



JejuMUN X

Background Guide

Continental Congress

1 | Redefining the relationship between the colonists and the British crown during the American Revolution

SDG 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, 17. Partnerships to achieve the Goal

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Committee Introduction

Welcome to the American Revolution committee!

A crisis committee differs from general assemblies, with action-packed scenarios and thrilling situations that distinguish them. As a result, crisis committees encourage delegates to utilize their authority and propose dynamic solutions for ongoing crises. Each delegate plays a key role in influencing the possible directions of the committee, highlighting the importance of collaboration and cooperation.

Delegates are encouraged to draft directives as individuals but are also encouraged to take actions collectively with those whose stances align with them. Most delegations in this committee have stances that are given by the character's past background and future actions based on the American Revolution. Stances could be generally differentiated by the Patriots, the Loyalists, and those who are neutral.

This committee will challenge delegates by presenting crisis updates that require them to act according to their stances or to alter their plans. For Patriots, upcoming crisis updates may provide an opportunity or a challenge to break free from British control and demand freedom from the royal government. For the Loyalists, it would be an opportunity to prioritize maintaining a relationship with England in order to protect their current lifestyle. Those who are neutral could choose to align themselves with either party and follow the given objectives or act impartially.

Despite the stances being generally divided into these three groups, please note that delegates are not limited to interactions within the groups of their stances but are encouraged to be flexible and create unique solutions by stepping outside of the groups. While the stances within the groups will play a big role in the committee, each delegate will have their own priorities and have different stances on the extent of the actions that may cause 'unexpected' alliances to reach their goals. For instance, even within Patriots, a delegate may believe in warfare to ensure their rights but another may believe in warfare for total independence.

It is essential for delegates to be prepared for unforeseen updates that may arise during the committee session and to collaborate with each other in order to actively participate in every discussion. Ultimately, the fate of the American colonies rests in the hands of the delegates, as history will be altered based on their decisions.

Agenda Introduction

“What a glorious morning for America!” said Samuel Adams upon hearing the news of the Battle of Lexington in 1775. Indeed, a glorious morning it was every day, from the day of the first-ever battles of the American Revolution on April 19th, 1775 till now, March 15th, 1776, with each day turning the tide of the wars.

The committee takes place on March 15th of 1776, after when the Continental Army had recently defeated the Loyalists in Moores Creek on February 28th. It had also only been less than a year since the formation of the Continental Army and the first battles of the Revolution: Battles of Lexington and Concord. As of now, the First and Second Continental Congress are serving as the “de facto government” and the primary organizer for any political and military movements against the British. While tensions first arose with taxes such as the Stamp Act in 1765, it was more than a matter of taxes by 1776. Some of the colonists took radical measures against the increased burden of taxes such as refusal to work, hostility towards British loyalists, verbal aggression, physical violence, and public humiliation through tarring and feathering. When the colonists resisted, the British cracked down further in means to make the colonists obey. The American Revolution had expanded its scope to be a fight to ensure rights, avenge deaths, retaliate against oppression, and be in an ideal government.

The agenda calls upon redefining the relationship between the colonists and the British crown, putting emphasis on the colonists’ different views on the Revolution. Some colonists, more commonly known as patriots, believed in the independence of America from the British and the establishment of a new government. Some, the neutrals, took no stance in the fight but rather were more focused on the advantages they would gain. Some, the loyalists, believed in a fight for ensurement of the rights but no complete independence. The 13 colonies all had different views as well. South Carolina opposed independence as the residents believed that their rights were not as infringed by the British. Pennsylvania had conflicts within the state on whether to declare independence from the rest of the states. Delaware and New York maintained a neutral stance, while the remaining 9 colonies were in favor of independence.

The American Revolution was perhaps one of the greatest events that left a striking mark on human history. Delegates in this committee should note that every step they take and every action they craft will change the course of human history. The agenda does not limit solutions to declaring independence but rather encourages delegates to take different stances as to deciding upon the extent of resistance and redefine the relationship between the British whether that means negotiations, resistance, or submission to each delegate. The flexibility of the committee as well as the urgency of the war that dawns upon the delegates encourage delegates to deliberate upon unique and creative solutions. As conflict is inevitable, time is short for all delegates – the clock of the Revolution is ticking away.

Letter from the Chairs

Greetings delegates! Welcome to JejuMUN X Continental Congress Crisis Committee!

We are Eunsul Kim, Olivia Shin, Grace Ahn, and Jenny Jin from Korea International School Jeju (KISJ) who will serve as the chairs for this committee. It is our utmost pleasure to welcome you to the committee and to be able to embark on a journey together, back to March 15th, 1776 during the American Revolution.

Delegates will represent historical figures, each holding different positions as Patriots, Loyalists, or Neutrals. Collectively, the committee will aim to redefine relationships between the colonists and the British crown. Throughout the course of 2 days, you will have the opportunity to fight at the frontlines of the battles in the American Revolution, serve as a spy and die for America, or barter with the British through engaging in intense debate with 21 other delegates.

For a fruitful debate, we recommend delegates conduct independent research by accessing both primary and secondary sources. While it is crucial to structure your solution and stances on historical context, we also value creativity highly. We hope that JejuMUN X Continental Congress will serve as an opportunity for you to push your limits through new challenges, enhance your public speaking and research skills, and provide you with a deeper insight into historical events.

We will try our best to support you and guide you through the conference. Feel free to reach out to any of us via the email addresses below if you have any questions.

Best regards,

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Key Terms

American Revolution

The insurrection fought between the 13 of Great Britain's North American colonies and the British rule that first started due to the excessive taxes enforced on the colonies. It soon expanded to different wars and battles with different groups of people not limited to slaves, Native Americans, and countries in Europe.

Patriot

A person who fervently supports their nation and is ready to stand up for it against adversaries or critics. In the context of the American colonies, patriots referred to those who fought against the British to guarantee their rights. There were some extremist patriots who harassed all loyalists or stated colonists who do not fight are loyalists.

Loyalist

A supporter of the current ruler or administration, particularly in the face of an uprising; people who supported the British king in the context of the American Revolution.

Continental Army

The army of the United Colonies fought on behalf of the Thirteen Colonies during the American Revolutionary War.

Minutemen

Soldiers selected from militia muster rolls by their commanding officers (provided a highly mobile, rapidly deployed force that enabled the colonies to respond immediately to military threats)

Battle of Lexington and Concord

The first fights Massachusetts saw of the American Revolution on April 19, 1775, which pitted local militia against British soldiers.

Sons of Liberty

A secret society formed by American colonists to protect their rights and protest against British actions. (started protests, boycotts, and acts of civil disobedience against British rule)

Boston Tea Party

A form of political protest against the Tea Act; American colonists disguised as Native Americans hijacked British ships on December 16, 1773, and poured tea into Boston Harbor.

Historical Background

Commencing from a struggle against British rule, leading to a revolution, and resulting in the birth of a new nation, the American Revolution is recalled as a defining moment in American History to this day. This timeline covers the major events in the American Revolution in the scope of this committee- from its origins to March 15, 1776. From the events that stoked the flames of discontent among the colonists to their victories and defeats, the following events are considered the most significant milestones of the American Revolution.

Events Leading up to the American Revolution:

1754-1763: French and Indian War

The French and Indian War started from a conflict between the British and French forces over their territorial claims in North America, where the colonists resided. In the end, the British claimed the land and took control of the American colonies. However, following their victory, they also gained a great amount of war debt.

1764: Sugar Act

The British government sought to recoup their war debt by passing several acts and laws, in which the first being the Sugar Act. The American colonies had taxes on imported sugar and molasses.

1765-1766: Stamp Act and its Repeal

Seeking more recoupment of the debt, the government enacted the Stamp Act, requiring the colonists to purchase and use stamped paper for all legal documents and printed materials, for the purpose of paying back the British government's war debt. However, the colonists started to resist the unjust tactics of the government for their debt and further protested for representation in the Parliament. Due to the widespread boycott and extreme outrage, the parliament eventually repealed the Stamp Act, but also asserted their ultimate right to govern the colonies as it is claimed as British territory.

1767: Townshend Act

The British Parliament introduced the Townshend Acts, which imposed taxes on goods such as glass, paper, paint, and tea. The colonists responded to this act with boycotts and renewed protests, increasing the tension between the British and the colonists.

March 5, 1770: Boston Massacre

As more acts were passed by the government, the colonists protested more, and as the tension intensified, the Boston Massacre occurred. The Boston Massacre was an incident that occurred when the British soldiers and a colonist mob in Boston got into a

clash, resulting in the death of five colonists. This event further raised the anti-British sentiment and grew the desire for independence from the British.

December 16, 1773: Boston Tea Party

The Tea Act, which granted a monopoly on tea trade to the British East India Company, was issued. To show greater resistance and disagreement, the colonists disguised themselves as Native Americans and dump crates of tea into Boston Harbor.

1774: The Intolerable Acts

In response to the Boston Tea Party, the British parliament tightened its control over the colonies through the Intolerable Acts. The Intolerable Acts included the Boston Port Act, which closed the Boston port until the tea destroyed during the Tea Party is paid for; the Massachusetts Government Act which reduced colonial self-governance; the Administration of Justice Act which allowed officials to be tried in England for crimes committed in the colonies; and the Quartering Act which required colonists to provide housing for British soldiers.

1774: Establishment of the First Continental Congress

Outraged at the injustice, delegates from twelve out of thirteen colonies gathered in Philadelphia to discuss the grievances against British rule and seek a solution. They issued a Declaration of Rights and Grievances that called for the repeal of the oppressive acts, in the name of the Continental Congress.

Events during the American Revolution up to March 15, 1776:

April 19, 1775: Battles of Lexington and Concord

When the British troops tried to seize military supplies in Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, the colonists who could no longer able to suppress their anger, engaged with the troops. The tension between the British and the colonists erupted into an open armed conflict. The local militias and the British forces fought in the Battles of Lexington and Concord, which marked the beginning of the American Revolution.

May 10, 1775: Establishment of the Second Continental Congress

The Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia, consisting of delegates from all thirteen colonies. It decides to take on the responsibility for the wars during the revolution.

June 14, 1775: Establishment of the Continental Army

The Continental Congress establishes the Continental Army, which represents the colonists during the American Revolution. George Washington is appointed the commander-in-chief of the army.

June 17, 1775: Battle of the Bunker Hill

The colonial forces, led by General Artemas Ward, engages in a battle against the British troops, known as the Battle of the Bunker Hill. Even though the colonial forces retreat, they inflicted significant casualties on the British, hinting at and proving the ability to stand against soldiers.

July 4, 1775: Olive Branch Petition

The second Continental Congress sends the Olive Branch Petition to King George III, which expresses the colonists' desire for peace and reconciliation as they fear further harm and damage to both the colonists and the British. However, the petition turns out to be unsuccessful and ineffective because King George III rejects the petition, straining the relationship.

January 1776: "Common Sense"

Thomas Paine, a patriot, publishes a pamphlet called "Common Sense", which argues for complete independence from Britain. This pamphlet gains tremendous popularity among the colonists by influencing them and motivating the patriots to shift public opinion towards the colonies' independence from the British.

Triggered by the British government's enactment of acts to recoup their war debt and gain complete control of the American colonies, the colonists' grievances developed from boycotts and protests against specific acts to armed conflicts and the determination to gain complete independence. From this point of March 15th, 1776, the committee looks forward to the delegates' ingenious redefining of these historical milestones closely connected to the relationship of the colonists with the British which could affect the direction of the rest of the American Revolution and the story of mankind.

Current State of Affairs

The conflict between Great Britain and the Patriots began with the harsh taxation from Great Britain, and continues to be one of the greatest reasons why the Patriots continuously question the necessity of authority given to “Mother Britain.” The taxation through policies of common goods such as sugar (Sugar Act, 1764), stamps (Stamp Act, 1765), and tea (Tea Act, 1773) are enough to put the colonists into a fit of rage. For this reason, the Patriots were normally the “less well-to-do”, such as planters, merchants, and lawyers.

On the other hand, some Loyalists feared disobeying Britain for the reason of commerce, worried that disobeying Great Britain would lead to an economic crisis or result in economic ties with Britain being cut after the rebellion. For this reason, Loyalists were normally people of the higher classes such as wealthy merchants and even government officials who were enlisted by Great Britain.

The neutrals are most likely in a status quo of passiveness, most likely concentrated on the betterment of personal wealth, economic growth, or family prosperity. The historical atmosphere has also helped influence the current state of affairs, as some were unable to pinpoint their stance between the two raging powers. This led to some neutralists facing ostracism, or simply taking no action and remaining silent – a sign of oppression for those who are neither.

Various types of persuasion were used, which normally resulted in threats and pressures of religious beliefs such as The Sons of Liberty, who acted out the Boston Tea Party in 1773. These acts further heightened the hostile atmosphere of the time. For example, the Boston Tea Party and the Boston Massacre further fueled the conflict between the Patriots as the anti-Britain parties began protesting the actions of violence.

The anger of colonists and the tension finally erupted into an armed conflict later in 1775 in the Battles of Lexington and Concord, marking the commencement of the American Revolution. In Philadelphia, the second Continental Congress including all thirteen colonies decided to take responsibility for the war. General Artemas Ward led the colonial force at the Battle of Bunker Hill, hinting at their ability against soldiers as they inflicted significant casualties on the British. Meanwhile, the colonies’ relationship with the British got uncomfortable with King George III rejected the Olive Branch petition that expresses the colonists’ desire for peace and reconciliation. Then, a pamphlet called “Common Sense” which argues for the colonies’ complete independence from Britain gained tremendous popularity, which is a few months before the start of the delegates’ journey.

Once again, the committee takes place on March 15th, 1776. Delegates are gathered in Philadelphia with battles raging against the British in the North. Any historical events after this time period should not be taken into consideration when delegates conduct their research.

Stance of Parties

Aaron Burr

Aaron Burr is an officer in the Continental Army under Benedict Arnold. He was one of the volunteers for the American march to Canada which led to the capture of Quebec. His military career unfolded in Quebec with his heroic actions of trying to save a General. He stands as an essential member of the Patriots for his military service and initial support for independence. Although Aaron Burr shows strong support for the Patriots, he is very prideful, taking any dares or call-to-action to maintain his reputation

Abigail Adams

Abigail Adams is the wife of John Adams. She is known for her letters to her husband when he was away as a delegate of the Continental Congress. Abigail acted as a 'political advisor' to John Adams and had influence over John's decisions to form a new country. The letters of Abigail Adams proclaim her strong political opinions, which expressed the belief in the rights of colonists, making her a Patriot. Not only her devotion to the country and her husband but also her advocacy for women's rights and education should be considered as a major factor in her actions.

Alexander Hamilton

Alexander Hamilton was a student at King's College who showed great devotion and loyalty to the patriots, writing pamphlets defending the First Continental Congress' trade embargo against the British. Later (5 months), when the war broke out, he became an officer in the Continental Army. Alexander Hamilton quickly gained the approval of George Washington with his intelligence and skills. People would go as far as describe Alexander as Washington's favorite. Hamilton easily convinces people to support Patriotic causes and shows great ambition and dedication to the Revolution. His self-righteousness may make enemies.

Benedict Arnold

Benedict Arnold is a Patriot Officer who served in the Continental Army. He was appointed by George Washington to go on an expedition to capture Quebec (1775) that unfortunately was a failure. He kept trying to resign from his position but was 'forced' to stay due to George Washington's pleas. While he is a key figure in the Continental Army and the acts of the Revolution, he remains confused about his stance. Constantly weighing the benefits and negatives of an outcome, he is willing to side with whoever would bring him the most benefits.

Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin is a scientist, author, publisher, and Philadelphia delegate to the Second Continental Congress. Benjamin had succeeded as a publisher and author and showed high interest in civic activities. To support his interests, he established a public library, firehouse, police patrol, militia, and more. Franklin was in Britain when the Stamp Act was passed and showed disapproval, testifying against the act in the British Parliament. Franklin is a very passionate Patriot and his allegiance to the colonies can not be swayed. As a figure who is already very influential not only in the colonies but also in Europe, Franklin will be able to change people's perspectives and urge them to action with his ability of speech and influence.

Beverley Robinson

Beverly Robinson is a prominent landowner in New York. Although he was viewed by people to be Loyalist, he was against the intolerable acts of the British, giving up imported goods and supporting domestic goods. However, he was against the colonies declaring independence from the British and any sort of violence. As the war started, he joined the Loyal American Regiment and showed loyalty to the British. As suggested by his acts supporting domestic goods, Robinson will act on his standard of morals. He also has five sons, who he regards dearly. Four of them also serve in the Loyal American Regiment.

Boston King

Boston King is a former slave and a loyalist who was freed by Loyalist forces. (Despite him being free in 1780, the assumption is that he is free right now in the timeline). He was given more dangerous missions as a Black soldier in the Loyalist forces than regular soldiers. His priorities are the emancipation of slaves and safety. While his loyalties lie with the Loyalists as they have freed him, for the greater good of his people, if he can achieve emancipation, he is flexible to change his allegiance.

Elijah Clarke

Despite being a patriot, Elijah Clarke signed a petition in favor of the Royal Government. Rather than having a strong sense of patriotism in his heart, Elijah Clarke aligns himself with what he believes to be "right," as seen above by signing the petition. He protests strongly against asking for aid from the Native Americans as he perceives them as "beings below him".

George Washington

George Washington is the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. He was chosen as Virginia's representative to the First and Second Continental Congresses. Washington was chosen to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army by John Adams because he thought that Washington's extensive military background would enable him to lead the army to victory. As his position shows, Washington takes a firm stance with the Patriots and strongly advocates against the British.

James De Lancey

James De Lancey is a Sheriff of Winchester County who initially supported the British Crown during the Revolutionary War. He unofficially commanded the British Army or “De Lancey’s Cowboys” in a very guerilla-fighting way. His rowdy and impulsive behavior may raise eyebrows but once in a fight, he seizes victory most of the time.

John Adams

John Adams was the representative from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress. He recommended George Washington as the Continental Army's Commander. Adams believes that only diplomacy and aid from other nations will lead America to triumph.

John Butler

John Butler is a Loyalist lawyer who supports British policies and leads a regiment more known as the Butler’s Rangers in the state of New York. In 1775, he tried to organize an Indian Department of British Loyalists for the Six Nations but was forced to flee to Canada for safety from the tensions and the war.

John Hancock

John Hancock served as the President of the First Continental Congress. He demonstrates his personal political leadership style through his ability to sway the crowd to his bidding. For example, several thousands of Bostonians raided the commissioner’s homes and burned a boat in defense of Hancock who was accused of smuggling items in his boat. He was saved by Paul Revere when Gage ordered Hancock and Adams to be arrested. John Hancock holds a somewhat radical position in opposition to the British: the outcome of the war would either see America become independent or be completely destroyed.

Joseph Brant

Joseph Brant is a Native American loyalist who played a key role in four of the Six Nations' fights against the British in 1775. He argues that the British were more likely to uphold their land agreements with the Indians than the Americans. His priorities lie in securing Native American rights and worked with John Butler for his causes (Indian Department of British Loyalists)

Joseph Galloway

Joseph Galloway is a Loyalist lawyer and an opposer of American independence who wanted a “Union between Great Britain and the Colonies”. He was the provincial assembly’s spokesperson in 1775. Galloway also believes that the American Revolution is unjust due to the violence involved and therefore joins the British Army.

Nathan Hale

Lieutenant Nathan Hale serves in the Connecticut militia. He joined the Revolution when he was 20 years old and just out of Yale after learning about the Battles of Concord and Lexington. He is a fierce Patriot who is fully committed to the nation and his cause of justice. His commitment results in a selfless nature that makes him willing to give his life in defense of his country.

Peter Oliver

Peter Oliver was the Chief of Justice, appointed by Thomas Hutchison. However, he was impeached from his position due to the British proposal that raised his salary as the Chief of Justice. He strongly claims that the Revolution was a rebellion against the British and believed it would fail. As of now, Peter Oliver remains to sulk in his home with his anti-revolution sentiments greater than ever.

Paul Revere

Paul Revere is a member of the Sons of Liberty, Freemasons, and other patriotic organizations, serving as the center of all social networking. He organized the Boston Tea Party and a networking system to alert each other of British danger. In 1775, he made the famous Midnight Ride to warn Hancock and Adams prior to the battles of Lexington and Concord, marking him as a symbolic and heroic figure for the colonists. Like Hancock, he has wide influence amongst the colonists. Revere supports the independence of America.

Samuel Adams

Samuel Adams is one of the key organizers of the American Revolution, a member of the Continental Congress, and the leader of the Son of Liberty, a resistance group against the British. As the Stamp Act was enacted, he was elected to the Massachusetts Assembly with John Hancock. He kept what he believed was right, urging the Massachusetts Colony to resist the unjust oppressions of the British crown. He was present in the first battle of the American Revolution- the Battle of Concord. Samuel Adams strongly believes in the independence of America and aids the Patriots with all measures he can.

Thomas Hutchinson

Thomas Hutchinson is the Royal governor of Massachusetts who is a strong supporter of British policies and opposed the revolutionary movement in the colonies. He was obliged to enforce the Stamp Act, making him very unpopular even to this day. His main struggle is balancing the royal needs and the American patriots. "Hutchinson was a pragmatist trying to navigate a line between British policies, which were becoming more aggressive, and the demands of the patriots, but it was an impossible task" (*Although he was not in America in 1775, for this committee, he is still there in his position as Royal Governor)

Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson was the Virginia delegate in the Continental Congress, part of the colonial Virginia House of Burgesses as the delegate of Albermarle County. He is an active supporter of the reformation of the colonies and their liberty and is acknowledged as a spokesperson who had skilled writing and speaking fluency even at a young age.

William Franklin

William Franklin is Benjamin Franklin's son and the colonial Governor of New Jersey. Unlike his father, Benjamin Franklin, he is a devoted loyalist, stubborn with his stance. Benjamin had convinced William to join him in 1774 but William refused and instead took a stronger stance supporting the Crown as the Governor of New Jersey. Due to the many quarrels and fights, the father-son relationship is now beyond repair.

Possible Solutions

While the American Revolution is a fight between the colonists and the British, there are many political relations and individual pursuits involved while drafting solutions.

Diplomatic efforts (in America)

Although the colonies have seen some success against the British, the British are the world's hegemonic power and have naval supremacy. If the war spreads to combat on the sea or extends for a longer period of time, it is undeniable that the colonies will slowly experience a lack of resources and manpower and lose. Therefore, asking for aid from different countries would effectively be able to supply the colonies with weapons and resources as well as be able to build foreign relations. However, for the British, the involvement of the Native Americans and slaves in this war is a threat that may potentially waste their resources or worse, defeat. Around 20% of the 2.5 million (estimated) residents of the colonies were slaves with the majority of them residing in the Southern colonies. Furthermore, 250,000 Native Americans from 80 different nations are living in the East of the Mississippi.

If the Native Americans and slaves side with the colonists, they would be able to strengthen the power of the Continental Army. However, if they decide to side with the loyalists, the newly introduced forces would easily collapse the colonists with the Native Americans' prior knowledge of geography and the slave's critical position in the colonies. When pursuing this solution, it is crucial to note that there might be losses that come when asking for aid from these groups of people. Convincing them to join the Revolutionary War would require some terms of negotiation whether it is abolition of slaves or returning some of the land back to the Native Americans.

Diplomatic efforts (in Europe)

A clearer solution that would turn the tide of the war would be asking for aid from other European countries. Ever since the French and Indian War, France has been looking for chances to retaliate against the British. As goals to weaken the British align, forging alliances with the French would be able to supply the colonists with more than just manpower but also weapons and naval technologies. However, diplomatic efforts would take a long time - for a diplomat to sail across the Atlantic Ocean may or may not succeed as the journey itself is dangerous. For delegates who are taking a loyalist view on the issue, convincing the French to side with the British would definitely ensure the British victory. "Uniting as European states" may be convincing yet it is very unlikely that the French would accept.

Engaging in direct warfare

Engaging in direct warfare would be a strong stance to take on the agenda though only time would tell whether it is courageous or a suicidal act. The advantage the colonists have is familiarity with the land. Therefore, if this solution is pursued, military strategies

not limited to 'retreating' and pushing the British to the South may work. Although it has been a year since the Battle of Lexington and Concord, the fight remains relatively in the Northern colonies around Massachusetts. By retreating and leading the British to the South, the colonists can hope that the British would tire.

Negotiating with the British

For delegates with a more neutral view, neither solution may be appealing. As the conflict first occurred as a form of protest against the oppressive and intolerable acts of the British, renegotiating terms of trade and the status of the colonies would be able to resolve the conflict most peacefully. As the colonists would suffer from loss of resources and men as the war goes on, and as the British would waste resources and lose a vital trade center, it would be a win-win situation for both. However, a fatal drawback is the lack of guarantee that the British would keep with the terms if the British violate the new agreement, the colonists surely wouldn't have the power to fight back anymore.

Questions to Consider

1. What goal does your character pursue?
 - a. Do you wish to break free from the British crown, or gain your individual rights while still in association with the British?
 - b. Why do you take this stance?
 - c. What other characters align with your goal, whom you could further cooperate with?
2. What might be the shared stance that the colonists seek?
 - a. Through the shared stance, how might the different views of colonists combine together?
3. How could the relationship between the colonists and the British crown be redefined in the end?
 - a. What possible conclusions are there of the American Revolution *including but not limited to* complete independence or the continuous rule of the British crown?
4. *For Patriots:* What other means of resistance could you develop against the British crown *not limited to* enforcing pressure (boycotts) and violence (battles)?
5. *For Loyalists:* What strategies could you take to maintain an amicable relationship with the British crown while resisting the uprisings of the Patriots?
6. *For Neutralists:* How could you react to the clash between the urge for independence and the maintenance of British rule?

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