

## Document Analysis Organizer

### SAMPLE ANSWERS

Document	Who is the Subject of the Document?	Summarize the Reading in Your Own Words:	Explain How the Subject Demonstrated Civic Virtue and Give 1 Quote as Evidence:
<b>Document 1: The Newburgh Conspiracy</b>	George Washington	Officers and soldiers of the Continental Army, having won our independence from Britain, were dissatisfied with Congress being too slow in getting them their pay. They threatened to leave the country undefended, and worse, hinted at a military takeover, but George Washington reminded them of why they fought, his own service, and convinced them to reaffirm their faith in democratic government.	By reminding his men about the sacrifices he had made for his country while reaffirming his faith in it, made them feel guilty for their conspiracy, thereby ending it.  <i>"Gentleman, you must pardon me, for I have not only grown gray but almost blind in service to my country." The disarming hint of vulnerability from their otherwise stoic leader so deeply affected the officers that some wept openly</i>
<b>Document 2: Thirteen Virtues</b>	Benjamin Franklin	Benjamin Franklin lays out what he thinks are the thirteen most important virtues people should follow to become better citizens, with a brief explanation of each and then advice on mastering them.	By not only explaining virtue to his fellow citizens but explaining them and how they can get better at them  <i>"only a virtuous people are capable of freedom."</i>
<b>Document 3: The Boston Massacre</b>	John Adams	Details the background of the Boston Massacre and then John Adams leading role in the aftermath, where at cost to his popularity he agreed to represent the accused soldiers, not out of sympathy for them, but on the principle that everyone deserves a fair trial.	By offering his legal services to the accused British soldiers, at risk to his reputation, but on the principle that everyone deserves a fair trial and due process.  <i>"it was one of the best Pieces of Service I ever rendered my Country".</i>

<b>Document 4: “Remember the Ladies”</b>	Abigail Adams	Letter from Abigail Adams to her husband advocating for more rights for women and equality, and for the people writing the laws of our new nation to “remember the ladies”.	By pushing her husband- a member of the constitutional convention- to think about rights for others  <i>“I desire you would remember the ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors”.</i>
<b>Document 5: The Underground Railroad</b>	Harriet Tubman	Recounts Harriet Tubman’s life and escape from slavery, and how she put herself at risk to make trip after trip on the Underground Railroad to rescue other enslaved people.	By risking her own freedom to continue to help others in need by venturing back into slave states.  <i>“Even with the passage of stricter laws and the threat of fines and capture, Harriet remained committed to her mission of helping others escape to freedom”</i>
<b>Document 6: An American Slave</b>	Frederick Douglass	Recounts Frederick Douglass’ life and escape from slavery, his rise to prominent abolitionist, life in England, and return to the United States to continue the cause of abolitionism.	By risking his freedom to write a book about his time in slavery, by returning to the United States from his life in England, setting aside his own wants to work for a greater cause (the end of slavery)  <i>“...he felt compelled to return to the United States in 1847, resuming his activism on behalf of abolition...”</i>
<b>Document 7: The Blind Memorandum</b>	Abraham Lincoln	Details how President Lincoln, facing assumed certain defeat in the election of 1864, indicated that he would respect the outcome and step aside and peacefully transfer power in the middle of the Civil War, but try to work with his successor to ensure victory of the Union before the new president took office.	By thinking solely of how he could most benefit the struggling country, whatever the consequences to his own career.  <i>“...it will be my duty to so co-operate with the President elect, as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration...”</i>