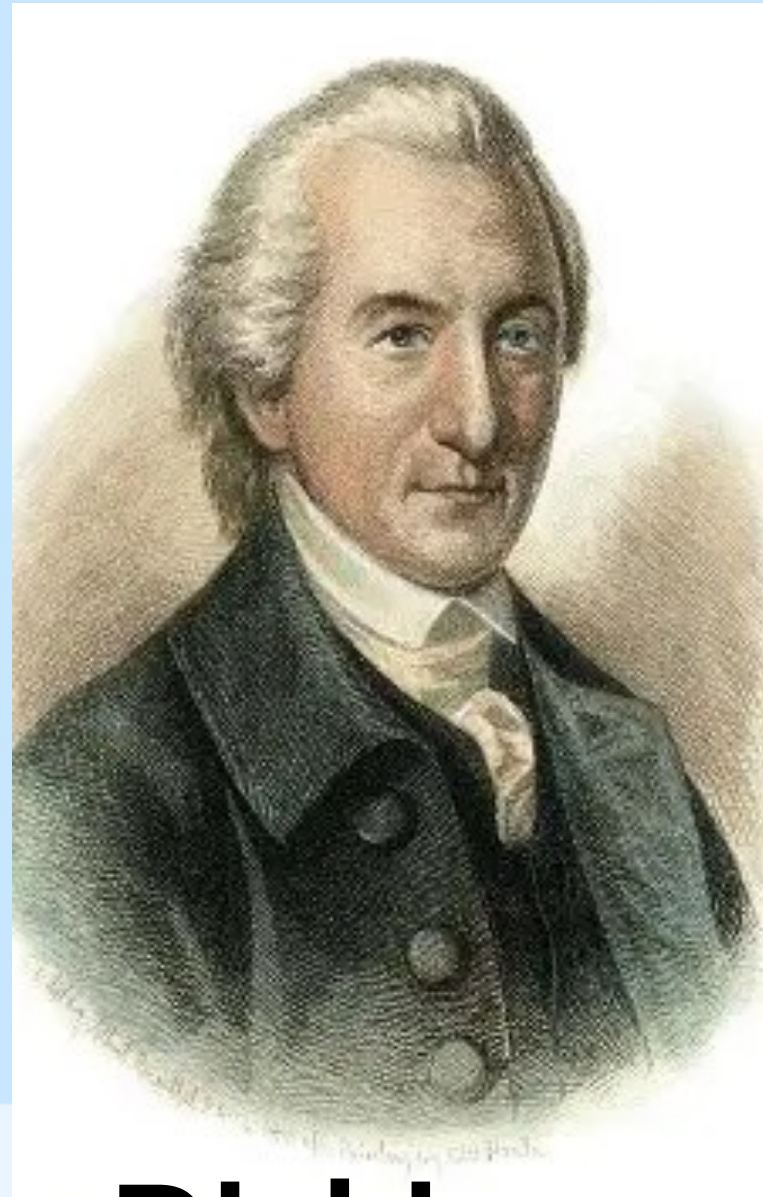


THREE KEY FIGURES

Representing different Sides of the Argument



**John Dickinson,
Pennsylvania Moderate**



**John Adams
Massachusetts Radical**



**George III
Imperialist**

Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms

John Dickinson, 1775

If we are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of irritated ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice.

...we assure them that we mean not to dissolve that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us, and which we sincerely wish to see restored.

The Olive Branch Petition

We therefore beseech your Majesty, that your royal authority and influence may be graciously interposed to procure us relief...and to settle peace **through every part of our Dominions, with all humility submitting to your Majesty's wise consideration, whether it may not be expedient, for facilitating those important purposes, that your Majesty be pleased to direct some mode, by which the united applications of your faithful Colonists to the Throne, in pursuance of their common counsels, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation.**

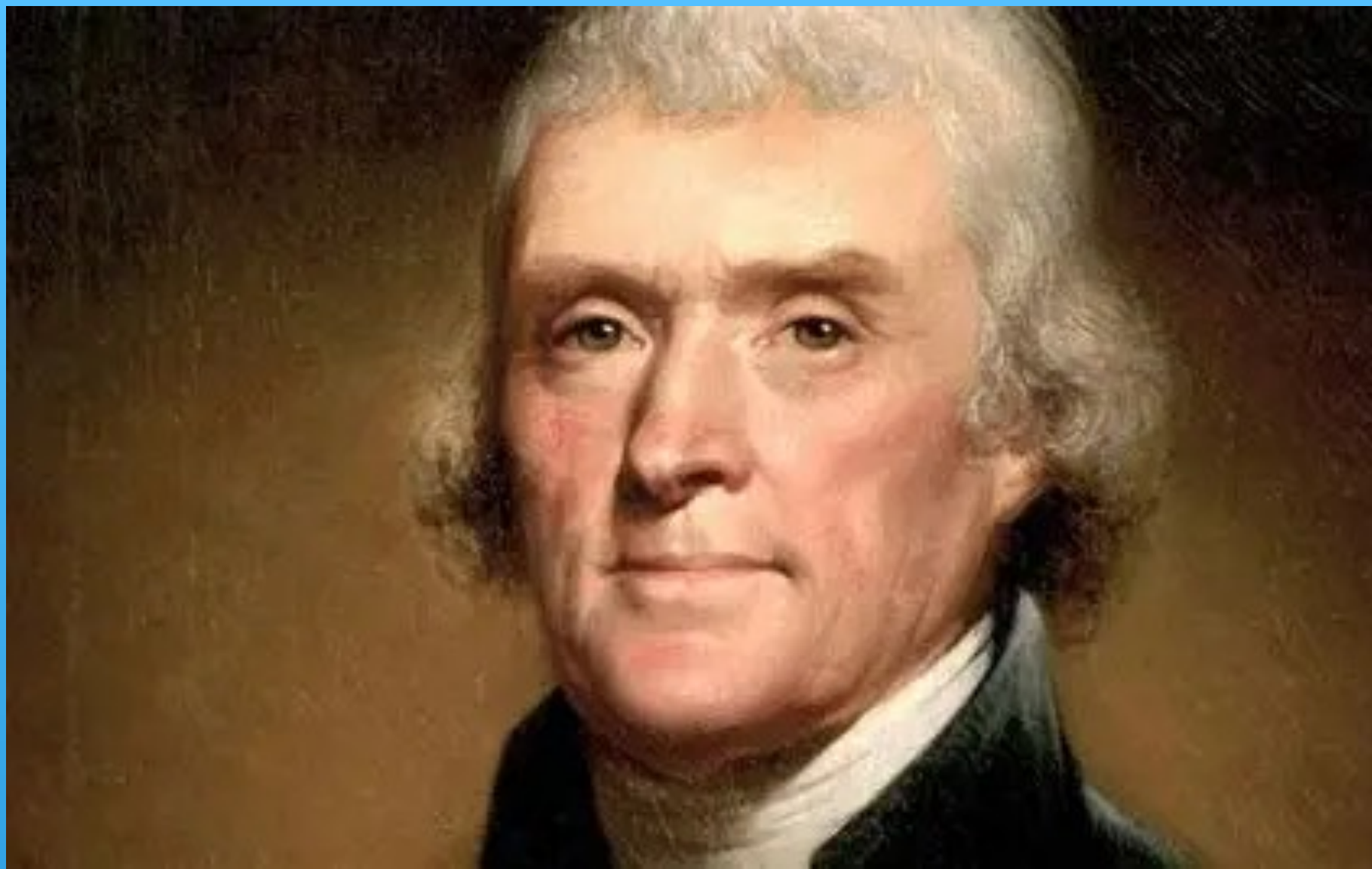


COMMON SENSE

Thomas Paine, 1776

"Independence is the only BOND that can tye and keep us together."

"The cause of America is in great measure the cause of all mankind. We have it in our power to begin the world over again. The birthday of a new world is at hand."

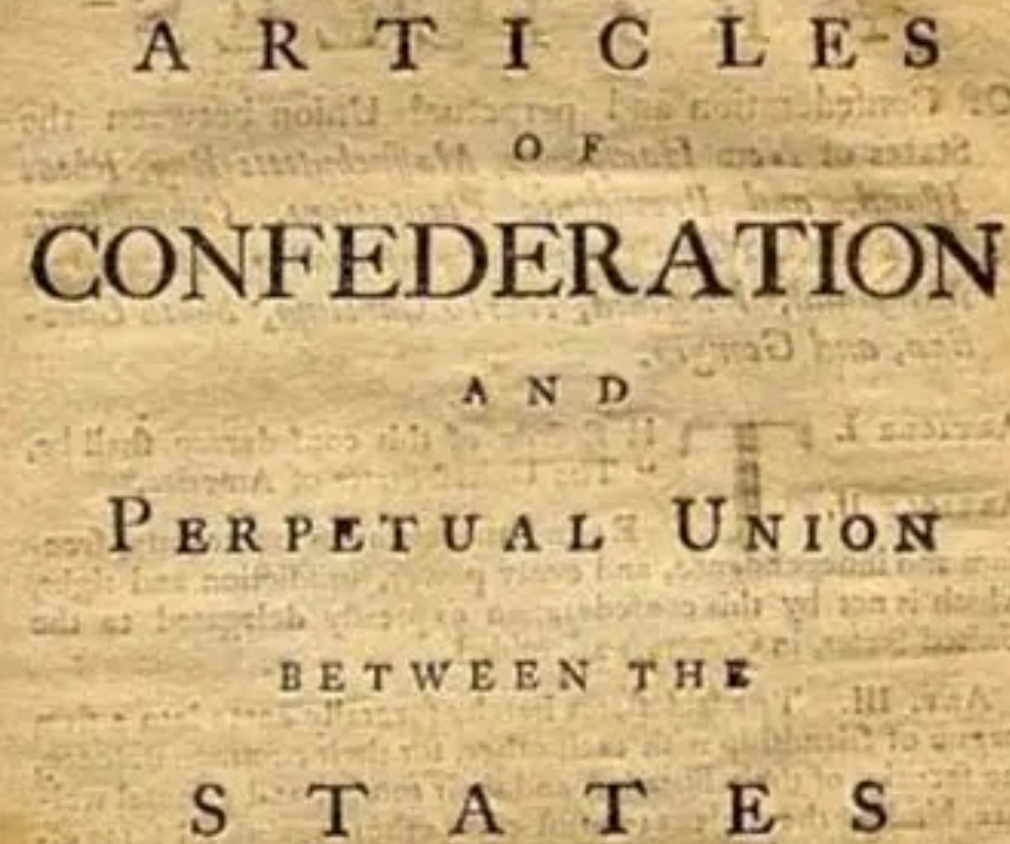


THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Thomas Jefferson

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....





A R T I C L E S
O F
C O N F E D E R A T I O N
A N D
P E R P E T U A L U N I O N
B E T W E E N T H E
S T A T E S

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

The Articles began to be written in 1776

Ratified by Congress in 1777

Adopted in 1781

In effect until the 1st Congress of the United States in 1789

The States, with their own Constitutions, were the real laboratories of republican governance



As usual, Abigail Adams was out in front of many of the men, including her husband, in thinking about the issues they faced when writing the Articles.

If we separate from Brittain, what Code of Laws will be established? How shall we be governed so as to retain our Liberties? Can any government be free which is not administered by general stated laws? Who shall frame these Laws? Who shall give them Force and Energy? Tis true your Resolutions as a body [the continental congress] have hitherto had the force of Laws. But will they continue to have after independence?

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

How Revolutionary Was It?

The Stories Behind the Story







THE BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL
John Trumbull





AFRBERG
USA

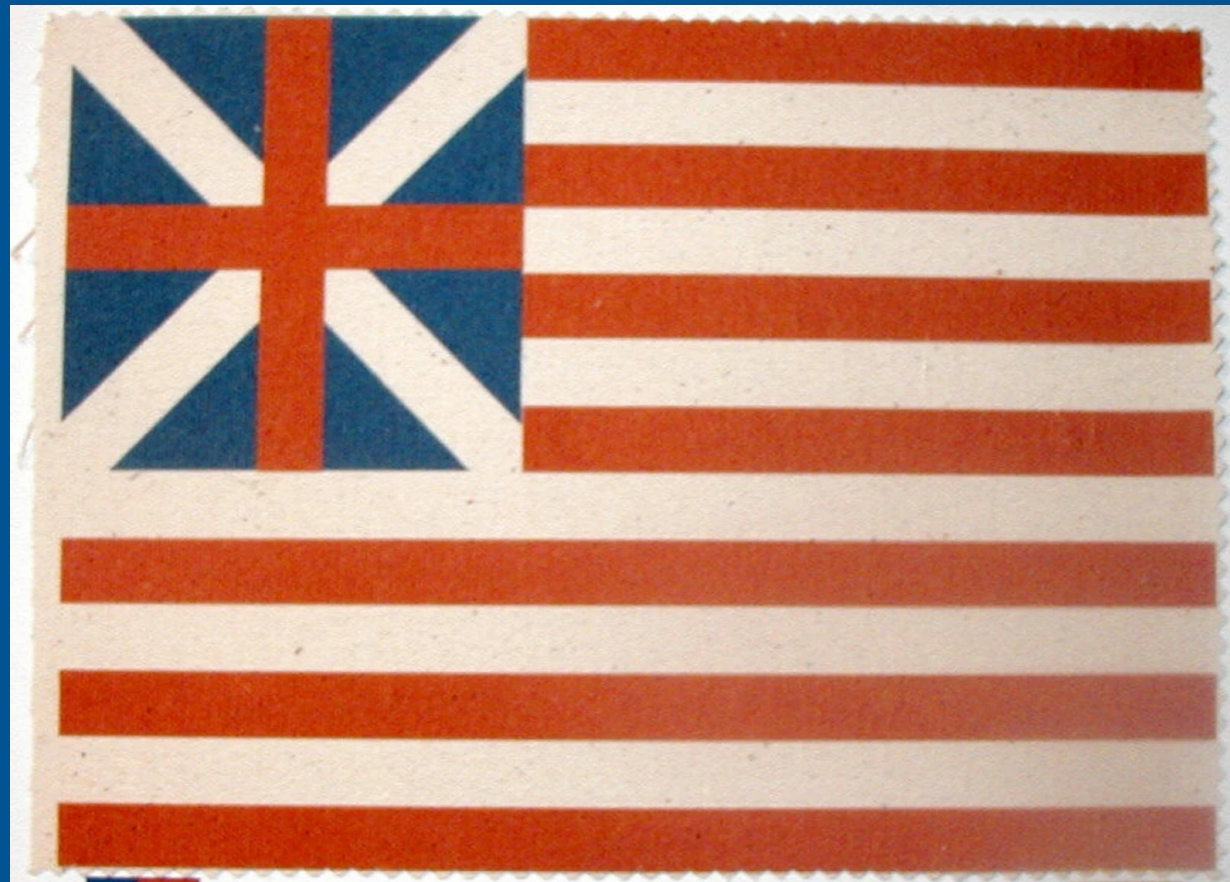




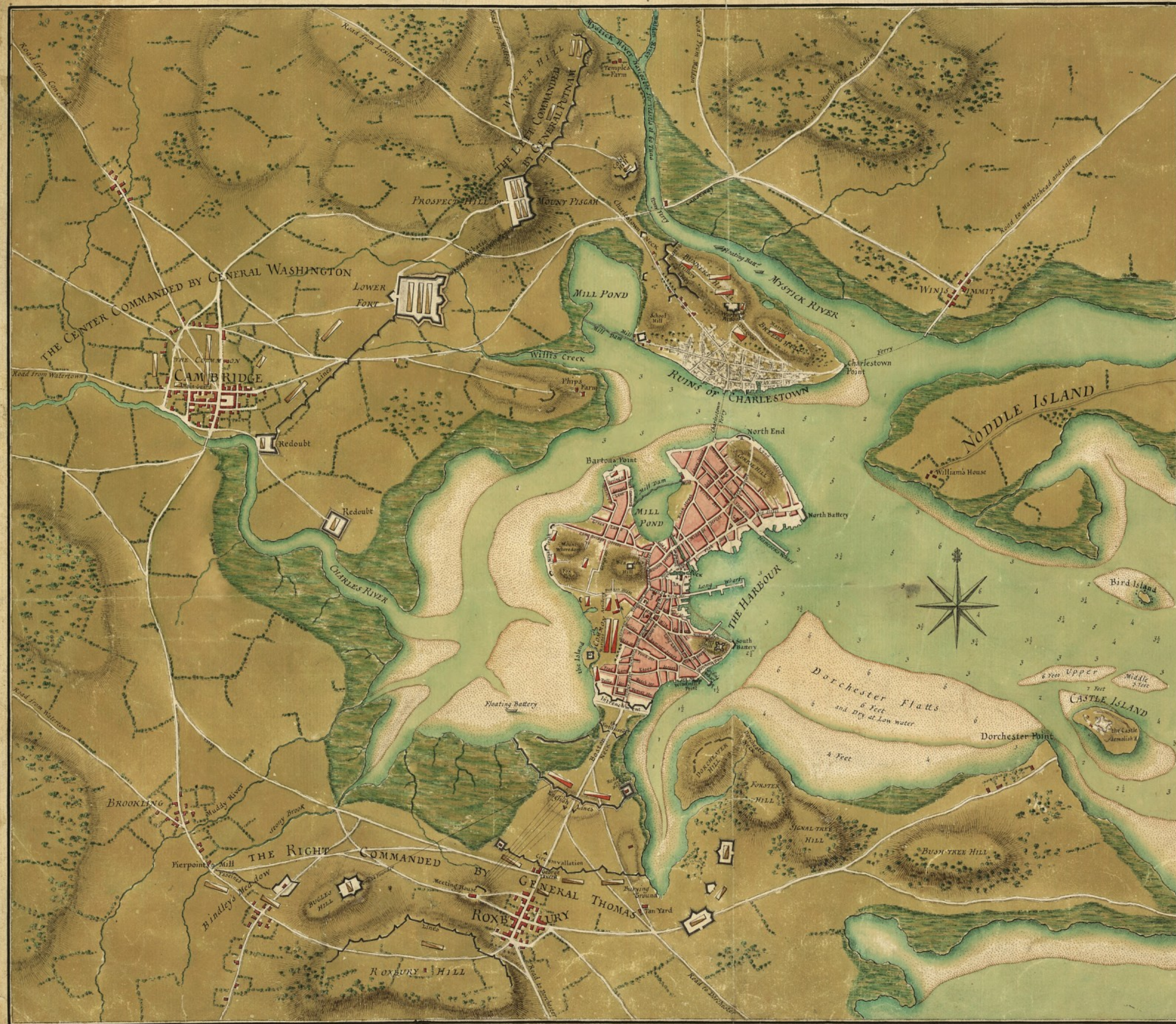
Which Painting is More Accurate?







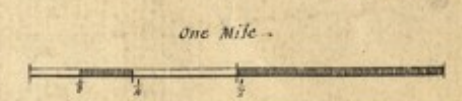
A PLAN
 OF THE
TOWN OF BOSTON
 AND ITS ENVIRONS,
 with the
 Lines, Batteries and Incampments
 of the
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
 ARMIES



References

- a. Battery of Eight 24 Pounders and 2 Mortars.
- b. Christ Church.
- c. Old North Meeting.
- d. Faneuil Hall.
- e. Town Hall.
- f. Old Meeting.
- g. Prison.
- h. King's Chapel.
- i. Redoubt with Two 12 Pounders.
- k. Work House.
- l. Governor's House.
- m. Old South Meeting.
- n. Trinity Church.
- o. Redoubt & four Brass 12 Pounders.
- pp. Batteries against Dorchester Neck.
- q. Small Fort with Field Pieces.

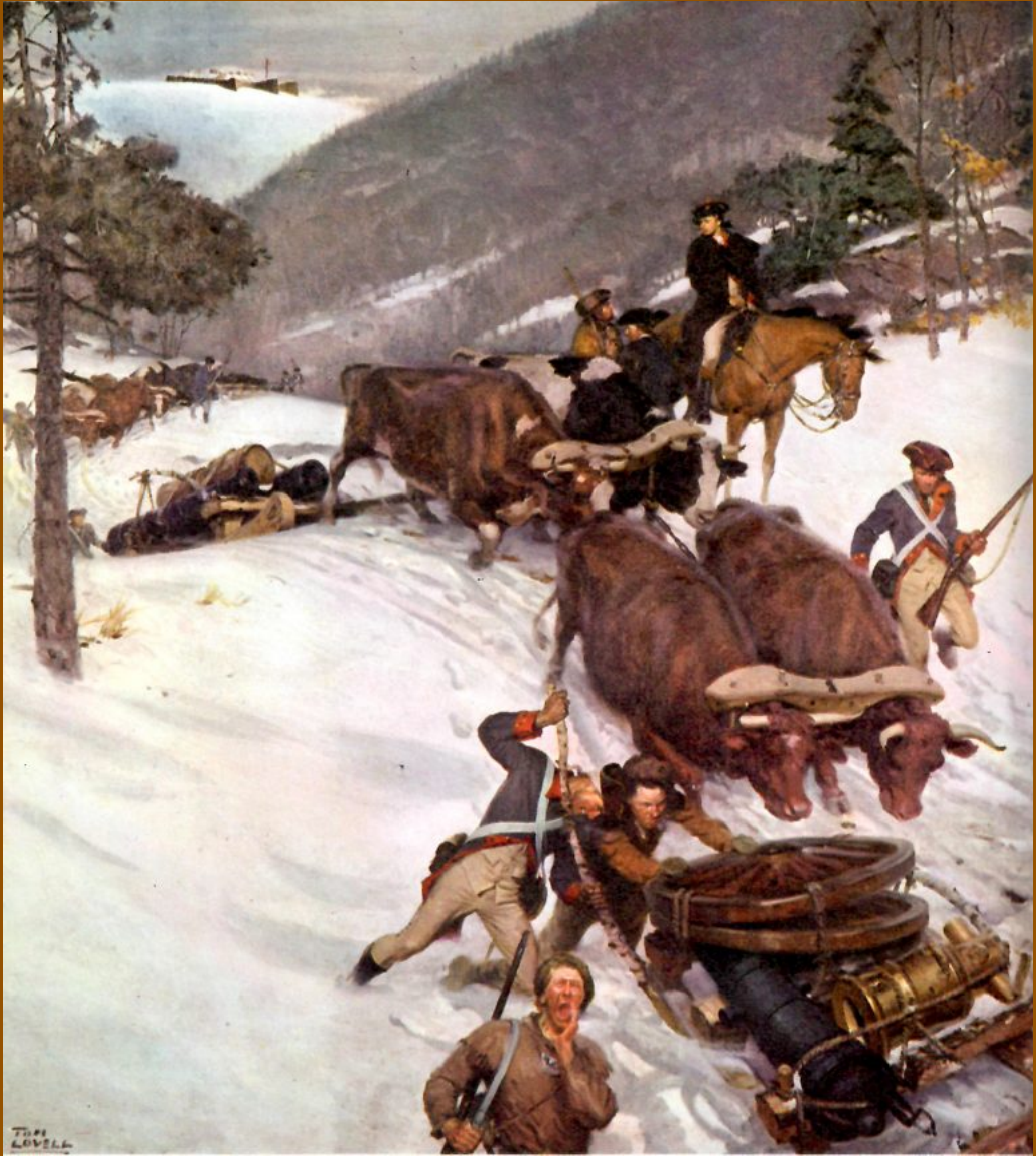
— British
— American
Map Division
Library of Congress



G3764
 2653
 1776
 P3
 Feb. 33

See Thomas Hudson







WASHINGTON at BOSTON



New York City







Trenton



Princeton





**Joseph Plumb Martin and wife, Lucy,
in a 19th century portrait**



KEEPERS of the CAUSE



Hamilton



Marshall



Laurens



Lafayette



Arnold wounded at Saratoga

Burgoyne Surrenders to General Horatio Gates at Saratoga

Where is Arnold?





Banastre Tarleton





H. CHARLES McBRIDEN JUN.



Daniel Morgan
“Morgan’s Rifles”