16	Papa	...-
Q	17	Quebec	...-
R	18	Romeo	...-
S	19	Sierra	...-
T	20	Tango	-
U	21	Uniform	...-
V	22	Victor	...-
W	23	Whiskey	...-
X	24	X-Ray	...-
Y	25	Yankee	...-
Z	26	Zulu	...-

TAP CODE

	1	2	3	4	5
1	A	B	C/K	D	E
2	F	G	H	I	J
3	L	M	N	O	P
4	Q	R	S	T	U
5	V	W	X	Y	Z

S = 43 A = 11 Y = 54

PIGPEN



S = V A = J Y = <

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Spies used various methods to protect their messages in case they were intercepted by the enemy. These methods included invisible ink, secret codes, and mask letters. Invisible Ink - The Americans used an invisible ink called a "stain" that was developed by Doctor James Jay.

Invisible Ink - Squeeze some lemon juice into the bowl and add a few drops of water. Mix the water and lemon juice with the spoon. Dip the cotton bud into the mixture and write a

message onto the white paper. Wait for the juice to dry so it becomes completely invisible.

Invisible Ink - Mix two tablespoons of baking soda and two tablespoons of water. Using a cotton swab or toothpick, dip it in the mixture and write your message on a piece of paper. Let it dry

Encrypted Codes -

- Reverse the Words. Read this secret code backwards
- Half-Reversed Alphabet. Write out the alphabet letters from A to M then write the letters from N to Z directly below them
- Read Every Second Letter