



War of Independence

Independence Day

- 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



Wacker

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.

W H E N 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 con-
sent of the governed, that whenever any form of Go-
vernment becomes destructive of these ends, it is the
right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to in-
stitute 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 Go-
vernments long established should not be changed for
light and transient causes; and accordingly all experi-
ence hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to
suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right them-

selves by abolishing the forms to which they are accus-
tomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpa-
tions, 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 Govern-
ment, and to provide new guards for their future
security. Such has been the patient suffrance 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 submit-
ted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most whole-
some and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of imme-
diate 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 accommo-
dation of large districts of people, unless those people
would relinquish the right of representation in the Le-
gislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable
to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places
unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the deposti-
tory 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 dissolu-
tions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legisla-
tive powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned
to the people at large for their exercise; the State remai-
ning in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of
invasion from without, and civil confusion 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 con-
ditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by re-
fusing 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 ju-
ridiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknow-
ledged 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 punish-
ment 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 pre-
tended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a
neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitra-
ry 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 fo-
reign mercenaries to complete the works of death, de-
solation 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 Bri-
tish brethren. We have warned them from time to
time of attempts by their legislature to extend an un-
warrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded
them of the circumstances of our emigration and settle-
ment 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 usurpa-
tions, which they could inevitably interrupt our connec-
tions 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 dis-
solved; and that as FREE and INDEPENDENT
STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude
peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and
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.

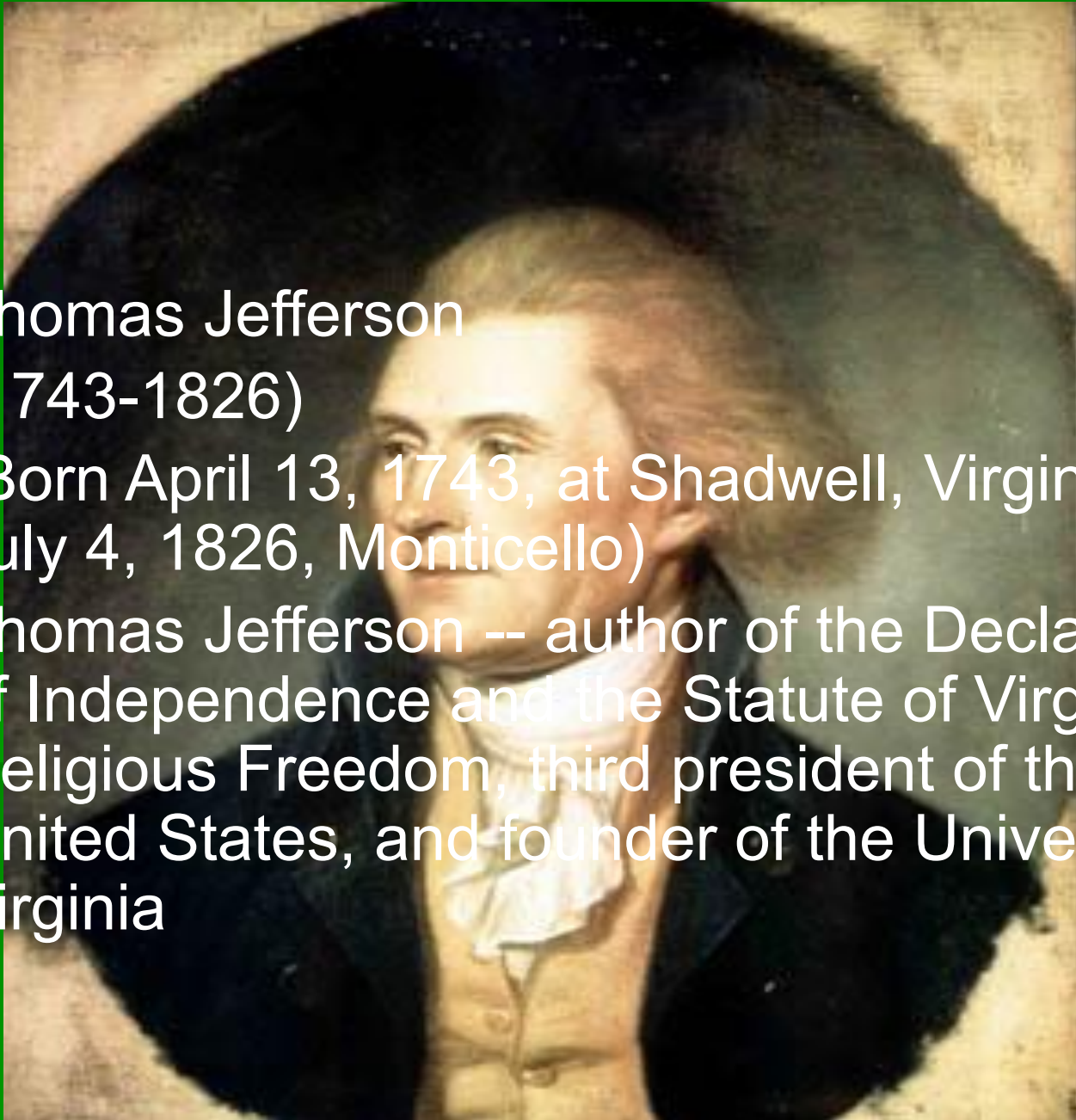
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Declaration of Independence

- 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.

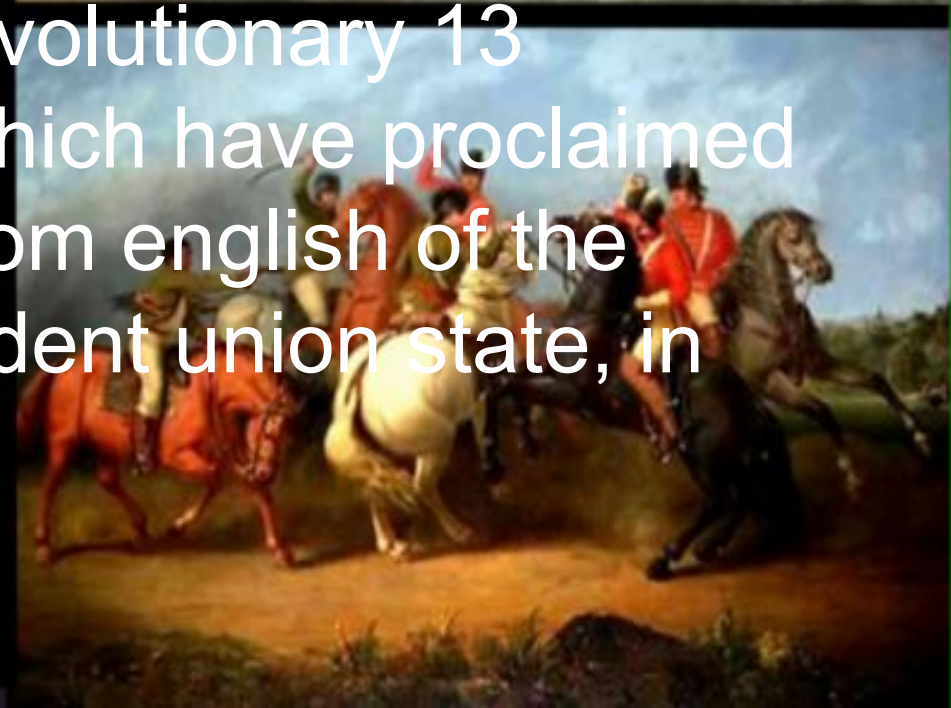
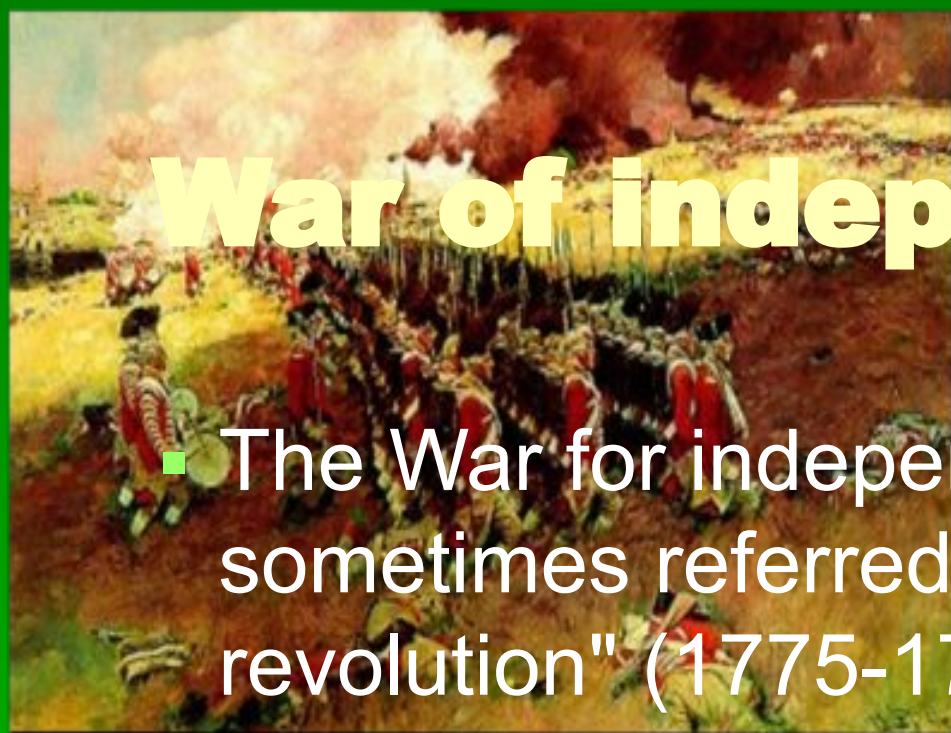


- Thomas Jefferson
- (1743-1826)
- (Born April 13, 1743, at Shadwell, Virginia; died July 4, 1826, Monticello)
- Thomas Jefferson -- author of the Declaration of Independence and the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, third president of the United States, and founder of the University of Virginia



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 crown, as independent union state, in 1776.

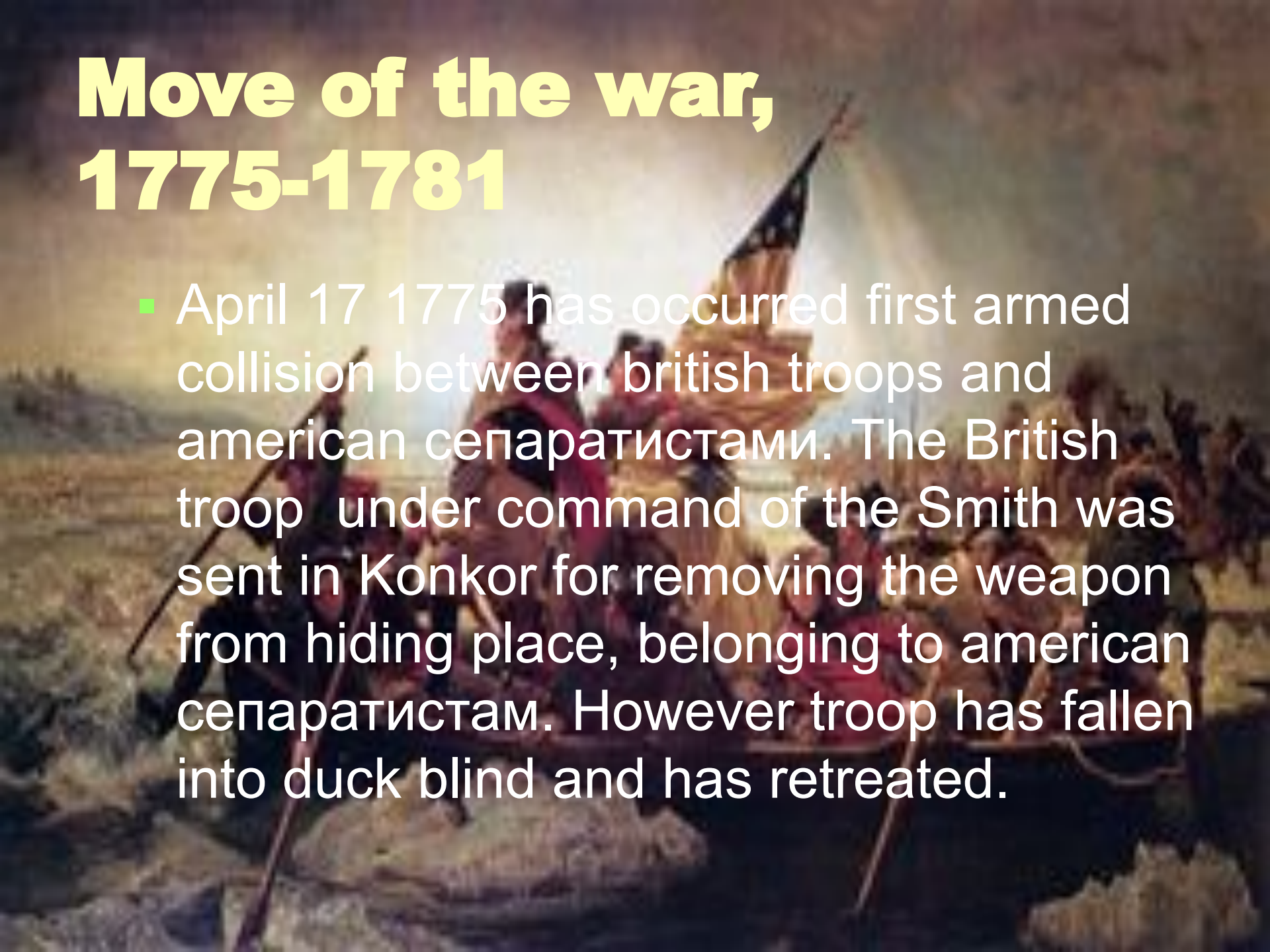


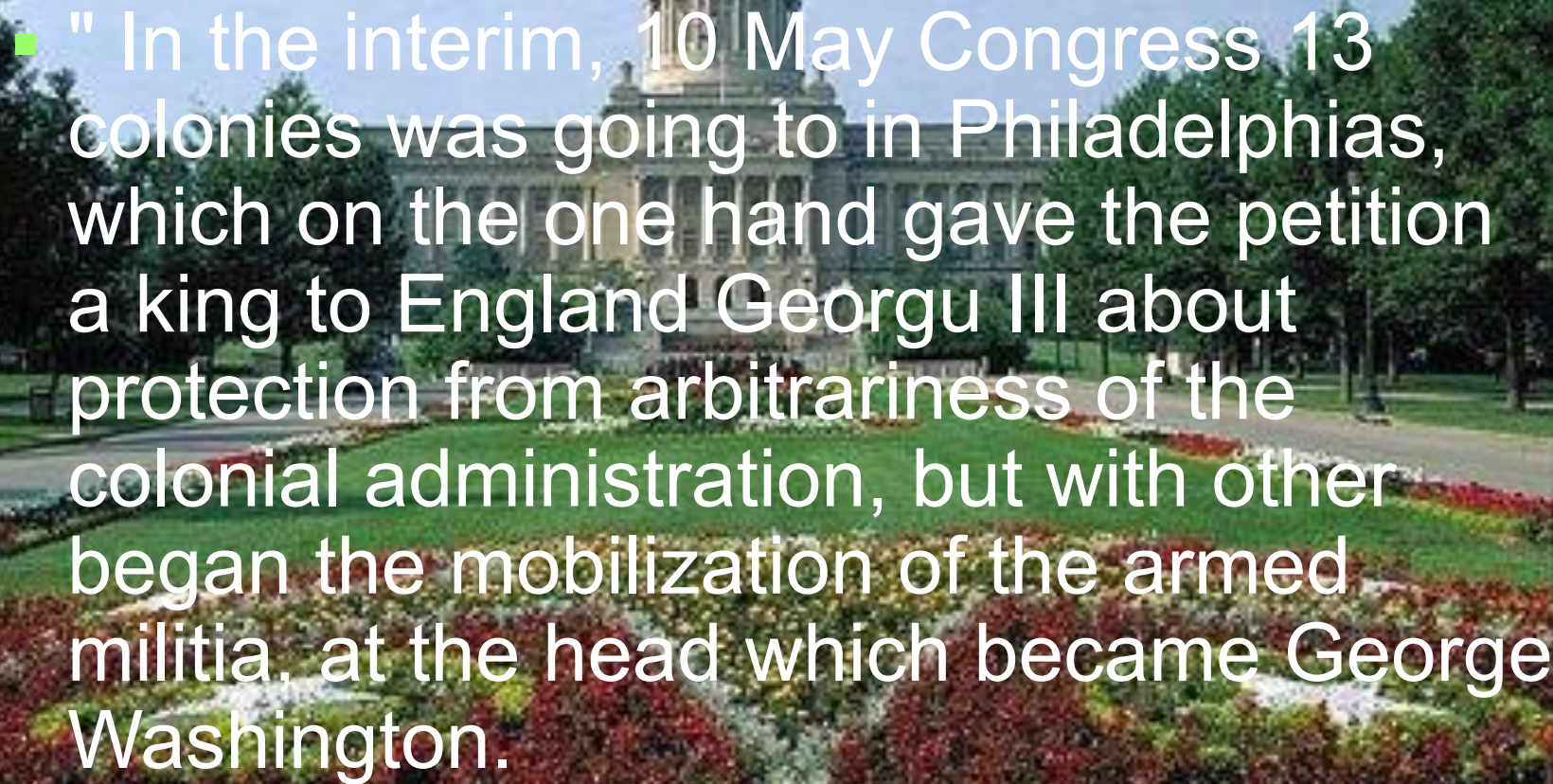
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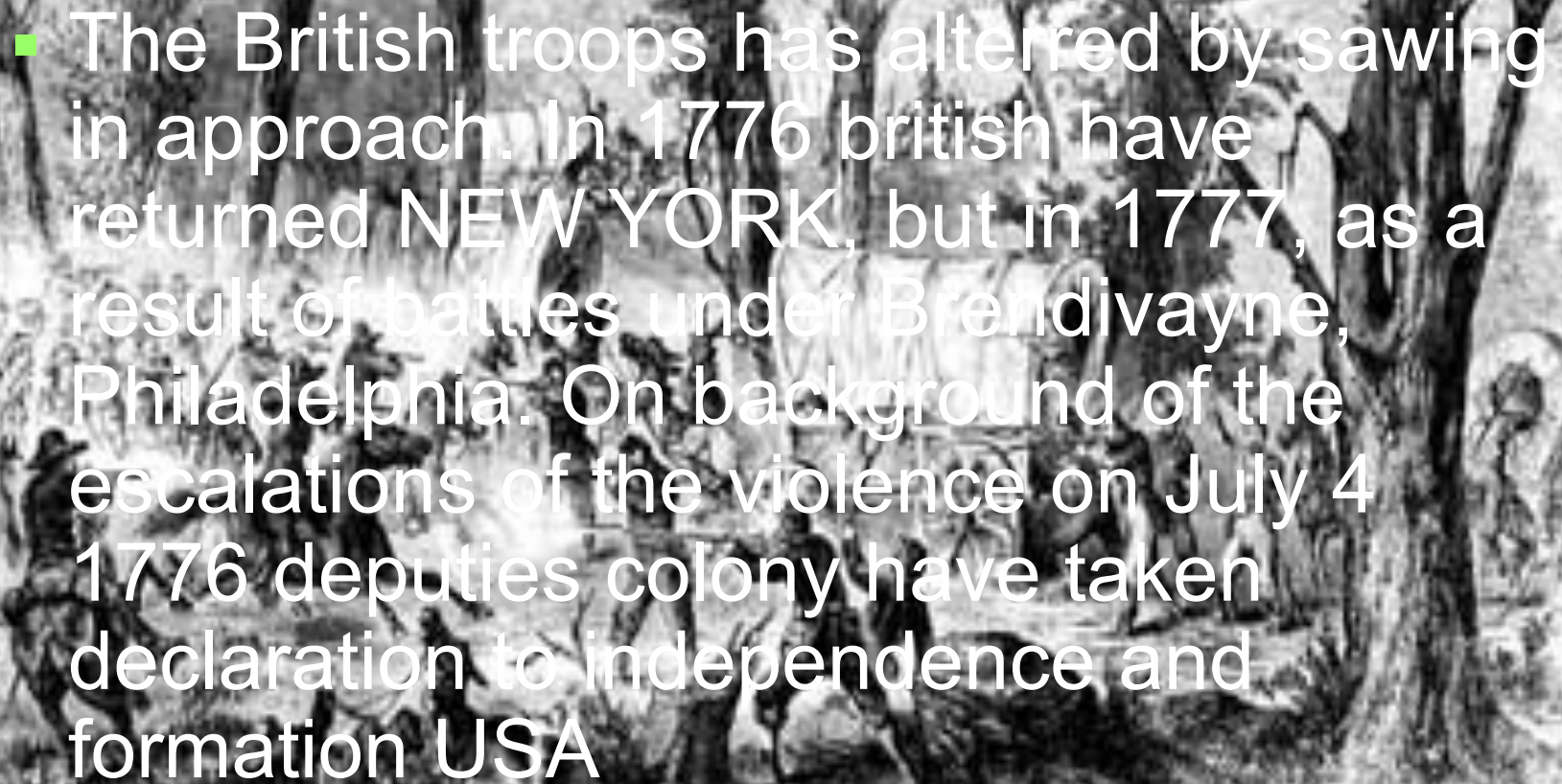
- The First blood
- Before dawning on June 10 1772 were spilt first blood in american revolution. The Event has got the name "Incident Gaspi" (the angel. Gasp?e Affair). The Group from 50 persons[2], headed Abrahamom Uayplom in night with 9 for June 10 has seized the english military ship Gaspi, pursued 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.

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- 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 battle scene. In the foreground, several soldiers are visible, some on foot and some on horseback. A soldier in a red coat and white breeches stands prominently in the center. To the right, a soldier on a white horse is also visible. In the background, there are flags, including a large white flag on the left and a flag with stars and stripes on the right. The scene is filled with smoke and the chaos of battle.
- " 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

