**Introduction to Cliveden**

Do You Know?

In 1775, the Second Continental Congress met and decided to raise a Continental army to fight the British. A year later they met to discuss the idea of forming a new nation, and wrote a paper to declare their freedom, or independence, from Great Britain. Do you know the name of this famous document? Do you know who helped write the document? Answer on page 46.

**Show What You Know (p. 46)**

1. What is a Revolutionary? What did they want?
2. What is a Loyalist? What did they want?

ACTIVITY: THE 13 BRITISH COLONIES MAP

Introduction: The 13 British Colonies were located on what is now known as the East Coast of the United States of America. The Atlantic Ocean seperated England from the 13 Colonies. Instructions: Use the map to the right or the map on page 101 to label the blank map of the 13 Colonies below. Color in Pennsylvania.



**Cliveden Previsit Activity #1**

AFRICAN AMERICANS DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Introduction:

Free and enslaved Blacks from all different walks of life served in the war. People of African descent served the Revolutionary cause in many ways. Some were soldiers, some were sailors, and some were ordinary people who were compelled to get involved as activists. Some fought with the British because of a Proclamation, or statement, made by Lord Dunmore in 1775. It stated that people who wanted independence were traitors to the King of England. It declared "all indentured servants, Negroes, or others...free” if they fought for the British. Lord Dunmore’s Proclamation is a primary source. Primary sources are documents that survive from the period you are studying and help people learn about life and events in the past.

See if you can match the task to the different roles he held.

This activity will explore the lives of three different African American men during the American Revolution. Read the following biographies and answer the questions that follow.

WILL: BIRTH DATE UNKNOWN

Will, once the enslaved attendant to Benjamin Chew, found freedom with the British after Virginia’s governor Lord Dunmore’s 1775 Proclamation that promised freedom to any slave who joined the Loyalist cause. This was the first mass emancipation of enslaved Blacks in America. Will and other enslaved men were most likely influenced by Dunmore to seek freedom with the British during the American Revolution. Out of the approximately 15,000 Blacks to fight in the Revolution, only 5,000 fought for the Revolutionary cause.

JAMES FORTEN: DIED 1842

James Forten was a young Philadelphian when he became a privateer on the Royal Louis, a ship that raided British shipping routes for the Revolutionaries. On one voyage, Forten was captured and made a British prisoner. He befriended the son of the British captain and was offered his freedom and the opportunity to become part of the captain’s family in England. Forten refused, causing him to be sent to one of the worst prison ships used by the British, the Jersey. He survived the experience, and returned to Philadelphia, later to become a noted sail maker. Forten joined a corps of Black leaders in Philadelphia along with Richard Allen and Absalom Jones who helped build a strong Black community there.

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EDWARD “NED” HECTOR: C. 1744-1834

Edward "Ned" Hector was an African American soldier who fought in the American Revolution. Hector served as a teamster, or wagon driver, and on an artillery crew with the state militia called Proctor's 3rd Pennsylvania Artillery. The known battles Hector participated in are the Battle of

Brandywine on September 11, 1777 and Germantown on October 4, 1777. In the Battle of Brandywine Hector disregarded his orders to abandon everything and retreat. He is remembered for replying to the orders, "The enemy shall not have my team; I will save my horses and myself!" Hector received a gratuity payment of $40 instead of a pension from Continental Congress the year before he died.

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1. What side did Will fight for? Why do you think he made that decision?
2. What was James Forten’s job when he returned to Philadelphia?
3. Name two people from Philadelphia’s Black community who worked with James Forten.
4. How many battles did Ned Hector fight in?
5. How much was Ned Hector paid for his service before he died?

Cliveden Previsit Activity #2

**ACCOUNTS OF WAR**

Introduction:

In any war, today or 225 years ago, it is often difficult to learn exactly what is happening during or after a battle. Although today’s telephones, televisions, computers and radios allow us to communicate much faster than in colonial times, it may still take time to determine how many soldiers might have been injured or killed in battle, or where the army is headed. During the Battle of Germantown, a thick fog caused a lot of confusion for soldiers fighting on both sides. After the battle, there were many different reports of what happened. One account of battle was recorded in the diary of Elizabeth Drinker on October 4, 1777:

*...while I was writing I heard Cannons fire, and indeed before I was up; understood upon [asking] that a party of Washington’s Army had attack’d the English picket guard near Chestnut Hill. -- ...This has been a Sorrowful day at Philadelphia and much more so at Germantown and thereabouts.....it was reported in the forenoon that 1,000 of the British were slain, but Chalkley Jones who lodges here tonight…tells us that he has been today as far as B. Chew’s place, and could not learn of more than 30 of the English being killed, though a great number were wounded and brought into this City. He counted 18 of the Americans lying dead, in the lane from the Road to Chew’s house. The House is very much Damaged, as a few of the English troops had taken shelter there, and were fired upon from the road by great numbers of the others...*

**Questions**

1. According to the first report Elizabeth Drinker heard, how many British were “slain,” or killed?

What did a later report give as the number killed?

Why do you think there was such a great difference between the reports?

2. How many Americans were said to have died? Do you think this number is correct?