**Scene 1: Morning Chores (Feeding the Animals)**

The video begins with my character walking out of the house to feed the animals. Many farmers from Maine stayed home to tend to the food supply rather than fight on a battlefield. *A Revolution on the Ground* from the Maine State Museum says that farmers like Joseph Leavitt thought that "some must stay home and raise bread." Farming was not merely a domestic survival but was a vital aspect of the Patriot cause. Those who never saw the battlefield understood that food was just as necessary as muskets, and without farmers, the army likely would have disbanded.

**Scene 2: Spinning and Mending Clothes**

In the next scene, my character spins clothes at home. This is inspired by the Homespun Movement as explained by the Fraunces Tavern Museum, where spinning became a political act of resistance. By 1780, families in Maine were participating freely in the boycott of British textiles. Women spinning cloth were viewed as Patriots and homespun fabric took on a badge of pride as part of the Revolution. People came together in spinning circles to create a cloth that would help warm families and soldiers, thus making simple chores an act of defiance. Spinning at home wasn't just about making cloth for clothing; it was also about rejecting British dominion and supporting independence.

**Scene 3: Cutting Timber**

The timber narrative showcases Maine's unwillingness to keep providing white pines for the British navy. The *Mast Trade* from the Maine Memory Network details how the colonists in Maine had recently been obligated to reserve tall pines for the King's vessels. By 1780, these trees were reclaimed for use locally. Cutting mast timber had once been a duty to the Crown but now became an unspoken act of severance. Maine loggers and farmers chose to protect their trees for local shipbuilding and construction, strengthening the local economy rather than financing British naval vessels. With little more than their timber, Maine farmers changed the dynamics of British power.

**Scene 4: Quiet Conversation with Neighbor**

In this scene, my character is calmly chatting with a neighbor, a scene I included to showcase the tension within the community. During this period, there were still some individuals who believed in British control, called loyalists, establishing dangerous splits between communities in small towns. Such divisions meant families and neighbors often were on opposite sides of the war and trust was difficult. In this world, quiet conversations were sometimes about survival—picking one's words in the presence of uncertain loyalties could protect entire families. People were careful in navigating their relationships in their communities with as little potential for accusation of treason as possible.

**Scene 5: Harvesting Crops**

Next, my character harvests crops by hand. *Eastern Maine and the Rebellion* describes how the farmers in Maine had a difficult time after losing oxen and equipment to militia drafts. The Patriot cause sometimes came at great expense to farmers who had to continue planting and harvesting with fewer tools and animals. Even as soldiers departed to fight for freedom, the community's and the army's ability to survive depended on the farmers and their labor. Cutting crops by hand meant longer days, greater labor, and a constant burden of feeding a family and an army. The Revolutionary War changed the work of farming in ways that exploited more of everyone who was left behind.

**Scene 6: Hiding Supplies**

The hiding supplies scene originates from *Liberty Threatened: Maine in 1775,* where it describes families on the coast of Maine hiding grain and food from the British in anticipation of raids that British ships regularly made on Maine's coastal settlements. Communities learned to hide the grain and supplies that had value. These small acts of protection played a defensive role in the war as Mainers quietly out-smarted enemy raids. Hiding grain and supplies became a method of survival, allowing families the means to resist occupation while not firing a shot. To this end, if communities were well fed, they could showcase their success independent of British support and would be more resistant to the British offer of supplies in exchange for loyalty.

**Scene 7: Evening Reflection**

As my character reflects and watches the sunset, he contemplates what the war will mean for the future. *Liberty Threatened: Maine in 1775* and the Maine Public documentary *The Penobscot Expedition and the Revolution* notes that there was always some level of anxiety among Maine people about more British raids, and the struggles of the Patriot military efforts. Even after the failed Penobscot Expedition, it was clear that Maine did not escape the war. The people in Maine continued to live with the fear of another attack, the memory of lost soldiers, and the weight of their everyday labor while they fought their own battle at home.