

After Lexington & Concord



Despite Patrick Henry's passionate speech, most colonists remained unsure about separation from Great Britain.

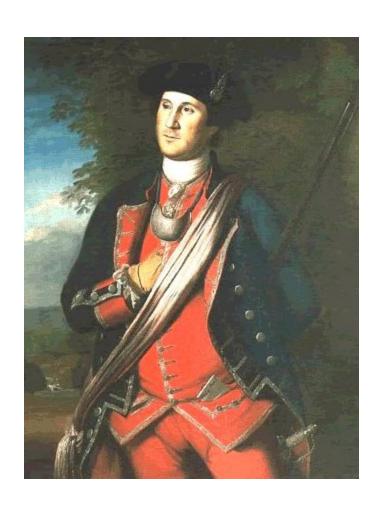
The Continental Army

- Second Continental Congress meets to organize an army.
- John Adams envisions a "Continental Army" made up of troops from all colonies.
- George Washington nominated to lead.



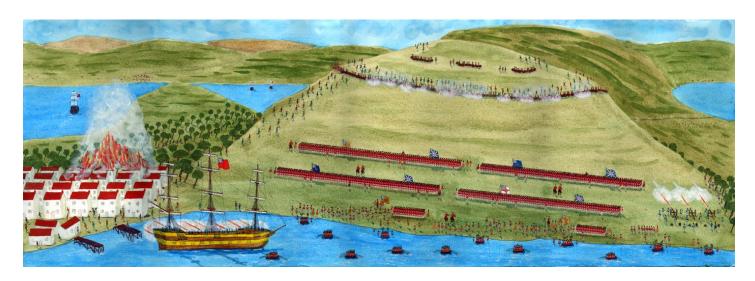
George Washington

- Founding Father
- · Patriot
- Chosen as commander-inchief of Continental Army
- Command experience from French & Indian War



The Battle of Bunker Hill

- Militiamen built a fort on Breed's Hill all through the night of June
 16.
- · British general Howe saw the fort and ordered attack
- · Americans wait until they are as close as possible before firing on them.
- Took the British 3 tries to take the hill.
- Short but very bloody: 1000 British casualties; 500 American



"Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes."

Olive Branch Petition

- Second Continental Congress sends a petition to King George III asking him to end the conflict.
- · Olive tree: ancient symbol of peace

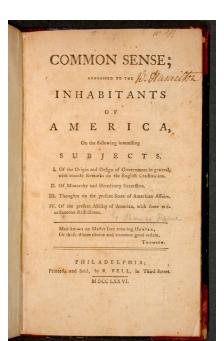
 King declares colonies are in "open and avowed rebellion." Orders his ministers "to bring the traitors to justice."

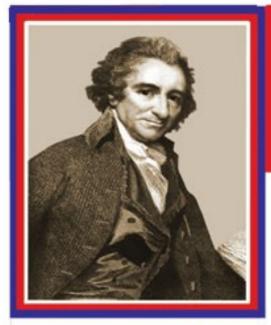


Thomas Paine

- · Founding Father
- · Published pamphlet entitled *Common Sense*
- Wrote that "of more worth is one honest man to society, than all the crowned ruffians who ever lived."
- · 120,000 copies printed

Persuaded colonists that independence was sensible and the key to a brighter future.





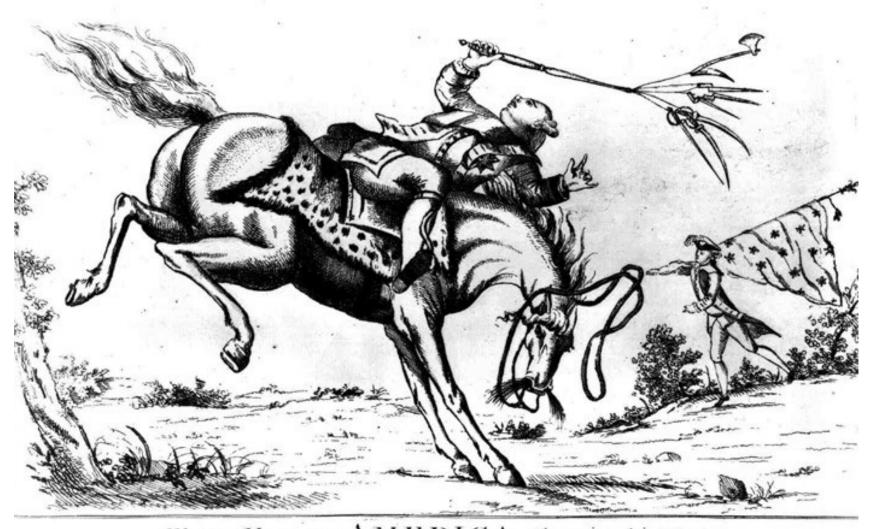
Thomas Paine 1737 - 1809 Founding Father Author of Common Sense

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"Government at its best is a necessary evil, and at its worst, an intolerant one."

"Those who expect to reap the benefits of freedom must undergo the fatigue of supporting it."

"A body of men holding themselves accountable to nobody ought not to be trusted by anybody."



THE HORSE AMERICA, throwing his Master.

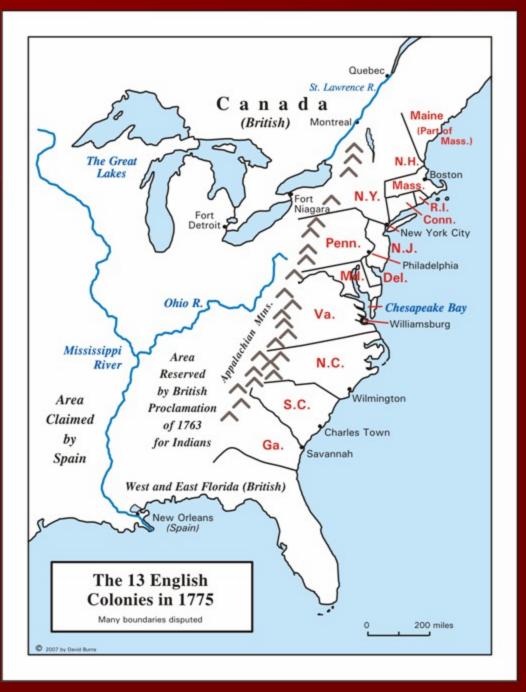
What symbols do you see? What does the horse represent? Who is on the horse?

Philadelphia

The Declaration was adopted in a building in Philadelphia now called Independence Hall.





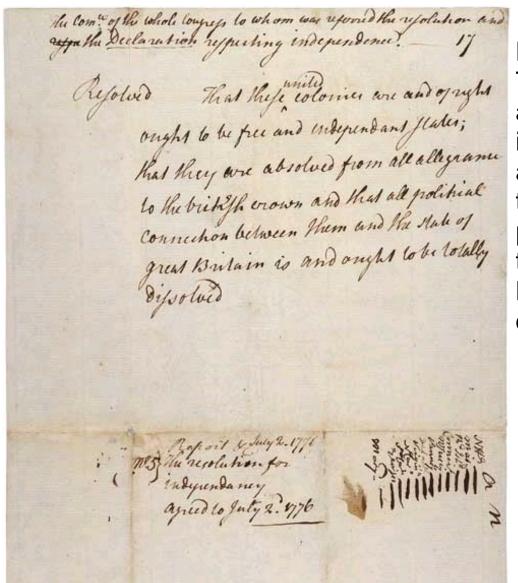


Each of the 13 colonies sent delegates to the Philadelphia meeting.

Many leaders still hoped to reach a compromise with England. But that appeared less and less likely as the months went by.

June 7, 1776

Richard Henry Lee proposes independence



Resolved:

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.

The Declaration of Independence



Second Continental Congress appoints committee to write a formal statement of independence.

June 11, 1776 – Committee of Five

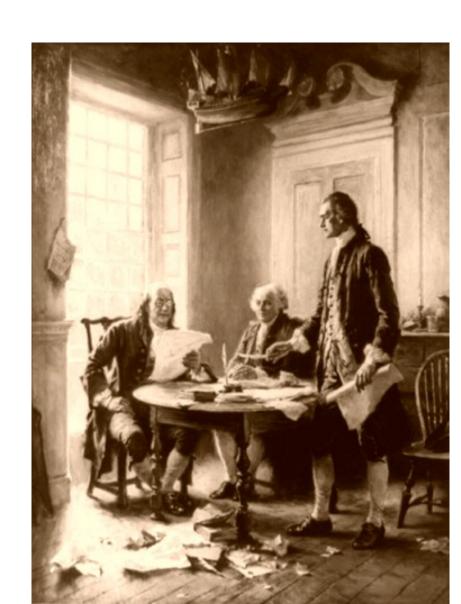
Thomas Jefferson

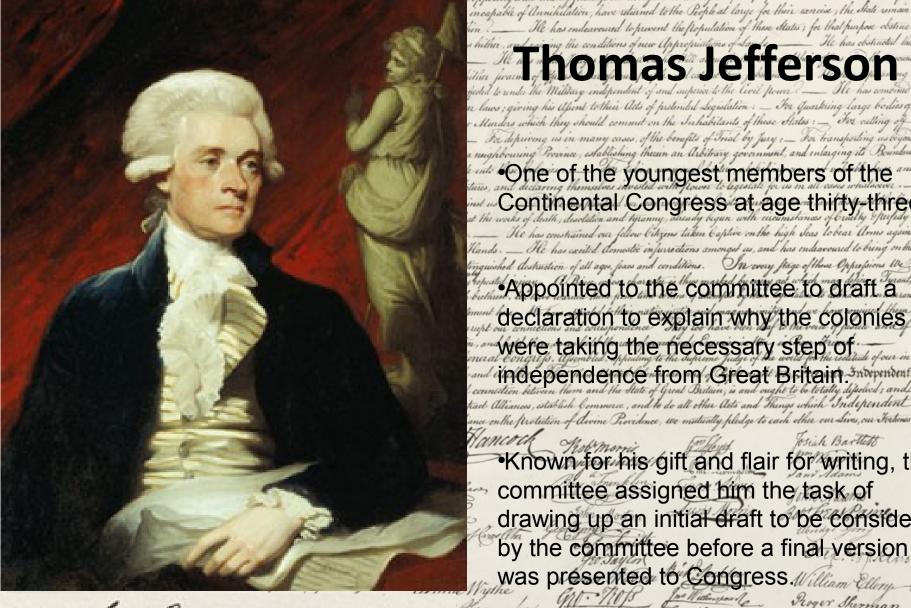
Benjamin Franklin

John Adams

Robert Livingston

Roger Sherman



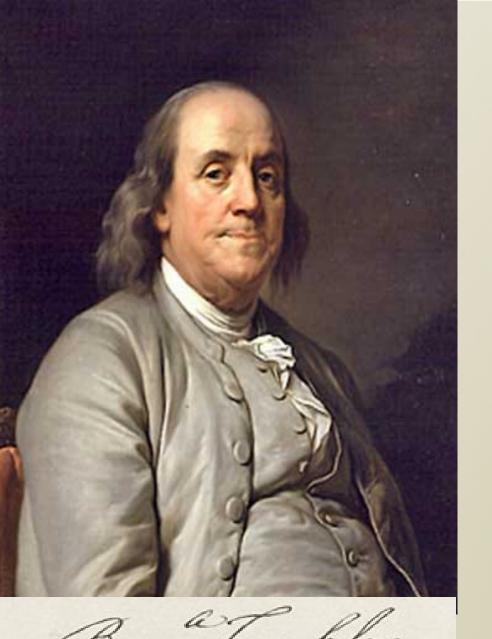


incapable of annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remain He has endeavoured to prevent the Repulation of these States; for that purpose obstruc thin and riging the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands . He has obstructed the Transcontinuous of Lands . He has obstructed the free the conditions of Lands . He has obstructed the free the conditions of Lands . He has obstructed the free the conditions of Lands . He has obstructed the lands of the conditions of Lands . He has obstructed the lands of lands of lands . He has obstructed the lands of lands . He has obstructed the lands of lands of lands of lands . He has obstructed the lands of lands a laws ; giving his about to their acts of probended Legislation : _ For quarking large bodies of Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States : _ For culting - For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury ; - For transporting us bryon a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundary One of the youngest members of the Continental Congress at age thirty-three. He has constrained our follow bitizens taken Captive on the high Seas lobear arms against - He has excited domostic infurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inquished destruction of all ages, fears and conditions. In every stage of these Oppreficens We ·Appointed to the committee to draft a declaration to explain why the colonies were taking the necessary step of independence from Great Britain Independent Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent

 Known for his gift and flair for writing, the committee assigned him the task of drawing up an initial draft to be considered by the committee before a final version

was presented to Congress William Elleny

Proger Sherman



Benjamin Franklin

- Oldest delegate to Congress
- American celebrity
- •Traveled to Britain to try and reconcile the colonies with the British Crown
- •Returned in 1775 and took a seat in the Continental Congress
- •"We must all hang together, or we will most assuredly hang separately"



John Adams

- •One of the most outspoken members of the Continental Congress
- Pushed hard for Independence
- •Believed independence would unite the colonies and divide Britain
- •Traveled to Europe to gather support for the Revolution after the Declaration was signed

John Adams

a Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled. When in the course of human world it becomes necessary for to progret to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to - sums among the powers of the earth the sand the power that in to which the laws of nature & of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of marken's recurse that they should declare the causes which impel them to thank a reparation We hold these bruths to be seen a formand to that all may as a created equal to degrade and that there was to the or and with a created equal to degrade and that the second trail as the property of the prop life & liberty, I the pressuit of happiness; that to secure these cooks, go vernments are instituted among over, deriving their gust powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government It becomes destructive of these ands, it is the right of the people to alles on to abolish it, It's institute vacu government, laying it's foundation on such principles Horganises git's process in such form, a to them she to seem most likely to effect their safely I reprine . produce indeed will dichate that governments long established should not be change for light & transiont causes: and accordingly all experience hath hum that manhind are more disgroved to suffer while will are sufferable, then to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed but when a long train of abuses Vusurprations begun at a distinguished previous, Donesoury invarially the same object, evinces a design to assigned reduce then the about Despotenty is their right, it is their duty to throw off such t It's mide new words for their hiter security such has been the patient sufferance of inese colonies; I such is now the necessity which constrains them to carrier getheir former systems of government. He history of his present while, is a history of funnihilling injuries and usurpoisions famony which, and appears no solibary fact to contradict the uniform tonor of the next tall of wheat have In direct object the establishment of an absolute tymony over these states to prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world for the truth of which we pledge a faith not unsulled by falsehood

Jefferson's original draft, with cross-outs and revisions, still exists.

It shows how carefully he looked for just the right words to express the new ideas about government that were spreading in the colonies.

a Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled.

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What it says

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of States States of Memerica.

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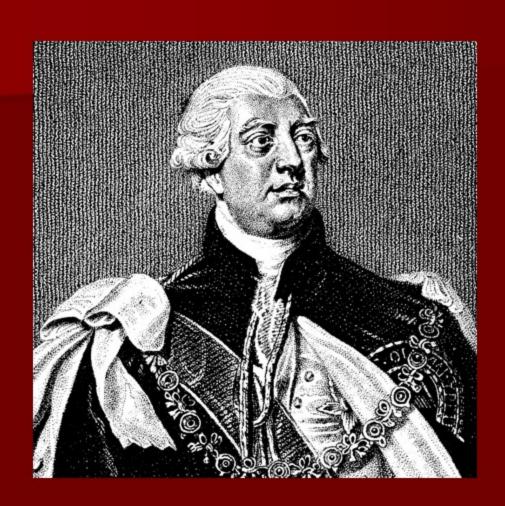
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What did the final document say?

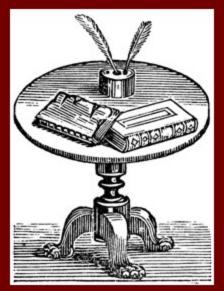
The longest part is a list of complaints about the way the British government was treating the colonists.

What it says



It claims King George III was deliberately trying to establish "an absolute Tyranny over these States." It lists many examples that colonial leaders felt were proof of his bad intentions.







The Declaration criticizes the British Parliament as well.

It points out the fact that taxes were put on the colonies by Parliament without the approval of the colonists' own elected assemblies. Colonists considered that an abuse of their rights as Englishmen.

Independence

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the Morten united States of Memerica.

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The lines that actually declare the 13 colonies independent of Great Britain are at the end of the document.

along time, after such depolition, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative flowers, in capable of annihilation, have returned to the Rople at large for their service; the State remain ing in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within . ___ He has endeavoured to prevent the flopulation of these states; for that purpose obstrue ling the Law for Naturalization of Foreignes; refusing to hap others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. ____ the has obstructed be kept among has comound ... these United Colonies are, and of arge bodies of culling of sting us beyond Right ought to be, Free and Independent its Boundario ible Laws, and chalocove . -States; that they are Absolved from all hoyed the lives

Allegiance to the British Crown... refsions le Fine a Tyrants able jurisdiction over us . We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and fellowent here . We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kinded to disavow these refur pations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in Har, in Peace Friends ... We, therefore, the Representatives of the writed States of Vimerica, in General Congress. Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our in dentions, do, in the Name, and by duthority of the good Rople of these belonies, folomoly publish and declare, That these United belonies are, and of Right ought tobe Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British brown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain; is and ought to be totally dispolard; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to long 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 form reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our facred Honor Josiah Bartlett 91m Thooper Benjaminhush

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The really big fireworks of the Declaration are up at the top. Here Jefferson expresses the great principles that made the American Revolution truly revolutionary.

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

Sex in the lower of human events, it becomes needery for one people to dispolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the flowers of the earth, the spenate and equal station to which the Laws of Yature and of Nature's God entitle them, a deant respect to the opinions of markind requires that they should declare the causes which imput them to the separation.

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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.

He has abditated Government here by declaring us out office Protection and reaging War against us. — He has plundered our was, ravaged our boosts, burnt our towns, and dishoyed the lives of our freeze . — He is at this time hansporting large lumies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and hyranny, already begun with circumstances of breathy of profess for freeze from the most barbarous ages, and lotally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our follow bitizens taken baptive on the high deas to bear Urms against their bounts, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. — He has exceited domestic injurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our fentions, the mercitof Indian deavages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ago, fears and conditions. In every frage of those Oppressions We have Patiented for Redief in the most humble terms. Our expectation is attentions to our manufacture of properties of the hour home to be then legislative to catend an unwarrant

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That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

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The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

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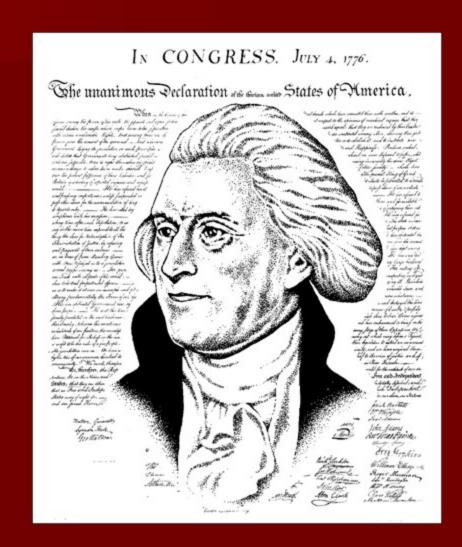
the line

our Trade with all parts of the world: — For improving Taxes on us without our bonsent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us bryand Seas to be tried for pretended offences: — For abolishing the few System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing thewen an Arbitrary government, and entarging its Boundaries or as to render it at one an example and fit informent for introducing the same absolute rate this base Colonies: — For taking away our Charles, a bolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our George months of the Province of the Seas whatever a same abolishing the season of the Seas whatever a same the season of the sea

A revolution of ideas

Others had expressed such ideas before in pamphlets, books, and essays.

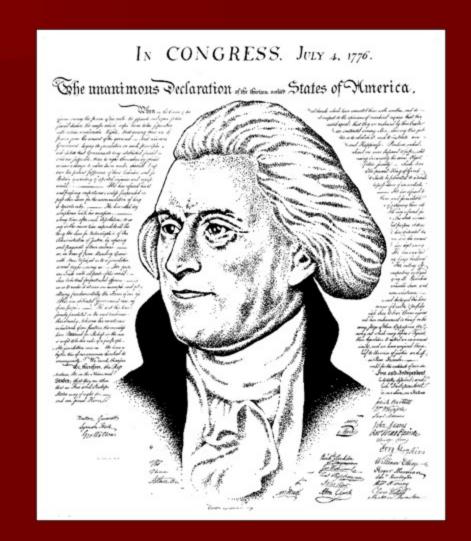
This was different: It was not a book, but a bold statement that America would actually try to put these ideas into action.



A revolution of ideas

Political equality.
Individual rights.
The consent of the governed. The right to change or even abolish an abusive government.

Was the world really ready for principles like these? Was America itself ready?



Natural Rights

"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."





John LockeEnlightenment philosopher

- To secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.
 - 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.



Slavery existed in the colonies, for example. How could that be justified in a nation calling for equality and individual rights?

In fact, Jefferson tried to put a passage in the Declaration criticizing slavery.

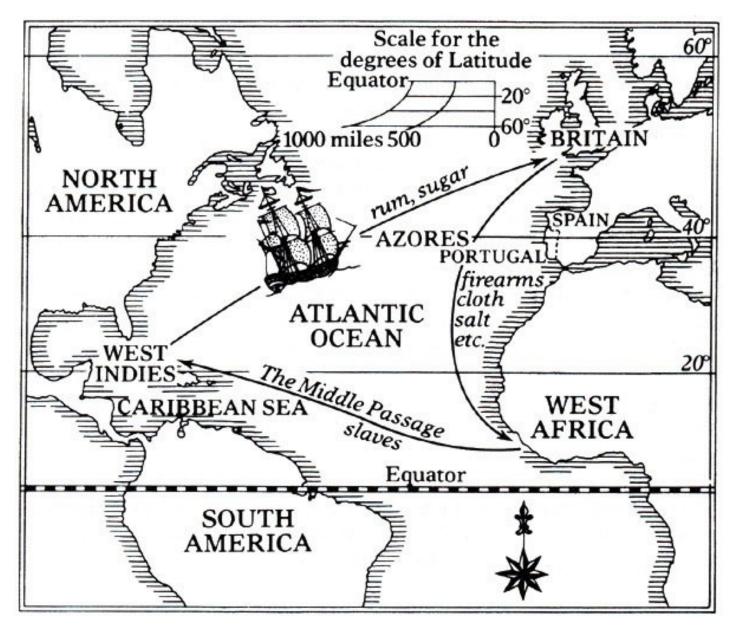
The Slavery Issue

Jefferson's original draft of the declaration charged King George with violating the "sacred rights of life and liberty... of a distant people carrying them into slavery."

North	South
Worried New England merchants (who benefitted from slavery) would be	Feared it might lead to demands to free the slaves.
offended.	Southern farms depended on slave labor.
Felt it unfair to blame the king for all of slavery.	

The passage was removed.

Slaves would have to wait 87 more years for emancipation.





IN CONGRESS. July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the Auton matter States of Himerica,

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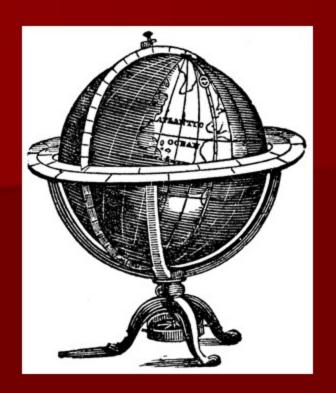
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Jefferson's criticism of slavery, however, was cut from the final version.

The delegates decided to avoid the issue, fearing that it might cause one or more of the colonies to vote against the document.



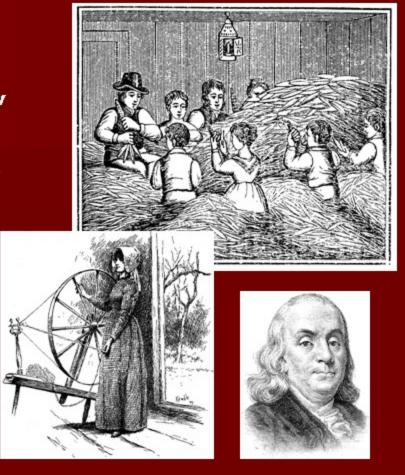
Keep in mind that slavery and other systems of bound labor were common in most parts of the world at that time, and had been for thousands of years.

While the Declaration did not take up the issue directly, it did set out in writing the principles of equality and individual rights that would be used later to abolish slavery.

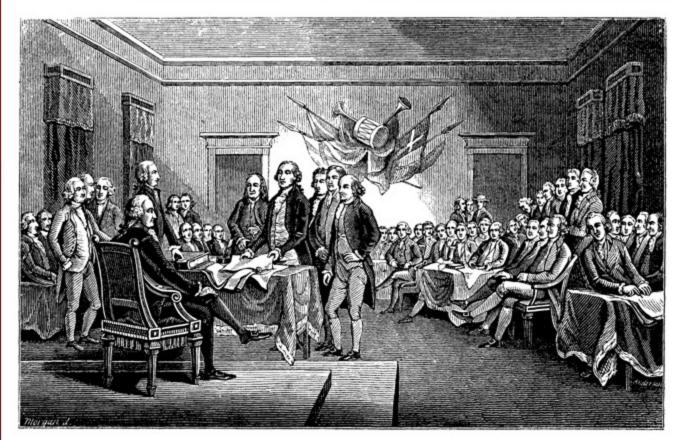


Aside from the slavery issue, America in 1776 was indeed remarkable for its energetic, tolerant, and community minded population.

If there was anywhere in the world ready to step forward, it was the land about to be named the United States of America.

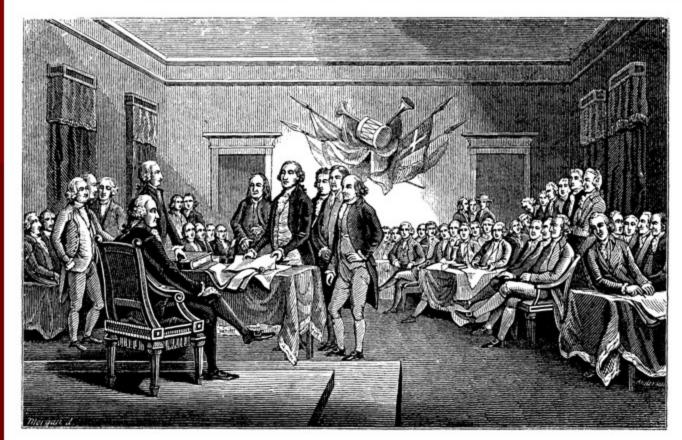






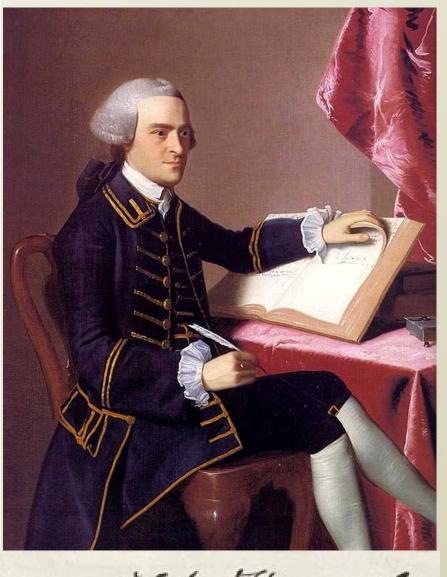
SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

When the official vote for the Declaration of Independence was called on July 4th, not a single colony voted against it.



SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

John Hancock signed first, as president of the meeting. Most of the other names were added the next month, in August.



John Hancock

Was the wealthiest merchant in New England

His fortune suffered from the Sugar & Stamp Acts

Elected to be the president of the Continental Congress

Was bitterly disappointed that he was not chosen to lead the military against the British

"I write so that George III may read without his spectacles."

Here is John Hancock's name.

rowledged by our laws ; giving his Upent to their Acts of prebended Legislation : _ For Juanking large bodies of shount for any Munders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States : _ For culting of tour Consent: - For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Irial by Jury : - For transporting us beyond glish Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and inlarging it's Boundaries ne absolute tule into these bolonies : __ Sor taking away our Charless , abolishing our most valuable Laws , and Here are the ur own Legistatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever .oaging War against us. — The has plandered our seas, ravaged our boosts, burnt our towns, and dishoyed the lives paries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of bruilly sperfidy signatures of the ivilized nation . __ He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas lobear Arms against welves by their Hands . _ He has excited domostic infurrations amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, fears and conditions. In every flage of those Oppressions We delegates from burnewwood by repeated injury. A Rince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, store Billish brothen . We have warned them from time to time of altempts by their legislature to catend an unwarrant ration and fellowent here . We have appealed to their native justice and magnonimity, and we have conjuced them Virginia. in evidely interrupt our connections and correspondence They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of as our Sparation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends . merica in General Congress, assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the reditude of our in muly profish and declare, That these United belowin are, and of Right ought tobe Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiand to the British brown, and that all portion between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally depoled; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to boy Wax, conclude Pear Inhact alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other acts and Things which Independent And for the July at of this Declaration, with a from reliance on the protection of devine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortimes States may of right do . _ and our facred Honor Ilm Thooper 11: Mhypple Banjaminhush Joseph Hewes Jani Adams Button Gwinnsty Bong Amenkling Saan! Linu Samuel Charry John Dinn Lyman Stall John Adams Win Para Lewis Morris John Morton GeoWallow. Thos Stones Elbridge Gorry Ja! Smithe; Cyrler Carroll of Carpollho Edward Rutledge 1. Step Hopkins 480 Jaylor Buch Souther James Wilson William Ellery The May week Jun George Withe 900-11015 Roger Sherman Thomas Lynch Jun Richard Henry Lee yar Rancy AMun Mideleton The Henon John Hart My Milliams Hory Harrisons The Nelson p. Granin lightfort Lee Rom France Atra Clark liver Woliet

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ristative flowers, incapable of Unnihilation, have returned to the Rople at large for their exercise; the State remain conversions within . __ He has indeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstrue their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. ____ He has obstructed he my flowers ____ He was made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tonure of their offices, and the amount

ices, and went hiller frams of Officers to harrens our fleople, and cat out their fullstance - He has kept among He has affected to under the Military independent of and superior to the level power - He has comorned

Malthew Thornton

A final pledge

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the Morten united States of Memerica.

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that as The ord bridgendard clother blay be profess to give a form of the control of the control

The very last line of the Declaration expresses a pledge by the delegates to each other and the new nation.

The words are famous for their solemn dignity.

along time, after such depolition, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative flowers, in capable of annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remain ing in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of measion from without, and convulsions within . __ He has indeavoured to prevent the flopulation of these states; for that purpose obstructing the home to Mater aliention of Sanianes relucing to hate others to encourage this minutions hither and raising the conditions of new Untropriations of Sands. _____ He has obstructed like among and pay And for the support of this Declaration, vmeined us, in to Godies of with oth ing of us beyon armed 1 with a firm reliance on the protection of our Traa Boundario Seas tob was, and so as to a Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to week ... altering; the lives Ale h hufidy of our fleg each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and fearaby fu ng on the their bour ns le inhabitan Syrant, have Pet our sacred Honor. nevaliant is unfit ? 1 thom - able juris andof by the tie consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our deparation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankend, Enemies in War, in Seace Friends . We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of Vimerica, in General Congress. Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our in dentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good Stople of those belonies, folomnly publish and declare, That these United Edonies are, and of Right ought tobe Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British brown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally depolied; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to long 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 hipport 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 facred Honor 9/m Thooper 11: Mapple Benjaminhush Joseph Heres, Jan Adams Button Gwinnsth Bong Amenkling Saan! Linu Samuel Charen John Dinn John Adams Lyman Stall Win Para Lewis Morris Rot Fray Painte John Morton GeoWallow. The Stone Ja! Smithe; Elbridge Gorry Ogeler Carrell of Consollin Edward Rutledge 1. Step Hopkins 480 Jaylor With Souther Sames Wilson William Ellery 6 The long was & June. George Wythe 910-710/5 no Wichenpoor Roger Sherman Thomas Lynch Jun Richard Henry Lee hat Hopkinson Gasar Rinny AMun Medileton The Henon. John Hant Milliams Hong Harrisons The Nelson for Francis Lystfort Lee Carlor Braction Tho In Franc Mallhew Thomston Atra Clark



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

Then in the lower of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume omeng the flewers of the earth, the peparate and equal flation to which the Law of Nature's God entitle them, a deant respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they Should declare the causes which imput them to the separation . We held these truths tobe felf-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their breater with catain unalunable Rights, that among these are Life , Liberty and the pursuit of Happines ._ That to fecure these lights, Governments are instituted among Men , driving their just flowers from the consent of the governed, - That whenever my form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to atter 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, ended, will dielate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all resperience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufficiable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when along train of abuses and usuapations, pursuing invariably the same Object wines a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw of such Government, and to provide new quards for their feture feculty _ Such has our the patent fufferance of these belonis; and fuch is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present thing of Great Butain is a history of speated injuries and separations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over those States . To prove this, let Facts be fulnited to a constituent of an absolute Tyranny over those States . To prove this, let Facts be fulnited to a constituent of an absolute Tyranny over those States . To prove this, let Facts be fulnited to a constituent of an absolute Tyranny over those States . To prove this, let Facts be fulnited to a constituent of an absolute Tyranny over those States . 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To prove this, let Facts be fulnited to a constituent of a constituent of the provent of the facts of th and prefing importance, unless furtended in their operation till his Ofernt should be obtained; and when so furtended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them ______ He has refused to pass other Lows for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right ineftimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their flublic Records, for the sole flurpose of faliguing them into compliance with his measures . — He has disclosed Reprilitative House repeatedly, for opposing with many firmings his invasions on the rights of the steeple . — He has refused for along time, after such dipolation; to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative flowers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their wereine; the State remain ing in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within . ___ He has endeavoured to prevent the floquation of these states; for that purpose obstructed his ling the Law for Maturalization of Foreigners; refusing topas others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. ____ He has obstructed his administration of Justice, by refusing his affect to Laws for establishing Judiciary flowers ____ He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the linear of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries _ He has exected a multitude of Year Ofices, and sent hither pearms of Oficers to harres our Steeple, and eat out their fubstance _ He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the bonsent of our legislatures . - He has affected to under the Military independent of and superior to the Civil flower - He has comorned with others to fubject us to a jurisdiction foruga to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws ; giving his Upont to their Acts of prelimited Legislation . _ For Juanking large bodies of armed trocks among us : - For protecting them , by a mock Trial pom flunishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States : - For culting of our Frade with all parts of the world : - For imposing Jaces on us without our Consent : - For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury : - For transporting us begins Seas tobe tried for pretended offences - For abolishing the fee System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing theun an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundarie so as to render it at once an example and fit influented for introducing the same absolute tale into these bolonies : __ Hor taking away our Charles, abolishing our most valuable Saws, 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 ofhis Protection and roaging War against us . _ The has plundered our seas, ravaged our boosts, burnt our towns, and deshoyed the lives of our people. - He is at this time hansporting large Chimics of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of bruilly & perfedy fearally paralleled in the most barbarow ages, and lotally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation . ___ He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear arms against ther bounty , to become the accountioners of their prinds and Buthern , or to fall themselves by their Hands . _ He has excited Comestic infurrections amongst us , and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our henties, the merciles Indian Lavages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ago, fears and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Rediefs in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered by repeated injury. A Rince, whose character is the marked by every act which may define a Tyrant,

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