

Chapter 1 : Julius Yemans Dewey - Wikipedia

*I was an eleven-year-old history buff when "The Young Rebels" premiered in September Haven't seen it, of course, in nearly 40 years; but I sure LOVED all 15 episodes of this show.*

Set during the Revolutionary War, the show followed the adventures of four youngsters in the Colonies fighting for independence. The former was quite obviously about youthful attorneys but the latter needed some explanation. It was to be set during the Revolutionary War and therefore would feature youthful patriots opposing British Rule of the American Colonies. It would fill the PM time slot on Sundays, replacing Land of the Giants which was cancelled after two seasons. Starting this fall, these men will be getting into it, helping people out of it, stopping it and even starting it. What does all this mean in the marketplace? It means adults under fifty. And your prime target. They all qualified as young: Ely was 25, Henteloff 28 and Gossett The three would portray members of the Yankee Doodle Society, a secret guerrilla movement operating out of Chester, Pennsylvania. Ely played Jeremy Larkin, leader of the Yankee Doodle Society, whose public persona was that of a fairly inept, lackadaisical youth and the perfect cover. Gossett played Isak Poole, a former slave trained a blacksmith who purchased his own freedom and joined the fight against the British. Like Thompson, Philippe Forquet appeared regularly, but not in every episode, as General Lafayette, who the Society encountered in the series premiere. To address the historical aspects of the series, each episode ended with voice over, reading aloud text that scrolled on the screen. The text explained what happened due to the events that took place in that episode. For example, young British soldiers who were impressed with the young rebels would return to England changed men. The battle was a loss for the Americans and during the ensuing retreat Lafayette was wounded. It was during this retreat that Lafayette met the Yankee Doodle Society. Jeremy and the others devised a plan to recover a number of canon captured by the British. Lafayette commissioned Jeremy as a captain in the Continental Army. Although the canon were recovered, tragically Robert was killed in the process. Lafayette, impressed by the Society, began assigning them missions only they could carry out. I really love your site and particularly about Young Rebels as I really loved that show. They would propagandize, intercept orders, spread disinformation and otherwise disrupt the movement of British troopers. At their most successful, the group would destroy cannons or ammunition caches. Because Chester was under British control, there was no shortage of opportunities and targets, but episodes also took place elsewhere, including Williamsburg, Philadelphia and Valley Forge. Given the setting and role of the characters, plots were about what would expected. There were episodes in which a character was wounded and in dire need of medical attention or captured and in dire need of rescuing or had to pretend to be a Loyalist in order to obtain information. Isak fared worse than the others; he was both wounded and captured in separate episodes. Family members occasionally got in the way. In one episode Isak was shocked to learn that his brother, a runaway slave, had become an informant. In the premiere, for example, she and Jeremy are able to hide Lafeyette and others by kissing in a barn, outraging her uncle and amusing the British soldiers. Aside from General Lafayette and Nathan Hale, at least one other true-to-life historical figure appeared in The Young Rebels, albeit a little known one. Monte Markham guest starred in the November 29th, episode as composer William Billings. In the episode, his patriotic compositions offend the British. Instead, he helps Jeremy and the Society destroy a number of cannon protecting a nearby valley. He then reveals that he has altered the lyrics to one of his songs: The foe comes on with haughty stride Our troops advance with martial noise Their veterans flee before our youth And generals yield to beardless Boys The title of the song? A total of 15 episodes were broadcast, the last of which was seen on January 3rd, Ron Powers of the Chicago Sun-Times called out the network: Trying to co-opt the activist young by depicting them as the ones who made this country what it is. That makes it a most typical television series for the young. For it is essentially a Western in colonial costume, with the British replacing the Indians. The Young Rebels was the very first program, new or returning, to premiere. Based solely on New York City overnight Nielsen ratings, it ranked third from 7: When final national Nielsen ratings for the week of September 14th were released, the premiere was outside the Top The September 27th episode also ranked third in its time slot [ 17 ]. Ratings for the series never improved and on

November 13th when ABC unveiled its mid-season changes, *The Young Rebels* had been cancelled [ 18 ]. Rather than replace it, the network decided to return the PM hour on Sunday evenings to its affiliates. A seventh, *This Is Tom Jones*, was cut back to airing once a month. The move to return so much time to stations was made due to a recent FCC decision forcing the networks to return an hour of prime time to affiliates by the start of the season. At the time of the announcement, ABC had nine of the bottom 12 programs in the most recent Nielsen report; *The Young Rebels* was among them [ 19 ]. Based on national Nielsen ratings through November 8th, covering the first eight episodes of the series, *The Young Rebels* averaged a 1.0. Out of just the 12 new ABC programs it ranked seventh based on rating and fourth based on share. Had the series done better in the ratings and if ABC had not been planning for the loss of so many prime time hours the following season, it is possible the network could have moved it to another night where it might fare better. *Revolutionary Relevance Fails to Catch On* The series quite obviously attempted to draw parallels between the radical youth of 18th century America with the young men who took up arms against the British during the Revolutionary War. Being scheduled in the PM Sunday time slot meant keeping violence to a minimum. Younger viewers may have tuned, perhaps even in large numbers, but the overall ratings picture was bleak. The larger trend towards relevancy taken by the season was likewise mostly a failure. This was an interesting failure. We filmed right next door to *The Partridge Family*, which started the same year. Both shows were aimed at the teenage audience. I believe that the television audience watches a particular show because they want to spend time with the people. But I could be wrong. Maybe it was the whole Revolutionary War setting. Perhaps what doomed the series was its attempt to fit too many categories: It may have worked as just an action-adventure series if that was all it was. The humor, too, if not overdone. That leaves the romance between Jeremy and Elizabeth. Regardless of why it failed, it did. But despite lasting just 15 episodes, the series spawned two novels written by prolific TV tie-in author William Johnston and a single Dell comic book. *Revamps Network TV Lineup*. July 3, at 7: But never saw or heard of it since And then today, my random memory brought it back to me so I decided to google it and see if it was real or a figment of my imagination.

*Excerpt from These Young Rebels Old Uncle Albert Galusha had little admiration and little use for the young people of his family, and his young people had no admiration and no use for him. He maintained that they lived just to annoy and perplex him, and he called some of them empty-headed rebels and the rest of them dangerous radicals.*

They were married on February 27, Lawrence mentions his parents briefly. When the time came to strike out for himself he chose to settle in Berlin, Vermont, four miles from Montpelier, the capital, where he prospered and survived to the age of ninety-three. Among his sons was one, Julius Yemans, born in , who turned to books rather than to the ax and plow of the farmer of three-quarters of a century ago, and became exceptional among his fellows by that ambition. By that thrift which so often accompanies and makes most serviceable the natural energy of the New Englander, the young schoolmaster was saving money in order to educate himself as a physician. This he succeeded in doing, was graduated from the University of Vermont, and became the most prominent practitioner and one of the leading citizens of the capital of Vermont. Dewey went to his home neighborhood for a wife and married the beautiful Mary Perrin, his boyish sweetheart. That neighborhood then, as now, was practically divided between the Deweys and the Perrins, and two lines of good stock and common tradition and interest were united by this local and friendly marriage. They at once made their residence in Montpelier, and there were born their four children, Charles, Edward, George and Mary. Julius Dewey was known everywhere for his strong sense of duty and integrity. He was universally trusted. No one can look at the broad, honest face with its high forehead, firm mouth and square chin, without feeling that it is the countenance of a man who would do his duty fearlessly; and no one can look at the kindly eyes, with a twinkle even in the little wrinkles about their corners, without recognizing the cheery humor which was perhaps the strongest characteristic of the man. The doctor was always for looking on the bright side of things, and this good cheer was worth more, no doubt, to his patients than were his medicines. He had excellent judgment, and prospered until he soon became one of the wealthy men of his town. At the age of fifty he had saved a considerable fortune, and in order to invest it to good advantage he formed the National Life Insurance Company, which is now the most important corporation in central Vermont, and is still a source of wealth to the family. Until his death in he was its president. Then his son Charles became its presiding officer, and another son, Edward "the eldest of the family" became and remains a leading director. Founded by Vermont doctor Julius Dewey in , the company has more than a quarter-million policyholders served by 3, brokers and agents in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Dewey was a deeply religious man, worshiping according to the forms of the Episcopal denomination. He was the founder of Christ Church, in Montpelier". Dewey was fond of poetry, and that Burns, the balladist of rural life and the most cheerful of philosophers, was his favorite. Cowper was another poet often read. He studied medicine, practiced his profession at Montpelier, the capital, and became one of the most respected and widely known citizens of the State. He was married three times, and by his first wife had three sons and one daughter. The latter was Mary, and the sons were Charles, Edward, and George". Dewey was a man of deep religious convictions. In middle life he gave up the practice of medicine and founded the National Life Insurance Company, to whose interests he devoted his time and ability, and met with a good degree of success. Pangborn, the well known editor of New Jersey, who took charge of the Montpelier school, in which George Dewey was a pupil. The school was notorious for the roughness of a number of its pupils, who had ousted more than one instructor and welcomed the chance to tackle a new one. Master Dewey [George] was the ringleader of these young rebels, and chuckled with delight when the quiet-looking, ordinary-sized teacher sauntered down the highway to begin his duties in the schoolroom. Several youngsters were howling from having served as targets to the urchin up the tree, and as soon as Mr. Pangborn saw how things were going he shouted to Dewey to stop his sport. The boy replied by advising the teacher to go to the hottest region named in works on theology, and, descending the tree, led several young scamps in an attack upon the instructor. There was a lively brush, in which it cannot be said that either party was the victor. As before, Dewey was the leader in the attack on the pedagogue, who was wiry, active, and strong. He swung his rawhide with a vigor

that made Dewey and the others dance, but they pluckily kept up the assault, until the instructor seized a big stick, intended to serve as fuel for the old-fashioned stove, and laid about him with an energy that soon stretched the rebels on the floor. Then how he belabored them! As fast as one attempted to climb to his feet he was thumped back again by the club that continually whizzed through the air, and if a boy tried to stay the storm by remaining prone, the instructor thumped him nonetheless viciously. Indeed, matters had got to that point that he enjoyed the fun and was loath to let up, as he felt obliged to do, when the howling rebels slunk to their seats, thoroughly cowed and conquered. George Dewey was the most battered of the lot and made a sorry sight. In fact, he was so bruised that his teacher thought it prudent to accompany him to his home and explain to his father the particulars of the affray in school. Pangborn gave a detailed history of the occurrence, to which Dr. When he understood everything, he showed his good sense by thanking the teacher for having administered the punishment, asking him to repeat it whenever the conduct of his son made it necessary. He did a good deal of serious thinking throughout the day, and saw and felt his wrongdoing. He became an attentive, obedient pupil, and years after, when grown to manhood, he warmly thanked Mr. Pangborn for having punished him with such severity, frankly adding: Dewey wished to give George a career in the army , and he sent him to Norwich University , a military training school, in order to fit him for the Military Academy at West Point. The utmost that Dr. Dewey could do was to secure the appointment of his son as alternate, who, as may be understood, secures the appointment only in the event of the principal failing to pass the entrance examination. In this case the principal would have passed without trouble, and, to quote an ordinary expression, George Dewey would have been "left," had not the mother of the other boy interposed at the critical moment. Under no circumstances would she allow her son to enter the navy. He was compelled to give up all ambition in that direction and to take up the study of theology. At this writing he is a popular preacher, who will always believe it was a most providential thing for our country that turned him aside from blocking the entrance of George Dewey to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

### Chapter 3 : Young Rebels | EDM Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*The Young Rebels is an American adventure TV series that was broadcast by ABC as part of its fall lineup on Sunday night at p.m Eastern time.*

Consider the Churchill Club: On April 9th, , the residents of Odense, Denmark found themselves under the control of the Nazi regime, making Denmark the second nation under German control, behind Poland. The citizens were almost helpless because Denmark was located just north of Nazi Germany. Denmark was entirely alone. When the German planes flew over Denmark, many citizens shook their fists at the sky. Their only initial hope was complying with the occupying force. During a German air attack, the Royal Air Force, aided by pilots from Poland, Czechoslovakia, and many other neighboring countries, successfully defended the United Kingdom from Nazi forces. In broad daylight, usually on the way home from school, members of the RAF club struck, turning newly placed German road signs in the wrong direction, and destroying some entirely. These young rebels never did anything to harm another person, but focused their efforts on causing confusion. In this way, they attempted to show their fellow citizens that the German war machine was not as infallible as was normally believed. Because these young rebels were conducting their operations on bicycles, they were usually able to flee the scene without being caught. When two of the members of the RAF bicycle club were forced to move to another location in Denmark, they vowed to create another, more effective version, calling themselves the Churchill Club after their favorite hero. These young men continued their battle, despite potential consequences. Knud Pedersen and the Churchill Club. Join the Rebellion Stories that depict horrible situations and political tensions, such as those above, are always arising, but in our dark world there are many times individuals become discouraged. These individuals may even give up without trying to fight back. The government, and therefore the leaders of the land, decided the battle had already been lost, while there was still a fighting chance. The reason these individuals fall is due to a lack of companionship. I would rather exhaust every resource available to me in the hopes of winning, than sit back and watch my home be overrun by evil. I choose to go down in history, rather than regretting mine. Whatever your hopes or goals are, keeping pushing forward. There are millions of men who can help you along the way. Share your thoughts with close friends: What Can be Done With the support of other men, we can do great things. Our peers keep us accountable, social, and in the know. By teaming up with other good guys you can change your community for the better. By rebelling against negative attitudes you can not only become happier, but you can improve the health of yourself and your community. There are so many ways to build people up , which is not only the right thing to do, but also the gentlemanly thing to do. In just a few minutes you and your friends of choice can come up with fun things to do, while bringing life to others. He currently resides in a small Michigan town, with his parents, younger brother Nathan, and cats. He spends his spare time reading, playing paintball, airsoft, and skiing.

## Chapter 4 : Full text of "These young rebels"

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No limits on march of these young Rebels Monday, July 10, Michael Moynihan Semple Stadium The whistle blast that signalled freedom for a generation? What will remain with the Cork supporters, a significant presence even for the minor clash " which Cork also won " was a clear sense of the turning of a page. After years of disappointment and negativity, dreary insistence on long-time failure, squabbles, and finger-pointing, Cork are truly back. A young Cork side playing with pace to burn off their opponents in a hard-driving finish. Kingston was his sober self at the final whistle, mind you. We have to bear that in mind, as we let the players back to their clubs for the next couple of weeks, and then prepare for a semi-final. That was a very hard-learned lesson in After swapping points early on, Alan Cadogan made the most of the room in front of him to turn his man 11 minutes in and fire in a goal from an acute angle in front of the red-and-white Town End, the kind of adrenaline boost that set Cork up for a dominant half. As it turned out, they conceded a string of scoreable frees due to the pressure Cork exerted: Fair play to him, but we were happy with regard to how we did on their puck-outs and also on our own. He in turn delivered long ball into the left corner of the Cork attack, with his teammates revolving into that zone and picking up cheap frees all through the second half. For Clare, Tony Kelly was certainly back to his impressive best, hitting good points and ranging around the middle of the field to good effect. A disastrous run of four wides in the second half " punctuated by a good Colm Galvin point from distance " allowed Cork to open a seven-point gap. If even two of those efforts had drifted inside the post it would have given Clare a terrific platform when Conor McGrath struck for a super goal with a quarter of the game left. But Cork hit two fine points, from Cadogan and Horgan, and kept themselves ahead to the whistle. They say in Spain that the bull learns more in five minutes inside the ring than a matador picks up in a lifelong career. How much are Cork learning on the hoof? There were plenty of other lessons for those watching yesterday, of course. The discovery that referee Horgan appears to believe that laissez-faire is not just applicable in 19th-century economics. That was as exciting as it got. Cork must now manage the lengthy lay-off to the All-Ireland semi-final better than they did three years ago, particularly as they will encounter even more significant tests then. Have as many teams ever begun to strike form at the same time in the championship? Factor in a smoothly progressing Galway and a fiery Wexford who will probably bring 25, pikemen and -women to Cork for the All-Ireland quarter-final and the closing stages of the hurling championship look like a genuine test. How much further can they travel? How much further do they believe they can?

## Chapter 5 : Che Reviews - Metacritic

*Welcome to the The Young Rebels guide at calendrierdelascience.com In an era of police dramas, westerns, and sitcoms, The Young Rebels appeared in the fall of with a different agenda: to appeal to young.*

## Chapter 6 : The Young Rebels - Television Obscurities

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## Chapter 7 : Paris The Luminous Years: Toward the Making of the Modern | PBS

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