

Vancouver Youth Model United Nations 2021



HCC

Background Guide



VANCOUVER YOUTH MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2021

Historical Crisis Committee

Co-Directors: Richard Chen and Owen Hu

Chairs: Kathy Zhou and Darren Yang

Assistant Directors: Darren Tsai and Max Wong

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Historical Crisis Committee at VYMUN 2021! Our names are Richard Chen and Owen Hu, and we have the distinct honour of serving as your co-directors. Together with our excellent chairs, Kathy Zhou and Darren Yang, and outstanding assistant directors, Darren Tsai and Max Wong, we have worked tirelessly to create an exciting and comprehensive crisis for you.

Model UN has improved our speaking and leadership skills, and taught us how to compromise and think critically and quickly under pressure. The friendships and memories we have made along the way are ones that we will cherish forever. We sincerely hope that your experience at VYMUN will allow you to develop your skills and character, all the while making long-lasting and unforgettable memories.

As members of the Continental Army and Congress, you have the responsibility of guiding the Thirteen Colonies of America through the tumultuous times of the American Revolutionary War. Delegates will have the authority to control the army, pursue diplomatic deals with other nations, and be tasked with achieving American independence. In an era where America is rapidly changing, we encourage you to be bold and daring. Work with your fellow delegates, but be wary of betrayal. Take risks — the riskier the gamble, the greater the return — after all, the future of the United States of America is at stake.

On behalf of the entire HCC team, we wish you the best of luck with your research and participation at the conference. Please do not hesitate to contact us at [email address] if you have questions about the topic, the conference, or Model United Nations. We anticipate a weekend full of thrilling discourse, and we look forward to meeting you all.

Best,

Richard Chen and Owen Hu
HCC Co-Directors

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Questions to Consider	3
Overview	3
Timeline	3
Historical Analysis	6
Past Action	5
Current Situation	7
Possible Solutions	9
Bloc Positions	10
Sources Cited	12

The American Revolutionary War, 1776

Questions to Consider

1. If the revolution is successful, how will the Continental Congress shape the future of the American nation?
2. How will the issue of slavery be dealt with in the future?
3. How will British loyalists throughout the states be dealt with?
4. Should all of the colonies be united or be their own individual country? To what extent should the newly independent colonies have autonomy?
5. What can the committee do to ensure cooperation between the governors and the Congress?

Overview

The day is July 4, 1776, and the United States of America has declared itself a nation free from the rule of the British Empire. Having had enough of British injustices, the Americans choose to fight back. The Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson of the Continental Congress, had been signed two days prior, fully cutting off all ties with the British Empire. The Americans now seek to fully expel British forces from American soil and grant the American people liberty once and for all.

The British, having fought a costly seven-year-long war against France and other European foes, now turn to the 13 Colonies for money, only to be faced with anti-British sentiment and what has erupted into a fully fledged rebellion. Following a British retreat after the siege of Boston, American morale has significantly increased - so too has the aid being sent to the Americans by France and Spain. As such, the British Empire wants to end the conflict as soon as possible. If Britannia is victorious in the war, America will once again be returned to the clutches of the British Empire, and all members of this committee will be hanged for treason.

As members of the Continental Congress and leaders of the Continental Army, you must lead America through this war and onto the path of victory and independence. To accomplish this, you ought to take advantage of as many opportunities as you can; be it negotiating with the French about more direct support or strengthening your own forces. The future of the United States of America lies in your hands.

Timeline

1607 — The First British colony in America is established in Jamestown, Virginia.

May 28, 1754 — The battle of Jumonville Glen ends with a British victory by Lieutenant Colonel George Washington, leading to increased tensions between Britain and France.

1756 — The Seven Years' War—a struggle for supremacy between Britain and France—begins.

1763 — The Seven Years' War ends with a British victory, but the conflict costs Britain roughly 60 million pounds.

April 5, 1764 — Britain introduces the Sugar Act, which forces the 13 Colonies to buy sugar, molasses, and other goods exclusively from the British and to pay duties on them.

March 22, 1765 — The Stamp Act, which places a tax on all paper products, passes, leading to a stronger resentment towards the British in America.

March 1766 — The Stamp Act is repealed after months of protesting and boycott of British goods. The Declaratory Act is introduced, which states that the British Parliament's taxing authority on the American colonies is the same as Parliament's authority in Great Britain.¹

November 20, 1767 — A series of acts known as the Townshend Acts are passed, imposing duties on British china, glass, lead, paint, paper, and tea imported to the colonies.²

March 5, 1770 — High tensions and anti-British sentiment in Boston leads to the Boston Massacre, resulting in the deaths of 5 civilians and 6 wounded.

April 1770 — All of the Townshend Acts—with the exception of the Townshend Act on tea—are repealed.

December 16, 1773 — The Sons of Liberty—a loosely managed radical independence group—disguises themselves as Native Americans and boards docked British ships, throwing 342 chests of tea (roughly 10,000 pounds) into the water in what later became known as the "Boston Tea Party."

September 5, 1774 — 56 delegates from across the 13 Colonies, with the exception of Georgia, meet in Philadelphia as the First Continental Congress.

April 18, 1775 — The first shot, known as "the shot heard around the world," was fired at the battle of Lexington and Concord, marking the beginning of the American War of Independence.

June 19, 1775 — George Washington is declared Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

¹ "Declaratory Act | Effects & Significance | Britannica."

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Declaratory-Act-Great-Britain-1766>.

² "Townshend Acts - Definition, Facts & Purpose - HISTORY." 15 Jan. 2020, <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/townshend-acts>.

January 10, 1776 — The pamphlet “Common Sense” is published by Thomas Paine, further advocating for American independence.

March 17, 1776 — The Siege of Boston ends, leading to a retreat of 9,000 British soldiers and 2,000 loyalists from the city.

July 2, 1776 — The Second Continental Congress unanimously votes in favor of independence.

July 4, 1776 — The Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson, is signed. This marks the beginning of the Historical Crisis Committee.

Historical Analysis

The upper Ohio River Valley was a major source of friction between French and British imperial ambitions, with both sides desiring to have the area for themselves. In October of 1753, following reports of the French constructing forts in the region, Colonel George Washington was sent to request the withdrawal of the French. The French refused to withdraw from the region, instead sending more troops and building more forts. In 1754, Washington was ordered to advance into the region, eventually skirmishing with French forces in the Battle of Jumonville Glen. Although victorious, Washington and his forces were subsequently defeated by a larger French force at Fort Necessity and were forced to retreat.

Following the battle, British-French tensions escalated. Britain began sending more troops to fight the French in the colonies, and France reciprocated this action. Eventually, in 1756, Britain declared war on France, thus beginning the Seven Years' War between Britain and its allies Prussia and Hanover and the alliance between France, Austria, Sweden, Saxony, Russia, and Spain.

In 1763, the Seven Years' War officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris, which forced France to relinquish all of its territorial holdings in North America. Although a victory for the British, the Seven Years' War cost the British National Treasury 70,000,000 pounds and doubled the British national debt to 140,000,000 pounds.³ In severe debt, the British turned to its colonies for financial support. Britain argued that they had spent seven years fighting a war to protect the colonies and, therefore, the colonies should pay back their debts to the British. The colonies, however, refused, as they saw no reason why they should be paying Britain for fighting a war to keep them in the British Empire.

In an attempt to pay back their debt, the British decided to tax the American colonists. In 1764, the British Parliament passed the American Revenue Act—a modified version of the largely ineffective Molasses Act of 1733—which provided for strong customs enforcement of the duties on refined sugar and molasses

³ "The Causes of the American Revolution - Digital History."
http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/teachers/lesson_plans/pdfs/unit1_6.pdf.

imported into the colonies from non-British Caribbean sources,⁴ essentially forcing the colonists to import sugar, molasses, and other goods exclusively from the British and to pay duties on them. The following year, the British Parliament passed the Stamp Act, which imposed a tax on all paper documents in the colonies.⁵ The act was met with immense unpopularity and led to widespread protests in the colonies, where protesters called the act “unconstitutional” and argued that only their local representatives should be allowed to tax them. The act caused a growing resentment towards the British, who the Americans viewed as trying to assert their control over the American way of life. The Americans were especially unhappy with how the colonies did not have any representation in the British Parliament that was taxing them. In response, British loyalists found themselves increasingly harassed, British businesses were boycotted, and eventually, in 1766, Britain was forced to repeal the Stamp Act.

In that very same year, the British Empire issued a declaratory act which stated that the British Parliament’s taxing authority was the same in America as in Great Britain. Then, in 1767, the British passed the Townshend Acts which imposed taxes on British china, glass, lead, paint, paper and tea imported to the colonies, who at that time were unable to produce their own goods. This was also met with strong protests and built to the already growing anti-British sentiments. The Sons of Liberty— a secret society of American business leaders who disliked the British and coined the popular phrase, “no taxation without representation,” convinced towns and cities across the colonies to boycott British goods. To quell the protests and unrest, the British began sending troops into Boston.

By late 1769, there were around 2,000 British troops in Boston—a sizable amount considering that the population of Boston at that time was 16,000. Skirmishes between patriot colonists and British soldiers—as well as colonists loyal to the British Crown—became increasingly common. To protest taxes, patriots often vandalized stores selling British goods and intimidated store merchants and their customers. In late February of 1770, a mob gathered outside the house of a customs official and began throwing stones through his windows. The official fired a pistol at the crowd, fatally wounding an 11-year-old boy. Over 2,000 people attended the funeral as anti-British sentiment grew even further. On March 5 of the same year, an argument between a British private and a wigmaker’s apprentice outside a customs office escalated into British soldiers firing into a crowd, killing five civilians and wounding six—an event now known as the Boston Massacre.

For the next few weeks, British loyalists and Boston radicals fought a propaganda war. The British argued that the soldiers were innocent and fired in self defense. Patriots like Paul Revere made engravings of the event showing the British soldiers dressed in uniform with their rifles and bayonets drawn, firing into the crowd.⁶

⁴ “Sugar Act | Summary & Facts | Britannica.” <https://www.britannica.com/event/Sugar-Act>.

⁵ “Stamp Act - Fact, Reaction & Legacy - HISTORY.” 31 Jul. 2019, <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/stamp-act>.

⁶ “Boston Massacre Engraving - Paul Revere Heritage Project.” <http://www.paul-revere-heritage.com/boston-massacre-engraving.html>.

Paul Revere's Illustration of the Boston Massacre, showing British soldiers purposely firing into the crowd.⁷



To maintain peace, the British regiment stationed in Boston was withdrawn and the case against the soldiers involved in the massacre were postponed. Additionally, all the Townshend acts except for the act on tea were repealed in the hopes of soothing the American populace. Eventually, the case was taken up by then-lawyer John Adams, who headed the defense for the soldiers. John Adams convinced the courts that the soldiers were deemed not guilty of murder, and the soldiers were released. However, resentment towards the British skyrocketed.

As dissatisfaction towards the British grew, colonists turned to the final Townshend Act on tea. On December 16, 1773, a radical independence group — The Sons of Liberty — disguised themselves as Native Americans, boarded a ship filled with tea, and dumped 342 chests of tea into the water in front of thousands of spectators. In response, the British passed the Coercive Acts of 1774, where they instituted an appointed governor over a previously-elected one, closed the Boston Harbor, dissolved the Massachusetts general assembly, and sent 3,000 more soldiers to occupy Boston, effectively placing the city under direct British control.

After seeing what happened in Boston, the other colonies held a meeting to discuss what to do next. On September 5, 1774, 56 delegates from around all colonies—with the exception of Georgia—met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in the First Continental Congress. The group met in secret to discuss what to do about the situation with the British. The Continental Congress eventually came up with the Declaration of Rights, which included the principles of life, liberty, property, and the right to establish their own taxes within the colonies.⁸

It outlined the reasons for a rebellion, including the Boston Port Act, oppressive local governors, and unfair taxation on the colonies without representation in government. Congress also passed the Articles of Association, which called on the colonies to stop importing goods from the British isles beginning on December 1, 1774, if the Coercive Acts were not repealed. Should Britain fail to address the colonists'

⁷ "Paul Revere's engraving of the Boston Massacre, 1770 | AP US"

<https://ap.gilderlehrman.org/resource/paul-revere%27s-engraving-boston-massacre-1770>.

⁸ "Continental Congress | First Continental Congress 1774." <https://www.bostonteapartyship.com/continental-congress>.

grievances in a timely manner, Congress declared it would reconvene on May 10, 1775 and the colonies would cease to export goods to Britain on September 10, 1775.⁹

Following the first session of the Continental Congress, the British refused to repeal the Coercive Acts of 1774 and instead passed the Restraining Act on March 30, which forced the colonies in New England to trade exclusively with the British and further frustrated the colonists. Across the colonies, local militias began arming themselves and preparing for war. In response, British General Thomas Gage ordered 700 troops from Boston to destroy rebel stores of ammunition in Concord. The British left at night; however, patriots like Paul Revere warned the colonial forces of a British invasion, giving time for the militia to prepare. On April 18, 400 American Patriots faced off against the British at Lexington at sunrise. Both sides hurled insults and taunts at each other. Amidst the confusion, an unnamed soldier shot first, marking the beginning of the American War of Independence. The rebels, outnumbered, retreated to Concord while the British chased them down. However, a sudden influx of rebel forces caused the British, now outnumbered, to retreat. Local patriots also attacked the retreating British forces along the way. When the British reached Boston, the rebel militia surrounded the city, laying siege to it.

Additionally, on May 10, 1775, Colonel Benedict Arnold and the Green Mountain Boys, led by Ethan Allen, captured the British Fort Ticonderoga in upstate New York. The fort had large amounts of guns and ammunition which would prove crucial to the war effort. Following these events, the Continental Congress decided to create a united colonial fighting force, which they called the "Continental Army." George Washington was selected to be its Commander-in-Chief because of his military experience and because it was hoped that a representative from Virginia would be able to unite the country.¹⁰ Washington immediately went to take command of the newly-established Continental Army in Boston.

At the same time, the British attempted to break the siege. They planned to take control of the nearby Bunker Hill; however, spies alerted American forces, who fortified the hill and set up defenses on Breed's Hill. The next day, the British attacked the hill, eventually claiming it when the rebels ran out of ammunition and were forced to retreat. The colonies were now on the brink of war with the British. In an effort to avoid a full-scale war, members of Congress signed the Olive Branch Petition, a personal appeal for King George III to help the colonies resolve the situation with the British. The King refused.

Both the Congress and the people it represented were divided on the question of independence even after a year of open warfare against Britain. Members of Congress wanted to eventually repair their relationship with Britain. However, sentiments calling for independence were strengthened in early 1776. The British burned the towns of Norfolk, Virginia and Falmouth, Massachusetts as revenge for earlier anti-British incidents, which became further fuel for patriot propaganda who described the British as brutes abusing their power over America. On January 10, 1776, Thomas Paine published his extremely popular pamphlet, "Common Sense," advocating for total independence from Britain. The pamphlet was

⁹ "Continental Congress - HISTORY." 4 Feb. 2010, <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/the-continental-congress>.

¹⁰ "George Washington's Commission as Commander in Chief" <https://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/commission.html>.

read in almost every aspect of American life: at dinner, public gatherings, and in bars. At the same time, many colonists realized that their own military power was not enough to take on the British and only independence would allow British rivals like France to send aid.

The same time, during early 1776, then-Colonel Henry Knox devised a plan to transport artillery from the captured Fort Ticonderoga to Washington via oxen. With this influx of arms, Washington planned for a full assault on the city; however, his junior officers argued that the British were too fortified. Washington backed down and decided to set the guns up on Dorchester Heights, which overlooked Boston. When the British saw it, they conceded. On March 17, 1776, 9,000 British soldiers and 2,000 loyalists sailed away in 120 ships from the city, ending the siege of Boston.

Following this success, Congress voted unanimously in favor of Independence on July 2, and passed Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence two days later after removing the condemnation of slavery on July 4, 1776, officially severing all ties with the British and beginning the first steps in creating the United States of America.

Current Situation

A New Nation

Benjamin Franklin's Albany Plan of 1754 was designed to create a unified and free America and outlined the rules and limitations of a future legislature and how it would have run. However, the Albany Plan was never adopted, as each of the Thirteen Colonies believed that it was unnecessary at the time. John Dickinson spearheaded the writing of the Articles of Confederation and new Constitution for the United States, with its basis lying in Franklin's original Albany Plan. The Articles of Confederation would introduce a central legislature—Congress—that has authority over the states, civil rights, and foreign policy. However, these proposals have faced some controversy, as the colonies are hesitant to give up their power to a strong, federal government and want to maintain a high level of autonomy. Although the Continental Congress has representatives from all 13 Colonies, Congress holds no real authority over them. It is up to the members of the Congress to convince and negotiate with representatives from the states to *de jure* unify into a new country—the United States.

Defeating Britain

Although the British Empire is in severe debt after the Seven Years' War, the Continental Army lacks a substantial amount of arms and supplies to fight in the war. Increasing taxes on locals to fund the war effort will only draw resentment towards American forces; thus, Congress must find a different way to supply the war, and fight it.

With the size of Britain's army, conventional warfare along with the current limitations of the Continental Army will make maintaining independence impossible. Improvements must be made to the strength of the

continental army without losing the support of the free populace, one such opportunity being with France. A long-time powerful rival of the British Empire, France is always trying to find a way to retaliate against the British following the French defeat during the Seven Years' War. As such, France has begun sending aid to American forces. However, the impact of foreign aid is limited, and delegates may look to try and get direct involvement from France, or other powers present in the region, such as Spain.

British Military Intelligence



Map of the 13 Colonies

Information from loyal patriots across the 13 states has offered some intelligence regarding the situation of British military forces in America:

- Roughly eight British divisions (40,000 men) are available for deployment in America. Roughly four divisions are stationed in Canada, while the location of the four other divisions is unknown.
- Britain is having mixed success recruiting loyalists to join British militia. Roughly two divisions of loyalists (10,000 men) are assumed to be present in America, but they have yet to reveal themselves.
- British naval superiority is unquestionable and unbreakable. An estimated 100 British warships are present in the western Atlantic, mostly based in Canada and the Caribbean.

Military leaders should take this into consideration as they prepare for total war.

Portfolio Overviews

Politicians in the committee may only vote on public directives pertaining to political affairs, including the future Constitution and Articles of Confederation of the United States, diplomatic relations, and internal affairs. Politicians include all members of the Continental Congress, George Washington, Silas Deane, and Esek Hopkins.

Military leaders in the committee may only vote on public directives pertaining to military actions and affairs. Each military leader commands a certain number of forces, listed as divisions. George Washington, as Commander-in-Chief, may take control of any divisions commanded by a General and order them to carry out specific actions. The Continental Navy is under the exclusive control of Esek Hopkins, although a vote of all military leaders may overrule this.

Members of the continental congress may also seek to draft press releases to both the committee and the American public. Although Congress does not hold authority over state governments, it does possess immense amounts of influence over the thirteen colonies in which most state governors are also supportive of American independence.

Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army: George Washington

Description: An American patriot with extensive military experience, George Washington was selected to be the commander in chief of the Continental Army. Although Washington is immensely loyal to Congress, he is frustrated by Congress's inability to fund the Continental Army.

Portfolio Power: May order any division under the command of another General to carry out a specific action. May power to veto any military directive involving the Continental Army.

President of the Continental Congress: John Hancock

Description: John Hancock has presided over legislative bodies and town meetings in Massachusetts. A wealthy man with high social standing, he is supported by many moderates. Coupled with his involvement in the Boston Tea Party, Hancock wields immense amounts of influence with the American people.

Portfolio Power: All public directives, bills, and legislation that Congress passes must have his approval. As the president of the Continental Congress, John Hancock possesses two votes instead of one.

Congressional Delegate from Massachusetts: John Adams

Description: Famous for defending the British soldiers following the Boston Massacre and an outspoken critic of British taxes, John Adams is considered a moderate. However, Adams is a staunch supporter of total American independence.

Portfolio Power: May work with other members of Congress to create directives.

Congressional Delegate from Virginia: Thomas Jefferson

Description: The author of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson has strong anti-British sentiments. Despite being a slave owner, he has written an article condemning slavery in the Declaration of Independence, only to have it removed to prevent upsetting the southern states. Jefferson may wish to implement these beliefs into a future political agreement between the states.

Portfolio Power: May work with other members of Congress to create directives.

Congressional Delegate from Pennsylvania: Benjamin Franklin

Description: One of the key thinkers of political philosophy in the Americas, Benjamin Franklin is fascinated by the Haudenosaunee Confederacy and believes in a united government. Franklin is also immensely popular in the state of Pennsylvania and is a staunch abolitionist—supporting the abolishment of slavery.

Portfolio Powers: May work with other members of Congress to create directives.

Congressional Delegate from Massachusetts: Samuel Adams

Description: A supporter of American independence, Samuel Adams strongly supports the punishment of British loyalists. He is also the individual who nominated George Washington as the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army and has a good relationship with him.

Portfolio Powers: May work with other members of Congress to create directives.

Congressional Delegate from Virginia: Patrick Henry

Description: Most famous for his “Give me liberty or give me death” speech, Patrick Henry is a strong supporter of American independence. Despite being a representative from Virginia in Congress, Henry seeks to run for the position of Governor in Virginia.

Portfolio Powers: May work with other members of Congress to create directives.

Congressional Delegate from Pennsylvania: John Dickinson

Description: John Dickinson believes in a central government and legislature with authority over the states to ensure order. However, Dickinson believes in negotiation as opposed to military warfare to achieve political goals.

Portfolio Powers: May work with other members of Congress to create directives.

Congressional Delegate from New York: John Jay

Description: Although he originally believed in the rapprochement of American-British relationships, British aggression has since changed John Jay’s views on the matter. An ardent separatist, Jay is also a supporter of punishments towards British loyalists.

Portfolio Powers: May work with other members of Congress to create directives.

Congressional Delegate from Pennsylvania: Robert Morris

Description: Robert Morris is the sole anti-independence delegate in the Continental Congress. Morris was absent in the signing of Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence. Morris will support reconciliation with Britain.

Portfolio Powers: May work with other members of Congress to create directives. Morris is also a businessman who is the main supplier of gunpowder to the Continental Army.

Congressional Delegate from South Carolina: John Rutledge

Description: A South Carolina slave owner, John Rutledge is neither a strong proponent of slavery nor opposed to abolitionism. Rutledge is a political moderate who favours independence and advocates for autonomy—mostly to protect the rights of southern states.

Portfolio Powers: May work with other members of Congress to create directives.

United States Envoy to France: Silas Deane

Description: Former representative of Connecticut in the Continental Congress, Silas Deane was appointed envoy to France to negotiate for financial and military assistance.

Portfolio Powers: Allowed to negotiate with French representatives via directives to negotiate for aid and supplies for the states. May request the presence of a French diplomat in the committee.

General in New York: Nathaniel Greene

Description: Washington's second in command, Nathaniel Greene is extremely loyal to Washington and the Independence cause.

Portfolio Powers: 2 divisions (10,000 soldiers; GREENE A, GREENE B). May attempt to raise militia to support organized armies.

General in New York: Henry Knox

Description: One of Washington's generals, Henry Knox is also extremely loyal to Washington and the Continental Army.

Portfolio Powers: 1 division (5,000 soldiers; KNOX). May attempt to raise militia to support organized armies.

General in New York: Israel Putnam

Description: A general serving Washington, Israel Putnam believes strongly in American independence. His experience in the Franco-Indian War has created deep, personal friendships with British officers, many who are now fighting against him.

Portfolio Powers: 1 division (5,000 soldiers; PUTNAM). May attempt to raise militia to support organized armies.

General in New York: Philip Schuyler

Description: A former member of the First Continental Congress, Philip Schuyler was the one who created a military plan to invade Canada, but was unable to oversee it due to his poor health. He is fiercely loyal to revolutionary causes.

Portfolio Powers: 1 division (5,000 soldiers; SCHUYLER). May attempt to raise militia to support organized armies.

General in Upstate New York and Canada: Horatio Gates

Description: Horatio Gates is an experienced former British officer who now serves the Continental Army. Following the failed winter invasion of Canada, Gates was chosen to replace John Sullivan as the leader of the Canadian department. However, Gates longs for a higher position, specifically the position held by George Washington.

Portfolio Powers: 1 division (5,000 soldiers; GATES). May attempt to raise militia to support organized armies.

General in Upstate New York and Canada: John Sullivan

Description: Following the unsuccessful invasion of Canada, John Sullivan dislikes Congress' attempt to make him the scapegoat for the event. As a general in the Continental Army, Sullivan is very loyal to Washington and supports the independent movement.

Portfolio Powers: 1 division (5,000 soldiers; SULLIVAN). May attempt to raise militia to support organized armies.

General in Canada: Benedict Arnold

Description: Despite the failed invasion of Canada, Benedict Arnold is still regarded by Washington as a cunning military strategist and general. Arnold wants personal glory and fame from the war.

Portfolio Powers: 1 division (5,000 soldiers; ARNOLD). May attempt to raise militia to support organized armies.

Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Navy: Esek Hopkins

Description: Esek Hopkins is a brilliant naval strategist and general, playing a crucial role in the Raid of Nassau and capturing supplies needed for the Continental Army.¹¹ He controls all naval forces of the miniscule Continental Navy.

Portfolio Powers: 20 warships. May seek funding to construct more warships for the Continental Navy.

¹¹ "The Battle of Nassau." <https://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/battles/780127-nassau/>.

Bibliography

“American Revolution.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., <https://www.britannica.com/event/American-Revolution>.

History.com Editors. “Boston Massacre.” *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 27 Oct. 2009, <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/boston-massacre>.

History.com Editors. “Boston Tea Party.” *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 27 Oct. 2009, <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/boston-tea-party>.

History.com Editors. “Revolutionary War.” *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 29 Oct. 2009, <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/american-revolution-history#:~:text=On%20April%2019%2C%20local%20militiamen,start%20of%20the%20Revolutionary%20War>.

History.com Editors. “Townshend Acts.” *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 9 Nov. 2009, <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/townshend-acts#:~:text=All%20of%20the%20Townshend%20Acts,were%20repealed%20in%20April%201770>.

“Quebec.” *American Battlefield Trust*, <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/revolutionary-war/battles/quebec>.

“Research Guides: George Washington's Commission as Commander IN Chief: Primary Documents in American History: Introduction.” *Introduction - George Washington's Commission as Commander in Chief: Primary Documents in American History - Research Guides at Library of Congress*, <https://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/commission.html#:~:text=The%20Continental%20Congress%20commissioned%20George,could%20help%20unite%20the%20colonies>.

“The Stamp Act: Colonial Williamsburg.” *Back to Colonial Williamsburg*, <https://www.colonialwilliamsburg.org/learn/deep-dives/stamp-act/>.

“The War at Sea.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., <https://www.britannica.com/event/American-Revolution/The-war-at-sea>.

