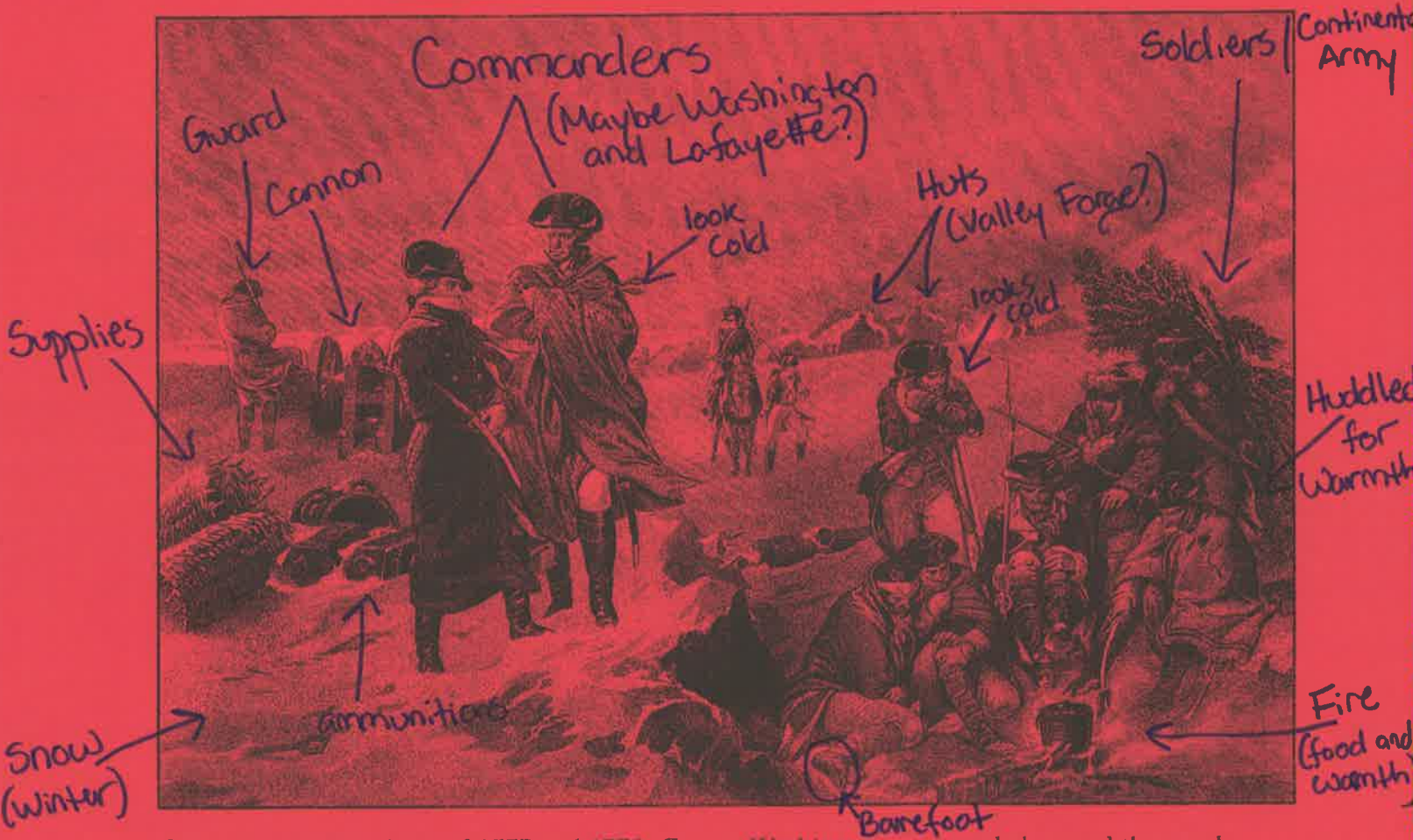


Key 2017-2018

Should the ^{Soldiers} Valley Forge: ~~Would You~~ Have Quit?

EV



Overview: In the winter of 1777 and 1778, George Washington commanded several thousand patriot soldiers who spent the winter at Valley Forge, 18 miles outside of Philadelphia.

It was not an easy time. This Mini-Q asks the question: If you had been a soldier in Washington's army, would you have quit? ^{should the}

The Documents:

- Fri 11/3 < Document A: The Numbers: Deaths and Illness (chart)
- Document B: Washington at Valley Forge (engraving)
- Document C: Diary of Dr. Albigen Waldo
- Thurs 11/2 < Document D: The Sunshine Soldier: Thomas Paine

A Mini Document Based Question (Mini-Q)

Valley Forge Would You Have Quit?



It was a bitter winter of 1777, and the Continental Army, led by General George Washington, was trapped in the Valley of the Schuylkill River. The army had suffered a devastating defeat at the Battle of Red Bank and was forced to retreat to the Valley. The conditions were harsh and the army was surrounded by British and Hessian forces. The army suffered from lack of food, shelter, and clothing, and many soldiers died of starvation and exposure to the elements. The event is known as the Battle of the Clouds or the Battle of Red Bank.

Would you have quit? Would you have stayed? Would you have fought? Would you have survived?

Would you have been a hero? Would you have been a coward? Would you have been a traitor? Would you have been a martyr?

Would you have been a patriot? Would you have been a loyalist? Would you have been a revolutionary? Would you have been a slave?

Would you have been a man? Would you have been a woman? Would you have been a child? Would you have been a soldier?

Would you have been a hero? Would you have been a coward? Would you have been a traitor? Would you have been a martyr?

Would you have been a patriot? Would you have been a loyalist? Would you have been a revolutionary? Would you have been a slave?

Hook Exercise: Valley Forge

Extra Credit

The Historical Setting

Place: Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

Date: Mid-January, 1778

EV

The Situation: Your name is Levi Zendt. Most folks call you "Uncle Levi." You are a prosperous, third generation Pennsylvania Dutch farmer with foodstuffs to sell. In September, the British army under William Howe occupied nearby Philadelphia and set up comfortable quarters for the winter. Last month, the American Continental Army under George Washington made its rough winter camp at Valley Forge, just a few miles west of your farm. You have recently become a Quaker and hate war, but business is business.

Last week you sent your nephews to both camps to get prices offered by the two armies. Your nephews returned with this price list.

Prices Offered Uncle Levi (Friday last)

	By the Army at Valley Forge	By the British in Philadelphia
Butter (one pound)	3 shillings plus	7 shillings
Potatoes (one bushel)	10 shillings	16 shillings
Veal (one pound)	1 shilling	4 shillings

Directions: Answer the following questions from the point of view of Levi Zendt.
Be prepared to share your thinking with the class.

- To which army are you going to sell your foodstuffs and why?
- If most of your neighbors do as you do, what impact will it have on the American army at Valley Forge?

Valley Forge: Would You Have Quit?

Valley Forge Mini-Q
Continental Army's Winter Camp

Patriot fighting force

The first two years of the American Revolution had not gone well for the Continental Army. Since the summer of 1775 when he had taken command, George Washington and his troops had withdrawn from Boston and retreated from New York City. Most recently, in October 1777, he had been unable to stop the British when General Howe marched his army into the national capital of Philadelphia. True, there had been a victory at Trenton and a success at Princeton, but on the whole Washington's army had seen hard times.

Things are not going well for the Army

to build a winter camp at Valley Forge about 18 miles northwest of Philadelphia.

Pacifist Religious group

It was not big enough to be called a village, with only a few fieldstone houses and a mill for forging iron. The Quaker farms in the area offered the promise of food for his men, and the camp would be close enough to Philadelphia to keep an eye on the British.

EV

GW wants to keep tabs on the British

It was the week before Christmas, 1777. The first job of the men was to build log "huts." Each hut was 16' by 14' with a door at one end, a stick and clay fireplace at the other, and no windows. Each hut slept twelve men. There were no beds, just straw on the mud floor. Cold

Bad ventilation

was one problem; smoke was another. The huts would be home for the next six months.

Not great conditions

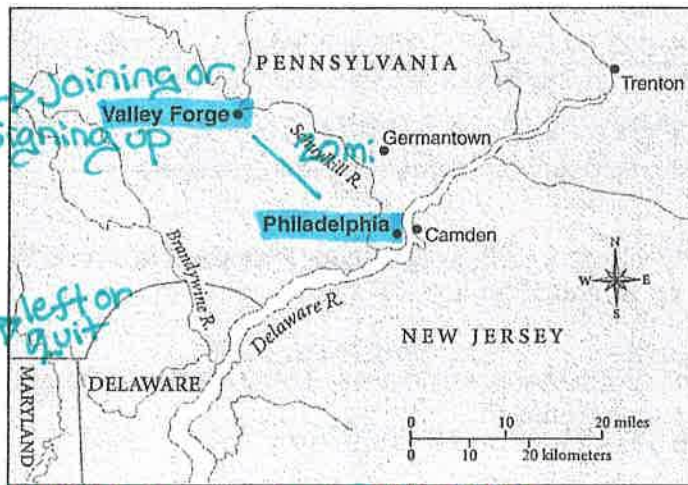
Some of the conditions experienced by the soldiers at Valley Forge are revealed in the four documents that follow. Today we know that most of the army

French bring HOPE and HELP

survived the winter. We also know that on April 13, 1778, word reached camp that the French would join the Americans in the war. It was a huge turning point. But what we know today was not known in late January, 1778. Victory seemed a long way off; in fact for many, it seemed unlikely.

Now it is time to look into your own heart of hearts. Your 9-month enlistment is up on March 1st, just one month away. General Washington is desperate to keep his army intact. You miss your family and are concerned about your aging mother. Examine the documents that follow and answer the question: Had you been a soldier at Valley Forge, would you have quit?

Should the soldiers have quit?



Joining or signing up

left or quit

Making supplies Disicions

Just running away

Not surprisingly, Washington was having trouble keeping his soldiers in the army. Some of his men had signed on for one or two years. However, the most frequent time of enlistment was nine months. Nine-month men were going home and not returning. Others simply deserted.

small space

To make matters worse, Washington's own position was uncertain. Some members of Congress did not trust him. To them, the general from Virginia seemed to be leading a grand retreat.

Morale is Down! People don't think we can do it.

Congress and people in general don't trust GW

Like much of America, Philadelphia was divided over the war. Some Philadelphians even welcomed the British. A few young women developed scarlet fever, a fascination with British soldiers and their bright red coats. Washington's own Chief of Engineers wrote that, "There is a hundred times more enthusiasm for this revolution ... in Paris than there is in all the United States together."

French hate British
our Revolution leads to their own due to unrest

With Howe's army of 18,000 comfortably quartered in Philadelphia, Washington decided

Housed

our winning then we do.

Background Essay Questions

1. In December of what year, did Washington and his troops arrive in Valley Forge?

2. How many miles is Valley Forge from Philadelphia?

3. Define or explain each of these terms:

Continental Army

desert

“scarlet fever”

quartered

Valley Forge

Quaker

4. What is the main idea of the quotation by Washington’s Chief of Engineers?

5. Did word of France’s decision to join the Americans in the war come before your March 1 decision point?

Timeline

1773 – Boston Tea Party

1773 – 310 streetlights installed in Boston

1776 – Declaration of Independence

1777 – Washington’s army arrives at Valley Forge.

1783 – Treaty of Paris ends Revolutionary War.

1784 – 13-year-old boy makes first balloon ride in America

1786 – America’s first golf club in South Carolina

1787 – Writing of the Constitution

Quit
Some Stay

① Secondary Source Valley Forge Mini-Q

Document A

Source: Varied sources including Noel F. Busch, *Winter Quarters*, Liveright, New York, 1974; and researchers at the William Clements Library of the University of Michigan.

⑤ → Inoculation against small pox starts in Feb

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Estimates of Illness and Deaths at Valley Forge (December 1777 – February 1778) → 3 months	
Total Soldiers at Valley Forge (estimates)	
December 1777	12,000
February 1778	8,000
4,000 people Reduction. → Disertion OR Death?	
Illness Estimates During Encampment*	
December 23, 1777	2,898
February 1, 1778	3,989
1,000 increase	
Death Estimates Due to Illness During Encampment	
December–June	1,800 to 2,500
③ Low HIGH	

*Reported sick or unable to report for duty
↳ # could be lower OR higher

② 50% are sick

Document Analysis

1. Is this document a primary or a secondary source? Explain your thinking.
2. On February 1, 1778, how many soldiers at Valley Forge were sick? What % was this?
3. What was the low estimate of the number of American soldiers who died at Valley Forge?
4. How could this document be used to argue for quitting?
5. How could this document be used to argue against quitting?

Essay
Justification

Stay OR Quit
Both

Document B

Secondary Source
↳ Was not alive ①

Source: Engraving of a painting by William Henry Powell, *Committee of Congress at Valley Forge*, National Archives, 1866.

Note: William Henry Powell lived from 1823 to 1879. ↳ Was not alive during Revolution



EV

② George Washington presenting Congressional Committee to soldiers at Valley Forge. The committee of five ③ Congressmen stayed several weeks and was helpful in getting more food and clothing to the soldiers.

↳ Help is coming + will improve → Stay ⑤

Document Analysis

1. In what year was this engraving done?
2. Who are the men at the left? The men at the right? The man in the middle?
3. What do you suppose the man in the middle was saying?
4. How could this document be used to argue for quitting?
5. How could this document be used to argue for staying?

Essay Justification

Mostly Quit,
but some stay

Document C

Primary Source
WAS @ Valley Forge

Source: Diary of Dr. Albigeance Waldo, a Connecticut surgeon, 1777.

Note: Dr. Waldo suffered during his winter at Valley Forge but stayed loyal to the Continental Army as he helped other surgeons care for sick soldiers.

↳ Helped the soldiers who were sick ①

December 14, 1777

The Army which has been surprisingly healthy hitherto, now begins to grow sickly from the continued fatigues they have suffered this Campaign. Yet they still show a spirit of Alacrity [cheerful willingness] and Contentment not to be expected from so young Troops. I am Sick – discontented – and out of humour. Poor food – hard lodging – Cold Weather – fatigue – Nasty Cloaths – nasty Cookery – Vomit half my time – smok'd out my senses – the Devil's in't – I can't Endure it – Why are we sent here to starve and Freeze.... There comes a Soldier, his bare feet are seen thro' his worn out Shoes, his legs nearly naked from the tatter'd remains of an only pair of stockings....

EV
They keep it up even though it is hard ⑤

Bad Conditions ②
↳ QUIT ④

December 21, 1777

"Heartily wish myself at home, my Skin and eyes are almost spoil'd with continual smoke. A general cry thro' the Camp this Evening among the Soldiers, "No Meat! No Meat!" – the Distant vales Echo'd back the melancholy sound – "No Meat! No Meat!"

Bad Ventilation ③

Document Analysis

1. Do you believe this document is an accurate picture of camp life at Valley Forge? Why?
2. What hardship described by Waldo most gets your attention?
3. Make one inference about the quality of ventilation in the soldiers' huts.
4. How could this document be used to argue for quitting? PRO
5. Is there any way this document could be used to argue against quitting? CON

Do Not Quit

Document D

Primary Source WAS there

Source: Thomas Paine, *The American Crisis*, December 23, 1776.

Note: General Washington had essays from *The American Crisis* read aloud to his soldiers at Valley Forge. Paine, known by some as the author of the Revolution, took no payment for this historic publication.

They are hard times, and will test us. (2)

People who only want to fight when it is easy (3)

EV

absolute rule by a king or tyrant (4)

If we don't work hard for it we won't appreciate it. (5)

We have to fight, or else we will be slaves (6)

“THESE are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives every thing its value.... Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared that she has a right (not only to TAX) but ‘to BIND us in ALL CASES WHATSOEVER,’ and if being bound in that manner, is not slavery, then is there not such a thing as slavery upon earth.”

Document Analysis

1. When was this document written and who was the author?
2. What is meant by the line, “These are the times that try men’s souls”?
3. Who are “The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot”?
4. What is “tyranny” and what does Paine compare it to?
5. What does Paine mean when he writes, “What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly”?
6. What is the main idea of this document?
- ~~7. Are the words of Thomas Paine enough to keep you at Valley Forge?~~

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Persuasive Essay

Step One - Thesis

1. Should the soldiers have quit at Valley Forge?

YES / NO

2. What are **THREE** reasons to support your claim above?

i.

Document(s) that support your claim: (circle all that apply)

Background Essay
Document 'A'

Document 'B'
Document 'C'

Document 'D'
Hook Activity

ii.

Document(s) that support your claim: (circle all that apply)

Background Essay
Document 'A'

Document 'B'
Document 'C'

Document 'D'
Hook Activity

iii.

Document(s) that support your claim: (circle all that apply)

Background Essay
Document 'A'

Document 'B'
Document 'C'

Document 'D'
Hook Activity

3. Use the **question** and your **three reasons** to state your claim: _____

(This is now your **THESIS statement!**)