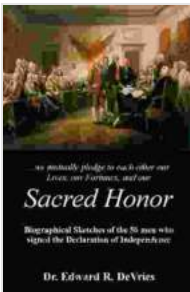


Biographical Sketches of the 56 Men Who Signed the Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence is one of the most important documents in American history. It declared the thirteen American colonies free from British rule and established the United States of America. The 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence were some of the most important figures in American history. They risked their lives and fortunes to sign the document, and their courage and determination helped to create the United States of America.



Sacred Honor: Biographical Sketches of the 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence

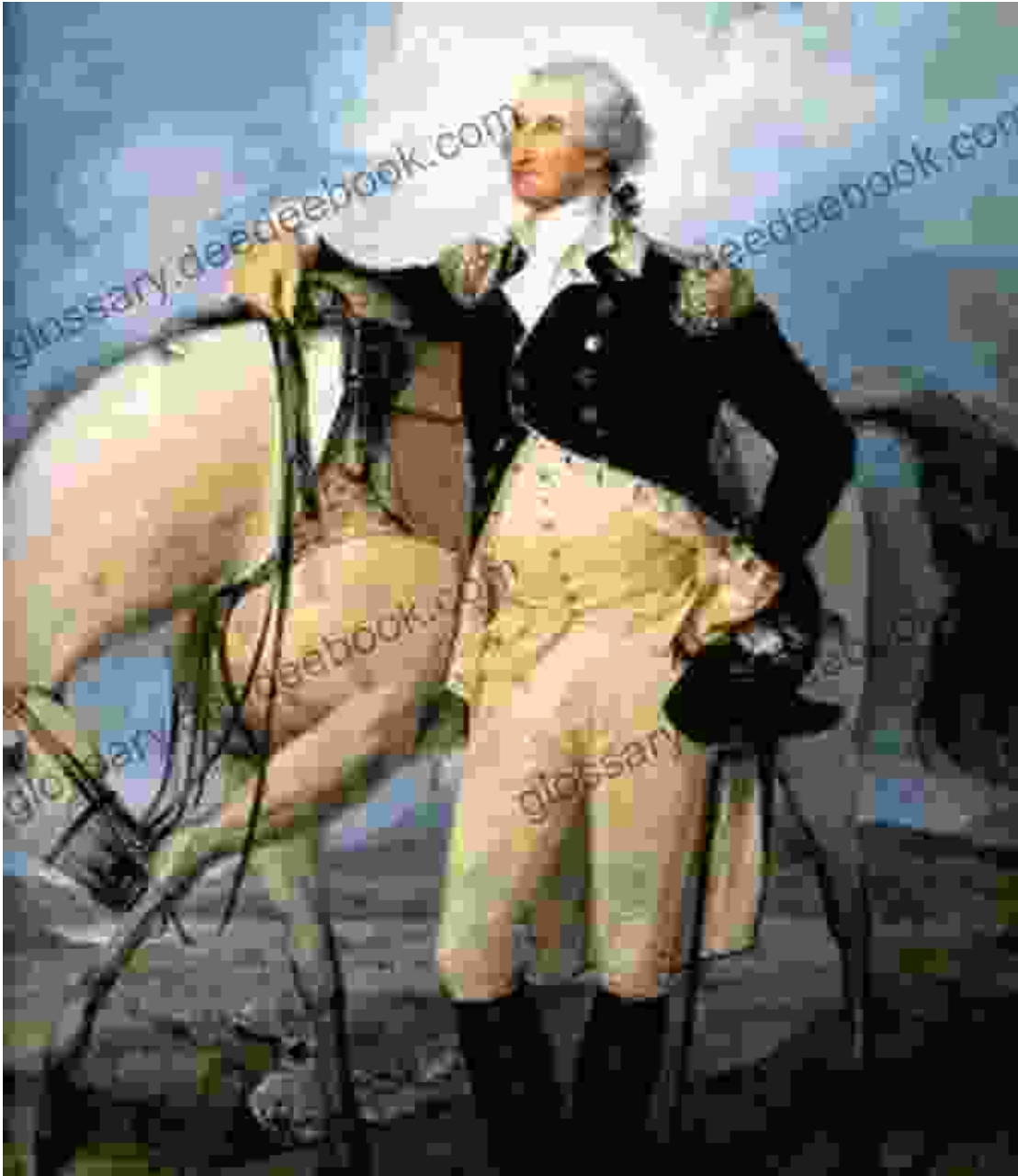
by Matthew Kohut

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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File size : 1229 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 126 pages
Lending : Enabled



George Washington



George Washington was the first President of the United States. He was also the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Washington was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on February 22, 1732. He was the son of Augustine Washington, a planter, and Mary Ball Washington. Washington had four siblings: Lawrence, Augustine, Betty, and Samuel.

Washington received a basic education at home. He learned to read, write, and do arithmetic. He also studied surveying and navigation. Washington was a skilled surveyor and he worked as a surveyor for several years before the Revolutionary War.

Washington was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1758 to 1774. He was also a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1775. Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in 1775. He led the army to victory in the Revolutionary War.

After the war, Washington retired to Mount Vernon, his plantation in Virginia. He was elected President of the United States in 1789. He served two terms as President. Washington died at Mount Vernon on December 14, 1799.

John Adams



John Adams was the second President of the United States. He was also the first Vice President of the United States. Adams was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, on October 30, 1735. He was the son of John Adams Sr., a farmer, and Susanna Boylston Adams. Adams had two siblings: Abigail and Peter.

Adams received a good education. He graduated from Harvard College in 1755. Adams then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He practiced law in Boston for several years.

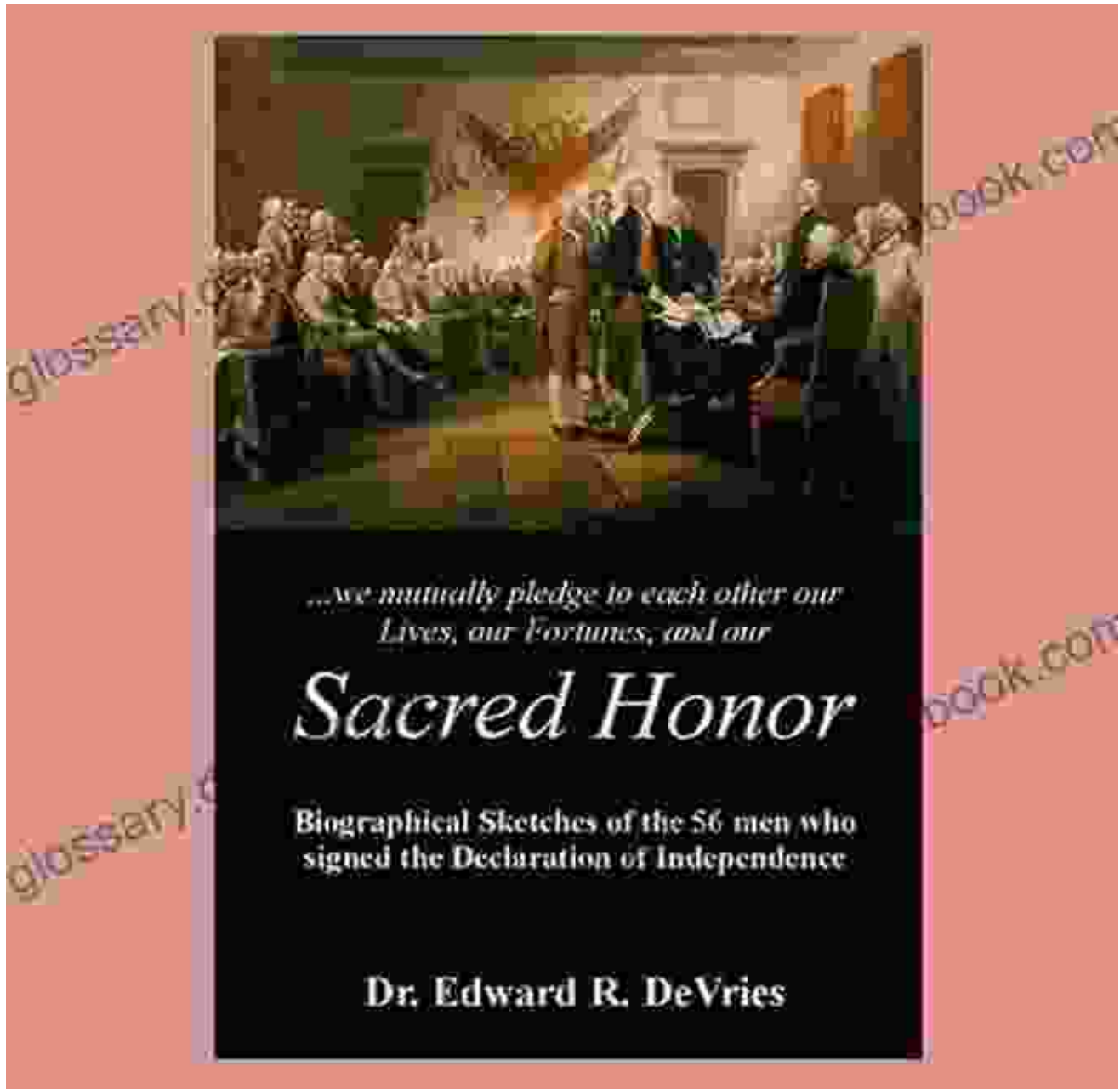
Adams was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1764 to 1774. He was also a delegate to the Continental Congress

from 1774 to 1778. Adams was one of the main authors of the Declaration of Independence.

After the war, Adams served as the first Minister to Great Britain from 1785 to 1788. He was also the first Vice President of the United States from 1789 to 1797. Adams was elected President of the United States in 1796. He served one term as President.

After his presidency, Adams retired to Quincy, Massachusetts. He died at Quincy on July 4, 1826.

Thomas Jefferson

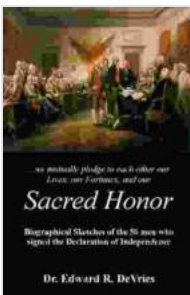


Thomas Jefferson was the third President of the United States. He was also the principal author of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson was born in Shadwell, Virginia, on April 13, 1743. He was the son of Peter Jefferson, a planter, and Jane Randolph Jefferson. Jefferson had eight siblings: Jane, Mary, Martha, Lucy, Elizabeth, Peter, Randolph, and William.

Jefferson received a good education. He graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1762. Jefferson then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1767. He practiced law in Virginia for several years.

Jefferson was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1769 to 1775. He was also a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1776. Jefferson was the principal author of the Declaration of Independence.

After the war, Jefferson served as the first Secretary of State from 1789 to 1793



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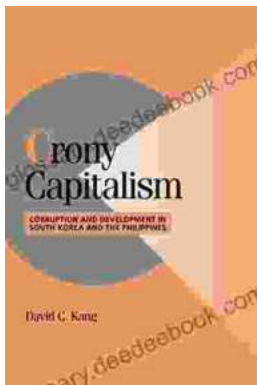
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