

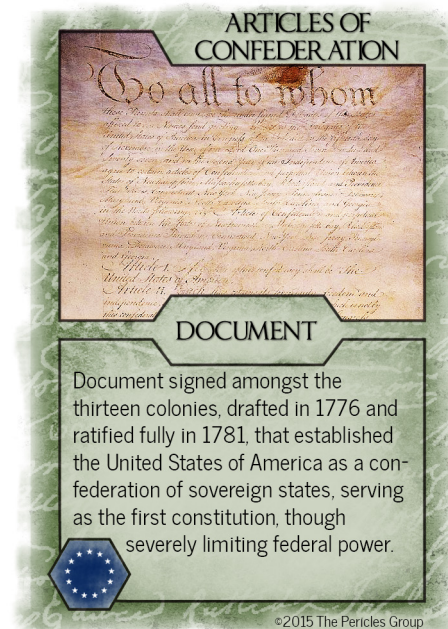
1. Deal seven (7) CARDS to each player. The player to the dealer's left goes first.
2. The first player chooses a controversy from the included CARD labeled "Controversies", and a CARD from his or her hand, and announces the controversy chosen as he or she lays down the CARD.
3. The player to his or her left may take up the challenge or pass.
4. If the second player has passed, the third player **MUST** take up the challenge.
5. A player takes up a challenge by playing a CARD and beginning a one minute speech in favor of his or her chosen CARD.
6. The first player then makes a one minute speech in favor of his or her chosen CARD.
7. The player who is not involved in the challenge serves as the iudex. Both CARDS are awarded to the player chosen by the iudex as the winner.
8. CARDS awarded are placed in front of the player to be counted at the end of the CARD-tamen™.
9. The turn passes to the left, and play continues until one player is out of CARDS.
10. The winner of CARD-tamen™ is the player with the most CARDS in front of him or her.

1. More important for developing national identity
2. More important for developing national economy
3. More important for politics
4. Greater influence on international relations
5. Greater contribution to culture
6. More loved today
7. More hated today
8. Inspired more stories
9. Greater chance for misinterpretation
10. Greater influence on shaping domestic policy
11. Inspired more conflict
12. Less remembered today
13. Greater influence today
14. More patriotic
15. More deeply connected to the birth of the nation
16. Greater embodiment of American ideology
17. More important for US History
18. More important for world history
19. Greater embodiment of American character
20. More relevant in contemporary US politics



practomime.com

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additional CARD-
tamen™ decks and to
order full versions.



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A national bank intended to stabilize the nation's credit, chartered for a term of twenty years, by the United States Congress on February 25, 1791, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton.



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[illegible]

Collective name for the first ten amendments to the Constitution. These amendments guarantee a number of personal freedoms, limit the government's power in judicial matters, and reserve some powers to the states.



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On March 5, 1770, a British soldier stationed in Boston was surrounded by a mob and subject to harassment. Eventually additional soldiers came in defense and fired on the crowd, killing five in total.



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A historical illustration depicting the Boston Tea Party. In the foreground, a group of men, some in blue coats and others in white, are on a small boat, cheering and raising their arms. In the background, a large ship is docked, and a group of men are on its deck, some holding flags and others looking down at the water. The scene is set on a body of water with a city skyline visible in the distance.

Political protest by the Sons of Liberty in Boston, on December 16, 1773. The demonstrators destroyed an entire shipment of tea sent by the East India Company, in defiance of the Tea Act. The response escalated the Revolution.



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Fought on September 11, 1777, in Pennsylvania. The British defeated the Americans and forced them to withdraw toward the American capital of Philadelphia, which they then captured on September 26.

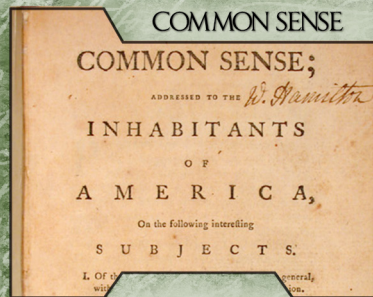


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Fought on June 17, 1775, during the Siege of Boston. Considered to be a colonial defeat, however the losses suffered by the British gave encouragement to the colonies that they would be able to succeed against the British army.



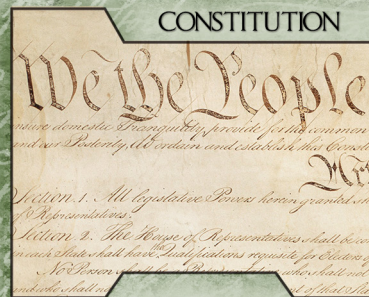
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DOCUMENT

Pamphlet written by Thomas Paine in 1775-76 and spread through the colonies, inspiring the fight for independence. The pamphlet explained the advantages of and the need for immediate independence in clear, simple language.

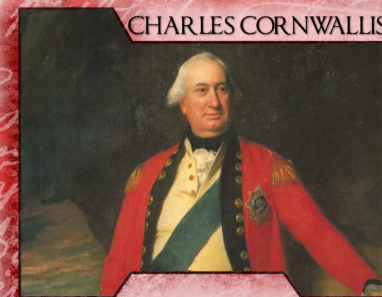
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DOCUMENT

Created in 1787 as a replacement for the Articles of Confederation, ratified in 1788, delineates the national frame of government, including the deliberate separation of powers between the three branches of government.

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PEOPLE

British Army officer, colonial administrator, one of the leading British generals in the Revolutionary War. His surrender to Washington in 1781 at the Siege of Yorktown effectively ended the war.

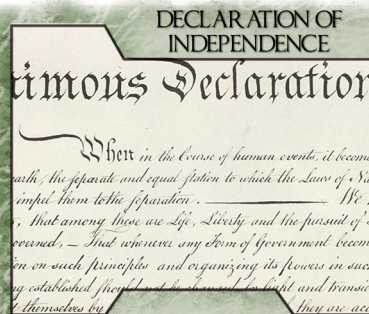
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BATTLE

Fought on January 17, 1781, near Cowpens, South Carolina. Major turning point in the reconquest of South Carolina from the British. Subsequent events forced Cornwallis to retreat to Yorktown.

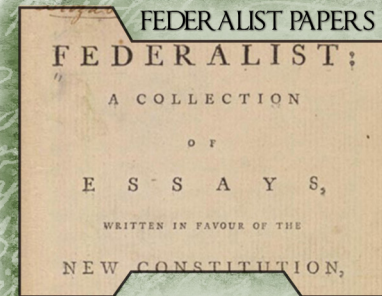
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DOCUMENT

Statement adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, which announced that the thirteen colonies regarded themselves as independent sovereign states, and no longer a part of the British Empire.

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DOCUMENT

Collection of 85 essays, distributed amongst the states, written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay promoting the ratification of the Constitution. Number 84, however, opposed what would become the Bill of Rights.

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FLAG RESOLUTION

EVENT

On June 14, 1777, the Second Continental Congress passed a resolution "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."



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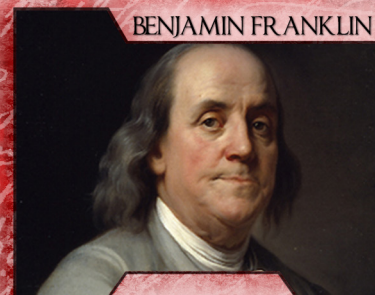
TREATY OF ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE

DOCUMENT

Defensive alliance between France and the United States of America, formed during the Revolutionary War, which promised military support in case of attack by British forces indefinitely into the future.



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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

PEOPLE

American Founding Father, author, printer, political theorist, politician, postmaster, scientist, inventor, civic activist, statesman, and diplomat. Often credited with being the "first American" for his early insistence on colonial unity.



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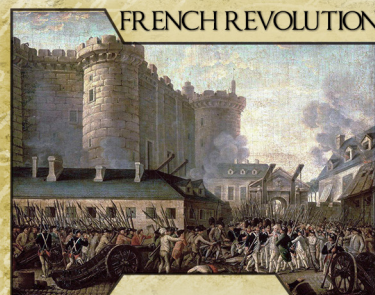
FRENCH & INDIAN WAR

EVENT

Fought between 1754-1763 among the colonies of British America and New France as well as Native American allies. The British won at a significant financial cost, leading to increased taxation of the colonies.



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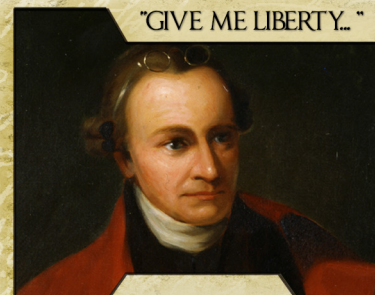
FRENCH REVOLUTION

EVENT

Period of social and political upheaval in France that lasted from 1789 until 1799. Deeply polarized American politics as leaders were divided on whether to intervene, leading directly to the creation of the First Party System.



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"GIVE ME LIBERTY.."

EVENT

"Give me liberty, or give me death!" is a quotation attributed to Patrick Henry from a speech he made to the Virginia Convention in 1775. He is credited with having convinced the Virginia House of Burgesses to deliver troops to the war efforts.



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ALEXANDER HAMILTON



PEOPLE

American Founding Father, chief of staff to Washington during the Revolutionary war, founder of the nation's financial system, first Secretary of the Treasury, founder of the Federalists Party. Mortally wounded in a duel with Aaron Burr.



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INTOLERABLE ACTS



EVENT

Colloquial name for a series of punitive acts passed by the British Parliament in 1774 as a response to the Boston Tea Party. Intended to make an example of Massachusetts, the Intolerable Acts instead stoked the flames of rebellion.



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JAY TREATY

TREATY

OF
Amity, Commerce, and Navigation
BETWEEN
HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY
AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BY THEIR PRESIDENT,
WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THEIR
SENATE.

CONDITIONALIZED

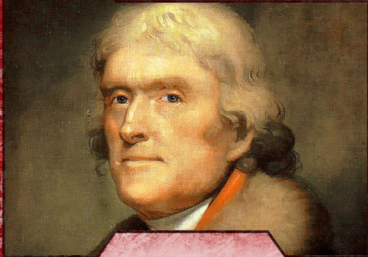
DOCUMENT

1795 treaty between the United States and Great Britain that averted immediate war, resolved issues remaining since the Treaty of Paris, and facilitated years of peaceful trade between the United States and Britain. Fiercely opposed by Jefferson.



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THOMAS JEFFERSON



PEOPLE

American Founding Father, the principal author of the Declaration of Independence, governor of Virginia during the Revolutionary War, and the third President of the United States.



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KING GEORGE III



PEOPLE

King of Great Britain during the Revolutionary War. His life and reign, while longer than any other British monarch who came before him, was marked by nearly continual warfare and conflict.



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KING'S MOUNTAIN



BATTLE

Fought on October 7, 1780, near King's Mountain, South Carolina. The surprising victory over the American Loyalist militia greatly raised the Patriots' morale. Cornwallis was forced to abandon his plan to invade North Carolina.



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MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE



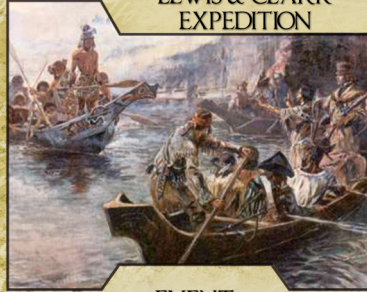
PEOPLE

French aristocrat and military officer who fought for the United States in the Revolutionary War. A close friend and confidant of George Washington, Lafayette would later become a key figure in the French Revolution of 1789.



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LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION



EVENT

Commissioned by Jefferson, the first American expedition to cross what is now the western portion of the United States, departing in May 1804. Objective was to explore and map the territory and to find a route across the Western half of the continent.



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LEXINGTON & CONCORD



BATTLE

Fought on April 19, 1775, in Massachusetts. First military engagements of the American Revolutionary War, preparations for these battles demonstrated the effective intelligence gathering operations of the Patriots.



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LONG ISLAND



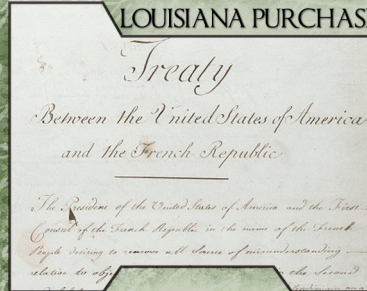
BATTLE

Fought on August 27, 1776. This was a defeat for the Continental Army under General George Washington and the beginning of a campaign that gave the British control of the city of New York.



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LOUISIANA PURCHASE



DOCUMENT

United States' acquisition of France's claim to the territory of Louisiana, 828,000 square miles, in 1803 during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson for approximately 15 million dollars.



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MOLLY PITCHER



PEOPLE

Nickname given to a woman said to have fought in the Battle of Monmouth, generally believed to have been Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley. Molly Pitcher may be a composite image of folklore inspired by the actions of a number of real women.



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BETSY ROSS

PEOPLE

Seamstress widely credited, although unconfirmed, with making the first American flag in 1776 after a visit from Washington. It is thought that Ross's actual contribution to the flag design was to change the 6-pointed stars to the easier 5-pointed stars.



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SARATOGA

BATTLE

Two battles fought on September 19 and October 7, 1777, near Saratoga, New York. The decisive victories by the American forces, and surrender by the British, lead to an influx of foreign assistance towards the war efforts.



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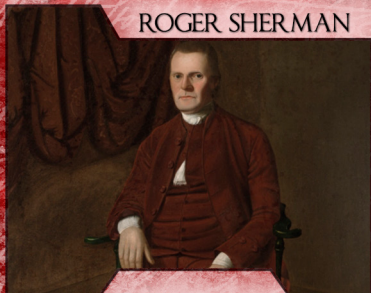
SECOND
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

EVENT

Convention of delegates from the thirteen colonies that began meeting regularly in 1775. Adopted the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and became the de facto government of the United States during the Revolution.



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ROGER SHERMAN

PEOPLE

Early American lawyer and politician from Connecticut. He was the only person to sign the Continental Association, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution.



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SULLIVAN'S ISLAND

BATTLE

Fought on June 28, 1776, near Charleston, South Carolina. First British attempt to capture the city from American rebels. After suffering heavy damage, the British fleet withdrew following a single day of bombardment.



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TRENTON

BATTLE

Fought on December 26, 1776, in Trenton, New Jersey. After Washington crossed the Delaware River, he led his forces against Hessian soldiers garrisoned there. Nearly the entire Hessian force was captured and the victory boosted the Continental Army's moral.



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VALLEY FORGE



EVENT

Pennsylvania encampment occupied by the Continental Army, under the command of Washington, from December 1777 to June 1778. The winter was particularly harsh, and starvation, disease, malnutrition, and exposure killed nearly 2,500 soldiers.

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WAR OF 1812



EVENT

Declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain on June 18, 1812 in response to a number of British transgressions. No territorial changes occurred as a result of the Treaty of Ghent, signed December 24, 1814.

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WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

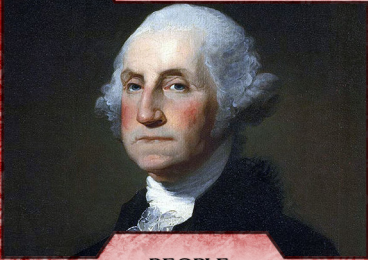


DOCUMENT

Letter written by George Washington, to the people, at the end of his second term as President, warning Americans of the political dangers to avoid if they are to remain true to their values.

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GEORGE WASHINGTON



PEOPLE

Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, elected first President of the United States, presided over the convention that drafted the Constitution.

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WHISKEY REBELLION

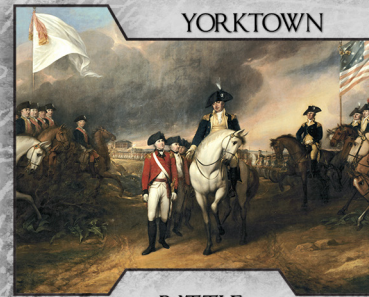


EVENT

Protest in 1791 of the newly established "Whiskey Tax", the first tax imposed on a domestic product by Congress. Demonstrated that the new national government had the will and the resources to suppress violent resistance to its laws.

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YORKTOWN



BATTLE

The siege, ending on October 19, 1781 at Yorktown, Virginia, was a decisive victory by a combined force of American and French armies over the British. The surrender of Cornwallis led the British leaders to negotiate an end to hostilities.

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