



**NATIONAL COUNCIL
of the SOCIAL STUDIES
CONFERENCE**

*“Underrepresented Revolutionary Voices and
E Pluribus Unum”*

November 23, 2024

MANY VOICES, MANY STORIES, **ONE** WORLD

Boston, MA





*‘Don’t you know...
They’re talkin’ ‘bout a revolution...
It sounds like a whisper’*

TRACY CHAPMAN

TALKIN’ ‘BOUT A REVOLUTION

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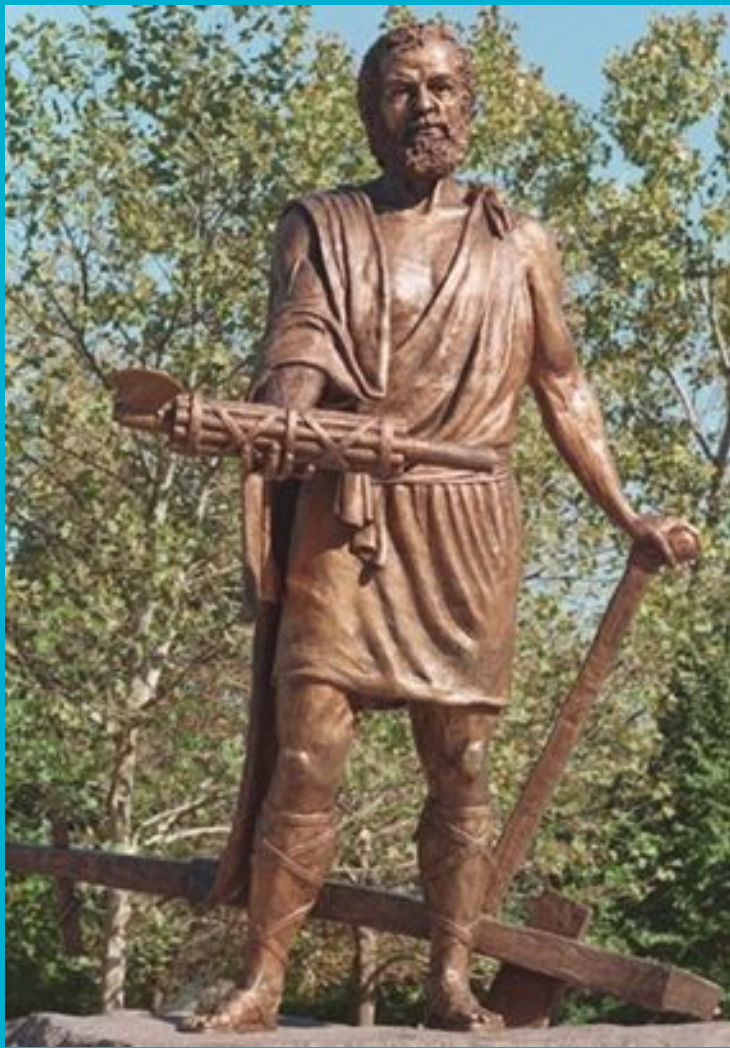
Prince William County (Virginia) Public Schools

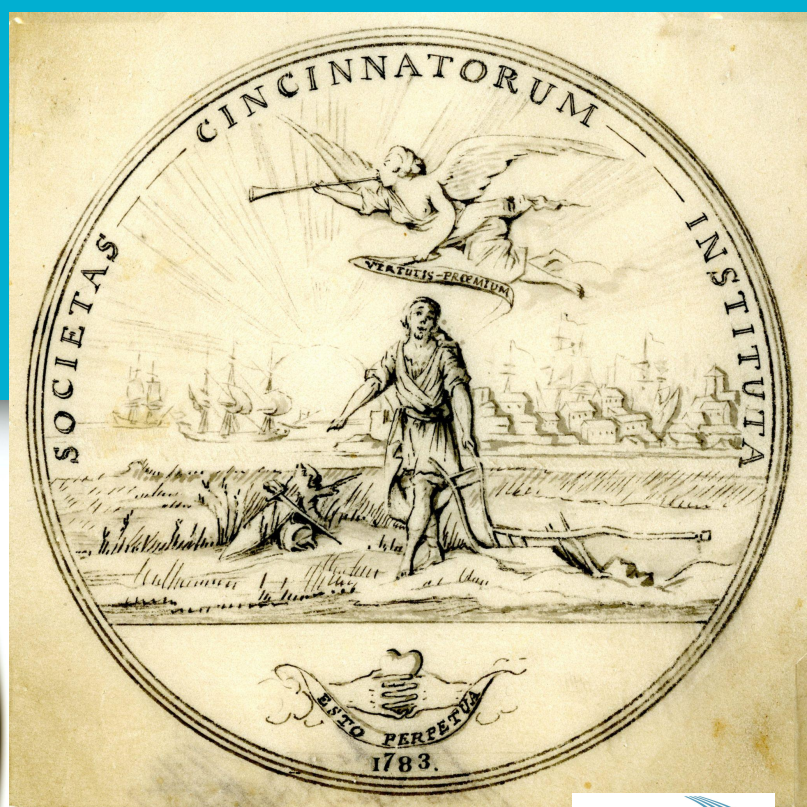


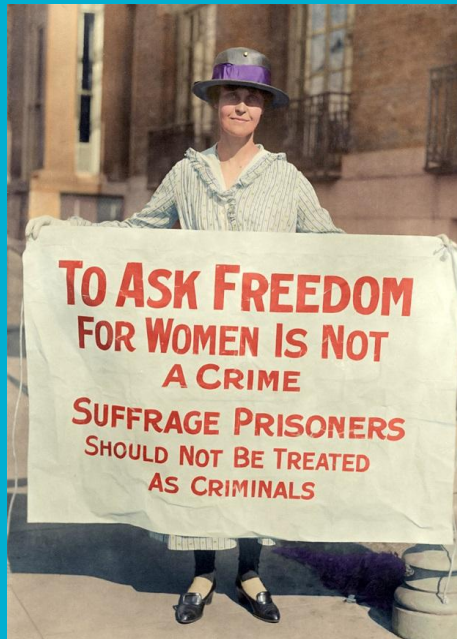
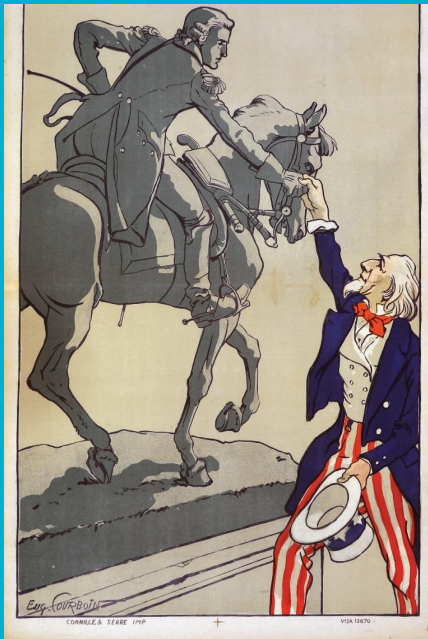
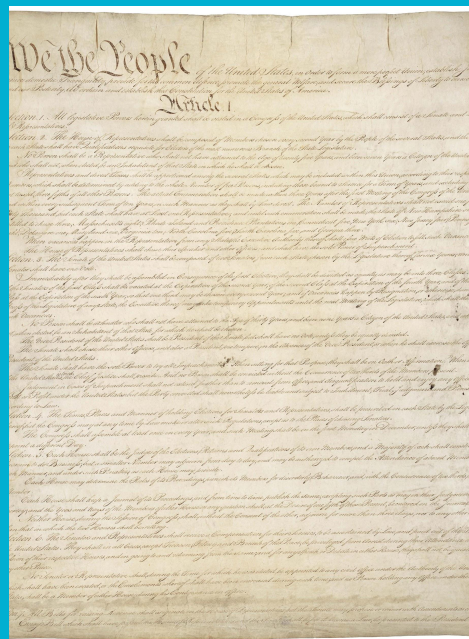
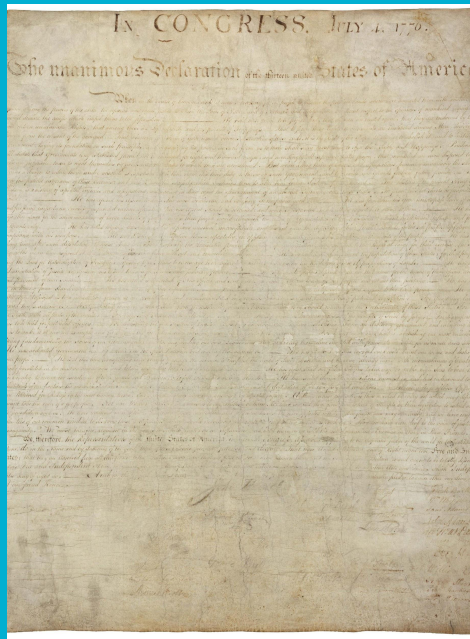


THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI (1783)

“To perpetuate therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and in many instances cemented by the blood of the parties...”







The American Revolution...

- ★ secured our national independence,
- ★ established our republic,
- ★ created our national identity,
- ★ and articulated our highest ideals—
freedom, liberty, equality, civic responsibility, and
 natural and civil rights.



Why the American Revolution Matters

Posted February 18, 2019 / Basic Principles, History Education, The Legacy of the Revolution



The American Revolution was shaped by historic rivalries, ambition, greed, personal loyalties, changes, cultural developments, British intran-



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on-
and

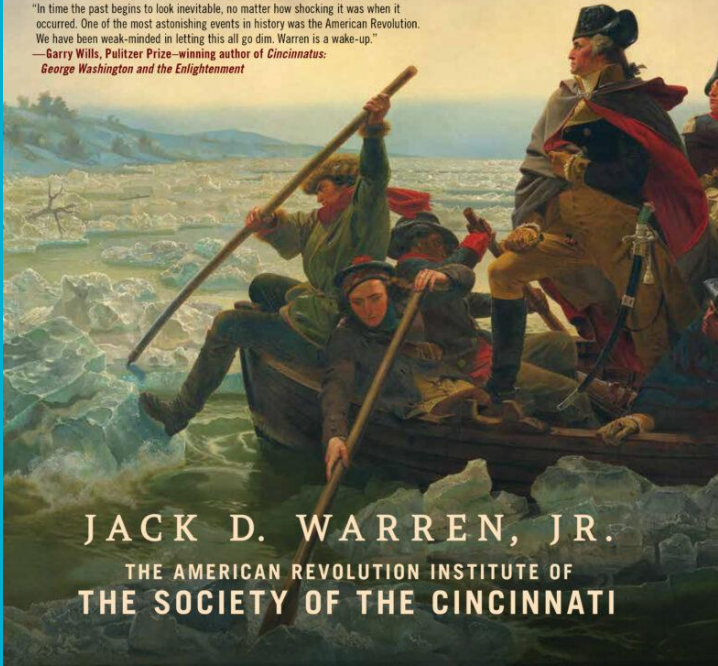
“THE REVOLUTIONARY GENERATION DID NOT COMPLETE THE WORK OF CREATING A TRULY FREE SOCIETY, which requires overcoming layers of social injustice, exploitation, and other forms of institutionalized oppression that have accumulated over many centuries, as well as eliminating the ignorance, bigotry, and greed that support them. One of the fundamental challenges of a political order based on principles of universal right is that it empowers ignorant, bigoted, callous, selfish, and greedy people in the same way it empowers the wise and virtuous. For this reason, political progress in free societies can be painfully, frustratingly slow, with periods of energetic change interspersed with periods of inaction or even retreat. **THE WISEST OF OUR REVOLUTIONARIES UNDERSTOOD THIS** and anticipated that creating a truly free society would take many generations.”

FREEDOM

THE ENDURING IMPORTANCE OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

"In time the past begins to look inevitable, no matter how shocking it was when it occurred. One of the most astonishing events in history was the American Revolution. We have been weak-minded in letting this all go dim. Warren is a wake-up."

—Garry Wills, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *Cincinnatus: George Washington and the Enlightenment*



JACK D. WARREN, JR.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION INSTITUTE OF
THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI



THE
AMERICAN
REVOLUTION
INSTITUTE
of The Society of the Cincinnati

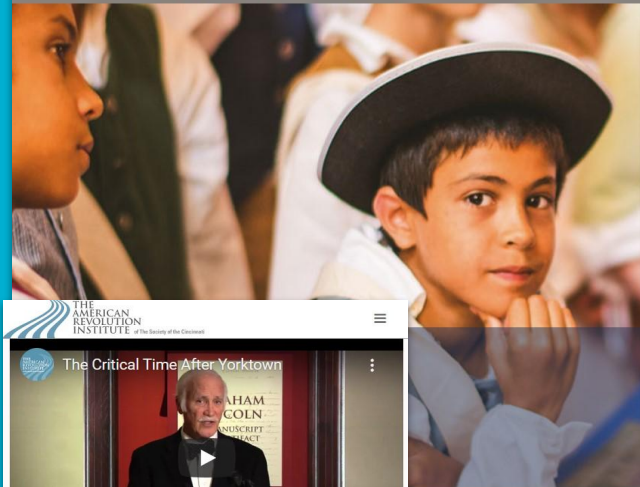
[Freedom: The Enduring Importance of the American Revolution](#)

JOIN OR RENEW

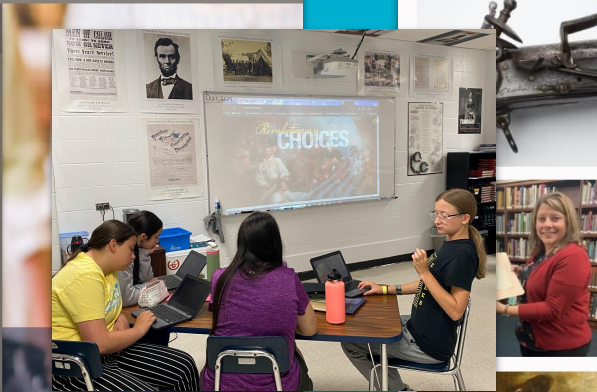
EXPLORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

CONTRIBUTE

ABOUT VISIT EVENTS COLLECTIONS LIBRARY EXHIBITIONS BATTLEFIELDS CLASSROOM ADVOCACY VIDEOS ASSOCIATES



- Our Mission in Education
- Lesson Plans
- Classroom Videos
- Collections for the Classroom
- Traveling Trunks
- Professional Development
- Revolutionary Choices Video Game
- Join the Teaching Associates



THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION INSTITUTE of The Society of the Cincinnati

The Critical Time After Yorktown

Watch on YouTube

The Critical Time After Yorktown
William M. Fowler, Jr.
Professor of History, Northeastern University
April 5, 2013
00:43:39

Many people assume that the Revolutionary War ended with the surrender of the British army at Yorktown in October 1781. In fact, the war continued for two more traumatic years. During that time, the Revolution came as close to being lost as any time in the preceding six years. When Congress failed to pay the army, rumors of mutiny rolled through the ranks, culminating in George Washington's legendary address to his officers in Newburgh, New York, on March 15, 1783. Professor Fowler chronicles the events of the last two years of the war and discusses how Washington saved the republic.

Part 1 of 8: The Revolutionary War After Yorktown (6:51)

Part 2 of 8: War on the Hudson: The Continental Army in Newburgh (8:46)

JOIN OR RENEW

EXPLORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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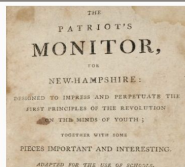
"A Republic, If You Can Save It"

James Madison Fellows Workshop, American Revolution Institute
Washington, D.C.
June 2022



George Washington at War: From Soldier to Commander in Chief

George Washington Teacher Workshop, American Revolution Institute
Washington, D.C.
June 2022



Why the American Revolution Matters

Memphis School of Excellence Professional Development
virtual
January 2022



American Identity and the Legacy of the American Revolution

101st Annual National Council Social Studies Conference
virtual
November 2021



JOIN OR RENEW

EXPLORE

ABOUT VISIT EVENTS COLLECTIONS LIBRARY EXHIBITIONS BATTLEFIELDS CLASSROOM ADVOCACY

OBJECTS OF REVOLUTION
Teaching Students to Interpret Artifacts as Primary Sources

The aim of *Objects of Revolution* lesson plans is to teach students how to interpret visual materials in the contexts in which they were made and used. The things people made and used to document their lives and offer insights about life in the Revolutionary era.

OBJECTS OF REVOLUTION

MASTER TEACHER LESSONS
Primary Source-Based Content featuring our Museum and Library Collections

A movement to ensure that all Americans understand and appreciate the American Revolution through the constructive achievements of the Revolution with their students, teachers in the nation for a week-long seminar to discuss the most important themes of the Revolution—our independence, our republic, our national identity and the high cost of freedom.

MASTER TEACHER LESSONS

REVOLUTIONARY EXHIBITIONS
Lessons featuring our Library and Museum Collections on Exhibition

The Institute's temporary exhibitions at our Anderson House headquarters offer interactive lessons through authentic works of art, artifacts and documents. Exploring their significance, the people and events of the war and the Society of the Cincinnati, these exhibitions offer a unique opportunity to our understanding and appreciation of the Revolution and its legacy.

EXHIBITIONS

Professional Development



January 6 – South Carolina Teachers Workshop, Georgetown SC
“The American Cause... is the Cause of Liberty”

February 8 – Virginia Teachers Workshop, Richmond VA
“Revolutionary Reflections: Lafayette & the Legacy of the American Revolution”

March 20-22 – National Council for History Education, St. Louis MO
“Revolutionary Roots in St. Louis: the Battles of San Carlos & Cahokia...”



July 13 – 19
MASTER TEACHERS
SEMINAR
Washington, DC





**THE
AMERICAN
REVOLUTION
INSTITUTE**
of The Society of the Cincinnati



Hartford, June 1st 1782.

RECEIVED, of Pay-Table-Committee, their Order
on the Treasurer, of this State, to secure the Payment

of *Thirty two pounds ten shillings & two pence*
it being the Balances due to ~~me~~ *Rich. Freedom* on the first Day of January 1780
~~last~~, as stated by the Committees of the State and of the

Army. *in behalf of Rich. Freedom*

L. 32. 10. 2.

J. C. Liberty



THE
AMERICAN
REVOLUTION
INSTITUTE
of The Society of the Cincinnati

Hartford, June 1st 1782.

RECEIVED, of Pay-Table-Committee, their Order
on the Treasurer, of this State, to secure the Payment

of *Thirty two pounds ten shillings & two pence*
it being the Balances due to *Dick Freedom*
~~last~~, on the first Day of January 1780
as stated by the Committees of the State and of the
Army. *in behalf of Dick Freedom*

L32. 10. 2.

J. C. Liberty

Receipt of Pay for Dick Freedom
Hartford:

Committee of the Pay Table,
Connecticut Treasury Department
June 7, 1782

The Robert Charles Lawrence
Fergusson Collection,
The American Revolution Institute of
the Society of the Cincinnati

<https://cdm16923.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16923coll3/id/1721>



bitly





FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT

Dick Freedom (Wallingford) 1778-83

Cuff Liberty (Middletown) 1777-83

- *Battle of Germantown (1777)*
- *Defense of Ft. Mifflin (1777)*
- *Valley Forge encampment (1777-78)*
- *Battle of Monmouth (1778)*
- *Storming of Stony Point (1779)*
- *all-Black Second Company formed (1780-1781)*
- *deployed w/First Rhode Island Regiment (1781-82)*
- *Yorktown Campaign (1781)*



Black Revolutionary War Patriots Memorial preliminary figure, Ed Dwight, 1992

The American Revolution Institute of the Society of the Cincinnati

<https://cdm16923.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16923coll3/id/1721>

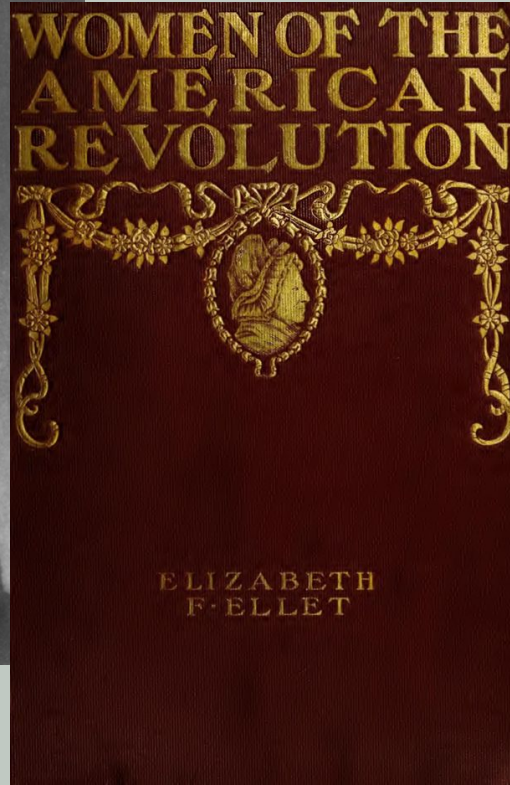
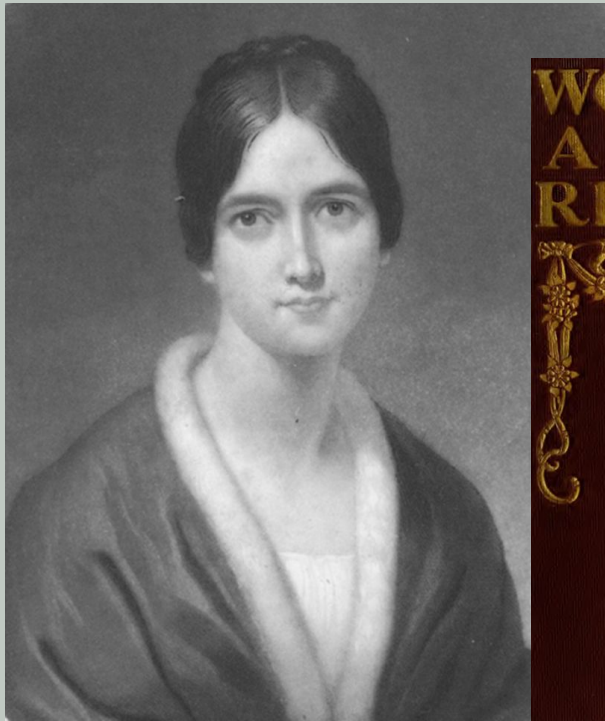


The Power of the Pen

Mercy Otis Warren and
Catharine Macaulay



Elizabeth Ellet



“Patriotic mothers nursed the infancy of freedom...They willingly shared inevitable dangers and privations, relinquished without regret prospects of advantage to themselves, and parted with those they loved better than life, not knowing when they were to meet again. It is almost impossible now to appreciate the vast influence of woman's patriotism upon the destinies of the infant republic.”

By Unknown author - American Female Poets anthology (found at www.librarycompany.org/women/portraits/osgood.htm librarycompany.org), Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3614549>

1900 edition

“The name Mercy Warren belongs to American history. In the influence she exercised, she was perhaps the most remarkable woman who lived at the Revolutionary Period.”



For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.
ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be exhibited for the entertain-
ment of the public, at the grand
parade in Upper SERVIA.

THE ADULATEUR,

A Dramatic performance, consisting of
three Acts. As a specimen of the work,
we have extracted the following pas-
sages.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

RAPATIO, *Bashaw of Servia.*
LIMPET, *married to the sister of RAPATIO,*
Lord Chief Justice HAZLEROD, brother to
DUPE, Secretary of State. (LIMPET.
GRIPBALL, *Captain Bashaw.*
MEAGRE, *brother to RAPATIO,*
EBENEZER, *a friend to Government.*
CASSIUS, *a virtuous Senator.*
Waiters, pimps parasites, sycophants, dra-
goons, &c. &c.

ACT I. SCENE I. RAPATIO's house.

RAPATIO *solus.*

O Fortunate!

Could I have tho't my stars would be so
kind [bear!

As thus to bring my deep laid schemes to
Tho' from my youth ambition's path I
trod,

Suck'd the contagion from my mother's
breast;

The early taint has rank'd in my veins,
And luit of pow'r is still my darling lust;
Despotic rule my first, my sov'reign wish;
Yet to succeed beyond my sanguine hope,
To quench the gen'rous flame, the ardent
love

Of liberty in SERVIA's freeborn sons,
Destroy their boasted rights, and mark
them slaves,

To ride triumphant o'er my native land,
And revel on its spoils—but hark!

—Its groans!

The struggles of fair freedom 'tis, I hear,
—Her dying pangs!—and I the guilty cause;
I shudder at the thought—Why this con-
fusion?

The phantom conscience, whom long I've

The Adulateur (1772)



Thomas Hutchinson by Edward Truman, 1741, Massachusetts Historical Society

The Bloody Massacre Perpetrated in King Street Boston, Paul Revere, 1770. Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History.

Poems: The Squabble of the Sea Nymphs



Americans throwing the Cargoes of the Tea Ships into the River,
at Boston

Americans throwing the cargoes of the Teaships into the river, at Boston, 1789, W.D. Cooper, Library of Congress

The SQUABBLE of the SEA NYMPHS; or the SACRIFICE of the TUSCARAROS.

The important political event of 1774, when several cargoes of teas were poured into the sea, has been replete with mighty consequences, and will never be forgotten in the history of American independence. But the author's own opinion of the equity or policy of this measure is not to be collected from a political rally, written at the request of a particular friend, now in one of the highest grades of American rank.

BRIGHT Phœbus drove his rapid car amain,
And plung'd his steeds beyond the western plain,
Behind a golden skirted cloud to rest.
Ere ebon night had spread her sable vest,
And drawn her curtain o'er the fragrant vale,
Or Cynthia's shadows dress'd the lonely dale,
The heroes of the Tuscararo tribe,*
Who scorn'd alike a fetter or a bribe,
In order rang'd, and waited freedom's nod,
To make an offering to the wat'ry god.

Grey Neptune rose, and from his sea green bed,
He wav'd his trident o'er his oozy head;
He stretch'd, from shore to shore, his regal wand,
And bade the river deities attend:
Triton's hoarse clarion summon'd them by name,
And from old ocean call'd each wat'ry dame.

In council met to regulate the state,
Among their godships rose a warm debate,

What

* The cargoes were destroyed by a number of people, dissipated in the habit of the Aborigines.

What luscious draught they next should substitute,
That might the palates of celestial fuit,
As Nectar's stream no more meandering rolls,
The food ambrosial of their social bowls
Profusely spent;—nor, can Scamander's shore,
Yield the fair sea nymphs one short banquet more.

The Tilans all with one accord arousd,
To travel round Columbia's coast propos'd;
To rob and plunder every neighb'ring vine,
(Regardless of Nemesis' sacred shrine;)
Nor leave untouched the peasant's little store,
Or think of right, while demi gods have power.

But ere on a decided mode agreed,
They, nor great Neptune, farther dare proceed,
Till every goddess of the streams and lakes,
And lesser deities of fens and brakes—
With all the nymphs that swim around the isles,
Deign'd to give sanction by approving smiles:
For females have their influence o'er kings,
Nor wives, nor mistresses, were useless things,
Ev'n to the gods of ancient Homer's page;
Then sure, in this polite and polish'd age,
None will neglect the sex's sage advice,
When they engage in any point so nice,
As to forbid the choice nectareus sip,
And offer bohea to the rosy lip.

Proud Amphitrite rejected in disdain,
Refus'd the gift, and left the wat'ry main,
With fervid Proteus lagging by her side,
To take advantage of the shifting tide;
To catch a smile, or pick up golden sands,
Either from Plutus, or the naked strands:

Long

Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous (1790)

P O E M S,

DRAMATIC AND MISCELLANEOUS.

BY MRS. M. WARREN.

'Tis a stranger sees,
A virgin tragedy, an orphan muse.—POPE.



PRINTED AT BOSTON,
BY I. THOMAS AND E. T. ANDREWS.
AT FAUST'S STATUE, No. 45, NEWBURY STREET.

MDCCKC.

TO
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SIR,

AMBITIOUS to avoid both the style and the sentiment of common dedication, more frequently the incense of adulation, than the result of truth, I only ask the illustrious Washington to permit a lady of his acquaintance, to introduce to the public, under his patronage, a small volume, written as the amusement of solitude, at a period when every active member of society was engaged, either in the field, or the cabinet, to resist the strong hand of foreign domination.

THE

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TO

Poems: To the Hon. J. WINTHROP, Esq.

Prudentia sigh'd—shall all our country mourn,
A powerful despot's low'ring, haughty frown,
Whose hostile mandates, sent from venal courts,
Rob the fair vintage, and blockade our ports;
While troops of guards are planted on each plain,
Whose crimes contagious, youth and beauty stain?

...

Let us resolve on a small sacrifice,
And in the pride of Roman matrons rise;
Good as Cornelia, or a Pompey's wife,
We'll quit the useless vanities of life.

To the Hon. J. WINTHROP, Esq.

Who, on the American Determination, in 1774, to suspend all Commerce with Britain, (except for the real Necessaries of life) requested a poetical List of the Articles the Ladies might comprise under that Head.

FREEDOM may weep, and tyranny prevail,
And stubborn patriots either frown, or rail;
Let them of grave economy talk loud,
Prate prudent measures to the list'ning crowd;
With all the rhetoric of ancient schools,
Despise the mode, and fashion's modish fools;
Or shew fair liberty, who us'd to smile,
The guardian goddess of Britannia's isle,
In fable weeds, anticipate the blow,
Aim'd at Columbia by her royal foe;
And mark the period when inglorious kings
Deal round the curses that a Churchill sings.

But what's the anguish of whole towns in tears,
Or trembling cities groaning out their fears?
The state may totter on proud ruin's brink,
The sword be brandish'd, or the bark may sink;
Yet shall Clarissa check her wanton pride,
And lay her female ornaments aside?
Quit all the shining pomp, the gay parade,
The costly trappings that adorn the maid?
What! all the aid of foreign looms refuse!
(As beds of tulips strip'd of richest hues,
Or the sweet bloom that's nip'd by sudden frost,
Clarissa reigns no more a favorite toast.
For what is virtue, or the winning grace,
Of soft good humour, playing round the face;

Poems: A. Hamilton

P O E M S,

DRAMATIC AND MISCELLANEOUS.

BY MRS. M. WARREN.

'Tis a stranger sees,
A virgin tragedy, an orphan muse. — POPE.



PRINTED AT BOSTON,
BY I. THOMAS AND E. T. ANDREWS.
At FAUST'S STATUE, No. 45, NEWBURY STREET.

MDCXC.

Philadelphia July 1. 1779.

Madam

In making, ^{you} thus late, my acknowledgements for the honor you did me, by presenting me with a volume of your poems, I dare not attempt an apology for the delay. I can only throw myself upon your clemency for a pardon.

I have not however been equally delinquent towards the work itself, which I have read more than once, with great interest. It is certain, that in the Sadics of Castille, the sex will find a new occasion of triumph. Not being a poet myself, I am in the less danger of feeling mortification at the idea, that in the career of dramatic competition at ease, female genius in the United States has outstripped the Male —

With great consideration I shall
have the honor to be Madam
Your most obed^t humble
servant

A Hamilton

M^{rs} Warren

History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the American Revolution (1805)

viii

AN ADDRESS.

bear little proportion. The practicability of supporting such a system, has been doubted by some; if it succeeds, it will refute the assertion, that none but small states are adapted to republican government; if it does not, and the union should be dissolved, some ambitious son of Columbia, or some foreign adventurer, allured by the prize, may wade to empire through seas of blood, or the friends of monarchy may see a number of petty despots, stretching their sceptres over the disjointed parts of the continent. Thus by the mandate of a single sovereign, the degraded subjects of one state, under the bannerets of royalty, may be dragged to sheathe their swords in the bosoms of the inhabitants of another.

The state of the public mind, appears at present to be prepared to weigh these reflections with solemnity, and to receive with pleasure an effort to trace the origin of the American revolution, to review the characters that effected it, and to justify the principles of the defection and final separation from the parent state. With an expanded heart, beating with high hopes of the continued freedom and prosperity of America, the writer indulges a modest expectation, that the following pages will be perused with kindness and candor: this she claims, both in consideration of her sex, the uprightness of her intentions, and the fervency of her wishes for the happiness of all the human race.

MERCY WARREN.

PLYMOUTH, (MASS.) }
MARCH, 1805. }

C O N T E N T S

OF VOLUME FIRST.

CHAPTER I.

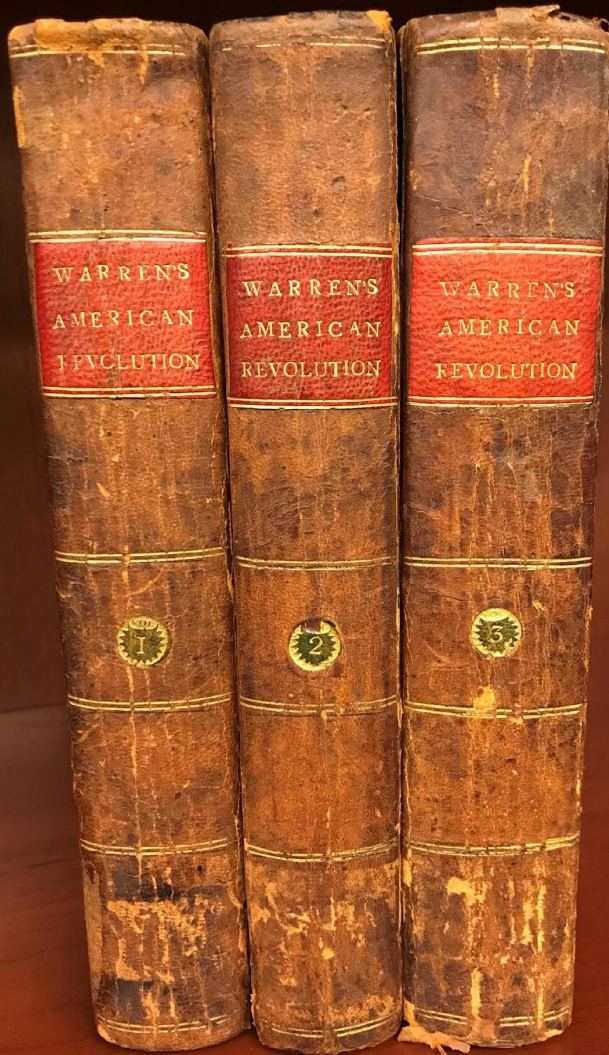
Introductory Observations. 1

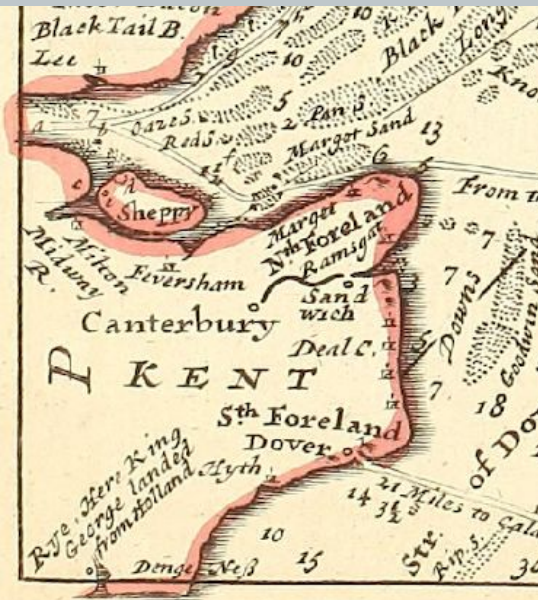
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THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND
FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES I
TO THE ELEVATION OF
THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.
BY CATHARINE MACAULAY.
EDIT. III. VOL. I.

LONDON PRINTED FOR
EDWARD AND CHARLES DILLY
IN THE POULTRY.
MDCCCLXIX.

The Miriam and Ira D. Wallach Division
of Art, Prints and Photographs: Print
Collection, The New York Public
Library, "Macaulay, Catharine." New
York Public Library Digital Collections.
Accessed August 17, 2023.
<https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/5e66b3e8-c901-d471-e040-e00a180654d7>

M^{rs} Catharine Macaulay.



“Will not succeeding generations be Astonished when told that this Maritime City was Blokaded at a period when her Commercial interests were closely interwoven with those of Britain...But tho America stands Armed with Resolution and Virtue, she still Recoils at the thought of Drawing the sword against the state from whence she derived her Origen, tho that state like an unnatural parent has plung’d her dagger into the Bosom of her affectionate offspring...The Boston port Bill occasions such a stagnation of commerce as is felt in Every Villa of the Massachusets....The Legislative Body is prevented meeting, the Executive officers Rendered incapable of acting, & the courts of justice shut up...Heaven only knows how long we can continue in this state....Will you pardon me Madam if I own that my Apprehensions are sometimes Awake lest Britain should be infatuated enough to push the unhappy Americans to the last appeal. I behold the civil sword Brandish’d over our Heads & an innocent Land Drenched in Blood...”

Mercy Otis Warren to Catharine Macaulay, December 1774





The able Doctor, or America Swallowing the Bitter Draught.

A satirical print symbolizing the Intolerable Acts depicting members of Parliament restraining and forcing "America" to drink tea. The British Prime Minister, Lord North, is pouring the tea and has the Boston Port Bill in his pocket. Spain and France watch the scene while Britannia looks away.

The Able Doctor, or America Swallowing the Bitter Draught, [London: London Magazine, April, 1774]. The Society of the Cincinnati.

AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE

OF
England, Scotland, and Ireland,

ON THE PRESENT
Important Crisis of AFFAIRS.

BY
CATHARINE MACAULAY.

The SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:
Printed for EDWARD and CHARLES DILLY.

M.DCC.LXXV.

Denouncement of Repressive Acts

“With an entire supineness, England, Scotland, and Ireland have seen the Americans year by year, stripped of the most valuable of their rights.”

(8)

from the authority of their charters, and the principles of the constitution.

With an entire supineness, England, Scotland, and Ireland, have seen the Americans, year by year, stripped of the most valuable of their rights; and, to the eternal shame of this country, the stamp act, by which they were to be taxed in an arbitrary manner, found no opposition, except from those who are particularly concerned, that the commercial intercourse between Great-Britain and her Colonies should meet with no interruption.

With the same guilty acquiescence, my countrymen, you have seen the last Parliament finish their venal course, with passing two acts for shutting up the Port of Boston, for indemnifying the murderers of the inhabitants of Massachusetts-Bay, and changing their chartered constitution of government: And to shew that none of the fundamental principles of our boasted constitution are held

sacred

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sacred by the government of the people, the same Parliament, without any interruption either by petition or remonstrance, passed another act for changing the government of Quebec; in which the Popish religion, instead of being tolerated as stipulated by the treaty of peace, is established; in which the Canadians are deprived of the right to an assembly, and of trial by jury; in which the English laws in civil cases are abolished, the French laws established, and the crown empowered to erect arbitrary courts of judicature; and in which, for the purpose of enlarging the bounds where despotism is to have its full sway, the limits of that province are extended so as to comprehend those vast regions that lie adjoining to the northerly and westerly bounds of our colonies.

The anxious desire of preserving that harmony which had so long and so happily subsisted between the Parent State and her Colonies, occasioned the Americans to bear, with

of human selfishness ; but should you be contented to bid defiance to the warnings of common policy,—should you be contented to be slaves on the hope that the Americans will bear the greater part of the burden of your enormous taxes,—be assured, that such an alternative will never be in your power:—No;—if a civil war commences between Great-Britain and her Colonies, either the Mother Country, by one great exertion, may ruin both herself and America, or the Americans, by a lingering contest, will gain an independency ; and in this case, all those advantages which you for some time have enjoyed by your Colonies, and advantages which have hitherto preserved you from a national bankruptcy, must for ever have an end ; and whilst a new, a flourishing, and an extensive empire of freemen is established on the other side the Atlantic, you, with the loss of all those blessings you have received by the unrivalled state of your commerce, will be left to the bare possession of your
foggy

foggy islands ; and this under the imperious sway of a domestic despot, or you will become the provinces of some powerful European state.

If a long succession of abused prosperity should, my friends and fellow citizens, have entirely deprived you of that virtue, the renown of which makes you even at this day respectable among all the nations of the civilized world ;—if neither the principles of justice or generosity have any weight with you, let me conjure you to take into consideration the interests of your safety and preservation :—Suffer me again to remind you of the imminent danger of your situation :—Your Ministers, by attacking the rights of all America, have effected that which the malicious policy of more judicious minds would have avoided. Your colonists, convinced that their safety depends on their harmony, are now united in one strong bond of union ; nor will it be in the power of a
Machiavel

“You will be left to the bare possession of your foggy islands.”

“Then will you become an easy prey to the courts of France and Spain, who, you may depend upon it, will fall upon you as soon as they see you fairly engaged in a war with your Colonists.”

“Rouse, my
countrymen!”

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Machiavel to take any advantage of those feuds and jealousies which formerly subsisted among them, and which exposed their liberties to more real danger than all the fleets and armies we are able to send against them. Your Ministers also, deceived by present appearances, vainly imagine, because our rivals in Europe are encouraging us to engage beyond the possibility of a retreat, that they will reject the opportunity when it offers of putting a final end to the greatness and the glory of our empire; but if, by the imprudent measures of the government, the public expences increase, or the public income decrease to such a degree that the public revenue fail, and you be rendered unable to pay the interest of your debt, then will no longer be delayed the day and the hour of your destruction;—then will you become an easy prey to the courts of France and Spain, who, you may depend upon it, will fall upon you as soon as they see you fairly engaged in a war with your Colonists; and, according

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to what is foretold you in a late publication, that conjuncture will prove the latest and the uttermost of your prosperity, your peace, and, in all probability, of your existence, as an independent state and nation.

Rouse, my countrymen! Rouse from that state of guilty dissipation in which you have too long remained, and in which, if you longer continue, you are lost for ever. Rouse! and unite in one general effort; 'till, by your unanimous and repeated Addresses to the Throne, and to both Houses of Parliament, you draw the attention of every part of the government to their own interests, and to the dangerous state of the British empire.

F I N I S.

After the War



Mess. POWERS and WILLIS;

I send you the following Pamphlet to be inserted in your useful and entertaining Paper, and which I doubt not will be acceptable to your Reader; it was published before the War between America and Great-Britain took place, and is entitled as follows. *An ADDRESS to the People of England, Scotland and Ireland, on the present important Crisis of Affairs.* By CATHERINE MACAULAY.

THE advantage of a second opportunity to correct a mistake when the first has been neglected, is a happiness which few individuals, or bodies of men, experience; and a blessing which, if it often occurred in the affairs of life, would enable most of us to avoid the greater part of the misery, which at present appears inseparable to the human state.

The electors of this kingdom, however, have shewn themselves incorrigible by recently abusing what the author of *The Patriot* justly calls a high dignity, and an important trust; and this after a ruinous experience, of the effects of a former ill-placed confidence.

It is not to be supposed, that either the beauty of justice, the interests of liberty, or the welfare of individuals, as united to the common good, can have any avail with men, who, at this important crisis of British affairs, could reject the wise example set them by the city of London, and the county of Middlesex, in requiring a test from those they elected into the representative office; a test which, had it been generally taken and religiously observed, would have dispersed the dark cloud, which hangs over the empire, restored the former splendor of the nation, and given a renewed strength, vigor, and purity to the British constitution.

Among the body of electors, however, there are undoubtedly many who, by the most cruel of undue influences—that influence which the opulent exert over the needy, have



After the War

“Her principles endeared her to the Americans, who were willing to bestow lasting honor on such as had distinguished themselves by the sword or the pen in defence of their opinions.”

The Women of the Revolution by Elizabeth Ellet, 1848.

Catharine Macaulay, née Sawbridge, by Robert Edge Pine, circa 1775. National Portrait Gallery.



P O E M S,

DRAMATIC AND MISCELLANEOUS.

BY MRS. M. WARREN.

'Tis a stranger I see,
A virgin tragedy, an orphan muse. — POPE.

AN
ADDRESS

TO THE
PEOPLE

OF

England, Scotland, and Ireland,

ON THE PRESENT

Important Crisis of AFFAIRS.

BY
CATHARINE MACAULAY.

The SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:



America's First Allies: The Oneida Indian Nation

HOME / AMERICAS FIRST ALLIES: THE ONEIDA INDIAN NATION

Anne Walker, Thomas A. Edison High School (Fairfax County Public Schools), Alexandria, Virginia

DESIGN LEVEL: Middle-High School

Overview

Students will explore why the American colonies' greatest Native American supporter, the Oneida Indian Nation, declared neutrality at the onset of the Revolution.

Objectives

Students will:

1. Analyze a published speech given by Native American leaders to their colonial counterparts.
2. Compare maps from 1763 and 1776 and identify similarities and differences.
3. Identify aspects of the Proclamation of 1763 that Native Americans would have supported.
4. Identify flaws of the Proclamation of 1763 that prevented its success.
5. Infer reasons the Oneidas initially declared neutrality.

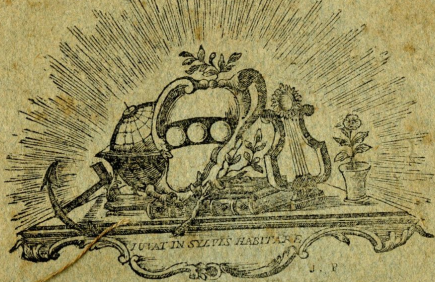
Materials

- *The supplement to the Pennsylvania Magazine, for the year, 1775*, Thomas Paine. Philadelphia: R. Aitken, 1775. The Society of the Cincinnati, The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection.
- Royal Proclamation, King George III of England. Issued October 7, 1763. Broadside. [transcript by Gilder Lehrman Collection]
- *A new map of North America from the latest discoveries, 1763*. London. The New York Public Library Digital Collections.
- *The provinces of New York and New Jersey, with part of Pensilvania, and the province of Quebec*, Thomas Pownall and Samuel Holland. London, 1776. The Society of the Cincinnati, The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection.



bitty

*John Grove fine Steel opposite
The Quakers School House*



THE
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Pennsylvania Magazine:

FOR THE YEAR, 1775.

THE First Volume of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE being now finished, the Publisher earnestly requests, that his Subscribers would be so kind as to favour him with their Subscription-money, for the last Half-Year: And those who have not paid any since the Commencement of the Magazine, are desired to pay their Subscription-money for the whole Year. The vast Expence incurred by carrying on this Work, must be Evident to every Subscriber.

N. B. The Magazine will be regularly Published the first Wednesday of every Month, as usual.—Gentlemen desiring to have this Work from its Commencement, may be supplied by applying to the Publisher.

A SPEECH of the Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Tribe of Indians, to the four New-England Provinces; directed immediately to Governor Trumbull, and by him to be communicated.

AS my younger brother of the New-England Indians, who have settled in our vicinity, are now going to visit their friends, and to move up part of their families that are left behind, we send this belt by them, to open the road wide, clearing it of all obstacles, that they may visit their friends, and return to their settlements here in peace.

We Oneidas are induced to this measure, on account of the disagreeable situation of affairs that way, and we hope, by the help of God, they may go and return in peace.

We Oneidas are induced to this measure, on account of the disagreeable situation of affairs that way, and we hope, by the help of God, they may go and return in peace.

We earnestly recommend them to your charity, through their long journey.

Now, we more directly address you our brother, the Governor and Chiefs of New-England.

Brothers, We have heard of the unhappy differences, and great contention, betwixt you and Old England; we wonder greatly, and are troubled in our minds.

Brothers, Possess your minds in peace, respecting us Indians, we cannot intermeddle in this dispute between two brothers, the quarrel seems to be unnatural; you are

two brothers of one blood; we are unwilling to join on either side in such a contest; for we bear an equal affection to both of you, Old England and New England. Should the great king of England apply to us for our aid, we shall decline him. If the Colonies apply, we still refuse. The present situation of you two brothers, is new and strange to us. We Indians cannot recollect in the tradition of our ancestors the like case, or a similar instance.

Brothers, For these reasons possess your minds in peace, and take no umbrage that we Indians refuse joining in the contest: We are for peace.

Brother, Was it a foreign nation who struck you, we should look into the matter. We hope, through the wise government and good pleasure of God, your distress may soon be relieved, and the dark cloud be dispersed.

Brothers, As we have declared for peace, we desire you would not apply to our Indian brethren in New England for their assistance: Let us Indians be all of one mind, and live in peace with one another; and you white people settle your disputes betwixt yourselves.

Brothers, We have now declared our mind. Please write to us that we may know yours.

We the sachems, warriors, and female governesses of the Oneida, send our love to you brother, governor, and all the other chiefs in New England.

Kananoorohara, }

June 19. 1775. }

Signed by *Thomas Youghtanawa.*

Adam Obonowaro.

and ten other chiefs and warriors of the Oneida nation.

Interpreted and wrote by

Samuel Kissland, Missionary.