

Lesson Materials

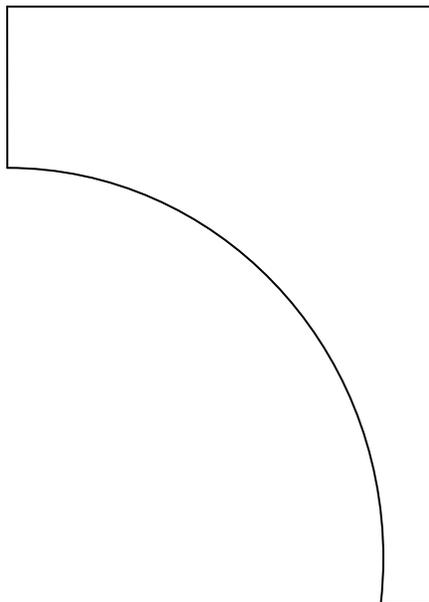
Colonial Wig

Materials

- brown lunch bags (4 1/2" by 7" at bottom)
- masking tape
- white glue
- cotton balls

Strategy

1. Cut off about three and a half inches of the bag at the opening end.
2. Cut open the bag along one of the folded sides. Stop about 1/2 inch to 3/4 inch from the bottom.
3. Cut sides as shown in illustration.
4. Place bag on student's head, and form the wig's shape by crunching bag to head.
5. Tape the wig together at the four "corners" of the head (two pieces of tape in front, two in back).
6. Tuck in the folded portion at the back of the head and tape down.
7. Mark the bag to desired shape around the hairline, ears, back, or ponytail. Take the bag off the student's head to cut.
8. Once cut to the desired shape, place bag on student's head for cotton ball application. Dip cotton (polyester) balls into small amount of glue and place the ball on the wig base. For best results, place closely together and in a pattern, such as rows across or rows down.
9. Student must wear the completed wig for approximately 30 minutes until the glue sets. Store the wigs on liter bottles until completely dry.
10. If desired, add a bow of yarn as a ponytail.



James Madison (1751–1836)—James Madison was born in Virginia to a wealthy family and grew up at his father’s plantation, Montpelier. Madison was privately tutored at Montpelier before he attended the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) in 1769. After college, Madison returned home to Montpelier, which he owned and managed after his father’s death. Madison was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1776, where he helped write the Virginia Constitution. Madison also served on the Continental Congress, and he was a delegate to the Annapolis Convention in 1786, which was intended to revise the Articles of Confederation (the first constitution).

Roger Sherman (1721-1793) --- Roger Sherman was born in Newton, Massachusetts in 1721, but soon moved with his family to the frontier town of Stoughton. Sherman was educated at home by his father as well as by a local minister, and then apprenticed as a shoemaker. Sherman worked as a shoemaker before partnering with his brother who was a merchant. Sherman studied law and became an attorney in 1754. In the following years, Sherman acted as justice of the peace, was elected to the colonial assembly, and served as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. After the death of his wife in 1760, Sherman moved his family to Connecticut, where he set up two stores and again served as judge. Sherman also became the treasurer of Yale College. Sherman was elected to the Continental Congress in 1774, and served on the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence in 1776, which he later signed. After the American Revolution, Sherman served as mayor of New Haven.

George Washington (1732–1799)—George Washington was born in 1732 at his family’s plantation in Virginia. Unlike his brothers who were sent to England for education, Washington learned math and surveying (mapping new land) near home, and never attended college. In 1748, Washington traveled to western Virginia and began his career as a surveyor. Upon death of his older brother’s daughter, Sarah, in 1752, Washington inherited the family’s estate at Mount Vernon. Two years later, Washington joined the Virginia militia and began his military career, serving in the French and Indian War as an aide to General Edward Braddock. Washington married Martha Dandridge Custis in 1759 and lived the life of a gentleman farmer for several years. He traveled to Philadelphia as a delegate to the First Continental Congress in 1774, and then the Second Continental Congress in 1775, where he received his commission as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. After the war ended, Washington resigned the post and returned to Mount Vernon.

John Blair (1731-1800) --- John Blair was born in Williamsburg, Virginia to a prominent family with deep ties in that area (Blair’s great-uncle was the founder and first president of the College of William and Mary). Blair attended the College of William and Mary and studied law in London, England. Blair returned to Williamsburg to practice law and by 1766, he was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses, an office he held until 1770, the same year he signed the Virginia Association (an agreement not to buy or sell British goods). In 1776, Blair attended the Virginia Convention, which outlined the state’s constitution, and he helped frame the Virginia Declaration of Rights. He remained an advisor to the state government and later became a member of Virginia’s Chancery Court in 1780.

Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790)—the son of Boston soap-maker, Benjamin Franklin was born in 1706. By age twelve, Franklin was apprenticed his brother, a printer, and practiced his trade in Boston and London before setting up a more permanent business in Philadelphia in 1730. There, Franklin helped establish the Library Company of Philadelphia and the American Philosophical Society. By 1748 Franklin was wealthy enough to retire from work, and he turned his energy to experiments, inventions, and helping the public good. Franklin held many public offices, including justice of the peace and deputy postmaster general, and also served in the Pennsylvania Assembly, which allowed him to travel. While abroad, Franklin earned honorary degrees from the Universities of St. Andrews in Scotland and Oxford in England. When Franklin returned to Philadelphia in 1775 he was elected to the Second Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. Franklin also was ambassador to France during the American Revolution and helped negotiate the Treaty of Paris which ended the war.

Charles Pinckney (1757–1824)—Charles Pinckney was born in Charleston, South Carolina to a wealthy lawyer and plantation owner. Pinckney was privately tutored and became a lawyer in Charleston when he was only 21. He remained a scholar all his life, and The College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) later awarded him an honorary degree. He joined the South Carolina militia in 1779 as a lieutenant, and in 1780, Pinckney was captured by British forces and held as prisoner of war until 1781. After the war, Pinckney was elected to serve in the South Carolina legislature. In 1787, he was one of the men insisting a convention be held to revise the Articles of Confederation. Pinckney represented South Carolina at the Constitutional Convention, and he was the second-youngest delegate present.

Alexander Hamilton (1755–1804)—Alexander Hamilton was born on the island of Nevis in the West Indies, where his father was a Scottish merchant. Hamilton’s father became bankrupt, so young Alexander became an apprentice to the clerk of a counting house. Hamilton wanted to improve his education, and after grammar school, he enrolled in King’s College (Columbia) in New York in 1773. While at school, Hamilton wrote pamphlets in favor of the Boston Tea Party. In 1776 Hamilton joined the military and became Washington’s aide-de-camp during the American Revolution. In 1781, he led an assault against British forces at the battle of Yorktown, the last major battle of the war. After the war, Hamilton moved to Albany to study and practice law. He married Elizabeth Schuyler, served in the Continental Congress from 1782 to 1783, and was an established lawyer in New York City with an office on Wall Street. Hamilton founded the Bank of New York in 1784.

John Rutledge (1739-1800) --- John Rutledge was born in South Carolina in 1739 to a family of Irish immigrants. Rutledge studied law in London, England before beginning his practice in Charleston, South Carolina. Rutledge was also interested in agriculture and had a large plantation in Charleston. In 1765, Rutledge was elected to the Stamp Act Congress, where he sat on the committee to draft a formal petition to Parliament. Rutledge was elected to the Continental Congress in 1774 and again in 1775, and his brother Edward signed the Declaration of Independence. Rutledge assisted the committee who drafted South Carolina’s state constitution in 1776, and served as president of the state’s lower house of legislation and later as governor. After the Revolution, Rutledge served in Congress under the Articles of Confederation (the first constitution) and became a judge in South Carolina’s chancery court.

George Mason (1725–1792)—Born into an established family in northern Virginia, George Mason was privately tutored in Maryland before taking over the management of his family’s plantation—20,000 acres of land in Virginia and Maryland, and the Gunston Hall estate. In 1750, Mason married Ann Eilbeck, and invested in land west of the Appalachian Mountains. When a British ruling made purchasing western lands illegal, Mason complained in *Extracts from the Virginia Charters, with Some Remarks upon Them*, which made him well known. Mason was also a justice of the Fairfax County court. He was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1759, and he spoke out against the Stamp Act of 1765. Mason wrote the Fairfax Resolves in 1774, one of the first nonimportation agreements (an agreement not to buy or sell British goods). Mason also contributed to the Virginia Declaration of Rights in 1776. In 1780, Mason married his second wife, Sarah Brent. Mason had twelve children, 9 of whom survived to adulthood.

Elbridge Gerry (1744–1814)—Elbridge Gerry was born in Massachusetts to wealthy parents--Gerry’s father had immigrated to the colonies from England and became a successful merchant. Gerry finished his studies at Harvard in 1762 at the age of fourteen, and then became a successful merchant and exporter like his father. He was a member of a Committee of Correspondence, groups of men in each colony who coordinated responses to British policies before the Revolution. Gerry was among the Massachusetts representatives who signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. During the Revolutionary War, Gerry was in charge of providing supplies for the Continental Army. In 1786, Gerry married Ann Thompson, and was elected to the Massachusetts legislature.

John Adams (1735–1826) —The oldest of three sons, John Adams was born in Massachusetts in 1735. Adams received local education before attending Harvard in 1755. After a brief stint at school teaching, Adams became a lawyer. In 1764, John married Abigail Smith and the two moved to a small farmhouse. Adams became a public figure when he defended the British officers involved in the Boston Massacre in 1770. That same year, Adams was elected to the Massachusetts Assembly, and represented the colony at the First and Second Continental Congresses. Adams was a member of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence, which he also signed, and he nominated George Washington to the position of commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. Adams returned to Massachusetts to help frame the state constitution, and traveled to Great Britain in 1783 with Benjamin Franklin to negotiate the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Revolutionary War.

Rufus King (1755- 1827) --- Rufus King was born in Scarborough, Massachusetts (present day Maine) in 1755. The son of a wealthy merchant, King began his education at Harvard in 1773. Though the American Revolution interrupted his studies, King graduated in 1777 and began studying law and became a lawyer in 1778. During the last years of the American Revolution, King served as a general's aide-de-camp and fought in Rhode Island. By 1780, King set up as a lawyer in Massachusetts, and served in the Massachusetts legislature from 1783 to 1785. King was elected to represent Massachusetts in the Continental Congress from 1784 to 1786. It was Rufus King who proposed that slavery should be illegal in the new Northwest Territory. King married Mary Alsop, the daughter of a New York City merchant, in 1786.

Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816) --- Gouverneur Morris was born in 1752 into a wealthy family in what is now present-day New York City. When he was twelve years old, Morris enrolled in Columbia University. Morris became a lawyer before exploring his interest in politics. While his mother and sisters remained loyalists, Gouverneur and his older brother, Lewis, were patriots (Lewis signed the Declaration of Independence). During the American Revolution, Morris was elected to serve in New York's provincial congress before joining the militia in 1776. In 1778 Morris became a representative in the Continental Congress, when he was not volunteering in the militia. After the Continental Congress, Morris moved to Philadelphia to continue his career as a lawyer but instead became the assistant to the United States' minister of finance, Robert Morris. Together, Gouverneur and Robert worked with Congress to finance the final battles of the American Revolution, and later went into business together. Morris was against the idea of a national bank, and published *An Address to the Assembly of Pennsylvania on the Abolition of the Bank of North America* in 1785. He later signed the Articles of Confederation (the first constitution).

Daniel Carroll (1730-1796) --- Daniel Carroll was born in Maryland in 1730 to a wealthy and well-established Catholic family. Carroll was educated by Jesuit priests at St. Omer's College in the Netherlands, and completed an extensive tour of Europe. Carroll returned to Maryland in 1748 and married Eleanor Carroll, the cousin of Charles Carroll, who signed the Declaration of Independence. Until 1776, it was illegal for Roman Catholics to hold public office in Maryland, but once the law was repealed, Carroll served on the Council of Maryland from 1777-1781. Also in 1781, Carroll was elected to the Continental Congress, where Carroll signed the Articles of Confederation (the first constitution). Carroll was also served as President of the Senate of Maryland in 1783 and 1786.

William Livingston (1723-1790) --- William Livingston was born in Albany, New York and raised by his grandmother. He spent a year as a missionary to Native Americans in the Mohawk Valley, then attended Yale College, graduating at age 18 in 1741. He moved to New York City to study law from two prominent lawyers and became a lawyer himself in 1748. That same year, he married Susanna French, the daughter of a wealthy New Jersey planter. Livingston began the publication of the weekly political newspaper the *Independent Reflector*, and was elected to the New York Assembly and held his office from 1759 to 1761. By 1769, Livingston was tired of public protests by mobs and groups such as the Sons of Liberty, and moved his family to New Jersey, intending to retire from politics. Livingston managed his large plantation until 1774, when he was elected to a Committee of Correspondence (groups of men who coordinated the colonies' responses to British laws before the Revolution). Soon after, Livingston was elected to represent New Jersey in the Continental Congress, but left Congress to join the New Jersey militia. In 1776, Livingston resigned from his military duties and became the governor of New Jersey, an office he held until his death in 1790.

Interview Questions

Tell your candidate:

The Articles of Confederation just aren't working. We need to revise them or make a whole new Constitution. We are looking for people with good ideas, a lot of experience, and a love of these new United States to help us design this new government. This could be the pattern of government we use for hundreds of years!

Ask your candidate:

Why do you want this job?

What political experience do you have?

What is your educational background?

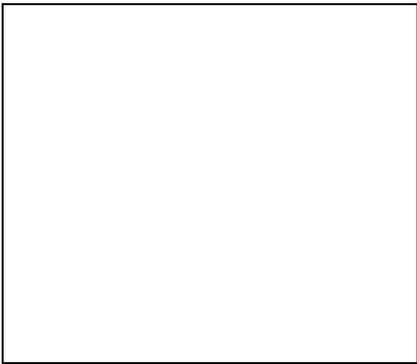
What was your role in the Revolutionary War?

Is there anything else you want to tell me about yourself?

Answer this question in the space below:

Is this person a good candidate for this job? Why or why not?

Fakebook



What's on your mind?

Friends: _____

General Info

Birthday: _____

Political views: _____

Hometown: _____

Interests: _____

Pages I am a fan of: _____

Links: _____

Wall

