

## Supplementary Materials

### Lesson 1-5

#### Unit Plan: The Winter at Valley Forge

Lesson	Title	Page(s)
Lesson 1, Activity 2	Rucksack Rummage Observation Chart	2
Lesson 2, Activity 1	Transcript of George Washington's Letter to Henry Laurens Vocabulary and Reflection Questions	3-7
	Transcript of Henry Knox's Letter to Lucy Knox Vocabulary and Reflection Questions	8-10
	Transcript of the Carter Pay Order Vocabulary and Reflection Questions	11-15
	Primary Source Annotation Guide	16-17
	Primary Source Analysis: Strengths & Weaknesses of a Primary Source	18
Lesson 3, Activity 2	Transcription of an excerpt from "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States"	19-20
Lesson 3, Activity 3	Create Your Own Procedural Manual: Project Instructions	21
Lesson 4, Activity 2&3	Class Debate Guide	22-23
Lesson 5, Activity 2	Redesign of the Dollar Bill Instruction Sheet	24
Lesson 5, Activity 3	Currency Conversion	25-26

## RUCKSACK RUMMAGE OBSERVATION CHART

<b>OBJECT IDENTIFICATION</b> What might the object be?	<b>OBJECT USE</b> How is it used at Valley Forge?	<b>Answers Revealed</b>

## **Transcript of General Washington's Letter to Henry Laurens (VAFO 64055)**

Below is a letter written by General Washington to Henry Laurens, the President of the Continental Congress and the father of Lt. Colonel John Laurens (one of Washington's aides-de-camp during the winter at Valley Forge). The letter discusses the conditions of the camp during the winter of 1777 and pleads with the Continental Congress to send aid to the soldiers.

*Valley Forge Decemb. 23d 1777.*

*Sir*

*Full as I was in my representation of matters in the Commissary's department yesterday, fresh and more powerful reasons oblige me to add, that I am now convinced beyond a doubt, that unless some great and capital change suddenly takes place in that line this Army must inevitably be reduced to one or other of these three things. Starve—dissolve—or disperse, in order to obtain subsistence in the best manner they can. rest assured, Sir, this is not an exaggerated picture, and that I have abundant reason to support what I say.*

*Yesterday afternoon receiving information that the Enemy, in force, had left the City, and were advancing towards Derby, with apparent design to forage and draw subsistence from that part of the Country, I ordered the Troops to be in readiness, that I might give every Opposition in my power; when behold! to my great mortification, I was not only informed, but convinced, that the Men were unable to stir on account of provision, and that a dangerous mutiny, begun the night before and which with difficulty was suppressed by the spirited exertions of some Officers, was still much to be apprehended for want of this Article.*

*This brought forth the only Commissary in the purchasing line in this Camp, and with him this melancholy and alarming truth, That he had not a single hoop of any kind to slaughter, and not more than 25 Barrells of Flour! From hence form an opinion of our situation, when I add, that he could not tell when to expect any.*

*All I could do under these circumstances was, to send out a few light parties to watch and harrass the Enemy, whilst other parties were instantly detached different ways to collect, if possible, as much provision as would satisfy the present pressing wants of the Soldiery—But will this answer? No Sir: three or four days bad weather would prove our destruction. What then is to become of the Army this Winter? and if we are as often without Provisions now, as with them, what is to become of us in the Spring, when our force will be collected, with the aid perhaps of Militia, to take advantage of an early campaign before the Enemy can be reinforced? These are considerations of great magnitude—meriting the closest attention, and will, when my own reputation is so*

intimately connected and to be affected by the event, justify my saying that the present Commissaries are by no means equal to the execution of the Office, or that the disaffection of the people is past belief. The misfortune however does in my opinion proceed from both causes, and though I have been tender heretofore of giving any opinion or lodging complaints, as the change in that department took place contrary to my Judgment, and the consequences thereof were predicted; yet finding that the inactivity of the Army, whether for want of provisions, Cloaths, or other essentials is charged to my account, not only by the common vulgar, but those in power, it is time to speak plain in exculpation of myself. With truth then I can declare, that no Man in my opinion ever had his measures more impeded than I have, by every department. Since the month of July we have had no assistance from the Quarter Master General, and to want of assistance from this department, the Commissary General charges great part of his deficiency—to this I am to add, that notwithstanding it is a standing order and often repeated, that the Troops shall always have two days provisions by them, that they might be ready at any sudden call, yet no opportunity has scarcely ever offered of taking advantage of the Enemy, that has not been either totally obstructed, or greatly impeded on this account: and this the great & crying evil is not all. Soap—Vinegar and other articles allowed by Congress we see none of, nor have we seen them, I believe, since the battle of Brandywine. The first indeed we have now little occasion for, few men having more than one shirt—many only the necessity of one, and some none at all. In addition to which, as a proof of the little benefit received from a Cloathier General, and at the same time, as a farther proof of the inability of an Army under the circumstances of this, to perform the common duties of Soldiers, besides a number of Men confined to Hospitals for want of Shoes, & others in Farmers Houses on the same account, we have by a Field return this day made, no less than 2898 Men now in Camp unfit for duty, because they are barefoot and otherwise naked; and by the same return it appears, that our strength in continental Troops, including the Eastern Brigades which have joined since the surrender of Genl Burgoyne, exclusive of the Maryland Troops sent to Wilmington, amount to no more than 8200—in Camp fit for duty.<sup>2</sup> Notwithstanding which, and that since the 4th Instant our numbers fit for duty from the hardships and exposures they have undergone, particularly on account of Blankets (numbers having been obliged and still are, to set up all night by fires, instead of taking comfortable rest in a natural and common way) have decreased near 2000 Men, we find Gentlemen without knowing whether the Army was really going into Winter Quarters or not (for I am sure no Resolution of mine would warrant the Remonstrance) reprobating the measure as much, as if they thought the Soldierly were made of Stocks or Stones, and equally insensible of Frost and Snow; and moreover, as if they conceived it easily practicable for an inferior Army, under the disadvantages I have described ours to be, which is by no means exaggerated, to confine a Superior one, in all respects well appointed and provided for a Winters Campaign, within the City of Philadelphia, and to cover from depredation and waste the States of Pennsylvania, Jersey, &c. But what makes this matter still more extraordinary in my eye is, that these very Gentlemen, who were well apprized of the nakedness of the Troops

from ocular demonstration, who thought their own Soldiers worse clad than others and advised me near a month ago, to postpone the execution of a plan I was about to adopt in consequence of a Resolve of Congress for seizing Coaths, under strong assurances, that an ample supply would be collected in ten days agreeable to a decree of the State (not one article of which, 3 by the bye, is yet come to hand) should think a Winters Campaign, and the covering these States from the invasion of an Enemy so easy and practicable a business. 4 I can assure those Gentlemen, that it is a much easier and less distressing thing, to draw Remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fire side, than to occupy a cold, bleak hill, and sleep under frost & snow without Coaths or Blankets: However, although they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed Soldier, I feel superabundantly for them, and from my soul pity these miseries, which it is neither in my power to relieve or prevent. It is for these reasons therefore, I have dwelt upon the subject, and it adds not a little to my other difficulties and distress, to find that much more is expected of me, than is possible to be performed; and, that upon the ground of safety and policy, I am obliged to conceal the true state of the Army from public view, and thereby expose myself to detraction & calumny.

The Honble Committee of Congress went from Camp fully possessed of my Sentiments respecting the Establishment of this Army—the necessity of Auditors of Accounts—Appointment of Officers—New Arrangements &c. I have no need therefore to be prolix on these Subjects, but shall refer to them, after adding a word or two to shew, First, the necessity of some better provision for binding the Officers by the tie of Interest to the service (as no day, nor scarcely an hour passes without an Offer of a resigned Commission) 5 Otherwise, I much doubt the practicability of holding the Army together much longer. In this, I shall probably be thought more sincere, when I freely declare, that I do not myself expect to derive the smallest benefit from any establishment that Congress may adopt, Otherwise than as a Member of the Community at large in the good which I am persuaded will result from the measure, by making better Officers and better Troops; And Secondly, to point out the necessity of making the appointments, arrangements, &c. without loss of time. We have not more than three months to prepare a great deal of business in—if we let these slip or waste, we shall be labouring under the same difficulties all next Campaign, as we have done this, to rectify mistakes, and bring things to order for Military arrangements and movements, in consequence like the Mechanism of a Clock, will be imperfect, and disordered, by the want of a part. In a very sensible degree, have I experienced this in the course of the last Summer—Several Brigades having no Brigadiers appointed to them till late & some not at all. by which means it follows, that an additional weight is thrown upon the Shoulders of the Commander in Chief to withdraw his attention from the great line of his duty. The Gentlemen of the Committee, when they were at Camp, talked of an expedient for adjusting these matters, which I highly approved and wish to see adopted; namely that two or three Members of the Board of War—or a Committee of Congress should repair immediately to Camp where the best aid can be had, and with the Commanding Officer, or a Committee of his appointment prepare and digest the

most perfect plan, that can be divided for correcting all abuses—making New arrangements—considering what is to be done with the weak & debilitated Regiments (If the States to which they belong will not draft men to fill them, for as to enlisting Soldiers it seems to me to be totally out of the question) together with many other things that would occur in the course of such a conference: and after digesting matters in the best manner they can, to submit the whole to the ultimate determination of Congress. 6 If this measure is approved of, I would earnestly advise the immediate execution of it. And that the Commissary General of purchases, whom I rarely see, may be directed to form Magazines without a moments delay in the Neighbourhood of this Camp in order to secure provision for us in case of bad weather. 7 The Quarter Master General ought also to be busy in his department—In short, there is as much to be done in preparing for a Campaign, as in the active part of it. In fine every thing depends upon the preparation that is made in the Several departments in the course of this Winter and the success or misfortunes of next Campaign will more than probably originate with our activity or Supineness this Winter. I have the Honor to be Sir Your Most Obedt Servant

Gc: Washington

## Vocabulary:

<p><b>aides-de-camp:</b> the people tasked with helping General Washington with his daily duties</p> <p><b>capital:</b> wealth, whether in money or property</p> <p><b>dissolve:</b> to undo; to break up (a connection or union)</p> <p><b>disperse:</b> to spread wildly; to scatter</p> <p><b>subsistence:</b> means of supporting life</p> <p><b>mortification:</b> a feeling of humiliation or shame</p> <p><b>stir:</b> to move briskly</p> <p><b>mutiny:</b> rebellion against authority</p> <p><b>melancholy:</b> a gloomy state of mind</p> <p><b>hoof:</b> refers to a “hoofed animal” or livestock</p> <p><b>harrass:</b> (in today’s English: harass); to disturb persistently</p> <p><b>provision:</b> the supplying of something, especially food or necessities</p> <p><b>magnitude:</b> great importance</p> <p><b>meriting:</b> excellence; worth</p> <p><b>reputation:</b> the estimation in which a person or thing is held, especially by the community or the public generally</p> <p>disaffection: disloyalty</p> <p><b>vulgar:</b> indecent; obscene</p> <p>exculpation: to clear from guilt or fault</p> <p><b>Quarter Master General:</b> office in charge of supplies for a particular part of the army</p> <p><b>Commissary General:</b> office in charge of supplies for the entire Continental Army</p> <p><b>obstructed:</b> to block or close up with an obstacle</p>	<p><b>impeded:</b> to slow movement or progress by use of an obstacle</p> <p><b>moiety:</b> a portion, part, or share</p> <p><b>resolution:</b> decision or determination</p> <p><b>remonstrance:</b> a protest</p> <p><b>reprobating:</b> to disapprove</p> <p><b>insensible:</b> incapable of feeling or perceiving</p> <p><b>depredation:</b> the act of preying upon or plundering; robbery</p> <p><b>apprized:</b> (in today’s English: appraised) to estimate the value of</p> <p><b>ocular</b> (in today’s English: ocular); performed or perceived by eyesight</p> <p><b>assurances:</b> positive declaration</p> <p><b>superabundantly:</b> excessive</p> <p><b>detraction:</b> the act of ruining the reputation of someone</p> <p><b>calumny:</b> a false statement intended to ruin a person’s reputation</p> <p><b>prolix:</b> long and wordy</p> <p>resigned: submissive</p> <p><b>commission:</b> a document granting authority</p> <p><b>sincere:</b> genuine or real</p> <p><b>derive:</b> to obtain from a source or origin</p> <p><b>rectify:</b> to make, put, or set right</p> <p><b>expedient:</b> fit or suitable for the purpose</p> <p><b>debilitated:</b> weak or feeble</p> <p><b>supineness:</b> inactive or passive</p>
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## Reflection Questions:

1. What evidence does General Washington to support his claim that his soldiers will either “starve- desert- or disperse?”
- 2 According to General Washington what kinds of specific supplies is the Continental Army lacking?
3. Explain what General Washington means by his comparison of the army to the “Mechanisms of a Clock”?
4. If the Continental Army does not receive the necessary supplies it needs, what does General Washington think will happen to the soldiers? To himself and his reputation?
5. What is the overall tone of Washington’s letter? Explain.

## **Transcript of a Letter from General Henry Knox to Lucy Knox (Reed 11-04)**

Below is letter written by General Henry Knox to his young wife, Lucy Knox, while encamped at Whitemarsh, Pennsylvania. Although the letter was written one month before the Valley Forge encampment, the sentiments expressed describe many of the feelings experienced by soldiers during their time away from their loved ones. As a general's wife, Lucy would eventually join her husband during the winter of 1777-78 and was a frequent visitor and friend to Martha Washington, who also stayed at the camp.

Novr. 5<sup>th</sup> 77

Camp White marsh Church 12 miles Philadelphia

I have received my dearest loves letter of the 25<sup>th</sup> [illeg] I want words to express the pleasure it gave me - You my Lucy your Harry possesses all that tender anxiety all that a kind Sentimental Friendship for you which he ever had - he has not lost one particle of affection in the battle of arms. Those Scenes which Shock humanity render our dear Social connection the more interesting.

It is a painful tribute which I think is incumbent on the honest man - altho' our friendship wanted no Stimulous, yet when Providence restores? unto each there again, the anxiety of absence will give [illeg] high Xrelish and [illeg] to our then felicity - believe me my dearest dear nothing but the flattering hope of being assisting in freeing my Country from a lot of proud usurpers and from threatened slavery war than death should have tempted me to resign [illeg], that happiness which I enjoyd in the society of my h[illeg]. The consolation of my own mind upon this subject is all the expected reward.

I am sensible my dear Girl what pleasure I forfeit from the contemplation of the growing faculties of our dear babe - I cannot describe the emotions of my heart at your description of the play and actions of the dear little innocent - but I hope [illeg] to dispose of affairs that I may enjoy the [illeg]ty of domestic life again and when none than make me afraid.

I wrote you a few days ago by Colo [illeg] just saw him being out on [illeg] the only day he was in Camp. I also wrote my friend Harry but I suppose before this ?in reach by [illeg] he will have set out for Camp - I hear his regt. arrive at [illeg] Mill it is [illeg] onto Camp - The business of my department will all be to [illeg] this Winter, but not before the army goes into Winter Quarters and probably I shall not settle the business here [illeg, corner missing] the Christmass - nothing but inavoidable necessity shall hinder me from seeing you early in the Winter - nothing m[illeg]ned has

happen since my last - there has been a constant cannonade all this day on the Forts in the river but we know not yet the cause -

--The defense of the forts reflects the M[isleg] orders in the Garrisons in them, th<sup>o</sup>ng how made [isleg, piece missing] the best defense by far of any thing this wa[isleg, piece missing]

William is well but too sazy [isleg, piece missing] [isleg]d to write - he says he has written you and the Colonel several letters and he will write no more until you answer them

I am sorry for the misfortune of the [isleg], but it is worse of my fault - I hope she has paid [isleg] [isleg]felt. I have taken proper steps about the £ 400 to the [isleg]—

That kind [isleg] [isleg] and protect you in the utmost prayer of your truly affectionate

FKnox

**Vocabulary:**

<p><b>anxiety:</b> earnest but tense desire; eagerness <b>sentimental:</b> expressive of or appealing to tender emotions and feelings such as love, pity, or nostalgia <b>render:</b> to cause to be or become; make <b>tribute:</b> a forced contribution <b>incumbent:</b> obligatory; a duty to perform <b>stimulous</b> (in today's English: stimulus): something that brings action or exertion or quickens action, feeling, or thought <b>providence:</b> the future care and guidance of God or nature <b>felicity:</b> the state of being happy; bliss</p>	<p><b>usurpers:</b> those who seize and hold power by force and without legal right <b>resign:</b> to give up (usually a position) <b>consolation:</b> comfort, solace <b>forfeit:</b> a fine or penalty; the act of giving up <b>domestic:</b> related to the home, the household, or the family <b>inavoidable</b> (in today's English: unavoidable): unable to be avoided; inevitable <b>garrisons:</b> a body of troops stationed in a specific place</p>
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**Reflection Questions:**

1. How does Henry Knox feel being away from his wife?
2. What reason(s) does he give for continuing his commitment to the Continental Army?
3. From the letter and from your own knowledge about soldiers, why does Henry enjoy this correspondence with his wife so much?

**Transcript of the Carter Pay Order (VAFO 5296)  
Documents 1-4**

Below is the correspondence documenting payment to the wife and heir of Daniel Carter, a Continental Army soldier.

*Killingsworth Aug 1780*

*To the Honorable Committee of the Pay Table*

*These May Certify that Daniel Carter served as a Continental Soldier In Capt Aaron Stevens Company In Col Swifts Regiment Until his Death which by Information we are Informed Hapned [Happened] on the 25 of March 1778 and Pay the Arrears due to him for the Depreciation may be Paid to Sarah Carter Who is Appointed Administratrix on his Estate, according to the Report of the Committee Appointed for that End by the Hen<sup>bl</sup> General Assembly of this State from Your Humble Serv<sup>ts</sup>*

*£14.19.5*

*Stephen Lane } Selectmen of Killingsworth*

*David Redfield*

*These May Certify that Sarah Carter [illeg.] of Daniel Carter a Soldier in the Continental Army  
in Capt Aaron Stevens his Company In Col Swifts Regiment Is Dully and Properly Appointed  
Adminis<sup>x</sup> [Administratrix] on his Estate.*

*Probate*

*Certified In Me Aaron Eliot Judge*

*To Whom it May Concern*

*Killingsworth Aug<sup>t</sup> 1780*

*To the Committee of Pay Table*

*Gentlemen Please to pay Mr Dudley White the sum Due to the Estate of Daniel Carter  
Who Died In the Continental Service According to Report of the Committee for that End  
Appointed and this shall be your Warrant*

*Killingsworth Aug 1778*

*Sarah Carter Adminis<sup>tr</sup>*

Hartford Aug 23 1780

RECEIVED, of Pay-Table-Committee, their Order on the Treasurer, of this State, to secure, the Payment of fourteen pounds nineteen shillings and five pence being the balance due to Daniel Carter White on the first Day of January last, as flated by the Committees of the State of the Army. in behalf of the Heir of Daniel Carter received

14.19.5

Dudley White

## Vocabulary

**certify:** give reliable information of; confirm

**arrears:** the state of being behind or late

**depreciation:** decrease in value

**administratix** (in today's English: administrator): a person who manages

**dully** (in today's English: duly): properly; fittingly

**warrant:** authorization; guarantee; pledge

**heir:** a person who inherits or has the right to the property/money of another following the latter's death

## Reflection Questions:

1. Who is Sarah Carter? And why is she receiving funds?
2. In what year (s) did this correspondence take place? Is there anything troublesome about this?
3. What agency makes payment to Sarah Carter? Do you agree or disagree with this system of payment?

## **Primary Source Annotation Guide**

A.P.P.A.R.T.S and T.H.I.E.V.E.S

**ANNOTATE:** to make or critical notes or comments.

Because primary sources can sometimes seem difficult to read because of unfamiliar language, annotating primary source documents before and after we read them allows us to understand them better.

There are two models for annotating we will use for these sources. Each model is an acronym for the steps you take in the process of annotating.

- Before Reading = T.H.I.E.V.E.S. Model
- After Reading = A.P.P.A.R.T.S. Model

### **BEFORE READING T.H.I.E.V.E.S. Model**

**TITLE-** Circle

- Does the primary source have a title?
- Do you already know anything about the topic?

**HEADINGS –** Box

- Does the primary source have a heading?
- What does the heading tell me about what I will be reading?

**INTRODUCTION –** Bracket

- Is there an introductory paragraph?
- What does the introduction tell me about what I will be reading?

**EVERY FIRST SENTENCE** (of the paragraph) – Underline

- What do I think each paragraph will be about after reading the first sentence of every paragraph?

**VISUALS AND VOCABULARY**– write definitions above words in the text and look at any pictures or diagrams (if there are any)

**END OF CHAPTER QUESTIONS**

- Read through the reflection questions.

**SUMMARY**

- Create a short summary of the primary source (no more than three to five sentences)

**AFTER READING**  
**A.P.P.A.R.T.S. Model**

*Identify the following, and write them in the margins of your primary source.*

**AUTHOR**

- Who created this primary source?

**PLACE AND TIME**

- When and where are the events taking place?

**PRIOR KNOWLEDGE**

- What do you know already about the subject?

**AUDIENCE**

- Who is the author talking to?

**REASON**

- Why was this document created at the time that it was?

**MAIN IDEA**

- What is the point the document is trying to make?

**SIGNIFICANCE**

- Why is this source important?

## Primary Source Analysis

### Strengths & Limitations of a Primary Source

All different kinds of primary sources tell us different pieces of information about the people, places, and time that they reflect. Therefore, each primary source has both strengths and weaknesses. For your specific primary source (s) identify the strengths and weaknesses of the information they provide for the reader.

Title of Primary Source: \_\_\_\_\_

Kind of Primary Source: \_\_\_\_\_

#### STRENGTHS

+	+
+	+
+	+
+	+

#### LIMITATIONS

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

## ***Transcription of an excerpt from “Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States”***

Below is an excerpt from “Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States,” a drill manual written by General Von Steuben. The book was used to train the Continental Army while they were encamped at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78. The regulations laid out in the manual allowed for men who were not professional soldiers to be trained in a uniform and comprehensive way. The training the army received at Valley Forge would contribute to the Continental Army’s later successes on the battlefield and eventual winning of the Revolutionary War.

### CHAP. III.

#### *Of the Formation of a Company.*

(Plate I. Figure i.)

A COMPANY is to be formed in two ranks, at one pace distance, with the tailed men in the rear, and both ranks fixed, with the shortest men of each in the centre. A company thus drawn up is to be divided into two sections or platoons ; the captain to take post on the right of the first platoon, covered by a sergeant : the lieutenant on the right of the second platoon, also covered by a sergeant ; the ensign four paces behind the centre of the company ; the first sergeant two paces behind the centre of the first platoon, and the eldest corporal two paces behind the second platoon ; the other two corporals are to be on the flanks of the front rank.

**Translate the above excerpt into your own language in the space below:**

## CH A P. IV.

### Of the Formation of a Regiment.

(Plate I. Figure t. and 3.)

A REGIMENT is to consist of eight companies, which are to be polled in the following order, from right to left,

First captain's\*  
Colonel's.  
Fourth captain's.  
Major's.  
Third captain's.  
Lieutenant colonel's.  
Fifth captain's.  
Second captain's.

For the greater facility in manoeuvring, each regiment consisting of more than one hundred and sixty files, is to be formed in two battalions, (fig. 2.) with an interval of twenty paces between them, and one colour posted in the centre of each battalion ; the colonel fifteen paces before the centre of the first battalion ; the lieutenant-colonel fifteen paces before the centre of the second battalion ; the major fifteen paces behind the interval of the two battalions ; the adjutant two paces from the major ; the drum and fife-major two paces behind the centre of the first battalion ; their places behind the second battalion being supplied by a drum and fife ; and the other drums and fifes equally divided on the wings of each battalion.

**In the space below, or the back of this paper, attempt to draw a map of the formation described above. Feel free to create your own symbols and accompanying key to represent specific people or places described in the excerpt.**

## Create Your Own Procedural Manual Project Instructions

**Pre Brain Storm:** Qualities of a Manual (as per our previous study of General Von Steuben's Order and Discipline)

- Describes a process of "how to do" something
- Short
- Gets to the point quickly
- Uses simple language
- Uses informational diagrams

### **Student Instructions:**

Based on the brainstorm we did earlier, writing instructional manuals may seem simple. In reality, it can be challenging to Using what you have learned about military procedural manuals, apply your knowledge to one of the two real-life scenarios below. You must write a clear and organized manual explaining the steps and instructions associated with each. Feel free to give each member of your group a different element of the manual to work.

**Possible Scenario 1:** Your school principal wants to increase school spirit in the student body by holding weekly pep rallies for the school sports teams. Previously, the school only held pep rallies once a season (three times a year in the fall, winter, and spring). Because the principal is very busy with other school responsibilities, he/she would like to develop a manual that can be used by a student committee (with the help of another faculty member) to plan the weekly pep rallies. The manual should include who is involved with the planning and what are their responsibilities, what space will be used, what supplies are needed, the procedures for set up and clean up, and a procedure in case of an emergency during the pep rally. You should include at least two pictures and diagrams to depict specific steps. Remember that these pep rallies will be happening weekly. Therefore the process needs to be streamlined (easy to follow, and teach to others.)

**Possible Scenario 2:** The mayor of your city has become increasingly concerned with the physical fitness of the city's residents. He/She wants to build 5 new city parks within the next calendar year. Because creating park space is an ongoing process that she hopes carries on even after her time as mayor is over, she wants to create a manual for the process. The manual should include who is involved with the planning and what are their responsibilities, what city spaces will be used for the parks, what supplies will be needed, what will the final park look like, and what programs and activities can be held within the park space. You should include at least two pictures and diagrams to depict specific steps. Remember this process of park building will be used over the course of a year and possibly more. Therefore the process needs to be streamlined (easy to follow, and teach to others.)

Class Debate Guide  
The Different Women of Valley Forge

Topic: Should women be allowed to fight in combat zones?

**Debate Description:**

You will be assigned either the **Affirmative** or **Negative** position of the topic above.

The Affirmative will present information that supports the argument “Yes, women should be allowed to fight in combat zones.”

The Negative will present information that challenges the argument “No, women should not be allowed to fight in combat zones.”

**As a group you must develop:**

**Opening Statements:** a paragraph outlining the main points of reasoning for your argument to be presented at the beginning of the debate.

**Closing Statements:** a paragraph summarizing the main points of reasoning for your argument to be presented at the end of the debate.

**Individual Arguments:** each person on the team must speak at least ONCE and present original evidence to support your team’s argument.

**Rules of the Debate:**

Affirmative will start

Each student will be given the chance to speak for their team in a given order. Every student must speak at least ONCE.

Individual speaking time will not exceed two minutes per student.

Interrupting the other team during their arguments is strictly prohibited.

RESEARCH GUIDE

As part of your debate you want to gather specific evidence from the history of women’s involvement in U.S. war efforts to support your claims.

You have already done some learning about women at Valley Forge. Using the NPS Valley Forge website as well as any other sources you may find, gather specific evidence dealing with women’s involvement in war. Since the topic deals with women of the present, you should also gather evidence about women in other American conflicts.

Below is a list of resources as well as suggested women to research. This list is a recommendation and a starting point. This list is not meant to be exhaustive. Therefore, feel free to explore other sources and historic women.

## **Start Here:**

### **Nation Park Service – Valley Forge**

The Women Present Valley Forge

<https://www.nps.gov/vafo/learn/historyculture/valleyforgewomen.htm>

### **The U.S. Department of Defense**

Women’s History Month

[http://archive.defense.gov/home/features/2015/0315\\_womens-history/](http://archive.defense.gov/home/features/2015/0315_womens-history/)

### **Timeline: Women in the U.S. Military**

[history.org](http://history.org)

### **Women in U.S. Military History**

Clara Barton

Frances L. Clalin

Rose O’Neal Greenhow

Mary Borden

Mildred Aldrich

Edith Cavell

Virginia Hall

Jacqueline Cochran

Frances Eliza Wills

Harriet Ida Pickens

Commander Elizabeth Barrett

Captain Mary Therese Klinker

Georgette “Dickey” Chappelle

Tulsi Gabbard

Dawn Halfaker

Admiral Michelle Howard

Air Force General Lori Robinson

**Redesign of the Dollar Bill**  
**Instruction Sheet**

**Using your knowledge of Colonial, Continental, and Modern Currency, you are tasked with redesigning the Dollar Bill.**

Your currency must include:

- At least ONE historical figure of your choosing.
- At least ONE element or scene from American History or culture.
- At least ONE saying or phrase.
- At least ONE traditional currency element (something that has already been used in either colonial, continental, or modern currency).
  - For example: the bald eagle or the stars and stripes.

**Remember that that currency is designed to prevent counterfeit! Therefore, your redesign should take this into consideration.**

**Use the space below to construct a rough draft of your design. Once you are satisfied you may create your final copy on cardstock.**

**After you have finished your design, please write a paragraph explaining the elements you chose to include on your bill and why.**

### Currency Conversion

As a British Colony, the system of banking and currency in the American Thirteen Colonies was very similar to that in England.

Colonial currency consisted of three main denominations:

**Pounds Sterling (£)**

**Shillings (s.)**

**Pence (d.)**

1 pound = 20 shillings

1 shilling = 12 pence

Based on the information above, how many pence are in 1 pound? Show your work in the box below.

Using the information above, do the following conversions:

24 pence = \_\_\_\_\_ shillings

36 pence = \_\_\_\_\_ shillings

40 shillings = \_\_\_\_\_ pounds sterling

100 shillings = \_\_\_\_\_ pounds sterling

7 shillings = \_\_\_\_\_ pence

2 pounds sterling = \_\_\_\_\_ pence

5 pounds sterling = \_\_\_\_\_ shillings

3 pounds sterling = \_\_\_\_\_ shillings

Similarly to the Continental Army, the British Army paid soldiers on a scale based upon rank. Lower ranking soldiers such as privates and corporals made less than higher ranking majors and colonels. Paying soldiers the full amount owed to them and on time was difficult for both the Continental and British armies. Below is the pay scale for the British Army in 1777. Using the scale, determine how much the British Army would have to pay soldiers during given period of time.

Rank		s.	d.
Private	0	0	8
Corporal	0	1	0
Sergeant	0	1	6
Lieutenant	0	4	8
Captain	0	10	0
Major	0	15	0
Colonel	1	4	0

50 private soldiers for one day = \_\_\_\_\_

3 sergeants for three days = \_\_\_\_\_

5 lieutenants for three days = \_\_\_\_\_

2 captains for five days = \_\_\_\_\_

1 colonel for seven days = \_\_\_\_\_