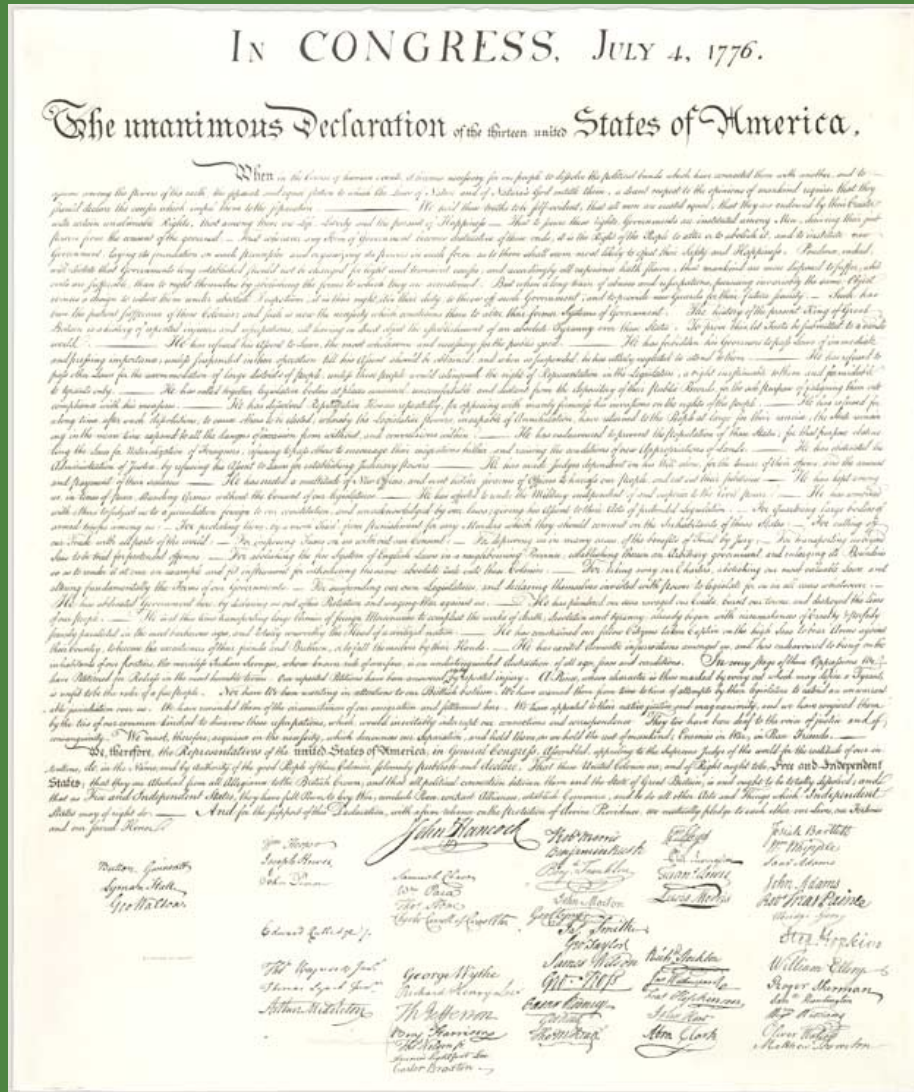


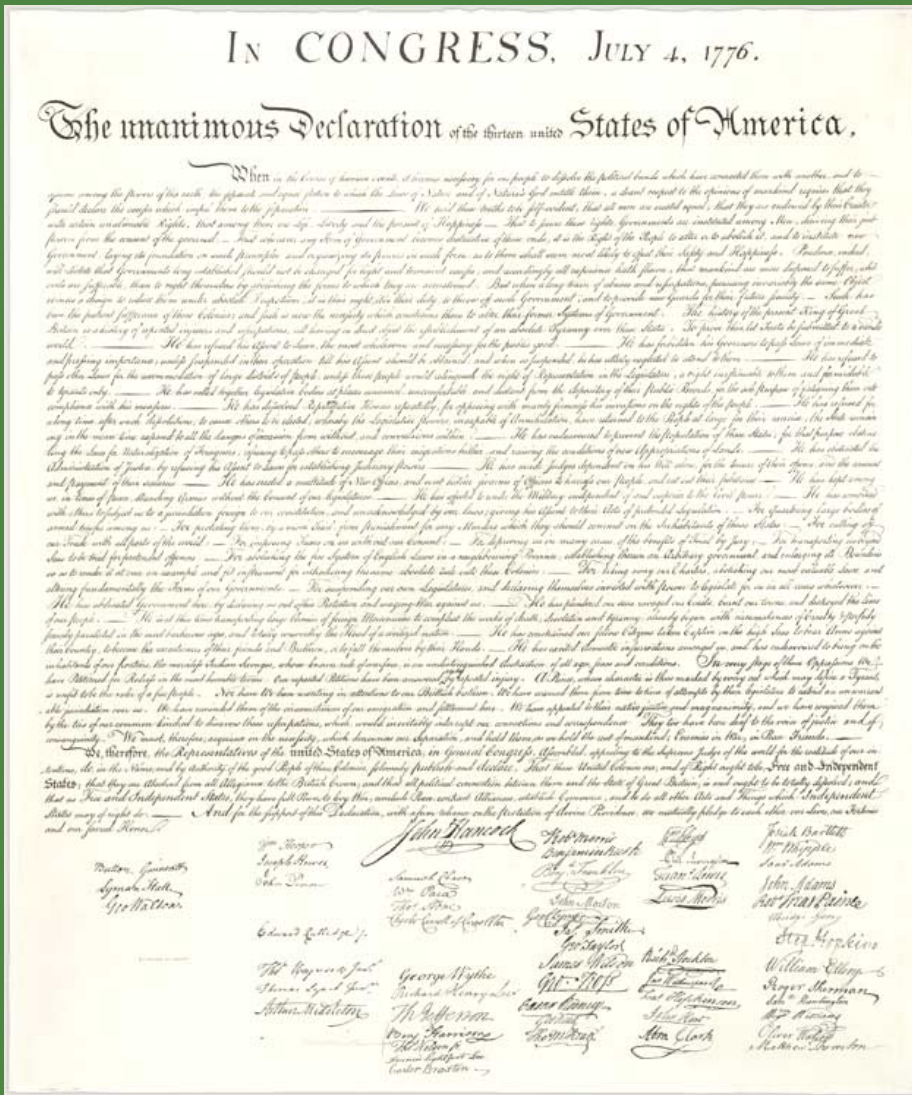
LEQ: From whom did we want to be independent, and on what date did we declare our independence?



This reproduction of the Declaration of Independence was created by William Stone in 1823. This image is courtesy of archive.gov.

LEQ: From whom did we want to be independent, and on what date did we declare our independence?

Great Britain, July 4, 1776



This reproduction of the Declaration of Independence was created by William Stone in 1823. This image is courtesy of archive.gov.

Declaring Independence Basics



The Declaration of Independence was signed by the Second Continental Congress on August 2, 1776. It had been approved on July 4, 1776. The signing took place in the Pennsylvania State House, in Philadelphia, a building which is now known as Independence Hall. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

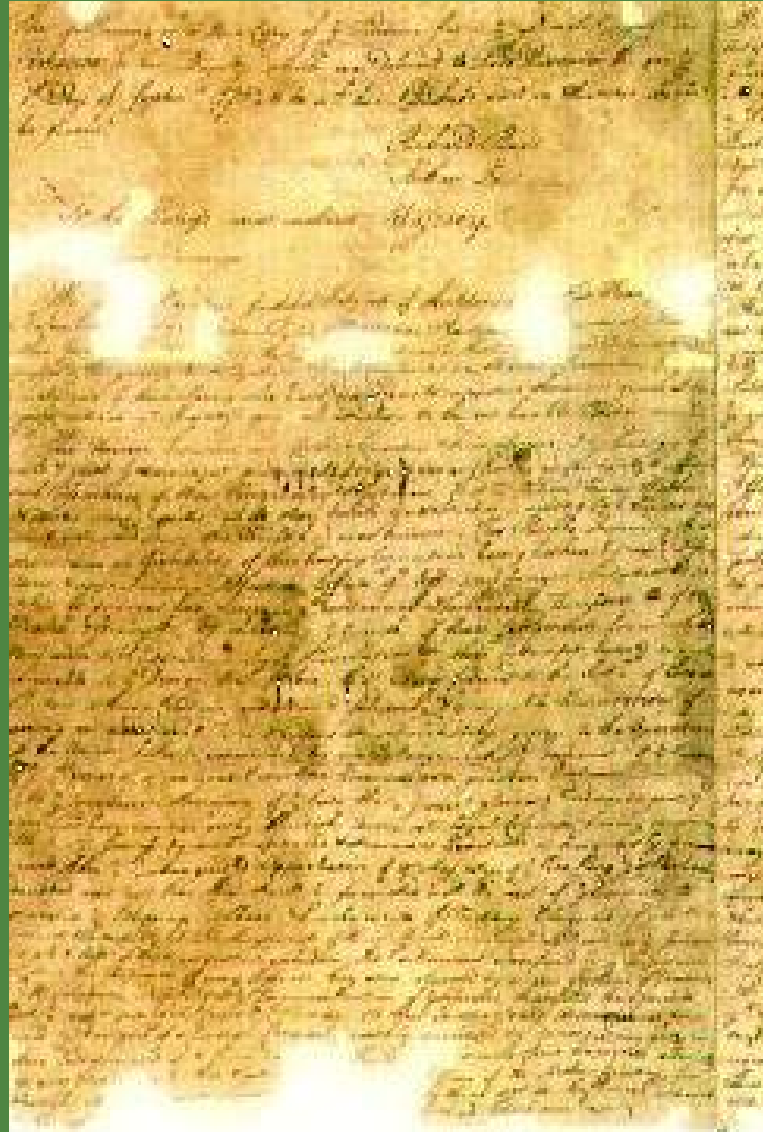
Declaring Independence

Vocabulary



This image is from wordinfo.info.

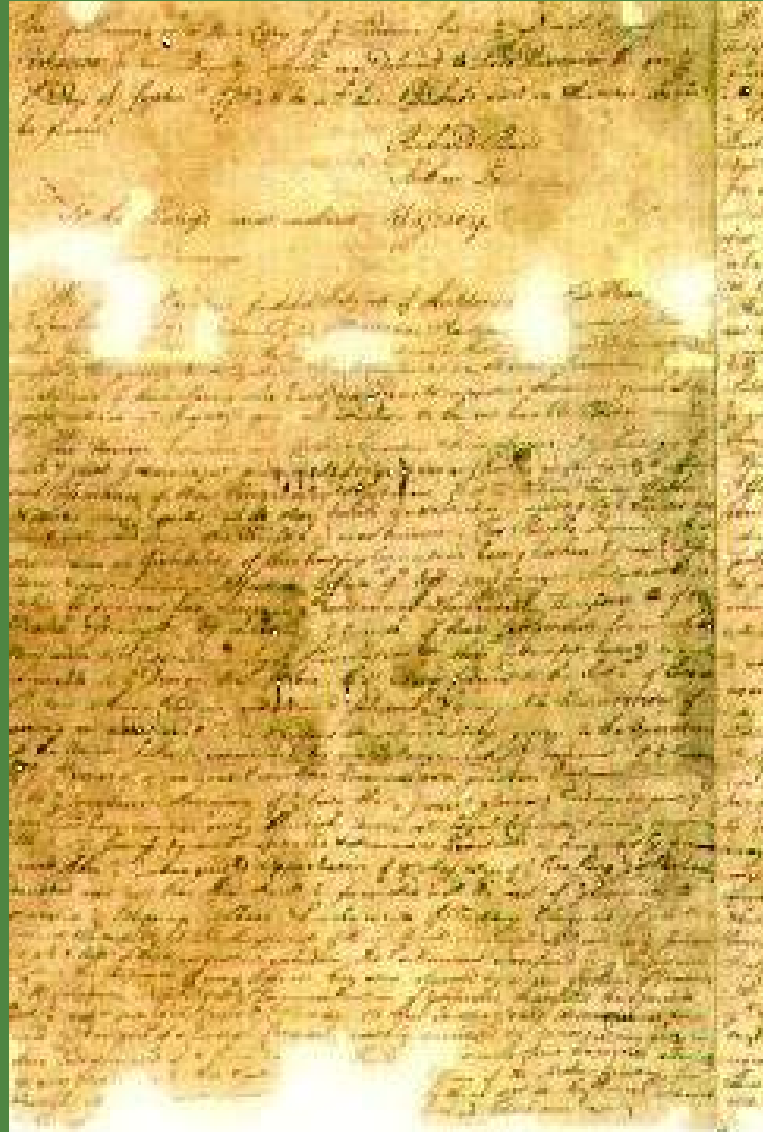
A letter of peace written by the Second Continental Congress to Great Britain.



As they waited for a reply, the Congress went about the business of governing. They understood now that their only option might be war with Great Britain. With this in mind, they organized an army. This image is courtesy of ushistory.org.

Olive Branch Petition

A letter of peace written by the Second Continental Congress to Great Britain.



As they waited for a reply, the Congress went about the business of governing. They understood now that their only option might be war with Great Britain. With this in mind, they organized an army. This image is courtesy of ushistory.org.

The **Olive Branch Petition** assured King George III that most Americans were still loyal to him and to Great Britain.



However, telling the King that they were still loyal to him while at the same time building an army to fight the King's forces, sent a mixed message. This image shows King George III (1738-1820) in his coronation robes. This painting was created by Allan Ramsay (1713-1784) circa 1765. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The army formed by the Second Continental Congress to defend the 13 colonies.



This image shows the foot soldiers or infantrymen of the Continental Army in the years immediately following the American Revolution. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Continental Army

The army formed by the Second Continental Congress to defend the 13 colonies.



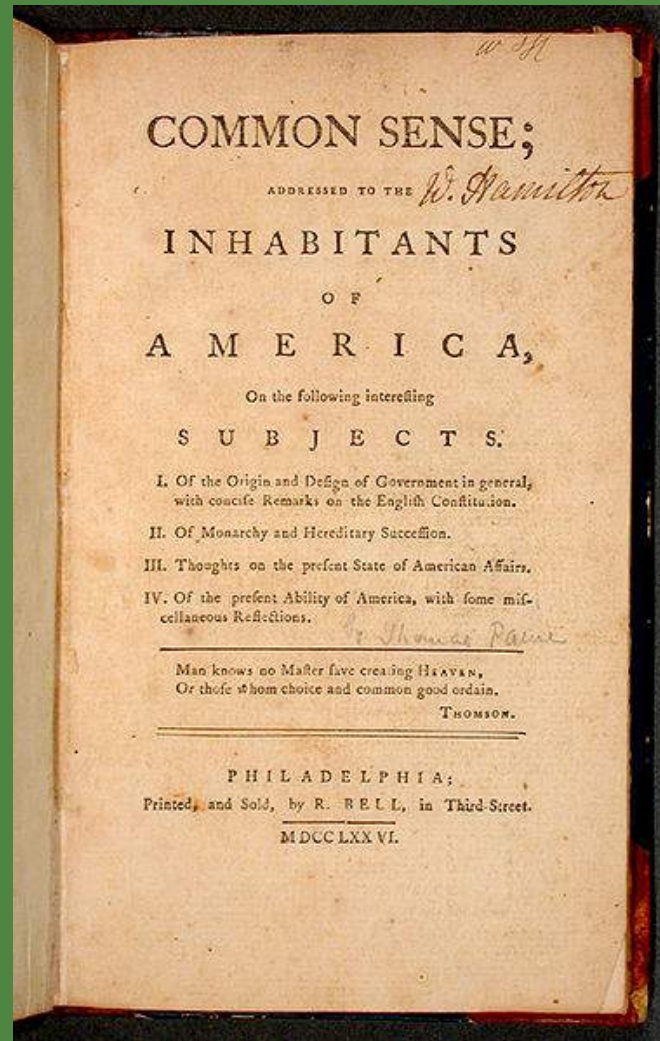
This image shows the foot soldiers or infantrymen of the Continental Army in the years immediately following the American Revolution. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

At its largest, the **Continental Army** included approximately 15,000-20,000 soldiers.



The United States Army, at that time known as the Continental Army, was formed on June 14, 1775. It is one year older than the United States of America. This image is courtesy of padresteve.com.

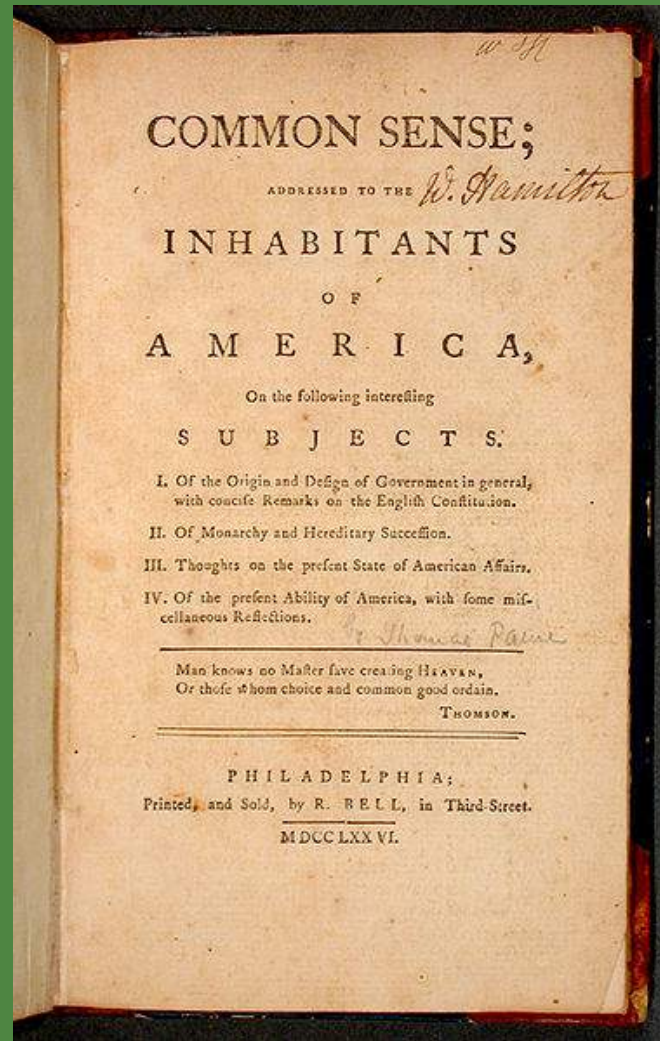
A pamphlet written by Thomas Paine in 1776 to convince the colonists that it was time for them to be independent from Great Britain.



Paine had been in America only a few years when he wrote the pamphlet *Common Sense*. Published in January 1776, it declared that the American colonies received no benefits from their mother country, which was intent on exploiting them. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Common Sense

A pamphlet written by Thomas Paine in 1776 to convince the colonists that it was time for them to be independent from Great Britain.



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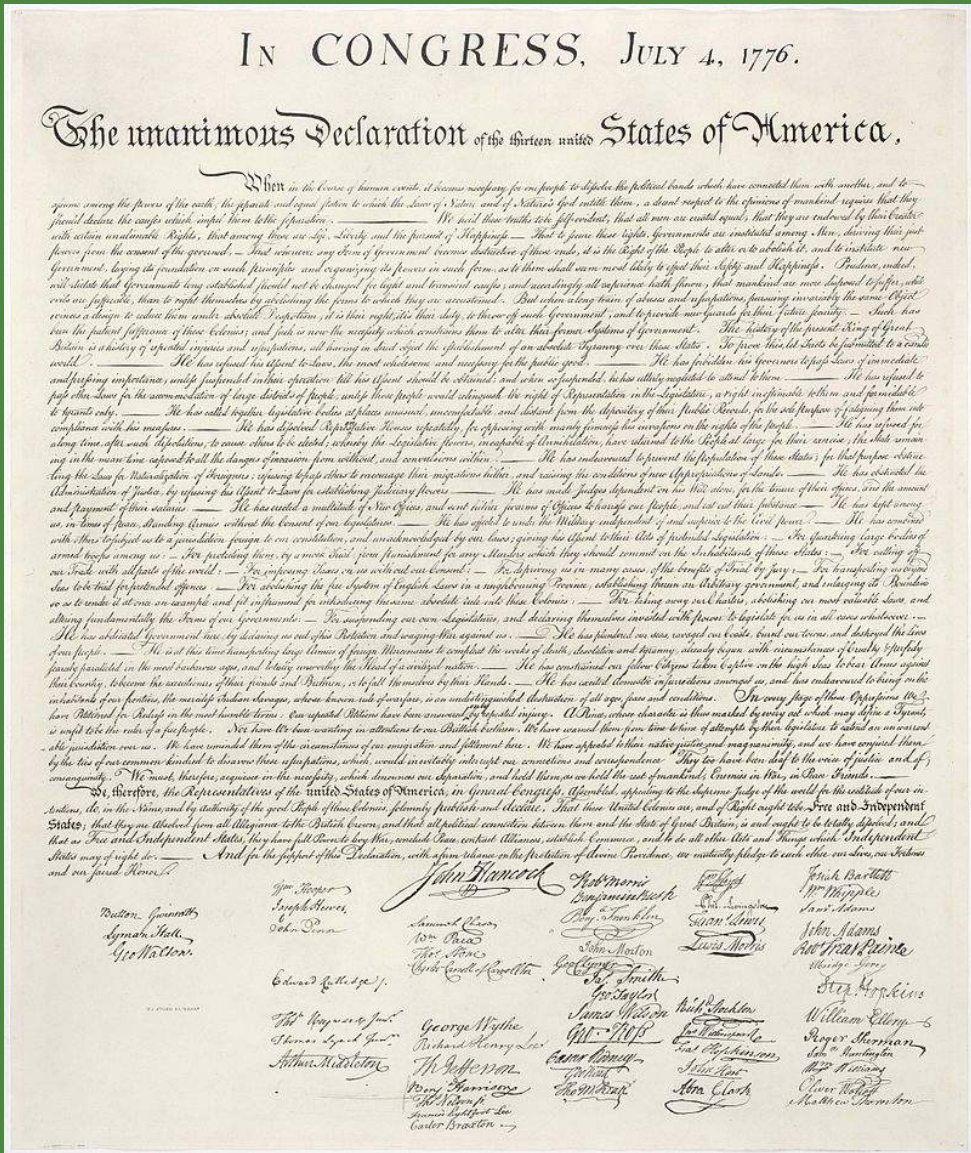
Common Sense questioned some of the ideas that were basic to British society, such as the concept of a king and queen.



Paine referred to King George III as “the Royal Brute of Great Britain.” This painting shows King George III, Queen Charlotte, and their six eldest children. This painting was created in 1770 by Johan Zoffany (1733-1810). This image is courtesy of royalcollection.org.uk.

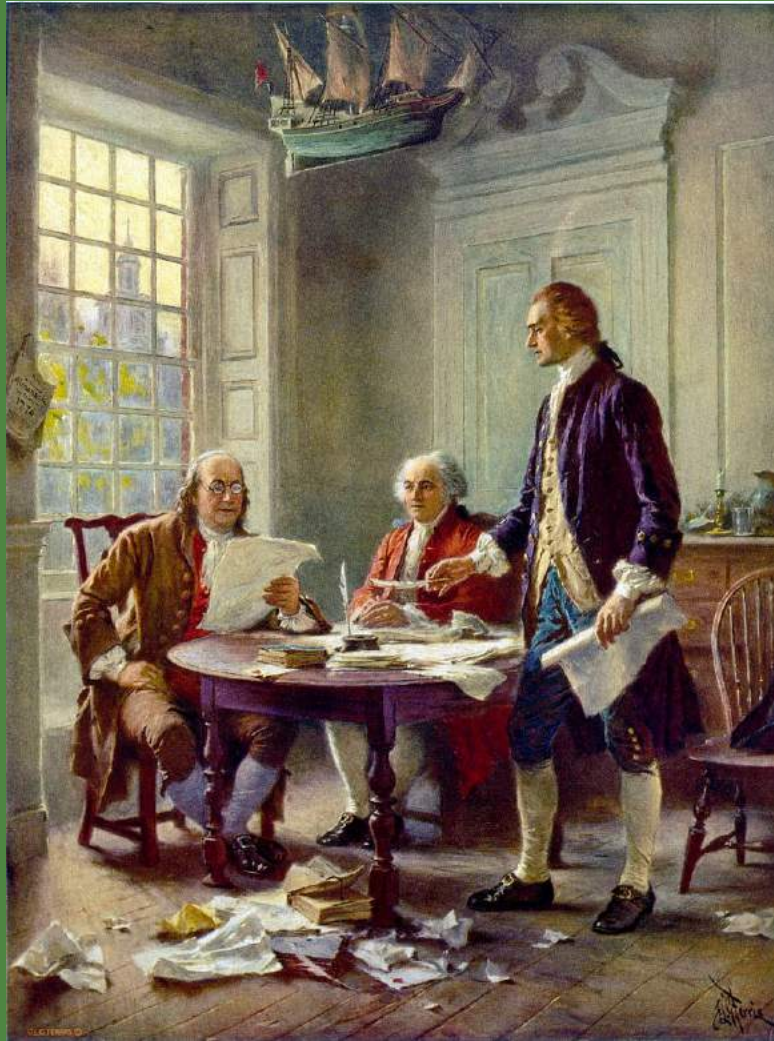
Declaration of Independence

A document stating that the 13 colonies were separate from Great Britain.



This is a facsimile of the Declaration of Independence created by William Stone in 1823. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The term “Declaration of Independence” is not used in the document itself.



The members of the committee to write the Declaration of Independence were Thomas Jefferson from Virginia (right) Benjamin Franklin from Pennsylvania (left), John Adams from Massachusetts (center), Robert Livingston from New York (not shown), and Roger Sherman from Connecticut (not shown). This image is courtesy of lexingtonminutemen.com. . This image titled “Writing the Declaration of Independence, 1776” was created by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris (1863-1930) in 1900. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress and of Wikimedia Commons.

The first part, or introduction, of a document.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

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 Experiences hath shewn, 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 Governments, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such a new 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 tending in direct Obedience the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to assent to certain other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People and Districts should first petition for the

A preamble is an introduction that explains why the Continental Congress drew up the Declaration. The members thought that when a colony breaks its ties with the mother country, its reasons should be explained. This image is courtesy of ineduc.com.

Preamble

The first part, or introduction, of a document.

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BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

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A preamble is an introduction that explains why the Continental Congress drew up the Declaration. The members thought that when a colony breaks its ties with the mother country, its reasons should be explained. This image is courtesy of ineduc.com.

The first words of the **Preamble** of the Declaration of Independence are, “When in the course of human events it becomes necessary...”



The rest of the preamble is, “...for one people to dissolve the political bonds 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 cause which impel them to the separation.” The Declaration of Independence was signed by the Second Continental Congress on August 2, 1776. It had been approved on July 4, 1776. The signing took place in the Pennsylvania State House, in Philadelphia, a building which is now known as Independence Hall. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

A colonist who sided with Great Britain during the American Revolution.



Loyalists were loyal to the King and to the British government. This image was taken by Robert Housch on April 21, 2011 at a National Park Service wayside exhibit at Fort Frederica National Monument.

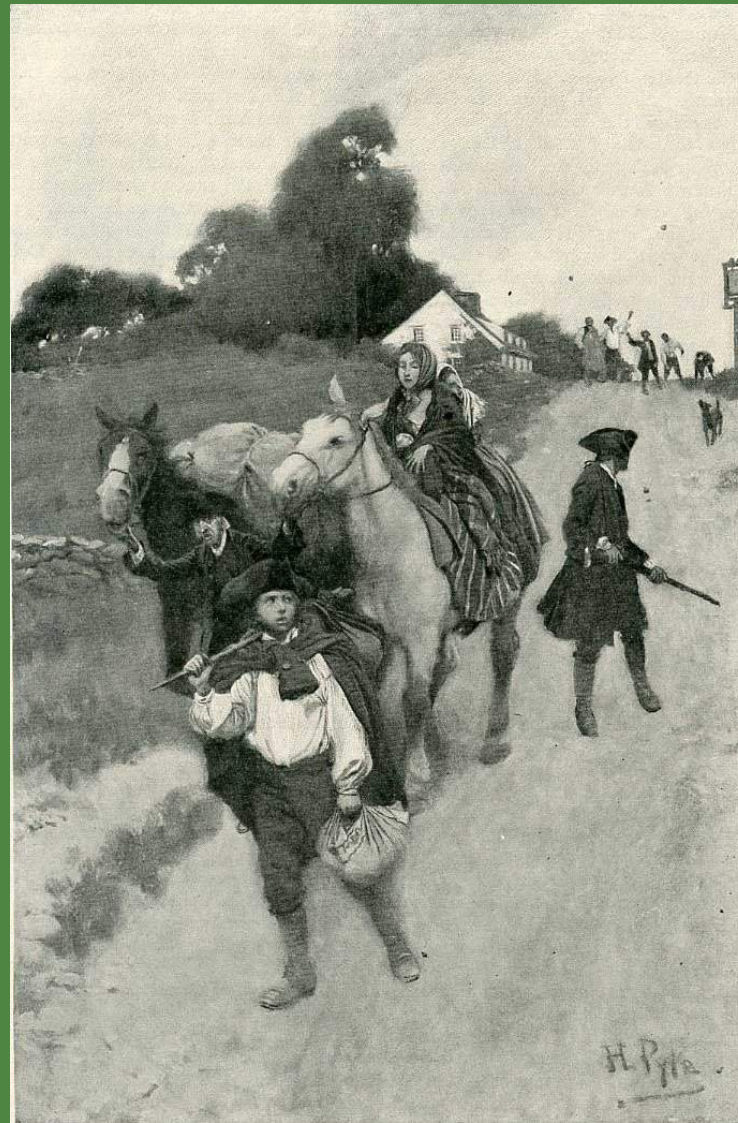
Loyalist

A colonist who sided with Great Britain during the American Revolution.



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Some historians estimate that during the American Revolution, approximately 500,000 men, women, and children were **Loyalists**.



That figure means 15% to 20% of American colonists during the American Revolution were Loyalists. This image is titled "Tory Refugees on Their Way to Canada." This image was created by Howard Pyle (1853-1911) in 1901. This image is courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

A person who frequently supported the British monarchy over the British Parliament.



This image shows King George III (1738-1820) in his coronation robes. This portrait was created by Allan Ramsay (1713-1794) circa 1762. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Tory

A person who frequently supported the British monarchy over the British Parliament.



This image shows King George III (1738-1820) in his coronation robes. This portrait was created by Allan Ramsay (1713-1794) circa 1762. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Many Tories were conservative because they liked the existing conditions of society and politics.



During the American Revolution, Great Britain had two primary political parties. The Whigs were considered more liberal, and the Tories more conservative. The Tories were fiercely loyal to the crown. This painting is titled Reception of the American Loyalists by Great Britain in the Year 1783. It was painted by Benjamin West (1738-1820). This image is courtesy of toriesfightingfortheeking.com.

A person who frequently supported the British Parliament over the British monarchy.



This image shows William Pitt addressing the House of Commons as war began with Austria in 1793. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Whig

A person who frequently supported the British Parliament over the British monarchy.



This image shows William Pitt addressing the House of Commons as war began with Austria in 1793. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Many Whigs had liberal ideas and favored reforms in society and in politics.



The term “Whig” was originally short for “whiggamor,” a term meaning “cattle driver,” which was used to describe western Scots who came to the eastern Scottish city of Leith for corn. It was later applied to Scottish Presbyterians who were against the King’s Episcopalian or Anglican rule in Scotland. William Pitt (1708-1788) was one of the most famous leaders of the Whig party during the 1700s. This image was created by Richard Brompton (1734-1783) in 1772. This image is courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery, and of Wikimedia Commons.

One who supported independence from Great Britain for the 13 colonies.



Patriots were labeled by the British as “disturbers of the government.” This image is courtesy of libcom.org.

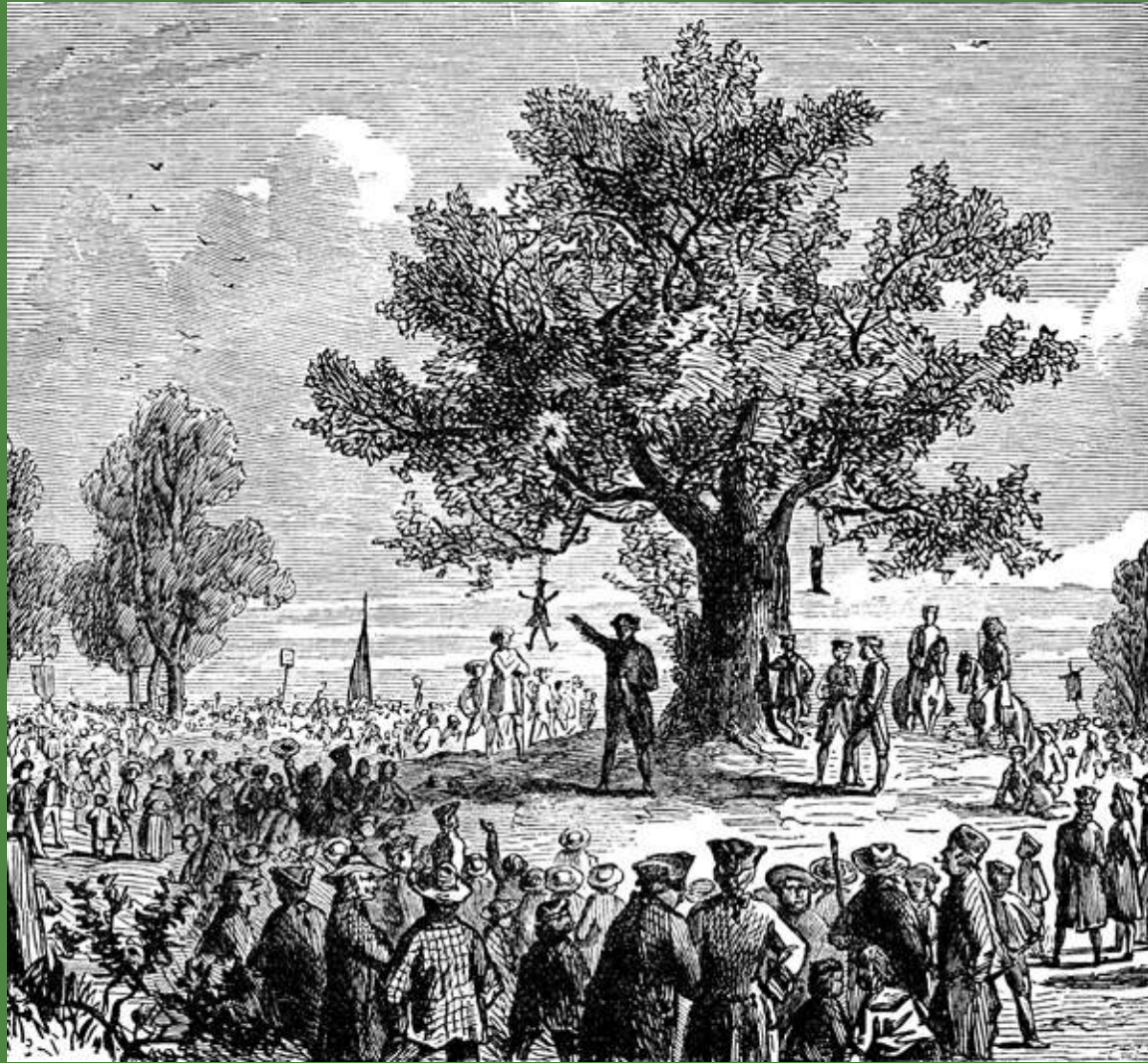
Patriot

One who supported independence from Great Britain for the 13 colonies.



Patriots were labeled by the British as “disturbers of the government.” This image is courtesy of libcom.org.

Many Patriots were active before the American Revolution in groups such as the Sons of Liberty.



This image, titled “Indignation Meeting Under Liberty Tree Boston” shows the Sons of Liberty protesting one of the British acts of Parliament. The Liberty Tree was an elm tree that stood near Boston Common. From its branches, the protestors hung in effigy Andrew Oliver, the colonist chosen by King George III to impose the Stamp Act. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

German soldiers who were hired by the British to fight against the Americans during the Revolutionary War.



Approximately 30,000 German soldiers served in the American Revolution. This image is courtesy of ushistory.org.

Hessians

German soldiers who were hired by the British to fight against the Americans during the Revolutionary War.



Approximately 30,000 German soldiers served in the American Revolution. This image is courtesy of ushistory.org.

Almost half of the “Hessians” came from the Hesse region of Germany.



This is a map of Germany, which was not a united country in the 1700s. The Hesse region is shown to be dark green in this image. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

A person who takes part in an armed conflict, and whose primary motivation is money, not a ideological principle or a national cause.



A mercenary is a person who fights for personal gain. This image shows a person forced to serve with the Hessians. This image is courtesy of militaryhistorynow.com.

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During the American Revolution, many Americans considered Hessians to be mercenaries.



This image shows members of some of the German military units that served during the American Revolution. This image is courtesy of usmilitariaforum.com.

Declaring Independence

People to Meet



This painting is titled *The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, July 4, 1776*. It was created by Charles Armand-Dumaresq (1826-1895) circa 1873. This image is courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

A Vermont blacksmith who led a well-known group of rebels known as the “Green Mountain Boys.”



This image shows Ethan Allen and some of his Green Mountain Boys planning a campaign. This image is courtesy of sonofthesouth.net.

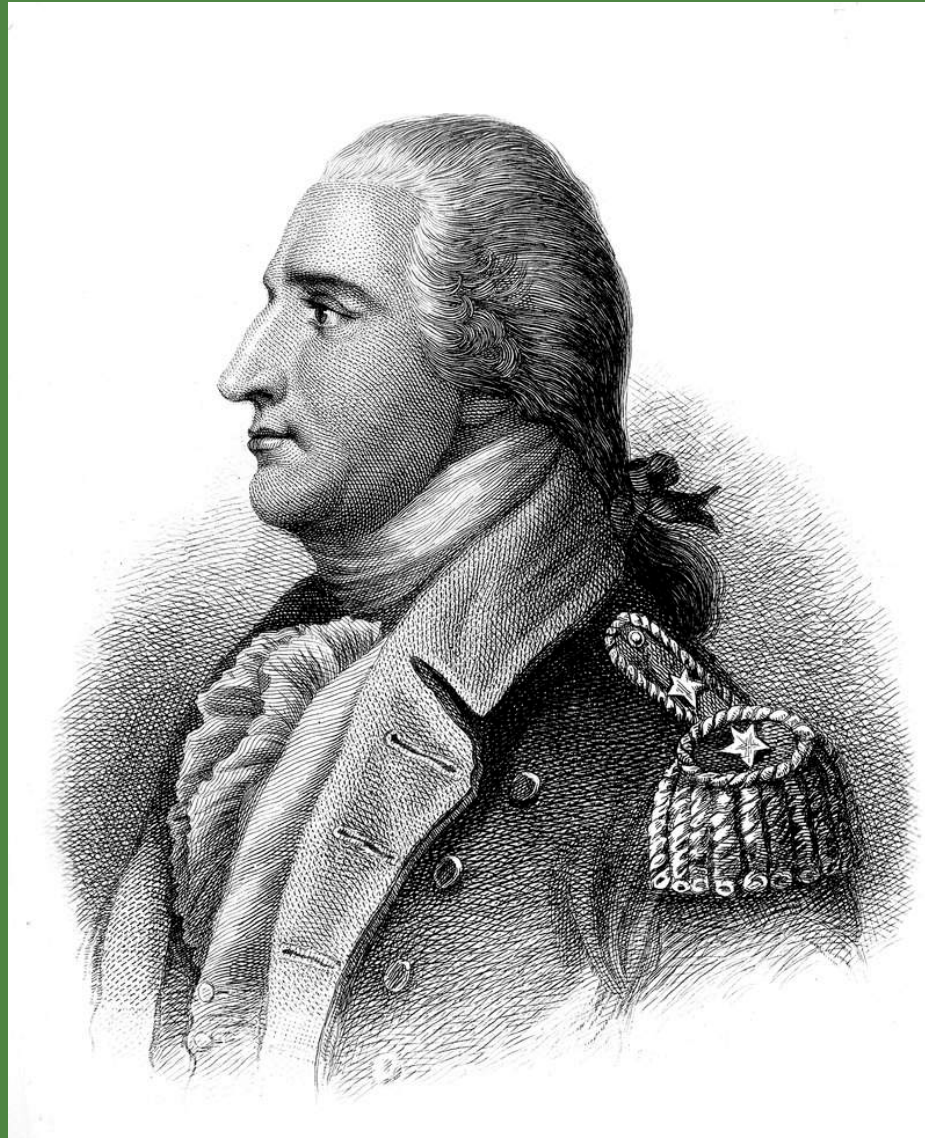
Ethan Allen

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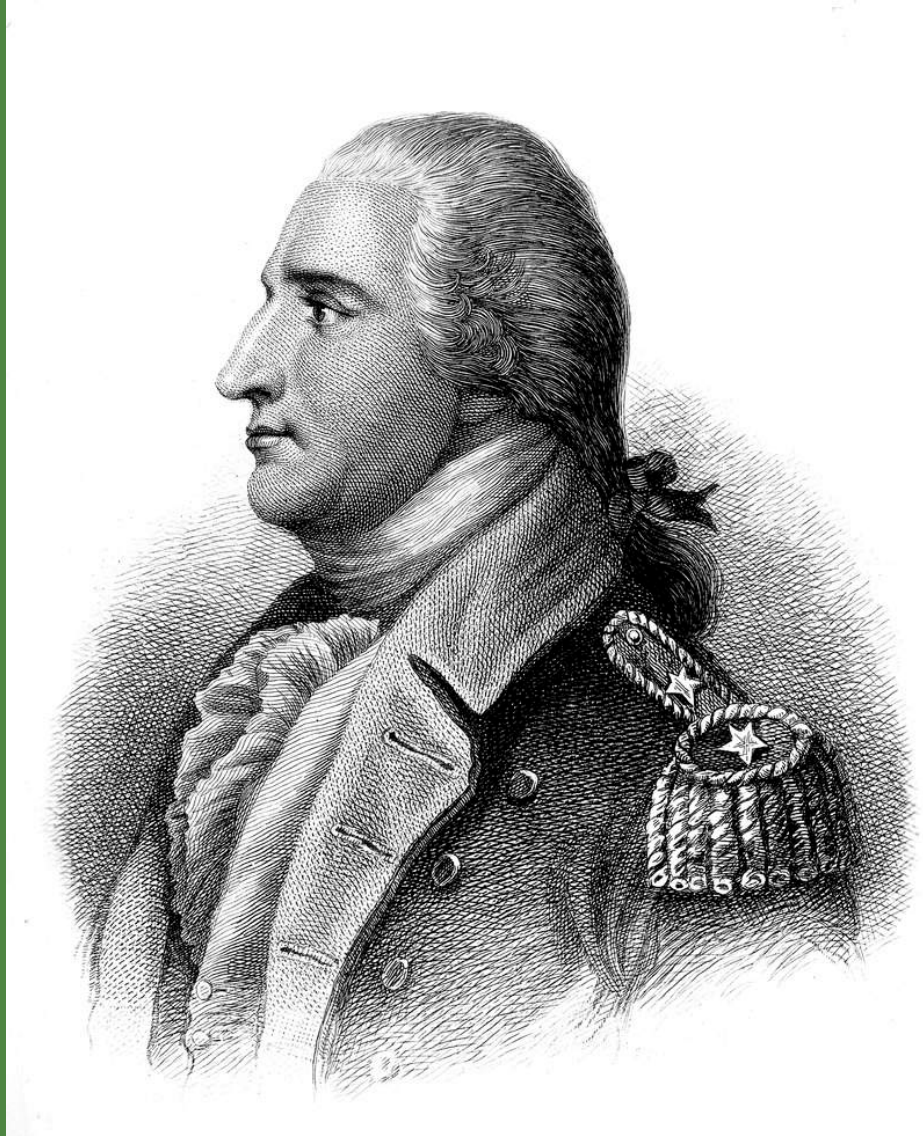
American general who became discouraged by his lack of promotion, and for not being recognized for his accomplishments. He later became a general for the British Army.



Benedict Arnold is known as one of the greatest traitors in American history. This portrait of Benedict Arnold (1741-1801) was created by H.B. Hall (1738-1815) circa 1929. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

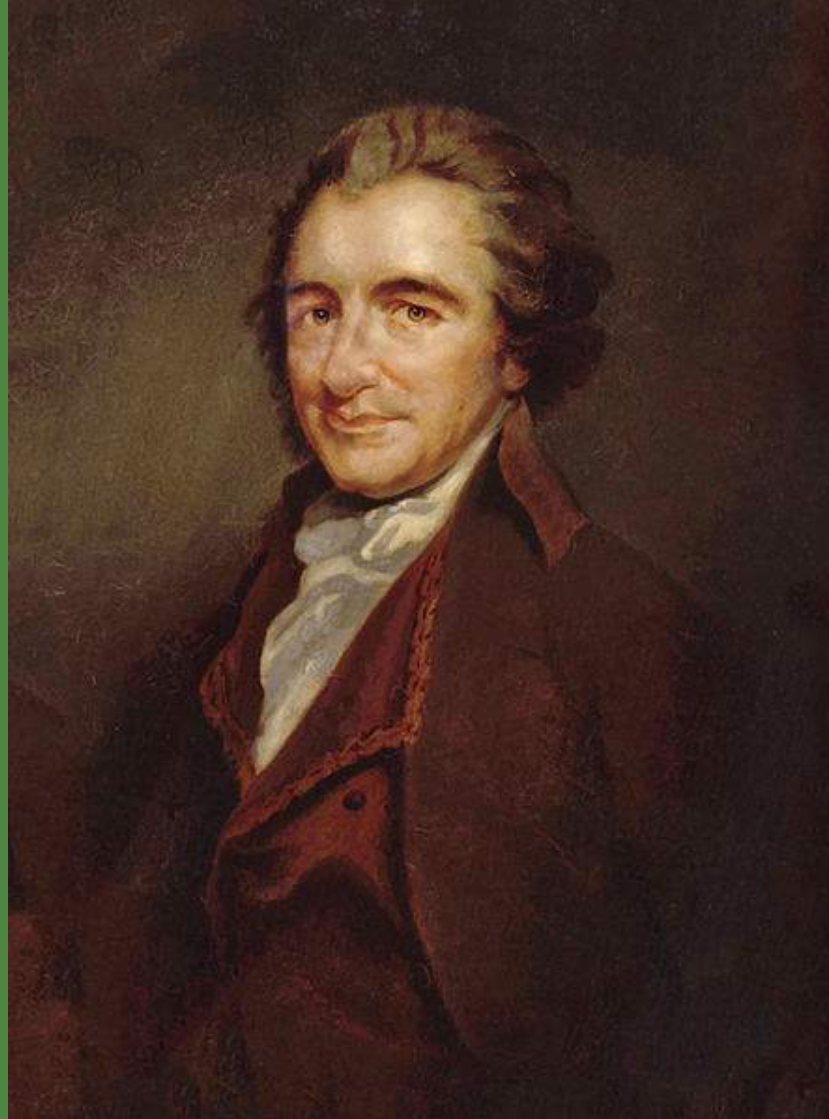
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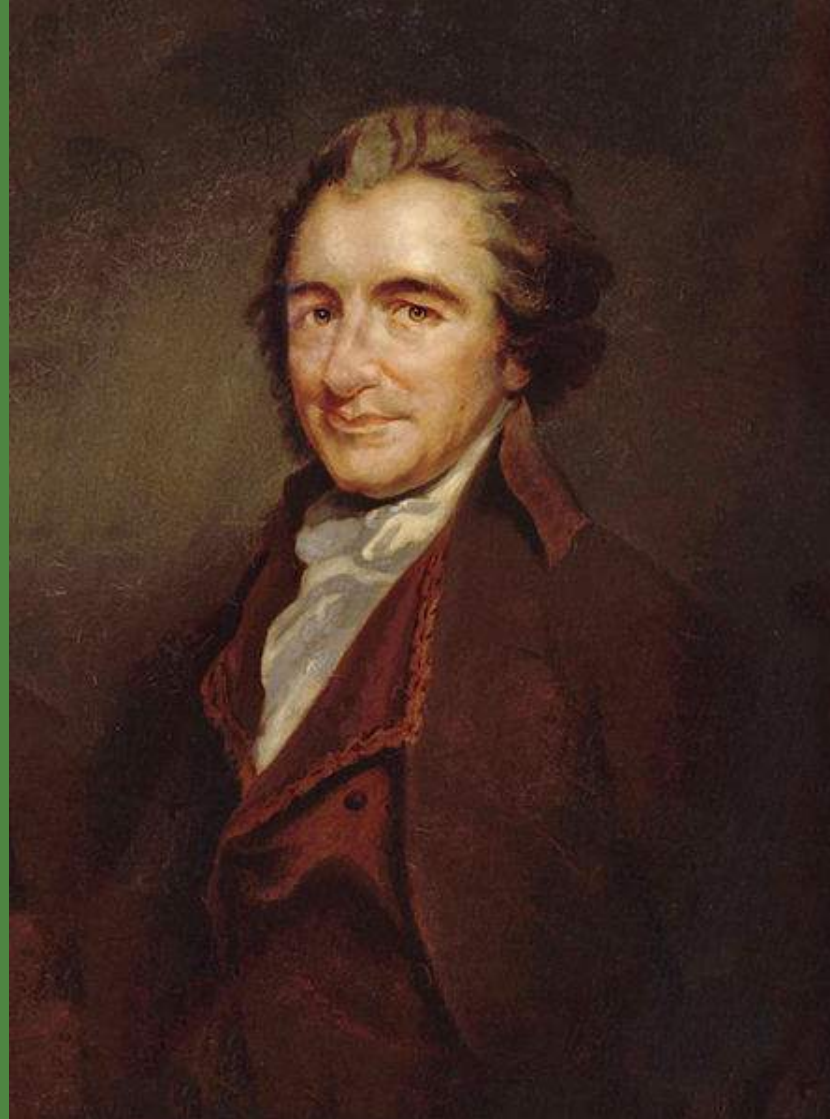
An English and later an American philosopher whose writings helped to inspire American colonists to declare their independence from Great Britain.



Thomas Paine (1737-1809) was born in England, and came to America in 1774. This painting of Thomas Paine (1737-1809) was created by Auguste Milliere in 1876. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

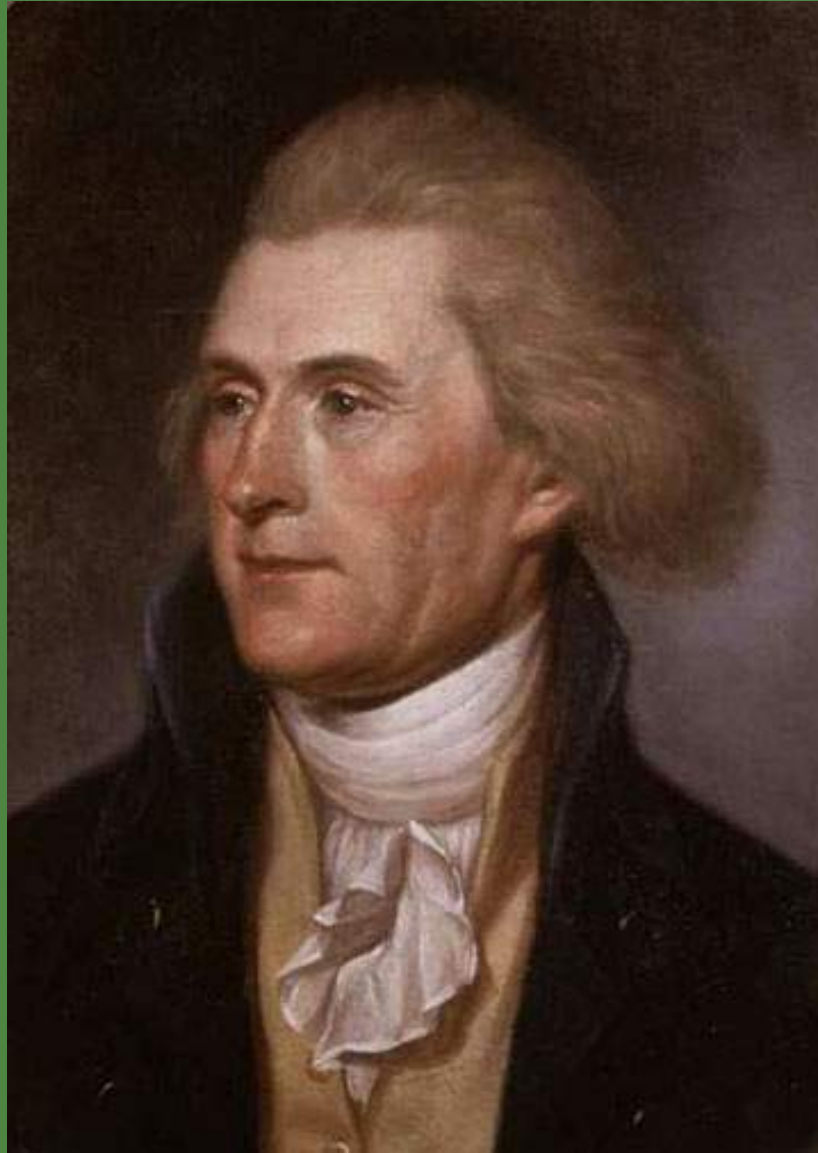
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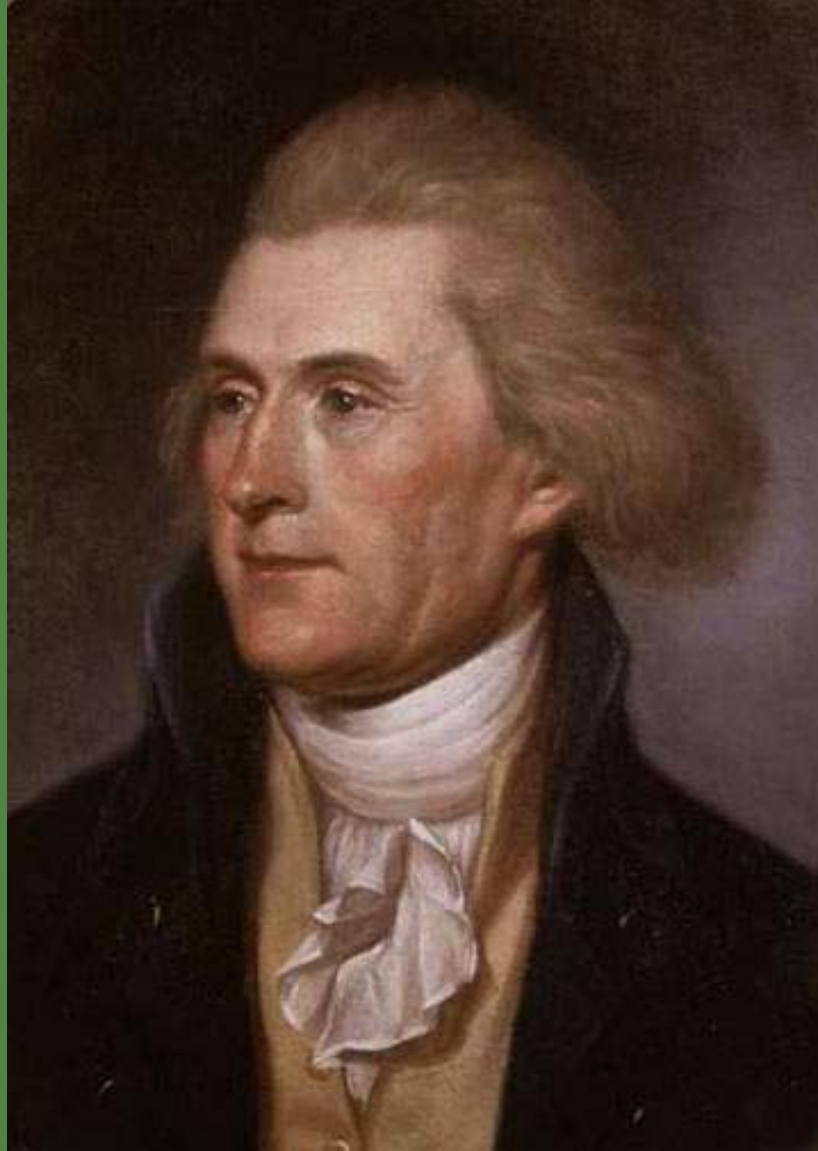
Virginia lawyer and planter who was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence.



Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) would later become the third President of the United States. This painting of Thomas Jefferson was created by Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827) in 1791. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

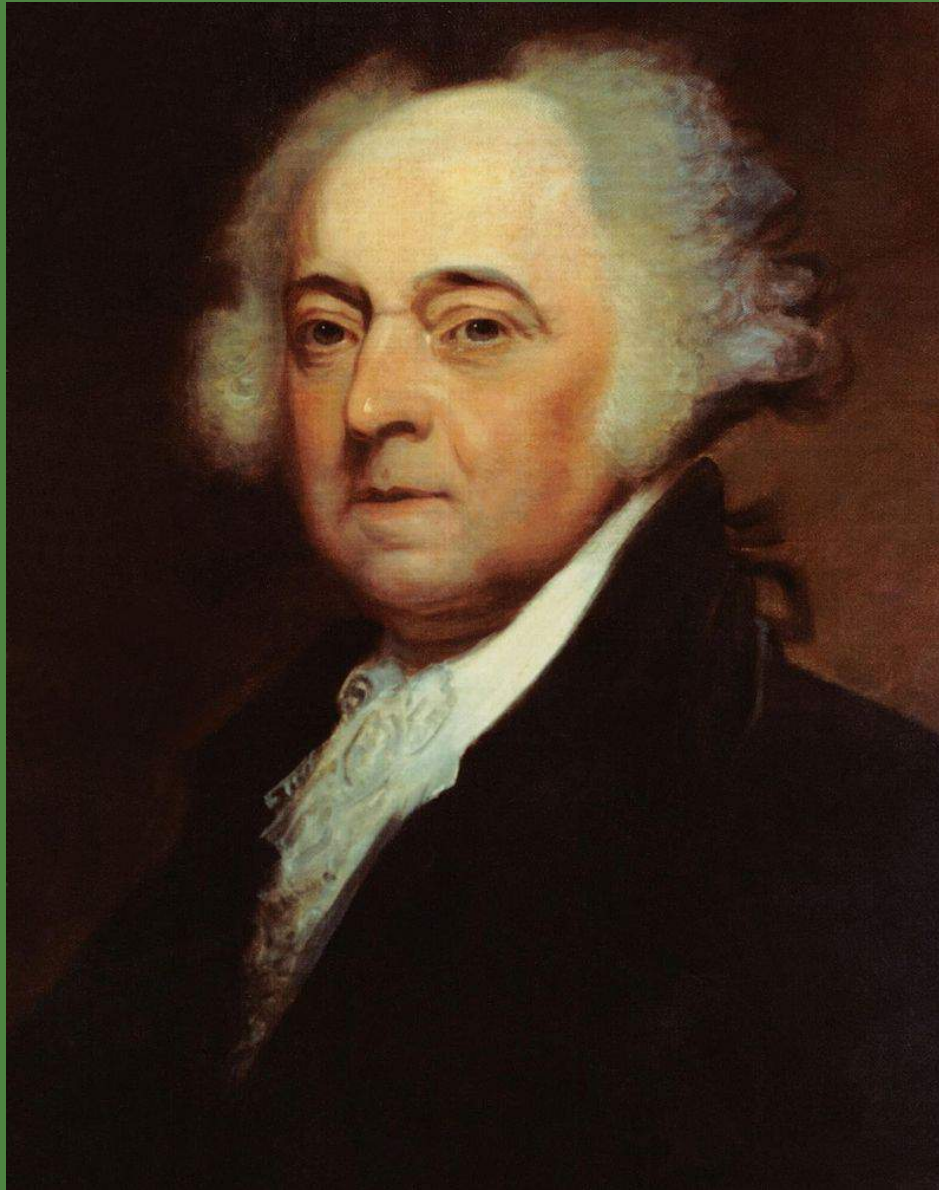
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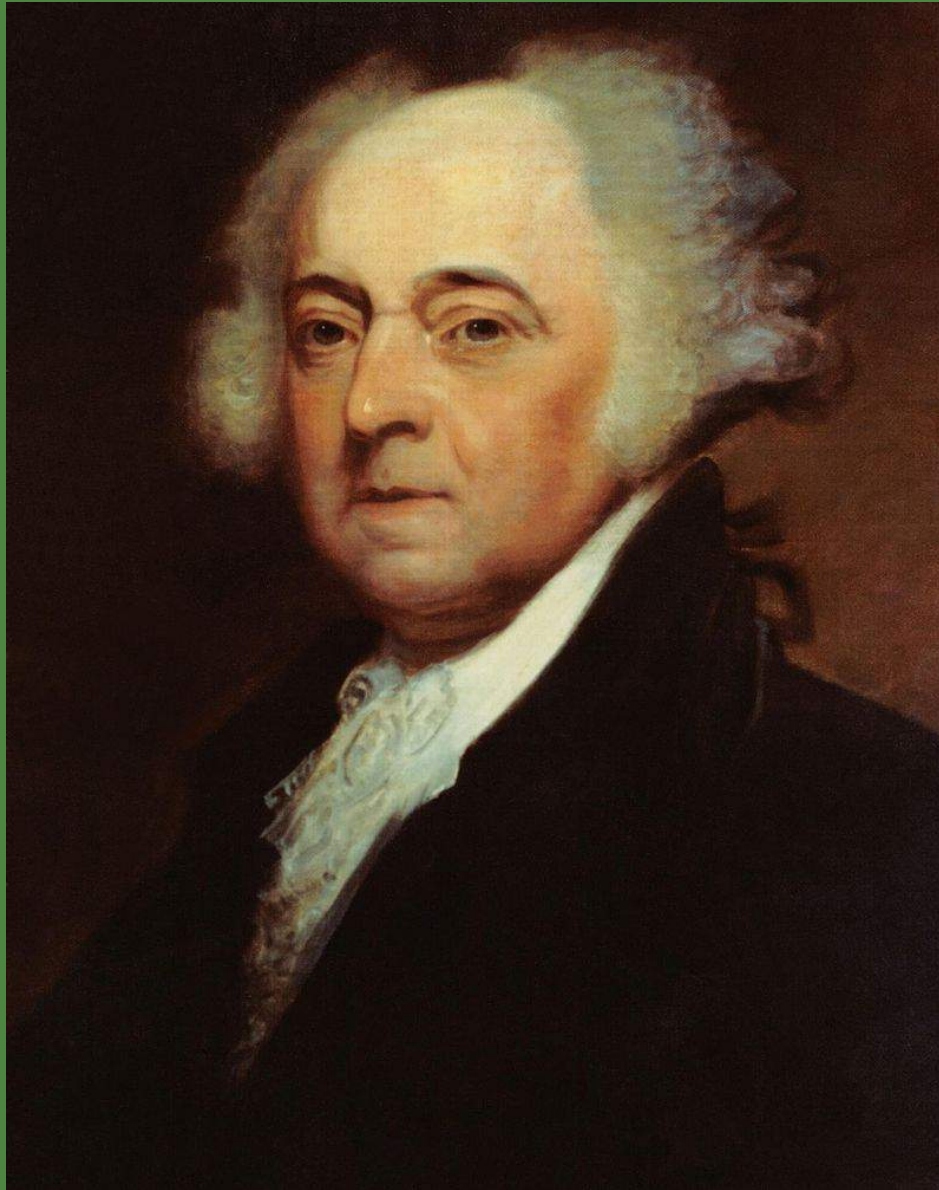
Massachusetts lawyer and leading figure in persuading Congress to declare independence.



John Adams (1735-1826) would later become the second President of the United States. This painting was created by Asher B. Durand (1796-1886) in 1835. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

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John Adams (1735-1826) would later become the second President of the United States. This painting was created by Asher B. Durand (1796-1886) in 1835. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Pennsylvania's multi-talented individual who attended the Continental Congress and was appointed to the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence.



Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) would become the United States' ambassador to France during the Revolution. This painting was created by David Martin (1737-1797) in 1767. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Benjamin Franklin

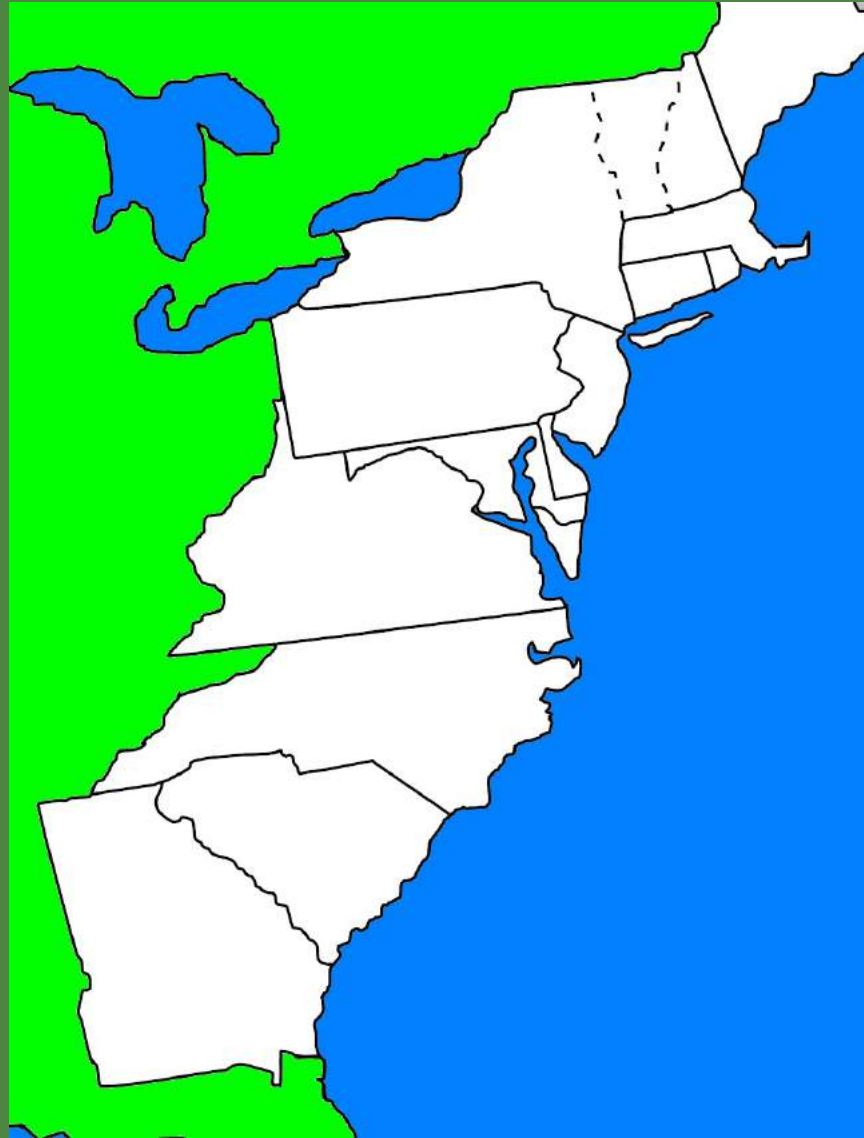
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Declaring Independence

Maps



This image shows original 13 colonies that eventually became the first 13 states of the United States. With the exception of Virginia, this map approximates their present boundaries. The image is courtesy of humanities7.wordpress.com.

Philadelphia

Find Philadelphia on this map of the current United States.



This map shows the present boundaries of the states. The image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Philadelphia

Find Philadelphia on this map of the current United States.



Philadelphia is now marked by a red dot and the word "Philadelphia." The image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Lake Champlain

Find Lake Champlain on this map of the current United States.



This map shows the present boundaries of the states. The image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Lake Champlain

Find Lake Champlain on this map of the current United States.



Lake Champlain is now colored blue. The image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Fort Ticonderoga

Find Fort Ticonderoga on this map of the current United States.



This map shows the present boundaries of the states. The image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Fort Ticonderoga

Find Fort Ticonderoga on this map of the current United States.



Fort Ticonderoga is now marked by a red dot and the words "Fort Ticonderoga." The image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Boston

Find Boston on this map of the 50 States of the United States.



This image shows the 50 States of the United States. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Boston

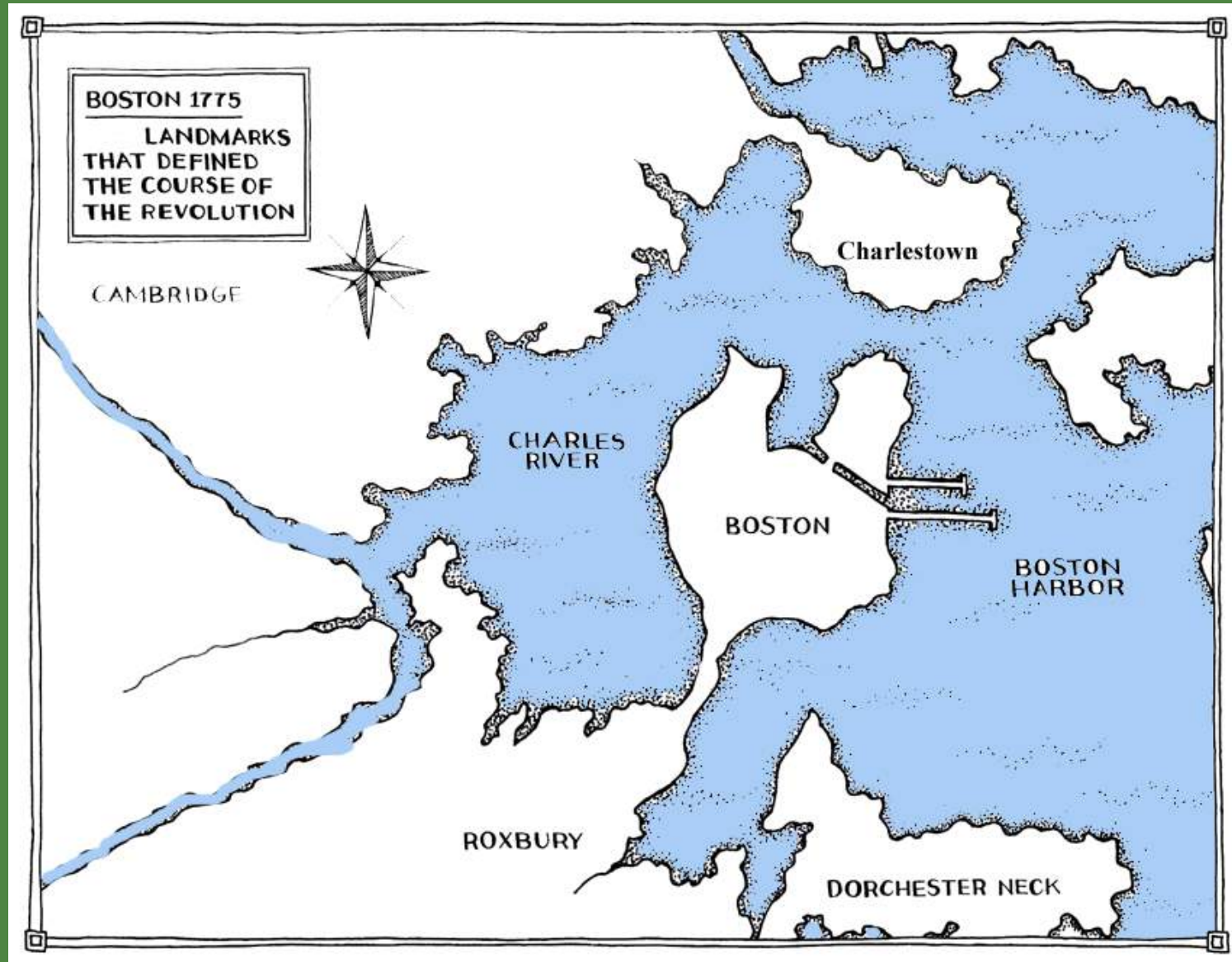
Find Boston on this map of the 50 States of the United States.



Boston is now colored red. This image shows the 50 States of the United States. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Breed's Hill

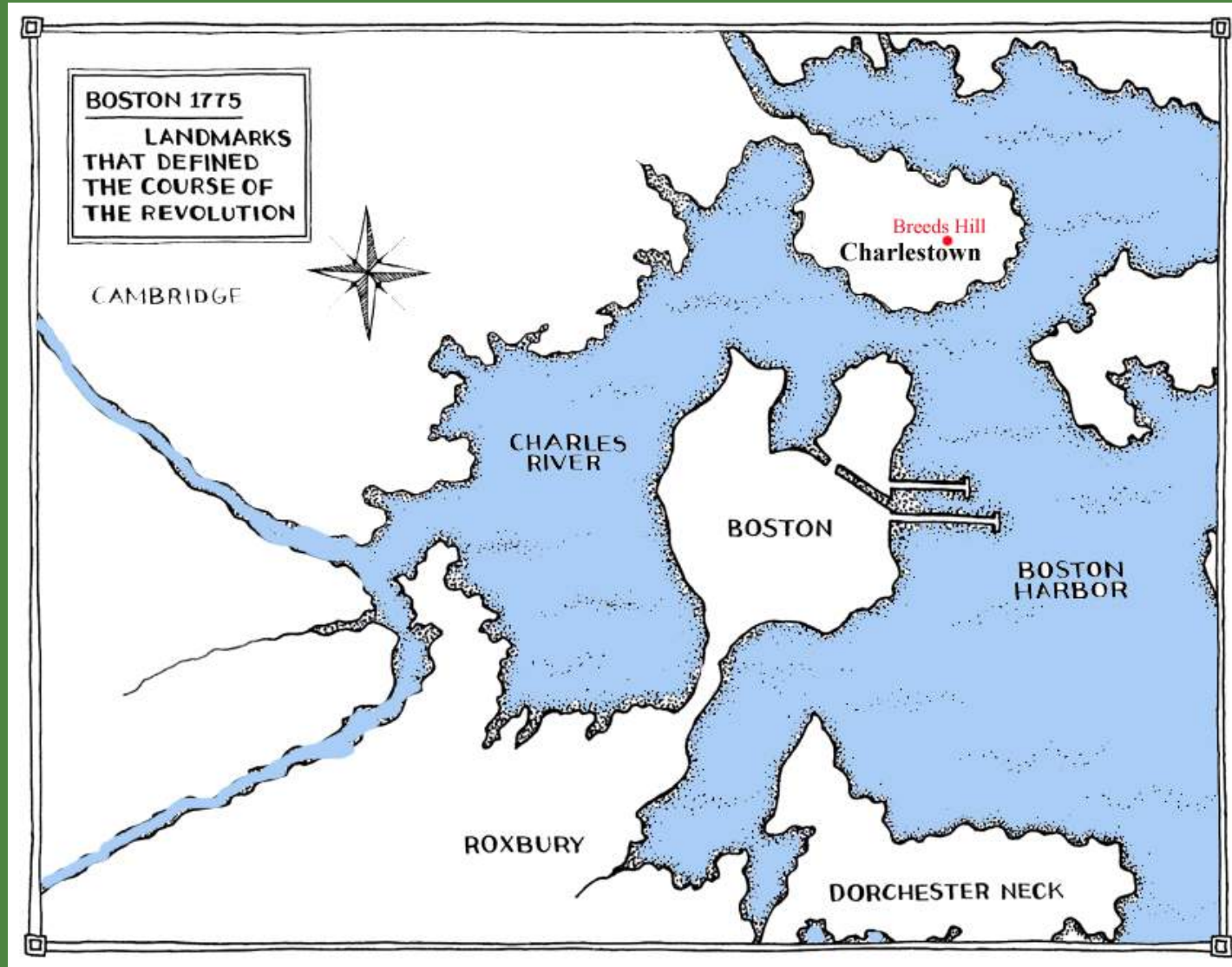
Find Breed's Hill on this map of Boston.



The Greater Boston area at the time of the American Revolution included the communities of Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbury, and Dorchester. This image is courtesy of BostonMap.net.

Breed's Hill

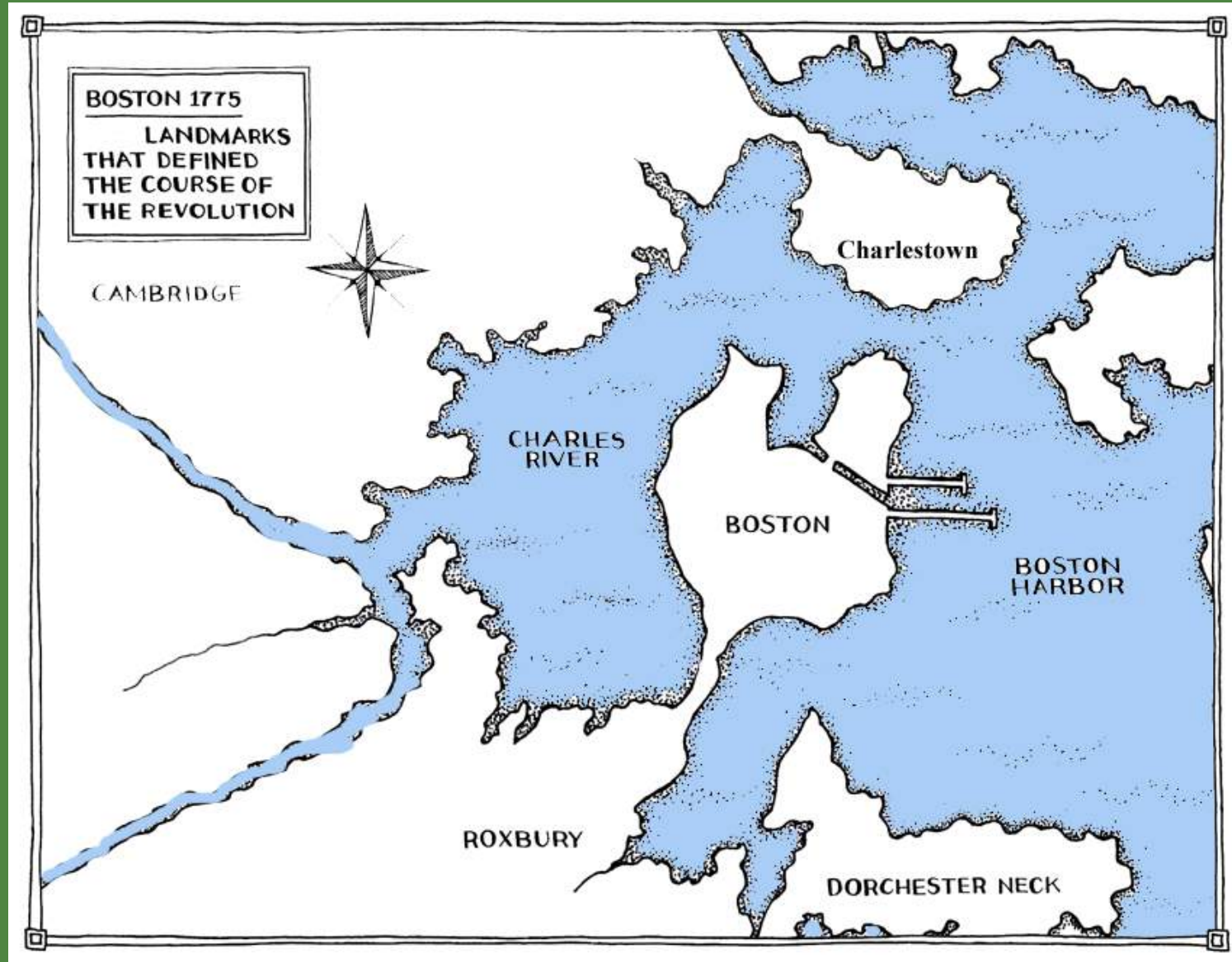
Find Breed's Hill on this map of Boston.



The approximate location of Breed's Hill is now labeled in the area of Charlestown. The Greater Boston area at the time of the American Revolution included the communities of Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbury, and Dorchester. This image is courtesy of BostonMap.net.

Bunker Hill

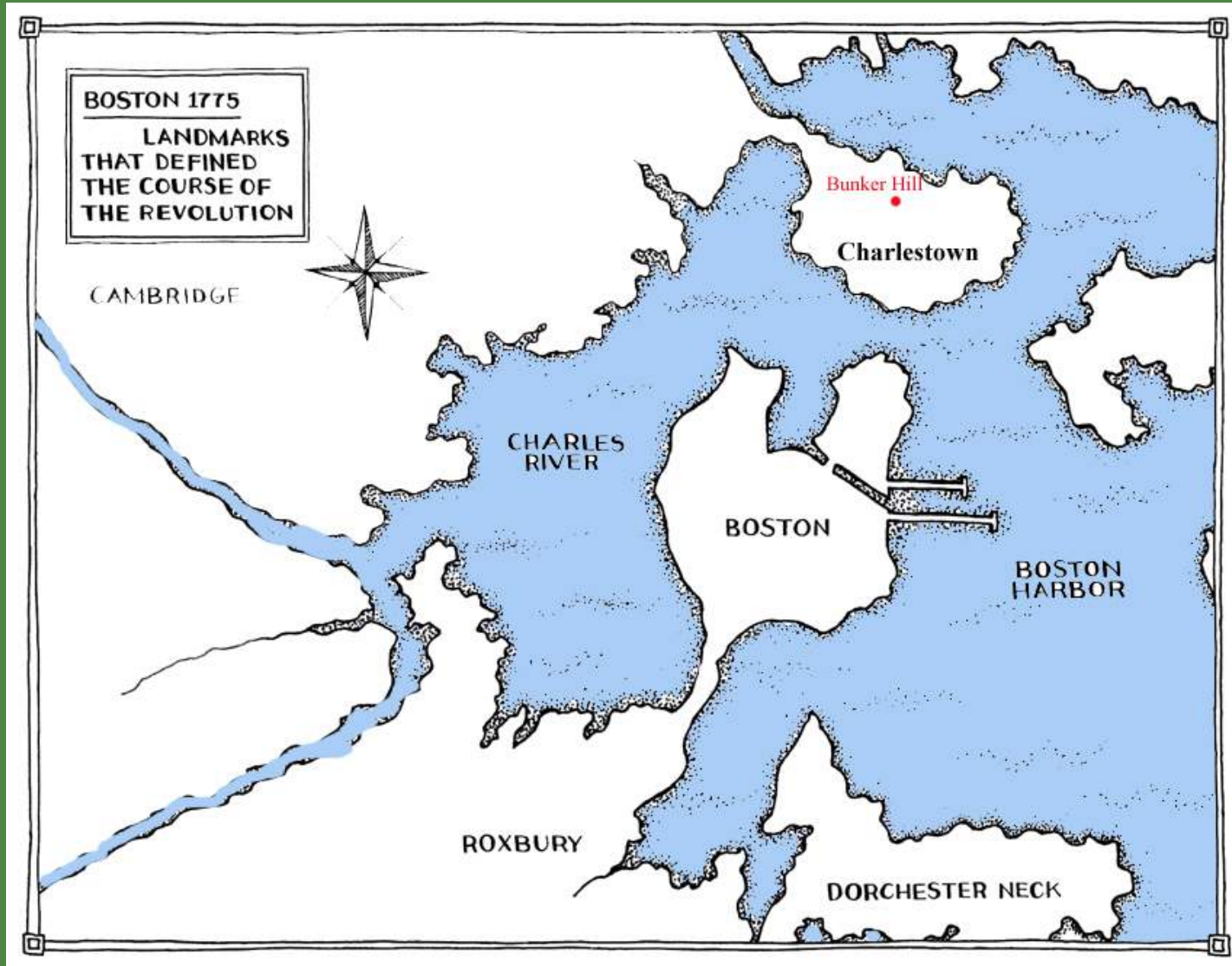
Find Bunker Hill on this map of Boston.



The Greater Boston area at the time of the American Revolution included the communities of Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbury, and Dorchester. This image is courtesy of BostonMap.net.

Bunker Hill

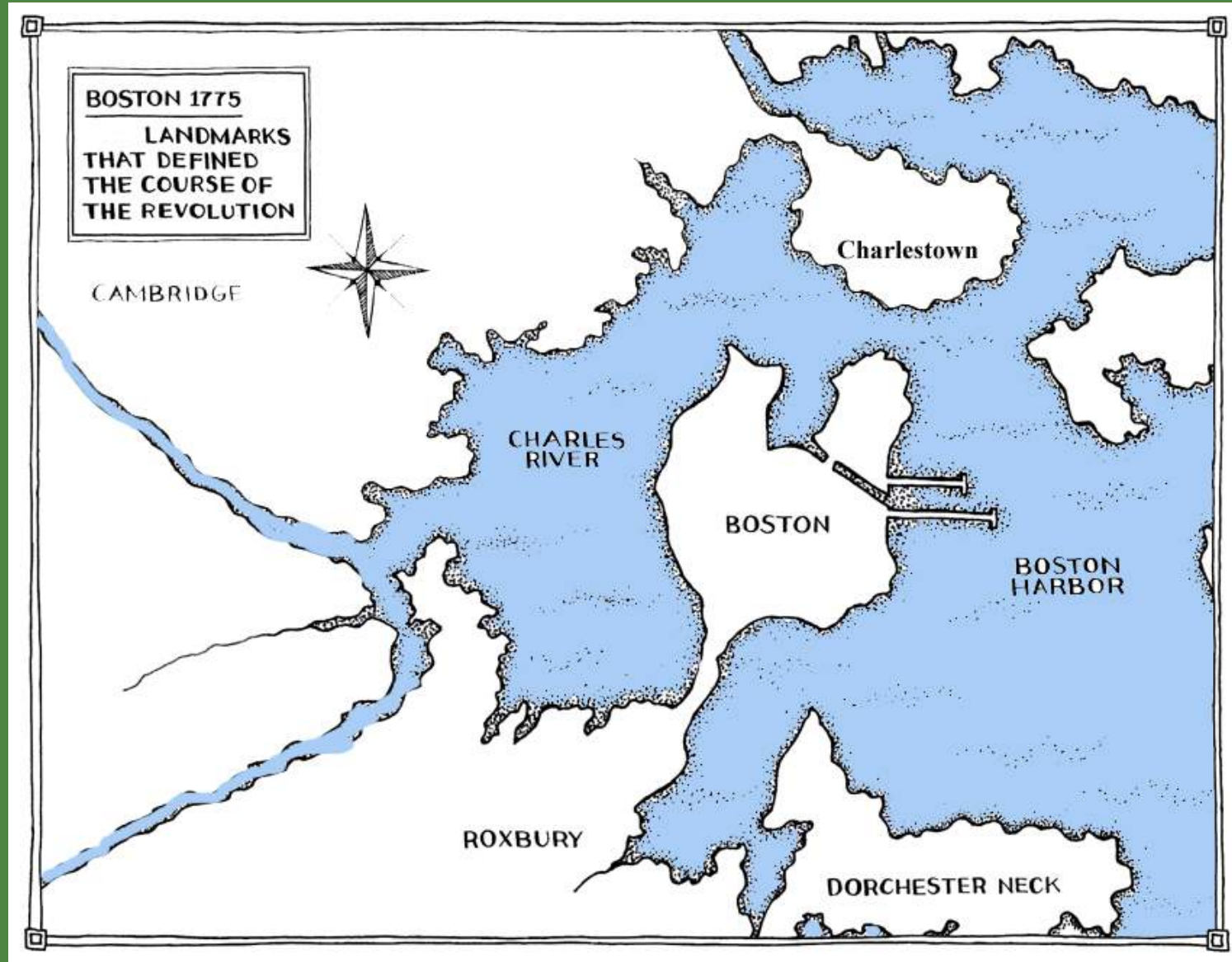
Find Bunker Hill on this map of Boston.



The approximate location of Bunker Hill is now labeled in the area of Charlestown. The Greater Boston area at the time of the American Revolution included the communities of Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbury, and Dorchester. This image is courtesy of BostonMap.net.

Dorchester Heights

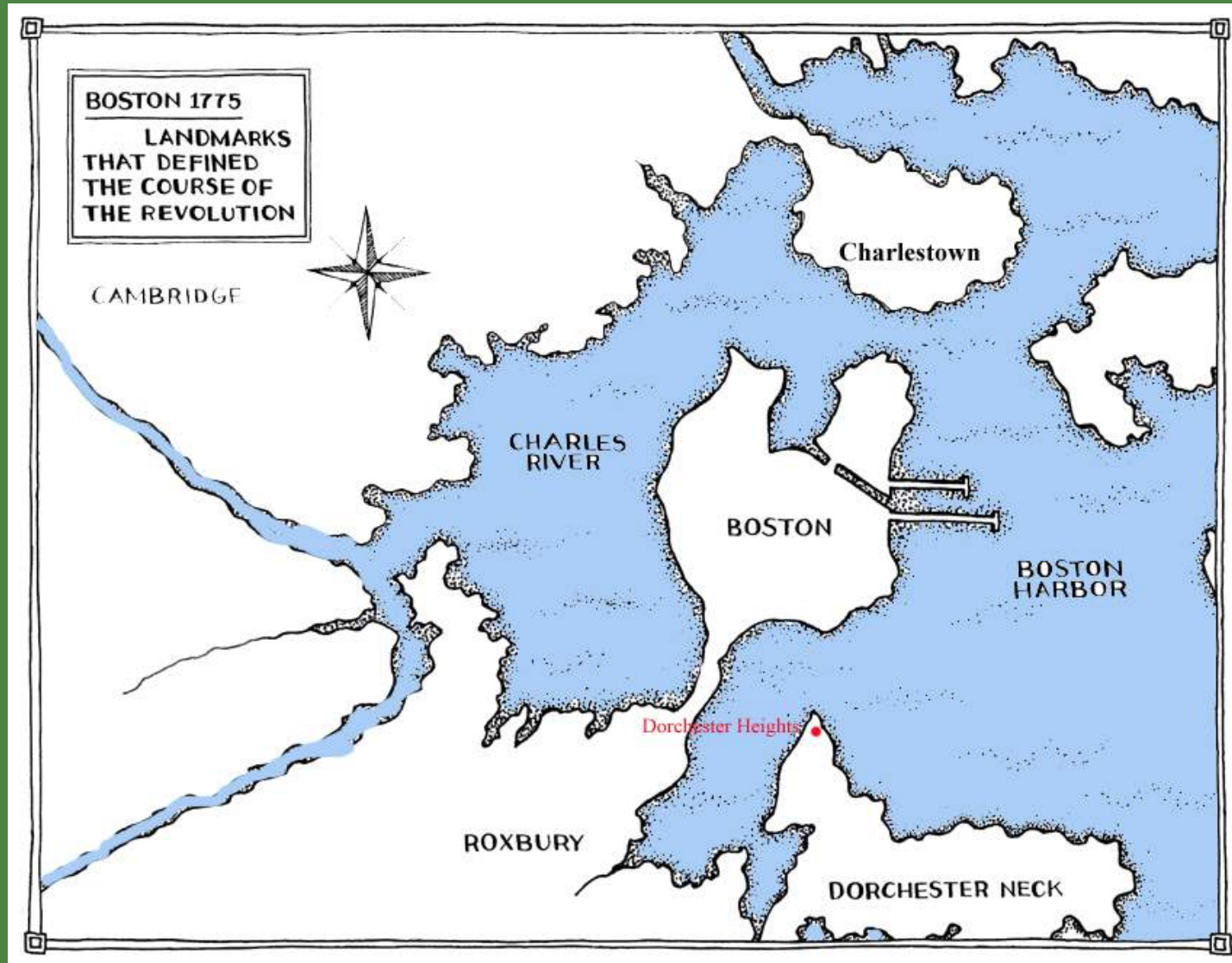
Find Dorchester Heights on this map of Boston.



The Greater Boston area at the time of the American Revolution included the communities of Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbury, and Dorchester. This image is courtesy of BostonMap.net.

Dorchester Heights

Find Dorchester Heights on this map of Boston.



The approximate location of Dorchester Heights is now labeled in the area of Dorchester Neck. The Greater Boston area at the time of the American Revolution included the communities of Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbury, and Dorchester. This image is courtesy of BostonMap.net.

