

History Making Productions

The Storm: 1765-1790

Student Materials

- *Learning Through Media* -

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The Storm: 1765-1820

Fill this in as you watch. Sentences in italics are direct quotations from the episode.

Chapter 1: Class Divisions

1. On the table below, record characteristics of the elite and the artisan classes of 18th century Philadelphia.

Elite Class	Artisan Class

2. The Stamp Act, the _____ Act, the *Townsend Revenue Act*, all of these in succession will serve to anger _____, get people talking about breaking away from _____ tyranny.

3. Both Philadelphia's wealthy elite and its artisans put their faith in _____, now the colonies' chief envoy in _____. But Franklin is inclined to please the _____ government.

4. After she turns an angry mob away from her house, _____ Franklin convinces her husband to change his mind. He convinces the British to repeal the _____ Act.

Chapter 2: City Tavern

5. After the Boston Tea Party, Philadelphia becomes a place that develops a set of _____ principals.

6. City leaders encourage people to think "I could be an _____"

7. Merchants *boycott* British _____; artisans begin to _____ themselves.

Chapter 3: Uncommon Man With Some Common Sense

8. It was a _____ time if you had a *penchant* for being a *rabble rouser*. Thomas Paine arrives in Philadelphia as emotions are _____ up.

9. *Common Sense* amounts to a _____ literary act of *regicide*. When people read it, they can conceive of a _____ without a _____.

10. A new Pennsylvania Constitution makes Pennsylvania a _____ wealth, something that belongs to its _____.

11. The new constitution, which gave all tax-paying males the right to vote, was hated by which social class?

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Chapter 4: Declaration

12. In that great line that comes in the preamble, Jefferson writes, "We hold these truths to be _____ that all men are created equal." Benjamin Franklin scratches out the word sacred and writes in _____

13. Why wasn't a ban on the slave trade included in the final version of the Declaration of Independence?

Chapter 5: The Heat Is On...Loyalists

14. England was far and away the most _____ force on the planet. You had to be an imbecile....to think that this straggling bunch of _____ could win a war.

15. Upper class families must decide _____ they're going to be on.

16. Why do people like Charles Willson Peale want to remove Loyalists from Philadelphia?

17. After the Declaration of Independence, the British army destroys _____; _____ brings his army to Philadelphia to calm people down.

18. But soon, the British take over Philadelphia, which pleases the city's _____.

19. Franklin tries to persuade _____ to help the Americans fight the British.

20. American _____ is equaled only by _____ ambivalence & strategic missteps.

21. What was the Mischianza?

Chapter 6: Franklin's Last Acts

22. Franklin saves the Continental Army by getting help from _____.

23. When Franklin returns to Philadelphia in 1785, he wants to _____ slavery even though he owned slaves and became rich by advertising for _____.

24. Although the Constitutional Convention does not end slavery, Franklin's last public act is to send an anti-slavery petition to _____.

Betsy Griscom

Thomas Paine

Charles Willson Peale

Background/Personality	Role during the Revolution	Position or location after the Revolution

his rate, for gentlemen of good sense, education, character and estate; as much as any, perhaps, on the continent of America.

Now it appears to me exceeding impudent to attack his body; but thanks be to our Heavenly Father, they are above the reach of injury from any speaking, un-der-handed traitor or traitors—Though unworthy, I have had the honour and happiness of being a member, for some years, and I now declare it before God and the world, that I have never known the Synod, in any instance whatever, to have acted below their venerable character of *Ambassadors of the Lord Jesus Christ*, but with vast pleasure have observed them ever aiming nobly at the grand end of their institution, "the glory of God, and the best interest of mankind." It is true the body of the Synod has some times met with some ignominious obstructions herein, but this has ever arose from the enemies of the best interest of the body. The Synod never transacts any business of moment as a Synod, (and as such, their character is to be scrutinized) but what they are willing to produce before all *Israel and the Sun*, and of which they keep an exact journal, which, they well know, is to be finally reviewed by an almighty, omniscient, impartial, most righteous Judge.

Whenever the Synod hath occasion to call an interlocutor, and modestly request all but members to withdraw, it is not secretly to plot against the state, nor is it that they may devise measures to aggrandize their own party, at the expense of the liberties and privileges of their sister protestant churches in the Lord. But they do this barely from tenderness to the characters of some, whose morals their consciences oblige them to inspect, and whose general conduct lays them under suspicion of not aiming heartily, if at all, at the power of godliness.

Such as these, when detected, or if attempted to be detected, but by many subtleties escape, are charged, mortified and vexed at heart; and at length become so replete with virulency, that to prevent hurting them must use any artifice whatever, although mean and sordid, to spit out their venomous poison.

If this Lay-Elder letter-writer against the Synod, is a member at all, he must be a mortified member, but I cannot for my life think who could have attended last Synod as a member, and be so full of rancour against the interest of the venerable body; if he is a member, it is I am sure teeth outward! Let him call himself by what name he pleases, till he gives me his proper christian name and surname, I must call him *Judas Iscariot*; for, he, if a member, has acted indeed a Judas-like part, but if he is not a member of the Synod, in any capacity, I have another name for him, and that is *Joab the son of Zeruiah*, for he appears as if he was seeking the health of the body, and then strikes a blow under the fifth rib. The public is often forewarned receiving counterfeit bills, to the public is hereby forewarned against believing counterfeit members of our Synod: Believe him not, his design is evidently evil; to prevent the Synod's influence with their people, to prevent charity for pious uses: But this is his least design, he would fain stigmatize the Synod, and beget in the minds of those who are not acquainted with the Synod, an ill impression—And I am persuaded, no discreet judicious reader, of whatever denomination, will approve of such practice, but must treat it with abhorrence; for this is an open violation of the most sacred rights and privileges of all religious societies whatsoever; for every society hath its own arcana, which should be kept secret within itself, with the profoundest chastity, and be never divulged to the world.

I have not thought it worth while to enter the list with this gentleman, so as to dispute whether he reports matter of fact—for it is notorious that he is quite wrong in many respects; but only have proved his attempting to do what he has done, even on supposition all he says were true, is intolerably abusive and criminal in its own nature—And lest any should think this the defence of the Synod, or of any very important members consulting together, I think it my duty to take all the blame, or imperfection of it, on myself alone; and let the world know, that I will not do a thing I dare not avow, while I think it is my duty on this occasion, to declare that I am a member of the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia.

JOHN CARMICHAEL.

Philad. July 4, 1768.

Mr. GODDARD,
Please to insert the following Song in your next
Chronicle, and you will oblige yours, &c. D.

A S O N G.

To the Tune of HEART OF OAK, &c.
COME, join Hand in Hand, brave AMERICANS all,
And rouse your bold Hearts at fair LIBERTY'S Call;
No tyrannous Ails shall suppress your just Claim,
Or stain with Dishonour AMERICA'S Name.
In FREEDOM we're BORN, and in FREEDOM we'll LIVE,
Our Purges are ready,
Steady, Friends, steady,
Not as SLAVES, but as FREEMEN our Money we'll give.

Our worthy Forefathers—let's give them a Cheer—
To *Chimæres unknown* did courageously steer;
Thro' *Oceans to Desarts for Freedom* they came,
And dying bequeath'd us their *Freedom and Fame*—
In FREEDOM we're BORN, &c.
Their generous Boloms all Ding us despis'd,
So *highly, so wisely*, their BIRTHRIGHTS they priz'd;
We'll keep what they gave, we will piously keep,
Nor frustrate their Toils on the Land and the Deep.
In FREEDOM we're born, &c.
The TALKER their own Hands had to LIBERTY rec'd,
They liv'd to behold growing strong and rever'd;
With Transport then cry'd, "now our Wishes we gain,
For our Children sh^d gather the Fruits of our Pain."

In FREEDOM we're born, &c.
How sweet are the Labors that Freemen endure,
That they shall enjoy all the Profit, secure—
No more such sweet Labors AMERICANS know,
If Britons shall reap what Americans sow—
In FREEDOM we're BORN, &c.
Swarms of *Placemen* and * *Penioners* soon will appear,
Like Locusts deforming the Charms of the Year;
Suns vainly will rise, Showers vainly descend,
If we are to *drudge* for what others shall spend.

In FREEDOM we're BORN, &c.
Then join Hand in Hand brave AMERICANS all,
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall;
IN SO RIGHTEOUS A CAUSE let us hope to succeed,

For Heaven approves of each generous Deed.—
In FREEDOM we're BORN, &c.
All Ages shall speak with *Amaze and Applause*,
Of the *Courage* we'll show IN SUPPORT OF OUR LAWS;

To DIE we can bear—but to SERVE we *disdain*—
For SHAME is to *Freemen* more dreadful than PAIN—
In FREEDOM we're BORN, &c.
This Bumper I crown for our SOVEREIGN'S Health,
And this for BRITANNIA'S Glory and Wealth;
That Wealth and that Glory immortal may be,
If *she* is but *just*—and if *we* are but *free*.
In FREEDOM we're BORN, &c.

* The Ministry have already begun to give away in PENSIONS, the Money they lately took out of our Pockets, WITHOUT OUR CONSENT.

FINE LONDON LOAF SUGAR, choice LISBON WINE, of the Vintage 1765, a few Tons of SHOT, a neat Assortment of MILL, CROSS-CUT, and HANDSAWS, and a few Sets of PURVER'S TRANSLATION of the BIBLE, bound and half bound, on much lower Terms than the last Importation, together with a large Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable for the Season, to be sold by

Joshua Fisher and Sons.

N. B. Supposed to be taken, by Mistake of the Porters, from alongside the Britannia, Capt. Jiffries, from London, a CASE of WOOL CARDS, containing thirteen dozen. It is thought the Mistake arose from the marked Head being out. As the Owner has not received it, whoever may see the same, are requested to inform said JOSHUA FISHER and SONS.

Wanted on Interest,

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, for which good security, in the county of Chester, will be given. For further particulars inquire of the Printer,

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Monday night, the 4th instant, from the Subscriber's pasture on Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle Ferry, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, about 14 hands 3 inches high, strong made, has a little white on his forehead, and under his right ear, hanging mane, and switch tail, about 7 years old; he trots fast in a carriage, but paces altogether under the saddle. Also a LIGHT BAY HORSE, 14 hands and a half high, a natural rotter, bob tail, his mane has been bagged, but now grown out, and hangs on the off side. They are both in good order, and shod all round. Whoever secures the above horses, so that the subscriber may get them again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

JOHN LITTLE.



STRAYED off the Commons, about a fortnight ago, a BRINDLE COW, with a white Face, Tail, and Feet. She is about six or seven Years old, and in very good Order. Whoever secures said Cow, so that the Subscriber may have her again, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

JAMES BRINGHURST.

A Servant Man, fit for Town or Country, to be sold cheap. Inquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1768.

BROKE out of the work house, in the borough and county of Chester, on the fourteenth instant, an English servant man, named HENRY SMITH, about twenty-three years of age, fair complexion, grey eyes; light, straight, yellowish hair; a little marked with the small-pox; a mark on his cheek, like a large pox-mark; about five feet seven or eight inches high; a carpenter or wheelwright by trade; but his employ in this country has been attending a saw-mill: had on when he went away, a half-worn felt hat, a white crumpled shirt, a half-worn darkish cloth coloured jacket, with pewter buttons, partly coat fashion, with the cuffs turned up, and old breeches of the same cloth, a striped silk handkerchief, grey yarn stockings, old calf-knee pumps, with brass buckles. He run away about two years ago, and lived under Captain Hetherington, near Reading town, and it is thought he is gone that way again. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward and reasonable charges, if taken within 25 miles of Chester, or TEN POUNDS, if further off, paid by WILLIAM PETERS.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the house of the Widow Jenkins, the sign of the Conestogo Waggon, in Market-street, on Wednesday, the 20th of July, at six o'clock in the evening, or at any time before, by private sale,

A GOOD two story brick house, two story brick kitchen, with back buildings, and lot of ground on the north side of Market-street, nearly opposite the Conestogo Waggon, and well situate for shop keeping, or other public business. The lot contains in breadth 16 feet front, on Market-street, and in length or depth 100 feet, bounded on the east by a house and lot belonging to Robert Wain, on the west by a house and lot of William Jones, and on the north by land of Jonathan Price, with the privilege of an alley, and is subject to a ground rent of about 11. 12s. sterling, per annum. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM KOSTOR, cooper, in Walnut-street, above Fourth-street, or of HENRY CLIFTON, joiner, in Third-street, above Arch street.

To be SOLD by EDWARD PENNINGTON, at his Sugar-House, the upper End of Market-street,

TREELE, Double, and Single refined Loaf-Sugar, Lump Dittos, Muscovado Dittos, in Hog-heads and Burels, Molasses, Sugar-cane, y, Bohea, Common, Green, and Hyfen Teas, choice Dorsetshire Beers in Hog-heads, and Burels, plain and ribbed worsted Stockings, &c. &c.

7w 4



The Storm: 1765-1820 Primary Source Lesson

This song, submitted to The Pennsylvania Chronicle newspaper in July of 1768, was meant to be sung to the tune of “Heart of Oak,” the official marching song of the British Royal Navy.

1. Before reading the song lyrics, list the words that are written in LARGE, CAPITAL LETTERS. You do not need to list words that are used more than once. What do these words indicate about the message the songwriter was intending to convey?

2. In the first verse, to what “tyrannous acts” might the songwriter be referring?

3. In the third verse, what is the “BIRTHRIGHT” that has been left, and from whom was it given?

4. Explain the line “No more such sweet Labors AMERICANS know, If Britons shall reap what Americans sow” in the fifth verse.

5. Explain the metaphor used in the sixth verse.

6. The word “Bumper,” as used in the ninth verse, is a large glass of alcohol, such as one would use in making a toast. To what does the songwriter propose a toast and under what conditions?