

BILSEMMUN'26

**Historical Crisis
Committee
Study Guide**

Under Secretary General

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American Independence War

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1.1 Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear Delegates,

It is with great pride and genuine excitement that I welcome you to BILSEM-MUN 2026. As Secretary-General, I have the honour of opening the doors of this conference to each of you whether you are stepping into a committee room for the very first time or returning as a seasoned diplomat.

Model United Nations is far more than a simulation. It is a space where ideas are tested, where the courage to speak meets the discipline to listen, and where young people discover that the world's hardest problems are rarely solved by a single voice. Over these days you will negotiate, you will disagree, you will compromise, and I hope you will surprise yourselves with what you are capable of.

This study guide is your starting point, not your finish line. Read it closely, question it, and then go further: study your country's position, understand the perspectives you will meet across the table, and arrive ready not merely to defend an argument but to build something with the people around you. The most memorable moments in any committee come from delegates who prepared deeply and then dared to think on their feet.

To our committee directors and the entire BILSEM-MUN team, thank you for the countless hours that make a conference like this possible. And to you, our delegates: this conference is yours. Fill it with sharp debate, bold ideas, and the kind of diplomacy that reminds us why we gather here in the first place.

I look forward to meeting you all and to the gavel that begins it all.

Warm regards,

Emir Mücteba Özsiğınan

Secretary-General, BILSEM-MUN 2026

1.2 Letter from the Under-Secretary-General

Dear Distinguished Delegates,

As your under secretary general, it's my utmost pleasure to welcome you to the HCC:American Independence War!

I'm Masal and I'm currently a junior in Yüksel İlhan Alanyalı High School of Science. By assigning to be a part of this committee you did not only accept being a delegate, but being a part of history! With my Academic Assistant Onat, what we planned for you is a battlefield filled with decisions made at the very edge of a cliff. If you fall, it might end it all. However at the end, the winner takes it all. So it's your responsibility to make our all mighty America the greatest nation on earth! Keep your allies close but your enemies even closer. We expect you to choose wisely between independence or security, risking it all for the small potential of setting the sun of the land where the sun never sets or settling in with what you've got. It's all in your hands.

Are you going to study, fight, kill for the notion of a nation you might get to build? What I advise you to do is to take a stand with pride, and see where everything goes! But don't forget to keep your plans close to your chest, it's going to be your actions that determine whether you're a pawn in their games waiting to be sacrificed or build something that's going to outlive you.

See you all soon,

Sevi Masal Kabataş

Under Secretary General of the HCC

2.1 General Introduction to the Committee

1775, Philadelphia

The air smells thick and heavy. There have been multiple riots against the British before but this time, something was different. Across the 13 colonies, cracks were starting to form on the British side. In the streets of Boston, muskets have already spoken. In New Hampshire the strings have been pulled. At



Lexington and Concord, blood has been spilled. What was supposed to be a small dispute against heavy taxation has now become something far greater. Something that could be, *revolutionary*. It's now your turn to decide whether that's just a possibility or the future the next generation of Americans will live in. At a time when fools who run off their mouths might end up dead, who might even dare to act upon the revolution? The Second Continental Congress is being called. Gathered in Philadelphia are some of the most influential men in North America: statesmen, military officers, intellectuals, revolutionaries... Each arrives with their own ambitions, loyalties, and vision for the future. Some seek compromise. Some seek victory. Some seek power. But how many of them really dare to sacrifice it all with the slightest chance of independence? History is happening in Philadelphia and you are not just observers, but the ones holding the pen that's writing the revolution. Or a gun, depending on your position. Don't feel relieved because of your position though, even the wealthiest businessman might find themselves on the battlefield. Isn't it all for the rise of our brand new nation? The revolution can feel imminent but it's also inevitable. For now.

It's time to decide what do you stall for,
If you stand for nothing then what will you fall for?

2.2 Key Issues

Following years of political tensions, controversial legislation, and growing colonial resistance, society had become increasingly divided into 2 opposite sides. Those who wanted

to remain loyal to the British Crown and those who believed that colonial rights could only be won and maintained through resistance. The colonies now faced a series of different challenges: whether reconciliation with Britain remained possible, how an unified military force could be organized against one of the world's most experienced and powerful



armies, how a costly war effort could be financed and how collaboration with unity could be maintained among thirteen colonies with differing interests, desires and priorities. At the same time, the loyalist opposition within the colonies, the uncertain loyalties of Native American nations and the possibility of foreign powers getting involved (especially Spanish and French forces) added further complexity to an already crumbled situation. As tensions escalated and armed conflict became increasingly likely; the decisions made by political leaders, military commanders, and influential figures will determine not only the outcome of the struggle but also the future of North America itself. Without careful planning and cooperative working, this scrappy nation won't rise to any occasion. So the question is whether you are going to wait for it or be the one that leads the colonies to rise up.

Historical Background

3.1 Colonial America Before 1775 The first American colonies consisted of thirteen British colonies established along the eastern coastline of North America. Although these thirteen colonies developed independently and possessed different economic systems, forms of local government, religions and relationships with Great Britain, all thirteen colonies shared one major similarity in the late eighteenth century: an increasing concern about the expanding influence of the British government regarding colonial issues.



Colonies could be broadly grouped into several geographic locations. The New England Colonies (Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island) supported themselves primarily through trade, ship building, fishing, small farm operations and manufacturing at the local level. Additionally, the New England Colonies had a strong tradition of town meetings and local governance. In contrast, the Middle Colonies (New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware), were more

diversified in terms of religion, ethnic background and types of commerce. During this time, the Middle Colonies became prominent areas for trade, agriculture and banking. The Southern Colonies (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia) were primarily dependent upon agricultural production for plantations which included crops like tobacco, rice and indigo. These Southern Colonies also had a significant dependence on slave labor. This use of slave labor greatly influenced how the Southern Colonies would develop socially and politically.

Britain followed a policy during most of the colonial period referred to as "salutary neglect." Salutary neglect represented a policy where Britain maintained formal control over the

colonies but did not consistently enforce its regulations regarding trade nor govern the colonies' internal affairs. As a result of this lack of interference from Britain, colonial assemblies began to take on many responsibilities that were previously under British jurisdiction. Colonial assemblies raised taxes, regulated internal affairs and defended their perceived rights as Englishmen within their respective colonial communities. Many colonists felt that they remained faithful citizens of the British Empire but also believed that their local governments should have the authority to make decisions concerning the lives of those residing in their colonies.

The French and Indian War (1755-63) led to a series of changes in the relationship between the British and the American Colonies. Britain had emerged victorious from the French and Indian War and gained all of the land east of the Mississippi River, however, at great expense. Britain's financial burden was substantial; it was estimated that the British spent about \$100 million dollars during the course of the war. Britain therefore required the colonies to contribute financially toward the costs of the war and also protect the entire British Empire. Many colonists rejected these claims citing the contributions they made to the war effort as well as their own financial burdens. The disputes over money, who had authority, and what each group represented became two of the primary reasons for the American Revolution.

Another significant reason for the tension building up prior to the outbreak of the American Revolution was westward expansion. Following the conclusion of the war there were numerous colonists that desired to expand into areas beyond the Appalachian Mountains. At this time Britain established the Proclamation of 1763 which prohibited colonists from settling in new lands west of the Appalachians. Britain passed this law primarily due to its desire to avoid potential conflicts with Native American tribes. To most colonists this was seen as an infringement upon their rights to settle and profit economically. In particular, those involved in land speculation, farming and living on the frontiers felt particularly restricted by this legislation.

Prior to the mid-1770s Colonial America began to experience increasing political tensions. While a large portion of colonists continued to believe themselves loyal subjects of Great Britain, many had begun to resist growing amounts of parliamentary action. As a result public debates arose throughout print media, pamphlet literature, in taverns, churches, and within colonial legislatures. Groups like the Sons of Liberty began organizing protest movements and resistance efforts. Prior to gaining unity toward independence, colonists were beginning

to develop greater cohesion among themselves regarding their dissatisfaction with British rule.

3.2 British Colonial Administration

The British ruled the colonies through royal governors, colonial legislatures, trade legislation, and parliamentary actions. The British Government believed that the colonies were to be an economic contribution to the Empire in order to supply raw materials and purchase British products. This is known as Mercantilism.

Britain used the Navigation Acts to control Colonial Trade. The Navigation Acts restricted colonial trade but allowed Britain to maintain some control over the economy. Many of the colonists did not like this restriction on their trade and therefore, they would smuggle many products instead of purchasing them from Britain.

Following 1763, the British government started enforcing laws that would increase the level of tension in the relationship with America. The Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, and Tea Act, among others, demonstrated to the colonists an intent by Great Britain to create an atmosphere of disapproval for colonial rule. Many colonists felt the new laws were violating their rights to self-governance, due to the fact that all of these new laws were passed without approval from the colonists. On the other hand, the British government viewed the passage of these laws as examples of its right to govern under the power granted by English law; therefore, the disagreements on authority resulted in significant conflicts within American politics.

Additionally, it is important to note that many of the colonists became increasingly angry about British soldiers being stationed in colonial cities. Some of these events, including the Boston Massacre, contributed to feelings of hostility toward Britain's use of military force against the colonists.

3.3 The Road to Revolution

The U.S. had been developing its slow movement towards revolution for many years. Many Americans were very opposed to separating from Great Britain initially. Instead they believed that Great Britain should respect America's rights as well as eliminate the oppressive taxes placed on them.

The Stamp Act crisis is considered one of the first major moments in the struggle for independence. The colonies protested; they boycotted all British goods; and they argued strongly that there should be no tax without representation. The Townshend Acts and later the Tea Act furthered the animosity toward the British government.

Colonial protests continued until 1773 when the Boston Tea party took place. This was an extremely large and significant protest. As part of this protest, colonists dumped British tea into Boston Harbor to protest the Tea Act. Britain responded with the Intolerable Acts. These Acts penalized Massachusetts and limited the amount of freedom the colonies could exercise over themselves.

Surprisingly instead of lessening the resolve of colonial resistance, the Intolerable Acts strengthened unity among the colonies. As a result of this strong unity, representatives of the colonies attended the First Continental Congress in 1774. Representatives discussed how they would react to the growing hostilities. On April 19, 1775, combat started at Lexington and Concord. Combat represented the beginning of armed conflict between Britain and the colonies.

3.4 Important Figures Outside the Committee

Draggin' Canoe is well-known as one of the most influential Cherokee leaders of the time of the American Revolutionary War. He was fiercely against Americans settling on Native lands. Due to fear from other Native tribes that an independent U.S. would keep expanding westward; Draggin' Canoe supported resistance by the Native people against the British

American colonies. This clearly demonstrates how the Revolution was a dispute in addition to British vs. colonists; it was a fight for control of land and rights as a Native Sovereign.

Joseph Brant (also referred to as Thayendanegea) is recognized as being one of the most prominent Native American leaders of the Revolutionary War. He led a group of Mohawks into alliance with the British believing that if the British won, this would help to prevent further colonization of Native American lands. As such, Brant's role developed into that of both a military and diplomatic leader for the Iroquois Confederacy. The fact that Brant was active in the conflict indicates that individual Native American tribes/leaders had their own specific objectives relative to the overall conflict.

Aaron Burr As an early young officer in the Revolutionary War, went on to become far more well-known as a politician. However, Burr started out serving in the Continental Army where he participated in several significant battles and therefore acquired much battle experience. Burr exemplifies the early years of the "younger" generations of America who engaged in the Revolution by way of serving in the army versus serving in government committees.

King George III was the King of England at the time of the American Revolution. Originally, the majority of the colonists blamed Parliament rather than the King for their grievances; however, as the dispute continued and grew increasingly tense, George III came to represent the oppressive British rule over the colonies. The refusal of George III to listen to the pleas of the colonies or to negotiate a peaceful resolution demonstrated to many Patriots that there was no alternative other than revolution. To those fighting for independence, he represented the power against which they fought.

Committee Structure and Powers

A Committee of Correspondence in 1775 would serve as an intermediary in coordinating Colonial Interests throughout the Crisis with Britain. Although this Committee would not possess the authority to govern as a Modern Government; it would be able to facilitate unified action in matters of Politics, Warfare, Diplomacy and Economics.

This Committee's primary function would be to promote unity among the Colonies, to establish resistance, and to address British policy. The Committee would be able to release

statements, provide support for the Army, communicate with Foreign Governments and possibly enact other Economic sanctions (such as Boycotts).

4.1 1775's Political Landscape

In 1775, the Colonies were Politically Divided. Patriots advocated Resistance toward Britain, Loyalists remained Loyal to the King, and Many Moderates continued to seek Peace.

At the time that the Second Continental Congress convened there was War and Uncertainty. There were some Delegates to the Continental Congress who wanted to continue to ask Britain for Reconciliation, while Others felt that the Colonies should begin preparations for Independence. This created difficulty in decision making

There were different Opinions within Various Regions. Due to direct British Pressure, Massachusetts and New England were more radical than other Colonies. While other Colonies were more cautious due to Concern about their Economy and Loyalist Populations.

4.2 Diplomacy

Diplomacy became an imperative in the colonies since they needed to have both internal cohesion and external support. Early on, most of the colonists were attempting to negotiate some form of peace agreement with Britain. The last such attempt was the Olive Branch Petition which was submitted by many colonial leaders directly to King George III; however, he refused to accept this final plea for reconciliation.

Additionally, the colonies sought out diplomatic support from European powers, particularly France. However, any foreign power that was contemplating supporting the colonies wanted to know if the rebellion would ultimately prevail. In order for there to be diplomatic support, therefore, it was essential for the colonies to achieve military victories and for them to develop political unity.

In addition, the Committee needed to make decisions regarding the status of Native American tribes and Canada. Some of the various tribes were supportive of Britain, while others

attempted to remain neutral. As a result, the Committee's ability to use diplomacy was not limited to the European continent but rather included those within North America.

4.3 Military Operations

After the Battles of Lexington and Concord, military actions became necessary for the colonies. Although local militia existed throughout the colonies, an organized army was required to protect them. Therefore, the Continental Army was formed with General George Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief.

As it turned out, there were many challenges facing the new Continental Army. They did not have adequate arms, equipment, money, or clothing; nor were most of the men who comprised the Continental Army trained soldiers. Furthermore, compared to the British Army, the colonists' military organization was less strong and less well-organized. As a result of these differences, the overall objective of the colonial war effort during 1775 was survival, defense of strategic locations (i.e., defending their territory), and avoiding complete defeat.

The major theater of action in the colonies during 1775 was Boston. The Battle of Bunker Hill demonstrated to the world that American colonial forces could engage in serious fighting despite being untrained and inexperienced relative to the British Army. While the Committee supported the Continental Army, they also had the responsibility of maintaining unity among all the colonies.

4.4 Economic Measures

Economic resistance was one of the most important tools against Britain. Colonists used boycotts to avoid buying British goods.

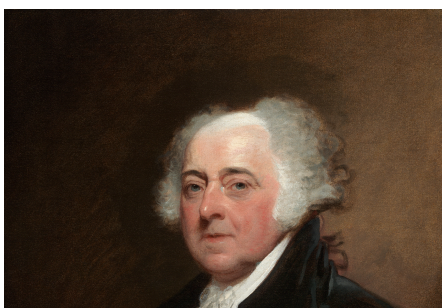
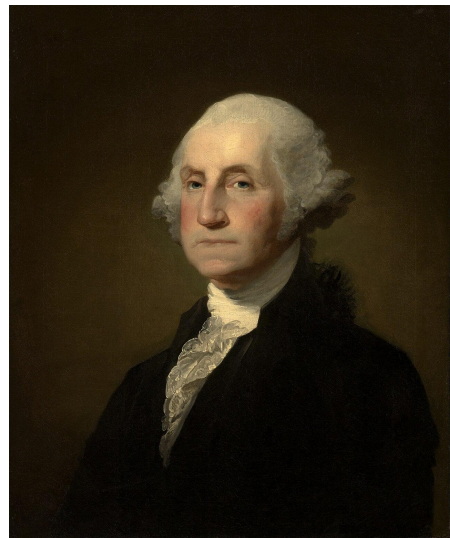
The committee also needed money to support the army. However, it did not have a strong taxation system, so it relied on colonial contributions, loans, and paper money.

Supplying the army was another issue. Soldiers needed food, clothes, weapons, and gunpowder. Since the colonies had limited manufacturing, they had to depend on local production, captured supplies,

6. Character Backgrounds

George Washington

Before becoming Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army in 1775, George Washington was already one of the most respected figures in the American colonies. Born in 1732 in Virginia, he grew up in a wealthy planter family and was trained as a surveyor, which gave him experience on the colonial frontier. In his early twenties, Washington joined the Virginia militia and gained military experience during the French and Indian War (1754–1763), where he served under British command and earned a reputation for bravery and leadership despite some early setbacks. After the war, he returned to Virginia, married Martha Custis, became a successful plantation owner at Mount Vernon, and entered colonial politics as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. As tensions with Britain increased in the 1760s and 1770s, Washington opposed British taxation and policies such as the Stamp Act and the Intolerable Acts. By the time delegates gathered at the Second Continental Congress in 1775, Washington was seen as a capable military leader, a respected Virginian gentleman, and a unifying figure for the colonies. These qualities that led Congress to consider appointing him Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army on June 15, 1775, but he hasn't been given this title yet so as the committee you'll decide whether he is worthy of it or not.

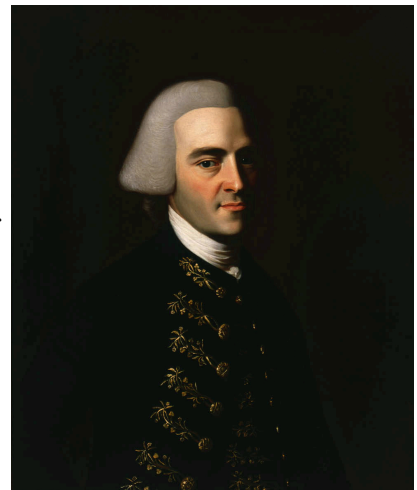


John Adams

A Harvard-educated lawyer and rising political leader in colonial resistance against Britain. Known for his strong belief in law and constitutional rights, he became an early critic of British taxation policies and a key voice in Massachusetts politics. Despite his opposition to British rule, he famously defended British soldiers after the Boston Massacre (1770), arguing for a fair trial based on legal principle rather than public anger. By the time of the First Continental Congress in 1774, Adams had established himself as a leading advocate for colonial rights and increasingly supported the idea that reconciliation with Britain was becoming impossible, positioning him as one of the most influential political thinkers of the revolutionary movement by mid-1775.

John Hancock

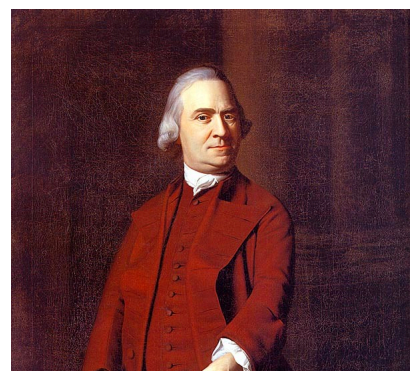
One of the wealthiest and most prominent merchants in colonial America. He inherited a large trading business and became deeply involved in Boston's commercial and political life. As British taxation policies increased, particularly through measures that affected colonial trade, Hancock emerged as a vocal opponent of British authority and used both his wealth and influence to support the Patriot cause. By the early 1770s, he had become a symbolic figure of resistance, especially after his ship was seized by British customs officials in 1768, an incident that heightened tensions in Boston. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives



and a few days after the congress was conveyed he became president of the Second Continental Congress, gaining a reputation for leadership and political influence despite not being a military figure (Not yet so decide whether you want to make him the president of the congress or not).By mid-1775, Hancock was recognized not only as a wealthy merchant but also as a prominent political leader whose support strengthened the revolutionary movement in New England and beyond.

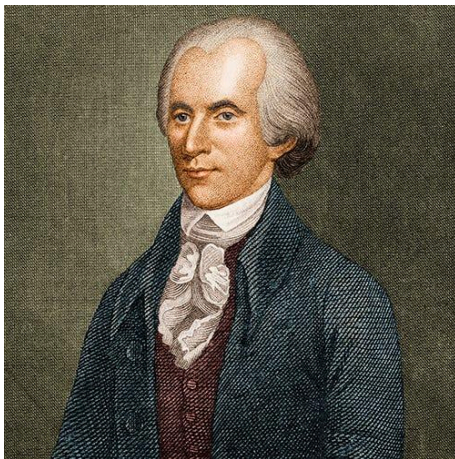
Samuel Adams

One of the most radical and influential leaders of the colonial resistance movement against Britain. A political organizer rather than a wealthy elite, he played a key role in mobilizing public



opposition to British policies through groups such as the Sons of Liberty and by supporting coordinated colonial protest against taxation without representation. Adams was a central figure in escalating resistance in Massachusetts, helping shape events leading up to the Boston Tea Party and the growing push toward open conflict with Britain. By 1775, he was a delegate to the Continental Congress and a strong advocate for organized resistance rather than compromise. He was also the cousin of John Adams, though the two were very different when it came to style. Samuel was more radical and populist, while John was more legalistic and formal in his political approach.

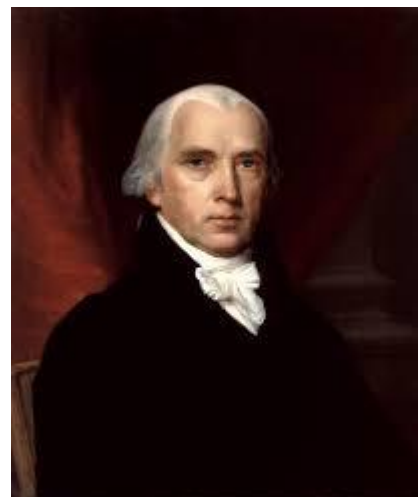
Richard Henry Lee



One of the most prominent political leaders in the American colonies. As a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, he became known for his eloquence and strong opposition to British policies that he believed violated colonial rights. Throughout the 1760s and early 1770s, Lee supported intercolonial cooperation and resistance to British taxation and restrictions. As a delegate to both the First and Second Continental Congresses, Lee emerged as a leading advocate for colonial unity and self-government. By 1775, he was widely respected for his political influence, persuasive speaking abilities, and commitment to the Patriot cause, making him one of Virginia's most important representatives in the revolutionary movement.

James Madison

A young scholar and aspiring political thinker rather than a major revolutionary leader. Educated at the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), Madison developed a strong interest in history, government, and political philosophy. After graduating in 1771, he returned to Virginia, where he closely followed the growing conflict between the colonies and Great Britain. Although he has not yet achieved significant political prominence, Madison is



supporting colonial resistance to British policies and is becoming increasingly involved in public affairs. A very promising writer that might get involved with very important papers, but we don't know what time will tell.

John Jay

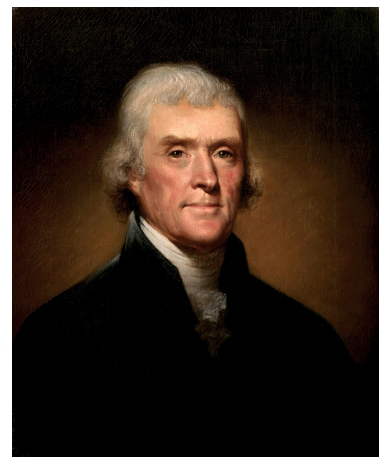


A successful lawyer and rising political figure known for his moderation and commitment to colonial rights. Educated at King's College, Jay established a respected legal career in New York and became increasingly involved in colonial politics as tensions with Britain grew. Unlike some of the more radical Patriots, Jay initially hoped for reconciliation with Britain while defending the colonies' constitutional rights. He served as a delegate to the First Continental Congress in 1774 and became an important voice in efforts to coordinate colonial resistance.

He is now recognized as a skilled diplomat and political leader whose influence extends well beyond New York.

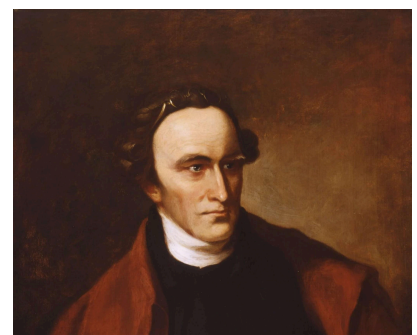
Thomas Jefferson

A young lawyer and member of the Virginia gentry who is beginning to emerge in colonial politics. Educated at the College of William & Mary, Jefferson built a legal career in Virginia and developed a strong interest in political philosophy, especially ideas concerning natural rights and self-government. By the early 1770s, he had become increasingly critical of British policies and taxation, aligning himself with the growing Patriot movement in Virginia. Although he is currently not that nationally prominent, Jefferson is gaining recognition as a thoughtful writer and advocate for colonial rights. Until the congress, he was viewed as one of Virginia's promising young political minds who would soon play a much larger role in the revolution.



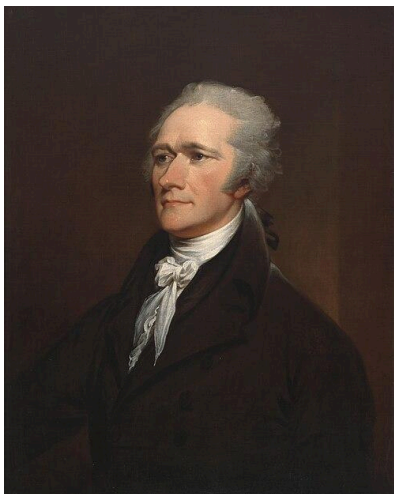
Patrick Henry

A powerful public speaker and lawyer known for his fiery speeches in defense of colonial rights. Educated through



self-study and legal apprenticeship rather than formal university training, he quickly rose to prominence in Virginia politics after winning public attention in the Parson's Cause case (1763), where he challenged the authority of the British Crown. Henry became one of the most outspoken critics of British taxation policies, famously condemning the Stamp Act and arguing that colonists should resist what he viewed as unconstitutional rule. As tensions escalated, he served in the Virginia House of Burgesses and became a leading voice for radical resistance. Currently, he is widely recognized for his passionate rhetoric and unwavering support for armed resistance against Britain, making him one of the most influential revolutionary figures in Virginia.

Alexander Hamilton

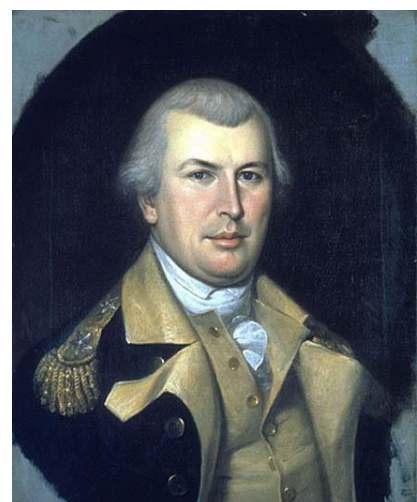


The ten dollar founding father without a father. Born in the Caribbean, he was a young, ambitious student and clerk. Orphaned at a young age, he worked in a trading company in the Caribbean, where his intelligence and writing ability drew attention from local patrons who supported his education. In 1772, Hamilton moved to the North American colonies and studied in New York, where he attended King's College. There, he became increasingly engaged in political debates surrounding British colonial policy and began publishing pamphlets and essays defending colonial rights.

Although still very young, Hamilton has already developed a reputation as a sharp political thinker and a rising voice in support of the Patriot cause, foreshadowing his later role as a key revolutionary leader.

Nathanael Greene

A self-educated iron manufacturer and militia officer who has recently begun to emerge as a military thinker in the colonies. Despite limited formal schooling, he developed a strong interest in military strategy and political affairs through independent study and active participation in local civic life. Greene served in the Rhode Island militia and quickly gained recognition for his discipline, organizational



skills, and understanding of military logistics. As tensions with Britain escalated, he became increasingly involved in colonial defense preparations and supported the Patriot cause. Even though he is not yet a senior commander, he is already being viewed as a promising military leader within New England's growing resistance movement.

Horatio Gates



A British-born military officer who had served in the British Army for many years, including during the French and Indian War, where he gained valuable experience in North America. After the war, he settled in the colonies and lived in Virginia, building connections within colonial society. By the early 1770s, Gates was no longer in active British service and was increasingly sympathetic to colonial grievances, though his political stance remained cautious. When tensions escalated into open conflict, he positioned himself within the colonial military effort, offering his experience and strategic knowledge. Currently, he is regarded as one of the more experienced military figures available to the Continental Congress, even though his full prominence in the Revolutionary War has not yet begun.

Benedict Arnold

A successful merchant and militia officer known for his ambition, energy, and strong military instincts. He was originally involved in trade and business in New Haven, where he gained early military experience through local militia service and quickly developed a reputation for boldness and determination. As tensions between the colonies and Britain escalated, Arnold became increasingly active in the Patriot cause. He was involved in seizing supplies for colonial forces and organizing militia activity in New England. At the moment, he is recognized as a capable



and aggressive military leader, though still operating under other commanders within the growing colonial resistance movement.

Robert Morris



One of the most prominent merchants and financiers in colonial America. He built his wealth through international trade and became deeply involved in the commercial life of the colonies, this gave him significant influence in economic and political circles. As tensions with Britain increased, Morris became associated with the Patriot cause, especially through opposition to restrictive trade policies that harmed colonial commerce. His importance lay in his financial expertise and connections, which would later be crucial for

funding the revolutionary effort. Currently, he is recognized as one of the leading economic figures in the colonies, capable of shaping the financial backbone of the resistance movement.

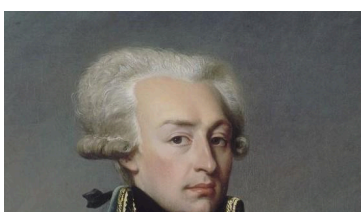
Benjamin Franklin

As a successful writer, inventor, scientist, and diplomat; he gained international recognition for his scientific experiments and contributions to public life. Through initiatives such as libraries, educational institutions, and civic organizations, Franklin became a leading advocate for colonial improvement and cooperation. For many years, he sought reconciliation between Britain and the colonies and spent nearly two decades in London representing colonial interests. However, repeated disputes over taxation, representation, and British policy



gradually convinced him that meaningful reform within the empire was unlikely. Returning to America in 1775, he joined the Second Continental Congress, bringing with him extensive political experience, diplomatic skill, and international prestige. By mid-1775, Franklin was widely regarded as one of the most respected and influential leaders in the colonies.

Marquis de Lafayette



A young French aristocrat and military officer who has not yet become involved in the American Revolution. Born into a noble family, he received a military education and inherited both wealth and status at an early age. By 1775, Lafayette was serving as an officer in the French Army and was beginning to take an interest in Enlightenment ideals such as liberty and representative government. At this stage, however, he remained largely unknown in American affairs. Right now, he is an ambitious young officer whose future role in the revolution has yet to unfold. It's his choice whether he will betray his country for a nation that still has a long way to go. The information, wisdom and connections he might provide are most definitely precious but still it's uncertain whether he'll step up or not.

Hercules Mulligan

A successful tailor and businessman living in New York City. After immigrating to the American colonies as a child, he attended King's College, where he became involved in intellectual and political circles. He developed connections with influential merchants, politicians, and military officers through his professions. These connections will come very handy if used correctly. As tensions between Britain and the colonies increased, he became a supporter of the Patriot cause and associated with prominent revolutionary figures, including the young Alexander Hamilton. Currently, Mulligan is known as an active supporter of colonial resistance in New York.



FURTHER READINGS

<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/roles-native-americans-during-revolution>

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3301r.ar011800/?r=-0.043,-0.041,1.111,0.96,0>

<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/appointment-as-commander-in-chief>

<https://www.britannica.com/summary/Causes-and-Effects-of-the-American-Revolution>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Continental-Congress>

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Intolerable-Acts>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gzALIXcY4pg>

Hamilton: An American Musical