

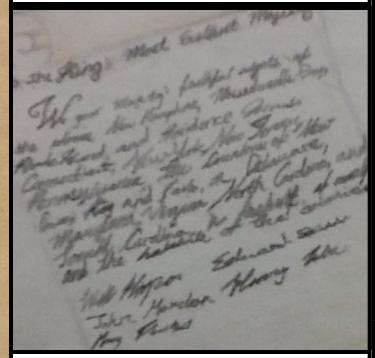
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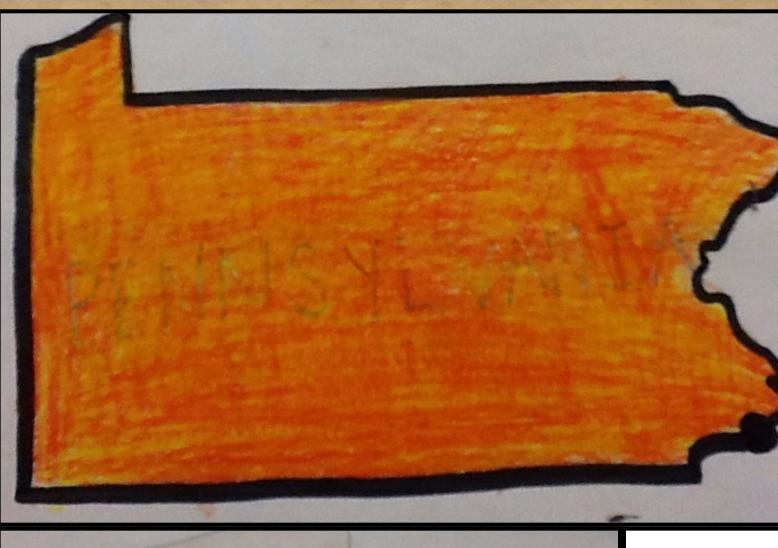


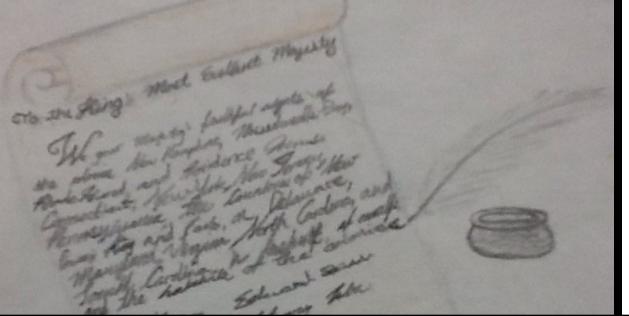


REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COLONIES DECIDED TO MEET TO DISCUSS WAYS THEY MIGHT RESPOND TO THE BRITISH THREAT. THEY AGREED ON HAVING A MEETING IN CARPENTERS HALL, PENNSYLVANIA.



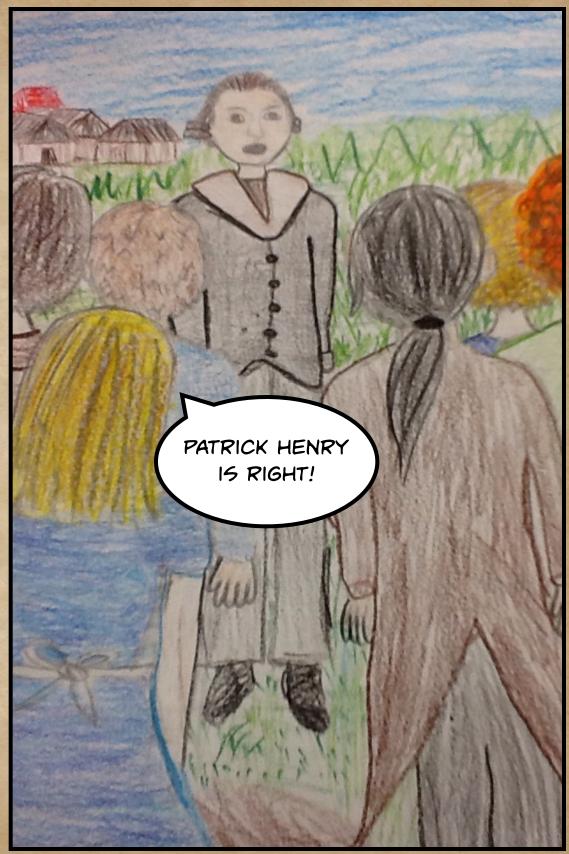
AFTER WRITING AND SIGNING THE PETITION, THE DELEGATES SET MAY 10, 1775 AS THE DEADLINE FOR PARLIAMENT TO RESPOND TO THE PETITION. IF PARLIAMENT HADN'T TOOK ANY ACTION BY THEN, THE CONGRESS WOULD MEET AGAIN. BEFORE ENDING THE MEETING, THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AGREED TO STOP MOST TRADE WITH GREAT BRITIAN.

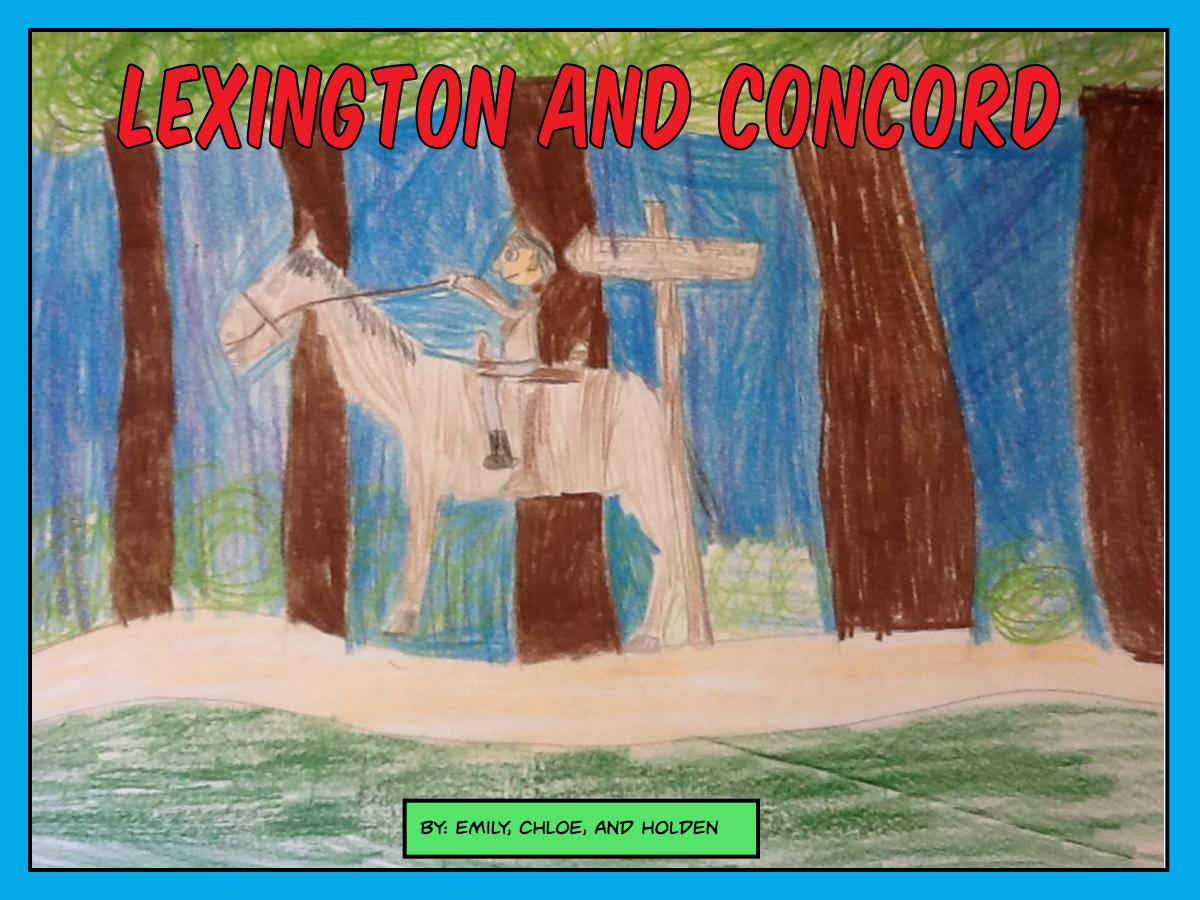




THEY
WANTED
GREAT
BRITAIN TO
KNOW THEY
DIDN'T
WANT TO BE
UNDER
BRITISH
RULES
ANYMORE.

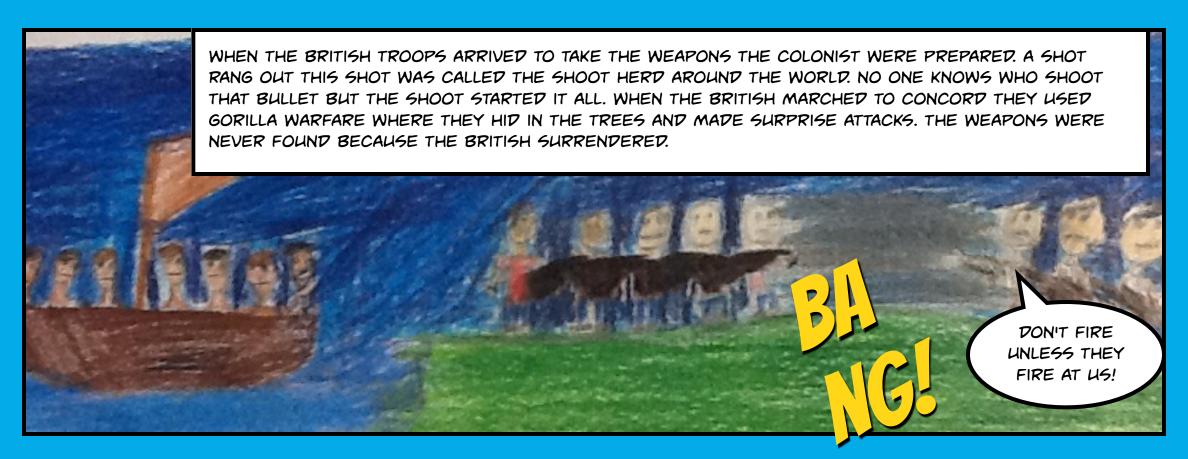














BRITISH MARCHING TO CONCORD LEAVING DEAD SOLDIERS BEHIND THEM.





Enla 5 HAPPAIN massachusety Hantock Hantock Thantock BEN

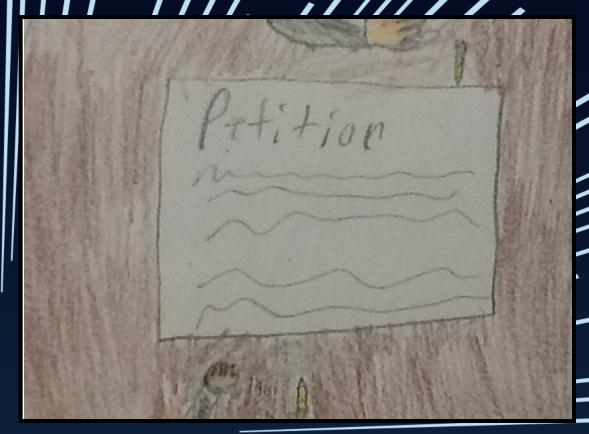
Franklio

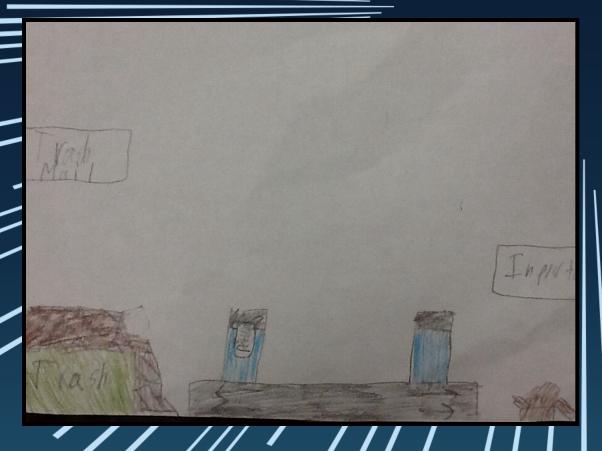
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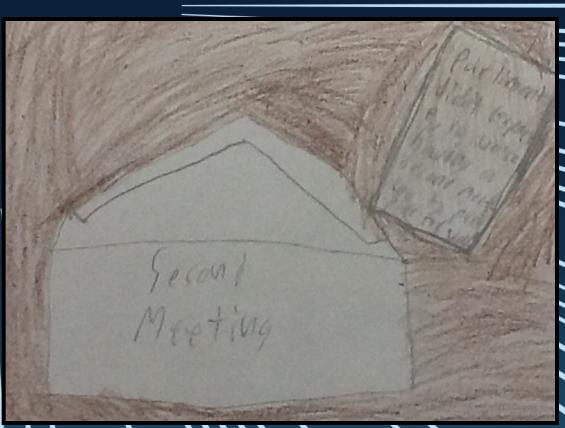
Thomas Jeffrend Gerge Morth care line

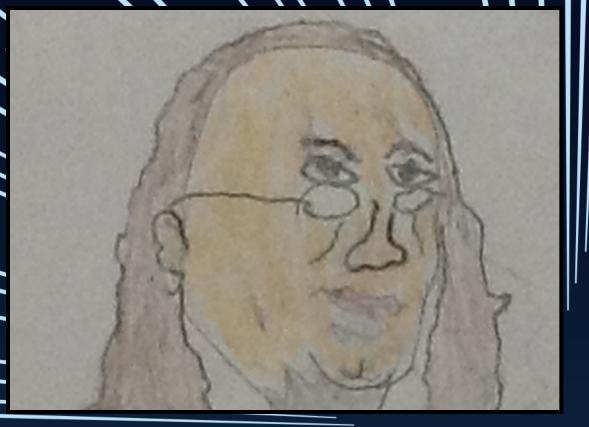
50 gt line

DELEGATES FROM THE FIRST
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS DECIDED TO
MEET UP AGAIN. THE FIRST
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS MET IN THE
FIRST PLACE TO PROTEST AGAINST THE
INTOLERABLE ACTS. THEY MET UP
AGAIN IN PHILADELPHIA TO MANAGE
COLONIAL WAR EFFORT AND
PARLIAMENT DIDN'T RESPOND TO THEIR
PETITION, THATS WHY THEY CALLED IT
THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

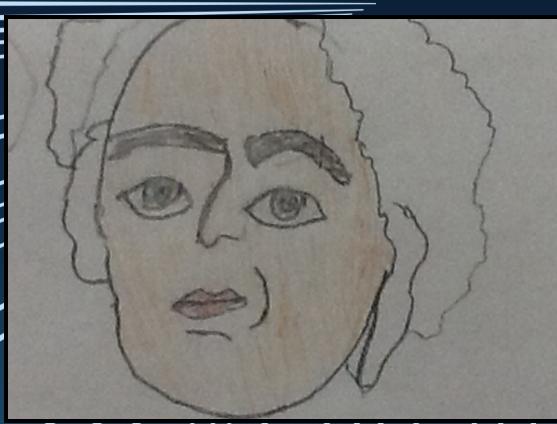






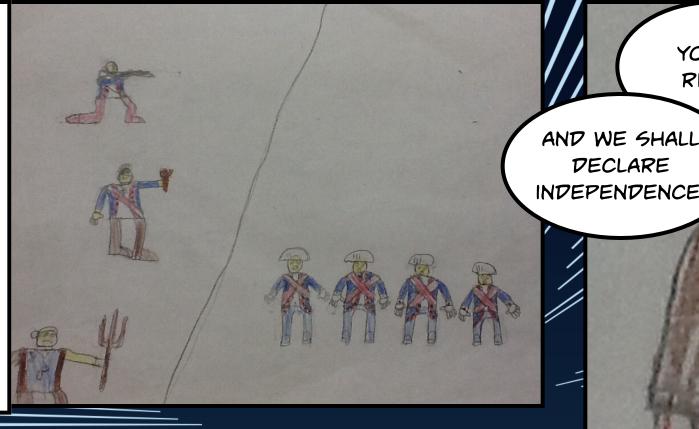






BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
REPRESENTING
PENNSYLVANIA. GEORGE
WASHINGTON REPRESENTING
VIRGINIA AND JOHN HANCOCK
REPRESENTING
MASSACHUSETTS.

AT THE SECOND
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS
THERE WERE
THREE
PROBLEMS,
TRYING TO MAKE
AN ARMY,
CHOOSING WHO
WILL BE THE
LEADER OF THAT
ARMY AND
DECIDING IF THEY
SHOULD DECLARE
INDEPENDENCE.





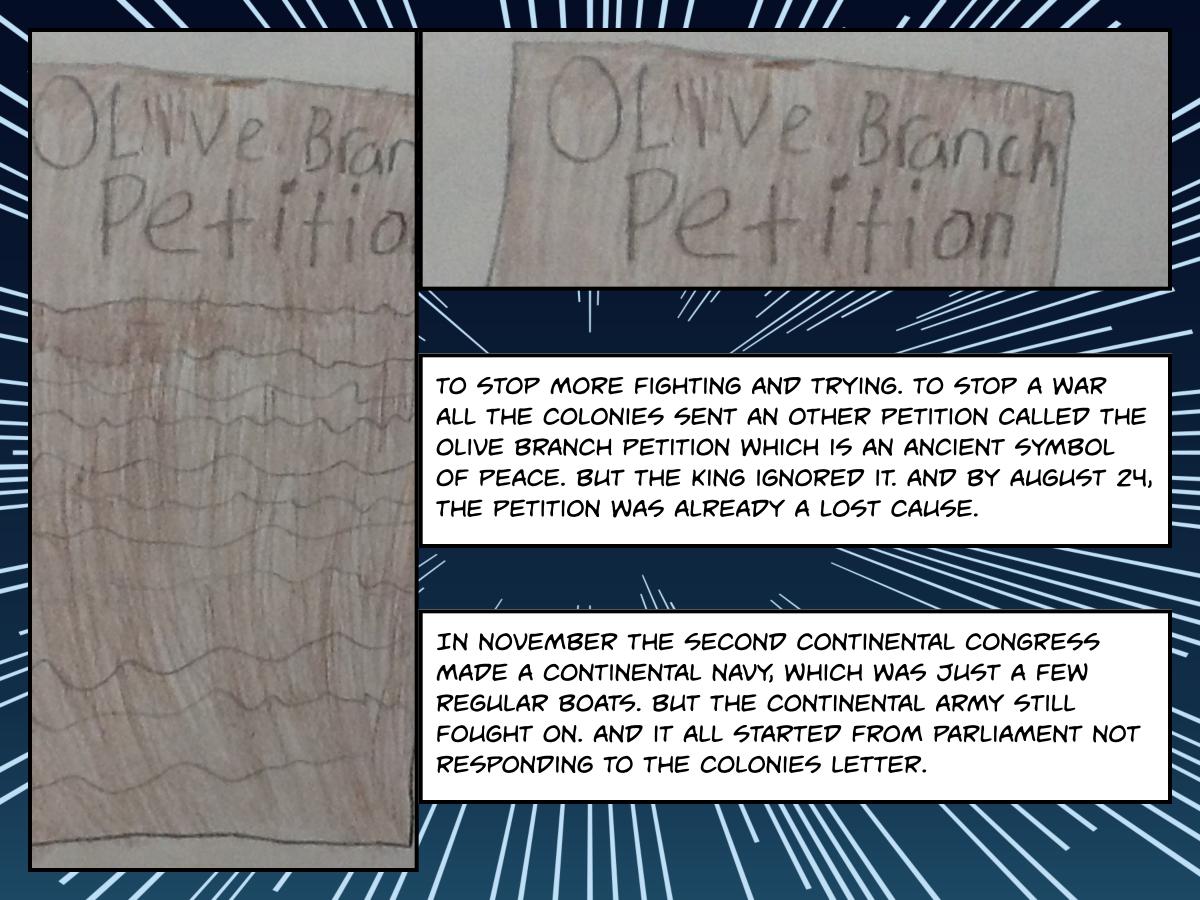
YOU'RE

RIGHT!

SHOULD BE THE GENERAL OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

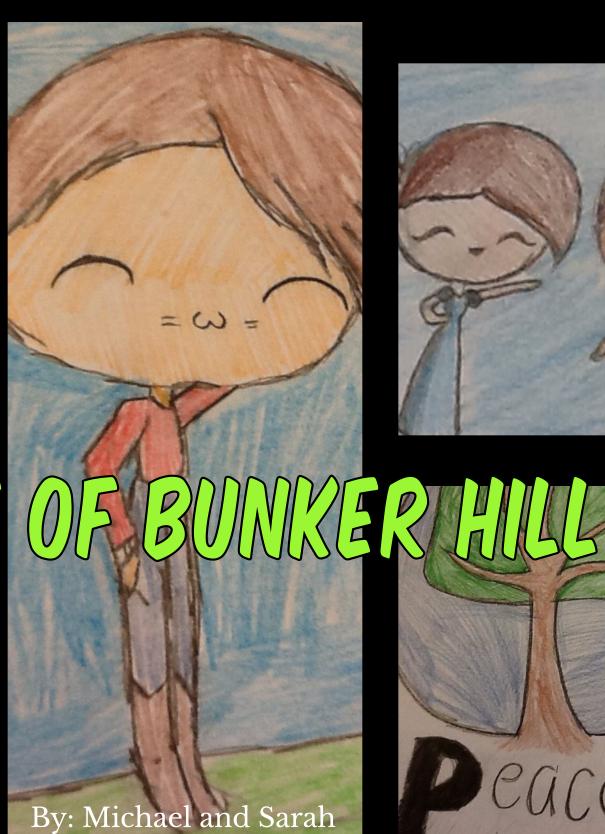
GEORGE WASHINGTON

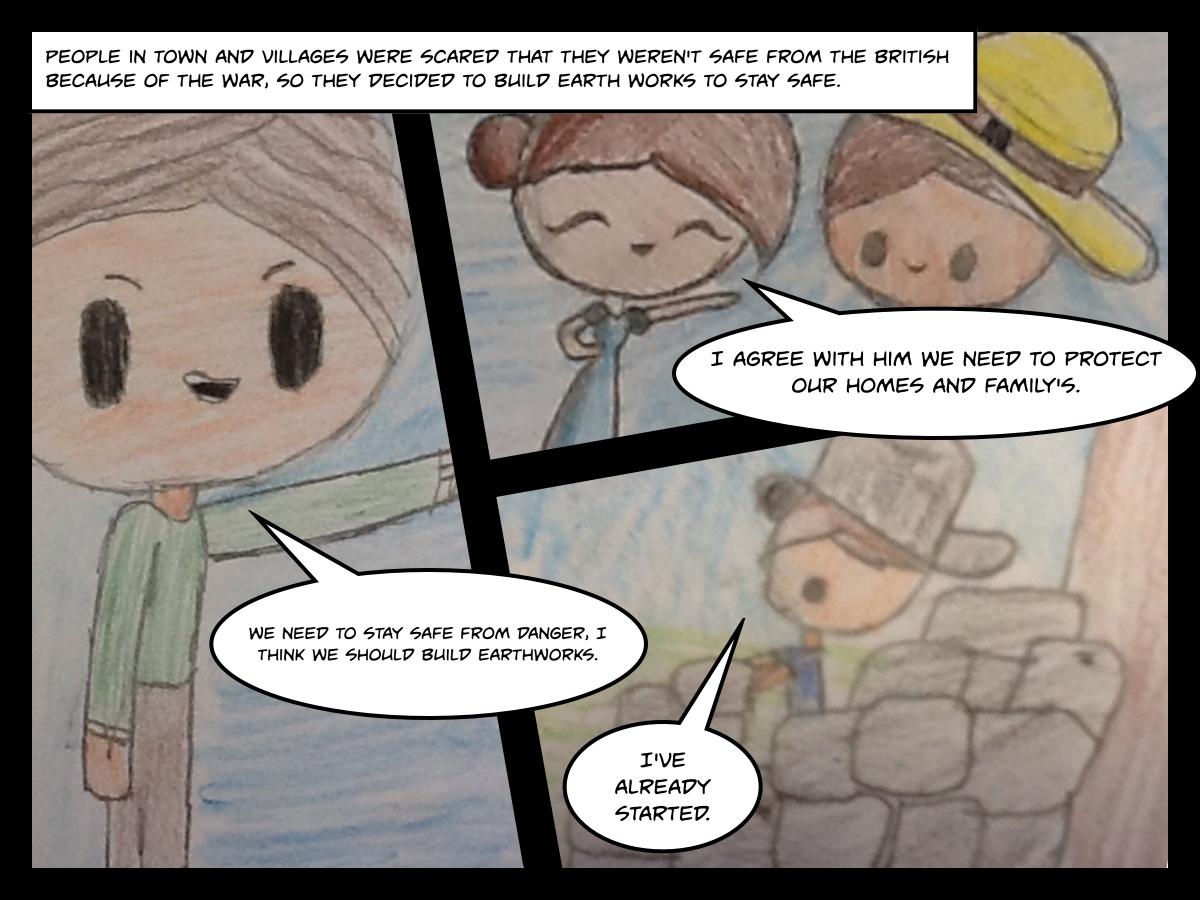
THEY OVERCAME ALL THEIR
PROBLEMS, THE GENERAL OF THE
ARMY WAS GEORGE WASHINGTON,
THE MINUTE MEN AND MILITIA
BECAME AN ACTUAL ARMY CALLED
THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.



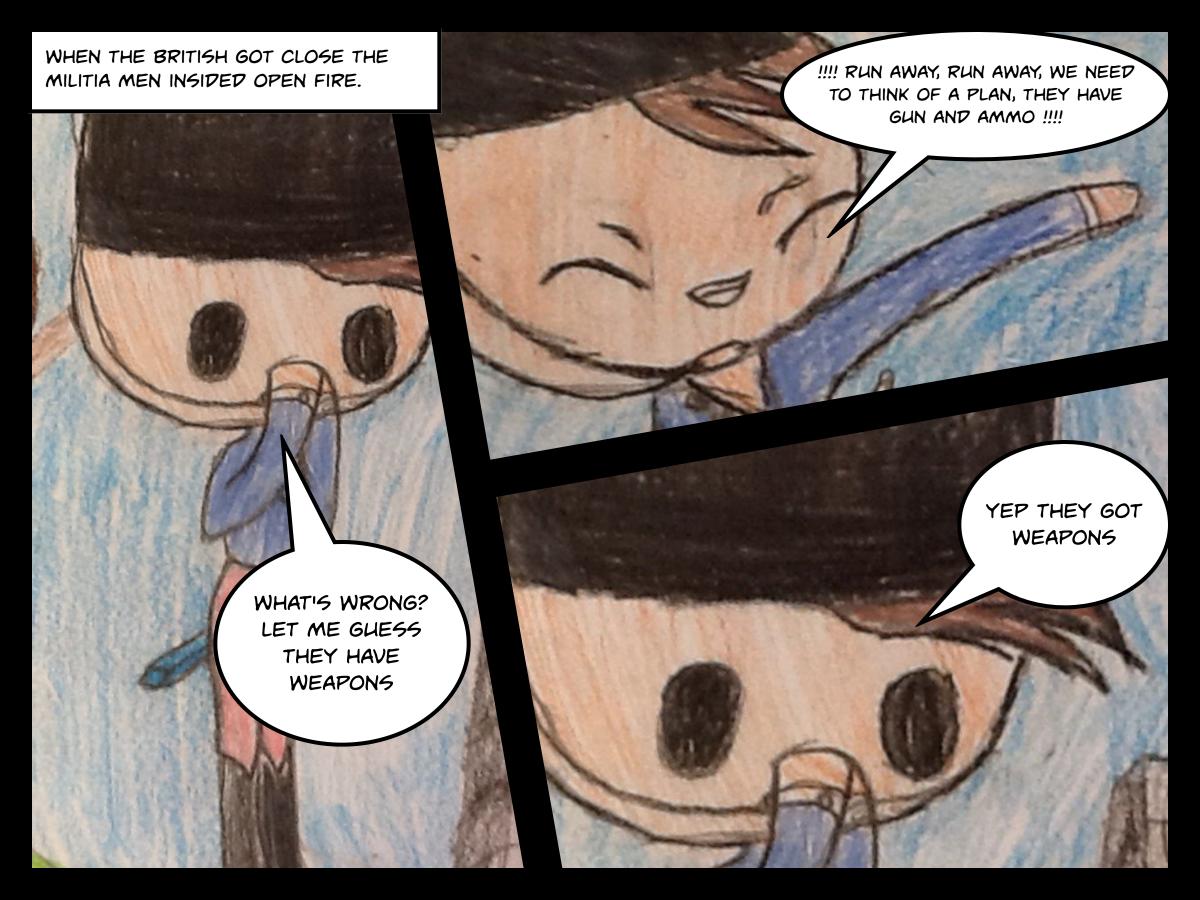
















Declaration de rel BY: JULIAN AND KIAN AT A CONTINENTAL CONGRESS ON JUNE 7, 1776, RICHARD HENRY LEE MADE A STATEMENT THAT WOULD DECLARE INDEPENDENCE.





AFTER A WHILE THE CONGRESS DECIDED TO MAKE A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.



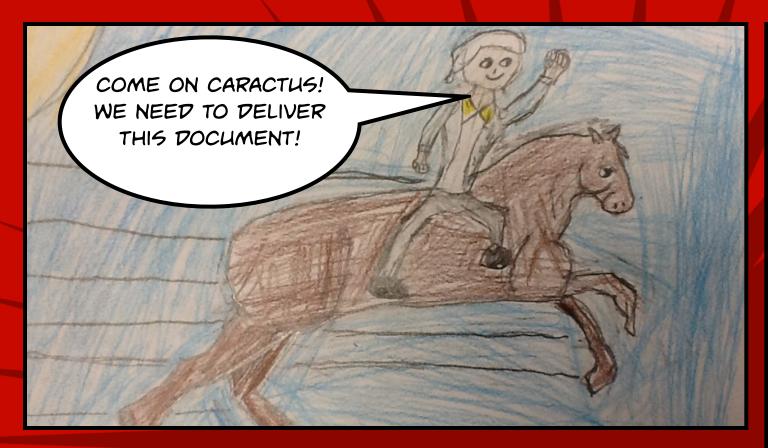
LATER ON THE CONGRESS VOTED FOR THOMAS JEFFERSON, JOHN ADAMS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ROGER SHERMAN, AND ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON TO WRITE IT.



THOMAS JEFFERSON KEPT REWRITING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE UNTIL HE GOT THE ONE THAT WAS PERFECT.

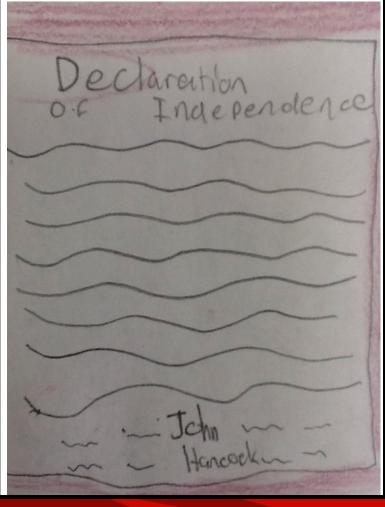




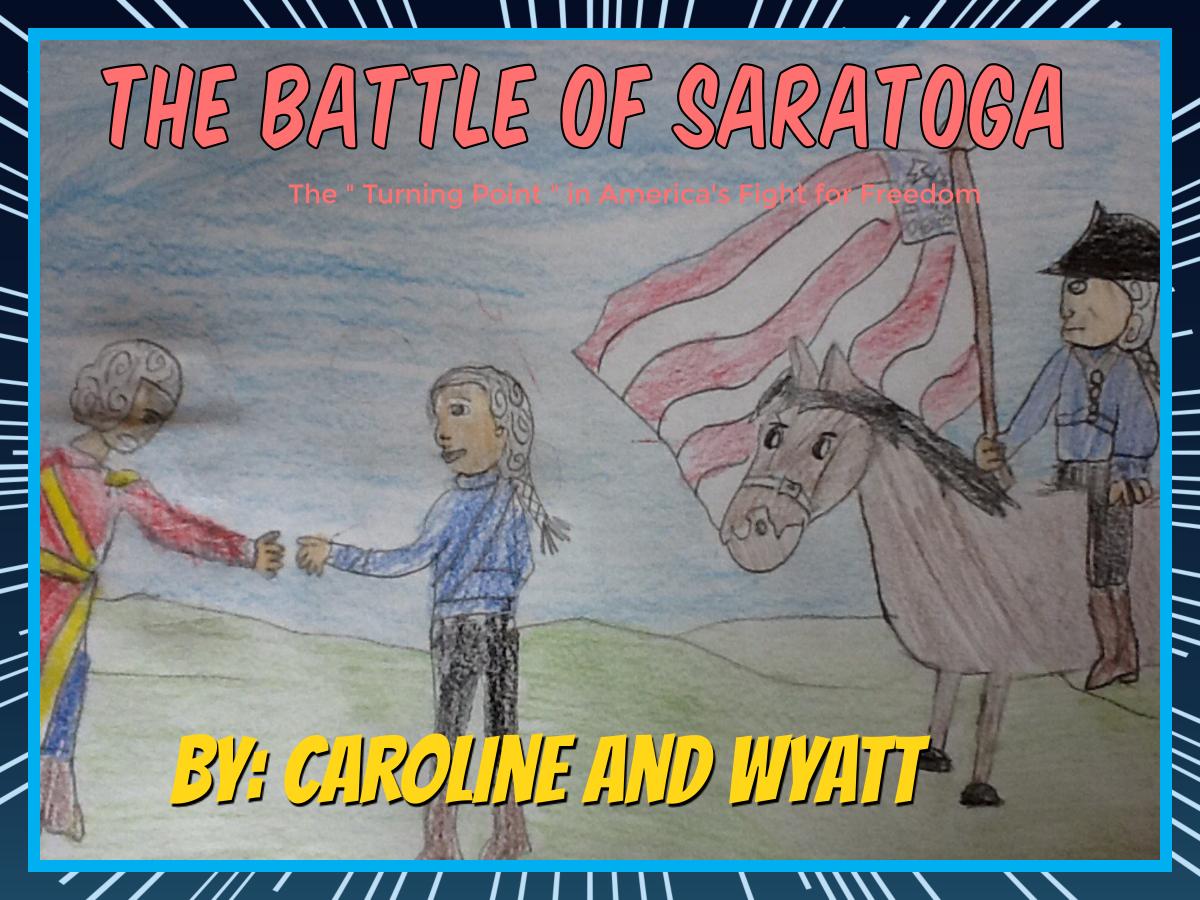


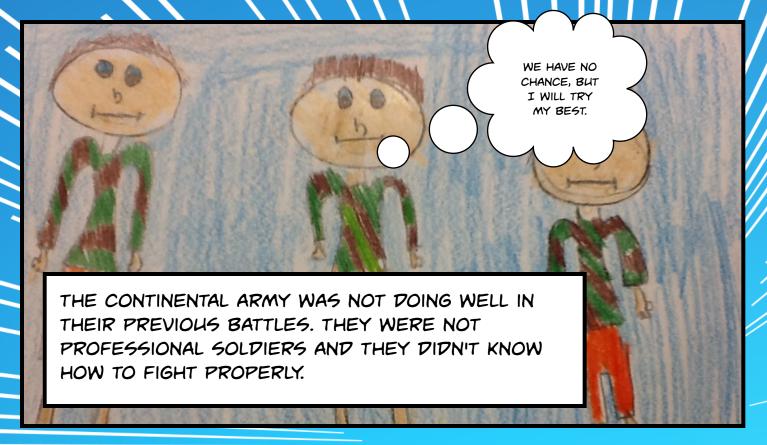
ON JULY 4, 1776 (NOW KNOWN AS INDEPENDENCE DAY) THE CONGRESS VOTED AND AGREED TO THE DOCUMENT.





THE DECLARATION HAD MANY WORDS, SO HERE ARE SOME OF THE FIRST; "WHEN IN COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS IT BECOMES NECESSARY FOR ONE PEOPLE TO DISSOLVE THE POLITICAL BANDS WHICH HAVE CONNECTED THEM WITH ANOTHER,... A DECENT RESPECT TO THE OPINIONS OF MANKIND REQUIRES THAT THEY SHOULD DECLARE THE CAUSES WHICH IMPEL THEM TO THE SEPARATION." THIS ONE U.S DOCUMENT CREATED AMERICA AND BECAME THE MOST FAMOUS DECLARATION IN OUR HISTORY.







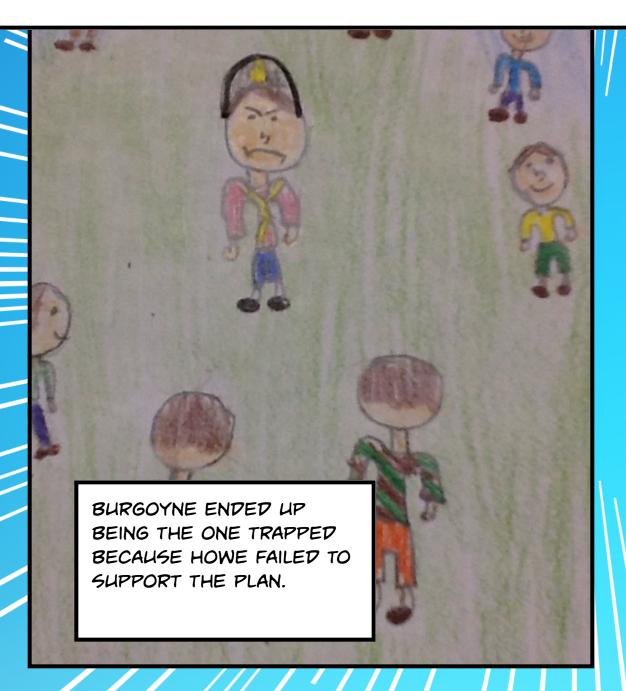


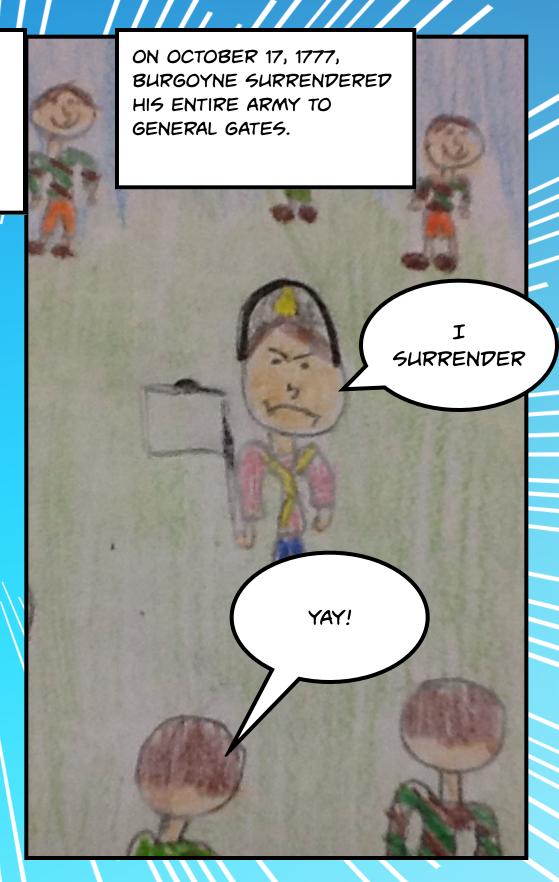






BRITISH GENERAL BURGOYNE'S PLAN WAS TO CUT THE CONTINENTAL ARMY IN HALF. HE WOULD LEAD HIS ARMY OF ABOUT 5,000 SOUTH, WHILE BRITISH GENERAL HOWE WOULD HEAD NORTH. THE CONTINENTAL ARMY WOULD BE TRAPPED IN THE MIDDLE.

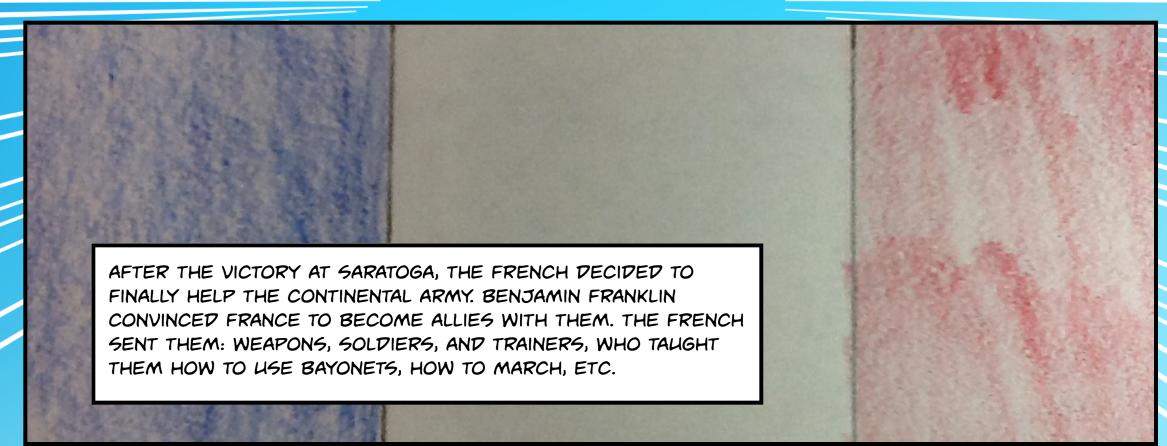


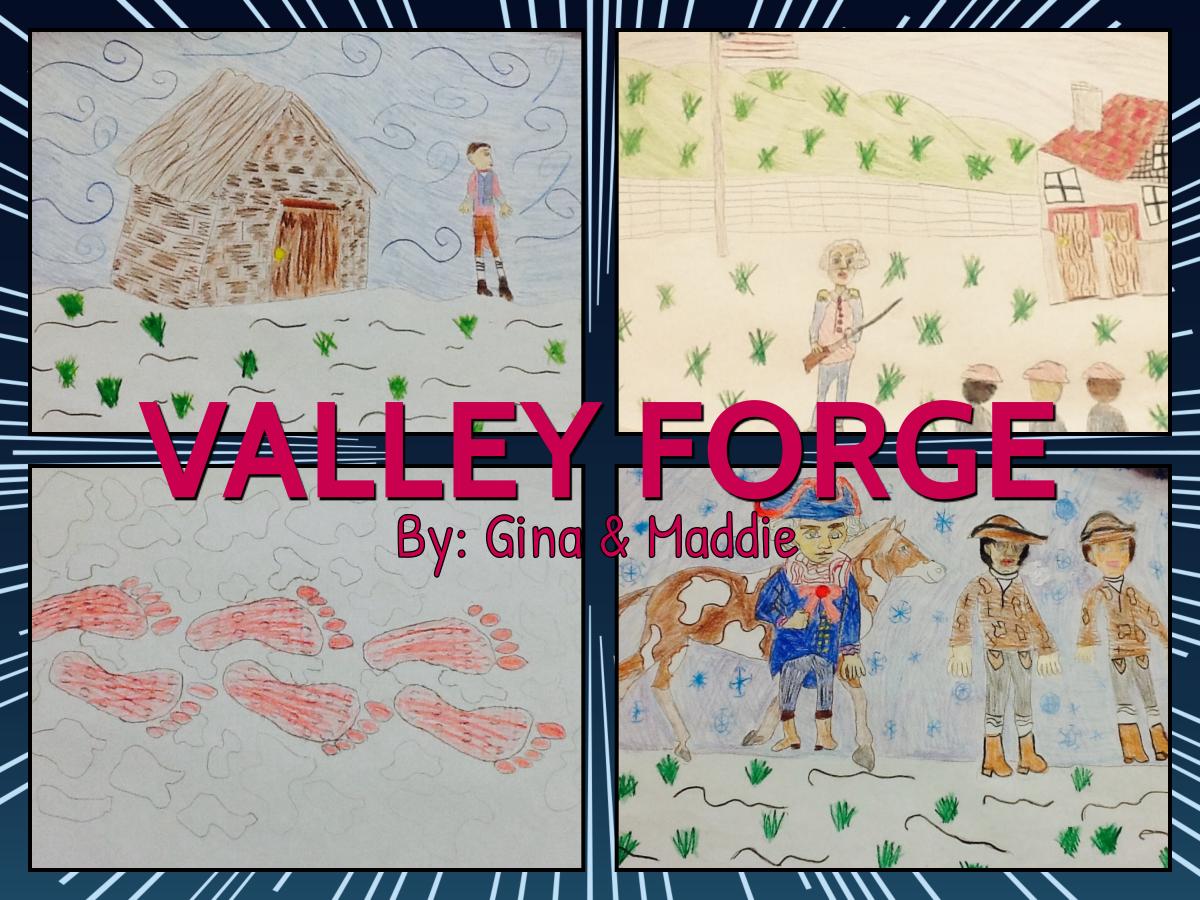












THE CONTINENTAL ARMY ARRIVED AT VALLEY FORGE IN THE WINTER OF 1777. VALLEY FORGE IS LOCATED 18 MILES NORTHWEST OF PHILADELPHIA. WASHINGTON'S ARMY OF 12000 MEN WERE POORLY CLOTHED WHEN THEY ARRIVED ON DEC. 19TH.









WASHINGTON'S ARMY MARCHES ON TO VALLEY FORGE.

THE COLD WEATHER GAVE FROSTBITE TO THE SOLDIERS FEET. THERE WERE CRACKS IN THE FEET THAT LEFT BLOODY FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW.



MURPHY! HIS FROSTBITE
IN HIS ARM IS GETTING
WORSE AND WORSE!
WE'RE GOING TO HAVE TO
AMPLITATE IT!

THE SOLDIERS WERE ORIGINALLY SLEEPING ON THE GROUND UNTIL THE WEATHER WAS TO HARSH TO BARE. THE SOLDIERS WERE ORDERED TO BUILD SMALL WOODEN HUTS FOR THEMSELVES. THE 12 BY 12 FOOT HOUSES WERE NOT YOUR IDEAL COMFY CABIN, BUT THEY WERE COZY ENOUGH FOR SURVIVAL.



THE UNBEARABLE CONDITIONS OF VALLEY FORGE LED TO MANY SOLDIERS SNEAKING AWAY FROM CAMP.



GEORGE WASHINGTON NEEDED MORE HELP TO PREPARE HIS SOLDIERS FOR WAR. VON STEUBEN, A GERMAN SOLDIER WAS SENT TO HELP.



VON STEUBEN ARRIVED AT VALLEY FORGE FEB. 23 1778. VON STEUBEN TAUGHT THE PATRIOTS HOW TO USE BAYONETS (A GUN WITH A KNIFE ON THE END OF IT). HE ALSO TAUGHT THE PATRIOTS HOW TO ATTACK AND RETREAT FASTER.



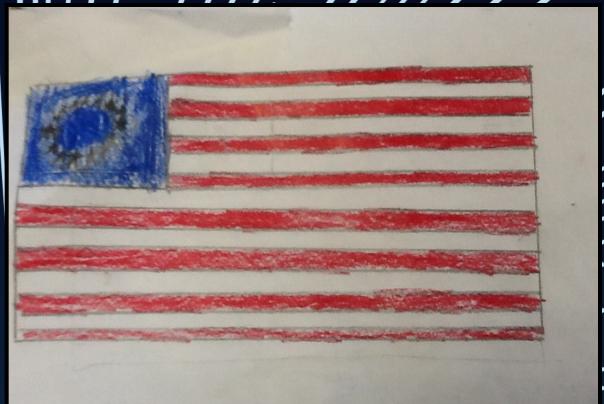
THE CONTINENTAL ARMY LEFT VALLEY FORGE FEELING MORE CONFIDENT AND PREPARED.

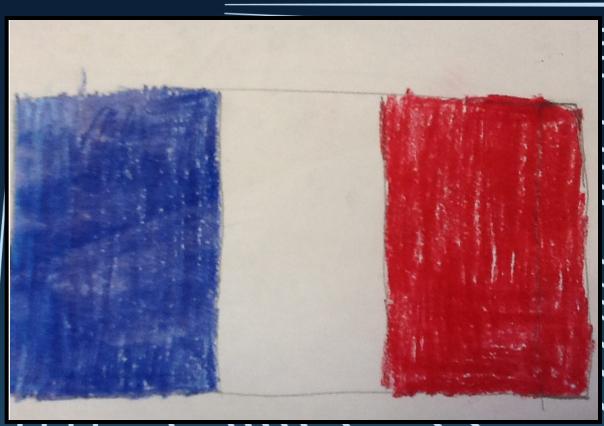


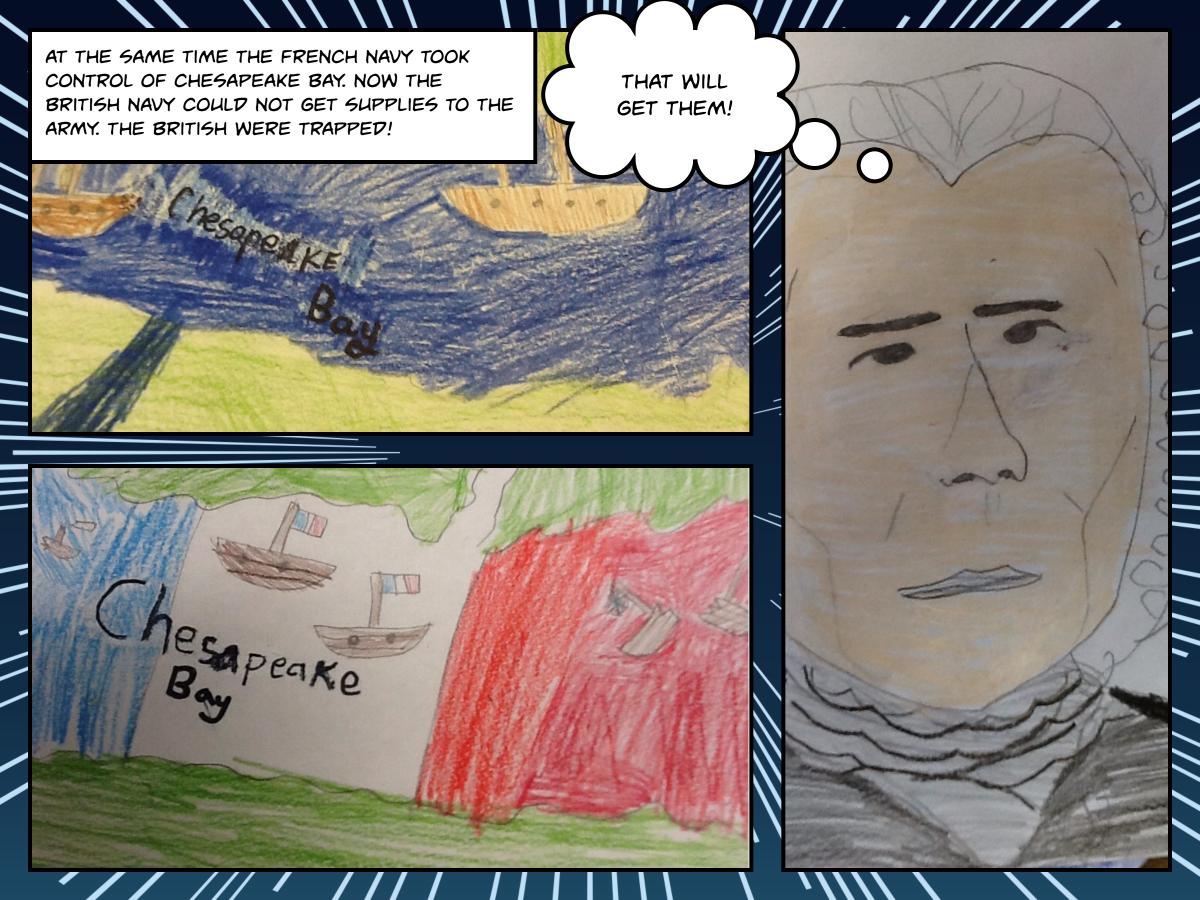




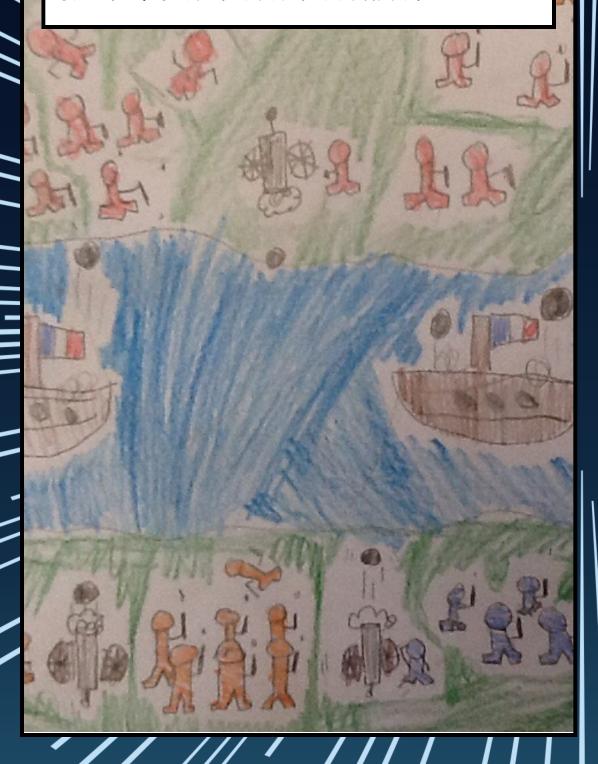






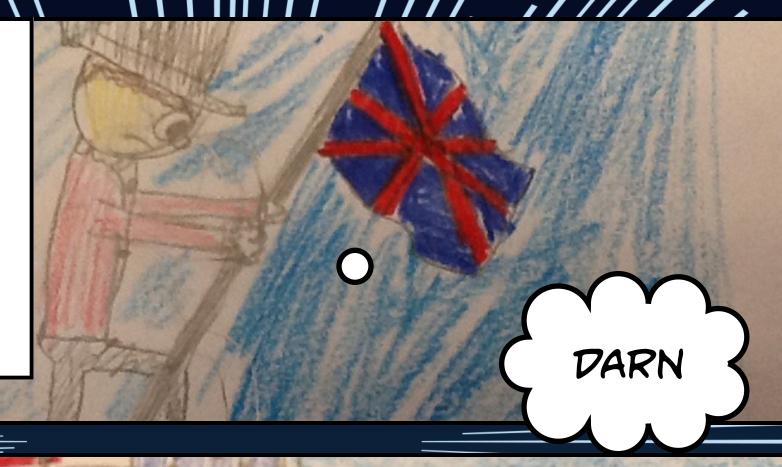


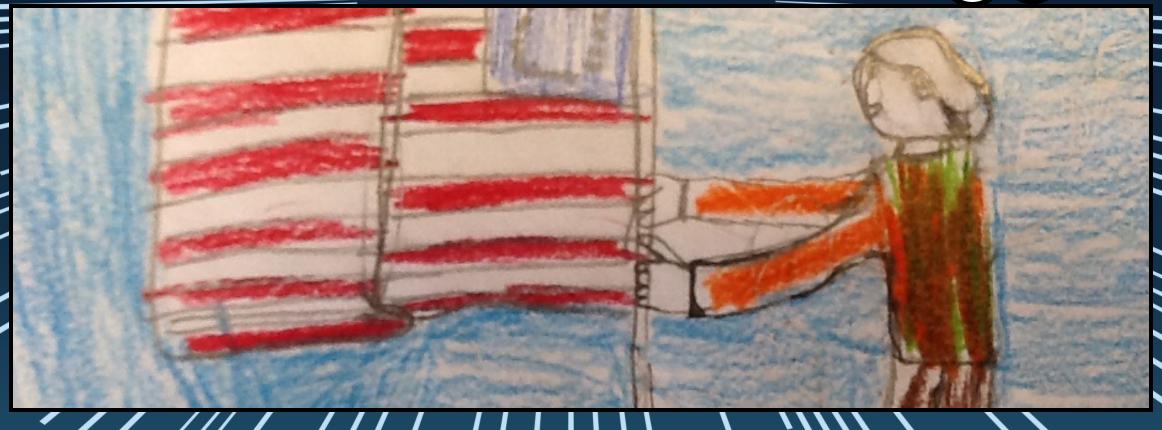
SURROUNDED AND UNDER ATTACK FOR WEEKS FROM BOTH LAND AND SEA, GENERAL CORNWALLIS COULDN'T GET ANY SUPPLIES. THE BRITISH WOULD SURELY SURRENDER!

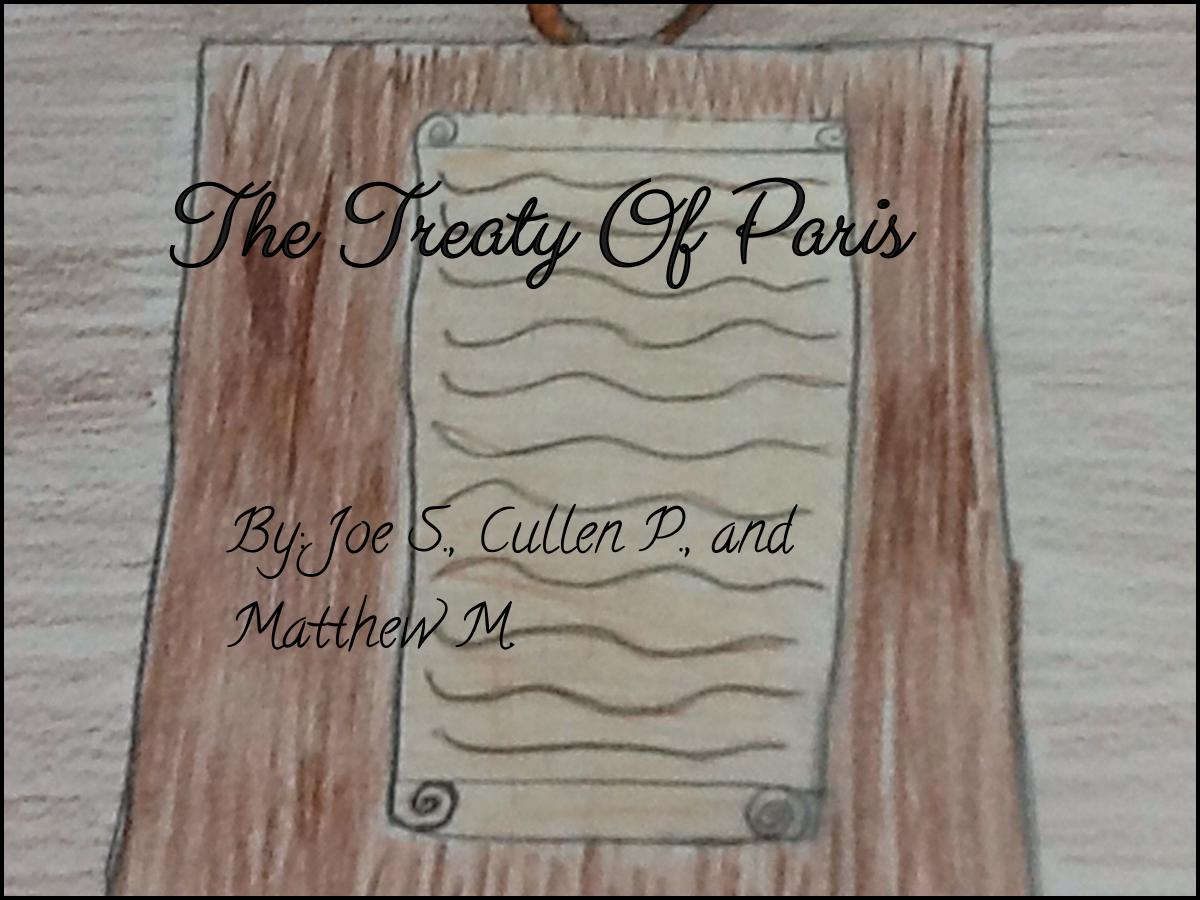


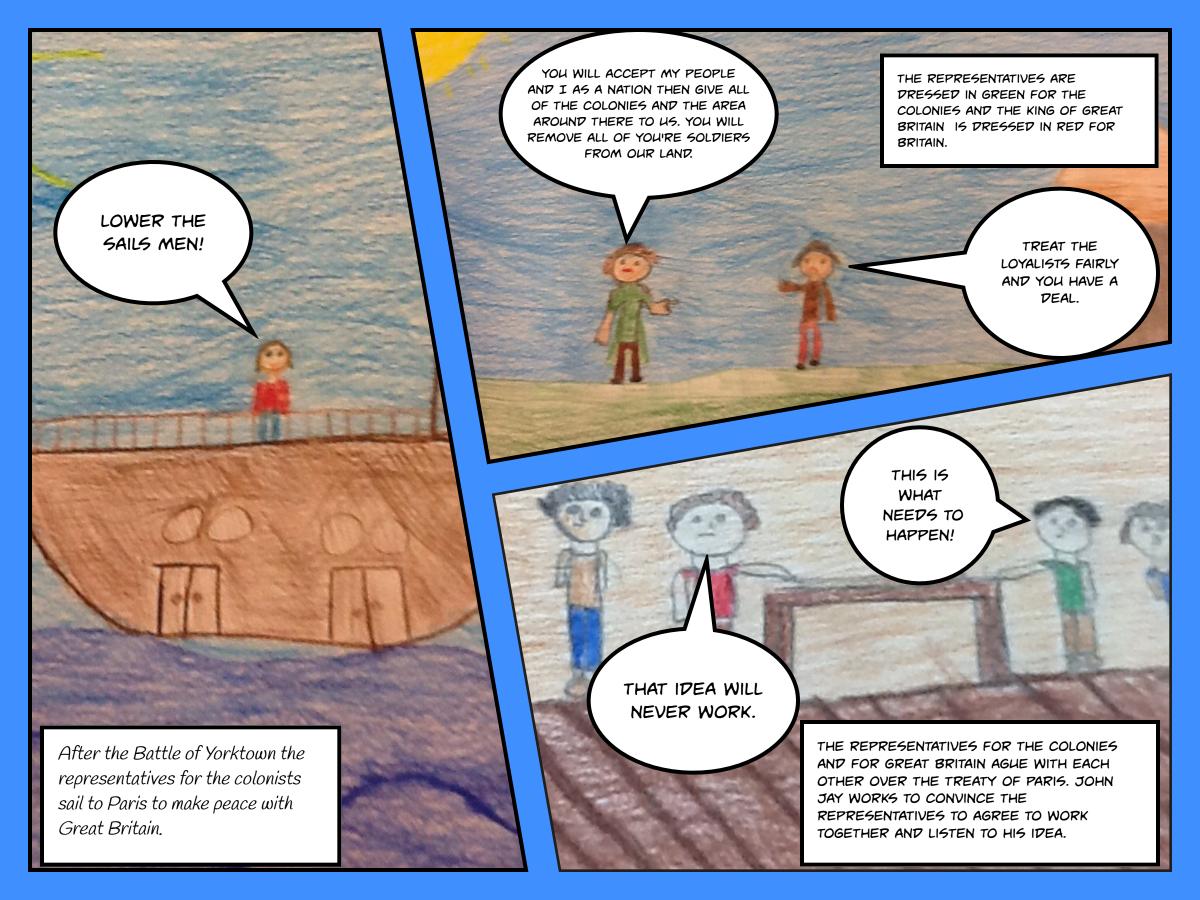
GENERAL CORNWALLIS HAD SENT A LETTER TO THE NORTH TO HELP RELIEVE HIM If you can't relieve me soon you better be
prepared to hear the worst

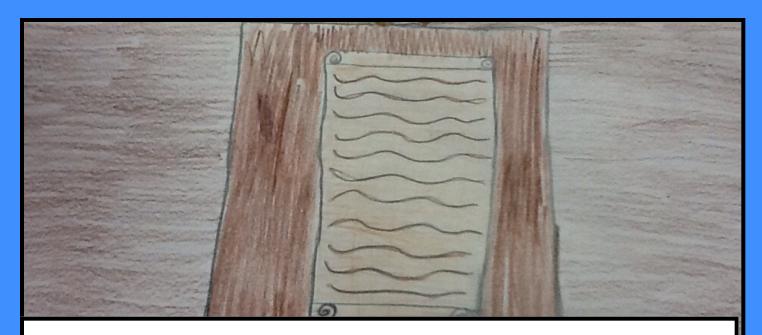
Finally after harsh fighting and hard working, it had all paid off... THE AMERICANS HAVE WON!











AFTER GREAT STRUGGLE BY JOHN JAY THE FINAL DRAFT FOR THE TREATY OF PARIS IS COMPLETED. THE COLONISTS AND GREAT BRITAIN SIGN THE TREATY OF PARIS SAYING THAT ALL AMERICANS GET THEIR OWN FREEDOM AND THAT THE FACT THAT ALL LOYALIST CAN COME BACK TO GREAT BRITAIN IF THEY WANTED TO AND THAT THE LOYALIST GET TREATED FAIRLY.





