The Revolution... at Home

Number of Players: 4-6
Time: 10-15 minutes per round
Rules: Similar to “Apples to Apples”

The pictures are all objects from the DAR Museum’s collection. They are from the time when Elizabeth Drinker was alive. The situations are all things mentioned in Elizabeth’s diary, although the cards are written from the point of view of her children.

Prepare:
Print and cut out the cards on the next pages

Hints to make it easier to play, but not necessary:
- Print and glue to index cards, or print on thicker paper
- Print the “object cards” on white paper and the “situation cards” on a different color

Play:
1. Deal 3 Object cards to each player. Players take turns being the “citizen.”
2. The first citizen draws a Situation card and reads it aloud.
3. Other players each select 1 Object card from their hand and give to the citizen. Players argue why their object would be the most helpful in this situation, using the information on the card plus any creative reasoning.
4. The citizen chooses which object would be most helpful; the winning player keeps the Situation card and the player next to the citizen becomes the new citizen. Players each draw 1 Object card, bringing the total in their hands back up to 3.
5. Play continues until all players have had an equal number of times being the citizen. The winner is the player who has collected the most Situation cards. Players may continue for as many rounds as they like, shuffling and re-dealing the cards as needed.
These are all objects in the DAR Museum collection. To learn more about each object, click on the picture in the electronic document, or go to https://www.dar.org/museum/collections and search using the object number in the lower right corner.

**Warming Pan**
- 1770s • wood, brass
  - Fill with hot coals, then pass back and forth between the sheets to warm your bed

**Bed**
- 1750-1790 • wood, wool
  - The wool curtains will keep you warmer at night

**Cradle**
- 1700s • wood
  - People liked cradles with high sides because they thought it was unhealthy to have air blowing on you while you slept

**Storage Chest**
- 1675-1710 • wood
  - People were used to keeping their clothes in furniture instead of built-in closets

**Looking Glass**
- 1760s • wood, glass, silver
  - This works as a mirror because there is a thin layer of silver on the back of the glass

**Blanket**
- 1775-1800 • wool
  - The white parts are the natural color of the sheep's wool, while the blue stripes were dyed with a plant called indigo

**Candlestick**
- 1740-1780 • tin
  - This type, with a loop for your finger, makes it easy to carry a lighted candle to your bedroom at night

**Broom**
- 1700s • wood
  - This broom is made by shaving thin strips of wood almost off the handle, then bending them down to form the bristles
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**Toaster**
1700s • iron
To use, put sliced bread in holder and place near fire; it swivels to toast both sides

**Salt Box**
1700s • wood
Fill with salt and hang on the wall near the fire so the salt stays dry

**Sugar Nippers**
1700s • iron
Sugar came in hard-packed large cones, so you had to cut pieces off with this tool

**Pot**
1780-1800 • iron
The handle lets you hang it over a fire, while the three legs let you set it on any surface without wobbling

**Toaster**
1700s • iron
To use, put sliced bread in holder and place near fire; it swivels to toast both sides

**Sugar Nippers**
1700s • iron
Sugar came in hard-packed large cones, so you had to cut pieces off with this tool

**Kettle**
1700s • copper
Use this to heat water for washing dishes, or making hot drinks like tea, coffee, or chocolate

**Dipper**
1770-1785 • brass, iron
Use this to stir and scoop food or drink from a pot over the fire; the long handle keeps you safe from heat

**Mousetrap**
1700s • wood, iron
This is a spring-loaded trap; the mouse goes into the hole, and an iron bar snaps down
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**Spoon**
1776 • silver • England
*Made by Hester Bateman, a silversmith whose career lasted 30 years*

**Fork**
1700s • steel, ivory
*Do not put this sharp fork in your mouth! It is meant to hold the food while you cut it with your knife*

**Knife**
1775-1825 • steel, horn
*People at this time eat off the knife, not the fork; be careful to put the blunt side towards your mouth*

**Basin**
1770 • pewter
*Pewter basins like this one were often used for serving stews or vegetables*

**Plate**
1745 • earthenware
*Four blue fish decorate this tin-glazed plate*

**Cup**
1755-1770 • porcelain
*Made in England with a Chinese-inspired design; use for hot beverages like coffee, tea, and chocolate*

**Chair**
1730-1775 • wood
*These “side chairs” were more common than chairs with arms*

**Table**
1720s • wood
*Two sides fold down so you can push it against the wall, or expand to a larger surface for eating*
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**Corner Chair**
1770-1790 • wood, rushes
You can turn from sitting at a desk to facing someone in the room without moving the chair

**Desk & Bookcase**
1755-1780 • wood, brass
The desk surface folds down and bookcase doors swing open to reveal their contents

**Sofa**
1765-1780 • wood, wool
Upholstered sofas were a luxury at this time

**Clock**
1740s • wood, brass, glass
Put this clock on a shelf or table and don't forget to wind it once a week

**Sconce**
1770s • tin, glass
Mirrors reflect the candle, making the light brighter

**Book**
1752 • paper, leather
This book, The English Physician, contains medical recipes for all kinds of illness

**Engraving**
late 1700s • paper
Put this on the wall as decoration; it is the “Summer” picture in a series of the four seasons

**Tape Loom**
1790s • wood
This tool is how you make tape out of cotton, linen, wool, or silk; tape is for edging or to tie things together
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**Spy Glass**
1760s-1790s • wood, brass, glass
You can extend the brass parts for use, or collapse to make it easier to carry

**Watch**
1764 • silver
This watch uses Roman numerals for the hours and Arabic numerals for the minutes

**Pocketbook**
1773 • cardboard, wool
Used by women and men to hold documents more often than money

**Writing set**
late 1700s • brass
Contains everything you need to write with: inkwells, a pen holder, and sand to sprinkle on the ink and help it dry

**Dress**
1780s • silk
This is a common style of women’s clothing: a gown open in the front to show the skirt, called a petticoat

**Coat**
1780s • silk
This loose-fitting style of men’s clothing is best for casual, everyday wear

**Pudding Cap**
1700s • velvet
Toddlers wear this padded cap so they don’t hurt their heads as they learn to walk (and turn their brains to pudding!)

**Toy Top**
1700s • wood, ivory
Wrap a string around this top, then pull quickly to set the top in motion; how long can you keep it spinning?
These are all real situations faced by Elizabeth Drinker's family during the American Revolution. The diary entry's date is in the lower right corner. Elizabeth recorded these events, but the cards are written from the perspective of one of her children.

**Situation:**
American soldiers come to your house and say they need to stay there for a while.

**Situation:**
British soldiers come to your house and say they need to stay there for a while.

**Situation:**
Your father is taken by the Americans and banished for refusing to pledge allegiance to the American side, even though his Quaker faith forbids swearing oaths.

**Situation:**
A British soldier comes to your house demanding blankets for the troops.

**Situation:**
The city is celebrating American Independence by putting lighted candles in windows. As a Quaker family, you do not believe in displays of this kind... but people are throwing rocks at any window without a candle.

**Situation:**
In the confusion of an approaching battle, many people are having their cows or horses stolen out of the stables and you are afraid that yours are next.

**Situation:**
You want to send money to your banished father, but have to hide it so it isn't stolen.

**Situation:**
In the midst of a battle happening nearby, you hear a big explosion.
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Situation:
Your neighbor’s stable catches fire in the middle of the night.
October 12, 1777

Situation:
Your little sister is sick.
May 13, 1779

Situation:
Your little brother went swimming with the older children and hurt himself.
July 23, 1779

Situation:
Your mother is pregnant and is so sick that she has to stay at home for a month.
July 1, 1781

Situation:
You hear an ominous sound downstairs in the middle of the night.
December 22, 1777

Situation:
You are going to attend a wedding.
October 6, 1778

Situation:
You have a very bad toothache.
March 1, 1778

Situation:
You are suddenly home from school because your schoolmaster has lost his school for not swearing allegiance to the Americans.
(His Quaker religion is against swearing oaths.)
August 25, 1778
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**Situation:**
Hessian soldiers are going throughout the city plundering food and firewood, and you have trouble getting enough of both for your family.

November 1, 1777

**Situation:**
A drunk soldier breaks into your home in the middle of the night, shaking his sword at you and threatening you.

November 25, 1777

**Situation:**
Your mother is going to talk to General George Washington to see if he can help bring your father back from being banished.

April 6, 1778

**Situation:**
The British officer who is staying in your home has been going out most evenings, and disrupts the family when he comes back very late.

February 17, 1778

**Situation:**
American soldiers have regained control of the city, and announced that everyone needs to stay inside at night or face punishment.

June 18, 1778

**Situation:**
It is against your religion to fight in a war, but the American militia comes to your house to take away some of your possessions as a penalty for not fighting with them.

June 15, 1779

**Situation:**
An American officer demands you give him horses, as the city is now under martial law.

June 10, 1780

**Situation:**
You hear there are wounded soldiers staying nearby and want to do something nice for them.

October 9, 1777