

2: MARTIN
FRANKLIN
WAS A
PATRIOT BUT
HIS SON WAS
A Loyalist

Short Answer

Type Answer
Here

1. How many colonies
fought for
independence?

2. What year was the
Declaration of
Independence?

3. What year was the
Boston Tea Party?

4. What colony was
Thomas Hutchinson
governor?

5. Who wrote
"Common Sense"?

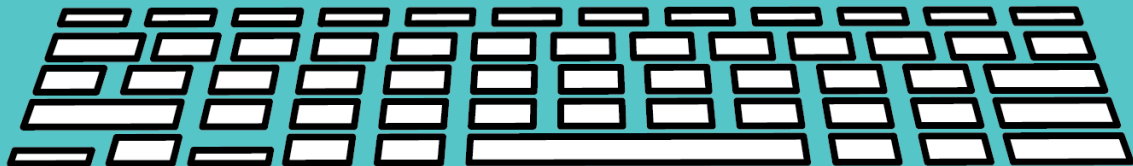
6. Where was David
Mathews the mayor?

7. Was John Jay a
Patriot or a Loyalist?

8. Was John Butler a
Patriot or a Loyalist?



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. How many colonies fought for independence?		9. The Patriot phrase was "no ____ without representation."	
2. What year was the Declaration of Independence?		10. Loyalists were also nicknamed King's ____.	
3. What year was the Boston Tea Party?		11. Another name for Patriots was the Sons of ____.	
4. What colony was Thomas Hutchinson governor?		12. Benedict Arnold ____ change sides.	
5. Who wrote "Common Sense"?		13. Loyalists simply thought that ____ rule would be better.	
6. Where was David Mathews the mayor?		14. Patriots were generally from New England or ____.	
7. Was John Jay a Patriot or a Loyalist?		15. Another famous Patriot was Paul ____.	
8. Was John Butler a Patriot or a Loyalist?		16. Great Britain was in debt due to the ____ Years' War.	



PATRIOTS AND LOYALISTS

In America, from 1765 and 1783, 13 colonies fought for independence from Britain, which resulted in the Revolutionary War. The main issues were representation (not being represented by Great Britain), taxation (colonists felt they were being taxed without representation), and liberty (from British rule).

Colonists who rebelled during the Seven Years' War. Thus, British rule decided to impose taxes on the colonies along with other orders that seemed unfair to the colonists. This led to groups forming - the Patriots (supportive and loyal to Great Britain) and the Loyalists (opposing independence from Great Britain).

While the Loyalists and Patriots had different views, they were all members of the 13 colonies who lived under British rule at this time. Many were heirs of English settlers and they were often loyal to their identity, which led to the rift during the American Revolution.

Patriots (Independence): Patriots were members of the 13 colonies who wanted liberty and independence from Great Britain. Other names for Patriots include Sons of Liberty, Whigs, Revolutionaries, Patriots, and Rebels. They felt they weren't treated fairly or being taxed. Taxes were imposed on everything from paper to tea. Because of the distance between the colonies and Great Britain, they knew their voices weren't heard.

Without any representation in the British Parliament, they came up with the phrase, "no taxation without representation." In the end, they fought for liberty, freedom from British rule, and their own country, the United States.

Patriots were generally from New England or Virginia, though they were found in all 13 colonies. Outnumbering the Loyalists, they included Native Americans who traded with colonists, farmers (colonists looking to move west for more land), scholars who were "enlightened" by reading political philosophy, and African Americans thinking there would be more equality if Patriots won. Patriots encompassed everything from common citizens to members of Sons of Liberty (who started the Boston Tea Party in 1773) and came from various social and economic backgrounds.

Famous Patriots included the Founding Fathers of the Constitution - Patrick Henry, Samuel Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and George Washington. Other famous members included Paul Revere and Ethan Allen.

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Loyalists (Loyal to Great Britain) Loyalists were the colonists who were content with British authority, wanted to remain British citizens, and didn't want to break away from British rule. Loyalists were nicknamed Tories, Royalists, or King's Men. They felt the colonies owed respect and compliance to Britain because Britain had just protected the colonies in the French and Indian war. Because of this, Loyalists considered taxes fair and necessary to support Britain.

Joining the Loyalist side were government officials and clergy from England, Quakers, Native Americans who feared a loss of land, African Americans wanting freedom, many city dwellers, and some living in New York.

Typically, Loyalists had ties to Britain due to their privileged status and trade activities. Many considered English trade vital to the colonies, and some Loyalists simply thought that British rule would be better.

There aren't many famous Loyalists since they lost the American Revolution. The most famous, perhaps, is Benedict Arnold, once a war hero in the Continental Army fighting for the Patriots. Arnold became a traitor because he changed sides and fought for the British. Joseph Galloway, also in the Continental Army, later worked for the British army. Other famous Loyalists include Thomas Gage (governor of Massachusetts colony), Andrew Allen, John Butler (leader of the Loyalist troops Butler's Rangers), and David Mathews (governor of New York).

Common Sense The Patriot author and editor, published a short pamphlet called "Common Sense" which sold over 150,000 copies of his pamphlet urging colonists to break away from Britain. At the time of writing, colonists were still undecided on which side to take. After reading this pamphlet, many colonists decided that independence from Britain was in their best interest and that it was common sense to break away.

Some of the Loyalists joined the British army or created their own groups like the Greenbacks. However, the Patriots won during the American Revolution. Loyalists lost their fortunes, lost their businesses, and some were forced to flee either to Canada or to Britain. Some Loyalists were paid by Britain for their loyalty to the British crown, but the loss was greater than the pay. The United States Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776, drafted by Thomas Jefferson.

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