

Revolutionary War Era

1. ***Virginia's Fornication Laws 1661 -1691***: Read the following three paragraphs and underline the purpose of each document (relate to driving a wedge between classes and races).

Negro Women's Children . . . [1691]

Whereas some doubts have arisen whether children got by any Englishman upon a negro women should be slave or free, Be it therefore enacted and declared by this present grand assembly, that all children born in this country shall be held bond or free only according to the condition of the mother, And that if any Christian shall commit fornication with a negro man or women, he or she so offending shall pay double the fines imposed by the former act.

Fornication Law: Virginia March [1661]

For restraint of the filthy sin of fornication. Be it enacted that what man or woman so ever shall commit fornication, he and she so offending, upon proof thereof by confession or evidence shall pay each of them five hundred pounds of tobacco fine, (a) to the use of the parish (county) or parishes they dwell in, and be bound to their good behavior, and be imprisoned until they find security to be bound with them, and if they or either of them committing fornication as aforesaid be servants then the masters of such servants so offending shall pay the five hundred pounds of tobacco as aforesaid to the parish aforesaid, for which the said servant shall serve half a year after the time by indenture or custom is expired; and if the master shall refuse to pay the fine then the servant shall be whipped; and if it happen a bastard child to be gotten in such fornication then the woman if a servant in regard of the loss and trouble to her master does sustain by her having a bastard shall serve two years after her time by indenture is expired or pay two thousand pounds of tobacco to her master besides the fine and punishment for committing the offense and the reputed father to put in security to keep the child and save the parish harmless.[October 1661]

. . . For prevention of that abominable mixer and spurious issue which hereafter may increase in this dominion, as well by negroes, mulattoes, and Indians intermarrying with English, or other white women, as by their unlawful accompanying with one another, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, and it is hereby enacted, that for the time to come, what soever English or other white man or woman being free shall intermarry with a negro, mulatto, or Indian man or woman bond or free, shall within three months after such marriage be banished and removed from this dominion forever, and that the justices of each respective county within this dominion make their particular care, that this act be put in effectual execution. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, and it is hereby by enacted, That if any English women being free shall have a bastard child by any negro or mulatto, she pay the sum of fifteen pounds sterling, within one month after such bastard child shall be born, to the Church wardens of the parish where she shall be delivered of such child, and in default of such payment she shall be taken into the possession of the parish.

2. ***Draft of the Declaration of Independence, "He has Waged Cruel War," Thomas Jefferson, 28 June, 1776***: Read the following and underline what Jefferson's purpose (Justify revolution).

He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation hither. this piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britain. [determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold,] he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce [determining to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold]: and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he had deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them: thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.

3. ***Common Sense*, Thomas Paine, January 1775:** Read the following document and underline Paine's justifications for independence from Britain.

. . . I have heard it asserted by some, that as America hath flourished under her former connection with Great Britain, that the same connection is necessary towards her future happiness, and will always have the same effect. Nothing can be more fallacious than this kind of argument. We may as well assert, that because a child has thrived upon milk, that it is never to have meat; or that the first twenty years of our lives is to become a precedent for the next twenty. But even this is admitting more than is true, for I answer roundly, that America would have flourished as much, and probably much more, had no European power had any thing to do with her. The commerce by which she hath enriched herself are the necessities of life, and will always have a market while eating is the custom of Europe. . . .

. . . But she has protected us, say some. That she hath engrossed us is true, and defended the continent at our expense as well as her own is admitted, and she would have defended Turkey from the same motive, viz. the sake of trade and dominion. . . .

. . . Alas, we have been long led away by ancient prejudices and made large sacrifices to superstition. We have boasted the protection of Great Britain, without considering, that her motive was interest not attachment; that she did not protect us from our enemies on our account, but from her enemies on her own account, from those who had no quarrel with us on any other account, and who will always be our enemies on the same account. Let Britain wave her pretensions to the continent, or the continent throw off the dependance, and we should be at peace with France and Spain were they at war with Britain. The miseries of Hanover last war Ought to warn us against connections . . .

. . . It hath lately been asserted in parliament, that the colonies have no relation to each other but through the parent country, i. e. that Pennsylvania and the Jerseys, and so on for the rest, are sister colonies by the way of England; this is certainly a very roundabout way of proving relation ship, but it is the nearest and only true way of proving enemyship, if I may so call it. France and Spain never were, nor perhaps ever will be our enemies as Americans, but as our being the subjects of Great Britain. . . .

. . . But Britain is the parent country, say some. Then the more shame upon her conduct. Even brutes do not devour their young; nor savages make war upon their families; wherefore the assertion, if true, turns to her reproach; but it happens not to be true, or only partly so, and the phrase Parent or mother country hath been jesuitically adopted by the king and his parasites, with a low papistical design of gaining an unfair bias on the credulous weakness of our minds. Europe, and not England, is the parent country of America. This new world hath been the asylum for the persecuted lovers of civil and religious liberty from every Part of Europe. Hither have they fled, not from the tender embraces of the mother, but from the cruelty of the monster; and it is so far true of England, that the same tyranny which drove the first emigrants from home pursues their descendants still . . .

. . . Every thing that is right or natural pleads for separation. The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, 'tis time to part. Even the distance at which the Almighty hath placed England and America, is a strong and natural proof, that the authority of the one, over the other, was never the design of Heaven. . . .

. . . Small islands not capable of protecting themselves, are the proper objects for kingdoms to take under their care; but there is something very absurd, in supposing a continent to be perpetually governed by an island. In no instance hath nature made the satellite larger than its primary planet, and as England and America, with respect to each Other, reverses the common order of nature, it is evident they belong to different systems: England to Europe, America to itself. . . .

But where, say some, is the King of America . . . in America the law is king. For as in absolute governments the King is law, so in free countries the law ought to be King; and there ought to be no other. But lest any ill use should afterwards arise, let the crown at the conclusion of the ceremony be demolished, and scattered among the people whose right it is .

The American Revolution Part I, The Conflict Ignites Name- _____

1. Describe the **Battle of Lexington & Concorde**. Who Won?
2. How many people lived in the colonies? Describe its geography.
3. Who was Ben Franklin and what was the **Age of the Enlightenment**?
4. Why was slavery so important to **Boston** and New England?
5. How did the **French & Indian War** begin? What was its outcome?
6. Why did the British feel it necessary to tax the colonies after the French and Indian War? Why do you think the colonists felt that the taxes were so outrageous?
7. What was **Pontiac's Rebellion**? (notes)
8. What was the **Proclamation of 1763**? Who in the colonies did it infuriate? (notes)
9. What was the **Sugar Act**? (notes)
10. What was the **Stamp Act**? How did the colonists react? (notes)
11. Who were the **Sons of Liberty**? Who was **Sam Adams**?
12. Describe **George III**? Who was **Lord North**?

13. What were the **Townshend Acts** and how did the colonists react?(notes)
14. Who started the **Boston Massacre**? What was its outcome?
15. Who was **John Adams**? Why did John Adams defend the soldiers tried for murder?
16. What started the Boston Tea Party? (notes) What was the **Boston Tea Party**?
17. What were the **Intolerable (Coercive) Acts**? (notes)
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
18. Why was “**Taxation without representation**” only a slogan?
19. How was the Revolutionary War also a Civil War?
20. Who were **Patriots**? Who were **Loyalists**?
21. What happened at **Breed’s Hill**? Why was the **Battle of Breed's Hill** (sometimes known as the **Battle of Bunker Hill**) important?

The American Revolution: Part VI, Birth of the Republic

1. Who was **Daniel Morgan**? What happened at **Cowpens**?
2. What was **General Nathaniel Greene’s** ultimate strategy?

3. What strategy did the Greene use at **Guilford's courthouse**? What was the outcome of the battle
4. What was the financial situation of the colonies in 1780? How did the Continental Army find funding?
5. How did France's involvement in the Revolutionary War affect France financially?
6. How did the Americans and French use naval superiority to win the **Battle of Yorktown**?
7. What happened at **Yorktown**?
8. Throughout history revolutions have failed because leadership could not be continued after the fighting ceased. Why was the American Revolution an exception to this rule?
9. Describe the **Treaty of Paris**.
10. What did Britain win and lose in the war?
11. What happened to France after the War?
12. What problems did the new United States face after the war was over? What were the **Articles of Confederacy**?
13. What happened at the **Constitutional Convention**? What did they create?
14. What did **Washington** create as President?
15. How many died in the War? What happened to both **Jefferson and Adams**?

The Federalist No. 10

The Utility of the Union as a Safeguard Against Domestic Faction and Insurrection

AMONG the numerous advantages promised by a well constructed Union, none deserves to be more accurately developed than its tendency to break and control the violence of faction.

By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or a minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community....

The latent causes of faction are thus sown in the nature of man; and we see them everywhere brought into different degrees of activity, according to the different circumstances of civil society. A zeal for different opinions concerning religion, concerning government,... an attachment to different leaders ambitiously contending for pre-eminence and power; or to persons of other descriptions ... [who] have, in turn, divided mankind into parties, inflamed them with mutual animosity, and rendered them much more disposed to vex and oppress each other than to co-operate for their common good....But the most common and durable source of factions has been the various and unequal distribution of property. Those who hold and those who are without property have ever formed distinct interests in society....Those who are creditors, and those who are debtors, fall under a like discrimination. A landed interest, a manufacturing interest, a mercantile interest, a moneyed interest, with many lesser interests, grow up of necessity in civilized nations, and divide them into different classes, actuated by different sentiments and views. The regulation of these various and interfering interests forms the principal task of modern legislation, and involves the spirit of party and faction in the necessary and ordinary operations of the government....

From this view of the subject it may be concluded that a pure democracy, by which I mean a society consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the government in person, can admit of no cure for the mischiefs of faction....

A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect, and promises the cure for which we are seeking....

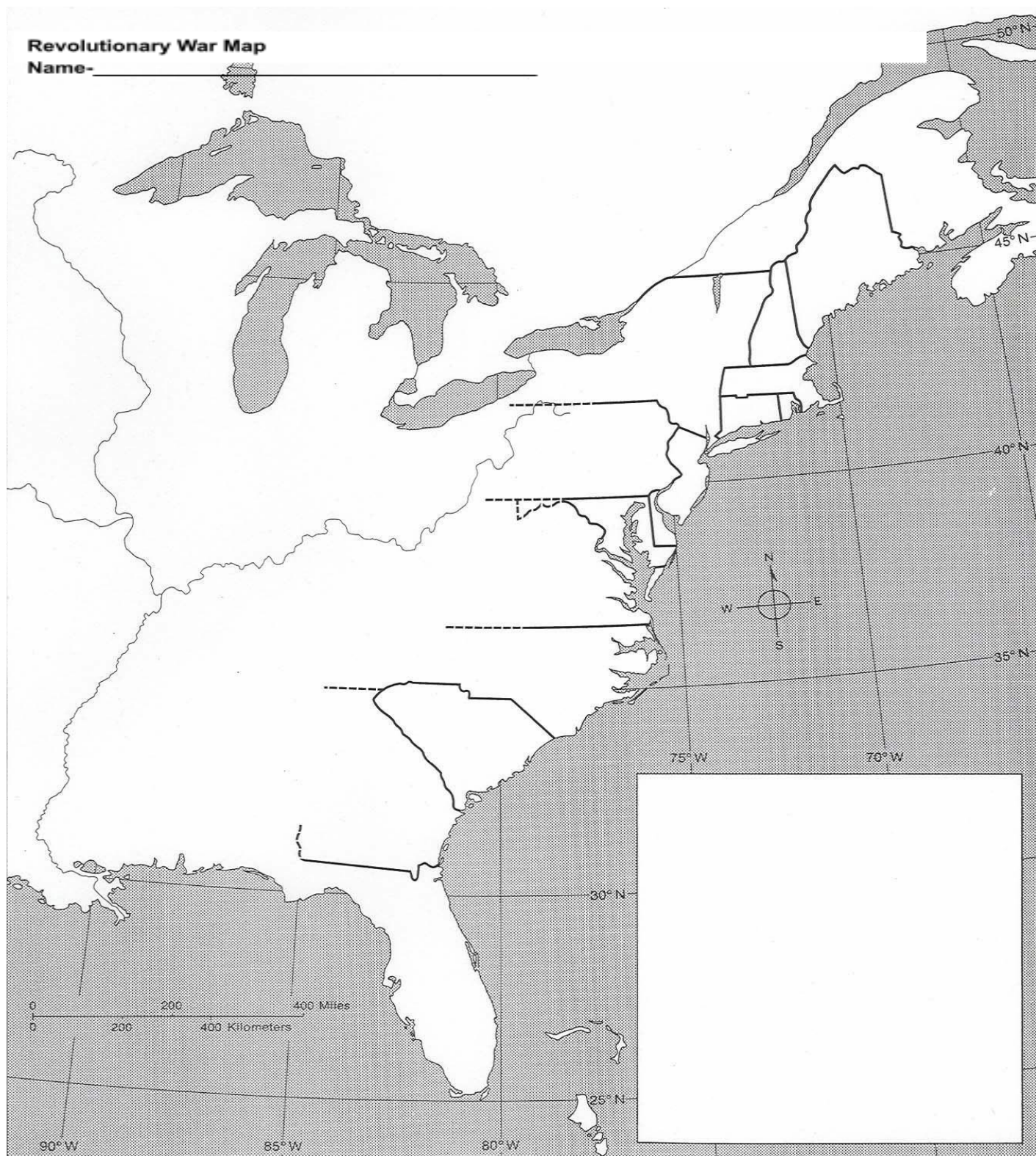
The two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic are: first, the delegation of the government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended.

The effect of the first difference is... to refine and enlarge the public views, by passing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interest of their country, and whose patriotism and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or partial considerations. Under such a regulation, it may well happen that the public voice, pronounced by the representatives of the people, will be more consonant to the public good than if pronounced by the people themselves, convened for the purpose....

The other point of difference is, the greater number of citizens and extent of territory which may be brought within the compass of republican than of democratic government; and it is this circumstance principally which renders factious combinations less to be dreaded in the former than in the latter.... Extend the sphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it less probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens.

PUBLIUS *Adapted from James Madison, "The Federalist No. 10"*

1. According to Madison, what are the causes of factions?
2. What are the advantages of a republic over a democracy?
3. Do you believe self-interest caused Madison to arrive at his conclusion? What might that self-interest have been?



Label 13 colonies & cities

Albany
Philadelphia
New York
Boston
Montreal
Charleston

Water

Atlantic Ocean
All the Great Lakes
St. Lawrence River
Hudson River
Ohio River
Mississippi River
Lake Champlain

Battles

Lexington and Concord
Fort Ticonderoga
(Breeds) Bunker Hill
Long Island
Trenton
Princeton

Valley Forge
Brandywine
Germantown
Saratoga
Guilford Courthouse
Yorktown