

Supplemental Activity: Problems within the States, 1783-1787

Student Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Read the following documents and complete the Questions for Analysis

1. **The Declaration of Independence, 1776** (first two paragraphs)

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration_transcript.html

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident. That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world...

2. **Virginia Declaration of Rights, 1776**

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/virginia.htm>

I That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

II That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

III That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation or community; of all the various modes and forms of government that is best, which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and that, whenever any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and

indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.

IV That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services; which, not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator, or judge be hereditary.

V That the legislative and executive powers of the state should be separate and distinct from the judicative; and, that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression by feeling and participating the burthens of the people, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be supplied by frequent, certain, and regular elections in which all, or any part of the former members, to be again eligible, or ineligible, as the laws shall direct.

VI That elections of members to serve as representatives of the people in assembly ought to be free; and that all men, having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community have the right of suffrage and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses without their own consent or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not, in like manner, assented, for the public good.

VII That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority without consent of the representatives of the people is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised.

VIII That in all capital or criminal prosecutions a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty, nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; that no man be deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land or the judgement of his peers...

XV That no free government, or the blessings of liberty, can be preserved to any people but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

XVI That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator and the manner of discharging it, can be directed by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore, all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love, and charity towards each other.

Adopted unanimously June 12, 1776 Virginia Convention of Delegates drafted by Mr. George Mason

3. **Massachusetts Constitution, Preamble, 1780**

www.teachingamericanhistory.com/library/index.asp?document=266

Preamble.

The end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body-politic; to protect it; and to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquility, their natural rights, and the blessings of life: And whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness...

Part the First. A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Art. I.--All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness...

V.--All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

VI.--No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

VII.--Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men; Therefore the people alone have an incontestible, unalienable, and infeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it.

VIII.--In order to prevent those, who are vested with authority, from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

IX.--All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments.

X.--Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: But no part of the property of any individual, can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people: In fine, the people of this Commonwealth are not controlable by any other laws, than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require, that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor...

XVIII.--A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government: The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: And they have a right to require of their law-givers and magistrates, an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the Commonwealth...

XXII.--The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening, and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

XXIII.--No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties, ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people, or their representatives in the legislature...

Supplemental Activity: Problems within the States, 1783-1787

Student Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Read the documents that accompany the Supplemental Activity and answer the following questions.

Question	Answer
What is the purpose of these documents?	
What are the main principles put forth in each document?	
What are the rights listed in each of the documents?	
Why is electing representatives necessary?	

<p>What are some of the responsibilities of government?</p>	
<p>Why did the citizens create their governments?</p>	
<p>What are some things governments should not do?</p>	
<p>What might happen if government fails to keep rights secure?</p>	
<p>How do these documents promote the idea of self-government?</p>	

Supplemental Activity: Problems within the States, 1783-1787

Teacher Directions: Print the following role/interest cards and list of possible bills to be introduced during the activity. Make sure that you have one card for each student.

Bill #1: This bill proposes to raise a tax on certain farm products (including corn, beans and wheat) sold within the state. For every \$10 worth of farm goods sold, the state will tax those goods \$1. The government will use that tax to invest in building and improving harbors and rivers (that is, make it easier for ships to enter and exit) and to build new loading/unloading docks for ships, so that commercial entrepreneurs can better import and export manufactured goods and farm goods.

Bill #2: This bill proposes to raise a tax on certain manufactured goods (including furniture, clothing and tools) sold within the state. The government will use the tax to help pay off its debts to foreign nations incurred during the Revolutionary War.

Bill #3: This bill proposes to raise a tax on certain manufactured goods (including tools and clothing) imported into the state from other states or foreign nations. The tax will help to protect manufacturers within the state, by allowing them to sell more goods at higher prices.

Bill #4: This bill proposes to raise a tax on certain raw goods and farm produce (including tobacco and wheat) imported into the state from other states or from foreign nations. The tax will protect tobacco and wheat raised by local farmers, allowing them to sell more of their goods locally at higher prices.

Bill #5: This bill proposes to change the rule of suffrage in the state. It would allow only those citizens who own their own land or property to vote. Those who still owe money on their land/property to banks will be ineligible to vote for the upcoming election. Furthermore, in order to vote a citizen must own land or property valued at \$50.

Bill #6: This bill proposes to significantly increase (essentially triple) the amount of paper money in circulation. This will decrease the value of each dollar, but allow farmers and manufacturers to sell their goods at higher prices. It will also make it easier for debtors to pay back their loans to the banks.

Name: John Gilmer
Interest: Manufacturing

You represent the manufacturing interest in your state. You own a business that purchases raw lumber and produces wood furniture.

As a manufacturer, you favor laws that promote your business. You borrowed money from bankers to start your business and you have been paying back the loans as quickly as possible. You favor a tax on imported manufactured goods because this allows you to sell more of your products to Americans at a higher price.

Finances: You own all of your land/property which is valued at \$450 but you owe the bank \$50 in loans for manufacturing supplies.

Name: Gerald Ellerby
Interest: Manufacturing

You represent the manufacturing interest in your state. You own a business that purchases iron from foreign countries and makes tools to be used by American farmers.

As a manufacturer, you favor laws that promote your business. You borrowed money from bankers to start your business and you have been paying back the loans as quickly as possible. You favor a tax on imported manufactured goods because this allows you to sell more of your products to Americans at a higher price.

Finances: You own all of your land/property which is valued at \$350 but you owe the bank \$40 in loans for manufacturing supplies.

Name: William Thomas
Interest: Manufacturing

You represent the manufacturing interest in your state. You own a business that purchases iron from foreign countries and makes tools to be used by American farmers.

As a manufacturer, you favor laws that promote your business. You borrowed money from bankers to start your business and you have been paying back the loans as quickly as possible. You favor a tax on imported manufactured goods because this allows you to sell more of your products to Americans at a higher price.

Finances: You own all of your land/property which is valued at \$500 but you owe the bank \$60 in loans for manufacturing supplies.

Name: Roger Johnson
Interest: Manufacturing

You represent the manufacturing interest in your state. You own a business that purchases wool from Great Britain and make clothes.

As a manufacturer, you favor laws that promote your business. You borrowed money from bankers to start your business and you have been paying back the loans as quickly as possible. You favor a tax on imported manufactured goods because this allows you to sell more of your products to Americans at a higher price.

Finances: Your land/property is valued at \$450 but you still owe the bank \$30 in loans for manufacturing supplies and \$10 in loans to purchase your business' property.

Name: Hamilton Yates
Interest: Commercial Entrepreneur

You represent the commercial interest in your state. You import tobacco from southern and sell it to retailers in your state.

As a commercialist, you rely on manufacturers to produce boats for your merchant fleet. You also had to borrow money from bankers to start your commercial enterprise and you have been paying back the loans as quickly as possible. You favor laws that promote and protect commerce. You also want to make sure that manufacturers and farmers do well because they supply you with the goods you will export or import.

Finances: you own all of your land/property which is valued at \$150 but you owe the bank \$25 in loans for commercial ships.

Name: David Paterson
Interest: Commercial Entrepreneur

You represent the commercial interest in your state. You import wool from Great Britain and sell it to manufacturers who make clothes in your own state.

As a commercialist, you rely on manufacturers to produce boats for your merchant fleet. You also had to borrow money from bankers to start your commercial enterprise and you have been paying back the loans as quickly as possible. You favor laws that promote and protect commerce. You also want to make sure that manufacturers and farmers do well because they supply you with the goods you will export or import.

Finances: You own all of your land/property which is valued at \$250 but you owe the bank \$35 in loans for commercial ships.

Name: Martin Williams
Interest: Commercial Entrepreneur

You represent the commercial interest in your state. You import iron from Germany and sell it to manufacturers in your own state.

As a commercialist, you rely on manufacturers to produce boats for your merchant fleet. You also had to borrow money from bankers to start your commercial enterprise and you have been paying back the loans as quickly as possible. You favor laws that promote and protect commerce. You also want to make sure that manufacturers and farmers do well because they supply you with the goods you will export or import.

Finances: You own land/property valued at \$150 but you owe the bank \$15 in loans for commercial ships and \$5 in loans used to buy property to store commercial goods.

Name: Daniel Martin
Interest: Commercial Entrepreneur

You represent the commercial interest in your state. You import farm tools from manufacturers in other states and sell them to farmers in your own state.

As a commercialist, you rely on manufacturers to produce boats for your merchant fleet. You also had to borrow money from bankers to start your commercial enterprise and you have been paying back the loans as quickly as possible. You favor laws that promote and protect commerce. You also want to make sure that manufacturers and farmers do well because they supply you with the goods you will export or import.

Finances: You own all of your land/property which is valued at \$100 but you owe the bank \$25 in loans for commercial ships.

Name: Charles Pinson
Interest: Commercial Entrepreneur

You represent the commercial interest in your state. You buy food and other farm goods from farmers within your own state, and export it to other states or countries.

As a commercialist, you rely on manufacturers to produce boats for your merchant fleet. You also had to borrow money from bankers to start your commercial enterprise, and you have been paying back the loans as quickly as possible. You favor laws that promote and protect commerce. You also want to make sure that manufacturers and farmers do well; because they supply you with the goods you will export or import.

Finances: You own land/property valued at \$200, but you owe the bank \$10 in loans for commercial ships, and \$5 in loans used to buy property to store commercial goods.

Name: Hugh Williamson
Interest: Commercial Entrepreneur

You represent the commercial interest in your state.

You buy manufactured goods from manufacturers in your own state, and export them to other states or countries.

As a commercialist, you rely on manufacturers to produce boats for your merchant fleet. You also had to borrow money from bankers to start your commercial enterprise, and you have been paying back the loans as quickly as possible. You favor laws that promote and protect commerce. You also want to make sure that manufacturers and farmers do well, because they supply you with the goods you will export or import.

Finances: You own all of your land/property, which is valued at \$150. But you owe the bank \$30 in loans for commercial ships.

Name: Daniel Mercer
Interest: Banking

You represent the banking interest in your state.

As a banker, you want people to invest in your bank so that you can loan out their money to borrowers. Borrowers must pay back the money they were loaned, as well as interest at the rate of 5% annually. Most of your investors are manufacturers or commercial entrepreneurs, but you have also loaned money to these groups as well. The majority of your loans have gone to farmers, who needed to borrow money during the Revolutionary War to keep their farms going. The farmers have been slow to pay you back, whereas manufacturers and commercialists have been paying you back quickly. You favor laws that would allow all of the other interests to be more prosperous, so that all of your debtors can pay you back as soon as possible.

Finances: You owe no money to the bank and you own \$500 in property.

Name: Robert Jacobs
Interest: Banking

You represent the banking interest in your state.

As a banker, you want people to invest in your bank so that you can loan out their money to borrowers. Borrowers must pay back the money they were loaned, as well as interest at the rate of 5% annually. Most of your investors are manufacturers or commercial entrepreneurs, but you have also loaned money to these groups as well. The majority of your loans have gone to farmers, who needed to borrow money during the Revolutionary War to keep their farms going. The farmers have been slow to pay you back, whereas manufacturers and commercialists have been paying you back quickly. You favor laws that would allow all of the other interests to be more prosperous, so that all of your debtors can pay you back as soon as possible.

Finances: You owe no money to the bank and you own \$900 in property.

Name: Thomas Wilson
Interest: Banking

You represent the banking interest in your state.

As a banker, you want people to invest in your bank so that you can loan out their money to borrowers. Borrowers must pay back the money they were loaned, as well as interest at the rate of 5% annually. Most of your investors are manufacturers or commercial entrepreneurs, but you have also loaned money to these groups as well. The majority of your loans have gone to farmers, who needed to borrow money during the Revolutionary War to keep their farms going. The farmers have been slow to pay you back, whereas manufacturers and commercialists have been paying you back quickly. You favor laws that would allow all of the other interests to be more prosperous, so that all of your debtors can pay you back as soon as possible.

Finances: You owe no money to the bank and you own \$750 in property.

Name: Randall King
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell corn and beans.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: Your land/property is valued at \$45, but you owe \$40 in loans to the bank for farming supplies/tools, and \$20 in loans used to buy your land/property.

Name: Peter Lunsford
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell tobacco and alfalfa.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: You own all of your own land/property, valued at \$35, but you owe \$50 in loans to the bank for farming supplies/tools.

Name: Jonathan Davis
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell dairy products.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: Your land/property is valued at \$35, but you owe \$35 in loans to the bank for farming supplies/tools, and \$15 in loans used to buy your land/property.

Name: Oliver Sherman
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell wheat.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: Your land/property is valued at \$25, but you owe \$20 in loans to the bank for farming supplies/tools, and \$5 in loans used to buy your land/property.

Name: Jonathan Houston
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell corn.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: Your land/property is valued at \$25, but you owe \$20 in loans used to buy your land/property.

Name: John Yates
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell tobacco and alfalfa.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: Your land/property is valued at \$35, but you owe \$30 in loans to the bank for farming supplies/tools, and \$20 in loans used to buy your land/property.

Name: Martin Richards
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell corn and dairy products.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: You own all of your own land/property, valued at \$15, but you owe \$50 in loans to the bank for farming supplies/tools.

Name: Byron James
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.
As a farmer, you sell beans and wheat.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: Your land/property is valued at \$25, but you owe \$30 in loans to the bank for farming supplies/tools, and \$20 in loans used to buy your land/property.

Name: George Morris
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell corn and beans.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: Your land/property is valued at \$45, but you owe \$35 in loans used to buy your land/property.

Name: William Hughes
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell wheat and dairy products.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: Your land/property is valued at \$25, but you owe \$30 in loans to the bank for farming supplies/tools, and \$15 in loans used to buy your land/property.

Name: Luther Mercer
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.
As a farmer, you sell tobacco.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: You own all of your own land/property, valued at \$35, but you owe \$40 in loans to the bank for farming supplies/tools.

Name: James Mercer
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.
As a farmer, you sell corn and dairy products.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: Your land/property is valued at \$35, but you owe \$20 in loans to the bank for farming supplies/tools, and \$10 in loans used to buy your land/property.

Name: James Smith
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell dairy products.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: Your land/property is valued at \$65, but you owe \$55 in loans used to buy your land/property.

Name: John King
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell beans.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: Your land/property is valued at \$25, but you owe \$10 in loans to the bank for farming supplies/tools, and \$10 in loans used to buy your land/property.

Name: Jonathan Hillsdale
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell beans and alfalfa.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: You own all of your own land/property, valued at \$30, but you owe \$40 in loans to the bank for farming supplies/tools.

Name: Charles Parsons
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell corn and dairy products.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: Your land/property is valued at \$25, but you owe \$30 in loans to the bank for farming supplies/tools, and \$15 in loans used to buy your land/property.

Name: Theophilus Miller
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell tobacco.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: Your land/property is valued at \$55, but you owe \$25 in loans used to buy your land/property.

Name: Wilson Morrison
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell beans and wheat.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: Your land/property is valued at \$35, but you owe \$40 in loans to the bank for farming supplies/tools, and \$20 in loans used to buy your land/property.

Name: Robert Prichard
Interest: Farming

You represent the farming interest in your state.

As a farmer, you sell corn and alfalfa.

Times have been tough lately: you had to borrow money from the banks to keep your farm going while you were away fighting in the Revolutionary War, and they are demanding repayment; foreign goods make it harder for you to sell your produce in your own state or to other countries; and manufacturers and commercial entrepreneurs demand that you lower your prices. But it is tough to make ends meet. You favor laws that will make it easier for you to pay back your loans, and to sell your goods at higher prices.

Finances: You own all of your own land/property, valued at \$25, but you owe \$45 in loans to the bank for farming supplies/tools.