



AP US HISTORY

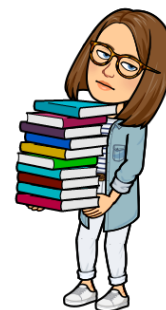
Period 3 Packet 2023-2024

NAME _____

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Period 3 Packet:

DUE ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 2023



DIRECTIONS: PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING PACKET TO INCREASE YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF PERIOD 1. YOU MAY USE MS. FORD'S WEBSITE ([HTTPS://FORDR.WEEBLY.COM](https://fordr.weebly.com)) AND YOUR TEXTBOOK TO COMPLETE ALL ASSIGNMENTS IN THIS CLASS. YOU MAY NOT USE WIKIPEDIA! VOCABULARY COMPLETION ON YOUR PAPER (HANDWRITTEN) IS EXTRA CREDIT!

Checklist for Period 3: Check off the tasks as you complete them.

- TASK 1: WHAT ARE WE LEARNING? WHY?**
 - AS A CLASS, WE WILL REVIEW THE COLLEGE BOARD LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS TO UNDERSTAND WHAT WE WILL SEE ON THE AP EXAM.
- TASK 2: READ THE TEXTBOOK AND VIEW THE RELATED VIDEOS:**
 - FOLLOW THE PACING CALENDAR GIVEN TO READ CHAPTERS 4B – 6: A NEW WORLD (TEXTBOOK PGS. 151B–235)
 - WATCH DR. FORD'S VIDEOS THAT CORRESPOND WITH YOUR READING.
 - YOU MAY TAKE NOTES AS YOU READ/VIEW TO HELP YOU ENGAGE WITH HISTORY.
- TASK 3 VOCABULARY AND PEOPLE TO KNOW:** THIS SECTION IS **EXTRA CREDIT** IF YOU COMPLETE IN THE FOLLOWING WAY: PLEASE PROVIDE GOOD DEFINITIONS FOR THESE TERMS AND PEOPLE ON YOUR PAPER (HANDWRITTEN – NO ELECTRONIC SUBMISSIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED).
- TASK 4 GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS:** FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS AT THE TOP OF EACH GRAPHIC ORGANIZER AS YOU RESPOND TO THE QUESTIONS OR PROVIDE THE REQUIRED INFORMATION. **REMEMBER: YOU WILL NEED COMPUTER ACCESS TO WATCH THE VIDEOS.**
- TASK 5 DOCUMENT ANALYSIS:** READ THIS PACKET'S PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES. AS YOU READ, PLEASE ENGAGE IN WITH THE DOCUMENT BY:
 - IDENTIFYING THE POINT OF VIEW (POV) OF THE AUTHOR.
 - HIGHLIGHTING IMPORTANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO UNDERSTAND THE CONTEXT OF THE PIECE.
 - WHO IS THE INTENDED AUDIENCE? WRITE THIS AT THE TOP IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.
 - WHAT DO YOU THINK THE PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT WAS IN ITS TIME? WRITE THIS IN THE BOTTOM SPACE PROVIDED.

ALL WORK MUST BE COMPLETED IN DARK BLUE OR BLACK INK! WHEN YOU TAKE THE AP EXAM IN MAY, YOU MUST WRITE WELL IN INK! COMPLETING THIS DOCUMENT IN INK HELPS YOU TO PRACTICE WRITING IN PEN.

Reading Quizzes

YOU WILL HAVE READING QUIZZES AS INDICATED ON THE PLANNING CALENDAR.

IF YOU CHOOSE TO TAKE NOTES, YOU WILL BE ALLOWED TO USE THESE ON YOUR QUIZ AFTER THEY ARE CHECKED BY DR. FORD. ***NOTE: READING/VIDEO NOTES ARE NOT REQUIRED!**

Vocabulary Quiz

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2023

People to Know Quiz

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 2023

Unit Exam

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 2023



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Task 1: What are we learning? Why?

THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES AND KEY CONCEPTS WILL GUIDE OUR LEARNING OF THIS UNIT. AS WE REVIEW, WHAT DOES THE COLLEGE BOARD WANT US TO KNOW FOR THE AP EXAM?

Required Course Content Objectives and Key Concepts	Supporting Evidence
<p>Learning Objective A: Explain the context in which America gained independence and developed a sense of national identity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-3.1: British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War. • KC-3.2: The American Revolution’s democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government. • KC-3.3: Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations. <p>Learning Objective B: Explain the causes and effects of the Seven Years’ War (The French and Indian War).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-3.1.I.A: Colonial rivalries intensified between Britain and France in the mid-18th century, as the growing population of the British colonies expanded into the interior of North America, threatening French-Indian trade networks and American Indian territory. • KC-3.1.I.B: Britain achieved a major expansion of its territorial holdings by defeating the French, but at tremendous expense, setting the stage for imperial efforts to raise revenue and consolidate control over the colonies. • KC-3.1.I.C: After the British victory, imperial officials’ attempts to prevent colonists from moving westward generated colonial opposition, while native groups sought to both continue trading with Europeans and resist the encroachments of colonists on tribal lands. <p>Learning Objective C: Explain how British Colonial policies regarding North America led to the Revolutionary War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-3.1.II.A: The imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, as well as new British efforts to collect taxes without direct colonial representation or consent and to assert imperial authority in the colonies, began to unite the colonists against perceived and real 	



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Required Course Content Objectives and Key Concepts

constraints to their economic activities and political rights.

- **KC-3.1.II.B:** Colonial leaders based their calls for resistance to Britain on arguments about the rights of the individual, local traditions, and self-rule, and the ideas of the Enlightenment.
- **KC-3.1.II.C:** The effort for American independence was energized by colonial leaders such as Benjamin Franklin, as well as by popular movements that included the political activism of laborers, artisans, and women.
- **KC-3.1.II.D:** In the face of economic shortages and the British military occupation of some regions, men and women mobilized in large numbers to provide financial and material support to the Patriot movement.

Learning Objective D: Explain how and why colonial attitudes about government and the individual changed in the years leading up to the American Revolution.

- **KC-3.2.I.A:** Enlightenment ideas and philosophy inspired many American political thinkers to emphasize individual talent over hereditary privilege, while religion strengthened Americans' view of themselves as a people blessed with liberty.
- **KC-3.2.I.B:** The colonists' belief in the superiority of republican forms of government based on the natural rights of the people found expression in Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* and the Declaration of Independence. The ideas in these documents resonated throughout American history, shaping Americans' understanding of the ideals on which the nation was based.

Learning Objective E: Explain how various factors contributed to the American victory in the Revolution.

- **KC-3.1.II.E:** Despite considerable loyalist opposition, as well as Great Britain's apparently overwhelming military and financial advantages, the Patriot cause succeeded because of the actions of colonial militias and the Continental Army, George Washington's military leadership, the colonists' ideological commitment and resilience, and assistance sent by European allies.

Supporting Evidence



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Required Course Content Objectives and Key Concepts

Supporting Evidence

Learning Objective F: Explain the various ways the American Revolution affected society.

- **KC-3.2.1.C:** During and after the American Revolution, an increased awareness of inequalities in society motivated some individuals and groups to call for the abolition of slavery and greater political democracy in the new state and national governments.
- **KC-3.2.1.D:** In response to women’s participation in the American Revolution, Enlightenment ideas, and women’s appeals for expanded roles, an ideal of “republican motherhood” gained popularity. It called on women to teach republican values within the family and granted women a new importance in American political culture.
- Learning Objective G: Describe the global impact of the American Revolution.
- **KC-3.2.1.E:** The American Revolution and the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence reverberated in France, Haiti, and Latin America, inspiring future independence movements.



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Task 2: Vocabulary & People to Know

DIRECTIONS: VOCABULARY WORDS PROVIDE THE NECESSARY INFORMATION TO UNDERSTAND US HISTORY. SOME OF THESE TERMS WILL BE NEW VOCABULARY WORDS. PLEASE USE EITHER YOUR TEXTBOOK OR THE ONLINE GLOSSARY FOR EACH ASSIGNED WORD. WIKIPEDIA OR AN ONLINE QUIZLET IS NOT YOUR FRIEND WHEN DEFINING THESE WORDS. REMEMBER: THIS MUST BE COMPLETED IN YOUR HANDWRITING!!!

Period 3 Vocabulary

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL | 11. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE | 21. STAMP ACT |
| 2. BATTLE OF SARATOGA | 12. DECLARATORY ACTS | 22. STAMP ACT CONGRESS |
| 3. BATTLE OF YORKTOWN | 13. EMBARGO ACT | 23. SUGAR ACT |
| 4. BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD | 14. HESSIANS | 24. THE WEALTH OF NATIONS |
| 5. BILL FOR ESTABLISHING RELIGIOUS FREEDOM | 15. INTOLERABLE ACTS | 25. TOWNSHEND ACTS |
| 6. BOSTON MASSACRE | 16. LORD DUNMORE 'S PROCLAMATION | 26. TREATY OF PARIS (1781) |
| 7. BOSTON TEA PARTY | 17. LOYALISTS | 27. VIRTUAL REPRESENTATION |
| 8. COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE | 18. OLIVE BRANCH PETITION | 28. WRITS OF ASSISTANCE |
| 9. COMMON SENSE | 19. REPUBLICAN MOTHERHOOD | |
| 10. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS | 20. SONS OF LIBERTY | |

Period 3 People to Know

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ADMIRAL DE GRASSE | 8. ETHAN ALLEN | 15. JOSEPH BRANT | 22. RICHARD HENRY LEE |
| 2. BARRON VON STEUBEN | 9. GEORGE GRENVILLE | 16. KING GEORGE III | 23. RICHARD MONTGOMERY |
| 3. BENEDICT ARNOLD | 10. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK | 17. LORD CHARLES CORNWALLIS | 24. SAMUEL ADAMS |
| 4. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN | 11. GEORGE WASHINGTON | 18. LORD NORTH | 25. TECUMSEH |
| 5. CHARLES TOWNSHEND | 12. JOHN ADAMS | 19. MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE | 26. THOMAS HUTCHINSON |
| 6. COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU | 13. JOHN BURGOYNE | 20. NATHANAEL GREENE | 27. THOMAS PAINE |
| 7. CRISPUS ATTUCKS | 14. JOHN HANCOCK | 21. PAUL REVERE | 28. WILLIAM HOWE |



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Task 3: Graphic Organizer

PERIOD 3 COVERS AMERICA FROM LATER COLONIAL ERAS THROUGH THE ELECTION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON AS OUR 3RD PRESIDENT OR FROM 1754 TO 1800. THIS SECTION WILL FOCUS MOSTLY ON THE BREAK WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EARLY AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS.

Path to Empire GO

Directions: Fill in the following chart by explaining the rationale for each British action and the rationale for each Colonial reaction. (Why did Britain do it? Why did the colonies react the way they did?)

British Action	Rationale for British Action	Colonial Reaction	Rationale for Colonial Action
Proclamation of 1763		Resentment and failure to comply	
Sugar Act		Boston experimented with boycotts	
Currency Act		Continuing resentment	
Stamp Act		Boycotts, Violence, Petitions	
Repeal of the Stamp Act & Passage of the Declaratory Act		Celebration or repeal, ignoring of Declaratory Act	



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British Action	Rationale for British Action	Colonial Reaction	Rationale for Colonial Action
Townshend Duties		Boycotts, Petitions, Harsh Newspaper Articles	
Tea Act		Boycott, Boston Tea Party, Protest	
Quartering Act 1774		Protest in Assemblies	
Coercive / "Intolerable Acts"		Boycott, meeting of the First Continental Congress	
Lexington and Concord		Paine's presented "Common Sense"	



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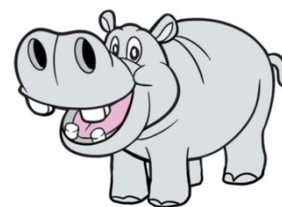
DATE _____ PERIOD _____

Task 4: Primary and Secondary Sources

**Please
NOTE**

ALL READINGS PROVIDED ARE FROM THE RECOMMENDED READING LIST PROVIDED BY COLLEGE BOARD. THESE READINGS WERE INTENTIONALLY SELECTED TO SUPPORT STUDENT LEARNING IN AP US HISTORY.

H.I.P.P.O. DOCUMENT ANALYSIS



IN THIS CLASSROOM, WE WILL USE THE ACRONYM HIPPO TO ANALYZE ALL DOCUMENTS. BELOW IS AN EXPLANATION OF WHAT TO CONSIDER AS YOU EVALUATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES IN APUSH:

HISTORIC CONTEXT (H)	INTENDED AUDIENCE (I)	POINT OF VIEW (P)	PURPOSE (P)	ORGANIZE (O)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDENTIFY WHEN AND/OR WHERE THE DOCUMENT WAS CREATED. WHAT EVENTS HAPPENED RIGHT BEFORE THIS DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN? WHAT ISSUE WAS THE AUTHOR ADDRESSING? HOW IS THIS DOCUMENT A REPRESENTATION OF THE TENSION PRESENT? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TO WHOM IS THE AUTHOR WRITING? WOULD OTHERS SEE THIS LETTER? IS THE AUTHOR PART OF THE COMMUNITY? DOES HE/SHE HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF THIS EVENT OR PERIOD? WHY WOULD THE AUTHOR CHOOSE TO WRITE TO THIS AUDIENCE? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CONSIDER THE PERSON BELIEVES OR WANTS OF THE AUTHOR. WHAT IS THE AUTHOR'S ETHNICITY, GENDER, AGE, RELIGIOUS IDEA, GENERAL BACKGROUND? HOW WOULD THESE AFFECT THEIR VIEWS. DOES THE BACKGROUND STRENGTHEN OR WEAKEN THE ARGUMENT? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHY DID THE AUTHOR CREATE THE WORK? DOES THE WRITER HAVE AN ULTERIOR MOTIVE? WHAT DOES THE AUTHOR WANT TO OCCUR OR CHANGE? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> THINK ABOUT HOW THIS DOCUMENT FITS INTO THE LARGER CONVERSATION: IS IT A CLAIM OR A COUNTERCLAIM? WHAT DOCUMENT WOULD BE IN 'CONVERSATION' WITH THIS AUTHOR'S WORK?



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Topic 3.2: The Seven Years' War (The French and Indian War) British Colonies' Expansion into North America Source

Text

H.I.P.P.O. Notes

Christopher Gist's First and Second Journals
 September 11, 1750—March 29, 1752⁵⁸
 For
 The Honble Robert Dinwiddie Esquire
 Governor & Commander
 of
 Virginia

INSTRUCTIONS given Mr Christopher Gist by the Committee of the Ohio Company the 11th Day of September 1750.⁵⁹

You are to go out as soon as possible to the Westward of the great Mountains, and carry with you such a Number of Men, as You think necessary, in Order to search out and discover the Lands upon the River Ohio, & other adjoining Branches of the Mississippi down as low as the great Falls⁴² thereof: You are particularly to observe the Ways & Passes thro all the Mountains you cross, & take an exact Account of the Soil, Quality, & Product of the Land, and the Wideness & Deepness of the Rivers, & the several Falls belonging to them, together with the Courses & Bearings of the Rivers & Mountains as near as you conveniently can: You are also to observe what Nations of Indians inhabit there, their Strength & Numbers, who they trade with, & in what Com'odities they deal.

When you find a large Quantity of good level Land, such as you think will suit the Company, You are to measure the Breadth of it, in three or four different Places, & take the Courses of the River and Mountains on which it binds in order to judge the Quantity: You are to fix the Beginning & Bounds in such a Manner that they may be easily found again by your Description; the nearer in the Land

• 7 •

OHIO COMPANY: "INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN MR. CHRISTOPHER GIST BY THE COMMITTEE [SIC] OF THE OHIO COMPANY THE 11TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1750," FROM <https://digital.library.pitt.edu/islandora/object/pitt%3A34735057895066/viewer#page/50/mode/2up>



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Text

H.I.P.P.O. Notes

George Mercer Papers

lies, the better, provided it be good & level, but we had rather go quite down the Mississippi than take mean broken Land. After finding a large Body of good level Land, you are not to stop, but proceed farther, as low as the Falls of the Ohio,⁴² that We may be informed of that Navigation: And You are to take an exact Account of all the larger Bodies of good level Land, in the same Manner as above directed, that the Company may the better judge where it will be most convenient for them to take their Land.

You are to note all the Bodies of good Land as you go along, tho there is not a sufficient Quantity for the Company's Grant, but You need not be so particular in the Mensuration of that, as in the larger Bodies of Land.

You are to draw as good a Plan⁶⁰ as you can of the Country You pass thro: You are to take an exact and particular Journal of all your Proceedings, and make a true Report thereof to the Ohio Company.

1750. In Compliance with my Instructions from the Committee of the Ohio Company bearing Date the 11th Day of September. 1750

Wednesday Oct^r 31 Set out from Col^o Thomas Cresap's⁶¹ at the old Town⁶² on Potomack River in Maryland, and went along an old Indian Path⁶³ N 30 E about 11 Miles.

Thursday Nov^r 1 Then N 1 Mile N 30 E 3 M here I was taken sick and stayed all Night.

Friday 2 N 30 E 6 M, here I was so bad that I was not able to proceed any farther that Night, but grew better in the Morning.

Saturday 3 N 8 M to Juniatta,⁶⁴ a large Branch of Susquehannah, where I stayed all Night.

Sunday 4 Crossed Juniatta and went up it S 55 W about 16 M.

Monday 5 Continued the same Course⁶⁵ S 55 W 6 M to the Top of a large Mountain called the Allegany Mountain, here our Path turned, & we went N 45 W 6 M here we encamped.⁶⁶

Tuesday 6 Wednesday 7 and Thursday 8 Had Snow and such bad Weather that We could not travel for three Days; but I killed a young Bear so that we had Provision enough.

Friday 9 Set out N 70 W about 8 M here I crossed a Creek of Susquehannah⁶⁷ and it raining hard, I went into an old Indian Cabbin⁶⁸ where I stay'd all Night.

Saturday 10 Rain and Snow all Day but cleared away in the Evening

Sunday 11 Set out late in the Morning N 70 W 6 M crossing two Forks⁶⁹ of a Creek of Susquehannah, here the Way being bad, We encamped and I killed a Turkey.



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Topic 3.2: The Seven Years' War (The French and Indian War) Expense and Efforts to Raise Revenue Source

Text

H.I.P.P.O. Notes

A LOYALIST DEFENDS THE STAMP ACT

Joseph Galloway published this anonymous essay "to point out the impudence and folly" of opposing Parliament's authority.

- "AMERICANUS" (Joseph Galloway), letter to *The New-York Gazette*, 15 August 1765, reprinted two weeks later in the *Pennsylvania Journal* (29 August 1765), EXCERPTS.⁵

At a time when *almost every American pen* is employed in placing the transactions of the Parliament of our mother country in the *most odious light*, and in *alienating the affections* of a numerous and loyal people *from the royal person* of the best of sovereigns; permit, however unpopular the task, through the impartial channel of your paper, to point out the impudence and folly of such conduct, and to give a brief and true state of the facts included in the dispute between Great Britain and her colonies. From whence the cool and unprejudiced may form a right judgment of the motives of her late [recent] conduct, and of the impropriety and rashness of the method that is taken to prevail on her to alter or repeal her measures.

It is a truth too universally known that the people of England are involved in a debt under which they struggle with the utmost difficulty. From its enormity many judicious persons have predicted the ruin of the nation. Foreign powers rely on it as the only foundation of their hopes of reducing the British dominions. The protection of America has, in no small degree, contributed to this burden of the mother country. To the large sums of money that have been expended from the English treasury and the parental care of a British Parliament, we in a great measure owe our present freedom from Indian barbarities, popish cruelties and superstition. . . .⁶

. . . The preservation of America is of the utmost importance to Great Britain. A loss of it to the British crown would greatly diminish its strength, and the possession of it to any other nation would give an increase of wealth and power totally inconsistent with the safety of Britons. *If* then the power of protection is rightfully and solely vested in the crown; *If* America is of so much importance to her mother country; and *if* it is just and reasonable that she should contribute towards her own defense, so essential to her own and the happiness of Great Britain, *will any be so absurd as to deny the reasonableness, the necessity, of the crown's having some certainty that she will pay her proportion of aids when requisite and demanded.* . . .

. . . It is a proof of the greatest infatuation [delusion] to conceive that we can bully the British nation, now at peace with the whole world, and possessed of strength which the united powers of France and Spain could not subdue. Let us then convert our idle threats into dutiful remonstrances [petitions]. Reveal to them the poverty of our circumstances, and rectify the false representations which they have received of our wealth.⁷ Show them our incapacity to pay the impositions which they have laid upon us without more freedom of commerce and a circulating medium⁸ to carry on that commerce. Tell them that, should they make a thousand acts of Parliament to oblige us, we cannot give what we have not, and what they prevent us from procuring for want [need] of a due attention to our circumstances. And tell them our incapacity to pay the debt already due to the British merchants, our inability to take off [trade in] their future manufactures, and the impossibility of our contributing to the wealth, power and glory of our mother country, unless she will relax her present measures, which so essentially affect her own as well as our welfare.

a spirit of disloyalty against the crown

⁵ As reprinted nine years later, in 1774, by a Philadelphia Quaker and Loyalist, Jabez Fisher, to "show that the political principles . . . are by no means incompatible with those advanced by the first and most able of our American Patriots." Fisher's attempts were futile, however, and he left for Britain soon after, as did many Loyalists.

⁶ "Popish cruelties and superstitions," i.e., from the French Catholics in Canada, had they not been defeated by the British in the French and Indian War (1754-1763).

⁷ The colonies were in the midst of a postwar economic downturn.

⁸ i.e., coin or paper money. Britain had banned the colonies from issuing their own paper money.



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Topic 3.2: The Seven Years' War (The French and Indian War) Indigenous Groups Resisting Encroachment Source

Text

H.I.P.P.O. Notes

Pontiac, an Ottawa war chief, drew on the teachings of the prophet Neolin to rally resistance to European powers. This passage includes Neolin's call that Native Americans abandon ways of life adapted after contact with Europeans.

I am the Master of Life, whom thou desirest to know and to whom thou wouldst speak. Listen well to what I am going to say to thee and all thy red brethren. I am he who made heaven and earth, the trees, lakes, rivers, all men, and all that thou seest, and all that thou hast seen on earth. Because . . . I love you, you must do what I say and [not do] what I hate. I do not like that you drink until you lose your reason, as you do; or that you fight with each other; or that you take two wives, or run after the wives of others; you do not well; I hate that. You must have but one wife, and keep her until death. When you are going to war, you juggle, join the medicine dance, and believe that I am speaking. You are mistaken, it is to Manitou to whom you speak; he is a bad spirit who whispers to you nothing but evil, and to whom you listen because you do not know me well. This land, where you live, I have made for you and not for others. How comes it that you suffer the whites on your lands? Can you not do without them? I know that those whom you call the children of your Great Father supply your wants, but if you were not bad, as you are, you would well do without them. You might live wholly as you did before you knew them. Before those whom you call your brothers come on your lands, did you not live by bow and arrow? You had no need of gun nor powder, nor the rest of their things, and nevertheless you caught animals to live and clothe yourselves with their skins, but when I saw that you inclined to the evil, I called back the animals into the depths of the woods, so that you had need of your brothers to have your wants supplied and I shall send back to you the animals to live on. I do not forbid you, for all that, to suffer amongst you the children of your father. I love them, they know me and pray to me, and I give them their necessities and all that they bring to you, but as regards those who have come to trouble your country, drive them out, make war on them. I love them not, they know me not, they are my enemies and the enemies of your brothers. Send them back to the country which I made for them. There let them remain.

PONTIAC: "SPEECH AT DETROIT," 1763 FROM <https://www.americanyawp.com/reader/colonial-society/pontiac-calls-for-war-1763/>



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Topic 3.3: Taxation Without Representation British Assertion of Authority Source

Text

H.I.P.P.O. Notes

Great Britain : Parliament - The Declaratory Act; March 18, 1766

An act for the better securing the dependency of his majesty's dominions in America upon the crown and parliament of Great Britain.

Whereas several of the houses of representatives in his Majesty's colonies and plantations in America, have of late against law, claimed to themselves, or to the general assemblies of the same, the sole and exclusive right of imposing duties and taxes upon his majesty's subjects in the said colonies and plantations; and have in pursuance of such claim, passed certain votes, resolutions, and orders derogatory to the legislative authority of parliament, and inconsistent with the dependency Of the said colonies and plantations upon the crown of Great Britain : may it therefore please your most excellent Majesty, that it may be declared ; and be it declared by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said colonies and plantations in America have been, are, and of right ought to be, subordinate unto, and dependent upon the imperial crown and parliament of Great Britain; and that the King's majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, subjects of the crown of Great Britain, in all cases whatsoever,

II. And be it further declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all resolutions, votes, orders, and proceedings, in any of the said colonies or plantations, whereby the power and authority of the parliament of Great Britain, to make laws and statutes as aforesaid, is denied, or drawn into question, are, and are hereby declared to be, utterly null and void to all in purposes whatsoever.

DECLARATORY ACT: GREAT BRITAIN: PARLIAMENT, "THE DECLARATORY ACT," MARCH 18, 1766. FROM

https://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/declaratory_act_1766.asp



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Topic 3.3: Taxation Without Representation Colonies Unite Against British Constraints Source

Saturday, Oct. 19th, 1765, A.M. -- The congress met according to adjournment, and resumed, etc., as yesterday; and upon mature deliberation, agreed to the following declaration of the rights and grievances of the colonists in America, which were ordered to be inserted.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

The members of this congress, sincerely devoted, with the warmest sentiments of affection and duty to His Majesty's person and government, inviolably attached to the present happy establishment of the Protestant succession, and with minds deeply impressed by a sense of the present and impending misfortunes of the British colonies on this continent; having considered as maturely as time would permit, the circumstances of said colonies, esteem it our indispensable duty to make the following declarations, of our humble opinions, respecting the most essential rights and liberties of the colonists, and of the grievances under which they labor, by reason of several late acts of Parliament.

1st. That His Majesty's subjects in these colonies owe the same allegiance to the crown of Great Britain that is owing from his subjects born within the realm, and all due subordination to that august body, the Parliament of Great Britain.

2d. That His Majesty's liege subjects in these colonies are entitled to all the inherent rights and privileges of his natural born subjects within the kingdom of Great Britain.

3d. That it is inseparably essential to the freedom of a people, and the undoubted rights of Englishmen, that no taxes should be imposed on them, but with their own consent, given personally, or by their representatives.

4th. That the people of these colonies are not, and from their local circumstances cannot be, represented in the House of Commons in Great Britain.

5th. That the only representatives of the people of these colonies are persons chosen therein, by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been or can be constitutionally imposed on them but by their respective legislatures.

6th. That all supplies to the crown, being free gifts of the people, it is unreasonable and inconsistent with the principles and spirit of the British constitution for the people of Great Britain to grant to His Majesty the property of the colonists.

7th. That trial by jury is the inherent and invaluable right of every British subject in these colonies.

8th. That the late act of Parliament entitled, "An act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, etc.," by imposing

taxes on the inhabitants of these colonies, and the said act, and several other acts, by extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty beyond its ancient limits, have a manifest tendency to subvert the rights and liberties of the colonists.



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9th. That the duties imposed by several late acts of Parliament, from the peculiar circumstances of these colonies, will be extremely burthensome and grievous, and, from the scarcity of specie, the payment of them absolutely impracticable.

10th. That as the profits of the trade of these colonies ultimately center in Great Britain, to pay for the manufactures which they are obliged to take from thence, they eventually contribute very largely to all supplies granted there to the crown.

11th. That the restrictions imposed by several late acts of Parliament on the trade of these colonies will render them unable to purchase the manufactures of Great Britain.

12th. That the increase, prosperity, and happiness of these colonies depend on the full and free enjoyment of their rights and liberties, and an intercourse, with Great Britain, mutually affectionate and advantageous.

13th. That it is the right of the British subjects in these colonies to petition the king or either house of Parliament.

Lastly, That it is the indispensable duty of these colonies to the best of sovereigns, to the mother-country, and to themselves, to endeavor, by a loyal and dutiful address to His Majesty, and humble application to both houses of Parliament, to procure the repeal of the act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, of all clauses of any other acts of Parliament whereby the jurisdiction of the admiralty is extended as aforesaid, and of the other late acts for the restriction of the American commerce.

STAMP ACT CONGRESS: "DECLARATION OF RIGHTS AND GRIEVANCES" (OCTOBER 19, 1765). FROM

[HTTPS://ARCHIVE.CSAC.HISTORY.WISC.EDU/8_THE_DECLARATION_OF_RIGHTS_OF_THE_STAMP_ACT_CONGRESS.PDF](https://archive.csac.history.wisc.edu/8_THE_DECLARATION_OF_RIGHTS_OF_THE_STAMP_ACT_CONGRESS.PDF)



Topic 3.3: Taxation Without Representation Calls for Resistance Source

JOHN DICKINSON: "LETTERS FROM A FARMER IN PENNSYLVANIA, LETTER II," DECEMBER 19, 1767. FROM

[HTTPS://TEACHINGAMERICANHISTORY.ORG/DOCUMENT/LETTERS-FROM-A-FARMER-IN-PENNSYLVANIA-LETTER-II/](https://teachingamericanhistory.org/document/letters-from-a-farmer-in-pennsylvania-letter-ii/)

My dear countrymen,

There is another late act of Parliament, which appears to me to be unconstitutional, and as destructive to the liberty of these colonies, as that mentioned in my last letter;^[1] that is, the act for granting the duties on paper, glass, etc.

The Parliament unquestionably possesses a legal authority to *regulate* the trade of *Great Britain*, and all her colonies. Such an authority is essential to the relation between a mother country and her colonies; and necessary for the common good of all. He, who considers these provinces as states distinct from the *British Empire*, has very slender notions of *justice*, or of their *interests*. We are but parts of a *whole*; and therefore there must exist a power somewhere to preside and preserve the connection in due order. This power is lodged in the Parliament; and we are as much dependent on *Great Britain*, as a perfectly free people can be on another.

I have looked over *every statute* relating to these colonies, from their first settlement to this time; and I find every one of them founded on this principle, till the *Stamp Act* administration. *All before*, are calculated to regulate trade, and preserve or promote a mutually beneficial intercourse between the several constituent parts of the empire; and though many of them imposed duties on trade, yet those duties were always imposed *with design* to restrain the commerce of one part, that was injurious to another, and thus to promote the general welfare. The raising a revenue thereby was never intended.... Never did the *British* Parliament, till the period above mentioned, think of imposing duties in *America*, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING A REVENUE....

This I call an innovation; and a most dangerous innovation. It may perhaps be objected, that *Great Britain* has a right to lay what duties she pleases upon her exports, and it makes no difference to us, whether they are paid here or there.

To this I answer. These colonies require many things for their use, which the laws of *Great Britain* prohibit them from getting anywhere but from her. Such are paper and glass.

That we may legally be bound to pay any *general* duties on these commodities, relative to the regulation of trade, is granted; but we being *obliged by the laws* to take from *Great Britain*, any *special* duties imposed on their exportations *to us only*, with *intention to raise a revenue from us only*, are as much *taxes*, upon us, as those imposed by the *Stamp Act*....

Some persons perhaps may say, that this act lays us under no necessity to pay the duties imposed, because we may ourselves manufacture the articles on which they are laid; whereas by the *Stamp Act* no instrument of writing could be good, unless made on *British* paper, and that too stamped.

Such an objection amounts to no more than this, that the injury resulting to these colonies, from the total disuse of *British* paper and glass, will not be *so afflicting* as that which would have resulted from the total disuse of writing among them; for by that means even the *Stamp Act* might have been



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eluded. Why then was it universally detested by them as slavery itself? Because it presented to these devoted provinces nothing but a choice of calamities, embittered by indignities, each of which it was unworthy of freemen to bear. But is no injury a violation of right but the *greatest* injury? If... eluding the payment of the taxes imposed by the *Stamp Act*, would have subjected us to a more dreadful inconvenience, than... eluding the payment of those imposed by the late act; does it therefore follow, that the last is *no violation* of our rights, though it is calculated for the same purpose the other was, that is, *to raise money upon us, WITHOUT OUR CONSENT?*...

But the objectors may further say, that we shall suffer no injury at all by the disuse of *British* paper and glass. We might not, if we could make as much as we want. But can any man, acquainted with *America*, believe this possible? I am told there are but two or three *glasshouses* on this continent, and but very few *paper mills*; and suppose more should be erected, a long course of years must elapse, before they can be brought to perfection. This continent is a country of planters, farmers, and fishermen; not of manufacturers. The difficulty of establishing particular manufactures in such a country is almost insuperable. For one manufacture is connected with others in such a manner that it may be said to be impossible to establish one or two without establishing several others. The experience of many nations may convince us of this truth....

Great Britain has prohibited the manufacturing *iron* and *steel* in these colonies, without any objection being made to her *right* of doing it. The *like* right she must have to prohibit any other manufacture among us. Thus she is possessed of an undisputed *precedent* on that point. This authority, she will say, is founded on the *original intention* of settling these colonies; that is, that we should manufacture for them, and that they should supply her with materials. The *equity* of this policy, she will also say, has been universally acknowledged by the colonies, who never have made the least objection to statutes for that purpose; and will further appear by the *mutual benefits* flowing from this usage ever since the settlement of these colonies....

Here then, my dear countrymen, ROUSE yourselves, and behold the ruin hanging over your heads....

Upon the whole, the single question is, whether the Parliament can legally impose duties to be paid *by the people of these colonies only, FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF RAISING A REVENUE, on commodities which she obliges us to take from her alone*, or, in other words, whether the Parliament can legally take money out of our pockets, without our consent....

A Farmer

FOOTNOTES

1. The 1767 New York Restraining Act prohibited the governor and legislature of New York from passing any legislation until they agreed to comply with the 1765 Quartering Act, which required colonial governments to pay for the food, housing, and supplies of British troops stationed within their borders.



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Topic 3.3: Taxation Without Representation Political Activism for American Independence Source

ABIGAIL ADAMS: LETTER (DRAFT) TO MERCY OTIS WARREN, [FEBRUARY 3] 1775, ADAMS FAMILY PAPERS, MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY. FROM [HTTPS://FOUNDERS.ARCHIVES.GOV/DOCUMENTS/ADAMS/04-01-02-0122](https://founders.archives.gov/documents/adams/04-01-02-0122)

My Dear Mrs. Warren

[*Braintree, 3? February 1775*]¹

The die is cast. Yesterday brought us such a Speech from the Throne as will stain with everlasting infamy the reign of G[e]orge the 3 determined to carry into Execution “the acts passd by the late parliment, and to Mantain the authority of the Legislature over all his dominions.” The reply of the house of commons and the house of Lords shew us the most wicked and hostile measures will be persued against us—even without giving us an opportunity to be heard in our defence. Infatuated Brittain! poor distressed America. Heaven only knows what is next to take place but it seems to me the Sword is now our only, yet dreadful alternative, and the fate of Rome will be renued in Brittain. She who has been the envy of nations will now become an object of their Scorn and abhorance, and as it was said of Rome that she governd other people by her will but her own by Law, they now behold her governd herself by will, by the Arbitrary Will of the worst of her own citizens, and arrived at that period which has been foretold when the people co-operateing with the Enimies of the constitution by Electing those to represent them who are hired to betray them, or by submitting tamely when the mask is taken of or falls of, and the attempt to bring beggary and Slavery is avoued or can be no longer concealed. When this happens the Friends of Liberty, should any such remain will have one option still left, and will rather chuse no doubt to die [the] last British freemen, than bear to live the first of British Slaves, and this now seems to be all that is left to americans with unfeigned and penitant suplications to that Being who delights in the welfare of his creatures, and who we humbly hope will engage on our side, and who if we must go forth in defence of our injured and oppressed Country will we hope deliver us from the hands of our enimies and those that persecute us. Tho an hoste should encamp against [us] our hearts will not fear. Tho war should rise against us, in this will we be confident, that the Lord reigneth. Let thy Mercy o Lord be upon us according as we hope in thee.

Mr. Adams is in Boston. I have not seen him since the <news> royal mandate arrived. Nor have I been able to learn any further news. I wait for his return with anxiety even tho I expect to be confirmed in all my apprehensions. Thosewho have most to loose have most to fear. The Natural timidity of our sex always seeks for a relief in the encouragement and protection of the other.

Thus far I wrote with a Heart tremblingly anxious, and was prevented from persuing my Subject by companys comeing in. Upon Mr. Adams'es return I experienced the truth of your observation. He laughed at my fears and in some Measure dispelld them—made me see that we were not called either rebels or Trators, told me that there was no other news by this Ship and he still thought that their fears might have weight with them. I would not have my Friend immagine that with all my fears and apprehension, I would give up one Iota of our rights and



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privileges. I think upon the Maturest deliberation I can say, dreadful as the day would be I had rather see the Sword drawn. Let these truths says the admired Farmer² be indelibly impressed on our Minds that we cannot be happy without being free, that we cannot be free without being secure in our property, that we cannot be secure in our property if without our consent others may as by right take it away.—We know too well the blessings of freedom, to tamely resign it—and there really seems to be a ray of light breaking thro the palpable darkness which has for so long a time darkened our hemisphere and threatned to overwhelm us in one common ruin and I cannot but hope with you for more favorable Scenes, and brighter Days. Lord North has luckily thought of a new explanation of his Neroisim. What ever may be their secret motives to a change of Measures is uncertain, but from their formour conduct we shall have little reason to think that justice or Humanity were the motives, and must ever mantain a jealous Eye over those who have acted so repugnant to all Laws both Humane and Divine. May justice and Liberty finally prevail and the Friends of freedom enjoy that Satisfaction and tranquility which ever attends upright intentions and is the sure recompence of virtue.

But if adverse Days are still allotted us, which neither wisdom or prudence can prevent, it must be a continual Source of Satisfaction that every method consistant with reason and religion <has> have been adopted to avert the calamities. But if Innocence must be exposed to Calumny and virtue become the object of percecution and the upright individual fall a sacrifice to his own virtue, still we must not arraign the divine justice which acts not by partial but by general Laws and may have very important and extensive concequences to answer for the general good of Society.³

My Friend assures me that she will comply with my request and gratify my curiosity, but at the same time holds me to conditions which if I comply with it will be only to obtain the greater good for the less. Very selfish motives you will say, tho but few I believe would withstand the temptation.⁴

I observe my Friend is labouring under apprehensions least the Severity with which a certain Group was drawn was incompatable with that Benevolence which ought always to be predominant in a female character.⁵ “Tho an Eagles talon asks an Eagles Eye” and Satire in the hands of some is a very dangerous weapon yet when it is so happily blended with benevolence, and is awakend only by the Love of virtue, and abhorance of vice, when Truth is invoilably preserved, and ridiculous and vicious actions are alone the Subject, it is so far from blameable, that it is certainly meritorious; and to suppress it would be hideing a talent like the slothful Servant in a napkin.

“Who combats virtues foe is virtue’s friend”

and a keen Satire well applied, has some times found its way when persuasions, admonitions, and Lectures of morality have failed—such is the abhorance of humane nature when it diviates from the path of rectitude, to be represented in its true coulours.

“Well may they Dread the Muses fatal skill

Well may they tremble when she draws the quill



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Her Magick quill that like Ithuriels Spear
 Reveals the cloven hoof, or lengthen'd Ear,
 Bids vice and folly take their Nat'ral Shapes
 Turns Counsellors to knaves and Beaux to apes
 Drags the vile whisp'rer from his dark abode
 Till all the Deamon starts up from the toad."

You will say perhaps that our Sex is partial to each other. That objection if it carries any weight may be made against the person you appeal to.⁶ But give me leave to Quote a poet upon the Subject.

"When Virtue sinks beneath unnumberd Woes
 And passions born her Friends, revoult her foes
 Tis Satire's power tis her corrective part
 To calm the wild disorders of the heart
 She points the arduous height where glory lies
 And teaches mad ambition to be wise
 In the Dark Bosome wakes the fair desire
 Draws good from Ill, a Brighter flame from fire
 Strips black oppression of her gay disguise
 And bids the hag, in native horror rise
 Strikes tow'ring pride and Lawless rapine Dead
 And plants the Wreath on Virtues awful head."

I must intreat a compliance with my other request. I shall esteem it an obligation conferrd upon Your much obliged Friend,

Abigail Adams

Dft (Adams Papers); undated. RC (MHi: Warren-Adams Coll.); undated single leaf containing only last part of text; docketed in an unidentified hand: "Mrs. Adams 1774." Present text follows Dft to the point where fragmentary RC begins, and thereafter RC; see note 3.

1. George III's speech at the opening of Parliament, 30 Nov. 1774, which AA mentions as having become known "Yesterday," was published in the *Mass. Spy* on 2 Feb. 1775.
2. John Dickinson, author of *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania ...*, Phila., 1768.
3. Remainder of text derives from fragmentary RC.
4. Dft adds two sentences omitted in RC: "I have an other motive too in complying which I dare not own to her. Some future time perhaps I may venture to."
5. In a letter to JA of 30 Jan. Mrs. Warren asked whether she had violated good taste in her satirical portraits in *The Group*. His answer is in a letter of 15 March. James Warren had sent JA the first two acts of *The Group* on 15 Jan., and JA had caused them to be printed, anonymously, in the *Boston Gazette* of 23 January. Warren sent the entire play to JA on 15 March, and its publication in an anonymous pamphlet was announced in the *Gazette* of 3 April. (All these letters are in Adams Papers or MHi: Warren-Adams Coll.; they are printed in *Warren-Adams Letters*, 1:35-36, 36-39, 41-44, and *JA, Works*, 9:354-356.)
6. Dft reads, instead: "You will excuse me for given [, Start insertion, *giving*, End,] my opinion unasked. I will not forestall our other Friend. He shall not know mine till he has given his own."



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Topic 3.4: Philosophical Foundations of the American Revolution Religion Strengthened Americans' view on Liberty Source

PHILLIS WHEATLEY: "ON THE DEATH OF REVEREND MR. GEORGE WHITEFIELD, - 1770" IN POEMS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS, RELIGIOUS AND MORAL (LONDON: A. BELLE, 1773) . FROM <https://digital.library.upenn.edu/women/wheatley/whitefield/whitefield.html>

Text	H.I.P.P.O. Notes
<p style="text-align: center;">AN ELEGIAC POEM, ON THE DEATH OF THAT CELEBRATED DIVINE, AND EMINENT SERVANT OF JESUS CHRIST, THE LATE REVEREND, AND PIOUS GEORGE WHITEFIELD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Countess of Huntingdon, &c. &c. Who made his Exit from this transitory</p> <p>State, to dwell in the celestial Realms of Bliss, on LORD's Day 30th of September, 1770, when he was seiz'd with a Fit of the Asthma, at NEWBURYPORT, near BOSTON, in NEW ENGLAND. In which is a Condolatory Address to His truly noble Benefactress the worthy and pious Lady HUNTINGDON, - and the Orphan-Children in GEORGIA; who, with many Thousands, are left, by the Death of this great Man, to Lament the Loss of a Father, Friend and Benefactor.</p> <p>By PHILLIS, a Servant Girl of 17 Years of Age, Belonging to Mr. J. WHEATLEY, of Boston: - And has been but 9 Years in this Country from Africa.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hail, happy Saint, on thy immortal throne! To thee complaints of grievance are unknown; We hear no more the music of thy tongue, Thy wonted auditories cease to throng. Thy lessons in unequal'd accents flow'd! While emulation in each bosom glow'd; Thou didst, in strains of eloquence refin'd, Inflame the soul, and captivate the mind. Unhappy we, the setting Sun deplore! Which once was splendid, but it shines no more; He leaves this earth for Heav'n's unmeasur'd height, And worlds unknown, receive him from our sight; There WHITEFIELD wings, with rapid course his way, And sails to Zion, through vast seas of day.</p>	



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H.I.P.P.O. Notes

When his AMERICANS were burden'd sore,
 When streets were crimson'd with their guiltless gore!
 Unrival'd friendship in his breast now strove:
 The fruit thereof was charity and love.
 Towards *America* – couldst thou do more
 Than leave thy native home, the *British* shore,
 To cross the great Atlantic's wat'ry road,
 To see *America's* distress'd abode?
 Thy prayers, great Saint, and thy incessant cries,
 Have pierc'd the bosom of thy native skies!
 Thou moon hast seen, and ye bright stars of light
 Have witness been of his requests by night!
 He pray'd that grace in every heart might dwell:
 He long'd to see *America* excell;
 He charg'd its youth to let the grace divine
 Arise, and in their future actions shine;
 He offer'd THAT he did himself receive,
 A greater gift not GOD himself can give:
 He urg'd the need of HIM to every one;
 It was no less than GOD's co-equal SON!
 Take HIM ye wretched for your only good;
 Take HIM ye starving souls to be your food.
 Ye thirsty, come to his life giving stream:
 Ye Preachers, take him for your joyful theme:
 Take HIM, "my dear AMERICANS," he said,
 Be your complaints in his kind bosom laid:
 Take HIM ye *Africans*, he longs for you;
 Impartial SAVIOUR, is his title due;
 If you will chuse to walk in grace's road,
 You shall be sons, and kings, and priests to GOD.

Great COUNTESS! we *Americans* revere
 Thy name, and thus condole thy grief sincere:
 We mourn with thee, that TOMB obscurely plac'd,
 In which thy Chaplain undisturb'd doth rest.
New-England sure, doth feel the ORPHAN's smart;
 Reveals the true sensations of his heart:
 Since this fair Sun, withdraws his golden rays,
 No more to brighten these distressful days!



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H.I.P.P.O. Notes

His lonely *Tabernacle*, sees no more
A WHITEFIELD landing on the *British* shore:
Then let us view him in yon azure skies:
Let every mind with this lov'd object rise.
No more can he exert his lab'ring breath,
Seiz'd by the cruel messenger of death.
What can his dear AMERICA return?
But drop a tear upon his happy urn,
Thou tomb, shalt safe retain thy sacred trust,
Till life divine re-animate his dust.



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Topic 3.5: The American Revolution Success of the Patriot Cause Source

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE: LETTER TO GEORGE WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 8, 1781. FROM [HTTPS://WWW.MOUNTVERNON.ORG/EDUCATION/PRIMARY-SOURCE-COLLECTIONS/PRIMARY-SOURCE-COLLECTIONS/ARTICLE/MARQUIS-DE-LAFAYETTE-TO-GEORGE-WASHINGTON-SEPTEMBER-8-1781/](https://www.mountvernon.org/education/primary-source-collections/primary-source-collections/article/marquis-de-lafayette-to-george-washington-september-8-1781/)

On September 5, 1781 the French Navy beat the British in a naval battle in the Chesapeake Bay, known as the Battle of the Virginia Capes. The French success meant the British forces in Yorktown did not have Naval support when they would face the American and French troops at Yorktown later that fall.

Transcript:

Camp Williamsburg September 8 1781

My dear General

Your letter of the 2d September is just come to Hand. Mine of Yesterday Mentionned that the ships in York River Had gone down. Inclosed is the Account I Receive of an engagement off the Capes. What disposition has been made for the internal protection of the Bay I do not know. James River is still guarded but We Have not as Yet Received any letter from Count De Grass relative to His last movements. I Hasten to communicate them as your Excellency will probably think it is safer to keep the troops at the Head of Elk untill Comte de Grasse returns. indeed Unless the greatest part of your force is brought here a small addition can do little more than we do effect. Lord Cornwallis will in a little time render himself very respectable. I ardently wish your whole army may be soon Brought down to operate.

We will make it our business to Reconnoitre the ennemy's works and give you on your arrival the best description of it that is in our power. I expect the Governor this evening and will again urge the necessity of providing what you have Recommended.

By a deserter from York I hear that two British frigats followed the French fleet and Returned after they had seen them out of the Capes. A spy says that two schooners supposed to be French Have Been Seen Coming up York River. But we have nothing so certain as to insure your Voyage—tho' it is probable Comte de Grasse will soon Return.

I beg leave to Request, My dear General, in your answer to Marquis de St Simon you will express your Admiration at the celerity of their landing and your sense of their cheerfulness in submitting to the difficulties of the first moments. Indeed I would be Happy something might also be said to Congress on the subject.

Your approbation of My Conduct Emboldens me to Request that as General Lincoln will of Course take Command of the American part of your Army, the division I will have under him may be composed of the troops Which have gone through the fatigues and dangers of the Virginia Campaign. This will Be the greatest Reward of the services I may have rendered, as I confess I have the strongest attachment to those troops With the Highest Respect I have the honor to be My dear General Your most obedt hble Sert

Lafayette



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Topic 3.6: The Influence of Revolutionary Ideas Women's Appeal for Expanded Roles Source

ABIGAIL ADAMS: LETTER TO JOHN ADAMS, MARCH 31 – APRIL 5, 1776. FROM <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/adams/04-01-02-0241>

Abigail Adams to John Adams

Braintree March 31, 1776

I wish you would ever write me a Letter half as long as I write you; and tell me if you may where your Fleet are gone? What sort of Defence Virginia can make against our common Enemy? Whether it is so situated as to make an able Defence? Are not the Gentry Lords and the common people vassals, are they not like the uncivilized Natives Brittain represents us to be? I hope their Riffel Men who have shewen themselves very savage and even Blood thirsty; are not a specimen of the Generality of the people.

I am willing to allow the Colony great merriit for having produced a Washington but they have been shamefully duped by a Dunmore.

I have sometimes been ready to think that the passion for Liberty cannot be Eaquelly Strong in the Breasts of those who have been accustomed to deprive their fellow Creatures of theirs. Of this I am certain that it is not founded upon that generous and christian principal of doing to others as we would that others should do unto us.

Do not you want to see Boston; I am fearfull of the small pox, or I should have been in before this time. I got Mr. Crane to go to our House and see what state it was in. I find it has been occupied by one of the Doctors of a Regiment, very dirty, but no other damage has been done to it. The few things which were left in it are all gone. Cranch¹ has the key which he never deliverd up. I have wrote to him for it and am determined to get it cleand as soon as possible and shut it up. I look upon it a new acquisition of property, a property which one month ago I did not value at a single Shilling, and could with pleasure have seen it in flames.

The Town in General is left in a better state than we expected, more oweing to a percipitate flight than any Regard to the inhabitants, tho some individuals discoverd a sense of honour and justice and have left the rent of the Houses in which they were, for the owners and the furniture unhurt, or if damaged sufficient to make it good.

Others have committed abominable Ravages. The Mansion House of your President² is safe and the furniture unhurt whilst both the House and Furniture of the Solisiter General³ have fallen a prey to their own merciless party. Surely the very Fiends feel a Reverential awe for Virtue and patriotism, whilst they Detest the paricide and traitor.

I feel very differently at the approach of spring to what I did a month ago. We knew not then whether we could plant or sow with safety, whether when we had toild we could reap the fruits of our own industry, whether we could rest in our own Cottages, or whether we should not be driven from the sea coasts to seek shelter in the wilderness, but now we feel as if we might sit under our own vine and eat the good of the land.

I feel a gaieti de Coar⁴ to which before I was a stranger. I think the Sun looks brighter, the Birds sing more melodiously, and Nature puts on a more chearfull countenance. We feel a temporary peace, and the poor fugitives are returning to their deserted habitations.

Tho we felicitate ourselves, we sympathize with those who are trembling least the Lot of Boston should be theirs. But they cannot be in similar circumstances unless pusilanimity and cowardise should take possession of them. They have time and warning given them to see the Evil and shun it.—I long to hear that you have declared an independancy—and by the way in the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favourable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands. Remember all Men would be tyrants if they could. If perticular care and attention is not paid to the Laidies we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation.



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That your Sex are Naturally Tyrannical is a Truth so thoroughly established as to admit of no dispute, but such of you as wish to be happy willingly give up the harsh title of Master for the more tender and endearing one of Friend. Why then, not put it out of the power of the vicious and the Lawless to use us with cruelty and indignity with impunity. Men of Sense in all Ages abhor those customs which treat us only as the vassals of your Sex. Regard us then as Beings placed by providence under your protection and in imitation of the Supreme Being make use of that power only for our happiness.

April 5

Not having an opportunity of sending this I shall add a few lines more; tho not with a heart so gay. I have been attending the sick chamber of our Neighbour Trot whose affliction I most sensibly feel but cannot describe, striped of two lovely children in one week. Gorge the Eldest died on wednesday and Billy the youngest on fryday, with the Canker fever, a terrible disorder so much like the thr[o]at distemper, that it differs but little from it. Betsy Cranch has been very bad, but upon the recovery. Becky Peck they do not expect will live out the day. Many grown person[s] are now sick with it, in this [street?] 5. It rages much in other Towns. The Mumps too are very frequent. Isaac is now confined with it. Our own little flock are yet well. My Heart trembles with anxiety for them. God preserve them.

I want to hear much oftener from you than I do. March 8 was the last date of any that I have yet had.—You inquire of whether I am making Salt peter. I have not yet attempted it, but after Soap making believe I shall make the experiment. I find as much as I can do to manufacture cloathing for my family which would else be Naked. I know of but one person in this part of the Town who has made any, that is Mr. Tertias Bass as he is calld who has got very near an hundred weight which has been found to be very good. I have heard of some others in the other parishes. Mr. Reed of Weymouth has been applied to, to go to Andover to the mills which are now at work, and has gone. I have lately seen a small Manuscrip de[s]cribing the proportions for the various sorts of powder, fit for cannon, small arms and pistols. If it would be of any Service your way I will get it transcribed and send it to you.—Every one of your Friend[s] send their Regards, and all the little ones. Your Brothers youngest child lies bad with convulsion fitts.⁵ Adieu. I need not say how much I am Your ever faithfull Friend.

RC (Adams Papers); addressed in an unidentified hand: "To The Honble. John Adams Esqr: In Philadelphia"; franked: "Free"; endorsed: "March 31. April 5. answd Ap. 14th."

1. This is probably a slip of the pen for "Crane," AA's agent in Boston mentioned above. (At least two Crane "housewrights" active in Boston at this time are recorded in the Thwing Catalogue, MHi.) AA normally refers to her brother-in-law Richard Cranch as "Mr. Cranch."
2. John Hancock.
3. Samuel Quincy.
4. AA's spelling of this word is very uncertain.
5. Susanna, daughter of Peter Boylston Adams. She had been born the previous July and died later in the present month.



AP US HISTORY

Period 3 Packet 2023-2024

NAME _____

DATE _____ PERIOD _____

Topic 3.6: The Influence of Revolutionary Ideas Increased Awareness of Inequality Source

FREEDOM PETITIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS COURTS: "PETITION FOR FREEDOM TO THE MASSACHUSETTS COUNCIL AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES," JANUARY 13, 1777, FROM <https://constitutioncenter.org/the-constitution/historic-document-library/detail/prince-hall-petition-to-the-massachusetts-legislature>

Prince Hall was a free African American living in Boston. He began a petition campaign to end slavery in 1773. But after 1776, he had new authority to draw on—the power of the Declaration of Independence and its commitment to natural rights. In January 1777—six months after Congress issued the Declaration of Independence—Prince Hall presented a new petition for freedom to the Massachusetts Legislature on behalf of seven African Americans. Like the Declaration of Independence itself, Hall rooted his argument in a powerful vision of natural rights, arguing that slavery itself violated the “natural & inalienable right to that freedom, which the great Parent of the Universe hath bestowed equally on all Mankind.” While Hall’s petition failed in 1777, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court declared slavery unconstitutional just six years later in 1783.

To the Honorable Council & House of Representatives for the State of Massachusetts-Bay . . .

The Petition of a great number . . . who are detained in a state of Slavery, in the Bowels of a free & Christian Country –
. . .

That your Petitioners apprehend that they have, in common with all other Men, a natural & inalienable right to that freedom, which the great Parent of the Universe hath bestowed equally on all Mankind, & which they have never forfeited by any compact or agreement whatever – But they were unjustly dragged, by the cruel hand of Power, from their dearest friends, & some of them even torn from the Embraces of their tender Parents – From a populous, pleasant, & plentiful Country – & in Violation of the Laws of Nature & of Nations & in defiance of all the tender feelings of humanity, brought hither to be sold like Beasts of Burden, & like them condemned to slavery for Life – Among a People professing the mild religion of Jesus . . . – Your Honors need not to be informed that a Life of Slavery, like that of your petitioners, deprived of every social privilege, of everything requisite to render Life even tolerable, is far worse than Non-Existence – In imitation of the laudable example of the good People of these States, your Petitioners have long & patiently waited the event of Petition after Petition, by them presented to the Legislative Body of this State & cannot but with grief reflect that their success has been but too similar . . . – They therefore humbly beseech your Honors, to give this Petition its due weight & consideration, & cause an Act of the Legislature to be passed, whereby they may be restored to the enjoyment of that freedom which is the natural right of all Men – & their Children (who were born in this land of Liberty) may not be held as Slaves after they arrive at the age of twenty one Years – So may the Inhabitants of this State (no longer chargeable with the inconsistency of acting, themselves, the part which they condemn & oppose in others) be prospered in their present glorious struggles for Liberty; & have those blessings secured to them by Heaven, of which benevolent minds cannot wish to deprive their fellow-Men.