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THE GREAT PHILLY MAG  
SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL

QUIZ

50

#### PART FOUR

## Answer Key

### 1. Where was 1774's First Continental Congress held?

Hammer it in for b), Carpenters' Hall, the brick Georgian guildhall at 320 Chestnut Street. Today, you can have your wedding there, in the very first privately owned American building to be opened to the public as a historic monument, in 1857. Want to visit? Admission's free!

### 2. How many men (all men, of course) signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776?

Sign on for c), 56; that's how many delegates attended the Second Continental Congress, where they unanimously adopted the document on July 4, 1776.

### 3. Which founding father is credited with writing the Declaration?

Every schoolkid knows it was b), Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the first draft of what would become the Declaration, which formally set forth the reasons the Colonies were asserting their freedom from British rule.

### 4. Who was the first president of Pennsylvania?

Okay, this one's a trick question, sort of. The first president of the then-colony of Pennsylvania was c), Thomas Wharton Jr., a Chester County businessman who was a member of its governing body, the Committee of Safety. The title's different, but the office amounts to the governorship.

### 5. Which was the first battle in the American Revolution?

Hello! Ever hear of Paul Revere? The "shot heard 'round the world"? The first shot of the Revolution was fired at a), the Battle of Lexington and Concord, on April 19, 1775. No one knows who fired that shot, btw.

### 6. Which was the last battle in the American Revolution?

Another gimme question! It's b), the Battle of Yorktown, aka the Siege of Yorktown, at which George Washington's Continental Army decisively defeated the British Army led by George Cornwallis—with timely help from French reinforcements. It lasted for three weeks, from September 28 through October 19, 1781.

### 7. During the Battle of Germantown, fierce fighting took place at which still-standing manor?

Hope you mustered up b), Cliveden, also known as Chew House, since it was the Revolutionary home of its builder, Benjamin Chew, who served as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of Pennsylvania. It's at 6401 Germantown Avenue—but all four of these properties predate the Revolution and are on Germantown Avenue.

### 8. At the time of the Revolution, there were approximately 500,000 Black people in the 13 colonies. How many were enslaved?

It's estimated that d), 450,000, of the 500,000 Black people in the Colonies were enslaved. The Continental Army and most state militias were integrated, with Black soldiers serving alongside other forces. Interestingly, the Revolution would be the last integrated war until Harry Truman signed an executive order abolishing discrimination and segregation in U.S. forces in 1948.

### 9. What happened on September 11, 1777, at the Battle of Brandywine—the biggest single-day engagement of the war?

It's b), the British Army defeated the Continental Army—and it wasn't even close. In what was the second-longest single-day battle of the war, Washington's forces were routed by General William Howe's near Chadds Ford. Hundreds of soldiers on both sides died, with hundreds more taken prisoner. The remainder of Washington's men retreated, and the Brits marched into Philadelphia unopposed.

### 10. Where will you find the remnants of the sole military hospital built around here during the Revolutionary War?

Feel very healthy if you went for d), Chester Springs, which is where Washington commissioned the first hospital for his Continental Army, during the winter they spent at Valley Forge. And it was needed: While hostilities cost some 6,800 American soldiers' lives, 17,000 died during the war from dysentery, smallpox, and the like.