



American Revolution - Tories

Position Paper Expectations

- a. 1 Page
- b. Times New Roman 12pt font
- c. 1-inch margins (note: Google docs default to 1.25)
- d. Header
 - i. Committee:
 - ii. Delegation:
 - iii. Delegate Name:
 - iv. School:
 - v. Date:
- e. Paragraphs:
 - i. Background of the issue (based on background guide)
 - ii. Character stance (How would your character view this issue?)
 - iii. Proposed solutions (How would your character find a solution to this issue?)

Letter to Delegates:

Co-Chair: Rehaan Hassan (He/Him/His)

Hello Delegates!

My name is Rehaan Hassan, and I am a senior at La Jolla Country Day School in San Diego. I am very excited and enthusiastic about chairing the American Revolution JCC: Tories at TorreyMUN this year. I have been participating in Model United Nations (MUN) since 7th grade and have attended fifteen conferences, both in-person and virtual.

Over the past six years on the Torrey MUN team, I have gained valuable skills such as public speaking, writing papers, and leading by chairing committees, inspiring me to pursue a minor in public policy in college. I have also had wonderful experiences in MUN, such as winning my first award at KnightsMUN, participating in overnight conferences, including BruinMUN, and running LJCDs's first Middle School MUN conference. I will also attend international conferences such as IMUN and THIMUN this year.

Besides Model United Nations, I am an avid golfer and a great friend to many. I love traveling and experiencing other cultures through food and cuisine. I have a 5-year-old goldendoodle named Jade, and I love playing with her. Lastly, as my time as a TorreyMUN member comes to a close, I will never forget the valuable memories and friends that I have made with this team. I hope that this committee will be one of your happy memories too.

At TorreyMUN, we welcome all delegates and pride ourselves in encouraging and fostering a safe and caring environment for all, no matter what race, ethnicity, or gender identity someone may be. If you have any questions regarding anything, please feel free to contact me.

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Co-Chair: Julian Frederick (He/Him/His)

Hey Delegates!

My name is Julian and I'm a senior at La Jolla Country Day School in San Diego. I am super excited to be starting my senior year by co-chairing this committee. I have been doing MUN for three years now and have completely fallen in love with it. Through MUN, I have been able to strengthen my skills in public speaking, writing papers, researching global issues, understanding current events, and modeling diplomatic relations. My favorite experience was doing an Into the Spider-Verse themed committee. In the fall, I will be going to Portugal for my very first international MUN conference.

Besides Model UN, my hobbies are listening to music, cooking, playing with friends, watching superhero movies, and playing volleyball. I am always looking for new experiences and love to travel. I've been to five different countries so far: Belize, Mexico, Costa Rica, South Africa, and Barbados. I plan on venturing out more so I can really expose myself and connect with various different cultures. I think we often forget how big the world is because we are so focused on our immediate surroundings. There are so many places around the world with unique customs, cultures, and perspectives, but as you look closer, you realize just how similar we all are on a deeper level.

Again, I am super excited to be chairing this committee. I've been interested in American history for a while and taking APUSH as a sophomore reignited my curiosity for this time period. I hope delegates have fun exploring the American Revolution from a whole new perspective, getting to discover all the aspects of this time period on a deeper level. Feel free to contact me if you have any questions regarding anything.

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I: Committee Expectations

This committee is a Joint Crisis Committee (JCC), meaning that the committee is in two rooms: a Tory Room and a Patriot Room. This room is the Tory Room. This room will consist of around thirty delegates who are either British officials or Tories from the American colonies.

- Roll Call: To start the committee, we will be conducting roll call, where the delegates will either say present or present and voting. Present means that the delegate can vote but has the right to abstain from voting, and present and voting means that the delegate has to vote on committee issues.
- General Speaker's List: The General Speaker's list is a chance for each person to give their background on their character and how their character is influential to the outcome of the committee.
- Mods/Unmods: The committee will then shift into a balance of two moderated caucuses and one unmoderated caucus so that we can have a healthy discussion. The chairs would highly smile upon impromptu speeches, but prewritten speeches are also acceptable.
- Directives: Directives may be passed during moderated caucuses, but when passing notes during moderated caucuses, please be silent and give respect to other delegates' voices. Not all directives will be passed, so be prepared for that as well.
- Crisis notes: Please keep in mind that the backroom staff is limited. Avoid overloading the staff with too many notes. Keep the notes on topic and related to MUN directives; they can be silly, but just do not cross a line.

- Chairing style: The chairs will grant extensions to unmoderated caucuses if the committee asks for it, within reason. We will also allow delegates to wrap up any points that they have after the time has elapsed, up to twenty seconds, as well as add delegates to moderated caucuses if the session time has not elapsed.
- Timing: The committee begins at the start of the Revolutionary War (Lexington and Concord in 1775) and continues to the end of the Revolutionary War (The Treaty of Paris in 1783). At the end of the day, delegates will decide how the war ends.
- Joint Personal Directives (JPDs): We will be taking three to five JPDs at the end of the second committee session and will have a voting bloc to decide on which JPD will be passed. A JPD needs a two-thirds majority of the committee to pass, but it can pass by a simple majority if necessary. After each successful JPD is passed, please clap for your fellow delegates.

Finally, be respectful to your fellow delegates and have fun. We look forward to seeing you there!

II: Delegate Powers

Since this committee is a JCC(Joint Crisis Committee) centered on the Tory, or Loyalist side of the American Revolution, this committee will include key members of the American loyalist party, British officials, both governmental and military, as well as proponents of British rule in the American colonies. It is mandatory for delegates to act decisively, think outside the box, and revolutionize history through active committee participation. This section will focus on the powers that generally each delegate has, and also cover the limitations of each role. The first power that the delegates will have is portfolio powers. Each delegate has unique powers and assets according to their character. For example, if a delegate is a British war commander, the delegate has the power to send British troops somewhere and engage in battle with American troops. A limit would be that the military would not be able to develop nuclear arms, since that is out of the scope of the timeline in the 18th century. The second power is that delegates have the power to pass personal directives, or, crisis notes to the backrooms. These notes have to be within the scope of the timeframe, and bold ideas are encouraged. We want to see some chaos in the committee, so be as bold as possible to make this an unforgettable experience. The notes will be reviewed by the backroom staff, so be prepared for some of your bold ideas to be rejected. The third power that delegates have is the right to pass Joint Personal Directives(JPDs). JPDs are the crisis version of resolutions, except they can be less formal, as bribery, intimidation, and betrayal is encouraged. These JPDs would lead you to form alliances with multiple delegates. Remember, collaboration and cooperation is key as these JPDs will not only affect your committee but also the Patriot JCC committee, so be prepared for retaliation from the other side. As mentioned before, participation in committee is necessary, and delegates should be inspired to

rewrite history and face possible consequences for their actions. Assassination attempts on rivals and enemies are welcome and encouraged. The chairs and backroom will smile upon innovative thinking and problem-solving skills to achieve the goal of your character. The last powers that the delegates have are to vote on JPDs, motions for moderated and unmoderated caucuses, and propose solutions to crisis updates. The chairs and backroom staff have the last say, so any motion ruled dilatory or a note rejected by the backroom will not be passed, so do not repeat sending the same note or motion without any extra information behind it. There will also be no playing of 'God' in committee, as delegates must stick to their powers and have to pass a JPD to enact major change.

III: Committee Background

The date is July 5th 1776, one day after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. The past twenty-four hours have shaken the very foundation of British America. On July 4, 1776, delegates of the Second Continental Congress—meeting in Philadelphia without the consent of all colonial assemblies—approved a document declaring the colonies independent from the British Crown.

The current unrest emerged over time. Tensions have grown between the colonies and the Crown for a decade, fueled by a small but vocal group of radicals who distorted legitimate concerns into calls for rebellion. The British Parliament, in the wake of the costly French and Indian War, sought to have the colonies contribute their fair share to the empire's defense and maintenance. Measures such as the Stamp Act (1765) and Townshend Acts (1767) attempted to restore economic order, not to oppress subjects of the King. Yet agitators, from merchants resisting regulation to pamphleteers spreading anti-British sentiment, fanned public anger. Events like the Boston Massacre and the Boston Tea Party used propaganda and political theater to stoke fear and resentment, while attempts at compromise drowned in inflammatory rhetoric. This campaign of rebellion, long in the making, has now culminated in outright treason with the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

For those who remain loyal to His Majesty King George III, this event marks not a moment of triumph but a dangerous and unlawful escalation. The situation has grown increasingly dangerous for Loyalists across the colonies. Homes and businesses have been

vandalized. Friends and neighbors who merely express support for the Crown are threatened, harassed, or forced to swear oaths of allegiance to the Continental Congress. Militias under the command of patriots now march through the towns, and civil society has collapsed in many regions. In some provinces, Tory voices are being silenced through intimidation or exile.

This committee of Loyalists assembles at a time of unprecedented uncertainty. While the rebel congress in Philadelphia proclaims a new nation, thousands of colonists across the continent still remain loyal to the Crown believing reconciliation is not only possible, but necessary to preserve peace and order. As Loyalists, this committee appeals to the Crown to restore law and suppress this rebellion swiftly. This insurrection, though loud, does not speak for all. History will judge whether this so-called declaration is an act of noble resistance or one of reckless division.

IV: History of The Colonial Era:

The story of the American colonies begins in 1584, when Sir Walter Raleigh was granted permission by Queen Elizabeth I to send an expedition to colonize North America. Raleigh established the Roanoke Colony in the following years and it reached its peak in 1587. When the mayor of the Roanoke Colony, John White, returned to England to get materials, the colony was thriving. However, the Anglo-Spanish War (1585-1594) derailed White's attempts to sail back to the island. By the time he returned in 1590, the colony had disappeared without a trace. The disappearance of the Roanoke Colony scared the British Crown, and they hesitated to send more of their subjects, thus leading to a halt in colonization efforts until 1607, when the Jamestown Colony was established.

The Jamestown Colony emerged from the efforts of a joint-stock company (a group of private investors paying for exploration) called the Virginia Company, and not through a Royal Charter. Jamestown faced several challenges in its early years as a colony, with severe famines, diseases, and conflicts with the Powhatan Indians. The colony persisted with the help of tobacco cultivated initially by indentured servants. In 1624, in the wake of a terrible clash with local Native Americans, the Virginia Company lost its right to administer the colony and the Crown took over. Jamestown was the first permanent British colony in North America, and would be followed by twelve other colonies. The Massachusetts Bay Colony, for example, was established in New England in 1630, and because of the colder winters, it did not suffer from disease as much as more southerly colonies, so it developed much faster. Its remarkable population growth led to territorial expansion and economic prosperity within a generation. Southern colonies, built

around the establishment of Carolina in the 1680s, built an export economy based on indigo and rice. They also imported mass enslavement from the Caribbean and adopted colonial political, economic, social, and cultural norms that presumed slavery as the primary labor source.

Beginning in the late 17th century, settlement in the Middle Colonies produced Pennsylvania, a proprietary colony, and eventually New York, claimed from the Dutch by force. By the mid-18th century, the British North American colonies comprised 13 disparate economic, social, and political entities.

The American colonies began to develop and expand during the 18th century, with more of a focus on craftsmen and artisans in the North, and more of a focus on cash crop agriculture and farming in the South. The British Crown mostly left the colonies alone to become self-sufficient with a policy called salutary neglect. Salutary neglect is the idea that a mother country semi-abandons its colonies through their developmental phase, where the colonies struggle and form their identity, eventually becoming self-sufficient and generating a reliable export economy to the mother country. The advantage of salutary neglect in a mercantile system is that the metropole (colonizing country) need not spend any money, men, or energy in establishing and nurturing its colonies but once those colonies begin to stabilize it can extract resources (taxation, favorable trade relationships, and population relief) from those spaces. Salutary neglect maximizes economic gain while minimizing effort for the colonizer. It also provides an unusual level of liberty for colonizing settlers - until it ends. This phase worked well in the American colonies, eventually making America the third-most valuable colony in the British Empire.

As the American colonies rose to power along the east coast, spanning from New Hampshire to Georgia, French colonies in Canada and the Midwest also grew. Between the two colonizing nations lay the central spine of North America, the Mississippi River and the territory surrounding it. This area offered expansion potential for the British Empire. This boundary was ever-changing, especially in the Ohio River Valley, where the French and the British both hoped to establish trading, hunting, and settlement areas. Competition between the two empires led to a conflict known as the French and Indian War (1754-1763). The conflict started with a minor skirmish in the Ohio Valley, led by a young militiaman from Virginia named George Washington. Formalized first under the leadership of Edward Braddock and then under Lord Loudon, the conflict spread to Europe, the Caribbean, and even India. The French at first decisively beat the British, but the British dedicated enormous resources to victory. Hoping to have a chance at winning the war, and finding that American colonies sometimes refused to pay for barracks, rations, and supplies, the Army imposed harsh policies on the American colonies, such as impressment and quartering troops. Impressment forced American men to fight in the French and Indian War, and quartering troops placed soldiers in colonial homes and required food and shelter be provided by American colonists - whether they liked it or not.

These policies endured throughout the French and Indian War, garnering increased colonial resentment. The war ended in 1763 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris, which had huge ramifications for the American colonies. The Spanish gave Florida to the British, and the rest of their land in North America to the French, and the British received the Ohio River Valley. With the British finally in charge of the Ohio River Valley, new questions arose. First related to the Native allies of the French. Several skirmishes with the Indians in the area broke out, driven

partly by the immediate expansion of colonial populations across the Appalachian Mountains. To protect colonists and to limit unregulated expansion, Parliament established the Proclamation Line of 1763, forbidding the colonists to cross the Appalachian Mountains. The colonists were unhappy with this measure as they fought with their lives to gain the Ohio River Valley territory. They disobeyed Parliament and continued to expand westward. As more and more settlers flowed across the mountains, renewed conflict with the Shawnee and other tribes seemed more and more likely. Worse, parliamentary control of the colonies seemed tenuous at best.

In the wake of the war, the biggest problem for Parliament lay in the debt incurred to pay for the war. Prime Minister William Pitt took on massive loans to expand the Army and Navy. He took over payments when colonial assemblies refused. The first post-war concern, therefore, was fiscal stability. Somehow, the debt must be paid. Second, Pitt recognized that American colonial independence had grown beyond its reasonable scope. Colonies refused to pay for quarters and rations. They demanded direct representation. They smuggled. They ignored lawfully enacted taxes. Any time Parliament insisted on obedience the colonists claimed their “rights” and refused. In addition to paying the debt, thus, the mother country must find a way to return the colonies to respectful obedience. Salutary neglect must end.

The first way that the British government took greater control of the American colonies after the French and Indian War was through the strengthening of the Navigation Acts. The Navigation Acts ensured that all colonial trade flowed through British ports, on British ships, paying British taxes, and serving British economic interests. During the period before the French and Indian War, the British rarely tried to enforce these laws strictly, ignoring widespread smuggling and dealings with other countries by the American colonies. This policy led the

colonies to believe that they were more independent as a group of states than Parliament intended them to be. Thus, after the war, with stricter laws, colonists believed that the British were undermining their authority. To gain more money, the British also extended wartime measures such as quartering and impressment into peacetime, angering the American colonists further.

Strengthening the Navigation Acts failed to satisfy the fiscal challenge. The Crown, seeking greater colonial tax revenue to pay its debts, imposed various taxes, including the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, the Currency Act, and the Townshend Acts. Colonial “Patriots,” really rebels against legitimate parliamentary authority, claimed that all of these acts violated the American colonies’ liberties, leading to an outpouring of hatred for “indirect representation” in Parliament. Some American colonists started to form factions demanding direct representation in the House of Commons, repeal of specific tax measures, and the withdrawal of the Army. These so-called Patriots supported all kinds of radical measures, potentially including actual independence for the colonies, while traditionalists, office holders, and men who cared about the oaths they swore to the King, called Tories to link them to one faction of British domestic politics, opposed the violence, disrespect, and naivete of the revolutionary talk.

The Patriots were enraged by egregious acts of British arrogance, such as the Boston Massacre, where British Redcoats fired at civilians in Boston, killing 5. These events, and obvious attempts to use colonial taxation to solve the problems of Parliament’s pet companies such as the East India Tea Company, sparked colonial resistance. The Boston Tea Party, where colonists threw almost 400 crates of tea into the Boston Harbor in protest of the Tea Act, costing the British government over two million British pounds, demonstrated the depth of American

frustration. Another method of colonial resistance was the tarring and feathering of British tax collectors in the colonies. Mobs seized tax collectors from their houses, poured hot tar on him, rolled him in feathers, sometimes scalped him, and occasionally beat him to death. Violence against tax collectors reached such heights that at one point almost no excise officers remained in the colonies - fearing for their lives they all quit before a new tax could go into effect.

Some colonists abandoned mob violence for more organized efforts. State-wide militias, eventually the seed of the Continental Army, gathered arms and a Continental Congress convened to discuss what to do next. The colonies decided that rebellion was the last resort and that the colonists should try to negotiate with the British crown to gain their natural rights as loyal British subjects. However, King George III did not agree to this negotiation and refused to meet with the colonial representatives. More revolutionary sentiment was exhibited by the Patriots with Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*, a pamphlet published in 1776, whose goal was to explain to the common people the injustices caused by the British Empire, thus leading to the need to rebel. This pamphlet worked exceptionally well. Appearing at a moment when even Patriots hesitated to take the next step, *Common Sense* clarified the situation. Six months after its appearance, the Continental Congress declared American independence.

V: History of the Revolutionary War

The first military conflict of the American Revolutionary War began with the Battles of Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts on April 19, 1775. Occurring before the Declaration of Independence, this skirmish showed that while the Continental Congress tried to decide what to do, colonists had already taken up arms against the Crown. British troops had been sent to seize weapons stored by colonial militias, but they were met with armed resistance. Though the British succeeded in reaching their targets, the unexpected strength and determination of the colonial militia shocked British commanders. These first military engagements marked the beginning of open conflict between Britain and the colonies. Shortly afterward, the Second Continental Congress created the Continental Army, placing General George Washington of Virginia in command. As fighting spread, many colonists who had hoped for a peaceful resolution began to see independence as the only option. But others stubbornly insisted that loyalty to the Crown, rational acceptance of reasonable taxes, and adherence to oaths sworn not only to the King but to God must be kept. Even after the Declaration of Independence, colonies divided between Patriots and their Loyalist neighbors.

Once the war had become a war of independence, rather than a rebellion, it offered successes and failures. In the winter of 1776, Washington famously led a surprise attack across the icy Delaware River to defeat a group of Hessian mercenaries at the Battle of Trenton. This daring move boosted American morale at a critical time and helped re-energize the revolutionary cause. It was only necessary, though, because the British Army had taken control of New York. Similarly, Charleston stayed in British hands throughout the war. The loss of Philadelphia in

1777 and the winter that followed tested Patriot resolve. At Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, food was scarce, disease spread quickly, and many soldiers lacked shoes or proper clothing. Despite these hardships, the army was transformed by the training of Baron von Steuben, a Prussian military officer who taught American troops discipline, organization, and European-style tactics. By the spring, the Continental Army emerged as a much more effective fighting force.

Other battles helped keep hope alive for the Patriots and discouraged Loyalists who hoped the war would end in reconciliation with Parliament. An example came in 1777 at the Battle of Saratoga in New York. American forces, under the leadership of General Horatio Gates, defeated British General John Burgoyne's army. This crucial victory convinced France to formally enter the war as an ally to the American cause. France brought with it experienced military officers, supplies, funding, and most importantly, naval power that would later prove vital. The entrance of France turned what had been a colonial rebellion into a global conflict, with Britain suddenly facing a much wider war, just as it had done in the French and Indian War.

A global war, more costly and much harder than a colonial rebellion, posed serious challenges to British fiscal and social stability. For Loyalists, who continued to fight alongside the British Army and Navy, to administer colonial spaces like New York for the Crown, and who longed for an end to what, for them, was a civil war, the expansion of the war in 1778 posed serious problems. Increasingly, it looked like the American forces could win. Worse, efforts to force Loyalists to join the American cause accelerated. Some Tories lost their property, some were exiled, some suffered violence, and almost all lost basic civil rights like participation in political decisions and the right to sue and collect debts. Worse, the expansion of the war meant

that the Crown might decide that it could not continue to fight. If the war proved too costly, and Parliament sought peace, Tories feared losing everything.

While the armies fought on battlefields, Tories and Patriots fought a war of neighbors. They disagreed on the fundamental basis of society: liberty and rights for the Patriots vs. order and duty for the Tories. They clashed physically - with atrocities in backcountry South Carolina claiming the lives of women and children and guerrilla war under Francis Marion harrying British forces led by Banastre Tarleton. They clashed economically and politically, with old friends becoming bitter enemies as they tried to debate what to do next and families lined up on either side. Some areas, like the Mohawk Valley of New York, remained almost entirely Loyalist while others, like Boston, boasted widespread Patriot sentiment (especially after a mob destroyed the home of the Royal Governor, demonstrating what Tories could expect). The differences among Tories and Patriots mattered in 1776 and continued to matter throughout the war.

The final major campaign of the war took place at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781. British General Charles Cornwallis had moved his forces to the Yorktown Peninsula, expecting to receive reinforcements by sea. However, a fleet of French warships under Admiral de Grasse blocked the British Navy from reaching the area, while Washington's Continental Army and French troops under General Rochambeau surrounded Yorktown on land. After weeks of bombardment and no escape route, Cornwallis surrendered on October 19, 1781. The surrender at Yorktown effectively ended the fighting, although the war would not officially conclude until two years later.

In 1783, the Treaty of Paris was signed, marking the end of the war. Britain recognized the independence of the United States and agreed to withdraw its troops. The treaty also

established new boundaries for the nation, granting it land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. Although the war had been long and difficult, it succeeded in establishing the United States as a free and independent country. For the Loyalists, the Treaty of Paris forced devastating decisions. Some Loyalists stayed in the new United States, accepting their new identity as Americans. Thousands left for Jamaica, England, and other British territories. Hundreds sued for the restoration of property rights, mostly without success. What, for Patriots, was an exciting new nation was, for Tories, dislocation, poverty, and bitterness.

This committee begins at the opening of the Revolution. You believe in order, duty, respect, and British identity. How will you manage events? What can you do to protect yourself, your property, and the Crown? Beware the wild radicals of the Patriot side (unless you are, secretly, a little tempted by their ideas?) - their way leads to destruction of everything you care about.

VI: Character List

British Officials:

King George III:

King George III was the king of England during the American Revolution who ruled England for 59 years, the longest reign of a British King. King George was involved in the Seven Years War and negotiated the 1763 Treaty of Paris, gaining control of the Ohio River Valley Basin and Florida and proposed the Proclamation Line of 1763, which prohibited American colonists from settling in war-claimed land. King George also implemented the wave of taxes on the American colonists to obtain money for war debt, leading to the disarray of the American colonists. King George was firm on taxation and because of his policies, the tensions rose to an insurmountable level, thus igniting the American Revolution. He was actively involved in supporting the British war effort by representing British authority as he was a proud leader with his “War Hawk” mentality and actively supported British efforts to suppress the revolution by not conceding to colonial demands through mobilization of British forces and German mercenaries called Hessians to prolong the duration of the war. In true “War Hawk” fashion, King George was unwilling to relinquish control over the American colonies, only conceding defeat in 1782, but he still hoped to maintain amicable trading relationships with the now independent United States of America.



William Pitt (The Elder):

William Pitt(The Elder) played a significant role in the American Revolution as he was one of the few people to attempt to maintain peace between the British Government and the American Colonists. Pitt was an outspoken member in the House of Commons and frequently advocated for the rights of colonists and the repeal of some of the tax acts installed by King George III, such as the Stamp Act. William Pitt protested against the Revolutionary War as he believed in more self-government for the colonies, but he simultaneously believe that maintaining British authority over the colonies was vital as well. Pitt proposed a bill in 1775 called the Conciliatory Resolution, which strived to eliminate the repressive measures imposed in Boston and allowed the colonies to have a voice in tax negotiations. This bill did not pass in Parliament, however, it showed the American colonists that a prominent figure in British politics was somewhat on their side. William Pitt passed away in 1787, but through his efforts on the Parliament floor, he became a voice of the colonies and a champion of liberty.



General William Howe:

General William Howe was the Commander-in-Chief of the British National Army. He rose to fame by leading successful missions during the British conquest of Canada, giving him vital experience on how to lead British troops on the unknown terrain of North America. Howe further developed his skills during the French and Indian War and rose to the rank of General. Between the interim period between the Seven Years War and the Revolutionary War, Howe developed new training materials for the army and advocated for the fairer treatment of the American colonies as a member of Parliament. However, General Howe served on the frontlines for the British, leading attacks in battles such as the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Battle of Long Island, and the Battle of Philadelphia. Initially, with Howe's wins against the Continental Army, he boosted British confidence in the war effort, but when Howe and his fleet abandoned fellow commander John Burgoyne to fight the Revolutionaries on another frontier, Burgoyne was quickly outnumbered by the revolutionaries, prompting the French to enter the war, thus shifting the tide for the Continental Army. This destroyed Howe's military career and he returned home to Britain as a failure.



Thomas Gage:

Lieutenant General Thomas Gage was born into an aristocratic family in 1718. He attended the prestigious Westminster School where he met future military officers including John Burgoyne, Richard Howe, and George Germaine. Gage's first mission in North America was the Braddock Expedition, which led to the Battle of Monongahela. Gage's friendship with Washington began on the Expedition. However, Gage's loyalism and Washington's support for the Patriots ended the relationship. Gage then became the British commander-in-chief of North America after the departure of General Amherst. Gage moved troops from the frontier into trading cities such as New York and Boston, escalating tensions and eventually leading to the Boston Massacre. Gage started to realize that democracy threatened North America. He became the governor of Massachusetts, replacing Thomas Hutchinson, and then, in 1775, was ordered to seize militia supplies at Concord. His actions there led to the start of the American Revolution. Gage was only able to command through the Battle of Bunker Hill and the Siege of Boston before being replaced with General William Howe.



Lord Dunmore:

Before the American Revolution, Lord Dunmore was the Colonial Governor of Virginia. During the Revolution, he advocated for the English cause and the policies of the British parliament, thus cementing him as an opponent to the American Revolutionaries, including the great Patrick Henry. In a step to undermine the efforts of the Patriot cause, Lord Dunmore attempted to dissolve the Virginia House of Burgesses and attempted to block the patriots from accessing weaponry. Lord Dunmore was also famous for his proclamation, Lord Dunmore's Proclamation of 1775, which stated that any enslaved person who escaped slavery and would serve the British Empire would be emancipated. This garnered the intrigue of slaves and by the time that the revolutionary war ended, almost 2000 enslaved Africans located in Virginia fled to the support of the British. Some were even used in the army, specifically in Dunmore's Ethiopian Brigade, which found initial success but suffered a great loss at the Battle of Great Bridge in 1775. Dunmore and his army fled to the Bahamas as many of them were dying from smallpox, where Dunmore served as the Governor of the Bahamas until 1796.



General Guy Carleton:

General Guy Carleton served as the Governor of Quebec from 1768 to 1778 and from 1785 to 1795. He was a decorated war veteran for the British as he fought in the Seven Years War. After the Seven Years War, Carleton aided the British troops by commanding the defense in the protection of Quebec during the Siege of Quebec and the Battle of Valcour Island. After the Revolutionary War, Carleton resumed his position in Canada as the Governor-in-Chief of British North America.



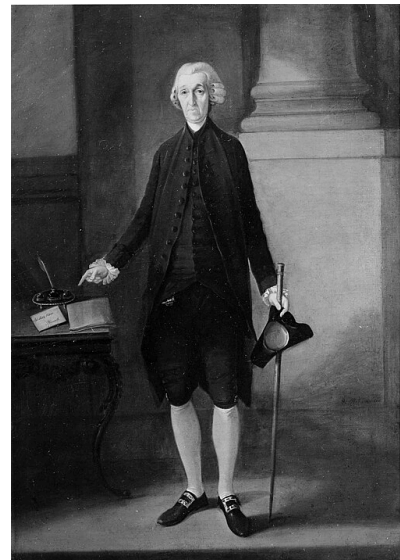
Thomas Hutchinson:

Thomas Hutchinson was born in 1711 in Boston. He was the son of a wealthy merchant and the great-great-grandson of Anne Hutchinson, the founder of Rhode Island. Hutchinson enrolled at Harvard College at the age of 12 and obtained his degree at 16. He became the lieutenant governor of Massachusetts and was an attendee at the Albany Congress. Hutchinson was a Tory, despite the worsening relationship between the American colonies and the British, but he also advocated for the restraining of tensions between both sides. Despite Hutchinson's argument for the repeal of the 1765 Stamp Act, he tried to subdue Bostonians' reaction to it. Bostonians misinterpreted his words, stating that Hutchinson supported the law. This led to a massive riot which sacked Hutchinson's house. Having failed to stifle dissent, Hutchinson was replaced with Thomas Gage in 1774.



Peter Oliver:

Peter Oliver was the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1772 to 1775. He imposed British rule in the American colonies rigidly. Oliver was constantly harassed by the Sons of Liberty. He was also a staunch supporter of the Stamp Act, one cause of the ire of the Sons of Liberty. Oliver was one of the three judges that acquitted the redcoats after the Boston Massacre, which enraged the public. Oliver resented the Revolutionary War, arguing that the fight for independence was illegal and that the Massachusetts troops were deceived for a new hope. Oliver left the colonies in 1776 and moved to England where he stayed until his death in 1795.



Joseph Galloway:

Joseph Galloway was a prominent Tory during the American Revolution as he was an American Attorney. Born into a wealthy family, Galloway had connections from the day he was born as he was closely tied with the Penn family, Galloway was elected into the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly in 1756 and served for 18 years. Galloway was also a member of the First Continental Congress in 1774 where he proposed a plan for forming a union between the Colonists and the British. Galloway begrudgingly signed the Continental Association, a boycott of British Goods throughout the Thirteen Colonies. Galloway then quit the Assembly the following year due to its increasingly radical nature, did not seek re-election to the Second Continental Congress, and vehemently opposed the Declaration of Independence. After the Declaration was signed, Galloway joined the British in New York, providing vital intelligence useful to the British in their invasion of Philadelphia. After the British were ejected from Philadelphia three years later, Galloway had to flee the American Colonies, leaving his wife behind to take care of his assets. Despite Galloway being away from the frontlines, he was still a vital member of the British forces as he recruited almost 80,000 to 100,000 spies for the British.

**Grace Growden Galloway:**

Grace Growden Galloway, the wife of Joseph Galloway, fought against the revolutionaries to maintain control of her property. She had a prominent social ranking before the Revolution, but after the Revolution, she lost her status, especially after Joseph Galloway left her. She started keeping a diary the day after her husband left, and the diary has become a poignant example of the female experience during the Revolutionary War.



Thomas Brown:

Thomas Brown was born in England in 1750. By his mid-20s, he had obtained several thousand acres in Augusta, Georgia, by sponsoring English colonists to settle in Georgia. He established a settlement in Georgia called Brownsborough near the Augusta Area in 1774 and turned to the side of the Tories in 1775. After a tar-and-feathering, scalping, and burning by the Patriots, Brown fled to Florida to raise an army of Tories to fight against the Patriots in Georgia. This was successful as the British Royal Government conquered Georgia, and Brown helped defend Savannah from a Patriot attack. However, while in Augusta, Brown had to surrender in 1781 and was exiled to the Caribbean.

**Brigadier General Benedict Arnold:**

Benedict Arnold was born in Connecticut in 1741. Arnold became one of George Washington's best generals. Arnold played an important role in securing New York. He recruited his battalion and captured Fort Ticonderoga along with Colonel Ethan Allen. Arnold was gravely injured twice for the Americans in the Battle of Saratoga and the Siege of Quebec. After the Continental Congress failed to reward Arnold for his war effort and sacrifices by passing Arnold over five times for the promotion to major general by lower-level officers, Arnold was intent on retiring, but did not due to George Washington's persistence that he stayed and eventually, Arnold was promoted to major general in 1777. Arnold's behavior was somewhat frustrating to other officers in the Continental Army, as there were many feuds between him and other officers. Because of Arnold's extravagant home in Philadelphia and his suspicious business deals with Edward Shippen to marry his daughter, Peggy, he earned a reputation and was suspected of undercover dealings with the British to boost his assets, despite putting himself into debt. The officials of the Continental Army couldn't figure out if Arnold had betrayed the Patriots until 1780, when evidence of his betrayal was unearthed. Arnold's British contact, John Andre, was captured and had documents revealing Arnold's traitorous behavior, including providing British troops with information about West Point after he received command of the location. Arnold escaped from the United States in 1780, fleeing to the British Military and fighting against the Patriots in Richmond, desecrating the capital and the countryside, thus cementing his reputation as America's most notorious traitor.



Banastre Tarleton:

Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton was a decorated British war veteran and was in charge of leading the British Legion near the end of the American Revolution. In his early life, he obtained an education at Oxford University and studied law as well. Despite having no military experience, Tarleton's first military campaign was the Charleston Campaign in 1776, where he was very successful in defeating the Continental Army. After becoming Lieutenant Colonel, he commanded a Loyalist unit called the British Legion. Tarleton fought in General Cornwallis's army when the British tried to re-annex the South. Despite many early victories, and Tarleton being given the moniker of "The Butcher" by the Continental Army, Tarleton's over-aggressive battle strategy led to his downfall as Continental General Daniel Morgan conned Tarleton into thinking that the Patriots were in retreat, but they were not and led to the devastation of Tarleton's forces, thus marking a notable failure in the British's futile attempt to re-annex the American South. Tarleton returned to England after the British surrender at the Battle of Yorktown and became a member of Parliament in 1790, serving for 21 years.

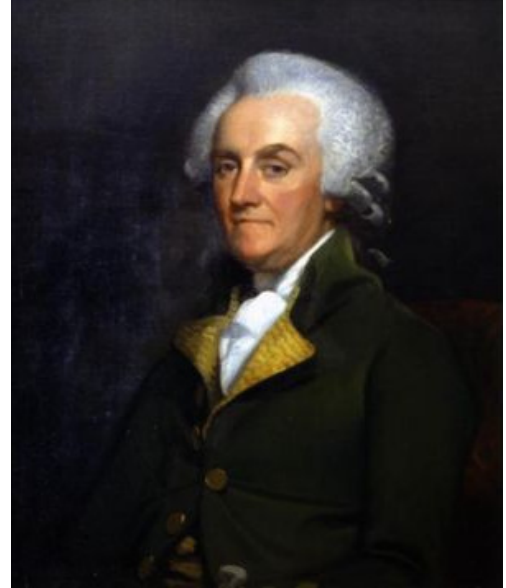
**James DeLancey:**

James DeLancey was a member of one of the wealthiest families in eighteenth-century New York. Before the revolution, DeLancey inherited land in Westchester County and Manhattan. Prominent members of his family were opposed to the taxes imposed on the American colonists, but they refused to support armed insurrection against the British crown, showing that some Tories did not agree with the British Empire on all occasions. DeLancey was the sheriff of Westchester County when the war broke out and assumed command of the loyalist militia of Westchester in 1777. DeLancey then became commander of the Westchester Refugees, also known as DeLancey's Cowboys, who were loyalists driven from their homes by patriots. DeLancey's Cowboys earned a reputation for being hardy as they were effective at collecting cattle to feed the British army and fought almost forty skirmishes. DeLancey's men also defeated the First Rhode Island Regiment in combat, a group largely composed of African American Patriots. DeLancey's property was seized in 1779 under the Confiscation Act of 1779, but he continued to fight. He traveled back to England to seek compensation in 1783 and then relocated to Nova Scotia.

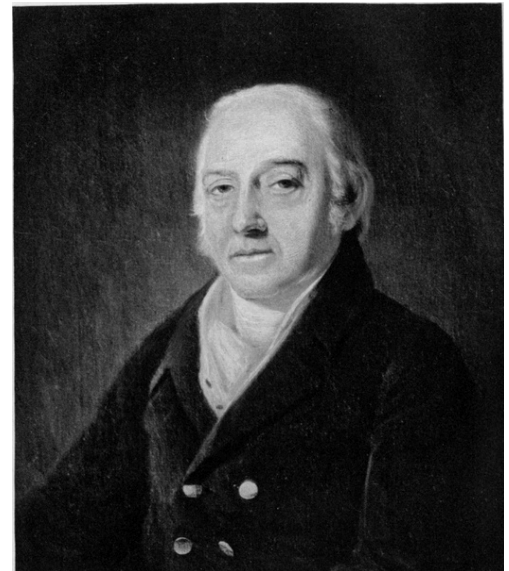


William Franklin:

William Franklin was an American born politician, attorney, soldier, and the last colonial mayor of New Jersey. His father was Ben Franklin, with him being born from an affair and being acknowledged as an extra-marital son. After completing his law education in England and being admitted into the bar, William and Benjamin Franklin became partners and confidants, working together to pursue land grants. Before they left England, Benjamin lobbied hard to procure his son an appointment as governor, especially working with the Prime Minister Lord Bute. In 1763, William Franklin was appointed as the Royal Governor of New Jersey. William and Benjamin Franklin's relationship became strained by the American Revolution with William aligning as a Loyalist despite his father being an influential Patriot. William owed his loyalty to the Crown as a result of his respect for benevolent authority, which he felt the British Crown embodied, and him being a member of the Church of England. William Franklin remained as governor of New Jersey, and secretly reported Patriot activities to London until January 1776 when he was caught and placed under house arrest by colonial militiamen. Following imprisonment, William became the chief leader of the Loyalists. From his base in New York City, he organized military units to fight on the British side. In 1782, he went into exile in Britain where he spent the rest of his life.

**Thomas Henry Barclay:**

Thomas Henry Barclay was an American lawyer who became one of the United Empire Loyalists in Nova Scotia and served in the colony's government. Coming from a prominent New York family, he attended King's College, where he studied law with John Jay. However, his career was interrupted by the beginning of the American Revolutionary War. Barclay served as a major, in the "Loyal American Regiment", in the British Loyalist forces. When his New York property was confiscated by patriots and him being named specifically in a Bill of Attainder in that state, he chose to join the loyalists leaving for Canada. In 1785, he was elected to the 6th General Assembly of Nova Scotia representing Annapolis County. He also served as lieutenant-colonel in the colony's militia and was boundary commissioner for the British when the border between the United States and New Brunswick was settled in Jay's Treaty.



Brigadier General Montfort Browne:

Brigadier General Montfort Browne was a British colonial administrator and officer in the Continental Army. After serving in the West Indies during the Seven Years' War, Browne served turbulent terms as lieutenant governor of West Florida from 1766-1769 and acting governor from 1767-1769, then as governor of the Bahamas from 1774-1780. Browne's time as governor in West Florida included accusations of financial irregularities and a duel that would have led Browne to face criminal charges had his opponent died. As governor of the Bahamas, Browne managed to get the gunpowder stores of the island of New Providence away to Florida before an American attack, but failed to hold off the attack and was taken prisoner. After being exchanged later in 1776, Browne began raising a loyalist regiment in Connecticut, known as the Prince of Wales' American Regiment. Browne was promoted to brigadier general in May 1777. He commanded his regiment on a successful raid of Danbury, Connecticut in April 1777. After various postings, Browne returned to his regiment in 1783 and petitioned for them to be given half-pay after the conclusion of the war as the regular army received. He left America for England on August 1, 1783.



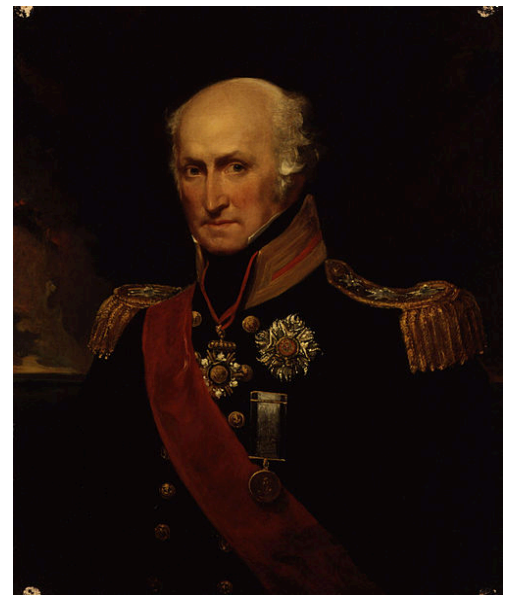
William Bull II:

William Bull II was the lieutenant governor of the province of South Carolina. Born in South Carolina, 1710, Bull was the first native-born American to earn a doctor of medicine degree. Not a physician, he had a career as a planter-politician. He was elected to the Commons House of Assembly for St. Andrew's Parish in South Carolina in 1736. Later, Bull became president of the Royal Council and lieutenant governor of South Carolina which he served on until the end of his career in 1775. During that period he was acting governor on five occasions, most notably during the Stamp Act crisis where he clashed with radical members of the Commons House and Charleston's Sons of Liberty. Despite this, he was able to open negotiations between the opposing factions and negotiated for the reopening of the Port of Charleston and the colonial courts, which had been closed by the crisis. By this time, the Revolution was under way, and Bull's political views were no longer aligning with the radical opposition to the British Crown held by many in South Carolina's government causing him to resign from the Royal Council and retire to his plantation. In 1777 he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new revolutionary government and was banished from the state so in May of 1777, he left for England.



Admiral Benjamin Hallowell Carew:

Born in 1761, Admiral Benjamin Hallowell Carew was a senior officer in the Royal Navy. His father was former naval captain Benjamin Hallowell III who was Commissioner of the Board of Customs when Hallowell was young. This job exposed Hallowell's Loyalist family to attacks as American revolutionary sentiment grew. In August, 1765, the Hallowell house in Roxbury was ransacked by a mob and the family relocated to Jamaica Plain. Furthermore, in 1774 his father was pursued by a furious mob of 160 men on horseback who had gathered to hear news of the resignation of other customs officials. The family fully left the country in March 1776, at the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War, and their estates were stolen. They stayed for a short time in Nova Scotia, then took a passage to England in July 1776. Hallowell joined the Royal Navy. As a lieutenant in Admiral Lord Hood's fleet, he saw action in the Battles of St. Kitts and the Saintes in 1782. He continued on active service after the end of the war where he eventually earned the rank of admiral.



William Cunningham:

William "Bloody Bill" Cunningham was an American loyalist infamous for perpetrating a series of bloody massacres in South Carolina's backcountry in the fall of 1781 as commander of a Tory militia regiment in the Revolutionary War. At the outset of the Revolution, Cunningham sided with the patriots and served in the militia force that marched on the frontier post of Fort Charlotte in 1775 and in the Cherokee expedition of 1776. Tensions between Cunningham and his commanding officer led to a court martial for insubordination. His sentence was a public whipping. Cunningham then travelled home only to find a fierce neighborhood conflict brewing between his Tory family and local Whigs. In 1778, he received word that the Whigs, led by a man named Captain Ritchie, had kicked his father out of his house and whipped his sickly brother to death. Enfuriated, he traveled to Captain Ritchie's house and shot and killed him in front of his family. With an animosity for all patriots, Cunningham enlisted as a private in a loyalist regiment when the British took control of the backcountry in 1780. Cunningham set off on an infamous march that became known as the "Bloody Scout." He led raids and massacres across South Carolina's backcountry, including a visit to his old Whig captain John Caldwell whose home was burned and who was shot to death. These massacres put Whig forces on high alert and gave William Cunningham the nickname of "Bloody Bill."



David Matthews:

David Matthews was an American born British lawyer and politician from New York City. He was a Loyalist during the American Revolutionary War and was the 43rd and last Colonial Mayor of New York City from 1776 until 1783. New York City was the center of British control of the colonies during the war. He was accused of supporting a plan led by Continental Army soldier Thomas Hickey to kill General George Washington. John Jay investigated the affair and ordered Matthews' arrest for "being engaged in a "Conspiracy against the Authority of the Congress and the Liberties of America." The New York Provincial Congress found Mathews guilty of treason and subversion and sentenced him to be executed on August 25, 1776. However, his charges were never proven and he was put on parole. Matthews escaped. Later, he resumed his office as mayor when New York was firmly in British control. Matthews also commanded two military units, the Loyal Volunteers of the City of New York and the Mayor's Independent Company of Volunteers, and was often referred to as Colonel. After a series of fiascos and criminal allegations, The New York Assembly, in 1779, declared Matthews to be one of 59 state felons who was to be executed if found in the state. His property, which totaled nearly 27,000 acres, was confiscated. In 1784, David Matthews resettled in Nova Scotia where he spent the rest of his life.



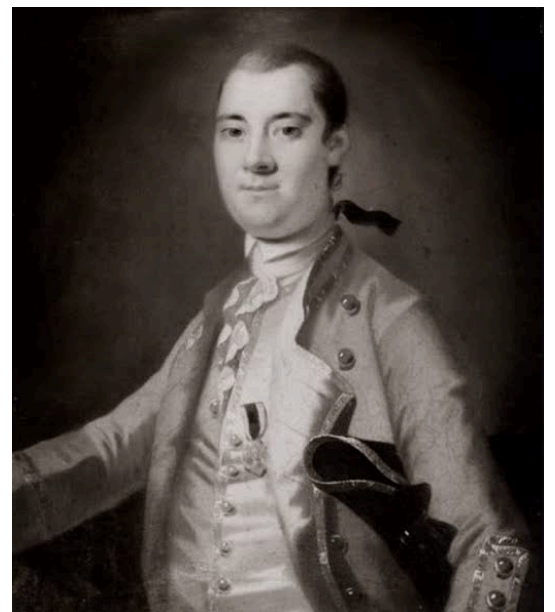
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Rogers:

Robert Rogers was an American frontier soldier who raised and commanded a militia force, known as Rogers's Rangers, which won wide repute during the French and Indian War. A corps of 600 frontiersmen who adapted Native American fighting techniques, Rogers's Rangers emphasized self-sufficiency, courage, stealth, and methods of camouflage. Conducting numerous raids, scouting enemy positions, and capturing prisoners, Rogers's Rangers gained a reputation as the most colourful unit in the British-American army. Gen. Jeffrey Amherst sent Rogers to take possession of northwestern posts, including Detroit. Rogers participated in the Battle of Bloody Bridge during Pontiac's War. Rogers proposed to King George III that he lead an overland expedition from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Refused, he was given command of the first English expedition to explore the upper Mississippi and Great Lakes region instead. When the American Revolution came, he became a loyalist spy, then openly joined the British and organized and commanded the Queen's Rangers, which saw service in operations around New York City. Later he organized the King's Rangers, but the command was taken by his brother, James Rogers, and Robert Rogers returned to England, where he lived his final years in obscurity.



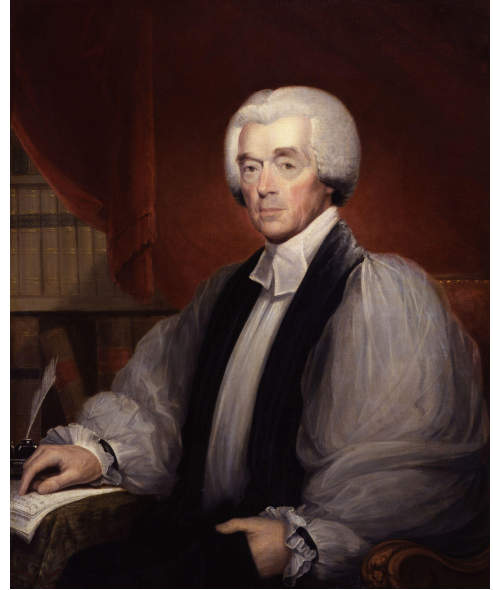
William Tryon:

William Tryon was a British colonial official who served as the governor of North Carolina from 1765 to 1771 and later as governor of New York from 1771 to 1780. He is best known for his role in suppressing the Regulator Movement in North Carolina, a rebellion led by backcountry settlers who were frustrated with corrupt officials, high taxes, and lack of representation. Tryon responded to the movement with military force, culminating in the Battle of Alamance in 1771, where his troops defeated the Regulators. This decisive but brutal action earned him a reputation for being authoritarian and sparked further resentment toward British rule in the colonies. In New York, Tryon remained loyal to the British Crown during the early stages of the American Revolution, but Patriot forces soon took control of the colony, forcing him to retreat to a British naval ship in New York Harbor. Though he continued to advise British military operations and carried out raids along the coast, his political power was greatly diminished. Tryon's career reflects the growing tensions between colonial governments and American colonists in the years leading up to the Revolution.

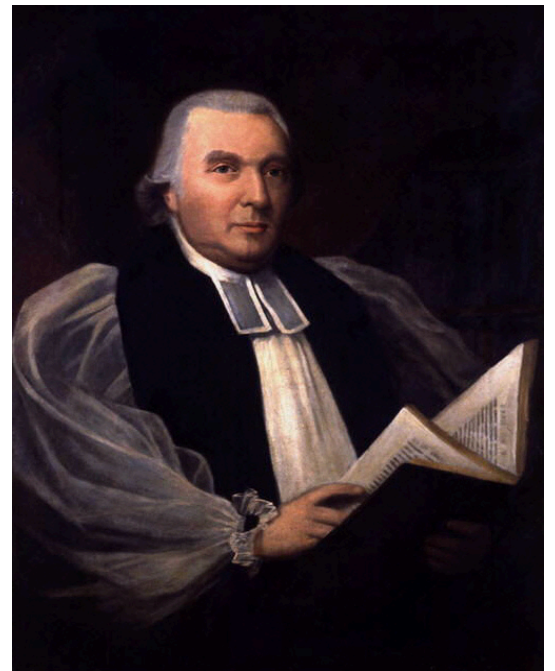


Charles Inglis:

Charles Inglis was a member of the Anglican clergy and was a devout Tory during the American Revolution. His most famous act in the American Revolution was writing a rebuttal against Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* called *The True Interest of America Impartially Stated*. Inglis's pamphlet argued for the Loyalist cause by referring to the economic stability through British rule, protection from foreign threats, and the consequences of the proposed Revolutionary War. Along with this Loyalist-driven pamphlet, Inglis was also rumored to have prayed aloud for the British victory against the rebellion while George Washington was in the congregation. These two incidents did not sit well with the New York Patriots, so his house was ransacked and the church was surrounded by militia calling for Inglis's arrest. Eventually, in 1783, he fled to England and then moved with his church to Nova Scotia, establishing the University of King's College, now known as Columbia University.

**Samuel Seabury:**

Samuel Seabury was an Anglican minister at St. Paul's Church and was a proud supporter of the British Crown and actively defended their natural right to hold authority over the American colonies. Seabury was born in Connecticut in 1729 and was trained as an Anglican minister destined to serve the will of the King. Seabury provided political and religious leadership to Tories in New York, which led to a sizable number of Tories in the St. Paul Church. Seabury was influential to the Loyalist cause during the American Revolution as he wrote a series of pamphlets called *Letters of a Westchester Farmer*. These pamphlets were very conservative and implored the maintenance of British rule due to the uncertainty of life after the revolution. This led him to become a literary adversary of Alexander Hamilton and eventually led to his arrest by the militia and his brief imprisonment in 1775. Tensions grew between Seabury and the Patriots and boiled over in 1776 when the British invaded New York, as Seabury escaped over to the British side and declared his loyalty to the crown. Seabury aided General William Howe in the British invasion of Westchester in October 1776 and rode out the majority of the war in New York after the British took over and resided there until the end of the Revolution.

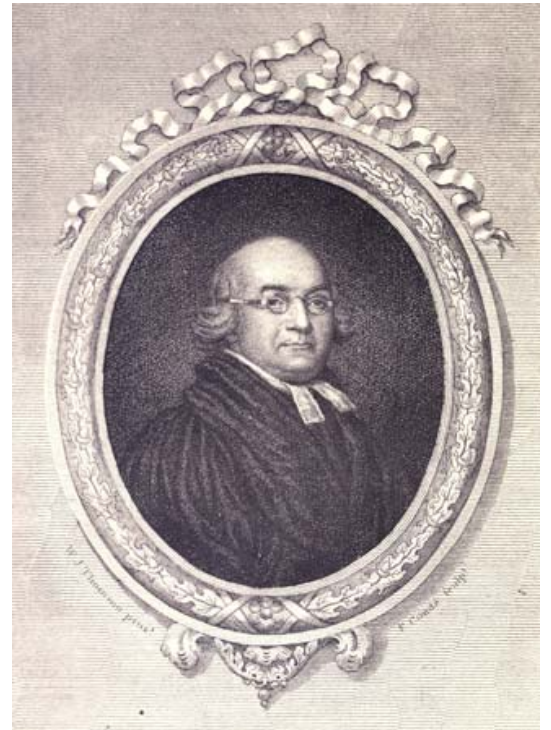


Boston King:

Boston King was born in South Carolina into the system of Slavery. He was an apprentice for a carpenter and was freed when the British occupied Charleston. He then made his way to New York during the American Revolution and evaded capture twice. He met his wife, Violet, an enslaved woman from North Carolina, and fled with the British for promises of freedom to Nova Scotia after receiving certificates of freedom and entered into the Book of Negroes, a book of three-thousand African Americans entered as free subjects of the British Empire. Boston King became a master carpenter, formed a community with his wife, and struggled to survive, like many other Black Loyalists. King also became a Methodist minister, and he and his wife moved to Sierra Leon, where his first wife died in 1792, and he died ten years later.

**Jonathan Boucher:**

Jonathan Boucher was an Anglican minister and one of the most prominent Loyalists in the South. Born in Cumberland, England in 1738, Boucher moved to the Chesapeake region when he was a young man. While living there, Boucher became the rector of the Annapolis church in Maryland. He was a close friend of George Washington and tutor to Washington's step son John Parke Custis. However, Boucher returned to England in 1775 as a result of his adamant opposition to the American Revolution. Boucher was an avid believer of the divine right of kings. As an extreme conservative, he believed that the will of the people held too much power in America in both church and state, believing that the popular opinion of the ordinary, ignorant people should not have so much power. He strongly opposed the American Revolution claiming that the constitutional grievances of the revolution did not exist. In Johnathan Boucher's mind, this crisis was caused by a small group of people, motivated by personal resentments against Britain who were using tactics to gain support of an ignorant public. Towards the end of his ministry, he was forced to preach his still-defiant sermons with two loaded pistols on his pulpit. Being targeted for his tory beliefs, he was constantly in danger of arrest or murder, and left for permanent exile in 1775. In 1797 he wrote a book *View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution* showing that his views towards the revolution never changed.



Molly Brant:

Molly Brant was a Mohawk leader living in British New York as the consort of Sir William Johnson, the British Superintendent of Indian Affairs. She would later marry him and have eight children. After her husband's death in 1774, she migrated back to her native village, Canajoharie where she helped provide food and assistance to the British soldiers during the American Revolutionary War. A Loyalist, Molly Brant would go on to be an intermediate between British officers and the Iroquois. After the war, she settled in what is now Ontario. In recognition of her service to the Crown, the British government gave Brant a pension and compensated her for her with a grant of land. When the British ceded their former colonial territory to the United States, most of the Iroquois nations were forced out of New York.

**William Augustus Bowles:**

William Augustus Bowles was a military officer born in Maryland and a British Loyalist during the American Revolution. Commissioned into the Maryland Loyalists Battalion around the age of 13, Bowles travelled to British West Florida to form a garrison in Pensacola, Florida. However when he arrived, Bowles resigned his commission, and left the fortification, where he was captured by native Muscogee (also known as Creek) raiders and brought back to one of their settlements. While living with the Creek tribe, he convinced them to support the British garrison in Pensacola against Spanish invaders. When the garrison was attacked by the Spanish, Bowles escaped into the wilderness with his Creek allies. From then, he was reinstated in the British Army and was tasked with maintaining relations with the Creek, eventually marrying the daughter of a Muskogee chieftain and a Cherokee woman. Bowles used this union as the basis for his claim himself as the "Director General of the Muskogee Nation" In 1789, he led an unsuccessful attempt to establish an independent Creek Nation known as the state of Muskogee and install himself as its leader.



John Singleton Copley:

John Singleton Copley was an Anglo-American painter, active in both colonial America and England. Born in Boston Massachusetts, he became a portrait painter of the wealthy in colonial New England. In 1774, at the beginning of the American Revolution, he moved to London, never to return to America. While in London, he met considerable success as a portraitist and also painted many works depicting historical paintings. Afterwards, Copley went on a tour across Europe traveling to Paris, Rome, and Naples before returning to Britain. As he traveled, his reputation grew, defining realist art with his startling likenesses of people and things. Although he claimed to want to return to America, he did not due to his professional career and his family being passionate Loyalists. In fact, his father-in-law for example, was the owner of the tea shop that provoked the Boston Tea Party. However, after the revolutionary war had ended, he seemed to recognize the American Revolution through his art, painting the American flag in the background of one of his portraits after hearing King George III's speech acknowledging American independence. He would also go on to paint portraits of John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and other Bostonians who visited England.



Margaret Green Draper:

Margaret Green Draper was an American Loyalist printer who made her way to take charge of the country's oldest newspaper, the *Massachusetts Gazette* and *The Boston News Letter*. Born in 1727, she was the granddaughter of an early printer and publisher of the Boston News Letter. She married her cousin, Richard Draper, who inherited the two newspaper businesses under his father. Under Richard Draper, the two newspapers were Tory newspapers that, however, published articles and letters on both sides of the issue. But, when her husband died, Margaret would take on the family business and shifted the perspective of the newspapers to be strictly Loyalist, publishing defenses of the Intolerable Acts, attacks on the patriot press, and warnings that rebellion would result in defeat. Her publications printed news on early conflicts of the revolutionary war such as the Battle of Lexington and Concord. However, around late 1775 with the conflict amping up, she was unable to publish regularly. In 1776, realizing it was no longer safe for Loyalists in Boston, she left for England.



Thomas Fairfax:

Thomas Fairfax, sixth Lord Fairfax of Cameron, was George Washington's mentor, neighbor, employer, and friend. The relationship between the two began when Washington was a young adult, and spanned to the end of the baron's life. Fairfax would be prominent in assisting Washington as he rose to recognition in Virginia politics. However, the political interests of Fairfax and Washington diverged on the eve of the American Revolution. Fairfax remained aligned with Britain, likely a Loyalist for personal, ideological, and monetary reasons. As the only English titled nobleman to stay in the American colonies during the revolution, he managed to avoid the seizure of his lands by the Patriot Virginia government likely due to Washington's protection. By the time America achieved its independence, Lord Fairfax was in his eighties, and he was careful to express no open opposition to the Revolution. He and Washington stayed in touch until his death in 1781.



Elizabeth Graeme Fergusson:

Elizabeth Graeme Fergusson, was an American poet and writer. She held literary salon gatherings called "attic evenings", based upon French salons where she wrote poetry, taught writing, and mentored women writers. In 1772, she married Hugh Henry Fergusson, who was a Loyalist, while Fergusson herself was a supporter of the Whigs. Her husband spent much of his time abroad in England while she remained at the estate she inherited from her father. After a trip to England in 1777, Elizabeth asked General George Washington to give her husband a pass so that he could return to her at her estate. stating that her husband had not participated in the war and would not aid the enemy. Washington did not give him a pass. Denied, her husband accepted the offer of General William Howe, commander of the British land forces, to be a commissary to patriot prisoners in Philadelphia. He was charged with treason and banned from America. Elizabeth decided to stay in Pennsylvania and her estate was confiscated for her husband's treasonous activities and her attempts to get Washington to give up the war and have the colonies enter into a peace settlement.



Peggy Shippen Arnold:

Margaret (Peggy) Shippen was the second wife of General Benedict Arnold. She has been described as "the highest-paid spy in the American Revolution." Shippen was born into a prominent Philadelphia family with Loyalist tendencies. She met Arnold during his tenure as military commander of the city following the British withdrawal in 1778. They were married in the Shippen townhouse on Fourth Street on April 8, 1779, and Arnold began conspiring with the British to change sides soon after. The conspiracy was exposed after a British major was arrested in September 1780 carrying documents concerning the planned surrender of the critical Continental Army base at West Point. Arnold escaped to New York City and Peggy followed. They traveled together to London at the end of 1781, where she established a home and Arnold rebuilt a trading business. In 1787, she joined him in Saint John, New Brunswick, but they returned to London in December 1791. Arnold died in 1801, after which she had to settle his business affairs and pay off his debts.



VII: Questions To Consider

1. What is the value of order and obedience in a society?
2. What does the State owe to its people?
3. What is the difference between a citizen and a subject?
4. What are the responsibilities of kings and parliaments?
5. When do people have the right to rebel?
6. What defines civil war versus a rebellion versus revolution?
7. How important is liberty? How should a state define it?
8. For whom does a revolution speak?

VIII: Further Reading

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