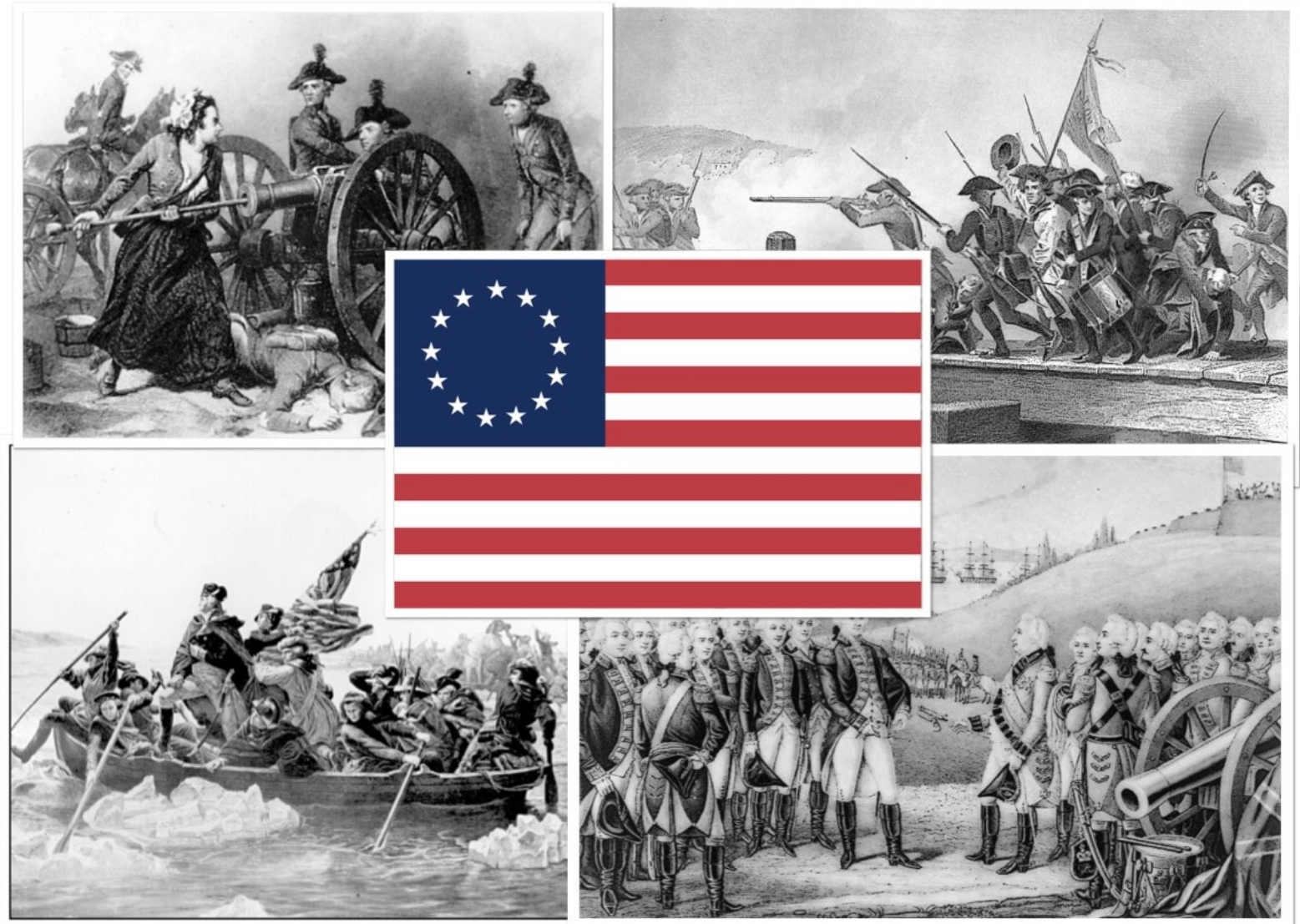


Revolutionary People



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Georgia Middle School

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#1 Abigail Adams

Researched by: Morgan DesLauriers

Core 3

Born : November 22nd 1744 Weymouth Massachusetts

Death : October 18th 1818 Quincy Massachusetts

Allegiance: Patriot

Quote : "I am more and more convinced that man is a dangerous creature and that power, whether vested in many or few , is ever grasping, and like the grave cries, 'Give,give'.



Basic Biographic information:

Abigail Adams was the daughter of a preacher, as a child she did not go to school but she was taught to read and write at home. She loved to read about government and law and she also loved Shakespeare. She had married John Adams her 3rd cousin at the age of 19 soon after there marriage they had there first child Abigail Adams which her nickname was Nabby. After Abigail they would have 4 other children John Quincy Adams, Charles Adams Thomas Boylston Adams and Susanna Adams. She was famous for writing letters to her husband and when he was president she pushed for woman's rights.

Paragraph Answer:

Abigail Adams did a lot in her lifetime but one thing she was known for was her work in the Revolutionary War. When her husband was away in the continental congress she would write to him telling him to "remember the ladies" . Adams wanted woman to be able to vote which she thought very highly of she also worked with Mercy Otis Warren. Also while her husband was far away she took care of her family raising her sons and daughters and took care of the family farm. She may not have had to fight in the revolution but her ideas inspired somethings in the declaration she felt that the declaration should be talking about men and woman. It is thought she was one of the first women to think of equal rights .

Other interesting facts:

- One of her daughters Susanna Adams only lived a few years and then died
- The Adams knew Thomas Jefferson
- Abigail's son John Quincy Adams was the 6th president of the United States
- She was the second First Lady in America
- Abigail Adams lived to be 73 years old
- Abigail was buried next to her husband her son and his wife.

Vocabulary:

Revolution- *rebellion against a country*

Continental Congress - *they were the government of the 13 original colonies*

The Declaration of Independence - *A document declaring Americas Independence*

Revolutionary War - *The war fought by the British and the Americans declaring there independence*

Source citations:

"Abigail Adams Biography." Biography.com. A&E Television Network. Web. 1 Apr. 2016.

"First Lady Biography: Abigail Adams." First Ladies.org. Web. 1 Apr. 2016.

"Abigail Adams Biography." Biography.com. A&E Television Network. Web. 1 Apr. 2016.

#2 John Adams

**Research by:**

Stacey Meunier

Class:

Core #3

Birth - Death:

October 30, 1735 - July 4, 1826

Allegiance:

Patriot

Basic biographic information:

John Adams was a wealthy lawyer, who lived with his wife Abigail and his children. He felt that everyone deserved to be defended in court so he took every case he could, he loved his job. He was so successful with jobs that he later became the 2nd President of the United States.

Paragraph answer (how he participated in the Revolution):

John Adams participated in the Revolution in very many ways. First, during the war he was a lawyer. After the Boston Massacre he was chosen to defend the soldiers that were involved, in court. He got a few of them off the hook. Secondly, he signed the Declaration Of Independence and not very long after helped draft the Constitution. Exactly 50 years after John signed the Declaration Of Independence he passed away on the same day as his not so much of a friend Thomas Jefferson.

Other interesting facts:

- Didn't have any slaves.
- He was the second President and his son was the 6th.
- He was the first president to live in the White House

Vocabulary:

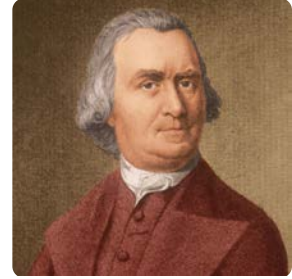
- Treaty: Noun; A formally completed and ratified agreement between countries.
- Diplomat: Noun; An official representing a country abroad.
- Political philosophy: Noun; The study of justice, proper rights, law enforcement, what makes a government legitimate, etc.

Source citations:

- John Adams Biography." Bio. Ed. Biography.com Writers. A&E Television Networks, 1 Mar. 2016. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <<http://biography.com>>.
- "John Adams." White House. Ed. White House Historical Association. N.p., 2006. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <<http://whitehouse.gov>>.

Samuel Adams(3)
Research By: Taylor Lafond
SS3

Birth: September 27, 1722, Boston, bMA
Death: October 2, 1803, Cambridge, MA
Allegiance – Patriot



Basic information

Samuel Adams was the 10th of 12 children that his father and mother had but only three survived older sister Mary and younger brother Joseph. His father wanted him to become a clergyman but he leaned towards law. In 1749 Adams married his pastor's daughter, Elizabeth Checkley. Together they had 6 children of which only two survived; Samuel and Hannah. In 1757 he lost his wife and seven years later he married Elizabeth Wells with whom he had no children.

The way he contributed to the revolutionary war

Adams helped in several major events. Adams was a son of liberty. Also he helped fight in many different controversies such as the Stamp Act, the Sugar Act and many others. Adams was also apart of organizing the Boston Tea Party. In 1776 him his second cousin John Adams and many other famous people signed the Declaration of Independence. Adams also he founded Boston's Committee of Correspondence, which like similar entities in other towns across the Colonies proved a strong and useful tool for communication and coordination during the Revolutionary War. Adams served as a legislator of Massachusetts from 1765 to 1774.

Interesting facts

(1 Samuel Adams was the governor of MA from 1794-1797 (2 In 1747 Samuel Adams was elected as a clerk of the Boston market; his first political office. (3 Samuel Adams was against slavery (4 Founded the Sons of Liberty political group created to protest against the British rule and known for organizing the Boston Tea Party and other protests. Was (5 a second cousin to President John Adams.

Vocabulary: (1 political group :A political faction is a group of individuals, such as a political party, (2 a trade clergyman A person ordained for service in a Christian church such as a priest Committee a group of people appointed for a specific function, typically consisting of members of a larger group.

Citations:

"American Revolution War Facts." American Revolutionary War Facts. N.p., n.d. Web. 28 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.american-revolutionary-war-facts.com/American-Revolution-Hero-Facts/Samuel-Adams-Facts.html>>

Biography.com editors. "Samuel Adams Biography." The Biography.com website. N.p., n.d. Web. 28 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.biography.com/people/samuel-adams-9176129>>.

"Samuel Adams Heritage Society." Samuel Adams Heritage Society. N.p., n.d. Web. 28 Mar. 2016 <<http://www.samuel-adams-heritage.com/biography/family.html>>.

#4: Ethan Allen

Research by: Matthew Munson

Class: Social Studies Core Four

January 21, 1738 - February 12, 1781 at the age of 51.

Allegiance – Patriot



Basic Biographic Paragraph:

Ethan Allen was born as the first child of his parents, Joseph and Mary Baker Allen. He had seven siblings. A little bit after Ethan Allen was born, his family moved to the town of Cornwall because his father wanted the freedom of religion. Not much is known about Allen's childhood but when Allen was in his adulthood, he married Mary Brownson and Frances Montresor Brush Buchanan and had a total of eight children. Allen went to Vermont or at the time it was called, The Republic of Vermont, to claim land for farming.

Role in the Revolutionary War:

Ethan Allen had a significant role for the United States in the Revolutionary War and beyond. Allen along with Benedict Arnold and the Green Mountain Boys captured Fort Ticonderoga without firing a shot which was the first major victory for the Americans. After they captured Fort Ticonderoga, Allen ordered the cannons that were seized to be brought down to Boston to scare away the British forces. Allen was involved in another battle which was called, The Battle of Longue Pointe. It was an attempt for the Americans along with some Canadians to capture Montreal in a skirmish. There were 60 Americans and 37 Canadians against the British who were 254 strong but only 34 of them were British Regulars. It was a short lived battle with the Americans had six dead and ten wounded and the British had five to eight casualties. Allen was taken as a prisoner of war to the British and his forces scattered. When Allen was released from prison he went back to the colonies and tried to make Vermont a state.

Interesting Fact:

- It is believed that Ethan Allen was born on January 21, 1738 in Litchfield, Connecticut and most historians agree with this. Other sources say he was born on January 10, 1738 in Roxbury, Connecticut. It was documented his death was February 12, 1781. His grave says he was born on January 21, 1737.
- Two years after Ethan Allen died, Vermont became a state after he spent years on trying and congress still refused until he died.

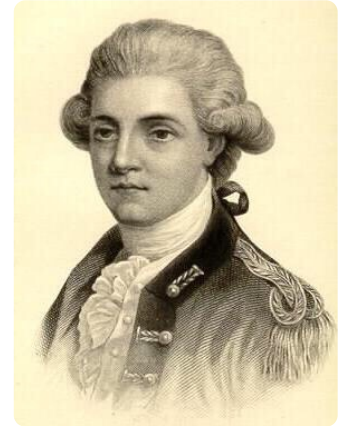
Vocabulary:

- treatises; Noun: a written work dealing formally and systematically with a subject.
- smitten; Adjective: struck, as with a hard blow. grievously or disastrously stricken or afflicted, very much in love. Verb; a past participle of smite.
- exacerbated; Verb: to increase the severity, bitterness, or violence of (disease, ill feeling, etc.); aggravate. To embitter the feelings of (a person); irritate; exasperate.

Source citations:

"Ethan Allen, Part 2." Ethan-allen. Web. 30 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.missedinhistory.com/podcasts/tag/ethan-allen/>>, "Ethan Allen." - Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia. Web. 30 Mar. 2016, and "Battle of Longue-Pointe." - Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia. Web. 30 Mar. 2016. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Longue-Pointe>.

#5John André



Research by: Dalton Blanchard

Class: SS4

Birth-Death: May 2, 1750 – October 2, 1780 at the age of 29

Allegiance: Britain

Basic biographic information:

John André had a Mother and Father. He also had a Brother (William Louis) and 3 Sisters. His sisters names were unknown.

His father was a merchant and he died on April 14, 1769 at the age of 52. His mother died on February 22, 1813 at the age of 91. During this time André was educated in Geneva.

Paragraph answer (how this person participated in the Revolution):

André was educated in Geneva on January 25, 1771. After André was done school he bought a commission to the British Army and shortly joined with American General Benedict Arnold. André went and met with Arnold on September 20, 1780. Arnold supplied André with a map of West Point and with Washington's war council minutes from September. Arnold also supplied André with a fake pass using the undercover name John Anderson Arnold. André was involved in a scheme to secure the British's control over the American's fortification at West Point, New York. Before the scheme got out André was capture by Minutemen and informed George Washington of the scheme. Arnold Got around Washington's arrest warrant, but André was already executed by Washington's order in October 1780. André Was hanged as a spy.

Other interesting facts:

On his urn it states :

Case containing the Sarcophagus with the remains of the late Major Andre raised the 10th August 1821 by the order of his royal highness the Commander in Chief and forwarded to England by Jas. Buchanan Esqr . His Majesty's consul New York".

Vocabulary:

Inscription: Something inscribed

Merit: claim to respect and praise

Sarcophagus: a stone coffin, especially one bearing sculpture, inscriptions, etc., often displayed as a monument.

Source citations:

"John André." Westminster Abbey ». Web. 29 Mar. 2016. <http://www.westminster-abbey.org/our-history/people/john-andre>

"John André." George Washington's Mount Vernon. Web. 29 Mar. 2016. <http://www.mountvernon.org/digital-encyclopedia/article/john-andre/>

#6 Benedict Arnold

Researched by: Julia Gregorek

Class : Core 1

Born : 1741

Died : 1801

Allegiance: Patriot/ British

Basic Biographic Information:

Benedict Arnold was born in Norwich, Connecticut. Arnold was married to Peggy Shippen (1779–1801) and Margaret Mansfield (1767–1775). Arnold had a total of nine children who survived to adulthood. Three were with his first wife Margaret Mansfield, and one, John Sage, may have been the of an affair he had in Saint John. Peggy Shippen bore him seven children, of whom five survived to adulthood.

Paragraph Answer:

Arnold was a general for George Washington and an early American hero of the Revolutionary War (1775-83). He was a very good general and won many battles. Arnold captured the British garrison of Fort Ticonderoga. He saw the surrender of British General John Burgoyne's army at Saratoga. He did not think he got enough credit so he decided help the British. But he was caught being a traitor and had to go to England.

Other Interesting fact:

Arnold's mother had 11 kids and only two of them survived.

Vocabulary words:

Trek - to track

Port - left side of ship

Tory - British political party

Source citations:

"Benedict Arnold Biography." - Life, Family, Children, Wife, School, Mother, Young, Information, .
Born, House. N.p., n.d. Web. 30 Mar

History.com Staff. "Benedict Arnold." History.com. A&E Television Networks, 01 Jan. 2009.
Web.

30 Mar. 2016.

7 Crispus Attucks

Research by: Dylan Liberty core 1

Birth c1723- Death March 5, 1770

Allegiance: Patriot

Basic biographical information

Crispus Attucks was born in 1723 in Framingham Massachusetts. Attucks was Molatto his father was an African American slave and his mother was a Native American. Know one really knows if he was a run away slave or a free man. Attucks didn't have a education he was a dock worker. Attucks was the first to die in the Boston massacre even said to be the first to die in the whole revolution.

Contribution to the Revolution

Attucks is most famous for the Boston massacre and being the first to die. March 5, 1770 on kings street, when a man came out and started badgering a soldier guarding the custards house. When he struck the civilian on the head with the but of his gun. Other by standards saw this and started a riot calling out the soldier. When he was soon joined my other soldiers the crowd of Bostonians started calling out the soldiers and daring them to shoot. The soldiers opened fired on the civilians making Cripus Attucks the first to be shot. Attucks was like the inspiration for the revolutionary war or a wake up call for the patriots, and to not take orders from the king.

Interesting facts

- Attucks was sold to Deacon William Brown as a slave at the age of 16.
- He worked as a whaler for about 10 years
- As a run away slave he used the alias Michael Johnson.

Vocabulary

-Whaler

A whaling ship.

A seaman engaged in whaling.

-Alias

Used to indicate that a named person is also known or more familiar under another specified name.

-Molatto

A person of mixed white and black ancestry, especially a person with one white and one black parent.

Citations

Crispus AttucksBio.com<http://www.biography.com/people/crispus-attucks-9191864#synopsis>

FactsWebsite Title: Crispus Attucks Museum RSS <http://www.crispusattucksmuseum.org/facts/>



Joseph Brant / Thayendanegea

Research by: Brody Reed

Class: social studies 4

Birth & death date: 1742-1807

Allegiance: mohawk/native American

Basic biographical facts

Thayendanegea Brant's Indian name means "he who places 2 bets". Brant's father was a sachem of the Iroquois confederacy and his mother wasn't Mohawk, and was a descent in the tribe so she was matrilineal. He started his military career at 15 years old.

His impact in the revolution

Joseph Brant played a large part in the American Revolution for the British. He convinced several Iroquois Indians to fight for the British and fought with them in many battles. Brant used his influential powers to influence the Iroquois to battle on the side of the British. Brant led all his allied Indians on raids in places such as the Mohawk Valley, southern New York, and northern Pennsylvania. He would tell his follower that if the Americans won it would mean extinction for the Indians which heavily motivated them. Brant was also accused of perpetrating massacres like the massacres at Cherry Valley in 1778 and at Wyoming in 1779. He was never punished for these war crimes. Brant's ability to rally up Indians was very successful and helpful to the British.

Interesting facts

- Brant's Indian name is Thayendanegea
- He continued his missionary work after the revolution and moved to Canada
- In 1768 he was married Christine, the daughter of an Oneida chief
- His wife died of tuberculosis about 1771
- Brant was Sir William Johnson's brother in law

Bibliography

"Joseph Brant." Encyclopedia of World Biography. 2004, "Brant, Joseph (Thayendanegea) (1743?-1807)." American Eras. 1997, John Whiteclay Chambers II, "Brant, Joseph." The Columbia Encyclopedia, 6th Ed.. 2016, and "Brant, Joseph." World Encyclopedia. 2005. "Joseph Brant." Encyclopedia.com. HighBeam Research, 01 Jan. 2004. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.

The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Joseph Brant." Encyclopedia Britannica Online. Encyclopedia Britannica, 18 July 2014. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.



9, John Burgoyne

Research by: Julie Johnston

Class: British General

Born on February 24, 1723, in Sutton, Bedfordshire, England.

Died on August 4th, 1792, in London, England, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Allegiance- British



Basic Biographic information

John Burgoyne was born in Sutton, Bedfordshire, England, in 1723. He attended Westminster school, and was said to meet and become acquainted with many important people, or that become of importance. He attained the nickname "Gentleman Jonny", because he was known for always being well dressed, which caused him much debt. In 1762, Burgoyne was elected to **Parliament**, than in 1772, he was promoted to Major General. He was thought of as a successful general, but his was thought of less after his surrender to the Americans in 1777.

How this person participated in the revolution

John Burgoyne participated in the Revolutionary War, by surrendering his men to The Americans at the battle of Saratoga. Although this was not good for the British, and especially not good him, it turned the tables for the Americans. The Americans were discouraged by their defeats, and this relieved Americans, taking away the threat that the British had toward America. This surrender, of the British, and defeat for the Americans, gave the Americans an advantage. When the news of the British surrender spread to France, the French quickly became **allies** with the Americans as they realized there was much hope and possibility of the American colonists winning the war. The French now could seek for their revenge from the French and the Indian war against the British.

Other interesting facts

In 1751, John Burgoyne requested Lord Derby if he could marry his daughter, Lady Charlotte Stanley. He refused to give his blessing to the couple and in 1751, they married anyway. After his surrender to the Americans, he returned to England, and received much **discrimination** about his defeat. He finally settles in, than took on playwriting, writing a few well known plays that were performed on popular stages.

Vocabulary

Allies- To side or support someone

Discrimination- The unjust or premise treatment of different categories(people place of things

Parliament- The highest legislature in the UK, sometimes collaborates with the king.

Sources

"John Burgoyne." Encyclopedia people. Ed. The Gale group. Encyclopedia.com, n.d. Web. 1 Apr. 2016. <<http://www.revolutionary-war.net/john-burgoyne.html>>.

Kline, Pamela. "Revolutionary War Generals." John Borgoyne. Ed. Tipharah Hobbs. N.p., n.d. Web. Apr. 2016. <http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/John_Burgoyne.aspx (cite these sources and alphabetize them)^>.

Sir Henry Clinton (#10)
By: Kameron Dunsmore(SS1)



Born: April 16th, 1730 (Newfoundland, Canada)
Died: December 23rd, 1795 (London, Great Britain)
Allegiance: British

Basic Information:

Sir Henry Clinton was born April 16th, 1730 in Newfoundland Canada. His parents were Admiral George Clinton and Anne Carle, George Clinton was a governor for Newfoundland, that includes New York. Henry Clinton grew up in a wealthy household, where he got his education. Then he joined the local militia. During his enlistment he was sent to Europe in 1760 to fight, there he was injured during a battle and earned a lot respect for his bravery. Clinton also was promoted to colonel. After that he married Harriet Carter, and they had five children. But sadly when Harriet was giving birth to the fifth she died. Clinton then earned a seat at Parliament and was appointed Major General, where he was sent to Boston in North America.

Role In The Revolutionary War:

When Sir Henry Clinton was appointed Major General he was sent to North America because the colonies had declared war against the British. He first had to win over Boston because it was under siege. But William Howe and John Burgoyne were outplayed by the Americans, but luckily Clinton was there because he made a decision that broke the siege. In the same year they broke the siege on Boston, and Clinton fought at the Battle Of Bunker Hill. After that Thomas Gage was appointed to Commander and Clinton was appointed Second-In-Command. After that Clinton went to Sullivan's Island to take over the fort. He lost the battle because the fort was made out of spongy palmetto logs, which stopped the impact of the cannon balls. Clinton then went to Long Island to help Howe fight the battle. They won but unfortunately Clinton didn't get any recognition. Clinton was not very happy, so he went back to England to run for a campaign, he lost. Then the King presented him with knighthood and sent him back to New York to support Howe. But Howe only presented 7,000 troops to Clinton. Luckily Clinton was a good Commander because he took over most of the forts along the Hudson River. After that Clinton was appointed Commander-in-Chief of North America in February of 1778. After Clinton became Commander-in-Chief he got word that Cornwallis was under attack at Yorktown and asked for a relief party. But it was too late because Cornwallis surrendered before Clinton left New York. After that Clinton was replaced Sir Guy Carleton and moved back to England. He got a lot of blame put on him for losing the colonies. But instead of Clinton focusing the blame on himself he focused it on Cornwallis by writing a Narrative of the Campaign of 1781 in North America. He kept his seat in Parliament and was going to become Governor of Gibraltar, but he died before it happened.

Interesting Facts:

- 1.) Rose in ranking during the French and Indian War.
- 2.) Had a seat in the British Parliament

Vocabulary:

Siege: A military operation where the army surrounds a place and hopes the people inside will surrender.

Parliament: The highest branch of government in England.

Knighthood: A rank or dignity of a person.

Citation:

"Henry Clinton (British Army Officer, Born 1730)." Henry Clinton. Ed. Thomas W. N.p., 25 Feb. 2016. Web. 25 Mar. 2016. <[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Clinton_\(British_Army_officer,_born_1730\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Clinton_(British_Army_officer,_born_1730))>.

Pavao, Esther. "Henry Clinton." Henry Clinton. N.p., n.d. Web. 25 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.revolutionary-war.net/henry-clinton.html>>.

#11 Charles Cornwallis
Research by: Jordan Couture



Class: Core 4 Social Studies

Birth and Death: Born December 31, 1738, Grosvenor Square, London, United Kingdom. Died October 5, 1805, Ghazipur, India.

Allegiance: British Soldier

Biographic information: After Cornwallis graduated from Clare College in Cambridge he was elected to the military. In his early years of the military he took part in many battles like Battle of Minden (August 1, 1759) and the Battle of Villinghausen (July 15-16, 1761). A year later he took a seat in the House of Lords that November. Cornwallis did help the Americans and voted against the Stamp and the Intolerable Acts. In 1768, Cornwallis fell in love with Jemima Jones. They both fell in love and got married that same year. The marriage produced a daughter named Mary, and a son named Charles. Cornwallis was promoted to Major General by King George III in 1775. After the American Revolution and the Southern Campaign he accepted the post of Governor-General of India on February 23, 1786. He helped pass the Act of Union which United the English and Irish Parliaments. He resigned from the army in 1801, and was again sent to India four years later. His second term went short because he then passed away two months after he arrived.

American Revolution: He served as Major General, Henry Clinton's deputy. They together failed to take Charleston. He played a role in General William Howe's capture of New York City that summer and fall. He was forced to deal with General George Washington's army after the American victory at Trenton. He marched South unsuccessfully and attacked Washington and later was defeated at Princeton (January 3, 1777). He led the key flanking maneuver which defeated Washington at the Battle of Brandywine (September 11, 1777). He rejoined the army in America, led by Clinton in 1779. Their army marched north, Washington's army attacked them at the Monmouth Court House. Helped by Clinton, he captured Charleston in May 1780.

The Southern Campaign: He had participated in many other battles like The Battle of Cowpens (January 17, 1781), which was a loss for Cornwallis. The Battle of Guilford Courthouse (March 15, 1781). That same year Cornwallis participated in the Siege to Yorktown.

Interesting Facts: He served on the King's Private Council (1770). He was also a Constable of the Tower of London (1771).

Vocabulary: Subjugate (Bring under domination or control, especially by conquest). Opted (Make a choice from a range or possibilities). Naval (Of, in, or relating to a navy or navies)

Source Citations:

"Southern Campaigner: Lord Charles Cornwallis." About.com Education. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <<http://militaryhistory.about.com/od/army/p/cornwallis.htm>>.

Shmoop Editorial Team. "Charles Cornwallis in The American Revolution." Shmoop.com. Shmoop University, Inc., 2008. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.shmoop.com/american-revolution/charles-cornwallis.html>>.

#12 Dawes, William

Research by: Brennan Calacci

Class: S.S. Core 1

Birth: April 6, 1744

Death: February 25, 1799

Allegiance - Patriot

Basic biographic information:

He was married twice he had seven children six children with his wife Mehitable May and one with Lydia Gendall, his spouses were Mehitable May who died in 1793 and Lydia Gendall who he remarried two years after Mehitable May died.

Paragraph answer:

He was one of the Minutemen that rode at midnight to alert the colonists that the British were coming. Dawes was assigned by Dr. Joseph Warren to ride from Boston, Massachusetts to Lexington on the night of April 18, 1775, and Dawes mission was to warn John Hancock and Samuel Adams that they were in danger of arrest. Dawes took the land route out of Boston before the British militia closed off the path. William Dawes is not as well known because Paul Revere got all of the credit. And these events led up to the shot heard around the world April 19, 1775, the shot started a big war. But William Dawes Jr. All guts, No glory.



Other interesting facts:

He died at the age of 53, he wasn't given as much credit for the midnight ride

Vocabulary:

Allegiance- The loyalty of a citizen to his or her government or a subject to his or her sovereign.

Militia- A body of citizens enrolled for military service, and called out periodically for drill but serving full time only in emergencies.

Minutemen- A member of a group of an American militiamen just before and during the Revolutionary War who held themselves in readiness for instant military service.

Source citations:

Klein, Christopher. "History in the Headlines." The Midnight Ride of William Dawes. History.com, 18 Apr. 2012. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.

Beatrice Books, Rebecca. "William Dawes the Forgotten Midnight Rider." History of Massachusetts. Historyofmassachusetts.org, 14 Feb. 2014. Web. 26 Mar. 2016.

(#13)Bernardo De Gálvez
Researched by Jordyn Carroll, SS 4.

Birth-Death: Born on July 23, 1746 in Macharviaya, Spain. Died on November 30, 1786 in Mexico City, Mexico.

Allegiance: He was loyal to Spain, but he helped the Americans

Basic Information:

- Married to Marie Felice Saint-Maxent d'Estrehan in 1777
- Had three children; Miguel, Matilde, and Guadalupe
- Studied military sciences at the Academia de Ávila
- Was the governor of Louisiana, Florida and Cuba

Paragraph Answer: Bernardo De Gálvez was the governor of New Spain (Louisiana, Florida, and Cuba), but he decided to fight with the Americans. He was a big part of the Revolution, although his deeds are almost never in history books. At the beginning of his assistance, Gálvez was not out in the open about it, he smuggled in the needed supplies. He spent \$70,000 on assorted supplies(medicine, uniform fabrics, weapons, and cartridge boxes) but never got any credit for it because he smuggled them in. Gálvez captured 4 British forts in lower Mississippi, all within a month. He was the Spanish commander in the seizing of Pensacola. When the war was ended, Galvez was preparing to take Jamaica. Bernardo De Gálvez was a significant person in the war, he provided money and supplies in the time of need. I'm not sure if the Americans could have won without his and other people's help in the Revolutionary War.

Interesting Facts:

- Fought in the 7 years war against Portugal
- The city of Galveston, Texas is named after him

Vocabulary:

smuggle: move (goods) illegally into or out of a country

seize: take hold of suddenly and forcibly

commander: a person in authority, especially over a body of troops or a military operation

Sources:

"Bernardo De Gálvez." - Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia. 9 Mar. 2016. Web. 29 Mar. 2016. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernardo_de_Gálvez>.

United States. National Park Service. "Bernardo De Gálvez." National Parks Service. U.S. Department of the Interior. Web. 29 Mar. 2016. <<https://www.nps.gov/foma/learn/historyculture/galvez.htm>>.

14 Francois Joseph Paul Comte De Grasse

Researched by: Emily Bachand

Class: SS1

Birth:1722 in southern France death: January 1788 in Paris

Allegiance: France

Basic info: born in southern France, Naval Academy in Toulon at 11,

Francois De Gresse was the rear admiral of the French navy. Though he was in many wars he is best known for the battle of the capes or the battle of the Chesapeake. May 1781 Comte de Barras went to Newport with exciting news. The French ships were on the way and should be here later in the summer. That fleet was led by François de Grasse. In the middle of August Admiral De Grasse told George Washington that the French will sail for Chesapeake bay so they could help the Americans. But that in October he'd have to leave because he didn't want his ships caught in a hurricane on the way home. On August twenty fifth some British ships arrived at Chesapeake bay looking for French ships, but they didn't find any so instead they sailed to New York to become part of Admiral Tomas Graves fleet. On August thirty first Graves took the whole fleet to Chesapeake bay, but arrived on September fifth. De Grasse arrived August twenty eighth with one thousand seven hundred guns and three thousand soldiers. The team that was supposed to fight on land were put to shore a couple days later and met up with the Marquis de Lafayette. De Grasse and the French encountered each other on September fifth and De Grasse realized his team couldn't operate in the bay so he ordered his fleet in a single file line farther out into the Atlantic to form a battle formation. The battle that Admiral François De Grasse was famous for ended in a draw.

Other interesting facts:

He commanded the French twenty six frigate Amphitrite in Haiti.

He was born into a noble family

He commanded a squadron under the comte d'Estaing

Vocabulary:

Admiral: The highest rank of a navel officer.

frigate: heavy mettles warship.

Siege: enemies surround a camp, cutting off essential supplies, getting the people inside to surrender.

Source citations:

"Degrasse." Degrasse. Robert A Selig. Web. 01 Apr. 2016.

"Battle of the Capes." Battle of the Capes. Web. 01 Apr. 2016.

15 Benjamin Franklin

Researched By: Kyle A. Courtois

Class: 4 SS

Life: January 17, 1706 - April 17, 1790

Allegiance: Patriot



Basic Biography:

Benjamin Franklin was born in 1706 in Boston and was the 15th son of a soap and candle maker named Josiah Franklin. Benjamin Franklin then became the apprentice of his brother James at age 12. Benjamin Franklin then left Boston in 1723 and moved to Philadelphia which became his main home in America for the rest of his life. Benjamin Franklin then became involved with writing in his own newspaper writings. He then became very involved with politics in the colonies. Benjamin Franklin was then sent to England where he lived for two decades where he had a part in British government. When Franklin returned to Philadelphia he started to study electricity and other parts of nature, he also would come to invent things that we still use today, and again became involved in the government of the colonies. Benjamin Franklin died in 1790 at age 84 at his daughters home in Philadelphia.

How he influenced the revolutionary war:

Benjamin Franklin had a large part in starting America's independence and ending the Revolutionary War. Benjamin Franklin had ideas of independence long before others did in 1754 during the French and Indian War at a meeting of representatives from Albany, New York he suggested a plan that would have colonies unite under a national congress, he also showed this in newspapers with famous "Join or Die" cartoon. In 1757 Benjamin Franklin was elected by the Pennsylvania Assembly to be the colonies agent in England. Franklin was sent to England to settle a tax dispute for the colony afterwards he decided to live there for close to two decades. While Franklin was living in England in 1766 he attempted to stop the stamp act. Franklin returned to Philadelphia in 1775 where he shortly after was elected as a delegate of the Second Continental Congress. He then was part of the five member team that drafted the Declaration of Independence. Shortly after Franklin was sent to help enlist help from the French. And in 1778 Benjamin Franklin helped negotiate and draft the Treaty of Paris which helped end the Revolutionary War. Benjamin Franklin helped secure America's independence because of his contributions to the war effort.

Interesting Facts:

Benjamin Franklin is on the one hundred dollar bill.

He invented the lightning rod and bifocals. He discovered ways of harnessing electricity.

Franklin stopped his formal schooling at age 10.

He suggested a new alphabet where he took out c, j, w, x, y, q for being repetitive.

Vocabulary:

negotiate- trying to reach a agreement by discussing with others

conductor- a material or device that conducts or transmits heat, electricity, or sound, especially when regarded in terms of its capacity to do this.

charge- Electric charge is the physical property of matter that causes it to experience a force when placed in an electromagnetic field.

Citations:

"Benjamin Franklin." Biography.com. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 23 Mar. 2016.

<<http://www.biography.com/people/benjamin-franklin-9301234#related-video-gallery>>.

"Benjamin Franklin." History.com. History Channel, 2009. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.

<<http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/benjamin-franklin>>.



#16:William, Franklin

Research by: Ethan Bissonnette

Class: 3

Born: 1730

Died: 1813

Allegiance: British

Basic biographic information:

Franklin was Royal Governor of New Jersey. Ben Franklin was his father. He fought with his father because they were on different sides on the war.

Paragraph answer:

William Franklin stayed loyal to the British even though his father Franklin was the biggest patriot. He was in jail for most of the war then moved back to London to be loyal to the British.

Other interesting facts:

deputy postmaster, his mother is unknown.

Vocabulary:

Incarcerated: imprison or confine

Associated: connected with something else

Custody: the protective care or guardianship of someone or something.

Citations:

"William Franklin." - Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.,

"William Franklin, Colonial Governor of New Jersey." Geni_family_tree.

Geni.com. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.

#17 Thomas Gage
Research by: Nathan Youchah
Class: core 3
Birth: 1721 Sussex England
Death: April 2 1787
Allegiance – British



Basic biographic information: Thomas Gage was born in England where when he was 20 decided to go in to the army. He fought in Australia and North America. Gage received education at Westminster school in England and after graduating joined the army in 1741. Gage was recalled to England in 1782 and became a full general but never took the field again dying in 1787.

Paragraph answer: Gage joined the British army in 1741 and fought in the War of Austrian Succession. In 1754 he joined general Braddock's unsuccessful campaign where him and George Washington became friends. He then became a colonel in Jeffery Amherst's expedition that was successful. When Amherst died Gage became the new commander of all British troops in America he commanded those troops for 10 years and during that time the Boston tea party happened and when parliament implanted the Intolerable acts. Gage was in charge of upholding the Intolerable acts and when he found out that the patriots had a weapons cache and Gage ordered the march on Lexington and Concord. Gage ordered the British to fire on the Americans after that one shot that was heard around the world.

Other interesting facts:
He was a governor in Canada for awhile.

Vocabulary:
Burgeoning: begin to grow or increase rapidly; flourish.
Inflammatory: relating to or causing inflammation of a part of the body.
Ministries: the work or vocation of a minister of religion.

Source citations:

The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Thomas Gage." Encyclopedia Britannica Online. Encyclopedia Britannica. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.britannica.com/biography/Thomas-Gage>>.

"Thomas Gage." Thomas Gage. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1292.html>>.

#18 General Horatio Gates

Born: July 26 1722 in Maldon England

Died: April 10 1806

Spouse: Mary Vallence, Elizabeth Phillips

Occupation: British-American General

Allegiance: patriot



Basic information

His mother was a housekeeper and his father was a butler for the Duke of Leeds. At 22 Horatio volunteered with the governor of Nova Scotia and moved to America to help contribute with the war efforts. Later, the British mistook his home for that of an American and destroyed it he then vowed to get revenge and changed sides from a loyalist to a pure patriot.

Contribution To The Revolution

Gates had a major contribution to the revolution, He was fighting alongside general Braddock during his defeat and helped win the battle of Saratoga by taking over general Schuyler's men. After the battle of Saratoga he led Schuyler's men on to win the second battle of Saratoga. In 1777 Gates was appointed as the president of the war board. Gates was also still a general at this time. Around 1778 Gates tried to replace George Washington as the commander of chief on the board of war, he was never successful. Gates ended up retiring from the board of war in 1778. After retiring, Gates was appointed the southern region of the U.S all of the men there were untrained. They were attacked by General Cornwallis and lost because of the untrained army. Many debates have happened, whether the loss was his or his men's fault. In October the war board discussed this and found it was Gate's fault. His son died that month. Horatio retired from the army not long after.

Interesting Facts

Horatio had two wives one died not long after he retired from the war board. There is a street named after him in Manhattan. Gates retired twice and was fired once.

Vocabulary

General Braddock: was a British commander-in-chief for the thirteen colonies.

Appointed: designated or chosen.

Loyalist: a person who remains loyal to an established government or ruler.

Citations

"Horatio Gates." Mount Vernon. James Scythes, n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.mountvernon.org/digita>

"General Horatio Gates." Revolutionary war. Pamela Kline, n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.revolutionary-war.net/horatio-gates.html>>.

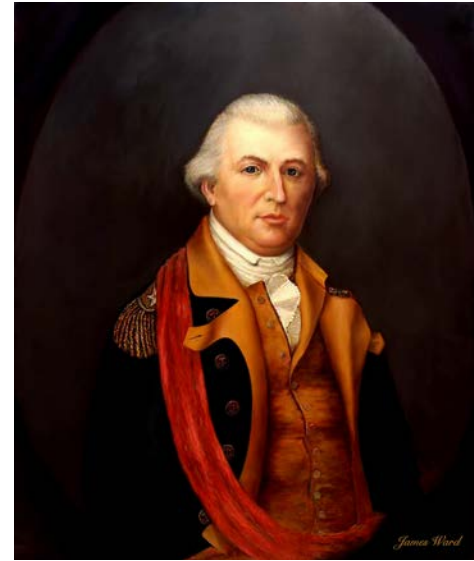
#19 Nathanael Greene

Research by: Shawn Lamos

SS 1

Birth - death: August 7, 1742 - June 19, 1786

Allegiance: patriot



Basic biographic information

Nathanael Greene was born in 1742 and raised in Rhode Island. His father was Nathanael Greene and his father's second wife was Mary Mott. He was brought up in the Quaker church, a faith that declares warfare to be wrong or evil. He lived a quiet life as a blacksmith in his father's iron foundry. He enjoyed reading and became interested in military science, which was upsetting to his family and the Quaker community. After attending a military parade in 1773, Greene was kicked out of a Quaker meeting, and from there on he decided to separate himself from the Quaker community and become involved in the military. Later in 1774 he married Catharine Littlefield and had six children.

Nathanael Greene's participation in the revolution

During the American Revolution, Nathanael Greene was a highly respected general who fought with George Washington at the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Valley Forge. At the battle of Trenton, Greene used his military tactics to split up the militia and stop the Hessians' escape. Valley Forge was the turning point of the war, even with the miserable conditions. Greene was the commander of the southern department of the Continental Army, and he led the campaign to end the British occupation of the South. Greene's leadership led the Americans to victory at Georgia and delivered a crushing blow to the British. Greene didn't just fight to reclaim Georgia and some of the South; he also worked with the states to rebuild their government. Greene's tactics against the British made them a less formidable force.

Interesting facts

Nathanael Greene was one of George Washington's closest and most trusted friends. Greene County in northeast Georgia is named after Greene for his leadership. Greene had a slight limp since birth.

Vocabulary

Military science: the study of military processes, behaviors, and institutions. It is mainly focused in theory, method, and practicing military capability in a way consistent with national defense policy.

Sources

Nathanael Greene (1742-1786)." New Georgia encyclopedia. SCE, 23 Jan. 2004. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.

<<http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/nathanael-greene-1742-1786>>.

"Who Served Here? General Nathanael Greene." Historic valley forge. N.p., n.d. Web. 1 Apr. 2016.

<<http://www.ushistory.org/valleyforge/served/greene.html>>.



#20Nathan Hale

Research by:Spencer Favreau

Born: June 6, 1755

Died: September 22, 1776

Allegiance: patriot

Basic information:

Nathan Hale was an American soldier and a spy for the American's during the revolutionary war. Hale was elected first lieutenant within the first 5 months of being in the Connecticut's militia. In the spring of 1775 Nathan's army had moved to Manhattan to help prevent the British army from taking over New York City. On September 8, 1776 Hale volunteered to go behind enemy lines and report on British troop movements. Nathan Hale was hung at the age of 21.

How is Nathan hale related to the war?

Nathan Hale volunteered to go behind enemy lines to find out secrets for the Patriots they were very dangerous missions because if he did one thing wrong and he got caught then he would have been killed instantly. Hale was sent across onto British lands on Long Island where he was captured and interrogated when he was caught holding incriminating documents. A British General William Howe ordered Hale's hanging. He was 21 when he was hanged on September 22, 1776.

Other interesting facts

- "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." Were Hale's last words.

Vocabulary:

Execution: *the act of killing someone especially as punishment for a crime*

Interrogated: *to ask questions of (a person), sometimes to seek answers or information that the person questioned considers personal or secret.*

Lieutenant: *a person who holds an office, civil or military, in subordination to a superior for whom he or she acts:*

Patriot: *a person who supports their country and is prepared to defend it against enemies or detractors*

Sources:

Americas library." America's story. N.p., n.d. Web. 28 Mar. 2016. <http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/revolut/jb_revolut_hale_1.html>.

Nathan Hale." Nathan Hale. N.p., n.d. Web. 30 Mar. 2016. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nathan_Hale>.

#21 Alexander Hamilton

By: Caden Hart

Core 3

Birth: January 11, 1755

Death: July 12, 1804

Allegiance: patriot

Quote: "Those who stand for nothing fall for anything."



Basic information

Alexander Hamilton was born on January 11, 1757 in the British West Indies. His mother, a Frenchwoman named Rachel Fawcett Lavine, was married to someone else when Hamilton was born. James, his father, abandoned the family when Hamilton was still a baby, leaving him and his mother poor. Hamilton took his first job at the age of 11, working as a clerk in an accounting firm in St. Croix. Hamilton's boss, businessman Nicolas Cruger, gathered his resources with a minister named Hugh Knox who sent Hamilton to America for an education. Hamilton went to a college in New Jersey. He studied Latin, Greek and Presbyterian. Hamilton had 5 children. Hamilton died in a duel with Aaron Burr.

Contributions to the Revolution

Alexander Hamilton received notes from the battle of Lexington and Concord. Hamilton began to prepare himself for war. Hamilton and his volunteers saw their first military action on the night of August 23, 1775. Some of the roles that Alexander Hamilton played in the war were: Hamilton was George Washington's aide. Hamilton and George Washington worked together during the war for four years. Hamilton helped write the Declaration of Independence, but as he was helping write it he disagreed with a lot of things. Hamilton was George Washington's secretary of treasury for the new country. Hamilton also wrote letters for George Washington. Hamilton started the treasury and that got him to be put on the ten dollar bill.

Interesting facts

1) Alexander Hamilton is on the ten dollar bill. 2) Hamilton wrote many books. 3) Hamilton was orphaned in 1763. 4) Hamilton as America's first treasury. 5) Hamilton most likely lied about his age. 6) Hamilton experimented in poetry. 7) Hamilton authorized most of the federalist papers. 8) The first letter that George Washington ever wrote was addressed to Alexander Hamilton. 9) His oldest son also died in a war. 10) Theodore Roosevelt was fascinated by everything Hamilton did.

Vocabulary

Aide: an assistant to an important person.

Duel: Deadly weapons arranged between in order to settle a point of honor.

Minister: Someone's job which involves church services, performing church services.

Citations

PBS. PBS. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.

Alexander Hamilton." Ushistory.org. Independence Hall Association. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.A

About Alexander Hamilton." Mental Flo. ssWeb. 31 Mar. 2016.

(#22) John Hancock
Marshall Langevin
Social studies core 4
Born January 23, 1737, Braintree, MA , Died October 8, 1793, Hancock
Manor
Allegiance: Patriot



Basic Biographical information:

John Hancock was born on January 23, 1737 in Braintree, Massachusetts. His father was John Hancock and his mother Mary Hawke Thaxter. His grandfather was also a clergyman. When John was 7 years old his father died and his mother remarried a couple years later. He was adopted by his uncle, Thomas Hancock, and his wife, Lydia Henschman. The couple did not have children and treated John as their own child. Thomas Hancock was a successful businessman who owned the House of Hancock, It was a trading firm importing and exporting goods from and to Britain.

Revolutionary War role

Hancock was one of Boston's leaders during the crisis that led to the war of the American Revolutionary War in 1775. He served more than two years in the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, and as president of Congress, was the first to sign the Declaration of Independence in 1776, also called on of the founding fathers. He was considered the first person to be president because he was the president of the Continental Congress. Hancock, one of the Boston leaders in the Revolutionary war. Hancock also played many leading roles of the American Revolution. Hancock was the Major General of the Massachusetts militia back in 1776. Old Hancock was a wealthy individual, one of the richest in the colonies during the war.

Other Interesting facts:

He left from the congress in order to revive his military career. He was scheduled to lead 6,000 soldiers to recapture Newport. The long journey was humiliating as his men abandoned the operation. Hancock was attacked for his failure to tell his troops that it was the end of his military career. However he remained as a popular political person.

Vocabulary:

Continental: a member of the colonial army in the American Revolution.

Militia: a military force that engages in different attacks.

Commonwealth: an independent country that is apart of the democratic republic.

Courses:

Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundation. Web. 30 Mar. 2016.

John Hancock." Bio.com. A&E Networks Television. Web. 30 Mar. 2016.

#23 Mary Ludwig Hays

Research by: Myah Laroe

Class: SS3

Birth: October 13, 1754? in Trenton New Jersey

Death: January 22, 1832 (aged 77) in Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Allegiance: Patriot



Basic Biographic Information

Early Years-

Mary Ludwig Hays one of two children, Johann her older brother and her married parents, Maria and Johann Ludwig. It is likely but un certain that she did not go to school or get any type of education. Hays began working as a domestic servant when she turned 13 and in the same year she married William Hays.

How they participated in the Revolutionary War

Mary Ludwig Hays is also know has Molly Pitcher because of her helpful and courageous role in the Revolutionary War. She married William Hays in 1769, who was a soldier for the Continental Army. At the time it was common for women to help their husbands out on the battle field. Hays would do her share by bringing pitchers of cold fresh water to the men from a near by stream in the battle of Monmouth. When coming back from the stream with the pitchers of water in her hands, she saw her husband collapse at the cannon he was using. Hays dropped the pitchers of water, ran to the cannon and took her husbands place operating it. A soldier that had been watching documented that while Hays was working the cannon, a cannon ball was launched directly between her legs by the enemies without doing any damage. She stayed with the Continental Army until the end of the Revolutionary War and was honored for her heroic acts in 1822 by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Interesting facts

Mary Ludwig Hays joined a women's group led by Martha Washington, in this group they washed clothes, blankets, and cared for the sick and dying. Shortly after she joined this group she was called to help her husband on the battle field as most women did at the time. It is thought that she got her nickname "Molly Pitcher" from the men yelling "Molly-Pitcher". General Washington saw Hays's heroic acts and remembered how much of a help and a brave soul she was. After the Revolutionary War she was given a warrant by Washington naming her a non-commissioned officer. Some researchers think Hays did not actually exist or the things she did are not completely accurate. They choose to believe that she is a symbol for women during the Revolutionary War.

Vocabulary

Heroic- Having the characteristics of a hero

Legislature- The legislative body of a country or state

Continental- Forming or belonging to a continent

Commissioned- Authorize the production of work

Source Citations

Lin, Hai. "Molly Pitcher." Pennsylvania Center for the Book. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <http://pabook2.libraries.psu.edu/palitmap/bios/Pitcher__Molly.html>.

"Molly Pitcher." Wikipedia. Web. 30 Mar. 2016. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molly_Pitcher>.

Staff. "Molly Pitcher." Ushistory. Independence Hall Association. Web. 1 Apr. 2016. <<http://www.ushistory.org/valleyforge/youasked/>>.

24 Patrick Henry
Researched by Faith Pecor
Class: Social studies, core 4

Born: May 29, 1736 in Hanover County, Virginia. Died: June 6, 1799 at Red Hill Plantation Virginia.

Allegiance- Patriot, fought for Americans.

Basic biographic information- Patrick Henry grew up with his mother and father, John and Sarah Winston Henry. Henry was home schooled by his father, and later studied law on his own. He then became a very skilled lawyer. He married Sarah Shelton in 1775, and had six children.

Paragraph answer

Patrick Henry was a patriot and fought for Americans. He is a symbol of Americans struggle for liberty and self government. Henry was one of many who contributed in the making of the Revolutionary War. Henry was against the British 100%, anything British he hated. He was part of the house of burgesses also know as the Virginia assembly. He is well known for his lawyering skills and persuasive speeches, one of his most famous speeches is "Give me liberty or give me death". His speeches encouraged people to participate in fighting against the British and protesting against them. His speeches tore the British apart and enraged the crowds getting them on his side, and against the British. Henry's main role in the Revolutionary War was to give powerful speeches to the people, and get them to fight against the British.

Other interesting facts:

Henry fathered a total of seventeen children, between his two wives. He served with George Washington in the House of Burgesses.

Vocabulary:

Commissioned- Authority granted for a particular action or function.

Federalists- A supporter of a strong federal government.

tyranny- A state ruled by an unjustly ruler.

Citations:

Biography.com Editors. "Patrick Henry." Bio.com. A&E Networks Television. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.

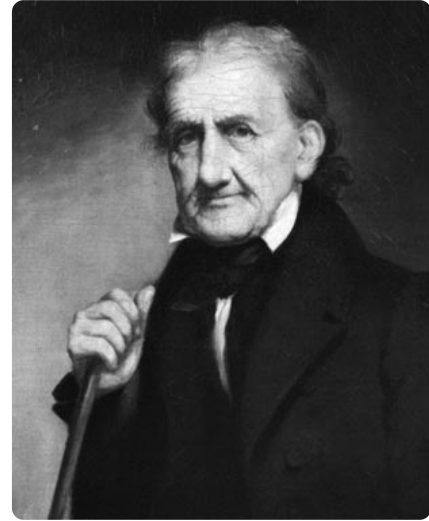
"History.org: The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Official History and Citizenship Website." Patrick Henry : The Colonial Williamsburg Official History & Citizenship Site. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 2016. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.

Biography.com Editors. "Patrick Henry." Bio.com. A&E Networks Television. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.

#25 George R. T. Hewes

Researched By: Meg E. Buckley

Born: September 5, 1742
Boston, Massachusetts
Died: November 5, 1840
Richfield Springs, New York
Allegiance: Patriot



Basic Information:

George Robert Twelves Hewes lived to be 98. In the cold of January, 1768 he married Sarah "Sally" Sumner. Together they had 15 children, only 11 survived birth. She was the daughter of a Baptist Sexton. Sumner lived a long life and died 1828 at the age of 77.

Interesting Facts:

George Robert Twelve Hewes, born September 5, 1742 is the only man part of the American Revolution with a photograph. Everyone else has a painting. Since he lived so long, he went to Independence Day festivals as the guest of honor. Another fact is, John Malcolm struck George Hewes on the head because Hewes was defending a rebel. The hit left him unconscious with a scar. If your interested, James Hawkes wrote a biography of him called, [A Retrospect of the Boston Tea Party](#).

Contribution to the Revolution:

-Hewes fought in the American Revolutionary War as a militiaman and privateer.

September 5, 1742 marks the day, George Hewes was born. George Robert Twelves Hewes was named after his father George Hewes. He was unusually short only standing at 5'1". For much of his life he worked as a **cobbler** to make money for his family. He became part of the resistance when soldiers refused to pay for the shoes they'd buy. When he carried his cane for defense, **Sergeant** Chambers seized his cane. Hewes wasn't pleased, "I told him I had as good a right to carry a cane as they had to carry clubs." He began to sink into the pit of debt and was eventually put in debtor's prison in the September of 1770. In 1768, he married Sally Sumner, the daughter of the **sexton** of the first baptist church. George was also a participant in the political protests in Boston. On the famous night on December 16, 1773, Hewes turned up as a volunteer at the Tea Party in Boston lead by Patriot leaders. He was one of the last survivors of the Boston Tea Party and the Boston Massacre. He fought as a **militiaman** and **privateer** during the American Revolution. His work as a privateer began after the Boston Tea Party when he was the leader of a group of protesters. Hewes was semi-close with John Hancock and had a real and fictitious relationship with him. After Hewes died November 5, 1840, in Richfield Springs, New York, he was buried, then reburied in a memorial gravesite of revolutionaries.

Citations:

George Hughes." WPedia Goo. N.p., n.d. Web. 23 Mar. 2016.
<http://wpedia.goo.ne.jp/enwiki/George_Robert_Twelves_Hewes>.

"George Hewes and the Meaning of the Revolution." Archiving Early America. Ed. James A. Henretta.N.p., 1995. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.
<<http://www.earlyamerica.com/early-america-review/volume-1/george-hewes-and-the-meaning-of-the-revolution/>>.

(26) William Howe
By : David Hopkins
Class: Core 4
August 10th, 1729 - July 12th, 1814
Allegiance – British



Basic biographic information

William Howe was a general for the British army. He was one of three brothers to have a distinguished military career. He served in the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. He is known for taking Quebec during the French and Indian War. He did marry but never had children.

How he contributed to the American Revolution

General William Howe contributed to the war by winning the Battle of Bunker Hill. He also took New York and Philadelphia while he was stationed in North America. He defeated George Washington in the battle of Long Island. General Howe drove Washington from Manhattan and later from the defensive spot during the Battle of the Plains. He won two other battles name the Battle of Brandywine and the Battle of Germantown. After the Battle of Bunker Hill General Howe was the one who took Boston. Sadly Washington drove him out of Boston later with the cannons from Fort Ticonderoga. New York and Philadelphia were two very important cities for the colonist. They eventually took them back but with great cost.

Other interesting facts:

Howe was an illegitimate uncle of King George the third. Howe was also Commander-in-chief of the British troops. He became a full general. Howe also became governor of Plymouth. Howe was also knighted.

Vocabulary:

1. Illegitimate - Born out of wedlock
2. Knighted - To be dubbed or made a knight
3. Governor - A representative of the crown
4. Distinguished- Made conspicuous by excellence

Source citation:

"General Sir William Howe." About Education. Ed. Kennedy Hickman. N.p., 2016. Web. 23 Mar. 2016. <<http://militaryhistory.about.com/od/americanrevolutio1/p/whowe.htm>>.

"William Howe, 5th Viscount Howe." Wikipedia. Ed. Kiraroshi1976. N.p., 15 Jan. 2001. Web. 23 Mar. 2016. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Howe,_5th_Viscount_Howe>.

(#27) Thomas Jefferson

Researched by: Luke Gervais

Class: S.S- 1.

Birth date: 1743- **Death:** 1826

Allegiance: Patriot

Basic Biographical Information

Jefferson married to Martha Wayles in 1772. Jefferson had six children with Martha. Jefferson graduated from College of William and Mary. Later after his wife Martha died Jefferson had a relationship with Sally Hemings, one of Jefferson's slaves. Jefferson died on the night of July 4th

Paragraph Answer

Jefferson was the main author of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson was a farmer in Virginia and had views that people could govern themselves, he later wrote about his views and people read about his views. Jefferson was part of The Second Continental Congress. He and other members of the Continental Congress raised troops for Washington. The other members of The Continental Congress picked Jefferson to write the reasons for war.

Other Interesting Facts

Thomas Jefferson is on the two dollar bill.

Vocabulary Words

Regiments: A permanent unit of an army.

Delegates: A person sent or authorized to represent others.

Frenzy: A state or period of uncontrolled excitement or wild behavior.

Citations

"Jefferson and the Beginning of the American Revolution." *Learning Resources from Monticello*.
N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.

Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundation, n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.

#28 John Paul Jones

Born: July 6, 1747 in Kirkcudbrightshire, Ireland

Died: July 18, 1792 in Paris France

Alligence: Patriot



Basic information

John Paul was born to John Paul Sr and Jean McDuff. His dad was a gardener and his mom took care of the kids. John Paul began his life at sea around the age of 13. He worked on slave ships traveling to Jamaica. Once he got this job he was in love with the sea. However he did not like the slave ship he was on. A big accomplishment John achieved was when he took control of the brig *John* after the captain and first mate died.

Contribution to the Revolution

John Paul Jones was the beginning of the US navy. Once he came to America it was started and he jumped to a very high spot. With his sloop the *Providence* he captured 16 British vessels in one cruise. He soon became the captain of the *Alfred* and captured more ships. After that he became the captain of the *Ranger* and planned an attack against the English city of Whitehaven. He was not successful in the attack but rattled the British. In 1779 he was on the *Bonhomme Richard* (named after Benjamin Franklin) with five other ships. When they ran into two British ships, the *Serapis* and the *Countless*. The merchant ships fled while the *Bonhomme Richard* and the *Pallas* faced off against the *Serapis* and the *Countless*. It took three hours but the *Bonhomme Richard* finally smashed into the *Serapis*. Jones tied the two boats together. Their cannons shot at each other for two hours. When the British asked if they were ready to surrender Jones yelled his famous quote "I have not yet begun to fight". Then an American grenade exploded below the deck of the *Serapis* and the British were forced to surrender. The *Bonhomme Richard* was badly damaged though so Jones transferred his flag to the *Serapis* and they sailed back along with the *Countless* to Holland. Jones victory gave him international fame. The US had planned to give Jones a new, bigger ship but that plan never unfolded. Once the war was over Jones urged the US to keep a navy but it was too costly and they didn't feel a need for one so the Navy disbanded.

Interesting facts

When on the island of Tobago his mutinous crew attacked him so in self defense he killed one of them. He knew he wasn't going to receive a fair trial so he retreated from the island going to Virginia and adding Jones to his last name. After the navy disbanded Jones went to Russia where he fought the Turks. Once this ended he went to Paris and made plans with his friends to buy a country estate back in America but his health worsened and he sadly died July 18, 1792

Vocabulary

brig- a prison ship/sloop-a square rigged warship with three masts/international-between two or more nations/disband- to break up or split apart/mutinous-refusing to obey orders or disobedient

Citations

Paul Jones A Founder of the U.S. Navy." U.S. Navy. Web. 29 Mar. 2016. <http://www.navy.mil/navydata/traditions/html/jp_jones.html>.

United States. National Park Service, Bob Blythe. "The American Revolution." National Parks Service. U.S. Department of the Interior, 4 Dec. 2008. Web. 24 Mar. 2016. <http://www.nps.gov/revwar/about_the_revolution/jp_jones.html>.

29 King George III

Research by: Landon Baker

Class: Social Studies

Born: June 4, 1738

Death: January 29, 1820

Allegiance: British



Basic Information

King George III was born in the year 1738 and grew up in London, England. George was a child of strong feelings and had slow mental development. This made it difficult for him to teach and produced in him an appearance of lack of interest, he could not read properly until he was 11. His affection for his immediate family circle dominated his life. In 1761, after an official search for a suitable wife, he married Sophia Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz who he first met on his wedding day.

Contributions To The War

King George III contributed to the Revolutionary War by becoming a king in 1760. After the "Seven Years War" George's government was in a large debt. To fix this problem he made taxes go higher on stuff such as tea, stamps and papers. This made him very mad so he made an intolerable act and this is what started the Revolutionary War. He didn't have enough money for the War but didn't want to lose the colonies. Britain once again established rule and they had then sunk too far into debt. All the wars had taken their tolls, but still lost yo America and George was only barely showing reason at this time. His wife and children stood by his side through everything, but when he died in January of 1820, he died angry and bitter.

Cool Facts

- He was in the age of 22 when he got his throne.
- King George III had 15 children. He had 10 in the time of American Revolution and 5 more children later.
- He had certain hobby such as farming. He really loved to dress in farmer's clothes and went to his farm.
- King George III had favorite musician. It was Handel. He also loved to listen to Bach's and also Mozart's.

Vocabulary

Allegiances: the loyalty of a citizen to his or her government

Development: a significant consequence or event

Government: the political direction and control exercised over the actions of the members, citizens

Citations

King George III." Revolutionarywar.net. N.p., 28 Mar. 2016. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.
<<http://www.revolutionary-war.net/king-george-iii.html>>.

Watson, John Steven. "George III." Encyclopedia Britannica Online. Encyclopedia Britannica. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.

Researched by: Eric Lamos

Name: Louis Auguste de France
Born: August 23, 1754
Died: 21 January 1793 by guillotine
Wife: Marie Antoinette
Father: Louis Dauphin
Mother: Maria Josepha
Children: Had 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls
Reign: 1774-1791



Basic information

King Louis XVI was born on August 23, 1754. Louis XVI grew up with a very wealthy family, but did not receive much attention from his parents for most of his childhood. After his father's death in 1765 he became the last king of France. At the age of 14 he married Maria Antonia. The marriage was met with hostility by the French public. Louis XVI was arrested and guillotined for treason at the age of 38 during the French Revolution.

Contribution to the war

In the spring of 1776, France saw an opportunity to get back at their long standing enemy, Great Britain. France allied with America during the American Revolution. Louis XVI was convinced to secretly send supplies and sign the treaty of alliance with the United States of America and go to war with Great Britain. France first sent troops to help the Americans at Rhode Island. But the battle ended in defeat.

Interesting facts

Louis XVI was tutored by French noblemen, and became fluent in Italian and English. In 1791 Louis XVI and his family tried to flee the country in disguise, it did not work and he was guillotined in 1793. He was sentenced to death with a vote of 361 to 288, and 72 others wanted a delay.

Vocabulary

Noblemen- Men who belong to the noble class.

Treason- The crime of try to over through the government or betray you own country.

Fluent- Able to express oneself with ease.

Citations

"Louis XVI of France." - Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.

"Louis XVI." Bio.com. A&E Networks Television. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.

(#31) Name: Knox, Henry

Research by: Alexander Messineo

Class: Social Studies

Birth: July 25th, 1750; Boston, Massachusetts - **Death:** October 6th, 1806, Thomaston, Maine

Allegiance: Patriot

Basic Biographic Informations:

Henry Knox was born in Boston to William Knox and Mary Campbell Knox in 1750. As the seventh of ten children, Henry was one of the babies of the family, but he had to step up fast. Due to the mental stress of financial woes, Henry's father died at age 50. Henry then had to drop out of school to support his family. Henry loved history, so he decided to work as a clerk at a bookstore called Wharton and Bowes. He enjoyed reading about military history, and engineering science. Soon, Henry had developed a secret passion for artillery. To learn how to use one, teenage Knox joined the Train, a militia in Boston made up of shopkeepers and mechanics. During 1766, British artillery officers taught the company, and Henry soon learned how to use a 3 pound canon, and other small artillery. On March 1770, Henry Knox witnessed the Boston Massacre, and blamed the British for the deaths that day. In July 1771, Henry Knox opened his own bookstore, London Books, at the age of 21. In a hunting accident, Knox lost his third and fourth fingers in one of his hands. That hand was now covered with a handkerchief. This attracted the gaze of many women. One of these women was Lucy Flucker, who shared many attributes with Knox. They fell in love instantly, and even though the Flucker family disagreed with the relationship, Knox and Flucker married in Boston on June 16th, 1774. Knox continued backing the right for American Colonies to make their own choices. After word of the Battle of Lexington and Concord got to Boston, Henry and his wife fled Boston with their personal belongings to Worcester, Massachusetts, where they thought they would be safer.

What Role Did This Person Play in the American Revolution: Henry Knox joined the Boston Grenadier Corps in 1772, and was also a volunteer in 1775 at the Battle of Bunker Hill. In 1775, George Washington arrived in Boston to take command of the Colonial army. There is where he met Knox, and they developed a close relationship. Washington, noticing the lack of artillery, asked Knox about his opinion on the problem. Knox suggested using the canons from the captured Fort Ticonderoga. Knox then was appointed colonel, put in charge of the heavy guns, and was given the task of bringing the canons from Ticonderoga to Boston. On December 5th, 1775, they arrived at the fort. Henry selected the best weapons to take to Boston. He selected fifty-nine pieces, that weighed in between 100 and 5,500 pounds. Using ox sleds, and boats, Knox traveled through the cold waters of Lake Champlain, Fort George, Saratoga, and the Hudson River. Finally, by January 24th, 1776, the canons had arrived Framingham, Massachusetts. On March 17th of 1776, using the canons Knox brought, the Colonial army seized Dorchester Heights, getting the British to withdraw from the city of Boston. Knox then helped set up defenses in Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and then went to go help General Washington in New York. Yet, his help was not enough, and the Americans were forced to retreat. Knox then directed Washington's famous voyage across the Delaware River on Christmas night of 1776. Knox continued fighting for the American cause, serving George Washington until 1781, when he was stationed in West Point, until the British were forced out of New York. Then, Knox was appointed Secretary of War by Congress in 1785, and then in 1789 he was selected to be Secretary of War in President Washington's cabinet, an honor suited for someone like Henry Knox, who did so much to assure our country's freedom.

Other Interesting Facts: Knox was almost replaced at his job by a Frenchman Ducondray. Washington gave Ducondray a chance to join the troops with him as an engineer, in order to prove his worth. Yet, on the way to Washington, while boarding a flat boat, Ducondray's horse slipped and fell into the water, and he drowned.

Vocabulary:

artillery- large-caliber guns used in warfare on land.

corps- a main subdivision of an armed force in the field, consisting of two or more divisions.

Secretary of War- runs the armed forces, appointed by the President

Citations

"Who Served Here? General Henry Knox." Historic Valley Forge. Independence Hall Association, n.d. Web. 28 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.ushistory.org/valleyforge/served/knox.html>>.

"Henry Knox Biography." The Biography.com. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 28 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.biography.com/people/henry-knox-9367191#synopsis>>.

"Henry Knox." Encyclopedia of World Biography. 2004. Encyclopedia.com. 28 Mar. 2016 <<http://www.encyclopedia.com>>.

Silvey, Anita. Henry Knox; Bookseller, Soldier, Patriot. New York: Clarion, n.d. Print.

#32 Kosciuszko, Thaddeus

Researched by Jordan Jenkins

Core 3

Birth: Feb 1746

Death 1817

Allegiance: Patriot, fighting for freedom

Biographical information Thaddeus Kosciuszko's was born Feb 1746 in Belarus. then he heard that the America was trying to get their freedom and Kosciuszko liked to fight for what is real and wanted to have people have that feeling of being freedom and the America became a colonel in the continental army. And suggested fortification at Mt. Defiance near fort ticonderoga his Advice was not taken Ticonderoga fell to British Kosciuszko made this fortification at West Point and that cut the British off from coming down the hudson river wrote a will to leave his money to education and freedom of slaves in America but they never got the money. Hero of America and Poland.

Contribution to the Revolution: He was a fort engineer. He knew where to build them and how to save other forts. He believed in for fighting for the country that wanted freedom. He was a Military engineer. He built the fort at West Point and advised Washington about Mt. Defiance near Fort Ticonderoga.

Interesting Facts

- Designed fortification
- Moved to America became a colonel in the continental Army
- Recognized by Washington presented with two pistols and a sword for outstanding service to America.
- Wrote a will to leave his money to education and freedom of slaves in America but they never got the money
- Hero of America and Poland
- Appointed Brigadier General

“As pure a son of liberty as I have ever known” Thomas Jefferson.

Vocabulary: engineer- person who designed

Belaruse: city in present day Poland

West Point: Fort on the Hudson River, now school for the US Army

Citations:

[Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundation. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.](#)

www.polismhamericancenter.org/Kosciuszko.html. Web. 31 Mar.2016

#33 Marquis de Lafayette

Mattia fuller

S.S 1

Born: 6/9/1757-20/5/1834

Allegiance: French but helps patriots



Basic information

Marquis de Lafayette was born to a wealthy family in Chavaniac, kingdom of France. Before his second birthday his father was killed in Minden which was apart of the 7 years war. By the age 12 is mother had passed a few weeks later his grandfather died. He was left at a young age age an orphan. By the age 13 he was commissioned an officer. He soon became convinced that Americans cause in the Revolutionary War was noble. At a young age he traveled to America looking to find glory in it. He later became one of Washington's most trusted friends and a high rank in the Patriot army.

Contribution to the Revolutionary War

During the battle of Brandywine Marquis de Lafayette was wounded and the soldiers had to retreat Lafayette organized the retreat, even though he was injured. His retreat plan got all of the men out alive. Lafayette started climbing in rank because he took responsibility and followed orders during battle. Lafayette was soon given a command in the American Army. He was very enthusiastic about fighting for the Revolutionary War and having the French Army join the war to help George Washington win. He managed to get the French to join the revolution and fight for Washington.

Interesting facts

When the Revolutionary War ended Lafayette returned to France and helped lead the French Revolution he was then given the nickname "Hero of Two Worlds."

Vocabulary

Allegiance: loyalty of a citizen to his or her government

Loyal: faithful to any leader, or party

Courage: the quality of mind and spirit that enables a person to to face difficulties, danger, and pain without fear

Citations

"Marquis De Lafayette." Bio.com. A&E Networks Television. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.

"The Marquis De Lafayette." The Marquis De Lafayette. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.

#34 Richard Henry Lee.

By: Morgan Blanchard.

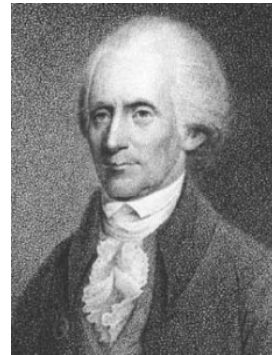
Birth: January 20, 1732, Westmoreland county, Virginia.

Death: June 19, 1794, Westmoreland county, Virginia.

Spouse: Anne Pinckard, Anne Aylett.

Children: Francis Lightfoot Lee II.

Occupation: Lawyer, Former President of the Continental Congress, Politician



Basic information:

Richard Henry Lee born in 1732 and grew up in Westmoreland county, Virginia. He was the fourth of Thomas and Hannah's Lee eight surviving children. He delivered messages to neighboring planters so he can connect to men. Thomas Lee (his father) was a leading political figure of colonial Virginia. He was raised up with military officers, diplomats, and legislators.

Contribution to the Revolution:

August 1774, Lee was chosen as a delegate to the first Continental Congress in Philadelphia. He was also delegate from Virginia. 1776, Lee out for the motion to the Continental Congress to declare independence from Great Britain. Lee later served a member of House of Burgesses and the House of Delegates. Lee developed reputation thought out doing the colonies as a "Son of Liberty". During the first congress, Lee supported a boycott against British goods. Lee discouraged by imposing heavy tax on all further importation.

Interesting facts:

Richard Henry Lee was the author of the 10th amendment. When Lee was twenty-five he became the Justice of the Peace. When he got married to his second wife that same year his gun exploded in his hands and lost four of his fingers. His famous quote was "To preserve Liberty, it is essential that the whole body of people always posses arms, and be taught alike especially when young how to use them."

Vocabulary:

Reconciliation- the restoration of friendly relations/the action of making one view or belief compatible with another.

Posses- have as belonging to one have complete power over (someone) and be manifested through their speech and actions.

Infringements- the action of breaking the terms of a law, agreement violation/the action of limiting or undermining something.

Source citations:

"Richard Henry lee." Encyclopedia Virginia. J. Kent Mcgaughy, n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <http://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/lee_richard_henry_1732-1794#start_entry>.

"Richard Henry Lee." NNBD. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.nndb.com/people/925/000049778/>>.

"Richard Henry lee." Richard Henry Lee. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Richard_Henry_Lee.aspx>.

35 Robert R. Livingston
Researched by: Nicolas Desranleau
Class: Social Studies
Birth: November 27, 1746
Death: February 26, 1813
Allegiance: Patriot



Biographic Information

Robert R. Livingston was born into on November 27, 1746. His mother and father were quite wealthy and he was able to study at Kings College (Columbia University now) at the age of 15. After graduating from college him and his buddy John Jay began practicing law together along with a few other class mates. Livingston eventually got involved with the colonist drive for independence.

How this person participated in the Revolution

Robert Livingston is one of the lesser know Founding Fathers. Although he did not have one major accomplishment, rather he had several smaller ones. Livingston graduated from Kings College and with a law degree. He practiced as a lawyer before he made the cross over to politics. Mr. Livingston was a part of revolting the stamp act in 1756. He was elected into the Continental Congress in 1775. One year after being elected into Congress, he and several other members from congress, were put on a committee to draft up the Declaration. A few days after drafting up the Declaration, it signed by 56 members that were on Congress. For some reason Robert R. Livingston didn't sign the Declaration. In 1778 Livingston became the Secretary of the U.S foreign affairs. While serving as the Secretary he helped get the Treaty of Paris signed (1783). It wasn't until the late 1801 that Livingston was appointed to be the minister of France. In 1803 Livingston helped the purchase of Louisiana, the price was agreed apron at 15 million. Robert R. Livingston had an impact on the way America is today, but his role was stretched in to more and less important parts, but still just as equally important.

Interesting facts

Livingston was part of the "wig party." The wig party was like a Republican or Democratic Party. In 1780 he was nominated for an appellate judgeship, but declined the position. He was elected again for the Continental Congress in 1784. Later on in Livingston's political year Jefferson offered him the secretaryship of the Navy in 1800, but Livingston declined.

Vocabulary

Revolting: Having rebelled or revolted. Caused to feel disgust.

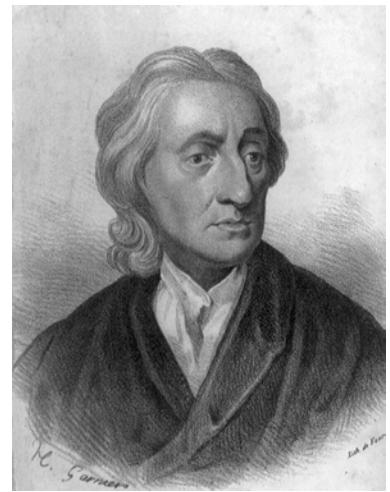
Minister: A head of a government department.

Secretaryship: An official who is in charge of keeping track of records and related affairs of the organizations.

Editors, Biography.com. "Robert R. Livingston Biography." The Biography.com Website. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.

"ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON." ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON. Aoc.gov, n.d. Web. 29 Mar. 2016. Last Updated: February 11, 2016

Revolutionary person: #36 John Locke Researched
by: Marcus Aloisi
Class: Social Studies 1
Birth-Death: August 29th, 1632- October 28th, 1704
Alliance- Loyalist



Basic Biographic Information-

In 1632 John Locke was born in Wrington, Somerset. Not much is known about Locke's early life but his father was a lawyer and in 1640s his father fought for parliament in the English revolution.

Later he attended Oxford and began to study medicines but failed to get his degree. After Oxford Locke meet Ashley Cooper who later became the first earl of Shaftesbury, he actually saved his life by performing a liver surgery. Later he began posing different questions and soon came up with the theory of natural rights in his writing "Two Treatises of Government". He died in October 28th, 1704.

Paragraph-

John Locke was born over 100 years before the American Revolution however he might of had the biggest affect on the American Revolution. John Locke was considered before his time some of his ideas posed in his writing were incredible without one of them though America might not be as free as it is today. In 1690 (85 years before the Revolution) John Locke wrote "Two Treaties of Government." The essay contains the main idea in the Declaration of Independence which is the idea of natural rights. Locke writes in his essay his idea about life, liberty, and possessions. In this essay he also states that if a government fails to protect your natural rights that it is your duty to overthrow the government. Skip ahead 85 years Thomas Jefferson is writing the Declaration and reading through Locke's works. He soon comes across the "Treatises of Government" and when he reads about the idea of natural rights it inspires him to write about them in his piece of writing the Declaration of Independence. However he changes the ideas a little bit. He changes them to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. He also takes his idea that all people are born with these rights. John Locke was a loyalist but his ideas paved the way for the freedom of America and many countries to come.

Other interesting facts-

-John Locke's closest friend was another famous philosopher named Damaris Cudworth Masham.

-John Locke owned a slave boat and was a major part of slave trade.

-His father served in the English war

Vocabulary-

Treaties- to talk about a topic deeply and thoroughly.

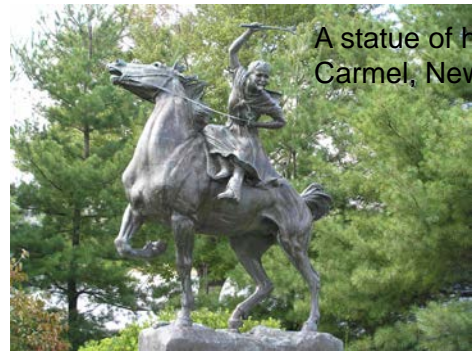
Philosopher- Someone who learns about philosophy especially in an educated manner.

Property- a thing that belongs to someone.

Citations-

History.com. History.com Staff, 2009. Web.

Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy." Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Web. 01 Apr. 2016.



A statue of her in Carmel, New York

(37) Sybil Ludington

4/5/1761 - 2/26/1839

Research by: Will Raboin

Class: Social Studies Core 1

Allegiance: Patriot

Basic biographic info: Her mother, Abigail Knowles Ludington, married her first cousin, Henry Ludington. She was the oldest of twelve children that they had. She had to take a prominent role in raising her siblings because she was the oldest. Her father was also a wanted man by Tories, so Sybil and her siblings had to protect him when he was at home. She married Edward Ogden and they had one child together.

How she contributed: During the revolutionary war, the city of Danbury, Connecticut was an important supply depot for the military. When British troops attacked the town of Danbury in 1777, a rider came to their house to warn them and ask for help warning the soldiers about the British. All of the soldiers were at their farms because the army was disbanded for farming season at the time and they were miles apart. The rider was too tired to continue his journey and her father was preparing for battle, so 16 year old Sybil Ludington had to ride. She hopped on her horse and rode through the night. She rode forty miles, warning soldiers about the British. She rode from 9pm until dawn. After her ride and the success of the American troops, George Washington came to her house and personally thanked her.

Interesting facts: Some people call her the female Paul Revere. Her horse was named Star. She rode more than twice the distance of Paul Revere and she was only sixteen at the time. There are historical markers along her route through Putnam county. She defended herself against a highwayman with a long stick.

Vocabulary:

Regiment: A permanent unit of an army typically commanded by a colonel and divided into two separate companies, squadrons, or batteries and often into two battalions.

Disbanded: (of an organized group) break up or cause to break up and stop functioning.

Heroine: a woman admired or idealized for her courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities.

Citations:

"Sybil Ludington." - Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia. Web. 25 Mar. 2016. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sybil_Ludington>.

"National Women's History Museum." Education & Resources. Web. 25 Mar. 2016. <<https://www.nwhm.org/education-resources/biography/biographies/sybil-ludington/>>.

#38 Francis Marion (Swamp Fox)

Research by: Trevor Sears

Class: core 4

Born: February 26 1732 died: February 27 1795

Allegiance: patriot

Basic information: Francis Marion was born on his parents plantation on February 26, 1732. His well known nickname is swamp fox that he got from being sneaky and stealthy. He was also very fast when being chased. A quote from lieutenant colonel Banastere Tarleton explains that, "As for this damned old fox, the devil himself could not catch him." The lieutenant chased Marion and his men 26 miles through swampy paths and that was how the swamp fox was born.



Contribution to revaluation: In the French and Indian war Francis Marion was on the British side. During that time the British traveled in very obvious formations wearing red. Marion noticed during the French and Indian war of how the Indians would be very stealthy and sneaky with their attacks. Marion would apply this to himself and his men during the revaluation. Marion never used obvious attacks and was always fast and sneaky this is what made him a father guerrilla warfare. Guerrilla warfare was very useful for the Americans. Often generals and officers used that fighting tactic but there was a few that still used the old British way. During the revolution Marion got a nickname from his fast stealthy tactics, that was swamp fox. There is quite popular legends about Marion. One popular story is how he converted a British officer to the American side. Marion invited a British officer over for dinner to discuss a prisoner exchange. The British officer was so impressed by Marion's generosity, that the British officer switched to the American side. Francis Marion played an important part in the revaluation by creating greater war tactics to transform the militaries strategies.

Interesting facts: There is a movie called "The Patriot" that was made in 2000. Francis Marion was featured in it as a protagonist. There is university named after him (Francis Marion university). The university is in Florence South Carolina.

Vocabulary list: guerrilla warfare- is a form of irregular warfare that is used as stealthy and smart fighting tactics. Protagonist- a title a role for a specific situation.

Citations:

"Francis Marion." Francis Marion. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.

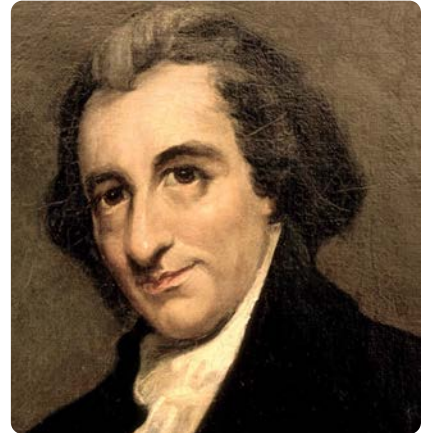
"History, Travel, Arts, Science, People, Places | Smithsonian." History, Travel, Arts, Science, People, Places | Smithsonian. Web. 01 Apr. 2016.

#39 Thomas Paine

Researched by: Daniel Ellis

Class: SS:1

Birth-death: February 9, 1737 Thetford United Kingdom, June 8, 1809 Greenwich Village, New York



Allegiance: American

Basic information: Some people say Thomas Paine was born a political philosopher and a writer. In his teens Paine worked as a corset maker and later in his life a sailor and a school teacher before becoming a prominent Pamphleteer. Paine went on to serve in the U.S. Army and to work for the Committee of Foreign Affairs. Paine went back to England and continued to write pamphlets. He wrote and released "The Rights of Man" supporting the French Revolution. He later fled to France because his statements were hated just to be arrested for his political opinion in France. After he got out he moved to the United States and died in New York shortly after in 1809.

Paragraph answer: "Thomas Paine helped shape many of the ideas that marked the Age of Revolution". He wrote the pamphlet called "common sense" in this pamphlet he argued for two main points independence from England and the creation of a democratic republic. setting forth his arguments in favor of American independence. Common sense justified independence for the American colonies from the British. This was the first pamphlet writing about American independence."It was considered one of the most influential pieces in American history".

Common sense played a remarkable role in transforming a colonial disagreement into the American Revolution".

Other interesting facts:

- he was an inventor.
- "Common sense" was first published anonymously.
- He was arrested.

Vocabulary:

squabble: A noisy quarrel about something petty or trivial.

Pamphleteer: A writer of pamphlets.

prosperous: Successful in material terms.

Source citations:

"Thomas Paine's Common Sense." Ushistory.org. Independence Hall Association. Web. 25 Mar. 2016

"Thomas Paine Publishes Common Sense." History.com. A&E Television Networks. Web. 25

40 John Parker
Researched by: Lindsey Tomasovich.
Class: social studies, core 4.

Born-death: born July 13, 1729-died September 17, 1775.

Allegiance: Patriot, fought for Americans.

Basic biographic information:

John Parker was born in Lexington, Massachusetts to Josiah Parker and Anna Stone with eight siblings. He was a father to Lydia, Anna, Ruth, Robert, and Isaac Parker, and married to Lydia Parker. He was a farmer, mechanic, and colonial militia officer. Parker fought for seven years and commanded the Lexington Militia Battle on April 19, 1775. Eventually he got very sick and died of tuberculosis on September 17, 1775, marking a spot in American History.

Paragraph answer:

John Parker was a soldier and colonial militia officer, and he was a patriot. He has made a huge difference in American history. Parker fought for seven years in the war, and he ended up commanding the Lexington Militia Battle on April 19, 1775. On that day, the British had reached Lexington and 70 Minutemen were waiting, commanded by John Parker. General Thomas Gage, the British leader, planned a surprise march to Concord so they could seize colonial arms. On April 18, 700 British troops left Boston in the darkness. The British hung two lamps from the Old North Church in Boston to sign that they were crossing the Charles River. Colonists were waiting on the other side of the river, and that's when Paul Revere yelled that "The Redcoats are coming." When the shot was fired, the war had to break out. Women were shooting at the British from their windows, and two hundred British soldiers were wounded or missing. Right before the battle, John Parker said to his men, "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here."

Interesting facts:

John Parker has made a large, relevant change in American history. Parker has a very well known quote, which was said before shots were fired. "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have war, let it begin here." Parker commanded over 70 Minutemen that were prepared to fight. During the war, Parker was very sick and ended up dying of tuberculosis September 17, 1775. Parker's grandson donated Parker's musket to the state of Massachusetts when he died. Parker now has his own statue that is created by his grandson.

Vocabulary:

Minutemen: Soldiers who could fight on command within the minute.

Patriot: Someone who fought for the Americans.

Militia: Body of citizens who fight in military service.

Citations:

"Captain John Parker Revolutionary War Lexington Concord." Captain John Parker Revolutionary War Lexington Concord. Geni.com. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.

James Davidson - Michael Stoff - Prentice Hall in association with American Heritage - 2003



(41)Revolutionary Person: Joseph Plum Martin

Researched by: Aidan Williams

Class: Core 4

Born on: November 21, 1760 in Beckett, Massachusetts

Died on: May 2, 1850(89 years) in Stockton Springs, Maine

Allegiance: Patriot

Basic information:

Joseph Plumb Martin was born in Beckett Massachusetts. His father was Reverend Ebenezer Martin and his mother was Susannah Plumb. At the age of seven his parents were "well-to-do" and he was sent to live with his grandparents in Milford, Connecticut. He joined war efforts at the age of fifteen and was discharged from the Continental Army in June of 1783. He married a woman named Lucy Clewey and had five children after settling on Maine's frontier. He was known for being a farmer but was also Justice of Peace and Town Clerk of Prospect, Maine. Later on in 1794 he got involved in a bitter land dispute with Henry Knox. In the end Martin had to pay \$170 in rent. So, Martin applied for pension and was awarded \$96 a year.

Contribution to the Revolutionary War:

Martin joined war efforts in 1776 at the age of fifteen and then went back to Connecticut for the winter and spring then joined the war efforts again in 1777 to last the rest of the war and served with the 17th Continental Regiment under control of General John Varnum. During the war he was engaged in many battles. For example, the Battle of Brooklyn, Battle of White Plains, the siege on Fort Mifflin, and the Battle of Monmouth and as a private he encamped at Valley Forge. In 1783 he was assigned to the Light Infantry and was promoted to corporal and experienced the siege on Yorktown. Later on in the war he was ordered to form a scrapers and miners regiment under authority by Alexander Hamilton. He was promoted to sergeant and was to dig entrenchments and clear fields. He was in the army until 1783 when he was discharged from duty. Years after the war and starting a life, he started writing a narrative about his adventures in the Revolutionary War. It was published in 1830 and is commonly used by historians to recreate what the Revolutionary War was like. Many people use this document when referring back to the Revolutionary War because it is the best quality out of only a few narratives created in the time.

Vocabulary:

Well-to-do: wealthy

Abatis: sharpened logs

Vanguard: a group of people that create new ideas, new developments or ideas, advancing armies

Interesting facts: Joseph Plumb Martin was the co-founder of the town of Prospect, Maine. Two of his five children were twins which was very rare in 1803.

Sources:

"Joseph Plumb Martin." - Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia. Wikipedia. Web. 24 Mar. 2016. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Plumb_Martin>.

Yost, Russel. "Joseph Plumb Martin | Facts, Writings, Narrative." The History Junkie. The History Junky, 2012. Web. 24 Mar. 2016. <<http://thehistoryjunkie.com/joseph-plumb-martin/>>

#42 Salem Poor, Researched by Alex Haag, Class: SS4

Born around 1745, died in 1802

Allegiance: Patriot



Basic biographic information:

Salem Poor was a slave who bought his freedom in 1769 from his owner for 27 pounds. In 1771 he married, and the couple bore a son. He lived in poverty for most of his life, due to the fact that he lived in a time when African Americans had no rights. Neither him nor his wife were ever able to vote in their lifetimes.

How he influenced the Revolutionary War:

Salem Poor was an African American soldier who fought for the First Continental Army. Salem Poor is best remembered for his service at Bunker Hill, where he shot and killed Lieutenant Colonel James Abercrombie. He was recommended for a recognition of service by a group of fellow soldiers because of his important role in the battle of Bunker Hill. Poor never received this recognition because as an African American, he was overlooked. The battle of Bunker Hill was important because it was the first large scale battle of the war. The British technically won as they accomplished their objective, but they paid a hefty price. The Americans, with less troops, did a lot of damage to the British force that they fought. The Americans fought until they ran out of ammo and retreated, but it really was a great feat that they accomplished. They killed over 1,000 British troops, and lost only about 400 Minutemen in the struggle. Not only did Salem Poor serve in the enormously important battle of Bunker Hill, he also served in three other major battles. The battle of Saratoga, the turning point of the war, is one of the other battles that he fought in. Poor also fought in the battle of the White Plains and the battle of Monmouth. His courage was immense, and he survived all four battles. His service in the Revolutionary War was very important. Poor may have changed the outcome of the battle of Bunker Hill by killing Lieutenant Colonel James Abercrombie and severely wounding the enemy's morale.

Other interesting facts:

Salem Poor fought for the American cause even when they discriminated horribly against African Americans. African Americans could not enlist in the army at one time, and troops who were African American were not even allowed to reenlist after their term of service was up in the army. Still, Salem Poor fought on for the freedom that he believed in. Unfortunately, it was hard for an African American to find work, and if they did, the money that they earned was taxed. When Salem Poor died, he was in extreme poverty since there was no work for him to do. So is the death of an unrecognized hero in a world where his skin color restricted his rights.

Vocabulary to remember:

Discrimination: Treatment or consideration of, or making a distinction in favor of or against, a person or thing based on the group, class, or category to which that person or thing belongs rather than on individual merit

Poverty: The state or condition of having little or no money, goods, or means of support; condition of being poor.

Patriotism: Devoted love, support, and defense of one's country; national loyalty.

Courage: The quality of mind or spirit that enables a person to face difficulty, danger, pain, etc., without fear; bravery.

Source Citations:

"Salem Poor." , African American Soldier at Bunker Hill. Celebrateboston.com, n.d. Web. 25 Mar. 2016.
Early, Charity Adams.

"Salem Poor Biography at Black History Now." Black Heritage Commemorative Society Salem Poor Comments. Blackhistory.com, 26 June 2011. Web. 25 Mar. 2016

#43 Samuel Prescott

Researched by: Delaney Hardy

Class: Social Studies 1

Lifespan: August 19, 1751- 1777

Allegiance: Patriot



Basic Information

Samuel Prescott was born in Concord, Massachusetts in 1751. He grew up to be a privateer, a militiaman and an alarm rider in the Revolutionary War. He is best known for his midnight ride on April 18th, 1775 when he took over for Paul Revere and made it to Concord. He was engaged to Lydia Mulliken, who he was visiting on the night of April 18th before he rode to Concord. Years later Prescott was captured and died in prison at the age of 26.

Contribution to the Revolution

On the night of April 18th, 1775 many people stood out as leaders but there is only a few who get credit. One of those people is Samuel Prescott. Prescott is known for his midnight ride and taking over for Paul Revere after Revere was captured. Prescott was able to escape the British and ride to Concord where he arrived around 1:30 a.m. and the town bell was rung to warn the people. It was said that he came from visiting his sick fiancé, Lydia Mulliken, yet Prescott was the only one to reach Concord and if it wasn't for him Concord may have not been informed. It is also known that this young rider continued his ride to the Town of Acton to warn the militia that "The British are Coming!" After that night some say he slipped into the war as surgeon but a report said that was shortly after he was captured and brought to prison at the age of 25 where it was assumed he died at the age of 26.

Interesting facts:

Out of all the riders Samuel Prescott was the only one to reach Concord.

Served medical support

Fiancée Lydia Mulliken

Took over for Revere after Revere was captured

Vocabulary:

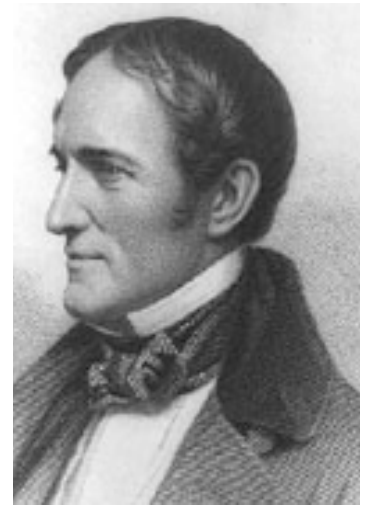
- Militia- A military force that engages in rebel or terrorist activities, typically in opposition to a regular army.
- Privateer- An armed ship owned and officered by private individuals holding a government commission and authorized for use in war.
- Patriot- A person who vigorously supports their country and is prepared to defend it against enemies or detractors.

Sources:

Browne, Patrick. "The Myth of Samuel Prescott, the "Third Midnight Rider"." Historical Digression. Mar.-Apr. 2014. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.

Russell. "Dr. Samuel Prescott · Paul Revere." Paul Revere. Apr.-May 2015. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <<http://paulrevere.us/dr-samuel-prescott/>>.

Picture- <http://www.revolutionarycharacters.org/samuel-prescott/>



William Prescott #44

Born: February 20, 1726, Groton, Massachusetts
Death: October 13, 1795, Pepperell, Massachusetts
Family: Wife, Abigail Oliver Prescott, Abigail Prescott, William Prescott, Jr. Son, Benjamin Prescott father, Abigail Prescott mother, Abigail Prescott sister, James Prescott brother.

Basic Info

William Prescott was born in 1762 and was an American citizen. When he was a kid his father was a judge and had two older siblings. He was in the us military and was in the military for 41 years from 1745-1786. His rank was a colonel. He had a wife Abigail Prescott and a boy named William Prescott Jr. He had a house in Pepperell, Massachusetts where his family lived while he left to go to war.

Contribution to the American Revolution

Prescott serviced in the us military for 41 years of protecting our country. His most famous quote is "Don't fire until you see the white of their eyes" that means that he wanted his men to fire at a close range not at a far distance were his men would have a very little chance of hitting the enemy. Prescott served for a militia in one of King George's war. He was an allegiance in the USA after he was part of King George's army and he was a colonel for a ranking officer for the us. He help America defeat the British by letting them fire an than attack and he was leading the Americans to war.

Vocabulary

militia-a military force that is raised from the civil population to supplement a regular army in an emergency.

Colonel- an army officer of high rank,

Citation-

Pavao, Janelle. "Colonel William Prescott." Colonel William Prescott. N.p., 10 Sept. 2000. Web. 17

May 2010. <<http://www.revolutionary-war.net/colonel-william-prescott.html>>.

William Prescott." William Prescott. N.p., 13 Feb. 1999. Web. 16 Apr. 2008.

<<http://www.theamericanrevolution.org/people/detail.aspx?people=20>>.

#45 Casimir Pulaski

Researched by Jacob Wells

Core 3

Born: March 6th 1745

Died: October 11th 1779 (age 34)

Allegiance: Patriot

Occupation: Soldier, General



Basic information:

Casimir Pulaski was born March 6th 1745 to his mother Marianna Pulaski and his father Jozef Pulaski in Warsaw Poland. He was the oldest son of the family but was soon joined by his two brothers Franciszek Ksawery Pulaski and Antoni Pulaski. At a young age Pulaski did a lot of work around the house and helped his father do work outside as well. His father was tough on him and had strict rules. The Pulaski family was Roman Catholic and Casimir Pulaski attended a elite college but dropped out soon after.

Before he took his role in the American Revolution he fought in the war of bar confederation war (A war between Poland and Russia) in Poland and was a great leader and general. In 1777 he moved to the USA to help fight the American Revolution in help of the colonists.

Contribution to the Revolution

In 1777 Casimir Pulaski moved to America from Poland to help America break off from British rule. He quickly became one of Washington's best soldiers. Pulaski was a crucial part of the battle of Germantown as he helped the Americans win the battle for Washington. He was soon put at the head of the American cavalry, and soon got the nickname "the father of American cavalry". He started to train his men to use useful and sneaky cavalry techniques that helped him win a Poland war he fought before he moved to America. He spent a lot of his own money into buying equipment for his men, and himself helping them win battles. On 9th 1779 during the siege of Savannah general Pulaski was shot with a musket and was severely wounded. He was dragged off the battle field and died days later on board a American ship in October 15th 1779. He won the Americans many battles, and even though he wasn't American he helped them win the war. Pulaski also encouraged other Polish soldiers to Come and help America fight the revolution.

Interesting facts

Casimir Pulaski died on the same ship he came to America on 2 years before. Even though Pulaski died, with how fatal his wounds were he should've only lasted about 6 hours, but he lasted 6 days. General Pulaski was on the 1931 United States postage stamp. There is a Casimir Pulaski Museum in Poland. His death boosted his reputation in America because other soldiers thought his death was heroic. Even though his grave is in Savannah, he was buried at sea.

Vocabulary

Cavalry - Soldiers who fight on horseback.

Crucial - decisive or critical, especially in the success or failure of something.

Catholic - A member of the Roman Catholic Church

Citations

"Casimir Pulaski." Encyclopedia of World Biography. 2004. Encyclopedia.com. 31 Mar. 2016 <<http://www.encyclopedia.com>>.

Cook, John. "Casimir Pulaski." Casimir Pulaski. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.polishamericancenter.org/Pulaski.htm>>.

#46 Johann Rall

By: Christina Miller

Class: SS1

(Kassel Germany) 1726 - December 26, 1776 (Trenton New Jersey)

Allegiance: German - Soldier for hire



Basic Biographic Info:

Johann Rall was the son of German, Captain Joachim Rall. The first that had ever been heard of Rall was when he became a cadet for Major General Donop on March 1, 1740. There is very little information on Rall because not much is known about him.

Participation in Revolutionary War:

At the time of the Revolutionary war Rall was paid to fight for the British in Trenton NJ. Rall and his men had been celebrating Christmas just hours before the attack on Trenton. By the end of the celebration Rall and his men were tired and asleep and not expecting to be attacked in the night by General George Washington. It is said that Rall had been given a note from a local loyalist warning him and his men of the attack Washington was planning. Supposedly Rall had been busy and out the note in his pocket and forgot about it. Washington's plan was to cross the Delaware river at three points. Washington and his men attacked the Hession's that night, and by morning all of the Hession's were either dead, wounded, or had been captured by the Patriots. Rall had been wounded but later died of his wounds on December 16, 1776.

Interesting Facts:

- Rall had been in the French and Indian War
- From birth Rall had been named a so-called soldier child, due to his father's work for the German army.

Vocabulary:

Mercenary - A professional soldier that is hired to serve in a foreign country.

Citations:

Road to Freedom. Image Cog. Web.

<<http://id3491.securedata.net/imagecog/roadtofreedom/rall.html>>.

#47 Paul Revere

Research by: Mary Benoit

Class: SS1

Birth: January 1, 1735,

Death: May 10, 1818

Allegiance: Patriot



Participation in War:

Paul Revere took part in the Boston Tea Party. He was a silversmith and ardent colonist. When Revere was in the Boston Tea Party he was principal rider for the Boston's Committee of safety. He set up a system of lanterns to warn the Minutemen of the British Invasion. His famous ride was set up on April 10th 1775. This ride is what put his name in history. At ten that night Revere road down to Lexington to warn John Hancock and Samuel Adams that the British were coming. During war Revere donned many hats. He also printed the country's first money, manufactured gunpowder and cannon for the Continental Army. Paul Revere did not go on his ride alone he also went with William Dawes who took a longer, different route than Revere.

Basic biography research:

Paul Revere had eighteen children. Eight with Sarah Orne and eight with Rachel Walker. Sarah Orne was his spouse from 1757-1773 when she passed away he married another woman named Rachel Walker in 1773-1813. Revere grew up with eleven siblings but some didn't survive when his mother gave birth to them. Paul Revere did go to school but not forever. He left school at the age of thirteen and was apprenticed by his father.

Interesting facts:

When Revere was fifteen he worked as a church bell ringer.
When Revere died he was buried in the Granary Burying Ground.
Revere learned how to create false teeth out of ivory and insert them using wire.
When Revere's father died he was too young to take on the family business.
Revere' father was French but Revere never learned the language.
Revere did not yell that the British were coming because he didn't want to get caught.

Vocabulary:

Silversmith: A craftsman who crafts objects out of silver.
Manufactured: A person or company that makes goods for sale.
Apprenticed: To employ (someone) as an apprentice.
Invasion: An instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.

Source citations: <http://www.biography.com/people/paul-revere-9456172>
<http://mentalfloss.com/article/60915/11-things-you-probably-didnt-know-about-paul-revere>

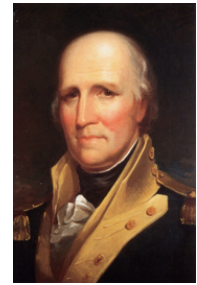
#48 George Rodgers Clark

Research by: Grace Dattilio

Class: SS 1

November 19th, 1752- February 13th, 1818

Allegiance: Patriot



Basic Biographic Information:

George Rodgers Clark was born in Charlottesville Virginia to John Clark III and Ann Rodgers Clark. He had 5 brothers, (4 of whom also served in the war) and 4 sisters. He grew up in Clarksville Kentucky and his extent of education is unknown. Before he joined the military, he was a land surveyor and went on his first surveying expedition at the age of 20. He continued with that until he was appointed a major in the Kentucky County Militia. He served in the military while young, all of his achievements come before he was 30. He was soon dismissed from his high ranking, though, after he was accused of being intoxicated while guarding the troops. He was unable to provide evidence and was let go from the force. After his military endeavor, he was broke and never got the money back that he spent for his troops during the war. He then fell ill, losing his leg due to illness and ultimately his life. Clark died of a stroke at the age of 65.

Participation in the Revolution:

George Rodgers Clark is best known for his contributions to capturing Illinois during the Revolutionary War. He was first a militiaman, growing in the military rankings to eventually become a Lieutenant Colonel. He served in Lord Dunmore's War as a Virginia Militia Captain against loyalist Indians. He fought the native Americans for a while, moving up the ranks. He then seized British outposts in the Northern Ohio Country. He led a secret expedition to Illinois country after his time fighting the Indians to capture more land. Clark then became lieutenant colonel. On the night of July 4th, 1778, Clark and 175 other men crossed the Ohio River to Kaskaskia, capturing it. Following his victory in Kaskaskia, Clark took villages such as Cahoka and Vincennes without firing a single gunshot. But, Vincennes was then taken back by the British. Perhaps Clark's highest military achievement came next. In February of 1779, Clark returned to Vincennes in a surprise expedition. He successfully retook the town and along with it, Henry Hamilton. Clark's contributions to local militias on the frontier helped the US expand its territories during the Revolutionary War.

Interesting facts:

Clark's brother, William Clark, helped lead the Louis and Clark expedition

Vocab:

Lieutenant Colonel- a commissioned officer in the US army above major, below colonel

Militia- A military force raised by the civil population to use in times of emergency

Poverty- the state of being extremely poor

Amputation- the surgical removal of all of or part of a limb or extremity

Expedition- a journey taken by a group of people with a purpose

Citations:

"George Rodgers Clark." Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica, 11 Feb. 2016. Web. 30 Mar. 2016.

"George Rodgers Clark." Wikipedia. Wikipedia, 28 Mar. 2016. Web. 30 Mar. 2016.

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Rogers_Clark>

#49 Comte de Rochambeau

Research by: Trey Uttecht

Class: SS 3

Birth: July 1, 1725 at Vendôme, Orléanais, France

Death: May 30, 1807 (age 82) at Thoré, Loir-et-Cher, France

Allegiance: France



Basic Biographic Information:

Comte de Rochambeau was born on July 1, 1725 in Vendôme, Orléanais, France. He was the third son of a wealth family with a strong military tradition. He was schooled at the Jesuit College in Blois, France. But later join the military at age 15 after his eldest brother died. Later in 1756, Rochambeau's participation in the Seven Years War was rewarded to a rank advancement to brigadier general. Many years later he is promoted to major general and then Maréchal de Camp (the rank just before becoming a Lieutenant General).

Contribution to the War:

In 1780 Rochambeau was appointed commander of land forces and was given the rank of Lieutenant General to be in commanded of about 7,000 French soldiers. He landed in Newport, Rhode Island July 10. After he arrived at Newport he and his troops were held there for a year because he abandoned the French fleet that was blocked by the British. In July of 1781 Rochambeau and his troops left Rhode Island to march over to join Washington on the Hudson River. From July 6-August 18, 1781 the Odell farm was used as Rochambeau's headquarters. Rochambeau then fought in the Siege of Yorktown and and the Battle at Chesapeake. Then on September 22, he join forces with Marquis de Lafayette and his troops to force Lord Cornwallis to surrender on October 19. For Rochambeau awards he as given 2 cannons taken form the British during one of the fights.

Interesting Facts:

1) Rochambeau entered the army at the age of 17 2) After the battle at Yorktown even though Rochambeau won the battle he stepped back and let Washington take all the credit 3) Later Rochambeau was arrested for treason but escaped the guillotine.

Vocabulary:

Guillotine- a device for beheading a person by means of a heavy blade

Fleet- the largest organized unit of naval ships

Brigadier General- the lowest ranking general

Citations:

"Early Life of Comte De Rochambeau." National Park Service. N.p., n.d. Web. 28 Mar. 2016.<<http://www.nps.gov/waro/learn/historyculture/general-rochambeau.htm>>.

"Facts about Rochambeau." Yourdictionary. N.p., n.d. Web. 28 Mar. 2016.<<http://biography.yourdictionary.com/comte-de-rochambeau>>.

"Rochambeau's Contribution to the War." Wikipedia. N.p., n.d. Web. 28 Mar. 2016.<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-Baptiste_Donatien_de_Vimeur,_comte_de_Rochambeau>.

#50 Betsy Ross

Researched by: Malone McGinn

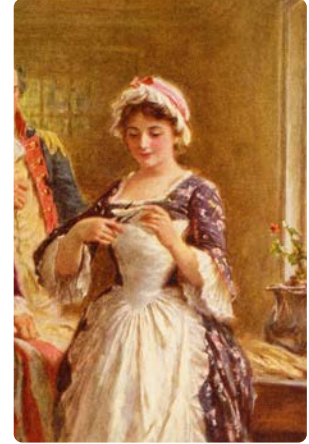
Class: Social Studies 3

Birth - Death: January 1st, 1752 - January 30th, 1836

Philadelphia, PA.

Allegiance: Patriot

Basic Biography Information: Her full name was Elizabeth Griscom. Betsy Ross was 8th out of 17 children. She was born and died in Philadelphia, PA. She was married three times John Claypoole (1783–1817), Joseph Ashburn (1777–1782), John Ross (1773–1776) and had 7 children only 5 lived to adulthood.



How she participated in the war: Betsy Ross is known to sewing the first American flag but there is no evidence that she did. Although she did help sew for George Washington and the Continental Congress. Ross also kept some secrets for them. The rumor of her sewing the first flag started centuries after she died by her grandson William Canby. This lie has been carried through out history. We will never really know if it is true or not.

Interesting Facts: Betsy went to the same church that George Washington did, and there pews were next to each other.

Vocabulary:

Continental - adjective: forming or belonging to a continent.

Privateer - noun: an armed ship owned and officered by private individuals holding a government commission and authorized for use in war, especially in the capture of enemy merchant shipping.

Upholstery - noun: soft, padded textile covering that is fixed to furniture such as armchairs and sofas.

Citations:

"Betsy Ross: Her Life." UsHistory. Independence Hall Association, n.d. Web. 28 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.ushistory.org/betsy/flaglife.html>>.

"Betsy Ross." History. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution>>

51, Peter Salem

Research by: Jaden Churchill

Class: Core four

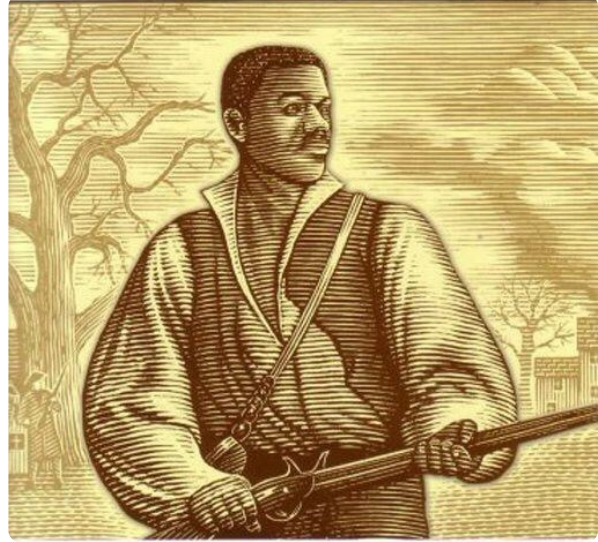
Born: 1750

Death: 1816

Allegiance: Salem was a Minutemen

Biographic information

Salem was given freedom when he enlisted in the army. He had fought many battles with the Americans and Bunker Hill he had killed the major John Pitcairn. He was eventually known for slaughtering the British when he served as general at the battle in Saratoga. He had also saved another Minutemen from line of fire which gave him brave honors.



Paragraph

Salem was a very courageous soldier throughout his life. He had fought in the American Revolutionary War and was in the Continental Army. This was also very hard for him to be in any military source he wasn't allowed to when Washington said no African Americans could fight in it. Later Salem reenlisted in the army he was allowed to fight for America once again. He was then an American major after slaughtering so many British soldiers. He was important to the declaration from being such a great leader and being so smart in war leading his men through the field.

Interesting facts

Salem was a slave in Massachusetts and was freed when he deployed for the army. Salem was one of the few African Americans that was given credit for what he did. Salem's last name may have been given to him by his owner Belknap when he was a slave. He was buried in the Old Burying Ground in Framingham, the town had paid 150 dollars for his monument.

Vocabulary

Courageous, Revolutionary, slaughtering, monument

Citations

Robinson, and Lisa Clayton. "Peter Salem, American Hero!" EBSCO Publishing Service Selection Page. Kids Search, Jan.-Feb. 2006. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.

"Peter Salem, an Original Patriot! | African American Registry." The Black Box | African American Registry. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.

52 Haym Salomon

Research by: Sydnie Dougherty

Class: Social Studies 1

Birth - Death: April 7, 1740 - January 6, 1785

Allegiance: Patriot



Basic biographic information: Haym Salomon was born in Leszno Poland in 1740. His parents were Jewish refugees from Portugal. In Salomon's twenties he traveled Europe. Then when we has 37 he got married to Rachel Frank and had 4 children. Salomon died in January 6, 1785 we was 45 years old leaving his wife and 4 children.

Participated in the Revolution: Haym Salomon was a Jewish immigrant who played an important role in financing the revolution. He started out as a financial broker for New York City. He was a patriot and was arrested by a British spy in 1776, he was pardoned and used by the British as an interpreter with the German troops. Salomon helped the prisoners escape and encouraged German soldiers to desert, but he was arrested again in 1778 and was sentenced to the death penalty but he escape. He returned as a broker and dealer in securities. The became a broker to the French consul and paymaster to the french troops in America. A while later Salomon went to Philadelphia as the Continental Congress, they were struggling to raise money for the war. Then from 1781 on Salomon brokered bills of exchange for the American government and extended interest free personal loans to members of the congress. Maybe as a result of his purchases of government debt he died poor in 1785.

Interesting facts: Salomon's parents were Jewish refugees from Portugal. He owned a slave but he ran away in 1780.

Vocabulary:

Broker- A person who buys and sells goods or assents for others.

pardoned- An act of officially saying that someone who was judged to be guilty of a crime will be allowed to go free and will not be punished.

Interpreter- A person who translates the words that someone is speaking into a different language.

Source citations:

Blythe, Bob. "Haym Salomon." The American Revolution. N.p., n.d. Web. 30 Mar. 2016. <https://www.nps.gov/revwar/about_the_revolution/haym_salomom.html>.

Moran, Donald. "Haym Salomon -The Revolution's Indispensable Financial Genius." Revolutionary War. N.p., n.d. Web. 30 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.revolutionarywararchives.org/salomon.html>>.

#53 Deborah Sampson

By: Evan Morselli



Born December 17, 1760, Plympton, MA
Died April 29, 1827, Sharon, MA (age 66)
Spouse: Benjamin Gannet
Allegiance: Patriot

Basic information

Sampson was part of a big family, seven kids including herself. As she grew up her mother told her that her father disappeared at sea and Sampson thought that was true but really her father abandoned them and moved Lincoln county, Maine to start up a new life. When her father abandoned the family Deborah's mother couldn't provide for the children so they were sent to friends and provided there. As life goes on and Sampson gets older she gets to work as a teacher to teach in the summer for Summer sessions in 1779 to 1780.

Important role in American Revolution

In 1782 Sampson was enlisted into the army under the name of Robert Shurtleff and she joined the light infantry company which is the 4th Massachusetts Regiment who is under the command of Captain George Webb. During battles a musket ball was shot into her leg and she didn't want anyone knowing that she was a man, so she takes out one of the balls herself. The leg never fully healed because the ball was too far in her leg. In the summer of 1783 Sampson became ill and when a doctor went to treat her and took off the clothes he saw that she was a woman, but he did not betray her.

Vocabulary

Infantry- soldiers marching on foot
Enlisted - enroll in army service
Healed - getting hurt then fixing the problem

Interesting facts

Paul Revere pushed Sampson to go on tour to promote her fame for her service, to help make money.

The doctor's Niece fell in love with Robert (Sampson) but then the truth had to be revealed.

Citations

Deborah Sampson Facts." Softschools.com. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.
<http://www.softschools.com/facts/biography/deborah_sampson_facts/983/>.

Deborah Sampson." Wikipedia. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deborah_Sampson>.

(#54) Daniel Shays

Research by: Scott Robert

Class: Core 1

Birth - Death 1747-1825

Allegiance – Patriot

Basic biographic information:

Daniel Shays was born in 1747 and died in 1825. He was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and his parents were Patrick and Margaret Daniel. Shays didn't have any children. He did have six other brothers and sisters and grew up in Brookfield, Massachusetts. Shays married and moved there joined the local militia during the American Revolution. Daniel Shays fought for the Patriots. He did not own his own land and he worked on a farm as a laborer.

Other interesting facts:

Shays was a local 5th Massachusetts Regiment and fought in many battles. He fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Battle of Lexington, the Battle of Saratoga and the Boston campaign,

Vocabulary:

Coup: remove forcibly from power

Simultaneously: at the same time

Robert: Famed, bright; shining

Source citations:

History.com Staff. "Shays' Rebellion." History.com. A&E Television Networks, 01 Jan. 2009. Web. 30 Mar. 2016.

Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundation, n.d. Web. 30 Mar. 2016.

#55-ROGER SHERMAN

RESEARCH BY: TAYLOR YATES

CLASS: SS4

BIRTH: APRIL 19, 1721-**DEATH:** JULY 23, 1793

ALLEGIANCE: PATRIOT (HE WAS ALL FOR INDEPENDENCE)

BASIC BIOGRAPHY: RODGER SHERMAN WAS BORN IN NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS, VERY CLOSE TO BOSTON. WHEN HE WAS 2 HIS FAMILY MOVED TO SOUGHTON, A FRONTIER TOWN. IN THIS TOWN RICHARD HAD VERY LIMITED EDUCATION. HE HAD ACCESS TO HIS FATHERS LIBRARY WHICH WAS GRAND, AND WHEN HE WAS 13 THE TOWN OPENED UP A "GRAMMAR" SCHOOL. ROGER ALSO HAD REV. SAMUEL DANBAR WHO WENT TO HARVARD, THE REV. HELPED SAMUEL LEARN ABOUT MATHEMATICS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND PHILOSOPHY. HIS FIRST JOB AS AN OFFICIAL CAME WHEN HE WAS APPOINTED SURVEYOR OF NEW HAVEN COUNTY.



HOW HE CONTRIBUTED TO THE WAR: ROGER SHERMAN HAD A BIG PART IN AMERICAN HISTORY. DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ROGER SHERMAN WAS IN CONTROL OF THE CONNECTICUT TROOPS AS A COMMISSIONER. HE ALSO HELD MANY POLITICAL JOBS ON TOP OF THAT. FOR EXAMPLE HE WAS ELECTED INTO THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS IN 1774, HE WAS VERY "ALIVE" AS A DELEGATE OF CONGRESS AND HE WAS VERY RESPECTED. DURING THE WAR SHERMAN WAS SELECTED TO BE ON THE COMMITTEE TO DRAFT THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. HE HAD MANY IDEAS THAT WERE PUT INTO THE DECLARATION. AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER HE WENT ON TO HELP THE NEW NATION BECOME WHO WE ARE TODAY. HE HALTED DRAFT THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND AFTER THAT DOCUMENT FELL THROUGH THE ROOF HE HELPED DRAFT TODAY'S CONSTITUTION.

COOL FACTS:

~HE WAS THE ONLY PERSON TO SIGN 4 OF THE FIRST NEW NATION DOCUMENTS (CONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION FROM THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, AND THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION)

~THOMAS JEFFERSON ONCE SAID THIS ABOUT ROGER SHERMAN "A MAN WHO NEVER SAID A FOOLISH THING IN HIS LIFE"

~ROGER SHERMAN HAD 15 KIDS WITH HIS WIFE ELIZABETH HARTWELL

~ROGER SHERMAN HELD OFFICES IN ALL THREE BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT

~ROGER SHERMAN WAS THE SECOND OLDEST PERSON AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

~ROGER SHERMAN DIED OF TYPHOID AT AGE 72

VOCABULARY:

DELEGATE- A PERSON DESIGNATED TO ACT FOR OR REPRESENT ANOTHER OR OTHERS; DEPUTY; REPRESENTATIVE, AS IN A POLITICAL CONVENTION.

TYPHOID: ALSO CALLED TYPHOID FEVER. AN INFECTIOUS, OFTEN FATAL, FEBRILE DISEASE, USUALLY OF THE SUMMER MONTHS, CHARACTERIZED BY INTESTINAL INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, CAUSED BY THE TYPHOID BACILLUS, WHICH IS USUALLY INTRODUCED WITH FOOD OR DRINK.

COMMISSIONER: A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL OR REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE OF A DEPARTMENT OR DISTRICT.

CITATIONS:

"CONNECTICUTHISTORY.ORG." CONNECTICUTHISTORYORG ROGER SHERMAN REVOLUTIONARY AND DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVANT COMMENTS. WEB. 29 MAR. 2016.

"SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: ROGER SHERMAN."
USHISTORY.ORG. INDEPENDENCE HALL ASSOCIATION, 4 JULY 1995. WEB. 29 MAR. 2016.

#56 Peggy Shippen

Researched By: Sam Murray

Class: Social Studies 4

Birthday and Death: June 11, 1770 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; August 24, 1804 in London, England

Allegiance: Peggy was a loyalist



Background: Peggy Shippen, who's birth name was Margret Shippen, was born on June 11, 1770 to a wealthy family. Shippen's father, Edward Shippen, was a lawyer and judge and her mother, Margret Francis, was a daughter of a lawyer as well. She had three older siblings and an older brother. In 1777, Shippen had met British General John André and they became good friends. Who knew that when she met him it would lead towards what is called the treason. When she was 18 years old she married General Benedict Arnold on April 8th, 1779. General Benedict Arnold and Peggy Shippen Arnold had 5 children together, 4 boys and 1 girl. Peggy Shippen Arnold played a role in the American Revolution. After her husband's death in 1801, Shippen devoted herself to her children. She died of cancer in London, England on August 24, 1804.

Role in Revolutionary War: Shippen was married to Benedict Arnold who played a huge role in the Revolutionary War. Benedict Arnold was an officer in the continental army. Arnold would contact PEGGY's friend John André and he would give him information that would help the British. Arnold had been giving him information a month after Shippen and himself married. In exchange for giving information, Arnold wanted a lot of money. Shippen really liked Arnold in this military career because she loves the money he gets. Shippen wanted to live this lavishing life style and she enjoyed the money that Arnold was gaining. Peggy Shippen supported him in his decisions since she was getting money from it. John André, the man Arnold would contact was captured and he was executed. Benedict Arnold's treason was figured out so he fled to New York on October 20th, 1780. He had left his wife and children behind at their house in West Point. Shippen had to face George Washington and his men by herself. Shippen had a huge breakdown thinking that her husband was gone for good and someone was trying to kill her baby. George Washington believed that Peggy Shippen was a victim of her husband's treason and so she left to live with her family in Philadelphia. Shippen although was banned from Philadelphia so she joined Arnold in New York. The Arnold's then left to go to London, England in December of 1781.

Interesting facts:

- Peggy Shippen had two kids that had died during their first year of infancy.
- Peggy Shippen married when she was 18 years old and Benedict Arnold was 38 years old.

Vocabulary:

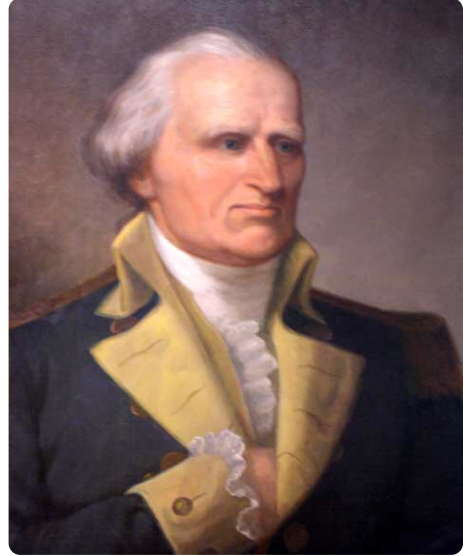
- Treason: The act of betraying one country, especially by attempting to kill the sovereign or overthrow the government;
- Colonial: relating to, or characteristics of a colony or colonies;
- Espionage: the practice of spying or of using spies typically governments to obtain military and political information

Citations:

- "Peggy Shippen." Bio.com. A&E Networks Television. Web. 29 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.biography.com/people/peggy-shippen>>.
- "Margaret Arnold." Geni_family_tree. Geni.com. Web. 29 Mar. 2016. <<https://www.geni.com/people/Margaret-Arnold/6000000004168905434>>.

#57 John Stark

Research by: Matthew Barrett
Class: Social Studies 1
August 28, 1728 - May 8, 1822
Allegiance: Patriot



Basic Biographic Information

John Stark was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, but moved to Derryfield, New Hampshire when he was eight years old. He grew up with lots of physical labor that he learned from his father, Archibald Stark, and his mother, Eleanor Nichols. He learned how to hunt, how to work the farm, and to be a man from his parents. Stark had three siblings, all brothers, and he was the second oldest among them. He grew up to be a First Lieutenant, a Colonel, a Brigadier General and a Major General. Stark married Elizabeth Page after coming home from the French and Indian War and had 11 children with her. In 1822, at age 94 Stark died, and he lived a long and satisfying life.

How he contributed to the American Revolution

Stark was a well known Patriot in the Revolutionary War. Stark led the 1st Regiment of New Hampshire in the American Revolution. The first battle that he was apart of was the Battle of Bunker Hill. Him and his regiment defended Charlestown from the northern end and stopped the British from flanking their defenses. Although the British won that battle, John Stark and his regiment played a huge part in getting the Americans to safety. The Americans benefited from him in the Battle of Trenton, Princeton and Bennington where the Americans achieved victory against the British.

Other Interesting Facts

Stark fought in the French and Indian War for the British and in the Revolutionary War against the British. He was a good asset in war because he had a skill of knowing what his enemies were thinking and how they would react. He's known for his motto was, "Live Free or Die". In his life, he left the military three times. Once after the French and Indian War, once after the American Revolution, and his retirement after he received a promotion to Major General. He was the last living Revolutionary War general. His death, at the age of 94, was considered a very long life for people back then and even today.

Vocabulary

Provincial: The places outside the capital city of a country and more rural areas.

Reconnoitered: To make a military observation.

Impregnable: When something is not capable of being captured or broken into.

Regiment: An army unit that usually has two or three big rows of people in the them.

Source Citations

Morgan, Donald N. "Major General John Stark of New Hampshire One of George Washington's Generals." Revolutionarywararchives.org. California Society SAR, May 2006. Web. 23 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.revolutionarywararchives.org/stark.html>>.

"John Stark." Seacoast NH. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.seacoastnh.com/framers/stark.html>>.



58 Charles Townshend

Researched By: Lauren Doohen

Class: Social Studies, Core 3

Birth: 1725, Raynham Hall, United Kingdom

Death: 1767, London, United Kingdom

Allegiance: Great Britain

Biography:

Charles Townshend was born on August 29, 1725 and later died on September 4, 1767. Townshend was the second son in his family. Most of his life was an uphill battle because of his strained relationship with his parents and he suffered from a neurological disease called epilepsy. Once Townshend grew up he was a very successful man. He graduated from Dutch Leiden University on October 27, 1745 and became a politician.

Later on, he created the Townshend Acts.

Paragraph Answer:

Charles Townshend played a big role in the Revolutionary War. Townshend created the Townshend Acts. The Townshend acts were the taxes on led, glass, paint, and paper. Townshend thought that the taxes would defray imperial cost in the colonies, but the colonist thought it was abuse of power. The colonists were very angry with the taxes and made the Sons and Daughters of Liberty, had many protests, and feathered the tax collectors. But, eventually in March, 1770 the acts were repealed. But, just because the taxes ended doesn't mean the war ended.

Interesting fact:

- Townshend created the Townshend Acts.
- was the 3rd viscount Townshend
- Wrote Oxford History of Modern War

Vocabulary:

Viscount: a fancy word for son born to a nobleman. Defray: to pay an amount. Imperial: relating to an empire.

Citations:

Charles Townshend." Wikipedia. Feb.-Mar. 2016. Web. 25 Mar. 2016. <Wikipedia > wiki > Charles_Townshend>.

"Townshend Acts." History. Web. <History Channel > topics > townshend-acts>.

#59 Friederich Von Steuben

Research by: Tatianna Banus

Class: S.S 1

Birth-Death: September 17th, 1730- November 28, 1794

Allegiance: Prussian



Basic biographic information:

Friederich Von Steuben also known as Baron Von Steuben was born in the town of Magdeburg. His father was Royal Prussian Engineer, Capt. Baron Wilhelm von Steuben. His mother was Elizabeth von Jagvodin. Most of his years as an adolescent was spent in Russia until the age of ten when he moved back to Germany with his father. At the age of 17 Von Steuben joined the Royal Prussian Army which was considered the best army in the world. Von Steuben served as a second lieutenant during the seven years war. Von Steuben was wounded in the battle of Prague. In 1763 when Von Steuben was 33 he was discharged as a captain from the army for reasons unknown. Steuben traveled to Paris in 1777 when he discovered that Benjamin Franklin was there and he could possibly work for the Continental Army. He was introduced to George Washington by a letter. On September 26th 1777 he arrived in Portsmouth.

Contribution to the Revolutionary War:

Friederich Von Steuben served as an inspector general and major general of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. When he was inspector general he had to go out and talk to the officers and inspect their huts. He also had to check their equipment. He was one of the fathers of the Continental Army. He taught the military tactics, drills and discipline to all the troops. He served as General Washington's chief of staff during the final years of the war. Von Steuben also wrote a book called Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States. This book served as the U.S drill manual until the war of 1812. One of Von Steuben's most successful battles was the battle of Stony Point. In this battle Americans attacked with unloaded muskets and won the battle based on Von Steuben's bayonet training. Von Steuben's training was also a large part in winning the battles of Barren Hill and Monmouth.

Other Interesting Facts:

Von Steuben has a day named after him called Von Steuben day. A Von Steuben parade is held annually in September in New York City, this is one of the largest parades held in the city. This day is also known as the German-American holiday. He also has a field named after him called Steuben field at Hamilton college.

Vocabulary:

Drill: formal training in precise movements

Continental Army: An army led by George Washington during the war

Bayonet: A dagger-like weapon attached to the front of a gun or musket

Source citations:

Boatner, Mark. "Friedrich Wilhelm Augustus Von Steuben." Ushistory.org. Independence Hall Association, 1 Jan. 2011. Web. 25 Mar. 2016. <<http://www.ushistory.org/valleyforge/served/steuben.html>>.

Lenoroc, Srednuas. "Friederich Von Steuben." Wikipedia. 18 Mar. 2016. Web. 25 Mar. 2016. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_Wilhelm_von_Steuben#Legacy>.

(60) Seth Warner

Researched By: Matthew Galuszka

Class: Core 1 Social Studies

Birth-Death: May 17, 1743 - May 6, 1784

Allegiance: Vermont Republic, Continental Army



Biographical Information

Seth Warner was Born May 17, 1743 In Roxbury, Vermont, a part of Woodbury then. He received a standard education. As a Teen he was a fortunate hunter and in his late teens, he served two summers in The French and Indian War. His Father worked in the "Medicine" business so Medicine, was one of Warners strong areas. Warner also was a part of the Green Mountain Boys, and was third in command of Ethan Allen.

Participation In The Revolution

Seth Warner was a chosen as a Commander in The American Revolution. He participated in the War mostly in Canada, as that's where is 'headquarters' were. He won many 'little' battles up in Canada. After The British sent a huge wave of Soldiers, Warner and his Men retreated into Vermont, where the Battle Of Bennington happened. He fought for 5 years in the Revolution, until he resigned from service in 1780. He died in 1784 at age 41 because of his health failing.

Interesting Facts

Seth Warner was a part of The Green Mountain Boys and was a leader for a little bit.

Warner was third in command of Ethan Allen.

Warner was financially poor before he died in 1784.

Vocabulary

Continental - Forming or belonging to a continent

Colonial - Inhabitant of a colony.

Sources

"Seth Warner." - Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.

61 Mercy Otis Warren

Research by: Amber Vincent

Class: Core 3

Birth- September 14, 1728, Barnstable, MA

Death- October 19, 1814, Plymouth, MA

Allegiance – Patriot



Basic biographic information:

Mercy Otis Warren was the 3 oldest out of her family of 13 siblings but never got a formal education, she was only able to sit in on her brothers tutor sessions that he has having before Harvard. Even with this little education she was still very skilled with a pencil. Her passion for writing grew as she got older and was supported by the man she married which was James Warren 1754. In 1765 he was elected to the House of Representatives in Massachusetts he soon became the speaker of the house and president of the Provincial congress and more. During all this they had 5 sons.

Paragraph answer (how this person participated in the Revolution): Other interesting facts:

Warren had a close group of friends who she corresponded with often, this included Abigail Adams, John Adams, Martha Washington and Hannah Winthrop, which was John Winthrop's wife they often joined together to talk about politics. She also held big meeting in her home with the help of Samuel Adams. Warren became very close with the Adams and often went to their homes to talk about politics together in private. Warren was very good at writing and used this to an advantage. She would right plays and books like *History of the Rise*. These plays would be mainly to make British officials look silly and idiotic. These were very damaging to the officials reputations among the Americans and other British men. The plays did more then just that, they were also very entertaining for the Americans and became very popular. Even will all this she didn't get recognized for it for awhile because she would never put her name it was always anonymous. This was because at this time woman were not taken seriously with politics or she could of been punished by the men she was writing plays about. At the time she was writing there was many conflicts happening, for example taxes were being out on them without having a say, the Boston massacre has happened, also the Boston tea party had happen which stirred a lot of people's want for freedom from Britten.

Vocabulary:

corresponded- have a close similarity, match or agree almost exactly

Conflicts- a serious disagreement or argument

Anonymous- not identified by name, unknown name.

Source citations:

Raphael, Ray. "The Righteous Revolution of Mercy Otis Warren." *The American Revolution*. Gilder Lehrman. Web. 1 Apr. 16.

"Mercy Otis Warren." *American Writer and Historian*. Britannica. Web. 1 Apr. 16.

62 George Washington

Researched by Collin Mesick

Class: Core 1

Birth - February 22, 1732, Westmoreland County, Virginia,

Death - December 14, 1799, Mount Vernon, VA

Allegiance – Patriot.

Basic biographic information: George Washington was the first president of the United States. He became president on April 30, 1789 and was out of the presidency March 4, 1797. Washington was a colonel during the French and Indian war. And he even started it.



how this person participated in the Revolution: George Washington was a Commander during the Revolutionary War. Although he didn't have much experience commanding such large amounts of troops he still won battles. Through the years Washington won many battles and made many smart choices such as bombarding the British troops at Boston, delivering the Newburgh address winning battles such as the battle of Yorktown and Monmouth. But Washington's best accomplishment was that he led his men across the Delaware on December 26 to launch a surprise attack on the Hessian's. The Hessian forces were intoxicated beyond the line of normal function. So Washington had the upper hand. By the end of this Washington won the battle lost zero men and then left the camp. George Washington is now know as one of the most important people who fought in the Revolutionary War if not the most important.

Other interesting facts: George Washington can be found on the 1 dollar bill and also the quarter. Washington began school at age six and left school at 15 to become a land surveyor. At 26, he married Martha Dandridge Custis she was a widow who already had two children, Jackie and Patsy. Washington never had any children of his own. Washington was 6 feet tall and 200 pound. He bred hound dogs and treated them like family. When Washington was 57 he pulled his teeth out and from then on he had ivory teeth.

Vocabulary:

Hessian- a German military group that can be payed for hire.

Bombarding- repeated assault of bombs.

Presidency- being a president.

Source citations:

Ladies Association, Mount Vernons. "The Revolutionary War." The Revolutionary War. 26 July 2005. Web. 30 Mar. 2016.

Ladies Association, Mount Vernon. "Top Ten Facts about Washington and Revolutionary War." Top Ten Facts about Washington and the Revolutionary War. Mount Vernon Ladies Association

#63 Phillis Wheatley:

Researched by: Emma Rainville

Born: May 8, 1753, West Africa.

Died: December 5, 1784, Boston MA.

Spouse: John Peters (m. 1778-1784).

Children: Three.

Occupation: Poet and slave.

Loyalty: America



Basic Information:

Early Life- During her early years, Phillis Wheatley was sold as a slave, at the age of 8. She was also given the last name of the family that bought her. By the age of 12 she was reading Latin and Greek. The family that owned her, saw a poem she wrote when she was about 13 and supported an education for Phillis. She later had traveled to London, trying to get her poetry published. In 1778 she was freed by her masters will. Three months later, she married John Peters and they struggled in poor living. Also the deaths of two babies. After her husband was imprisoned in 1784, she went to go work as a maid, but soon died, followed by her infant son, three hours later.

Contribution to the Revolution:

Wheatley wrote many poems and stories contributing and referring to the revolution. She wrote about what people were going through and the challenges they had to face. She let her stories tell the public that they are people that are fighting and risking their lives so that the people can be free, and not under control of British power. She also wrote a letter to the future president, encouraging an invitation to visit him, which she eventually did in March of 1776.

Interesting Facts:

Wheatley's first name, Phillis, was named after the ship she sailed over to America in. By the age of 13 she published her first poem to the public, also making her the third American woman to do so. Two out of the three children died before she did, the other, three hours after her own death.

Vocabulary:

Significantly- of importance

Independence- freedom from under the control or something or someone

Patronage- financial support from a business to a store

Citations:

"Phillis Wheatley." Bio.com. A&E Networks Television. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.<http://www.biography.com/people/phillis-wheatley-9528784>

"Phillis Wheatley." Poetry Foundation. Poetry Foundation. Web. 01 Apr. 2016. <http://www.poetryfoundation.org/bio/phillis-wheatley>