



Lesson 5.4: Divided New Hampshire



Revolutionary War National Flag, 1777  
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society

# QUICK CONNECT

Take a close look at a primary source!

## ENCOUNTER

**What do you notice about the source?**

**What do you see?** List 10 things you notice about the source. Be specific!

**Senses:** Use your imagination. What would your five senses (sight, touch, smell, sound, and taste) tell you about the source?

**30 seconds:** Look at the source for 30 seconds, then close your eyes and describe it to a partner. Now open your eyes. What did you miss?

**Draw It:** Sketch the source on a piece of paper. Be sure to show details and label parts you find interesting.

## INVESTIGATE

**What do you think about the source?**

**Wonder:** What three questions would you ask the artist/author/creator about the source?

**Define:** What five adjectives would you use to describe the source? Why?

**Purpose:** How would people have used or interacted with this source?

**Audience:** Who would have been using this source? Why do you think this source was created?

## BUILD

**What does this source mean to you?**

**History:** How does this source help you understand people's lives in the past?

**Real life:** Is there a source you use today that is similar to this one? Describe how they are similar and different from each other.

**Changes:** How has looking closely at the source changed your thoughts of it? What did you first think about it? What do you think now?

**Caption:** What could a caption for this source say? Make sure to include ideas you think are interesting about the source.

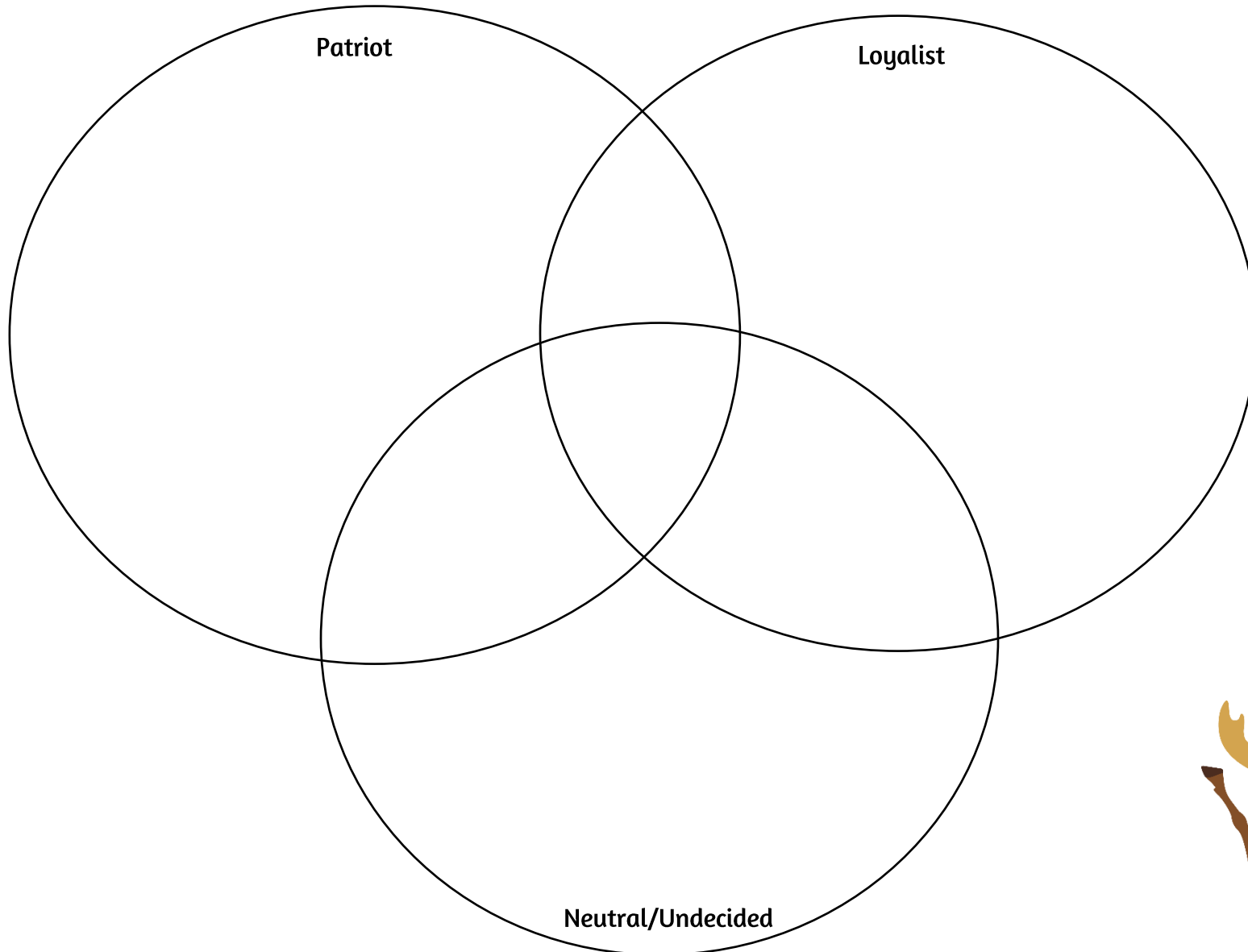
## Want to learn more?

Check out the Analyze It! section for worksheets and guided questions that take you through different types of sources so you can learn to think like a historian.



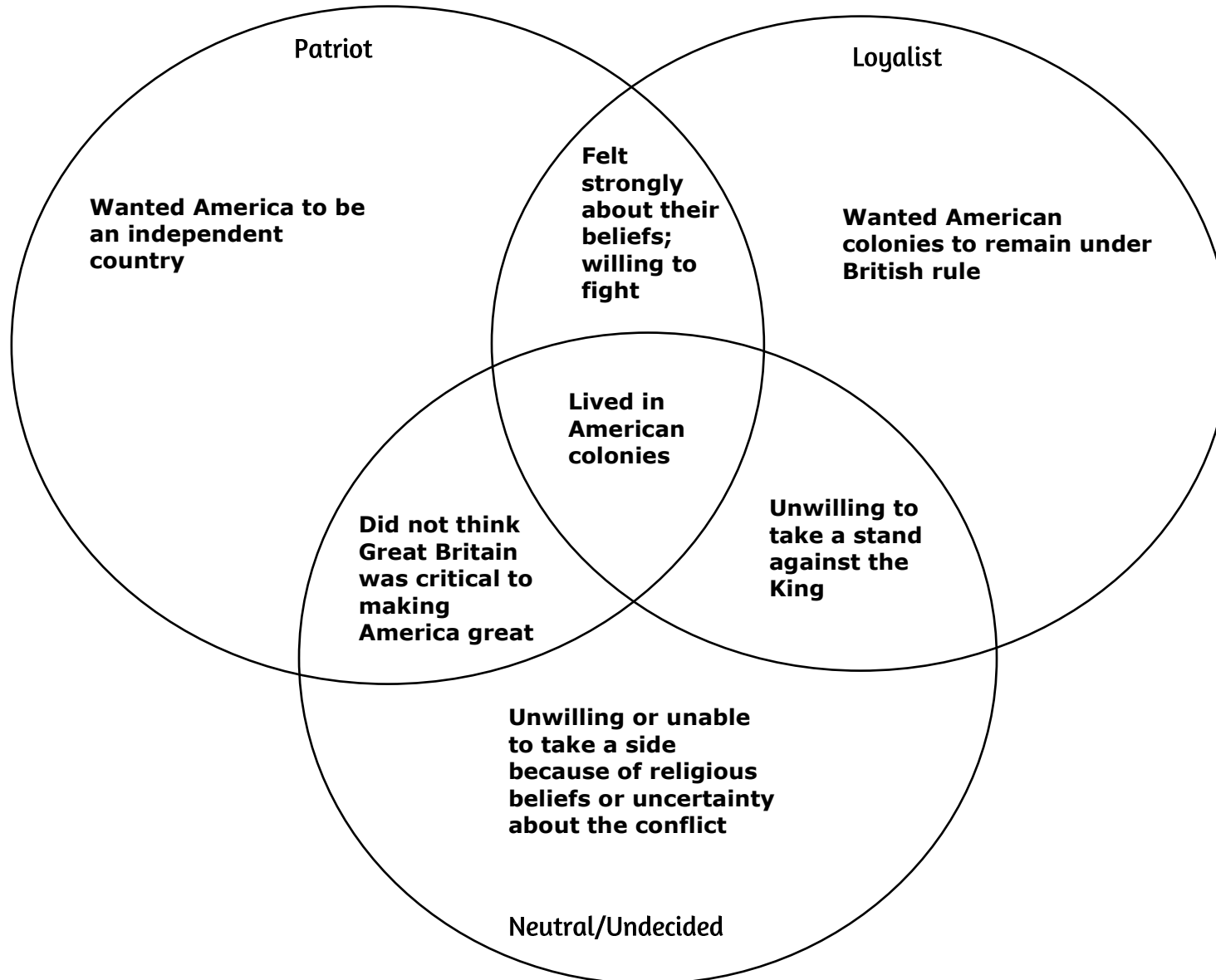
Name \_\_\_\_\_

### American Revolution Perspectives: Similarities and Differences





## American Revolution Perspectives: Similarities and Differences





Name \_\_\_\_\_

## American Revolution Perspectives: Abner Sanger's Journal and Letter

Did Abner Sanger agree with patriot or loyalist ideas? Read from his journal and a letter he wrote to his children after the war, and then answer the questions to figure it out. Here are few important things to know about Abner Sanger and his family:

- Abner Sanger was a farmer who lived in Keene, New Hampshire, during the American Revolution.
- He had a twin brother, Eleazer, who was a loyalist and fled Keene in 1777 to join the British forces.
- Abner Sanger mostly worked for other people, planting crops and clearing fields. He took care of his mother, sister, and his brother's family after his brother left Keene.

Journal Entries	Analyze It!
<p>April 20, 1775 Now is news of the fight with [the British] in Concord, Lexington and also of people being killed. Keene town is in an uproar. They warn of troops gathering together.</p> <p>April 21, 1775 This morning is fair, cool and clear. Isaac Esty offers me his gun to go to fight. I accept it and go up to Mothers' and make ready.</p>	<p><b>Encounter</b> How can you tell these are journal entries?</p>
<p>April 29, 1775 Afternoon we meet on [Cambridge Common in Massachusetts]. We are all drawn up in form to enlist into the service for the defense of the lives and liberties of America, our properties and etc.</p> <p>April 30, 1775 This morning the men of Keene, Surry and Gilsum that don't enlist in the service get passes to return home to their several towns. We come as far [back toward home] as Littleton, Massachusetts.</p>	<p><b>Investigate</b> Why does Abner Sanger end up in Cambridge, Massachusetts? Does he stay?</p>

**Important note:** This selection has been edited from a longer piece of writing. Some of the original punctuation, spelling, word choice, and capitalization have been changed to make it easier for you to read.

Source: Abner Sanger's Journal, 1775; Very Poor and of a Lo Make: The Journal of Abner Sanger. Edited by Lois K. Stabler.



Lesson 5.4: Divided New Hampshire

Letter	Analyze It!
<p>May 27, 1818</p> <p>Dear [children],</p> <p>I will answer your request about [my days as a soldier]. In Keene notice was given to meet at Keene Meeting House. I was as big a fool as any of them, I went to the gathering. I set out along with the crowd and the battle was over before the news had got far into the country.</p> <p>I feel happy that I was never found in the awful crime of rebellion which the Americans were obliged to own when they were in the midst of it.</p> <p>Am your ever affectionate father, Abner Sanger</p>	<p><b>Encounter</b> How can you tell this is a letter?</p>
	<p><b>Investigate</b> What does Abner Sanger share about his experience planning to enlist and then returning home that he left out of his journal? Why do you think he tells more in the letter?</p>
	<p><b>Build</b> Do you think Abner Sanger agreed with patriot or loyalist ideas? What makes you think that?</p>

**Important note:** This selection has been edited from a longer piece of writing. Some of the original punctuation, spelling, word choice, and capitalization have been changed to make it easier for you to read.

Source: Abner Sanger's Journal, 1775; Very Poor and of a Lo Make: The Journal of Abner Sanger. Edited by Lois K. Stabler.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Answer Key \_\_\_\_\_

## American Revolution Perspectives: Abner Sanger's Journal and Letter

Did Abner Sanger agree with patriot or loyalist ideas? Read from his journal and a letter he wrote to his children after the war, and then answer the questions to figure it out. Here are few important things to know about Abner Sanger and his family:

- Abner Sanger was a farmer who lived in Keene, New Hampshire, during the American Revolution.
- He had a twin brother, Eleazer, who was a loyalist and fled Keene in 1777 to join the British forces.
- Abner Sanger mostly worked for other people, planting crops and clearing fields. He took care of his mother, sister, and his brother's family after his brother left Keene.

Journal Entries	Analyze It!
<p>April 20, 1775 Now is news of the fight with [the British] in Concord, Lexington and also of people being killed. Keene town is in an uproar. They warn of troops gathering together.</p> <p>April 21, 1775 This morning is fair, cool and clear. Isaac Esty offers me his gun to go to fight. I accept it and go up to Mothers' and make ready.</p> <p>April 29, 1775 Afternoon we meet on [Cambridge Common in Massachusetts]. We are all drawn up in form to enlist into the service for the defense of the lives and liberties of America, our properties and etc.</p> <p>April 30, 1775 This morning the men of Keene, Surry and Gilsum that don't enlist in the service get passes to return home to their several towns. We come as far [back toward home] as Littleton, Massachusetts.</p>	<p><b>Encounter</b> How can you tell these are journal entries?</p> <p><b>Each one has a date</b> <b>They are fairly short</b> <b>He mentions the weather</b> <b>He doesn't seem to be addressing anyone in particular</b></p>
	<p><b>Investigate</b> Why does Abner Sanger end up in Cambridge, Massachusetts? Does he stay?</p> <p><b>Sanger marches to Cambridge with other men from Keene who are prepared to enlist in the Continental Army. They have heard news about the battles at Lexington and Concord and are worried. Sanger decides not to enlist and heads home.</b></p>

**Important note:** This selection has been edited from a longer piece of writing. Some of the original punctuation, spelling, word choice, and capitalization have been changed to make it easier for you to read.

Source: Abner Sanger's Journal, 1775; Very Poor and of a Lo Make: The Journal of Abner Sanger. Edited by Lois K. Stabler.



Lesson 5.4: Divided New Hampshire

Letter	Analyze It!
<p>May 27, 1818</p> <p>Dear [children],</p> <p>I will answer your request about [my days as a soldier]. In Keene notice was given to meet at Keene Meeting House. I was as big a fool as any of them, I went to the gathering. I set out along with the crowd and the battle was over before the news had got far into the country.</p> <p>I feel happy that I was never found in the awful crime of rebellion which the Americans were obliged to own when they were in the midst of it.</p> <p>Am your ever affectionate father, Abner Sanger</p>	<p><b>Encounter</b> How can you tell this is a letter?</p> <p><b>It has a date.</b> <b>It has a greeting.</b> <b>It has a closing.</b> <b>He is clearly addressing a particular audience.</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Investigate</b> What does Abner Sanger share about his experience planning to enlist and then returning home that he left out of his journal? Why do you think he tells more in the letter?</p> <p><b>He is writing this letter many years later. He shares that he was a fool to join the group and that he is glad he wasn't part of the rebellion against the British. He calls it a crime. Abner Sanger may have been afraid to include those feelings in his journal in case someone found it.</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Build</b> Do you think Abner Sanger agreed with patriot or loyalist ideas? What makes you think that?</p> <p><b>It seems like Abner Sanger started out thinking he wanted to defend the patriot cause. But something changed his mind and made him go home. He clearly felt like the rebellion was not a good thing because he calls it a crime. This makes me think he was more of a loyalist than a patriot.</b></p>

**Important note:** This selection has been edited from a longer piece of writing. Some of the original punctuation, spelling, word choice, and capitalization have been changed to make it easier for you to read.

Source: Abner Sanger's Journal, 1775; Very Poor and of a Lo Make: The Journal of Abner Sanger. Edited by Lois K. Stabler.





Name \_\_\_\_\_

## American Revolution Perspectives: Mary Bartlett's Letter

Did Mary Bartlett agree with patriot or loyalist ideas? Read her letter and answer the questions to figure it out. Here are few important things to know about Mary Bartlett and her family:

- Mary Bartlett was born in 1730 in Newton, New Hampshire.
- She lived in Kingston, New Hampshire, had 12 children, and ran the home and farm when her husband, a doctor, was out of town.
- Her husband Josiah Bartlett was also a New Hampshire delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

<p>May 17, 1776</p> <p>My dear,</p> <p>I am thankful to hear you had arrived as far as Rhode Island safe and in health. I hope by this time you have arrived as far as Philadelphia in health and without difficulty and may you be kept from all evil; though I hear some British Lords have laid a plan to attack Philadelphia by land if impracticable by sea however I believe they can plan more than they will be suffered to accomplish.</p> <p>I remain yours,</p> <p>Mary Bartlett</p>	<b>Analyze It!</b>
	<p><b>Encounter</b> Who is Mary Bartlett writing to in this letter?</p>
	<p><b>Investigate</b> Mary mentions a plan in her letter. Explain the plan in your own words.</p>
	<p><b>Build</b> Does Mary Bartlett agree with patriot or loyalist ideas? What makes you think that?</p>

**Important note:** This selection has been edited from a longer piece of writing. Some of the original punctuation, spelling, word choice, and capitalization have been changed to make it easier for you to read.

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

## American Revolution Perspectives: John Stark's Letter

Did John Stark agree with patriot or loyalist ideas? Read his letter written to George Washington and then answer the questions to figure it out. Here are a few important things to know about John Stark and his family:

- John Stark and his family lived in Derryfield (now Manchester). He was a successful farmer and landowner.
- John Stark was a talented scout and experienced soldier who began organizing troops in New Hampshire to join colonists when he heard about the battles at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts.
- When he wrote this letter, Stark was brigadier-general of the 2<sup>nd</sup> New Hampshire Regiment. George Washington was general of the Continental Army.

<p>April 9, 1781</p> <p>Dear Sir,</p> <p>I attended the General Assembly last week, and urged all in my power their exertions for filling up the [required number] of troops for the army. I think they will do as well as their abilities will permit. In the meantime, that health may attend you, and success your glorious undertakings, is the ardent wish of, my dear Sir,</p> <p>Your most obedient and very humble servant, John Stark</p>	<b>Analyze It!</b>
	<p><b>Encounter</b> How do you know this selection is a letter?</p>
	<p><b>Investigate</b> Stark reports to Washington that he asked the General Assembly to do something. What did he ask? Why?</p>
	<p><b>Build</b> Does Stark agree with patriot or loyalist ideas? What makes you think that?</p>

**Important note:** This selection has been edited from a longer piece of writing. Some of the original punctuation, spelling, word choice, and capitalization have been changed to make it easier for you to read.

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

## American Revolution Perspectives: John Wentworth's Letter

Did Royal Governor John Wentworth agree with loyalist or patriot ideas? Read his letter to the British Secretary of the Colonies after the protest by New Hampshire colonists about new taxes. Then answer the questions to figure it out. Here are a few important things to know about John Wentworth and his family:

- Governor John Wentworth was the third man in his family to be made a leader of New Hampshire by a British King.
- He was born in New Hampshire in 1737, and his family lived in Portsmouth, the colonial capital of New Hampshire.
- In 1775, Governor Wentworth ended the colonial government of New Hampshire and after a brief time in hiding, escaped to Nova Scotia, Canada.

<p>1770</p> <p>[Dear Sir],</p> <p>[T]his part of the continent resembles a troubled ocean. Two of the commissioners of the customs have been here near three weeks. Many attempts were made to lead people into some violent measures against them but I have prevailed with them to preserve peace. A fiery publication was posted up some days since. [The Selectmen] went [in a group] with a constable and publicly destroyed it. In the meantime, permit me to assure your Lordship I shall continue to apply my utmost loyalty and hard work in His Majesty's service.</p> <p>I have the honor to be with the profoundest respect, J.W.</p>	<b>Analyze It!</b>
	<p><b>Encounter</b></p> <p>How do you know Wentworth is writing a letter to his boss?</p>
	<p><b>Investigate</b></p> <p>How have colonists expressed their feelings about British government?</p>
	<p><b>Build</b></p> <p>Does John Wentworth agree with patriot or loyalist ideas? What makes you think that?</p>

**Important note:** This selection has been edited from a longer piece of writing. Some of the original punctuation, spelling, word choice, and capitalization have been changed to make it easier for you to read.

Source: John Wentworth's Letter, 1770; Provincial Reminiscences: The Unpublished Correspondence of Governor John Wentworth.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Answer Key \_\_\_\_\_

## American Revolution Perspectives: Mary Bartlett's Letter

Did Mary Bartlett agree with patriot or loyalist ideas? Read her letter and answer the questions to figure it out. Here are a few important things to know about Mary Bartlett and her family:

- Mary Bartlett was born in 1730 in Newton, New Hampshire.
- She lived in Kingston, New Hampshire, had 12 children, and ran the home and farm when her husband, a doctor, was out of town.
- Her husband Josiah Bartlett was also a New Hampshire delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

<p>May 17, 1776</p> <p>My dear,</p> <p>I am thankful to hear you had arrived as far as Rhode Island safe and in health. I hope by this time you have arrived as far as Philadelphia in health and without difficulty and may you be kept from all evil; though I hear some British Lords have laid a plan to attack Philadelphia by land if impracticable by sea however I believe they can plan more than they will be suffered to accomplish.</p> <p>I remain yours,</p> <p>Mary Bartlett</p>	<p><b>Analyze It!</b></p>
	<p><b>Encounter</b></p> <p>Who is Mary Bartlett writing to in this letter?</p> <p><b>Mary Bartlett is writing to her husband.</b></p>
	<p><b>Investigate</b></p> <p>Mary mentions a plan in her letter. Explain the plan in your own words.</p> <p><b>Mary has heard that the British may invade Philadelphia by land if they cannot reach it by water.</b></p>
	<p><b>Build</b></p> <p>Does Mary Bartlett agree with patriot or loyalist ideas? What makes you think that?</p> <p><b>I think Mary agrees with patriot ideas because she describes the British plan to invade Philadelphia as evil. She was also married to a patriot, so that may have influenced her thinking.</b></p>

**Important note:** This selection has been edited from a longer piece of writing. Some of the original punctuation, spelling, word choice, and capitalization have been changed to make it easier for you to read.

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Answer Key \_\_\_\_\_

## American Revolution Perspectives: John Stark's Letter

Did John Stark agree with patriot or loyalist ideas? Read his letter written to George Washington, and then answer the questions to figure it out. Here are a few important things to know about John Stark and his family:

- John Stark and his family lived in Derryfield (now Manchester). He was a successful farmer and landowner.
- John Stark was a talented scout and experienced soldier who began organizing troops in New Hampshire to join colonists when he heard about the battles at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts.
- When he wrote this letter, Stark was brigadier-general of the 2<sup>nd</sup> New Hampshire Regiment. George Washington was general of the Continental Army.

<p>April 9, 1781</p> <p>Dear Sir,</p> <p>I attended the General Assembly last week, and urged all in my power their exertions for filling up the [required number] of troops for the army. I think they will do as well as their abilities will permit. In the meantime, that health may attend you, and success your glorious undertakings, is the ardent wish of, my dear Sir,</p> <p>Your most obedient and very humble servant,</p> <p>John Stark</p>	<p><b>Analyze It!</b></p>
	<p><b>Encounter</b></p> <p>How do you know this selection is a letter?</p> <p><b>It has a date and it has a greeting.</b> <b>It has a closing and it has a clear audience.</b></p>
	<p><b>Investigate</b></p> <p>Stark reports to Washington that he asked the General Assembly to do something. What did he ask? Why?</p> <p><b>Stark asked for more troops for the army. He asks for this because he is a leader of the army and knows they need more men in order to continue fighting the British.</b></p>
	<p><b>Build</b></p> <p>Does Stark agree with patriot or loyalist ideas? What makes you think that?</p> <p><b>I think Stark agrees with patriot ideas. He works for General Washington and calls the effort of Washington "glorious undertakings."</b></p>

**Important note:** This selection has been edited from a longer piece of writing. Some of the original punctuation, spelling, word choice, and capitalization have been changed to make it easier for you to read.

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Answer Key \_\_\_\_\_

## American Revolution Perspectives: John Wentworth's Letter

Did Royal Governor John Wentworth agree with loyalist or patriot ideas? Read his letter to the British Secretary of the Colonies after the protest by New Hampshire colonists about new taxes. Then answer the questions to figure it out. Here are a few important things to know about John Wentworth and his family:

- Governor John Wentworth was the third man in his family to be made a leader of New Hampshire by a British King.
- He was born in New Hampshire in 1737, and his family lived in Portsmouth, the colonial capital of New Hampshire.
- In 1775, Governor Wentworth ended the colonial government of New Hampshire and after a brief time in hiding, escaped to Nova Scotia, Canada.

<p>1770</p> <p>[Dear Sir],</p> <p>[T]his part of the continent resembles a troubled ocean. Two of the commissioners of the customs have been here near three weeks. Many attempts were made to lead people into some violent measures against them but I have prevailed with them to preserve peace. A fiery publication was posted up some days since. [The Selectmen] went [in a group] with a constable and publicly destroyed it. In the meantime, permit me to assure your Lordship I shall continue to apply my utmost loyalty and hard work in His Majesty's service.</p> <p>I have the honor to be with the profoundest respect, J.W.</p>	<p><b>Analyze It!</b></p>
	<p><b>Encounter</b></p> <p>How do you know Wentworth is writing a letter to his boss?</p> <p><b>Wentworth calls the person the respectful term "your Lordship." He also describes how he handled some problems with colonists. You might need to report to your boss to let them know how you are doing your job.</b></p>
	<p><b>Investigate</b></p> <p>How have colonists expressed their feelings about British government?</p> <p><b>The colonists have tried to protest against the custom agents and have published articles expressing their feelings.</b></p>
	<p><b>Build</b></p> <p>Does John Wentworth agree with patriot or loyalist ideas? What makes you think that?</p> <p><b>Wentworth is a loyalist. He says that he will do all he can in the service of "His Majesty," the King of England.</b></p>

**Important note:** This selection has been edited from a longer piece of writing. Some of the original punctuation, spelling, word choice, and capitalization have been changed to make it easier for you to read.

Source: John Wentworth's Letter, 1770; Provincial Reminiscences: The Unpublished Correspondence of Governor John Wentworth.



Lesson 5.4: Divided New Hampshire

## American Revolution Perspectives: The Association Test

In 1776, patriot-led Committees of Safety throughout the colonies sent documents to towns requesting all men over 21 years of age (except for people of color or those who seemed to have a mental illness) to sign a pledge that they would do whatever they could to defend the patriot cause. If a man did not sign, his name was added to a list of potential loyalists and he faced possible punishment.

**Read excerpts from the New Hampshire version of this document below. Then discuss the questions at the end.**

Association Test

Colony of New Hampshire

In Congress, March 14th, 1776:

Resolved, that it be recommended to immediately cause all persons to be disarmed, within their respective colonies, who are notoriously disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated, and refuse to associate, to defend by arms the United Colonies, against the Hostile attempts of the British fleets and armies.

In consequence of the above resolution of the honorable Continental Congress, and to show our determination in joining our American, Brethren, in defending the lives, liberties, and properties of the inhabitants of the United Colonies. We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage, and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets, and armies against the United American Colonies.

1. Why do you think the Committees of Safety created this “test” of loyalty?
2. How fair or accurate do you think this method was for finding out who was a patriot?
3. Why might someone sign this even if they were truly loyal to the King?
4. Why might someone not sign this even if they did want America to be independent?

**Important note:** This selection has been edited from a longer piece of writing. Some of the original punctuation, spelling, word choice, and capitalization have been changed to make it easier for you to read.

Source: Association Test excerpts, 1776; Miscellaneous Revolutionary Documents of New Hampshire. Edited by Albert Stillman Batchellor.