



War of Independence

Independence Day

A large American flag is shown waving in the wind, filling most of the frame. The flag's stars and stripes are clearly visible. In the background, there are green trees and a portion of a grey shingled roof under a bright sky.

- The Fourth of July, also known as **Independence Day**, commemorates the adoption of the Declaration of Independence declaring independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain in 1776.

Pennsylvania

OR
GENERAL



Waxcher

THE
ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JULY 8th, 1776.

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 experience 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 Government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the 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 having in direct object 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 pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the People.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and civil division within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which they could inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attest: CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

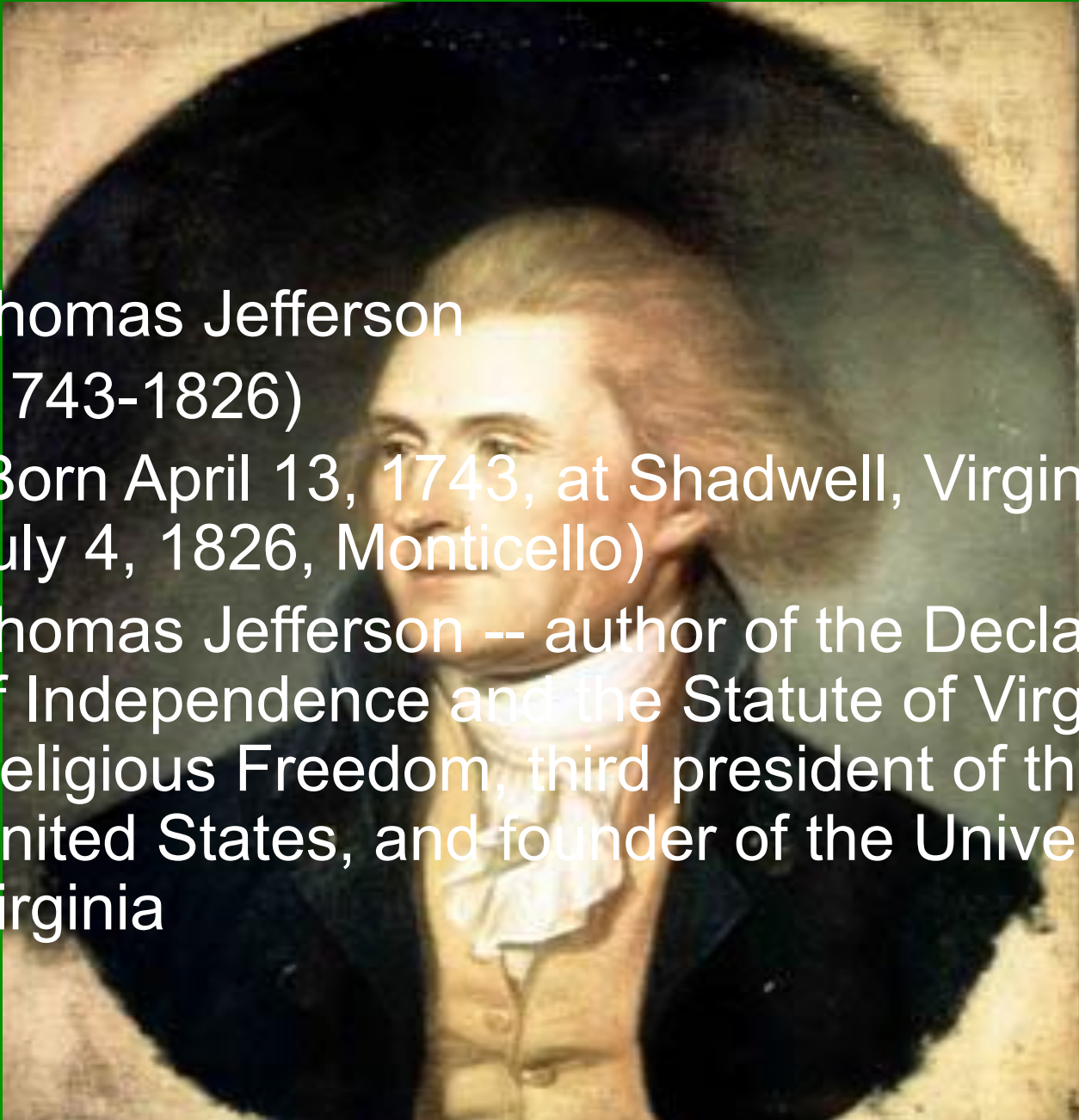
Declaration of Independence

- Church bells rang out over Philadelphia on July 4, 1776.... signalling that the Declaration of Independence was approved and officially adopted by the Continental Congress.
- A month earlier Congress had appointed a Committee of Five to draft a statement to the world presenting the colonies' case for independence. The committee consisted of John Adams of Massachusetts, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Robert R. Livingston of New York and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia. The Declaration of Independence made Jefferson internationally famous.



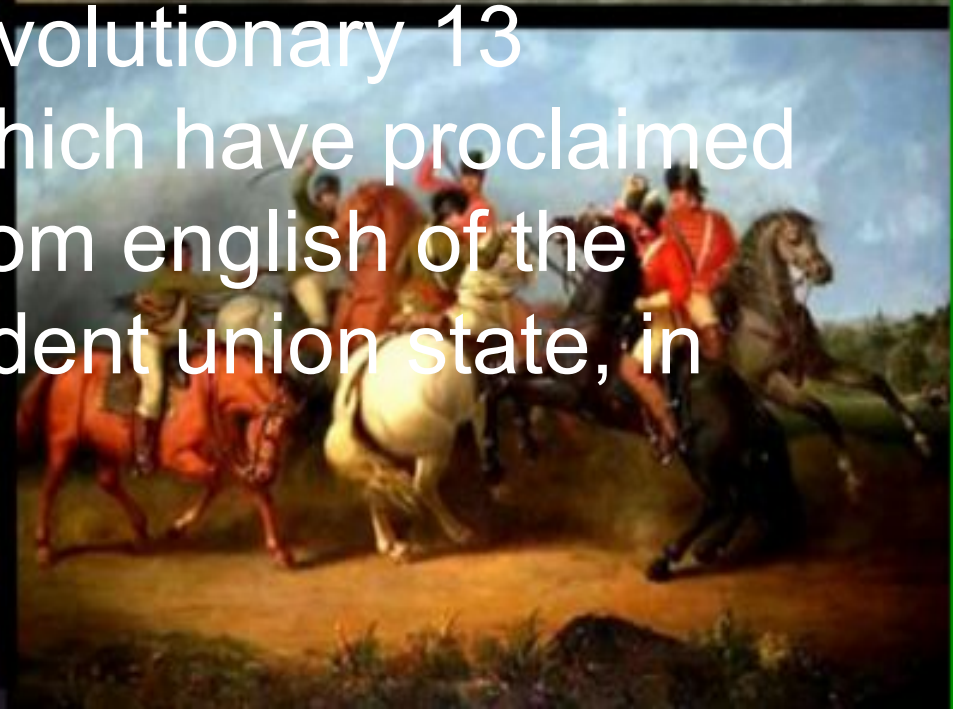
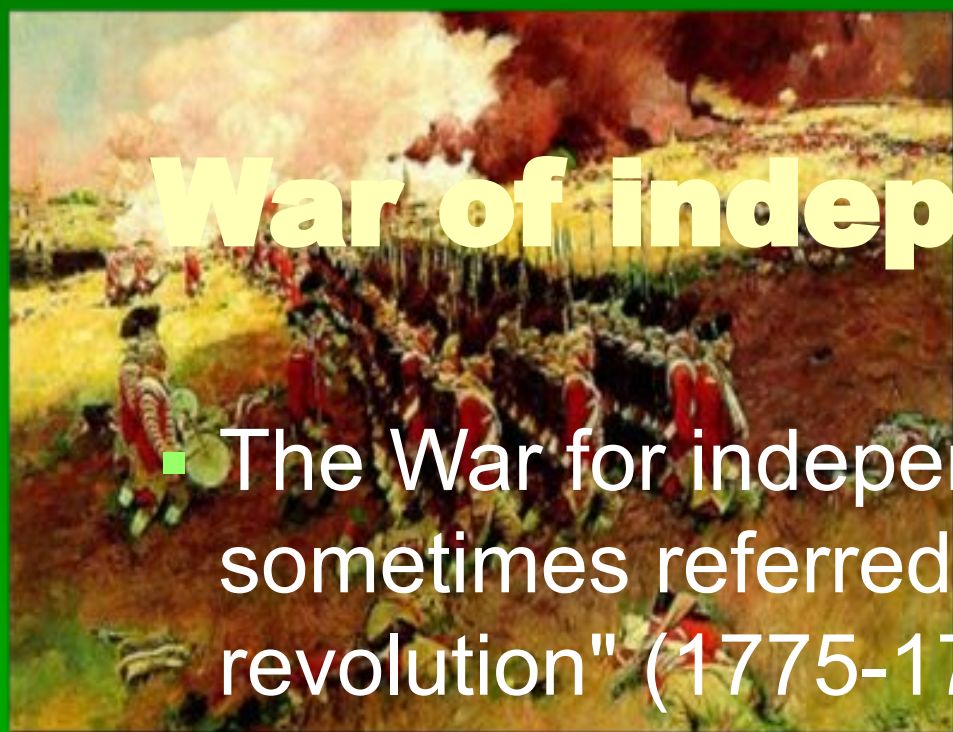
IN THE EDUCATIONAL LIBRARY, THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

- Thomas Jefferson
- (1743-1826)
- (Born April 13, 1743, at Shadwell, Virginia; died July 4, 1826, Monticello)
- Thomas Jefferson -- author of the Declaration of Independence and the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, third president of the United States, and founder of the University of Virginia



War of independence USA

- The War for independence USA , sometimes referred to as "American revolution" (1775-1783) - a war between Great Britain and revolutionary 13 English colonies, which have proclaimed its independence from English of the crown, as independent union state, in 1776.

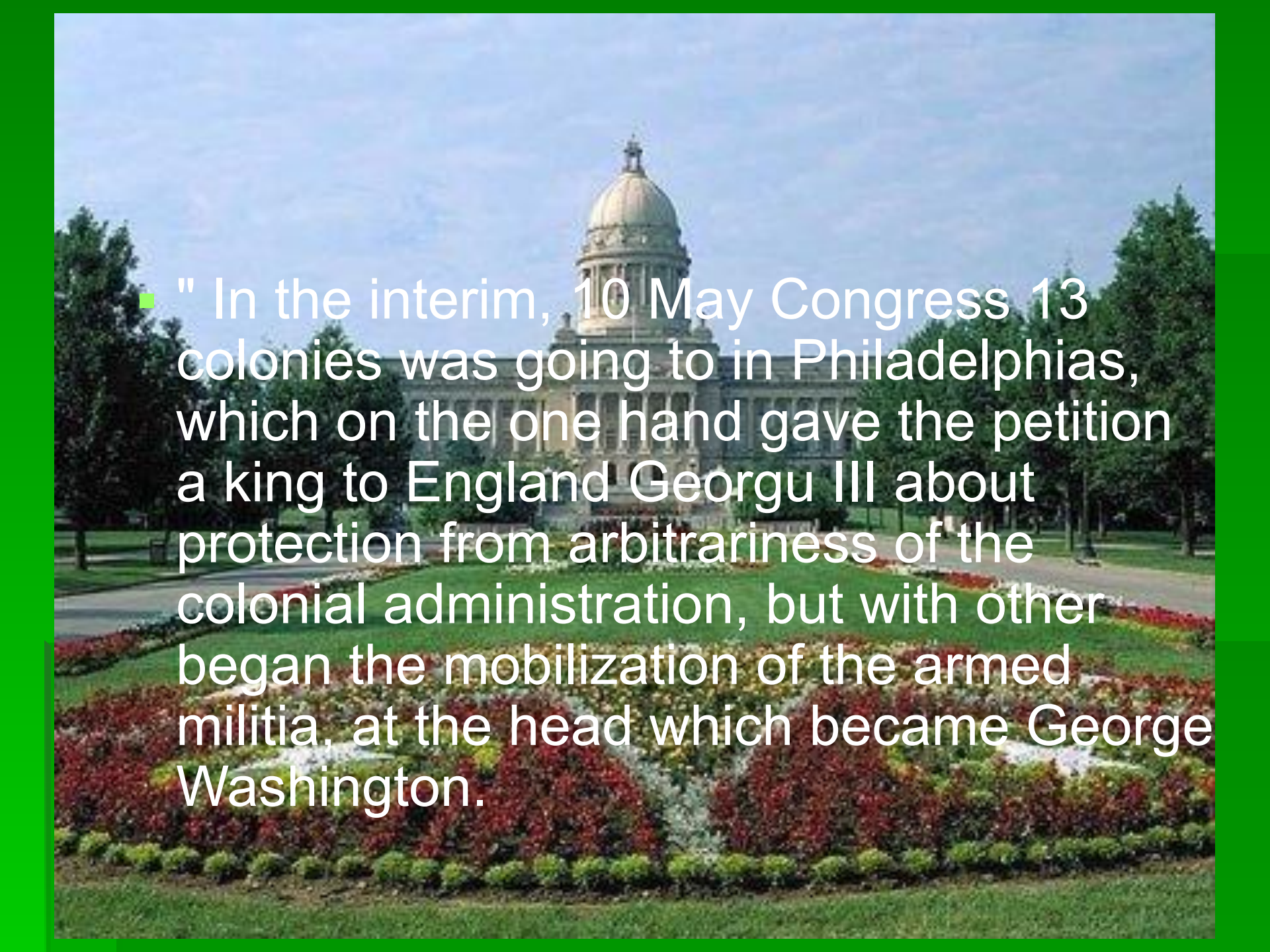


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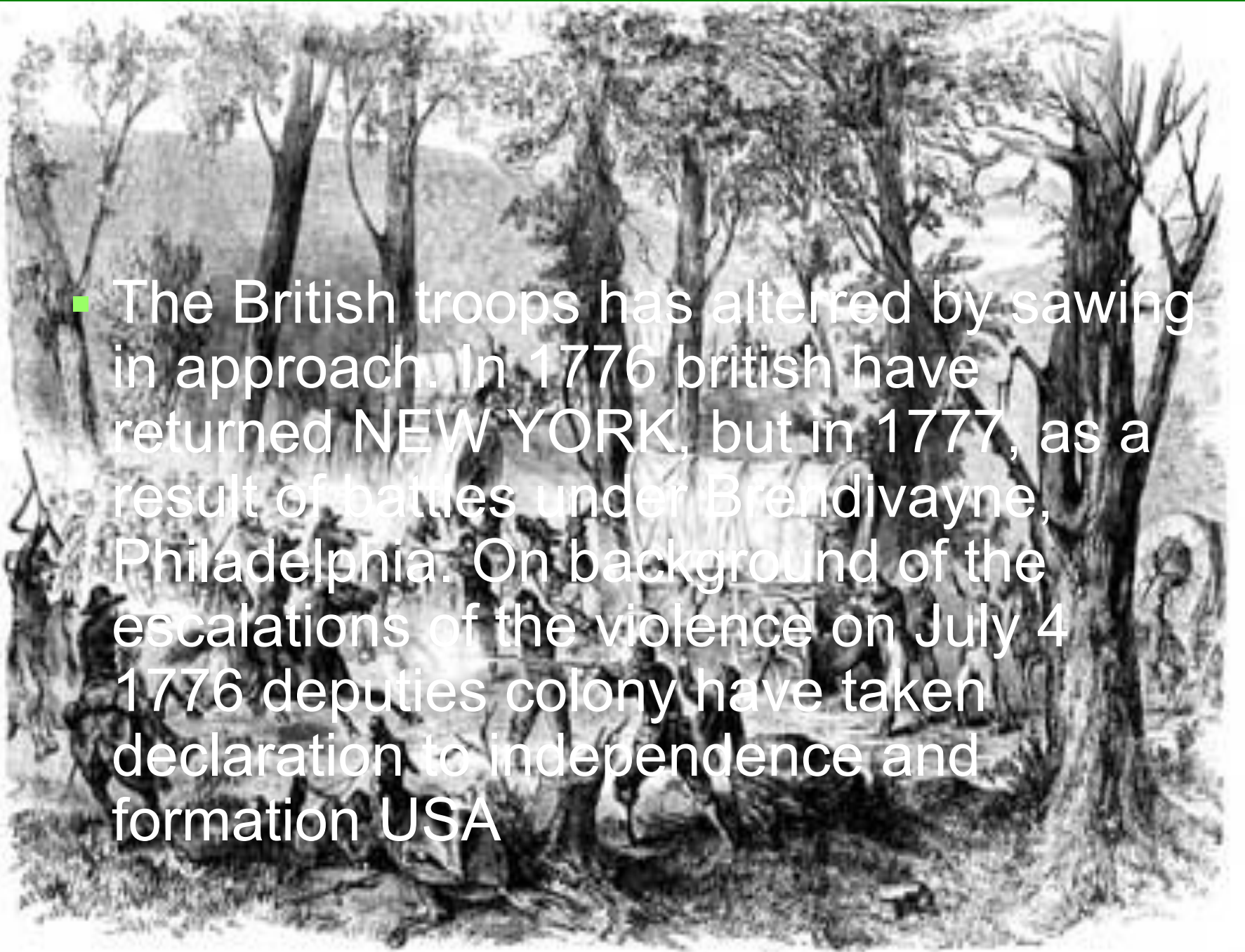
- The First blood
- Before dawning on June 10 1772 were spilled first blood in american revolution. The Event has got the name "Incident Gaspi" (the angel. Gasp?e Affair). The Group from 50 persons[2], headed Abrahamom Uayplom in night with 9 for June 10 has seized the english military ship Gaspi, pursued smuggler, when this ship village on shoal. The Invaders have removed all arms, have robbed the ship and сожгли him(it). The Shot commander ship lieutenant Dadingston was wounded from handgun (the angel. William Dudingston). Shot Dzhozef Baklin


Move of the war, 1775-1781

- April 17 1775 has occurred first armed collision between british troops and american сепаратистами. The British troop under command of the Smith was sent in Konkor for removing the weapon from hiding place, belonging to american сепаратистам. However troop has fallen into duck blind and has retreated.

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- " In the interim, 10 May Congress 13 colonies was going to in Philadelphia, which on the one hand gave the petition a king to England Georgu III about protection from arbitrariness of the colonial administration, but with other began the mobilization of the armed militia, at the head which became George Washington.

- The British troops has altered by sawing in approach. In 1776 british have returned NEW YORK, but in 1777, as a result of battles under Brendivayne, Philadelphia. On background of the escalations of the violence on July 4 1776 deputies colony have taken declaration to independence and formation USA



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- A historical painting depicting a military scene. In the foreground, several soldiers are visible, some on horseback and some on foot. A central figure on a white horse is prominent. To the left, a soldier in a red coat stands on foot. To the right, another soldier in a blue coat stands on foot. In the background, there are more soldiers on horseback, some holding flags. One flag is white with a red cross, and another is the American flag. The background is filled with smoke and a hazy sky, suggesting a battle scene. The overall tone is dramatic and historical.
- " 1780-1781 new british generals Kornuollis successfully acted in North Carolina, but his(its) troops tire from the guerrilla war. So he have to was retreat in Virginia.

- 1781 american-french army has forced army of the british general Cornwallis to surrenders on October 19 beside Yorktown in Virginia after french fleet of the admiral de Grasse cut the british troops from parent state on September 5.



Totals of the war

- Loss main troops in North America, Great Britain sit for table negotiations in Paris. the November 30 1782 were concluded armistice, but September 3 1783 Great Britain has acknowledged independence USA. the November 25 last British troops has abandoned NEW YORK.

THE END

