

HIPP Analysis

The DBQ— The Revolution

HIPP

H- Historical Context

I- Intended Audience

P- Purpose

P- Point-of-View

Analysis Document— I

- Title: The No Stamp Act— Teapot
- **Historical Context:**
 - Cockpit Hill Factory
 - Derby, England, 1766
 - Despite the fact that it was created because of the Stamp Act controversy, the Stamp Act had been repealed and the Declaratory Act passed by the time of the release of the product.
- **Intended Audience:**
 - American colonists who wished to remain loyal to Britain, but hated the Stamp Act.
- **Purpose:**
 - A British pottery factory was trying to make a profit off of colonial and political dissent.
- **Point-of-View:**
 - The author appears to sympathize with the colonial position, perhaps desiring a business reconciliation.
- **Significance:**
 - The artifact shows the power of economic ties, the importance of the Stamp Act, and the fact that neither side wanted to go to war in 1766.



Analysis Document— II

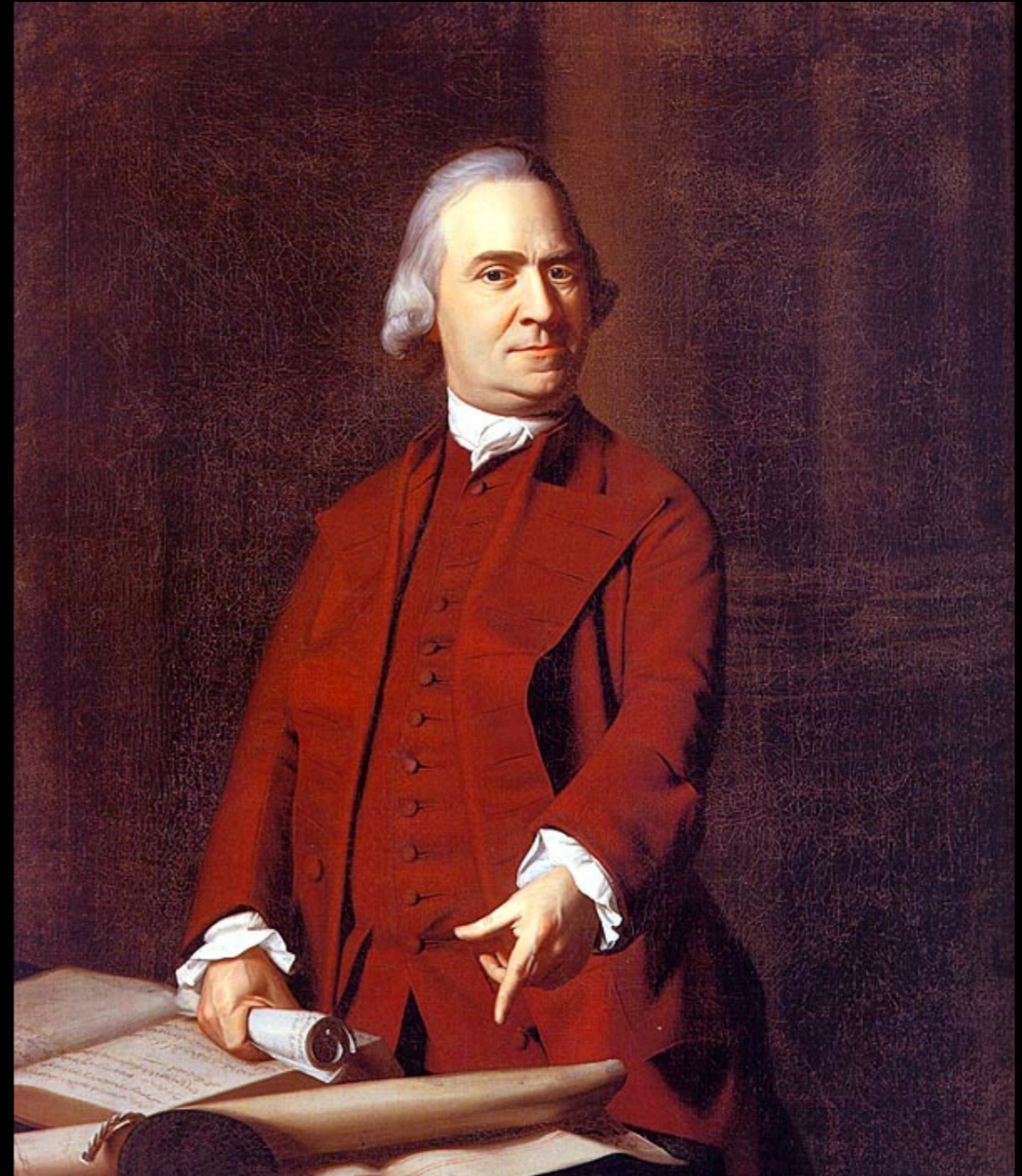
- Title: The Virginia Resolves of 1769
- **Historical Context:**
 - The Virginia House of Burgesses
 - Williamsburg, Virginia, 1769
 - The Townshend Acts have been passed and protests have broken out throughout the colonies. However, all of the parliamentary acts of taxation attached to the Townshend Acts have been repealed except for the one on tea. Britain has been escalating the number of troops being sent into the colonies.
- **Intended Audience:**
 - The King of England— King George III was the intended audience for the petitions made by the House of Burgesses.
- **Purpose:**
 - The House of Burgesses is asking the King of England to repeal the acts of parliament and to quieten the tensions in the colonies by perhaps granting them a measure of home rule, or allowing their assemblies to continue to legislate for them.
- **Point-of-View:**
 - The authors do not believe in breaking from England, but on the contrary are trying to reconcile their differences with the English crown and believe that the king will intercede on their behalf.
- **Significance:**
 - The document showcases that the colonists in Virginia, despite the anger over the British acts of taxation are not willing to break away from Great Britain, but in fact want a return to being able to govern themselves.



Analysis

Document – III

- Title: On The Rights of the Colonists
- **Historical Context:**
 - Boston, Massachusetts
 - 1772
 - The Boston Massacre had occurred two years earlier, and the tensions have quieted down even in Massachusetts.
- **Intended Audience:**
 - American colonists in Boston and its environs who are dealing with the constant presence of British troops.
- **Purpose:**
 - Samuel Adams is writing this polemic to keep the flames of revolution and the desire to see the British leave the colonies alive.
- **Point-of-View:**
 - Samuel Adams believes that nothing short of the absence of the British and complete independence should be accepted by the colonists.
- **Significance:**
 - The polemic tells us the thoughts of the most radical of the Founding Fathers, Samuel Adams, who even though there is no tension between the British troops and the people of Boston, believes that we must be independent from Great Britain.



Analysis Document – IV

- Title: Quakers Appeal to the Pennsylvania Assembly
- **Historical Context:**
 - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 - 1775
 - The first battles of the American Revolution have already been fought at Lexington and Concord in April of 1775. The colonists are trying to decide whether or not to fight with the people of New England for independence.
- **Intended Audience:**
 - The elected assembly of the Pennsylvania colony.
- **Purpose:**
 - A number of Quaker ministers seek to prevent further bloodshed between the British and the colonists in New England.
- **Point-of-View:**
 - The Quakers are pacifists and wish to see the British parliament and the colonists in New England cease fighting and reconcile.
- **Significance:**
 - It shows that not all of the colonists are in favor of going to war with the British even after the conflict has already started.



Analysis Document— V

- Title: The Journal of a Lady of Quality
- **Historical Context:**
 - Wilmington, North Carolina
 - 1775
 - The outbreak of the American Revolution, with battles being fought in Massachusetts at Lexington and Concord is occurring while Janet Schaw, a Loyalist from Scotland is visiting her brother who is a plantation owner in North Carolina.
- **Intended Audience:**
 - She is writing a journal which tells us that she may also be corresponding with other Loyalists or neighbors/friends in Scotland.
- **Purpose:**
 - She is keeping a journal of her travels to North Carolina, the West Indies, and Portugal from 1774-1776.
- **Point-of-View:**
 - She sees the Patriots— of the Wilmington Committee of Public Safety as going to any lengths to get people to be involved on the Patriot side of the growing conflict with Britain. She sees them as unscrupulous and with contempt.
- **Significance:**
 - Her journal which can be read today, showcases the feelings of wealthy British (Scottish) lady who traveled to the colonies on the eve of the American Revolution and her point of view of the colonists who sought independence.

By Janet Schaw 🐉 Edited by Evangeline Walker Andrews in collaboration with Charles McLean Andrews 🐉 INTRODUCTION TO THE BISON BOOKS EDITION BY STEPHEN CARL ARCH



Analysis Document – VI

- Title: The Costs of Revolution
- **Historical Context:**
 - New York City, New York
 - 1776
 - The Declaration of Independence was not yet written, though the war had already broken out. The author, Charles Inglis, was an Anglican minister who is speaking to his mostly Loyalist congregation in the Trinity Church in New York City, a Loyalist hotbed.
- **Intended Audience:**
 - American colonists who wished to remain loyal to Britain and who are living in the colony of New York.
- **Purpose:**
 - Inglis is questioning the desire to fight for independence.
- **Point-of-View:**
 - Inglis believes that becoming independent from Great Britain will lead to economic ruin and questions whether or not independence is being fought in the best interests of all of the colonists. He believes that the independence movement is wrong-headed.
- **Significance:**
 - The work of Inglis showcases the Loyalist point of view that the independence movement and its direction should be put into question.



Analysis

Document— VII

- Title: The American Crisis
- **Historical Context:**
 - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 - 1776
 - Even though the Declaration of Independence has already been signed, Thomas Paine is writing for the Patriot cause after several losses have occurred on the battlefield in New England and even in the Middle Colonies. The war looks bleak for the Patriot cause.
- **Intended Audience:**
 - American colonists who have yet to take a side in the conflict.
 - Purpose:
 - Paine is trying to recruit and inspire colonists to join the Patriot cause.
- **Point-of-View:**
 - Paine believes that it is the destiny of the American colonies to become a great nation independent of the British empire.
- **Significance:**
 - This pamphlet is published just before the victories at Trenton and Princeton for Washington's Continental Army which closed the horrible year of 1776 for the Patriot cause. It was a well-timed pamphlet written for the cause of independence.

