History Making Productions

The Storm: 1765-1790

Student Materials

- Learning Through Media-

Contents:
- Episode note sheet for use while viewing (page 1)
- Primary Resource Pennsylvania Chronicle, 1768 (page 3)
- Primary Resource worksheet (page 4)
The Storm: 1765-1820

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

**Chapter 1: Class Divisions**
1. On the table below, record characteristics of the elite and the artisan classes of 18th century Philadelphia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elite Class</th>
<th>Artisan Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The Stamp Act, the ____________________ Act, the Townsend Revenue Act, all of these in succession will serve to anger________________________, get people talking about breaking away from__________________________ tyranny.

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

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

**Chapter 2: City Tavern**
5. After the Boston Tea Party, Philadelphia becomes a place that develops a set of _______________________principles.

6. City leaders encourage people to think “I could be an_____________________”

7. Merchants boycott British ______________; artisans begin to_____________________themselves.

**Chapter 3: Uncommon Man With Some Common Sense**
8. It was a ______________________time if you had a penchant for being a rabble rouser. Thomas Paine arrives in Philadelphia as emotions are _____________________up.

9. Common Sense amounts to a ______________________literary act of regicide. When people read it, they can conceive of a _____________________without a__________________.

10. A new Pennsylvania Constitution makes Pennsylvania a __________________wealth, something that belongs to its__________________________.

11. The new constitution, which gave all tax-paying males the right to vote, was hated by which social class?
Chapter 4: Declaration
12. In that great line that comes in the preamble, Jefferson writes, “We hold these truths to be ___________ that all men are created equal.” Benjamin Franklin scratches out the word sacred and writes in ___________.

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

Chapter 5: The Heat Is On...Loyalists
14. England was far and away the most ______________ force on the planet. You had to be an imbecile….to think that this straggling bunch of _______________ could win a war.

15. Upper class families must decide _______________ they’re going to be on.

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

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

18. But soon, the British take over Philadelphia, which pleases the city’s _______________.

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

20. American _______________ is equal only by _______________ ambivalence & strategic missteps.

Chapter 6: Franklin’s Last Acts
22. Franklin saves the Continental Army by getting help from _______________.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Betsy Griscom</th>
<th>Thomas Paine</th>
<th>Charles Willson Peale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Background/Personality</strong></td>
<td><strong>Role during the Revolution</strong></td>
<td><strong>Position or location after the Revolution</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, &C. for 1768.  
July 4—July 11.  
Mr. GODMART.  
Plow to submit to the 3 th Mon. in your next Chronicle, and you will observe yours, & C.  
D. A SONG.  
To the Tune of "Cut-Pick" Oak & C.  
COME, the Band in Hand, bave AMERICANS all.  
And resolv, bold Hearts at our LIBERTY's Call.  
No tyrants All shall leap from your false throne,  
Or claim their Rights, till they shall hear the voice of their Conquerors.  
In FREEDOM we're born, and in FREEDOM we'll live,  
Our Porter we freely, steady, Friends, freely,  
Not at SLAVE, but as FREEMEN our Money we'll give.  
Our worthy Ferries;—let's give them a Cheese  
To Clever understand the deplorable State.  
This Cheese to Defeat the Free home they came,  
And dying found themselves their Fame and Fate.  
Their generous Bosom all Doing as they did,  
So snugly to enclose, their Rights they prized;  
We'll keep them there Tills on the Land and the Deep.  
In FREEDOM we're born, &C.  
The Time should close, the Age of Tyranny rep.  
They liv'd to behold growing, strong and never to be found.  
Wit Transport them stray:  
"Now our Wishes we have.  
For our Children shall gather the Fruits of our Pits.  
In FREEDOM we're born, &C.  
How sweet are the Labours in your Smiles,  
That they shall enjoy all the Fruits they bear.  
No more such Great LABOROUS AMERICANS alive,  
If Britain shall reap what America sowed.  
In FREEDOM we're born, &C.  
Sorrow of free Men never will appear  
As long as we enjoy the Fruits of our Island.  
Let us forget for ever what wrong shall stand.  
In FREEDOM we're born, &C.  
Then Join Hand in Hand brave AMERICANS all,  
By nature and by destiny we are,  
In SO RIGH FEEOUS A CAUSE let us hope to suc-  
ceed.  
For haven opportunities of each generous Deed.  
In FREEDOM we're born, &C.  
And at the smelting of Freedom more than that Rain  
In FREEDOM we're born, &C.  
This Banquet let us drink to THE HUMANITY'S Health,  
And this for BRITAIN's Glory and Wealth  
That Wealth and that Glory immortal may be.  
If it is but just, free, and free from all restraint or fear.  
In FREEDOM we're born, &C.  
* The Mobsly have already begun to give away to PENSIIONS, the Money they lately cocked out of our Pockets, WITHOUT OUR CONSENT.  
FINE LONDON SOPE SUGAR, choice LIS-  
BON WINE, of the Vintage 1785. a few Tons of SHOT, a scant Allotment of MILL, CROSS-  
CUT, and HANDS, and a few Sons of PUR-  
VER'S TRANSLATION of the BIBLE, bound and half bound, on much lower Costs than the usual Importation, together with a large Allotment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS,合适  
for the Seamen, to be sold by Joshua Fischer and Sons.  
N. E. Supposed to be taken, by Mr. Halsey of the Porter's, from alongside the Cows, from London CASK of WOOD CARDS, containing thirteen dozen. It is thought the Milk is far from the mark.  
Our Porter has not received it, whoever may be the Shippers, are requested to inform the late Joshua Fischer and Sons.  
Wanted on Interll.,  
FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, for which good Secrecy, will be given.  
For further particulars inquire of the Printer.
This song, submitted to The Pennsylvania Chronicle newspaper in July of 1768, was meant to be sung to the tune of “Heart of Oak,” the official marching song of the British Royal Navy.

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

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

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

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

5. Explain the metaphor used in the sixth verse.

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