

Jovon  
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## Paul Revere's Ride

1 Listen, my children, and you shall hear  
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,  
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-Five:  
Hardly a man is now alive  
Who remembers that famous day and year.

Introduction

2 He said to his friend, "If the British march  
By land or sea from the town to-night,  
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry-arch  
Of the North-Church-tower, as a signal-light,--  
One if by land, and two if by sea;  
And I on the opposite shore will be,  
Ready to ride and spread the alarm  
Through every Middlesex village and farm,  
For the country-folk to be up and to arm."

Go to church and  
light the signal one  
or land two for sea  
and Paul will be waiting  
on the other side

3 Then he said "Good night!" and with muffled oar  
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore,  
Just as the moon rose over the bay,  
Where swinging wide at her moorings lay  
The Somerset, British man-of-war:  
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar  
Across the moon, like a prison-bar,  
And a huge black hulk, that was magnified  
By its own reflection in the tide.

Rode over the shore

4 Meanwhile, his friend, through alley and street  
Wanders and watches with eager ears,  
Till in the silence around him he hears  
The muster of men at the barrack door,  
The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,  
And the measured tread of the grenadiers  
Marching down to their boats on the shore.

5 Then he climbed to the tower of the church,  
Up the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread,  
To the belfry-chamber overhead,  
And startled the pigeons from their perch  
On the sombre rafters, that round him made  
Masses and moving shapes of shade,--  
By the trembling ladder, steep and tall,  
To the highest window in the wall,  
Where he paused to listen and look down  
A moment on the roofs of the town,  
And the moonlight flowing over all.

His friend go to the top  
of the church tower  
and was looking down

6 Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead,  
In their night-encampment on the hill,  
Wrapped in silence so deep and still

Looking at the graveyard

That he could hear, like a sentinel's tread,  
 The watchful night-wind, as it went  
 Creeping along from tent to tent,  
 And seeming to whisper, "All is well!"  
 A moment only he feels the spell  
 Of the place and the hour, and the secret dread  
 Of the lonely belfry and the dead;  
 For suddenly all his thoughts are bent  
 On a shadowy something far away,  
 Where the river widens to meet the bay, --  
 A line of black, that bends and floats  
 On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats.

His friend  
 sees the  
 boat

7 Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride,  
 Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride,  
 On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere.  
 Now he patted his horse's side,  
 Now gazed on the landscape far and near,  
 Then impetuous stamped the earth,  
 And turned and tightened his saddle-girth;  
 But mostly he watched with eager search  
 The belfry-tower of the old North Church,  
 As it rose above the graves on the hill,  
 Lonely and spectral and sombre and still.  
 And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height,  
 A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!  
 He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,  
 But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight  
 A second lamp in the belfry burns!

Paul is waiting and waiting  
 on the light

he sees both lights

8 A hurry of hoofs in a village-street,  
 A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,  
 And beneath from the pebbles, in passing, a spark  
 Struck out by a steed that flies fearless and fleet:  
 That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,  
 The fate of a nation was riding that night;  
 And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight,  
 Kindled the land into flame with its heat.

He took off riding  
 and he rode so  
 fast he saw sparks

9 He has left the village and mounted the steep,  
 And beneath him, tranquil and broad and deep,  
 Is the Mystic, meeting the ocean tides;  
 And under the alders, that skirt its edge,  
 Now soft on the sand, now loud on the ledge,  
 Is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides.

10 It was twelve by the village clock  
 When he crossed the bridge into Medford town.  
 He heard the crowing of the cock,  
 And the barking of the farmer's dog,  
 And felt the damp of the river-fog,  
 That rises when the sun goes down.

Medford

11 It was one by the village clock,  
 When he galloped into Lexington.  
 He saw the gilded weathercock  
 Swim in the moonlight as he passed,  
 And the meeting-house windows, blank and bare,  
 Gaze at him with a spectral glare,  
 As if they already stood aghast

Lexington

At the bloody work they would look upon.

12 It was two by the village clock,  
When he came to the bridge in Concord town.  
He heard the bleating of the flocks  
And the twitter of birds among the trees,  
And felt the breath of the morning breeze  
Blowing over the meadows brown.  
And one was safe and asleep in his bed  
Who at the bridge would be first to fall,  
Who that day would be lying dead,  
Pierced by a British musket-ball.

Concord

13 You know the rest. In the books you have read,  
How the British Regulars fired and fled,--  
How the farmers gave them ball for ball,  
From behind each fence and farmyard-wall,  
Chasing the red-coats down the lane,  
Then crossing the fields to emerge again  
Under the trees at the turn of the road,  
And only pausing to fire and load.

14 So through the night rode Paul Revere;  
And so through the night went his cry of alarm  
To every Middlesex village and farm,--  
A cry of defiance, and not of fear,  
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,  
And a word that shall echo forevermore!  
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,  
Through all our history, to the last,  
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,  
The people will waken and listen to hear  
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,  
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

Forever be known

**Credit:**

This poem is in the public domain.

**Author:**

**Henry Wadsworth Longfellow**

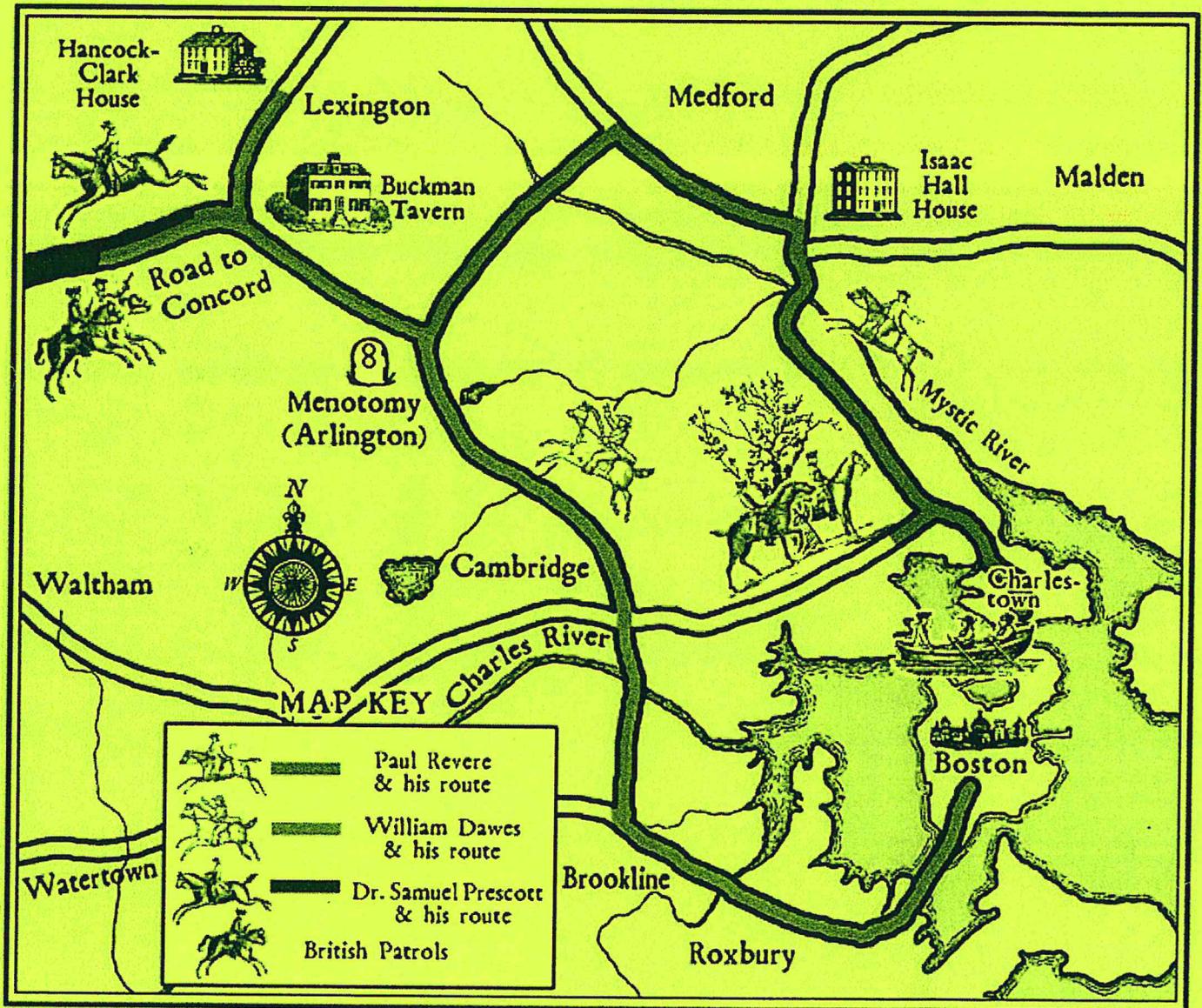
## The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere Analysis

Paul Revere - 1775

1. Considering setting, and based on the first stanza of the poem, about how long after Paul Revere's ride did the author pen this poem? How do you know? Explain your answer with evidence from stanza one and what you already know about The Revolutionary War. 85 year  
Civil War  
was 1860's
2. Study stanza two. Based on what you read, how would you describe Paul Revere? Give at least two adjectives to describe his character. What about stanza two helps you prove this? Brave  
courageous
3. Find and discuss examples of literary devices like simile and personification in stanza three. Why does Longfellow choose these techniques? Why not just write, "Paul saw a British ship in the moonlight?"
4. Reflect on stanzas four, five, and six. Imagine you are the "friend" mentioned in these stanzas. How do you feel? What descriptions do you read that would make you feel nervous? Scared? Excited?
5. Find examples of alliteration in stanza seven. What tones or moods do you think the author is trying to convey with these exact word choices?
6. One line in stanza eight reads, "The fate of a nation was riding that night." Based on what you remember from Social Studies lessons, explain what the author means by this line. Can you give other examples, from the past OR the present, when it seemed like the "fate of a nation" was riding on an event?
7. Paul Revere is riding in stanzas nine, ten, and eleven. List the things that Longfellow claims Paul Revere sees and thinks about as he rides. Does this seem realistic? Why or why not? Given the same situation, do you think you would notice and think about the same things? Why or why not?
8. Use stanza twelve to describe how the British fought versus how the Americans fought. Discuss two major differences between the two sides.
9. The last stanza describes Paul Revere's ride as, "A word that shall echo for evermore!" Since we know words cannot literally echo forever, what do you think Longfellow means? What proof do we have that Paul Revere's message of freedom has "echoed for evermore?"

# The Paul Revere House

## Virtual Midnight Ride



### An Interactive Map of Paul Revere's Ride

On the map, find and click on illustrations that represent the eight items shown below to access photos and other details. If you have trouble locating an item, click on the link itself.

[Paul Revere being rowed](#)  
[Paul Revere on horseback](#)

[Arlington mile marker](#)  
[Buckman Tavern](#)

# America's Homepage

HISTORIC DOCUMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

## Paul Revere's Account of His Midnight Ride to Lexington

1775

I, PAUL REVERE, of Boston, in the colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England; of lawful age, do testify and say; that I was sent for by Dr. Joseph Warren, of said Boston, on the evening of the 18th of April, about 10 o'clock; when he desired me, "to go to Lexington, and inform Mr. Samuel Adams, and the Hon. John Hancock Esq. that there was a number of soldiers, composed of light troops, and grenadiers, marching to the bottom of the common, where there was a number of boats to receive them; it was supposed that they were going to Lexington, by the way of Cambridge River, to take them, or go to Concord, to destroy the colony stores."

I proceeded immediately, and was put across Charles River and landed near Charlestown Battery; went in town, and there got a horse. While in Charlestown, I was informed by Richard Devens Esq. that he met that evening, after sunset, nine officers of the ministerial army, mounted on good horses, and armed, going towards Concord.

I set off, it was then about 11 o'clock, the moon shone bright. I had got almost over Charlestown Common, towards Cambridge, when I saw two officers on horse-back, standing under the shade of a tree, in a narrow part of the road. I was near enough to see their holsters and cockades. One of them started his horse towards me, the other up the road, as I supposed, to head me, should I escape the first. I turned my horse short about, and rode upon a full gallop for Mistick Road. He followed me about 300 yards, and finding he could not catch me, returned. I proceeded to Lexington, through Mistick, and alarmed Mr. Adams and Col. Hancock.

After I had been there about half an hour Mr. Daws arrived, who came from Boston, over the Neck.

We set off for Concord, and were overtaken by a young gentleman named Prescott, who belonged to Concord, and was going home. When we had got about half way from Lexington to Concord, the other two stopped at a house to awake the men, I kept along. When I had got about 200 yards ahead of them, I saw two officers as before. I called to my company to come up, saying here was two of them, (for I had told them what Mr. Devens told me, and of my being stopped). In an instant I saw four of them, who rode up to me with their pistols in their bands, said "G---d d---n you, stop. If you go an inch further, you are a dead man." Immediately Mr. Prescott came up. We attempted to get through them, but they kept before us, and swore if we did not turn in to that pasture, they would blow our brains out, (they had placed themselves opposite to a pair of bars, and had taken the bars down). They forced us in. When we had got in, Mr. Prescott said "Put on!" He took to the left, I to the right towards a wood at the bottom of the pasture, intending, when I gained that, to jump my horse and run afoot. Just as I reached it, out started six officers, seized my bridle, put their pistols to my breast, ordered me to dismount, which I did. One of them, who appeared to have the command there, and much of a gentleman, asked me where I came from; I told him. He asked what time I left. I told him, he seemed surprised, said "Sir, may I crave your name?" I answered "My name is Revere. "What" said he, "Paul Revere"? I answered "Yes." The others abused much; but he told me not to be afraid, no one should hurt me. I told him they would miss their aim. He said they should not, they were only waiting for some deserters

Captured by British Soldiers

they expected down the road. I told him I knew better, I knew what they were after; that I had alarmed the country all the way up, that their boats were caught aground, and I should have 500 men there soon. One of them said they had 1500 coming; he seemed surprised and rode off into the road, and informed them who took me, they came down immediately on a full gallop. One of them (whom I since learned was Major Mitchel of the 5th Reg.) clapped his pistol to my head, and said he was going to ask me some questions, and if I did not tell the truth, he would blow my brains out. I told him I esteemed myself a lover of truth, that he had stopped me on the highway, and made me a prisoner, I knew not by what right; I would tell him the truth; I was not afraid. He then asked me the same questions that the other did, and many more, but was more particular; I gave him much the same answers. He then ordered me to mount my horse, they first searched me for pistols. When I was mounted, the Major took the reins out of my hand, and said "By G---d Sir, you are not to ride with reins I assure you"; and gave them to an officer on my right, to lead me. He then ordered 4 men out of the bushes, and to mount their horses; they were country men which they had stopped who were going home; then ordered us to march. He said to me, "We are now going towards your friends, and if you attempt to run, or we are insulted, we will blow your brains out." When we had got into the road they formed a circle, and ordered the prisoners in the center, and to lead me in the front. We rode towards Lexington at a quick pace; they very often insulted me calling me rebel, etc., etc. After we had got about a mile, I was given to the sergeant to lead, he was ordered to take out his pistol, (he rode with a hanger,) and if I ran, to execute the major's sentence.

When we got within about half a mile of the Meeting House we heard a gun fired. The Major asked me what it was for, I told him to alarm the country; he ordered the four prisoners to dismount, they did, then one of the officers dismounted and cut the bridles and saddles off the horses, and drove them away, and told the men they might go about their business. I asked the Major to dismiss me, he said he would carry me, let the consequence be what it will. He then ordered us to march.

When we got within sight of the Meeting House, we heard a volley of guns fired, as I supposed at the tavern, as an alarm; the Major ordered us to halt, he asked me how far it was to Cambridge, and many more questions, which I answered. He then asked the sergeant, if his horse was tired, he said yes; he ordered him to take my horse. I dismounted, and the sergeant mounted my horse; they cut the bridle and saddle of the sergeant's horse, and rode off down the road. I then went to the house where I left Messrs. Adams and Hancock, and told them what had happened; their friends advised them to go out of the way; I went with them, about two miles across road.

After resting myself, I set off with another man to go back to the tavern, to inquire the news; when we got there, we were told the troops were within two miles. We went into the tavern to get a trunk of papers belonging to Col. Hancock. Before we left the house, I saw the ministerial troops from the chamber window. We made haste, and had to pass through our militia, who were on a green behind the Meeting House, to the number as I supposed, about 50 or 60, I went through them; as I passed I heard the commanding officer speak to his men to this purpose; "Let the troops pass by, and don't molest them, without they begin first." I had to go across road; but had not got half gunshot off, when the ministerial troops appeared in sight, behind the Meeting House. They made a short halt, when one gun was fired. I heard the report, turned my head, and saw the smoke in front of the troops. They immediately gave a great shout, ran a few paces, and then the whole fired. I could first distinguish irregular firing, which I supposed was the advance guard, and then platoons; at this time I could not see our militia, for they were covered from me by a house at the bottom of the street.

s/PAUL REVERE.



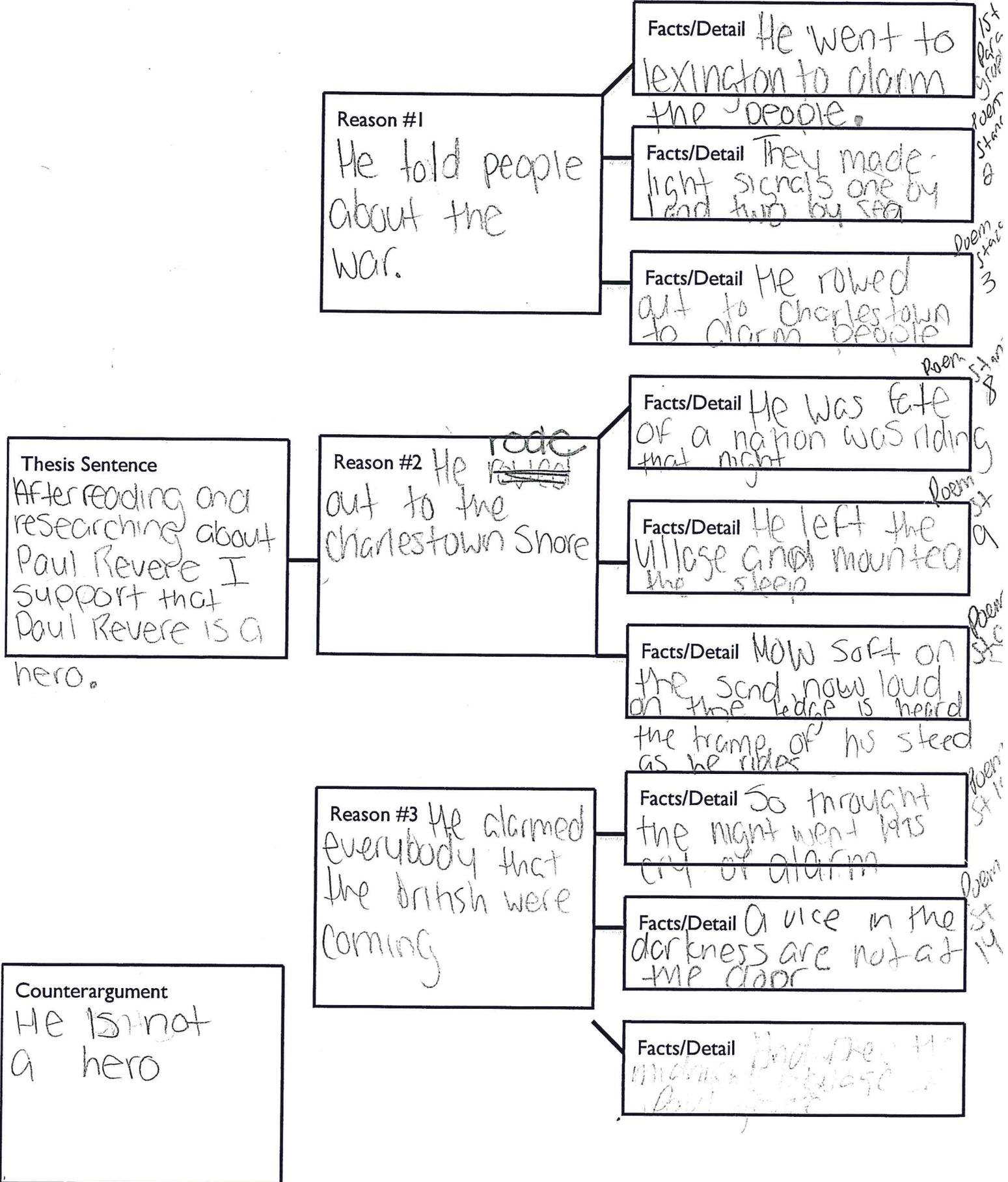
Jovan Kelley

Refute: Give proofs to show that a statement is false.

Refute Organizer		Paul Revere's Letter
Longfellow's Poem	Statement	
He told his friend to go to the church tower when his friends saw the British we told him to give the signal.	Paul Revere is not a hero?	I told him to alarm the country alarmed Mr. Adams and Col. Hancock.

Persuasive Writing Graphic Organizer

Torron



# Writing Graphic Organizer

Jovan

## Paragraph #1 - Introduction

- > Attention-grabbing beginning - How would you like to know about Paul Revere and how we helped village, and how he got all the people in safe areas so the british would kill them
- > Description of issue - I will be doing a essay on how Paul Revere was a hero when they was dealing with british.
- > Thesis Statement - After the research and the reading I feel that he is a hero. → include your 3 reasons

## Paragraph #2

Reason #1 -

Evidence to support  
(details and examples)

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## Paragraph #3

Reason #2 -

Evidence to support  
(details and examples)

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## Paragraph #4

Reason #3 -

Evidence to support  
(details and examples)

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- 

## Paragraph #5 - Conclusion

- > Restate opinion - After reading and researching about Paul Revere I support that Paul Revere is a hero, because
- > Summarize 3 reasons - He told people about the war, He rode out to the charlestown shore, He alarmed everybody that the british were coming.
- > Call to action or closing statement - Thank you for reading I hope you enjoyed the reading.

# Compare and Contrast Chart Graphic Organizer

Item #1 Paul Revere's Ride  
(POEM)

Item #2 The Letter

How are they alike?

April 18<sup>th</sup>, British soldiers marching to the shore, went across river to Charlestown; got a horse, Road along mistle road,

How are they different?

He sent his friend to the church tower, started at 12 o'clock

Dr. Joseph Warren, He informed Sam Adams and John Hancock,

## Argumentative Essay Peer Editing Worksheet and Instructions

Name: Jovon Kelley

Peer: Karon Dukes

Date: November 5, 2015

Issue: Is Paul Revere a Hero or not?

### Read and complete each editing task as follows:

#### Introduction Paragraph:

- Highlight the THESIS in the **opening paragraph**.
- Number each piece of evidence that supports the claim.
- Circle the evidence used that supports the claim.
- Underline the counterclaim (description of the issue) once.
- Underline the attention grabber twice.

\*Does the opening sentence grab your attention? What could be improved?

Paul Revere how he helped villages and people escape so the British wouldn't kill them or attack them. They couldn't explain it any better.

#### Conclusion Paragraph:

- Highlight the thesis in the **conclusion** to be sure the thesis has been restated.

\*What is your peer's final statement?

He did well but had a few mistakes he can fix.

\*Do you feel this is a strong enough final thought? Why/Why not?

Yes, cause you can tell in the essay what he need to do.

#### Body Paragraphs:

- Draw a star next to every indentation. There should be a new indentation every time a new paragraph is started (there should be 5).
- Put question marks over words that have questionable spelling.
- Put a dot under the transition word starting each paragraph (including the conclusion paragraph) to be sure your peer has used transitions.
- Write the number of sentences in each paragraph in the margin beside each paragraph.
- Underline where your peer cites the letter and the poem (where it's mentioned).

\*Is the evidence/quotes your peer uses explained?

YES

**Briefly advise your peer as to what information should be added to each paragraph.**

Paragraph 1: (Introduction/thesis- what are his/her 3 reasons?)

Add edvidence and reasonings in the first paragraph.

Paragraph 2: (3 elaborated reasons for support, plus evidence)

Good. It Needs 5 sentences.

Paragraph 3: (3 elaborated reasons for support, plus evidence)

It is good enough.

Paragraph 4: (3 elaborated reasons for support, plus evidence)

It need 5 sentences.

Paragraph 5: (Conclusion with thesis restated)

He explained it well it was good.

If you had to give your peer a grade on this essay, based on the criteria assigned, what would you give him/her?

A

B

C

D

F

Why? (should be a paragraph response)

I give him a B because he was good but made a few mistakes. He needed 5 sentences in some paragraphs and complete. He explained everything and made it interesting to me. He also needed edvidence and reasonings in the first paragraph. Other than that he did well on his Paul Revere essay.

Jovon Kelley

October, 15 2015

American Studies

Paul Revere's Essay

★ Would you like to know about Paul Revere and how he helped villages, and people escape so the British wouldn't kill them when they attacked them? I will be doing an essay on how Paul Revere was hero when he was dealing with the British. After I did research and read the poem and letter I feel that he is a hero because he told people about the war, he rode out to the Charlestown Shore, and he alarmed everybody that the British were coming. 3

Paul Revere was considered a hero because he told people about the war. In the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph of the letter Paul Revere went to Lexington to alarm the people about the war. In the 8<sup>th</sup> stanza in the poem they made light signals one if they were coming in by land and two if they came in by sea. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> stanza in the poem Paul Revere rode out to the Charlestown Shore to alarm everybody that the British were coming. This was the main reason Paul Revere was a hero. 4

Another reason Paul Revere is a hero is because he rode out to the Charlestown Shore just to alarm the people. In the 8<sup>th</sup> stanza of the poem the fate of a nation was riding that night. In the 9<sup>th</sup> stanza of the poem he left the village and mounted the steep. In the 9<sup>th</sup> stanza of the poem he said "Now soft on the sand now loud on the ledge is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides". This paragraph was mainly about him going out and alarming other villages about the war and to get ready for the British. 5

The last reason Paul Revere was a hero is because he alarmed everybody that the British were coming. In the 14<sup>th</sup> stanza of the poem Paul Revere said "So throughout the night went his cry of alarm". In the 14<sup>th</sup> stanza in the poem he said "A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door, and a word that shall echo forevermore". This reason is about Paul Revere trying to alarm everybody at every village and going to every person house and personally telling them about the war. 4

After reading and researching about Paul Revere I support that he is a hero because he told people about the war, he rode out to Charlestown Shore, and he alarmed everybody that the British were coming. Paul Revere told people about the war because he didn't want to watch the British kill all the people and their children. He rode out to Charlestown Shore because he wanted everybody to be safe and he didn't want anybody to die by the hands of the British. He went to every village and told them that the British were coming because he wanted to make sure to get everyone out of sight of the British and let his men fight the British. Paul Revere was a true hero to me and he will always be thought about when it comes to the British attacks. I hope you enjoyed reading my essay thank you for reading. 6



## Argumentative Essay Peer Editing Worksheet and Instructions

Name: Jani-La Holmes

Peer: Jovon Helley

Date: 11/5/15

Issue: Is Paul Revere a hero or not?

### Read and complete each editing task as follows:

#### Introduction Paragraph:

- Highlight the THESIS in the **opening paragraph**.
- Number each piece of evidence that supports the claim.
- Circle the evidence used that supports the claim.
- Underline the counterclaim (description of the issue) once. Don't have one
- Underline the attention grabber twice.

\*Does the opening sentence grab your attention? What could be improved?

Yes, because I love learning new things and I like how it start off with a question.

#### Conclusion Paragraph:

- Highlight the thesis in the **conclusion** to be sure the thesis has been restated.

\*What is your peer's final statement?

Paul Revere was a true hero to me and he will always be thought about when it comes to the British attacks.

\*Do you feel this is a strong enough final thought? Why/Why not?

Yes, because it's how he feel about Paul Revere and what he did to help when the British attacked.

#### Body Paragraphs:

- Draw a star next to every indentation. There should be a new indentation every time a new paragraph is started (there should be 5). Only on the first paragraph.
- Put question marks over words that have questionable spelling.
- Put a dot under the transition word starting each paragraph (including the conclusion paragraph) to be sure your peer has used transitions. Missing one
- Write the number of sentences in each paragraph in the margin beside each paragraph.
- Underline where your peer cites the letter and the poem (where it's mentioned).

\*Is the evidence/quotes your peer uses explained? No

**Briefly advise your peer as to what information should be added to each paragraph.**

Paragraph 1: (Introduction/thesis- what are his/her 3 reasons?)

Need to put a question mark after his first sentence. Needs to add two more sentences.

Paragraph 2: (3 elaborated reasons for support, plus evidence)

Need to indent.

Paragraph 3: (3 elaborated reasons for support, plus evidence)

Need to indent.

Paragraph 4: (3 elaborated reasons for support, plus evidence)

Need to indent. Needs to add one more sentence.

Paragraph 5: (Conclusion with thesis restated)

Need to indent.

If you had to give your peer a grade on this essay, based on the criteria assigned, what would you give him/her?

**A**

**B**

C

D

F

Why? (should be a paragraph response)

He deserves a B because he does not have any quotes. Need to add some sentences. Needs to indent. He also needs to add a question mark after his first sentence.

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Jovon Kelley

October, 15 2015

American Studies

Paul Revere's Essay

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4 The last reason Paul Revere was a hero is because he alarmed everybody that the British were coming. In the 14<sup>th</sup> stanza of the poem Paul Revere said "So throughout the night went his cry of alarm". In the 14<sup>th</sup> stanza in the poem he said "A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door, and a word that shall echo forevermore". This reason is about Paul Revere trying to alarm everybody at every village and going to every person house and personally telling them about the war.

6 After reading and researching about Paul Revere I support that he is a hero because he told people about the war, he rode out to Charlestown Shore, and he alarmed everybody that the British were coming. Paul Revere told people about the war because he didn't want to watch the British kill all the people and their children. He rode out to Charlestown Shore because he wanted everybody to be safe and he didn't want anybody to die by the hands of the British. He went to every village and told them that the British were coming because he wanted to make sure to get everyone out of sight of the British and let his men fight the British. Paul Revere was a true hero to me and he will always be thought about when it comes to the British attacks. I hope you enjoyed reading my essay thank you for reading.

