

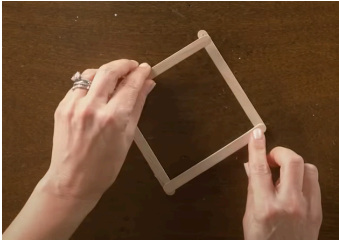
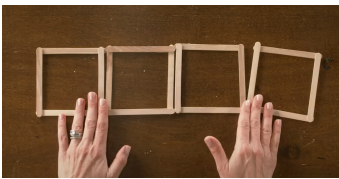

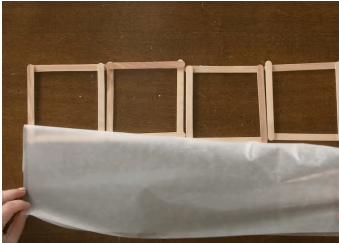
# Wax Paper Lanterns

## Supplies:

- 16 craft/popsicle sticks
- Craft glue or hot glue
- Wax paper
- Crayons
- Pencil sharpener
- A dry towel
- Hot iron
- Markers and/or glitter
- Optional: electric candle (NOT a real flame)



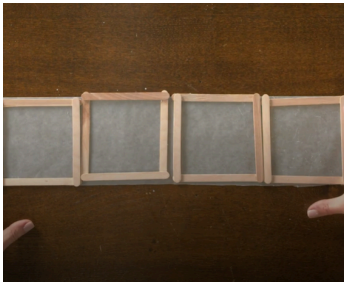
## Steps:

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|---|--|
|    | <p>Step 1: Prepare the lantern sides by grabbing four craft sticks. Place a dot of glue on each end of the craft sticks and glue the ends together to form a square.</p> |
|  | <p>Step 2: Repeat three more times, making a total of 4 squares. Line them up side by side, with their sides touching but not overlapping.</p>                           |
|  | <p>Step 3: Unroll a sheet of wax paper over the line of squares. Cut the wax paper with scissors so that the piece of wax paper covers all four squares completely.</p>  |
|  | <p>Step 4: Fold the wax paper sheet in half with the long ends together.</p>   |





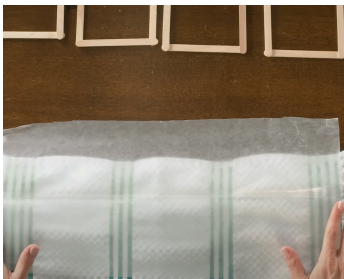
Step 5: Line up the wooden squares on top of the wax paper. Carefully trim away the extra loose edges of the wax paper.



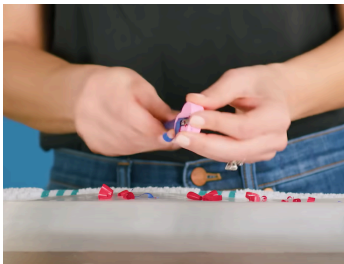
Step 6: The resulting piece should fit the wooden squares and have a fold on one side.



Step 7: Take the towel and lay it flat on the table, folded in half.



Step 8: Open the folded wax paper and lay one-half of it on the towel.



Step 9: Get out the crayons and pencil sharpener to begin decorating the wax lantern. Twist a crayon as if to sharpen it, and let the colorful shavings fall onto the bottom half of the wax paper. Scatter the colorful shavings around on the wax paper to make a fun pattern.



Step 10: Fold the top half of the wax paper down over the crayon shavings.



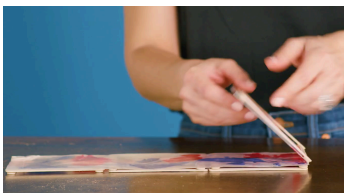
Step 11: With an adult's help, use the hot iron, slowly passing it over the wax paper with the shavings inside. After a couple of passes back and forth with the iron, the shavings should spread out and darken into colorful splotches. Let the wax paper cool.



Step 12: Glue all four squares onto the wax paper, by placing a dot of glue on each corner. Press down each square to secure it in place.



Step 13: Decorate the craft sticks using markers and/or glitter.



Step 14: Once the glue is dry, flip the project over so that the wax paper is on top. Then fold over one of the wooden squares and press it down, creating a crease between it and the one next to it. Do this for all the wooden squares, folding them to create creases in the wax paper.



Step 15: Create a cube shape. Glue the two ends together. Allow the glue to cool, holding the cube in place so that it keeps its shape until the glue dries.



Step 16: If desired, place an electric candle in the middle of the lantern.



Step 17: Turn on the electric candle and turn off the lights to enjoy the full effect of the lantern!

**Who was Paul Revere? Did he make lanterns?** No, he did not make lanterns, but lanterns are a big part of why he became famous. In 1774, Paul Revere wanted to help defend the rights of the colonists from the British laws, so he worked as an express rider who carried news, messages, and important documents from Boston to New York and Philadelphia on horseback. He was part of a group called “The Sons of Liberty” and a leader in an American patriot spy network. On the night of April 18, 1775, Paul Revere traveled across the Charles River and rode by horse to Lexington to warn patriots Samuel Adams and John Hancock that the British were planning to arrest them. Revere had a backup plan if the British arrested him. He wanted to make sure that the patriots knew how the British were arriving. So he asked a friend to place one lantern in the tower of Christ Church if the British were marching towards them by land or two lanterns if they were rowing by sea across the river. Since the British ended up traveling through the river, Revere’s friend placed two lanterns in the tower. He rode on horseback through the towns of Medford and Menotomy in Massachusetts and told people that the British were coming. He soon reached Samuel Adams and John Hancock in Lexington and warned them. After midnight, British soldiers arrested Paul Revere, but he told them that a few thousand patriots were on their way to fight, so the soldiers got scared and let him go. They took Paul’s horse though, so he had to walk back. The first battle of the Revolutionary War at Lexington and Concord began later that day.

#### Fun Facts:

- Paul Revere was a silversmith, which meant he crafted objects using silver. He also dabbled in dentistry and engraving.
- The poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote a poem about Paul Revere’s famous midnight ride years later called “Paul Revere’s Ride.” Part of it goes like this:  
“...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.”

- Paul Revere was clever to use lanterns as a signal. He never really shouted “The British are coming!” like some stories say he did, but he completed his top-secret mission quietly and intelligently to help America. If it wasn’t for Paul Revere, American patriots might not have been prepared that day.