

III. The “Midnight” Ride



A. In 1774-1775 Paul Revere worked as a messenger for the patriots.

B. On the night of April 18th 1775, he was ordered to ride to Lexington, Massachusetts to warn of the incoming British.

1. The British were coming to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock.
2. The patriots also feared they would destroy a nearby depot of ammunition and weapons.

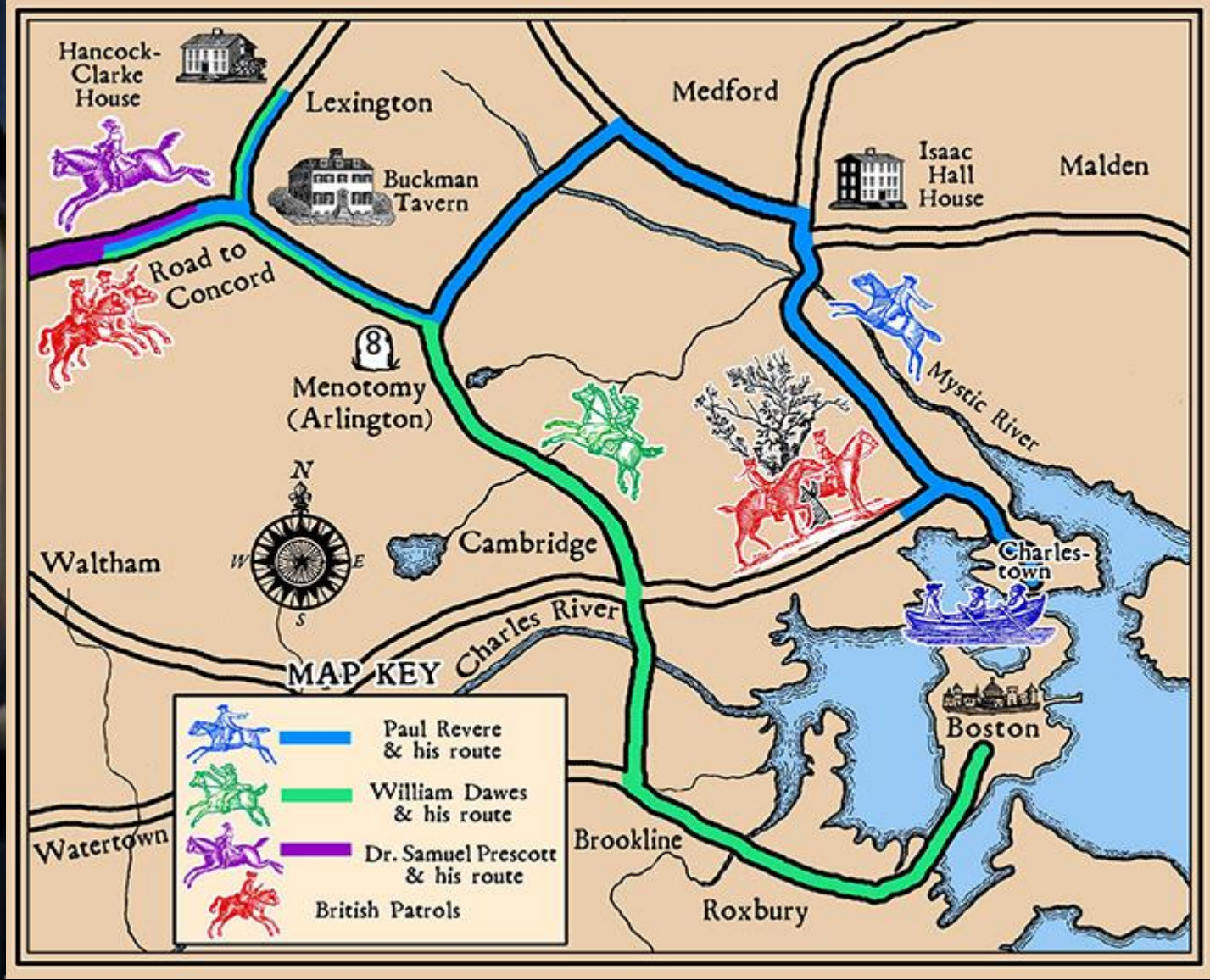
C. The patriots made a signal by hanging two lanterns in the church tower.

1. One if by land
2. Two if by sea



D. Paul Revere and Richard Dawes rode all night to warn of the incoming British.

1. Revere went to the house where John Hancock and Samuel Adams were staying and woke them up.
2. Dawes woke members of the nearby militia.

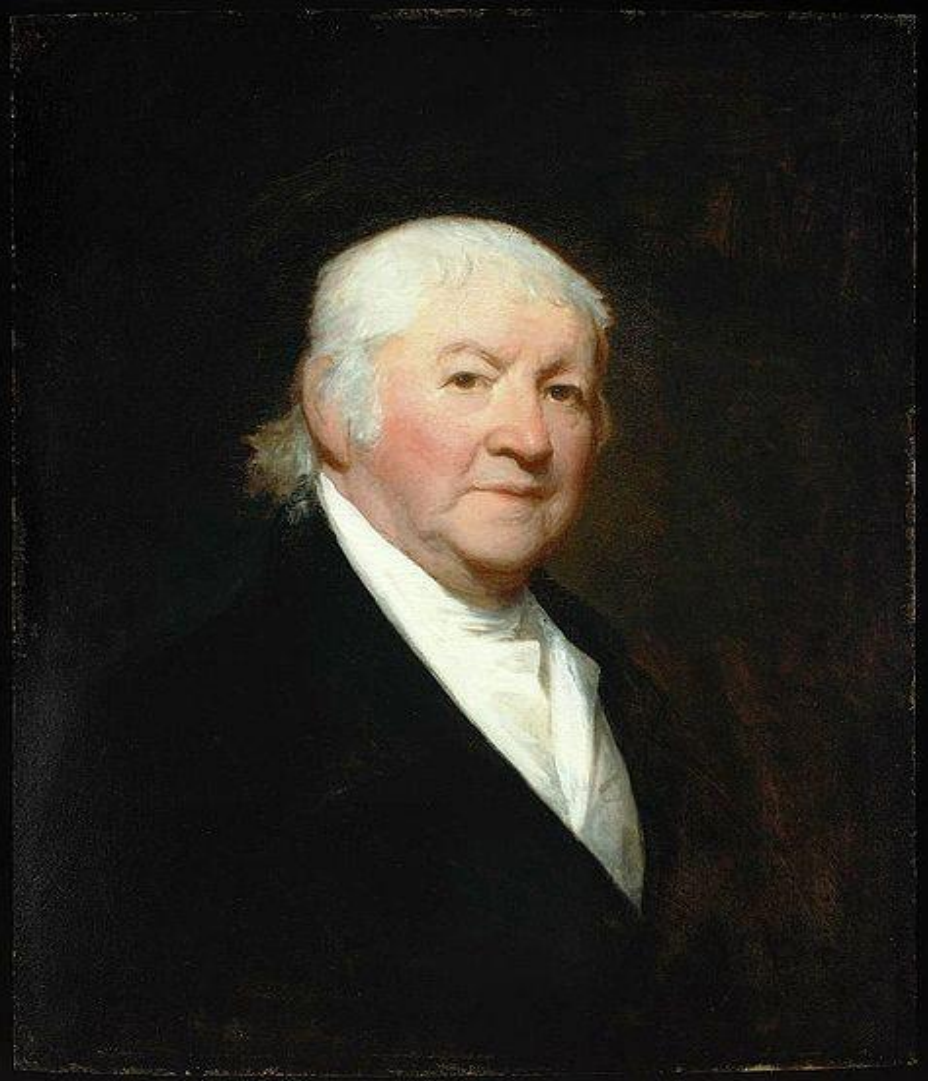


E. Revere and Dawes were joined by Dr. Samuel Prescott.

- 1. They were pursued by British soldiers.*
- 2. Dawes and Prescott escaped, Revere was captured.*
 - i. He was questioned, then released.*
 - ii. His horse was confiscated and he had to walk back to town.*



IV. After the “Midnight Ride”



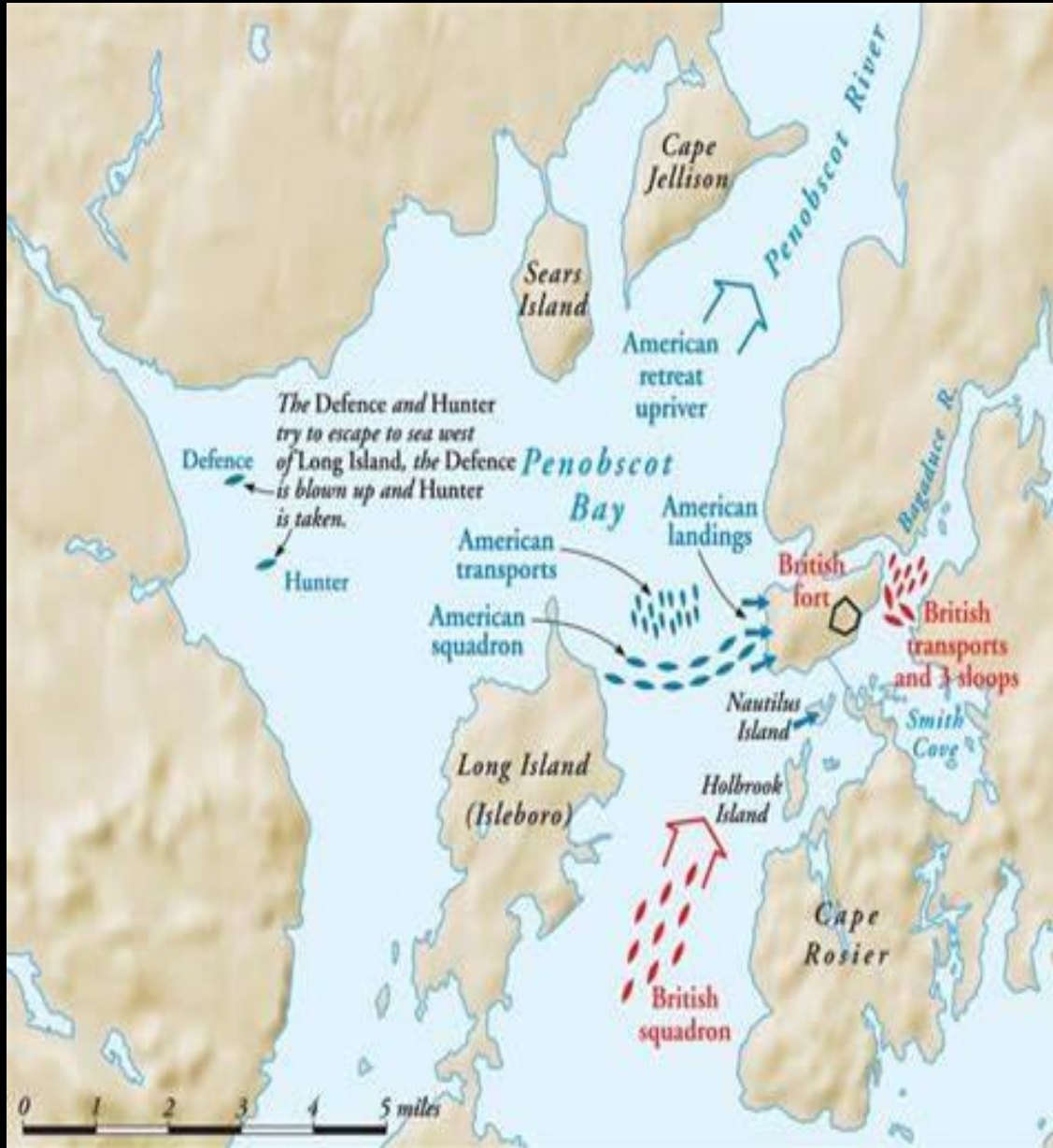
A. Paul Revere fought in the War for 4 years after his famous ride.

1. His service in the military was not well-received.

- i. He was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Navy and his militia attacked a smaller and inferior group of British soldiers in Castine, Maine.
- ii. He was forced to retreat, burn their own vessels, and many patriots were killed or captured.
- iii. It was one of the worst losses in the War.

2. Revere was used as a scapegoat for the failed campaign.

- i. When he returned to Boston, he was put on house arrest and court-martialed.
- ii. He was found not at fault, but was released from service.



B. He went back to commerce.

1. He started a successful foundry and hardware business.
2. His business copper-plated the bottom of the Americans Naval Fleet, including the *USS. Constitution*.



*C. Paul Revere stayed active in local politics until his death
in 1818 at the age of 83.*

