



FLORIDA COUNCIL for HISTORY EDUCATION

7th Annual Conference

July 29, 2023—St. Augustine, FL

Turning Points in History

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The Society of the Cincinnati

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A private kahoot

Do you know the history of the Society of the Cincinnati

What is

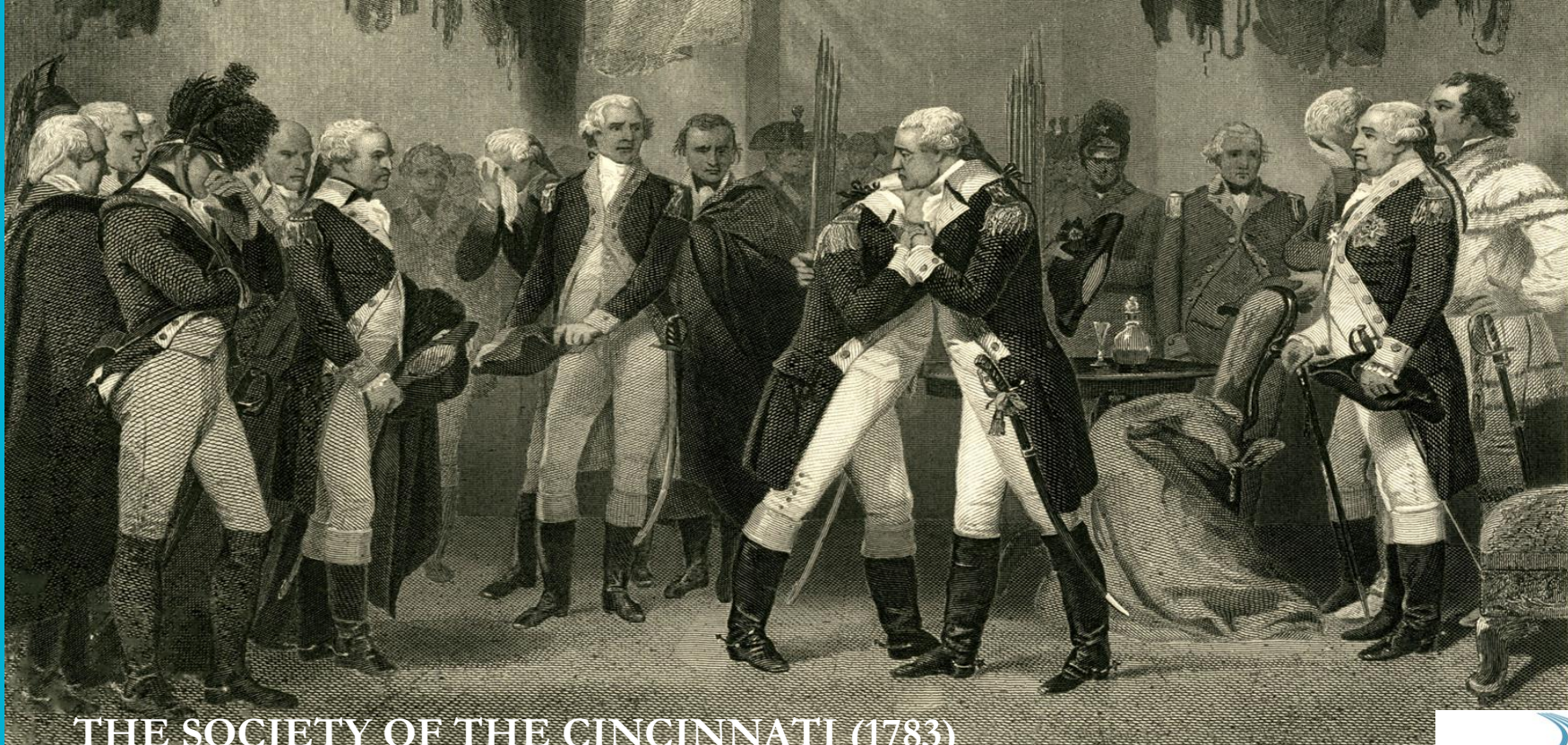
The Society of the Cincinnati?

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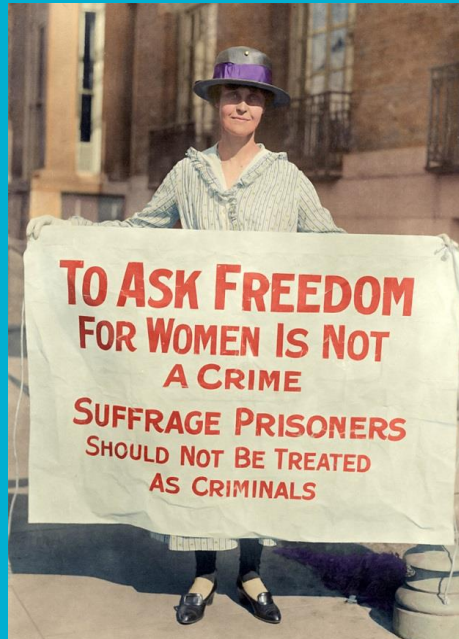
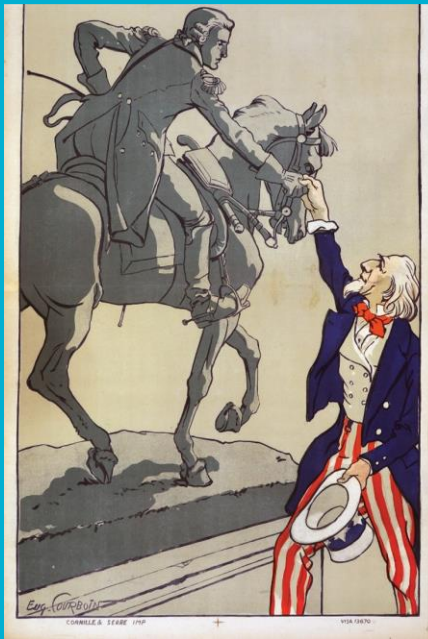
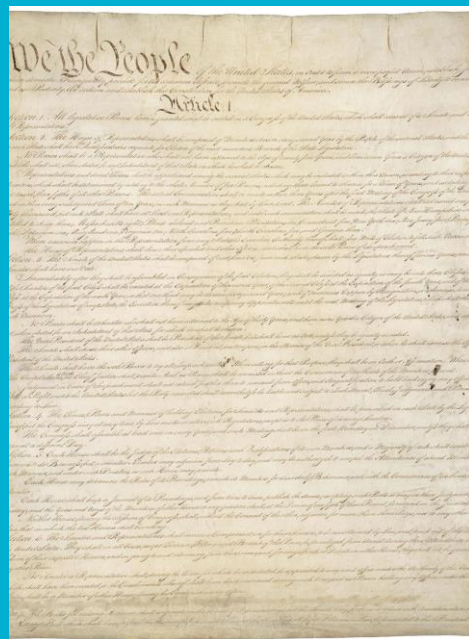
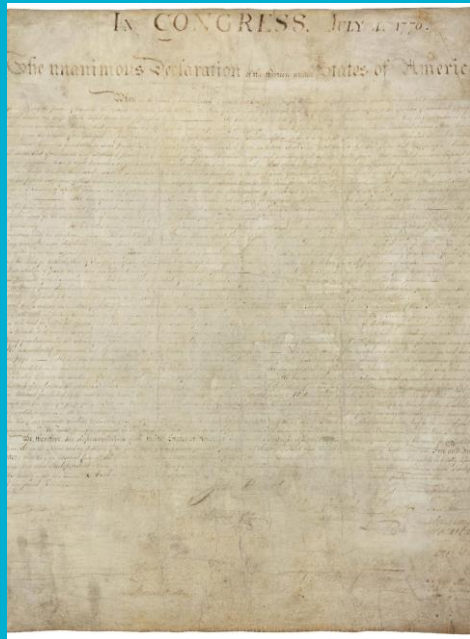


THE
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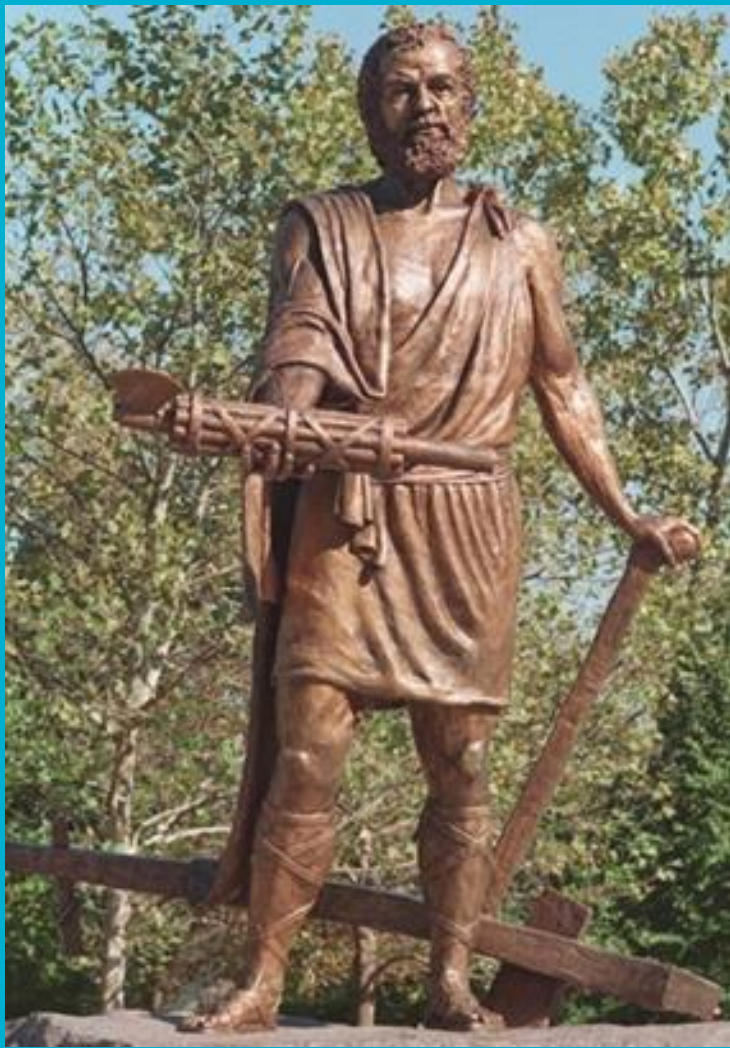
THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI (1783)

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



The American Revolution...

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







THE
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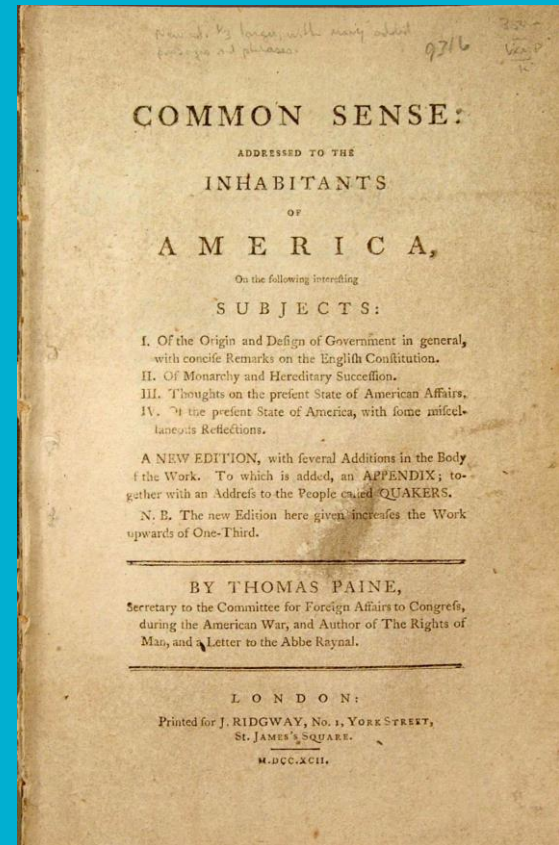
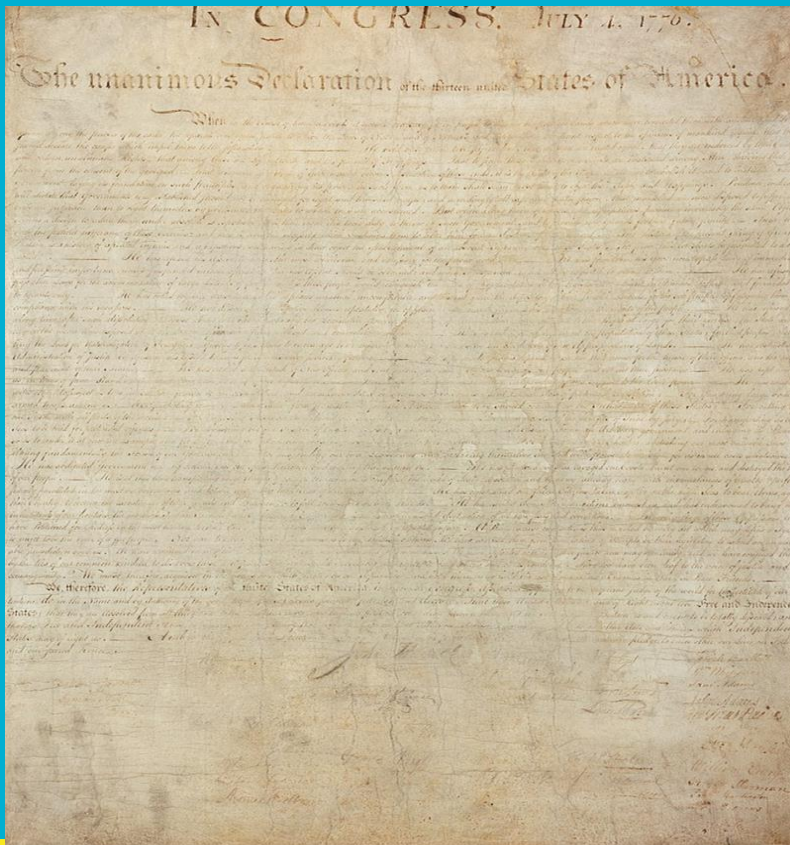
and Subterfages; The People I say perceiving on their Numbers, and habituated
by Notions of Independence, are and have been determined for some years

few, Experiences however convinces us that the same Spirit
shews itself from Nova Scotia to the Carolinas; Burning with the
Fiercest flame in Philadelphia, New York and New England. The
People indolent in all but mischief, base, Treacherous and Cunning,
whose behaviour in the field of Battle bears the same resemblance

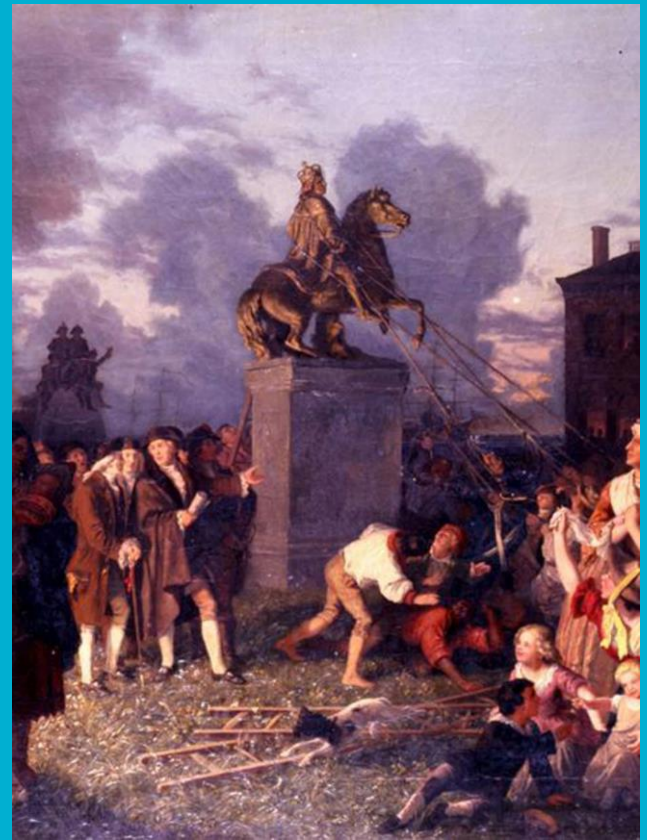
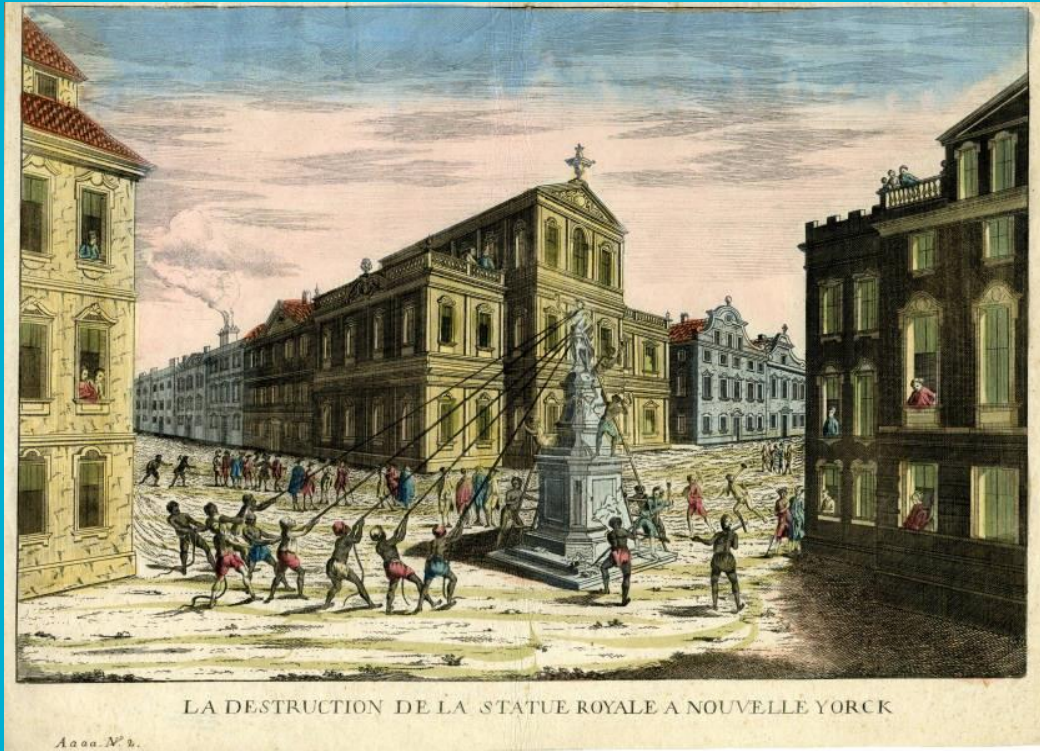
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itself from Nova Socita to the Carolinas; burning with the
fiercest flame in Philadelphia, New York and New England. The
people indolent in all but mischief, base, treacherous and
cunning”

John Gunning, A.L.S. Camp on the Heights Charlestown 17th July 1775: to Alexander Dick
Prestonfield, Edinburgh.

Where did the colonists get these “notions of independence?”



How did they respond?



Pieces of the statue were later melted down into more than 42,000 musket balls – referred to as “melted majesty” by some – and used to fight the British during the Revolutionary War.

La destruction de la statue royale a Nouvelle York [New Yorkers pull down George III's statue] [engraving], Paris, 1777?

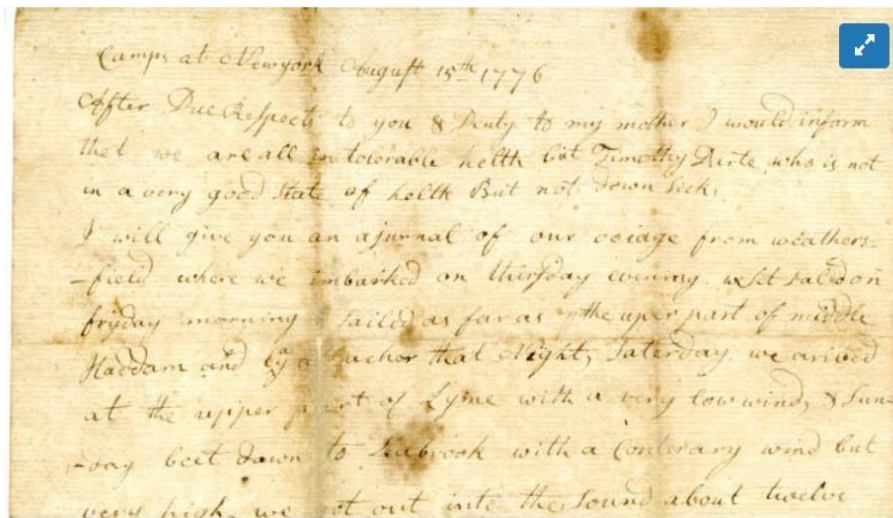
Home > Manuscripts > 6 A.L.L.S. by Capt. Jonathan Birge and officers of his unit, New York, 15 August-November 17, 1776 : to Priscilla Birge, Bolton, Conn.

< Result 1 of 1 >

6 A.L.L.S. by Capt. Jonathan Birge and officers of his unit, New York, 15 August-November 17, 1776 : to Priscilla Birge, Bolton, Conn.

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[Letter 1] 6 A.L.L.S. by Capt. Jonathan Birge and officers of his unit, New York, 15 August-November 17, 1776 : to Priscilla Birg...



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Letter 1

Letter 2

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esquire,
Captain-General and Commander in Chief of His
Majesty's Colony of *Connecticut* in *New-England*.

To *Jonathan Borge* Gent. GREETING.

YOU being by the General Assembly of this Colony, accepted to be *Captain*
of the *first Company* or *Troop* in the *Town of Shelton* in the *19th Regiment* in the *Colony*

Reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct, I do, by Virtue of the Letters Patent from the Crown of *England* to this Corporation, Me thereunto enabling, appoint and empower You to take the *Company* into your Care and Charge, as their *Captain* carefully and diligently to discharge that Trust; exercising your inferior Officers and *Soldiers* in the Use of their Arms, according to the Discipline of War: Keeping them in good Order and Government, and commanding them to obey you as their *Captain* for his Majesty's Service. And you are to observe all such Orders and Directions as from Time to Time you shall receive either from me or from other your superior Officer, pursuant to the Trust hereby reposed in you. Given under my Hand and the Seal of this Colony, in *New-Haven* the *8th* Day of *March* in the *15th* Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, KING of Great-Britain, &c. *Annoque Domini, 1775*

By His Honor's Command,
George Blythe SECR'Y.

J. Trumbull

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esq;

Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the English Colony of *Connecticut*,
in *New-England* in *America*,

To *Jonathan Borge* Greeting.

YOU being by the General Assembly of this Colony, appointed to be *Captain* of a *Company* now ordered to be raised in this Colony, and to join the *Continental Army*, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Fidelity, Courage and good Conduct, I do, by Virtue of the Laws of this Colony, me thereunto enabling, appoint and empower you, the said *Jonathan Borge* to be *Captain* of said *Company* you are therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of a *Captain* in leading, ordering and exercising said *Company* in Arms, both inferior Officers and *Soldiers*, in the Service aforesaid, and to keep them in good Order and Discipline, hereby commanding them to obey you as their *Captain* and yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions, as you shall from Time to Time receive from me, or the Commander in Chief of said Colony, for the Time being, or other your superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, ordained and established by the *Continental Congress*, pursuant to the Trust hereby reposed in you.

Given under my Hand, and the public Seal of said Colony, at *Hartford* the *20th* Day of *June* *Anno Domini, 1775*,

By His Honor's Command,
George Blythe SECR'Y.

J. Trumbull

18

Birge, Jonathan
 Sage's Regiment,
 Connecticut.
 (Revolutionary War.)

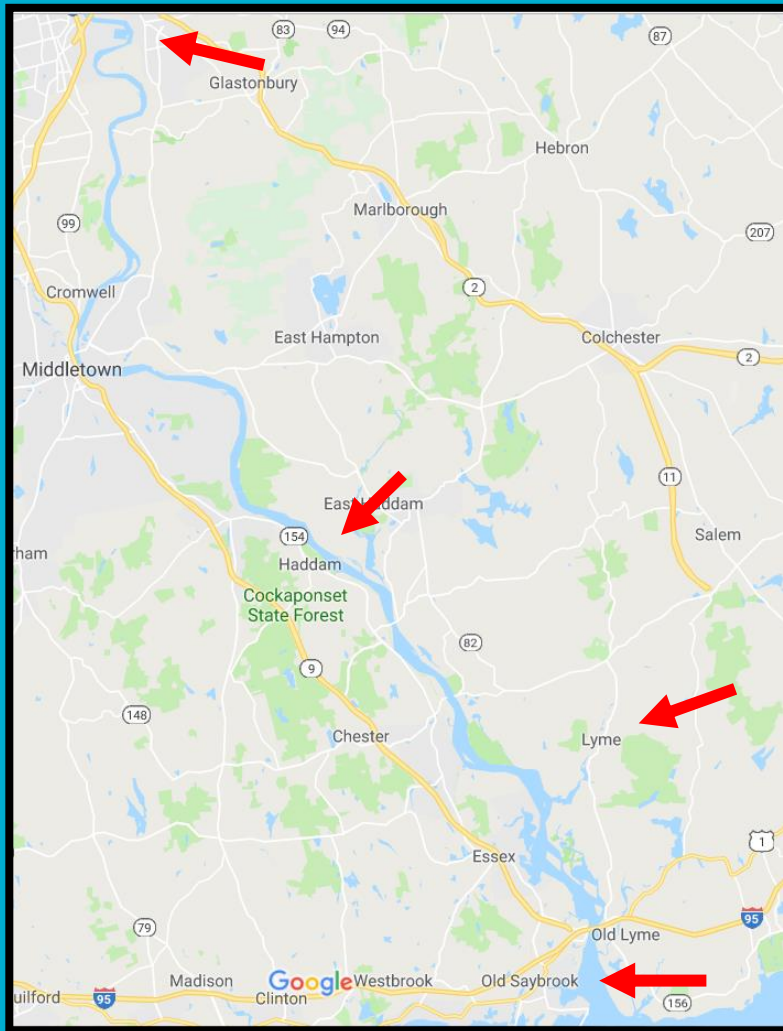
Captain | Captain

Pay Abstract of the Field, Staff & Warrant Officers of Col. Comfort Sage's Regiment raised by the State of Connecticut to join the Continental Army in June 1776, with the amount of Wages due to each Company in said Regiment, for the Day of their Enlistment & the Days of their Discharge, with allowance to return home.

Officers	when appointed to service		when discharged		Amount of Wages
	Month	Day	Month	Day	
Col. Comfort Sage	June	30	Sept	11	156.00
Major Bull	Jan	1	Jan	1	66.13.4
Adjutant Johnson	Dec	31	Dec	31	35.0.4
Surgeon Crocker	Jan	1	Jan	1	61.6.8
Company Captains					1002.7.14
Company Captains					975.18.3
Company Captains					926.19.2
Company Captains					831.12.0
Company Captains					1173.11.9
					\$779 3.5
					Equal to 2663 dollars 3 p ^{ts} 5 m ^{ts}
					Exam'd Chas Huntington D ^{ty} Warrant
					Chas Bull Maj ^r Command

Received from Auditor for the Interior Department, May 7 1865, R.F.O. 41855A.

Received from Auditor for the Interior Department, May 7 1865, R.F.O. 41855B.



“I will give you an ajournal of our voiage from weathers-field where we imbarked on thirsday evening. We set saled on Friday morning & sailed as far as the upper part of middle Haddam and by a ancher that Night, Saturday we arrived at the upper part of Lyme with a very low wind, & Sunday beet down to Seabrook with a conterary wind but very high, we got out into the sounds about twelve oclock & then the wind was fare for Newyork & we best that day & that Night – within Sight of Norwalk islands which is about eighty miles from Seabrook, Monday we Lay by at anchor almost all day by Reason of a calm, Tuesday we arrive as far as City Island which is about thirty miles from New York, & on Wednesday we arrived at Newyork about 3 oclock in the after noon...”

Camps at New York August 18th 1776

After due respect to you & duty to my mother, I would inform that we are all in tolerable health but Timothy Ayle, who is not in a very good state of health but not down sick.

I will give you an account of our voyage from Westchester field where we embarked on this day evening with sail on Friday morning & sailed as far as the upper part of middle Haddam and by a westerly gale, Saturday we arrived at the upper part of Lyme with a very low wind & Sunday beat down to New York with a contrary wind but very high, we got out into the Sound about twelve o'clock & then the wind was fair for New York & we beat that day & that night within sight of the watch tower which is about eight miles from New York, Monday we lay by at anchor almost all day.

On Tuesday we arrived at New York about three miles from the city & on Wednesday we arrived at New York about 3 o'clock in the afternoon we had arrived the news in the camp to be attacked that night it was a circumstance as I have more fleet, our strong at South & troops from the fleet &c but it being very heavy they without being alarmed.

I find things in a comfortable situation I have a good hope towards the town: we hear that General Lee is coming from the Southward with 10 thousand troops to it generally is generally believed that the enemy will make an attack on New York very soon, as for news I have no more at present so I subscribe my self desiring an interest in your prayers at the throne of grace for me and the army & the Cause of Liberty, your loyal Husband
Jonathan Binge

“I Subscribe my self desiring an interest in your prayers at the throne of grace for me and the army & the Cause of Liberty.”

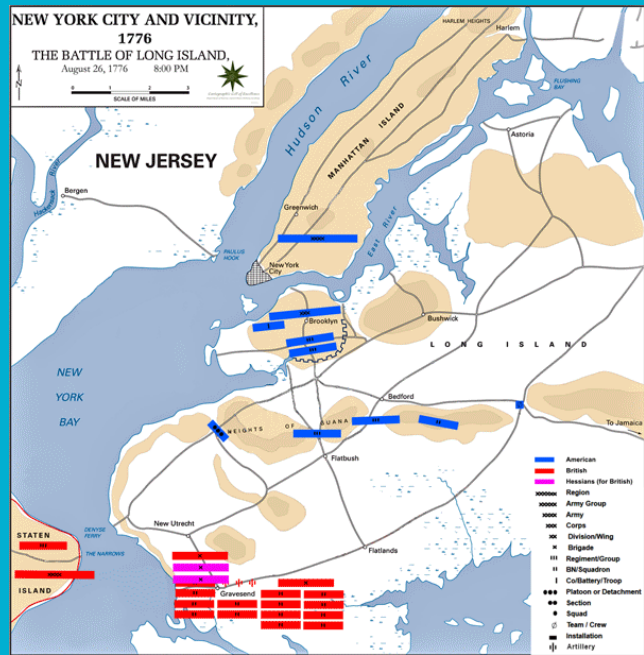
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New York Sept 12 1776

After we began to you & family, to my honoured mother and
 love to my Children I would inform you that I am well
 except something of the Camp Diarrhoea which makes
 me feel something feeble but not to be kept about
 we have been in a very unfilled state ever since I came
 here; at our first arrival we stop'd in Brook about
 a week & then our Regiment was order'd onto Governors
 Island which is about a mile from New York to the South
 we tarried there about 2 or 3 days & when the Regulars
 got possession of Long Island we abandon'd Governors Is
 & we had to sail in ~~the~~ boats in fair shot of the
 Regulars & was from Long Island for about 2 quarters of
 a mile the shot touch'd every man among the boats but one fell
 never touch'd any boat or hurt any man but one fell
 we had all got over the water that was wounded happen'd
 to belong to my Company whose name was shot off
 to his body by a shot from the shipping before he
 got into the boat his name is about Hauken of Tol
 and he is not at all in the hospital I hope full well
 to get well.

I have lost one man of my Company namely Alpha
 though our people are very much Complaining of the
 quick step
 we seem to be in something of a broken state at
 his place but we hope to be get into a more better
 state soon as to writing any ~~thing~~ ^{thing} ~~about~~ ^{about} the state
 of the army or what it is like to be
 I am well & live with me as a matter
 it is generally supposed that the town will soon be abandon'd
 or our only letter is soon as you can advise
 we know how you all do
 I have seen brother Tucker & brother Grant they are as you
 well the day before yesterday
 thus I conclude with a desire of your Prayers for us & the
 success of our armes against our cruel & malicious enemy
 we here that Capt Bisel is taken Ebenezer White is wounded in
 his leg & taken you will have in the particulars of the
 Battle

“I conclude with a desire of your Prayers for us & the success of our armes against our cruel and malitous enemy....”



<http://giftrunk.com/gif/the-battle-of-long-island-1776>

Feb.	3	Son of Ichabod Warner—Elijah.
"	6	Son of Jacob Lyman—Jacob.
Apl.	3	D ^r of Levi Loomis—Martha.
"	3	D ^r of Andrew Loomis—Beniah.
May	8	D ^r of Charles Loomis—Lidia.
"	"	D ^r of Ezra Waterman—Carolina.
"	"	D ^r of Ezra Waterman—Clarissa.
"	15	D ^r of Asa Bingham—Elisabeth.
June	12	Son of Zachariah Cone—Zachariah.
"	19	Son of Jonathan Skinner—Levi.
July	10	D ^r of Thomas White—Ruth.
August	28	D ^r of Seth Talcott—Deborah.
Sep ^r	25	Son of John Cone—John.
October	9	Son of Hezekiah Welles—Levi.
"	30	D ^r of Thomas W. Pitkin—Rhoda.
Nov ^r	6	Son of Thomas Webster—Aaron.
"	"	Son of John Tucker—Jonathan Smith.
"	27	D ^r of David Webster—Ruah.
1775 Jan ^r	13	Son of Benjamin Mann—Benjamin.
March	26	Son of George Griswold—Calvin.
April	23	D ^r of Elisha Bissell—Clarissa.
"	"	Son of Elijah White—Henry.
"	"	Son of John Bissell—Aaron.
May	14	D ^r of Richard Pitkin—Anna.
"	"	Son of Zackeus, Negro—Zackeus.
"	21	D ^r of Ichabod Warner—Sally.
June	11	Son of John Howard—Salmon.
"	25	Son of William Haskins—Elijah.
July	9	Son of Asahel Skinner—Sylvester.
"	23	Son of Elias Skinner—Elijah.
Aug.	20	Son of John Carver—Phineas.
Sep ^r	10	Son of Levi Loomis—Levi.
Oct ^r	8	Son of Samuel Bishop—Isaac.
"	15	Son of John Coleman—George Smith.
"	"	Son of Judah Strong—Joseph Coleman
"	22	D ^r of Jonathan Birge—Anna.
Dec ^r	10	Sons of Nathaniel Hammond, Alvin & Calvin.
1776 Jan ^r	6	Son of Benjamin Buel—Samuel.
"	7	Son of John Talcott—John.
"	14	Son of Elijah Olmstead—Joseph
Feb.	4	Son of John Jones—Erastus.
March	10	Son of Jonah Strickland—Simeon.
"	25	Son of Perez Swift—Jesse.
April	14	Son of Joseph Tucker—Josiah.
"	28	D ^r of Thomas White—Mille.
May	1	Son of Aaron Strong—Samuel.
"	21	D ^r of John Cone—Esther.
June	9	D ^r of Benjamin Blush—Phebe. [Bliah ?]
July	7	D ^r of Benjamin Mann—Elizabeth.
"	28	Son of Elisha Tucker—Daniel.
"	28	D ^r of Zachariah Cone—Molly.
Aug ^d	4	Son of Charles Loomis—Charles.
"	4	Son of Andrew Loomis—David.



“John Jones is sick & gone out to our hospital at New Rochel he is prity low with the camp Distemper & Lenord Rogers is very poorly with the scurvey, & I have heard that Thos Taylor is Dead”

Camps at Harlem 10 miles above New York Oct 6th 1776
Kind & Dear Wife: you must not think that Distance
& long Absence has weakened in the least Degree my
Affections from you & my family altho I have wrote
but little to you and what I have wrote has had a
tendency to make you trouble but it was great necessity
made me send for those articles for which I sent & I
determin to send home some money which we are in
Daily expectation of Drawing very soon, altho
my Expences are & have been very large through the
Extra vagant price which has been on every thing
that I have bought

I can Inform you that at present I am in good
health at present through Divine goodness which
I esteem the greatest worldly Blessing & especially in
our Camp for I never saw a worse place to be sick in
for we have not one Doctor to our whole Brigade
in Camp so they are all gone out to take care of
sick in the hospitals in the Country
our People are some what sickly in Camp yet but they
generally recover when we send them into the Country and
but few die compared with the Number of sick
As to our Circumstances of living we are better provided
than when I wrote to you last for we have a great and
some straw to lay on to keep us from the ground & we
have considerably less hogs but I desire not to complain
for I am alive & why should a living man complain
It is not all the Commissions or pay I receive that has
me ware it for the Cause of freedom & love to posterity
that could hire me to undergo the Fatigue of such
a Campaign as this but I hope we shall fare better
soon, so you may conclude that I shall return as soon
as may be for I want to hear from you & my family
& much more to see you, but I would not think that
I am uneasy with my Circumstances for I am in health
thank kind Providence & I am the only Capt in the
Regiment that is well & but ~~one~~ only besides my self
that pretends to do any duty in Camp which makes
my Duty some what hard but I hope to be carried thro
but I am afraid that as the weather grows cold I shall be

Exposed to get cold but I intend to keep as comfortable as I can for I have bought one blue
line I sent you the last letter but if you send me another I shall not have two much
old Cloathing for winter. we hear that the french fleet is near the mouth of Delaware River & we
hope that they will play a time for the Regulars to Dance as they have for us but things
look promising on us as yet but we must know that God will fight and we must wait for
his Salvation

My Duty to my Honoured mother if she be yet alive & likewise to her Father & mother has
-mond with a desire of their Prayers for me & the Army in general so I conclude with sub-
-sisting my selfe your true & loyal Husband

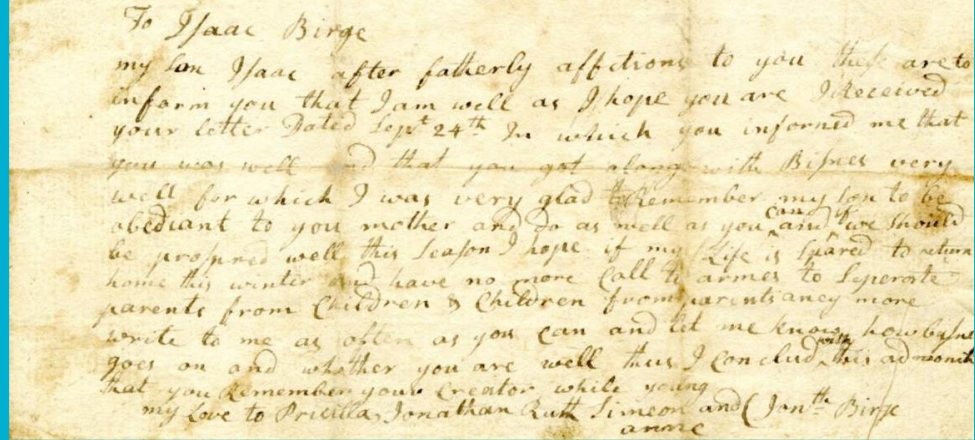
John Birge

John Jones is sick & gone out to our hospital at New Rochel he is pretty so with the Car
Dysentery & Lenox Rogers is very poorly with the same, & I have heard that Capt Taylor is
but we have not heard certain of the truth of it the news came not very direct for he
was sick & went out into the Country but I never knew where ^{in my company} I was in hopes his uncle
would find him & be able to help him: we have but 40 men fit for duty out of about
sixty: I have not heard that but four or five have Died

“I hope if my life is spared to Return to my family at the end of the
campaign, my mind is much at intervals on my family and home
affairs but I keep them as much from Preplexing me as possible for
it is the Countryes cause I am Ingaged in and must pay attention to
it...”

To Isaac Birge

My son Isaac after fatherly affections to you these are to Inform you that I am well as I hope you are I received your letter Dated Sept 24th in which you informed that you was well and that you got along with [illegible] very well for which I was very glad to remember my son to be obedient to you mother and do as well as you can and if we should be prospered well this season I hope if my life is spared to return home this winter and have no more call to armes to separate parents from children & children from parents any more write to me as often as you can let me know how [illegible] goes on and whether you are well this I conclude with this admonition that you Remember your creator while young my love to Pricilla, Jonathan Ruth Simeon and Annie Jonth Birge



To Isaac Birge
my son Isaac after fatherly affections to you these are to
inform you that I am well as I hope you are I received
your letter Dated Sept 24th in which you informed me that
you was well and that you got along with Birge very
well for which I was very glad to remember my son to be
obediant to you mother and do as well as you can and if we should
be prospered well this season I hope if my life is spared to return
home this winter and have no more call to armes to separate
parents from children & children from parents any more
write to me as often as you can and let me know how
goes on and whether you are well this I conclude with this admonition
that you Remember your Creator while young
my love to Pricilla, Jonathan Ruth Simeon and Annie
Jonth Birge

Philips Patent Nov 17th 1776.

Dear madam

We think ourselves bound by the ties of peculiar acquaintance and good regard to a Deceased Friend, to write you the melancholy and disagreeable News of Loss of your dear Nephew whose untimely fall is most sensibly felt by us & regretted and we doubt not but lamented by all his acquaintance. And as you are the bereaved Relict of our Deceased Friend we now condole your great and lamentable Loss, sympathizing in your Afflictions, praying that the Loss may be sanctified to you and the tender Offspring, and that you may be supported by Divine Grace under your heavy Trial and that we may all Follow his good Example, strive Equally to Excel in Virtue, and render ourselves Useful to our Country - that we may see the Cause of all afflictions, View the Divine Right of Disposing of all Events, Reverence the hand that gives the blow, Refrain from Murthering or Complaining, and acknowledge that it is God has done it who cannot do Injustice, but orders Everything in Infinite Wisdom. Perhaps such Reflections on the Divine Dispensation may administer Consolation to an afflicted Mind, and render those kind of Smaller Losses less sensible. The Circumstances of your Nephew's Death are easier Told by Word than Writ, We can only Tell you that he received a wound in his left Shoulder by the muzzle of a Gun being struck off by a Cannon Ball, the wound at first appeared near frivolous and trifling but being searched by the Doctor was found much worse than our apprehensions. He was moved up to Stamford and after about ten Days Illness Expired which was disagreeable and unexpected news to us as also it will be to you

Madam Friends & wellwishers

Edward Pine
Nathaniel West
George Hubbard

P.S. The Articles you sent by Mr. Off We have taken and given him our Receipt and paid him his Trouble of bringing, and will pay you for them at our return Mr. Post will bring your husbands Cloaths and other things and I Desire the papers may be kept Entirely safe as it will be Difficult settling accounts with the Company without them
Yours with respect Nathaniel West

“the circumstances of your husbands death are easier told by word than write, we can only tell you that he received a wound in his left shoulder by the muzzle of a gun being struck off by a cannon ball, the wound at first appeared near frivolous and trifling but being searched by the doctor was found much worse than our apprehensions...

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Diplomacy and Devotion: The Franco-American Alliance in the Age of Revolutions

americanrevolutioninstitute.org/master-teacher-lesson-plans/the-revolutionary-war/diplomacy-and-devotion-the-franco-american-alliance-in-the-age-of-revolutions/

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION INSTITUTE of The Society of the Cincinnati

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Diplomacy and Devotion: The Franco-American Alliance in the Age of Revolutions

HOME / MASTER TEACHER LESSON PLANS / THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR / DIPLOMACY AND DEVOTION: THE FRANCO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE IN THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS



Anne Hester, East Lee County High School, Lehigh Acres, Florida

DESIGN LEVEL: High School

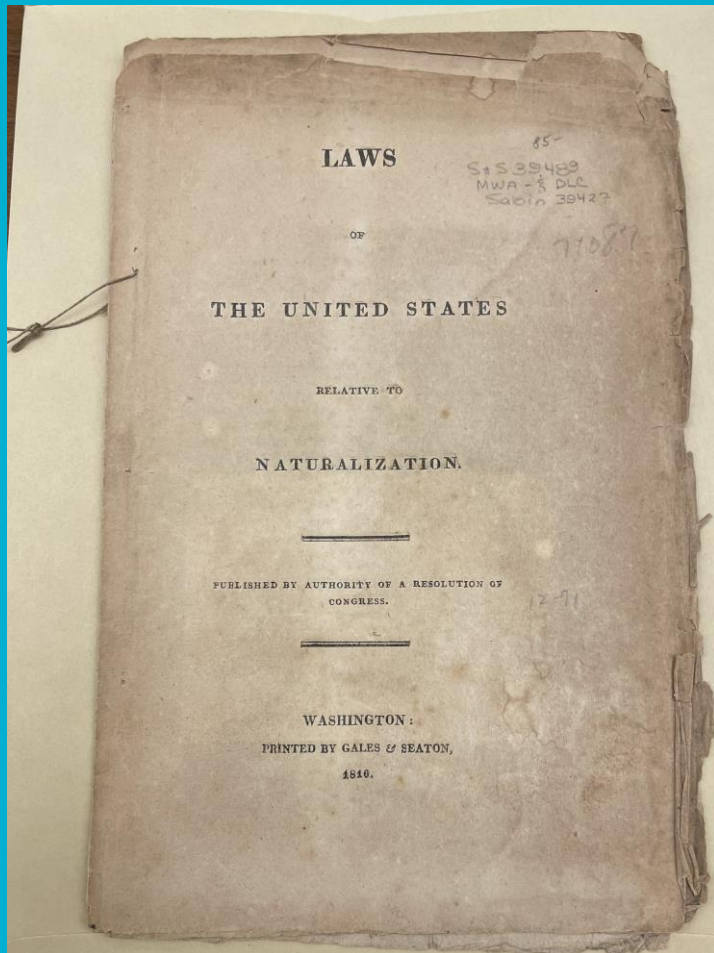
Overview

The relationship between France and the United States as political and military allies is one that began with the American Revolution and has continued to the present day. The best representation of this relationship is not one of philosophy or the shared influence of the Enlightenment; it is the personal relationship between George Washington and Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette.

The interaction and the friendship between these two men during the American Revolution and beyond is a microcosm of the relationship between the two nations. By looking at the association of Washington and Lafayette as well as how the association started and evolved, one can see that it is a study of how the United States and France connected and evolved as two countries breaking free of former allegiances and customs to



default.jpg





OBJECTS OF REVOLUTION

Teaching Students to Interpret Artifacts as Primary Sources

The aim of *Objects of Revolution* lesson plans is to teach students how to interpret such artifacts and relate them to the contexts in which they were made and used. The things people made and used are part of the documentary and visual record and offer insights about life in the Revolution.

OBJECTS OF REVOLUTION

MASTER TEACHER LESSONS

Primary Source-Based Content featuring our Museum and Library Collections

A movement to ensure that all Americans understand and appreciate the American Revolution by having master teachers sharing the constructive achievements of the Revolution with their students. Master teachers in the nation for a week-long seminar to discuss the most important themes to teach about the Revolution using the Institute's rich collection of primary source materials associated with the Revolution—our independence, our republic, our national identity and the high ideals of the American people.

MASTER TEACHER LESSONS

REVOLUTIONARY EXHIBITIONS

Lessons featuring our Library and Museum Collections on Exhibition at Anderson House

The Institute's temporary exhibitions at our Anderson House headquarters offer intimate and compelling looks at the history of the Revolution through authentic works of art, artifacts and documents. Exploring themes related to the cause for American independence, the people and events of the war and the Society of the Cincinnati, these exhibitions—and the lessons they inspire—contribute to our understanding and appreciation of the Revolution and its legacy.

REVOLUTIONARY EXHIBITIONS

Our Mission in Education

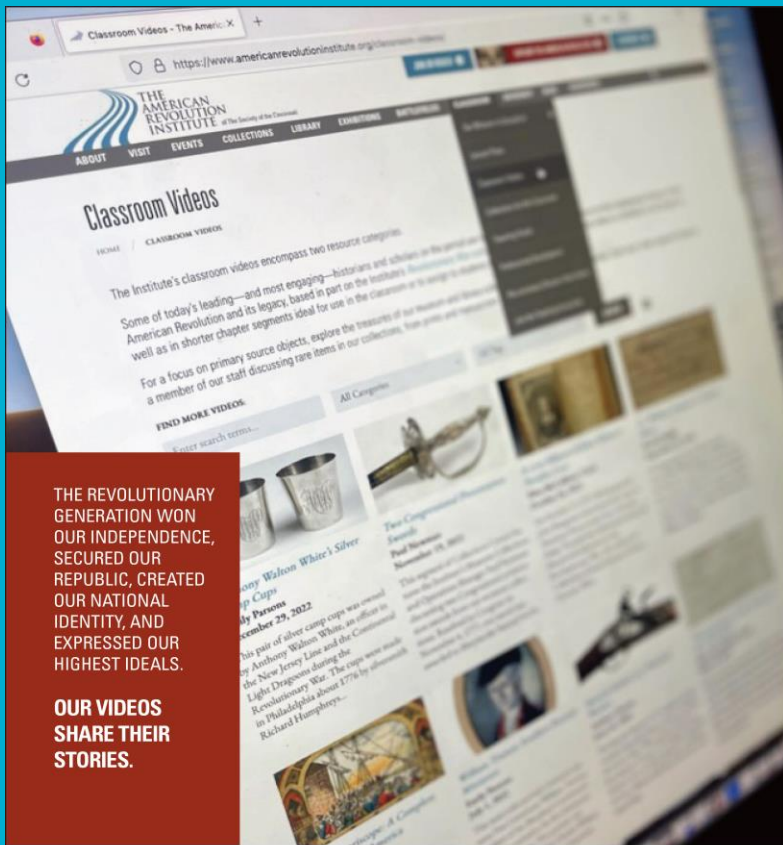
Lesson Plans

<https://www.americanrevolutioninstitute.org/lesson-plans/>



Classroom Videos

<https://www.americanrevolutioninstitute.org/classroom-videos/>



THE REVOLUTIONARY GENERATION WON OUR INDEPENDENCE, SECURED OUR REPUBLIC, CREATED OUR NATIONAL IDENTITY, AND EXPRESSED OUR HIGHEST IDEALS.

OUR VIDEOS SHARE THEIR STORIES.

www.AmericanRevolutionInstitute.org



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

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

[Part 1 of 8: The Revolutionary War After Yorktown \(6:51\)](#)

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





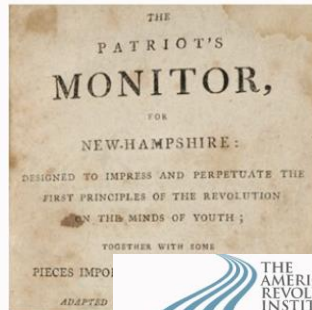
"A Republic, If You Can Keep It"

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



George Washington at War: From Soldier to Commander in Chief

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



Why the A Matters

Memphis Sch
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virtual
January 2022



Collections for the Classroom: George Washington: From Soldier to Commander in Chief

HOME / COLLECTIONS FOR THE CLASSROOM / COLLECTIONS FOR THE CLASSROOM: GEORGE WASHINGTON: FROM SOLDIER TO COMMANDER IN CHIEF

George Washington Teacher Workshop, American Revolution Institute

virtual
July 8, 2021

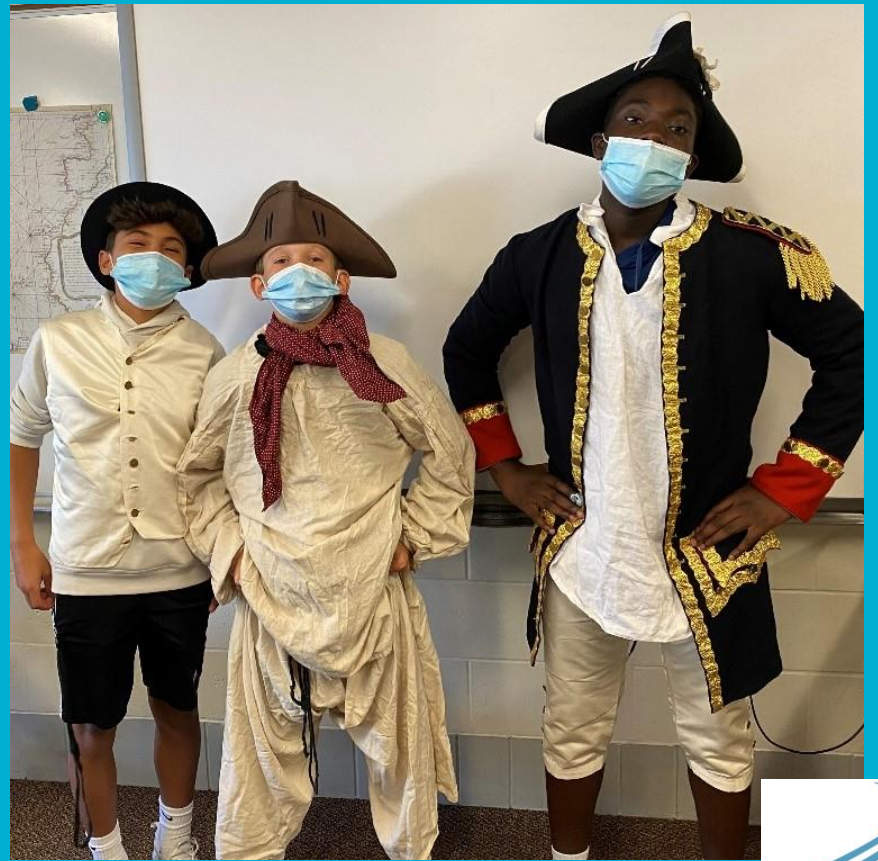
George Washington subscribed (literally and figuratively) to the aims of the Society of the Cincinnati as they were outlined in its Institution, and he was president general from its inception until his death. Those aims, which were Washington's aims as well as the aims of the Society, included perpetuating the fellowship of the officers of the Continental Army and Navy, perpetuating the memory of the achievement of American independence, and advocating for justice to be done for veteran officers.

These collection items were selected for a workshop with teachers participating in the first virtual George Washington Teacher Ins "George Washington: From Soldier to Commander in Chief" with scholar Sarah Purcell.



Collections for the Classroom

<https://www.americanrevolutioninstitute.org/collections-for-the-classroom/>



Continental Army & Revolutionary War at Sea Traveling Trunks

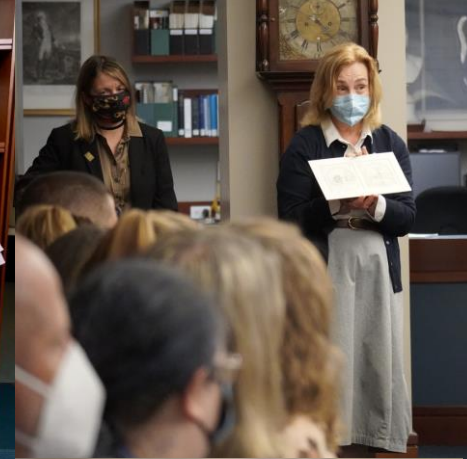
<https://www.americanrevolutioninstitute.org/traveling-trunks/>



Teacher Programs

<https://www.americanrevolutioninstitute.org/professional-development/>

- ★ George Washington Teacher Institute—WDC (June)
- ★ James Madison Fellows—WDC (June)
- ★ Master Teachers Seminar—WDC (July)
- ★ Pinellas County K-8 PD—Palm Harbor, FL (August)
- ★ VA and NC Teacher Workshop—Danville, VA (November)
- ★ National Council for the Social Studies Conference—Philadelphia PA (December)
- ★ National Council for History Education Conference—Salt Lake City UT (March)



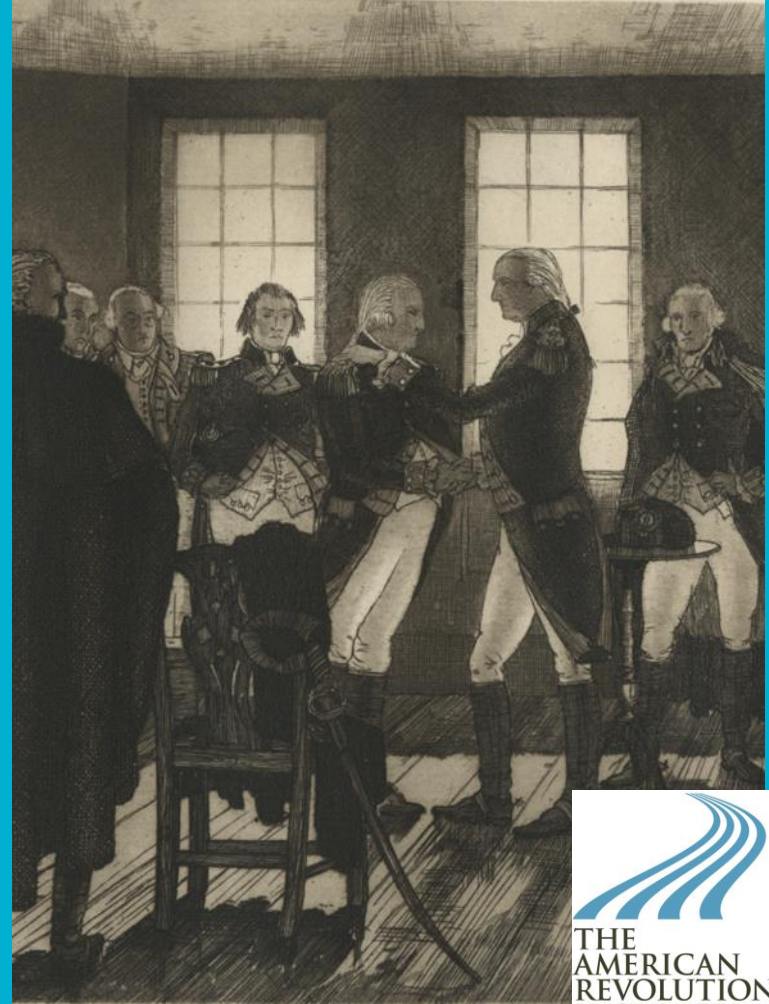
Revolutionary Choices Online Strategy Game

<https://www.americanrevolutioninstitute.org/revolutionary-choices-game/>



Teaching Associates Program

<https://www.americanrevolutioninstitute.org/teaching-associates/>



James

Student Programs



Why the American Revolution Matters

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



The American Revolution was shaped by high principles and low ones, by imperial politics, dynastic rivalries, ambition, greed, personal loyalties, patriotism, demographic growth, social and economic changes, cultural developments, British intransigence, and American anxieties. It was shaped by conflicting interests between Britain and America, between regions within America, between families and

<https://www.americanrevolutioninstitute.org/why-the-american-revolution-matters/>

“The revolutionary generation did not complete the work of creating a truly free society, which requires overcoming layers of social injustice, exploitation, and other forms of institutionalized oppression that have accumulated over many centuries, as well as eliminating the ignorance, bigotry, and greed that support them. One of the fundamental challenges of a political order based on principles of universal right is that it empowers ignorant, bigoted, callous, selfish, and greedy people in the same way it empowers the wise and virtuous. For this reason, political progress in free societies can be painfully, frustratingly slow, with periods of energetic change interspersed with periods of inaction or even retreat. The wisest of our Revolutionaries understood this, and anticipated that creating a truly free society would take many generations. The flaw lies not in our Revolutionary beginnings or our Revolutionary ideals, but in human nature. Perseverance alone is the answer.”

—*Why the American Revolution Matters*