

## **What Is The Declaration Of Independence What Was**

Recounts the origins of the desire for independence in the colonies that would become the United States, the events that led to open rebellion, and how the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, and discusses its meaning.

For the first time ever, the complete founding documents of the United States of America are here in one unabridged recording—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights. Sam Fink, award-winning author of the highly acclaimed illustrated book of The Declaration of Independence, provides concise introductions.

Co-author of the groundbreaking *Empire and Multitude*, Michael Hardt examines the Declaration of Independence and other texts by Jefferson, arguing that his powerful concept of democracy provides a biting critique of the current American administration. Introducing this collection of Jefferson's writings, Michael Hardt makes a powerful case for re-examining the foundational writings of this American revolutionary in order to reignite the dialogue that first conceived of a "land of the free."

Containing contributions by specialists from the intergovernmental and non-governmental worlds and voices of victim/survivors, the book critically reviews the international and regional human rights systems established over the past 50 years in terms of their effectiveness for the victims of human rights violations, and provides future directions for the promotion and protection of human rights.

American Scripture

Language, Democracy, and the Paradox of Constituent Power

Declaration

A Pocket Constitution

The Declaration of Independence with Short Biographies of Its Signers

A Novel

Practice makes perfect! It's no secret that improving your Spencerian penmanship requires practice. Unfortunately, Platt Rogers Spencer published less than 30 Spencerian practice sentences. That's why this helpful workbook offers over 180 pages of all-new phrases and sentences for you to refine your lettering. Across the top of each page is carefully composed Spencerian lettering by penman Schin Loong. Below the sample sentence is line after line of practice space where you can master your letter height, width, spacing, stroke weight and more. The pages are even perforated so it is easy for you to tear them out and practice on a perfectly at surface. But this book contains no ordinary words—they are the immortal phrases from the Declaration of Independence that define freedom and liberty, such as "We hold these truths to be self evident that all men are created equal."

Who were the non-Western women delegates who took part in the drafting of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) from 1945-1948? Which member states did these women represent, and in what ways did they push for a more inclusive language than "the rights of Man" in the texts? This book provides a gendered historical narrative of human rights from the San Francisco Conference in 1945 to the final vote of the UDHR in the United Nations General Assembly in December 1948. It highlights the contributions by Latin American feminist delegates, and the prominent non-Western female representatives from new member states of the UN.

"The Bill of Rights is an Act of the Parliament of England passed on 16 December 1689. It was a restatement in statutory form of the Declaration of Right presented by the Convention Parliament to William and Mary in March 1689 (or 1688 by Old Style dating), inviting them to become joint sovereigns of England. It lays down limits on the powers of the crown and sets out the rights of Parliament and rules for freedom of speech in Parliament, the requirement to regular elections to Parliament and the right to petition the monarch without fear of retribution."--Wikipedia.

A colorful, enlightening account of how Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and the road to July 4: a selection from Joseph J. Ellis's *American Sphinx*, winner of the National Book Award. How did the newest and youngest member of Virginia's delegation to the Constitutional Congress come to write the founding document of the American project? In "Writing the Declaration of Independence," Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Joseph J. Ellis outlines the life of the document and the road to its adoption on July 4. From Jefferson's arrival in Philadelphia in 1775 in an ornate carriage along with four horses and three slaves, to a fascinating guided tour of the drafts and discussions (including the importance of a good speaking voice, the theatricality of Patrick Henry, and Jefferson's tortured, ultimately discarded section blaming the king for American slavery), this is the true history of Independence Day.

The Three Documents That Made America  
With Index

Example Sentences with Workbook Pages

The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States  
Signers of the Declaration

Declarations of Independence in Comparative Perspective

The book revises the Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution to make them fully consistent with the protection of individual rights and freedom. It shows what rights and freedom are, why they are crucial to human life, and how to protect them in the fundamental legal documents of a nation

An ethics handbook for a profession unlike any other

A powerful dystopian drama ahead of its time, about a world in which ageing is no longer feared, and death is no longer inevitable. Now available in a stunning new cover look.

Contains the text of the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and all the amendments

Women and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

A Declaration and Constitution for a Free Society

Making the Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution Fully Consistent with the Protection of Individual Rights

The Declaration of Independence and the Continental Congress

The Rights of Woman

## The Life and Times of the Declaration of Independence

With *Creating the Declaration of Independence* DAVID SHESTOKAS takes you into the minds of Richard Henry Lee, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson in the weeks before July 4, 1776. Experience Lee's trepidation as he knows when he proposes American Independence to the Second Continental Congress that he is literally risking beheading. Join Adams and Jefferson at City Tavern as they begin crafting the Declaration and follow the story of how Jefferson came to reluctantly draft the Declaration when few others, including Adams thought that Jefferson's assignment was important. You'll even learn a shortcut Jefferson used to craft a document of such immortality on such short notice and how that short cut affects the work of the Supreme Court today.

On the eve of its 50th anniversary, the Landscape Architecture Foundation asked a diverse group of the world's leading landscape architects to reflect on the last half-century and present bold ideas for what the discipline should achieve in the future. Well beyond the public conception of the profession as "gardener" or "park designer," these landscape architects discussed their role in addressing weighty issues like climate change, urbanization, management of vital resources like water, and global inequities. The *New Landscape Declaration* brings together their ideas and experiences in essays from thirty-three preeminent thinkers, including: James Corner, designer of the High Line in New York City Randy Hester, founder of the modern participatory design movement in landscape architecture Kate Orff, researcher, innovator, and design activist Martha Schwartz, acclaimed landscape architect and artist turned activist Carl Steinitz, Geodesign pioneer Richard Weller, prolific design researcher and author Kongjian Yu, celebrated designer, dean, and author from the People's Republic of China The *New Landscape Declaration* asserts the vital role of landscape architecture in solving the defining issues of our time. Relevant to designers across the globe, the ideas cross disciplinary boundaries and challenge current silos of thought and practice, underscoring the need to diversify, innovate, and create a bold culture of leadership, advocacy, and activism.

Everywhere in America, the forces of digitization, innovation, and personalization are expanding our options and bettering the way we live. Everywhere, that is, except in our politics. There we are held hostage to an eighteenth century system, dominated by two political parties whose ever-more-polarized rhetorical positions mask a mutual interest in maintaining a stranglehold on power. The *Declaration of Independents* is a compelling and extremely entertaining manifesto on behalf of a system better suited to the future--one structured by the essential libertarian principles of free minds and free markets. Gillespie and Welch profile libertarian innovators, identify the villains propping up the ancien regime, and take aim at do-something government policies that hurt most of those they claim to protect. Their vision will resonate with a wide swath of frustrated citizens and young voters, born after the Cold War's end, to whom old tribal allegiances, prejudices, and hang-ups about everything from hearing a foreign language on the street to gay marriage to drug use simply do not make sense.

Pauline Maier shows us the Declaration as both the defining statement of our national identity and the moral standard by which we live as a nation. It is truly "American Scripture," and Maier tells us how it came to be -- from the Declaration's birth in the hard and tortuous struggle by which Americans arrived at Independence to the ways in which, in the nineteenth century, the document itself became sanctified. Maier describes the transformation of the Second Continental Congress into a national government, unlike anything that preceded or followed it, and with more authority than the colonists would ever have conceded to the British Parliament; the great difficulty in making the decision for Independence; the influence of Paine's *Common Sense*, which shifted the terms of debate; and the political maneuvers that allowed Congress to make the momentous decision. In Maier's hands, the Declaration of Independence is brought close to us. She lets us hear the voice of the people as revealed in the other "declarations" of 1776: the local resolutions -- most of which have gone unnoticed over the past two centuries -- that explained, advocated, and justified Independence and undergirded Congress's work. Detective-like, she discloses the origins of key ideas and phrases in the Declaration and unravels the complex story of its drafting and of the group-editing job which angered Thomas Jefferson. Maier also reveals what happened to the Declaration after the signing and celebration: how it was largely forgotten and then revived to buttress political arguments of the nineteenth century; and, most important, how Abraham Lincoln ensured its persistence as a living force in American society. Finally, she shows how by the very act of venerating the Declaration as we do -- by holding it as sacrosanct, akin to holy writ -- we may actually be betraying its purpose and its power.

The Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution

Historic Places Commemorating the Signing of the Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Rights, 1689

Mumbet's Declaration of Independence

A Fully Annotated Declaration of Independence, U.S. Constitution and Amendments, and Selections from The Federalist Papers

The Declaration of Independents

*Together in one book, the two most important documents in United States history form the enduring legacy of America's Founding Fathers including Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton. The Declaration of Independence was the promise of a representative government; the Constitution was the fulfillment of that promise. On July 4, 1776, the Second Continental Congress issued a unanimous declaration: the thirteen North American colonies would be the thirteen United States of America, free and independent of Great Britain. Drafted by Thomas Jefferson, the Declaration set forth the terms of a new form of government with the following words: "We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness." Framed in 1787 and in effect since March 1789, the Constitution of the United States of America fulfilled the promise of the Declaration by establishing a republican form of government with separate executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The first ten amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, became part of the Constitution on December 15, 1791. Among the rights guaranteed by these amendments are freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, and the right to trial by jury. Written so that it could be adapted to endure for years to come, the Constitution has been amended only seventeen times since 1791 and has lasted longer than any other written form of government.*

*Not only did the Declaration announce the entry of the United States onto the world stage, it became the model for other countries to follow. This unique global perspective demonstrates the singular role of the United States document as a founding statement of our modern world.*

*What is the Declaration of Independence and why is it so important to the United States? Readers will learn about the events that led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence, the effect it had on life at the time, and why it is one of our country's most cherished symbols of liberty. Highly accessible text, rich color photographs, and primary source images provide a close look at this key document and its influence upon our nation.*

*What is the President, Congress, and the Supreme Court really allowed to do? This unique and handy guide includes the documents that guide our government, annotated with accessible explanations from one of America's most esteemed constitutional scholars. In one portable volume, with accessible annotations and modernizing commentary throughout, Richard Beeman presents *The Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution*. Beeman has created a fascinating apparatus for understanding the most important document in American history—and why it's as central in the America of today as it was in creation of the country. Penguin*

presents a series of six portable, accessible, and—above all—essential reads from American political history, selected by leading scholars. Series editor Richard Beeman, author of *The Penguin Guide to the U.S. Constitution*, draws together the great texts of American civic life to create a timely and informative mini-library of perennially vital issues. Whether readers are encountering these classic writings for the first time, or brushing up in anticipation of the 50th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act, these slim volumes will serve as a powerful and illuminating resource for scholars, students, and civic-minded citizens.

*The Global History of the Balfour Declaration*

*The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

*Our Declaration: A Reading of the Declaration of Independence in Defense of Equality*  
*American Soul*

*How Libertarian Politics Can Fix What's Wrong with America*

*The Nine Tumultuous Weeks When America Became Independent, May 1-July 4, 1776*

*American Soul* brings together a variety of primary source documents related to the contested meaning and legacy of the Declaration of Independence, and the various speeches and writings assembled together demonstrate how competing interpretations of the Declaration have shaped, and been shaped by, two and a half centuries of political conflict in America.

An all new Spencerian practice book features the timeless words of Thomas Jefferson and perforated, tear-out pages. The secret to success is no secret: Practice. Practice. Practice. But for those wanting to master Spencerian penmanship, there are currently fewer than 30 practice sentences available. And those are in low quality reproductions of 19th century pamphlets. Until now! This all new book offers over 100 pages of example sentences written by Harvest Crittenden, America's foremost expert on the Spencerian script. Developed in the United States, the Spencerian system was the standard for all personal and business correspondence in the 1800s. And this book rightfully reflects the script's origin by using the text from the greatest of American documents: *The Declaration of Independence*. Each page in this handy workbook includes clearly penned lettering across the top of the page, plus line after line of practice space below where students can master letter height, width, spacing, stroke weight, and more. The pages are even perforated so it is easy for you to tear them out and practice on a perfectly flat surface.

The Global Citizenship Commission was convened, under the leadership of former British Prime Minister Gordon Brown and the auspices of NYU's Global Institute for Advanced Study, to re-examine the spirit and stirring words of *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. The result – this volume – offers a 21st-century commentary on the original document, furthering the work of human rights and illuminating the ideal of global citizenship. What does it mean for each of us to be members of a global community? Since 1948, the Declaration has stood as a beacon and a standard for a better world. Yet the work of making its ideals real is far from over. Hideous and systemic human rights abuses continue to be perpetrated at an alarming rate around the world. Too many people, particularly those in power, are hostile to human rights or indifferent to their claims. Meanwhile, our global interdependence deepens. Bringing together world leaders and thinkers in the fields of politics, ethics, and philosophy, the Commission set out to develop a common understanding of the meaning of global citizenship – one that arises from basic human rights and empowers every individual in the world. This landmark report affirms the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and seeks to renew the 1948 enterprise, and the very ideal of the human family, for our day and generation.

The text of the Declaration of Independence is accompanied by engaging illustrations meant to help explain the meaning of this important document.

*Fifty Years and Beyond*

*A Declaration of the Rights of Magicians*

*The Declaration of Independence*

*A Call to Action for the Twenty-first Century*

*The Heart of the Declaration*

*The Penguin Guide to the United States Constitution*

**This is the rambunctious story of how America came to declare independence in Philadelphia in 1776. As late as that May, the Continental Congress had no plans to break away from England. Troops under General George Washington had been fighting the British for nearly a year—yet in Philadelphia a mighty bloc known as "reconciliationists," led by the influential Pennsylvanian John Dickinson, strove to keep America part of the British Empire. But a cadre of activists—led by the mysterious Samuel Adams of Massachusetts and assisted by his nervous cousin John—plotted to bring about American independence. Their audacious secret plan proposed overturning the reconciliationist government of Pennsylvania and replacing it with pro-independence leaders. Remarkably, the adventure succeeded. The Adams coalition set in motion a startling chain of events in the Philadelphia streets, in the Continental Congress, and throughout the country that culminated in the Declaration of Independence on July 4. In *Declaration* William Hogeland brings to vibrant life both the day-to-day excitement and the profound importance of those nine fast-paced weeks essential to the American founding yet little known today. He depicts the strange-bedfellow alliance the Adamses formed with scruffy Philadelphia outsiders and elegant Virginia planters to demand liberty. He paints intimate portraits of key figures: John Dickinson, a patriot who found himself outmaneuvered on the losing side of history; Benjamin Franklin, the most famous man in America, engaged in and perplexed by his city's upheavals; Samuel Adams, implacable in changing the direction of Congress; his cousin John, anxious about the democratic aspirations of their rabble-rousing Philadelphia allies; and those democratic radical organizers themselves, essential to bringing about independence, all but forgotten until now. As the patriots' adventure gathers toward the world-changing climax of the Declaration, conflicts and ironies arise, with trenchant relevance for the most important issues confronting Americans today. *Declaration* offers a fresh, gripping, and vivid portrait of the passionate men and thrilling events that gave our country birth.**

The Declaration of Independence is one of the most influential documents in modern history—the inspiration for what would become the most powerful democracy in the world. Indeed, at every stage of American history, the Declaration has been a touchstone for evaluating the legitimacy of legal, social, and political practices. Not only have civil rights activists drawn inspiration from its proclamation of inalienable rights, but individuals decrying a wide variety of governmental abuses have turned for support to the document's enumeration of British tyranny. In this sweeping synthesis of the Declaration's impact on American life, ranging from 1776 to the present, Alexander Tsesis offers a deeply researched narrative that highlights the many surprising ways in which this document has influenced American politics, law, and society. The drafting of the Bill of Rights, the Reconstruction Amendments, the New Deal, the Civil Rights movement—all are heavily indebted to the Declaration's principles of representative government. Tsesis demonstrates that from the founding on, the Declaration has played a central role in American political and social advocacy, congressional debates, and presidential decisions. He focuses on how successive generations internalized, adapted, and interpreted its meaning, but he also shines a light on the many American failures to live up to the ideals enshrined in the document. Based on extensive research from primary sources such as newspapers, diaries, letters, transcripts of speeches, and congressional records, *For Liberty and Equality* shows how our founding document shaped America through successive eras and why its influence has always been crucial to the nation and our way of life.

In this book, Catherine Frost uses evidence and case studies to offer a re-examination of declarations of independence and the language that comprises such documents. Considered as a quintessential form of founding speech in the modern era, declarations of independence are however poorly understood as a form of expression, and no one can completely account for how they work. Beginning with the founding speech in the American Declaration, Frost uses insights drawn from unexpected or unlikely forms of founding in cases like Ireland and Canada to reconsider the role of time and loss in how such speech is framed. She brings the discussion up to date by looking at recent debates in Scotland, where an undeclared declaration of independence overshadows contemporary politics. Drawing on the work of Hannah Arendt and using a contextualist, comparative theory method, Frost demonstrates that the capacity for renewal through speech arises in aspects of language that operate beyond conventional performativity. *Language, Democracy, and the Paradox of Constituent Power* is an excellent resource for researchers and students of political theory, democratic theory, law, constitutionalism, and political history.

**What Is the Declaration of Independence? Penguin**

**Spencerian Penmanship Practice Book: The Declaration of Independence**

**The Armed Forces Officer**

**The Constitution and the Declaration of Independence**

**The Founders' Case for an Activist Government**

**Writing the Declaration of Independence**

**The Declaration of Independence and The Constitution of the United States**

*Introduces the letters of the alphabet through the antics of various animals from Arnie Alligator to a zany zebra.*

*A sweeping tale of revolution and wonder in a world not quite like our own, *A Declaration of the Rights of Magicians* is a genre-defying story of magic, war, and the struggle for freedom in the early modern world. It is the Age of Enlightenment -- of new and magical political movements, from the necromancer Robespierre calling for a revolution in France, to the weather mage Toussaint L'Ouverture leading the slaves of Haiti in their fight for freedom, to the bold new Prime Minister William Pitt weighing the legalization of magic amongst commoners in Britain and abolition throughout its colonies overseas. But amidst all of the upheaval of the early modern world, there is an unknown force inciting all of human civilization into violent conflict. And it will require the combined efforts of revolutionaries, magicians, and abolitionists to unmask this hidden enemy before the whole world falls to darkness and chaos. Praise for *A Declaration of the Rights of Magicians*: "A rich, sprawling epic full of history and magic, *Declaration* is Jonathan Strange with international politics and vampires. I loved it."—Alix E. Harrow, Hugo Award-winning author "A witty, riveting historical fantasy...Parry has a historian's eye for period detail and weaves real figures from history—including Robespierre and Toussaint L'Ouverture—throughout her poetic tale of justice, liberation, and dark magic. This is a knockout."—Publishers Weekly (starred review) *The Shadow Histories A Declaration of the Rights of Magicians A Radical Act of Free Magic* For more from H. G. Parry, check out *The Unlikely Escape of Uriah Heep*.*

*Winner of the Francis Parkman Prize, Society of American Historians "A tour de force. . . . No one has ever written a book on the Declaration quite like this one."—Gordon Wood, New York Review of Books Featured on the front page of the New York Times, *Our Declaration* is already regarded as a seminal work that reinterprets the promise of American democracy through our founding text. Combining a personal account of teaching the Declaration with a vivid evocation of the colonial world between 1774 and 1777, Allen, a political philosopher renowned for her work on justice and citizenship reveals our nation's founding text to be an animating force that not only changed the world more than two-hundred years ago, but also still can. Challenging conventional wisdom, she boldly makes the case that the Declaration is a document as much about political equality as about individual liberty. Beautifully illustrated throughout, *Our Declaration* is an "uncommonly elegant, incisive, and often poetic primer on America's cardinal text" (David M. Kennedy).*

*John Adams (October 30 1735 - July 4, 1826) was the second president of the United States (1797-1801), having earlier served as the first vice president of the United States (1789-1797). An American Founding Father, Adams was a statesman, diplomat, and a leading advocate of American independence from Great Britain. Well educated, he was an Enlightenment political theorist who promoted republicanism, as well as a strong central government, and wrote prolifically about his often seminal ideas—both in published works and in letters to his wife and key adviser Abigail Adams. Adams was a lifelong opponent of slavery, having never bought a slave. In 1770 he provided a principled, controversial, and successful legal defense to the British soldiers accused in the Boston Massacre, because he believed in the right to counsel and the "protect[ion] of innocence." Adams came to prominence in the early stages of the American Revolution. A lawyer and public figure in Boston, as a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress, he played a leading role in persuading Congress to declare independence. He assisted Thomas Jefferson in drafting the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and was its primary advocate in the Congress. Later, as a diplomat in Europe, he helped negotiate the eventual peace treaty with Great Britain, and was responsible for obtaining vital governmental loans from Amsterdam bankers. A political theorist and historian, Adams largely wrote the Massachusetts Constitution in 1780, which together with his*

*earlier Thoughts on Government, influenced American political thought. One of his greatest roles was as a judge of character: in 1775, he nominated George Washington to be commander-in-chief, and 25 years later nominated John Marshall to be Chief Justice of the United States. Adams' revolutionary credentials secured him two terms as George Washington's vice president and his own election in 1796 as the second president. During his one term as president, he encountered ferocious attacks by the Jeffersonian Republicans, as well as the dominant faction in his own Federalist Party led by his bitter enemy Alexander Hamilton. Adams signed the controversial Alien and Sedition Acts, and built up the army and navy especially in the face of an undeclared naval war (called the "Quasi-War") with France, 1798-1800. The major accomplishment of his presidency was his peaceful resolution of the conflict in the face of Hamilton's opposition. In 1800, Adams was defeated for re-election by Thomas Jefferson and retired to Massachusetts. He later resumed his friendship with Jefferson. He and his wife founded an accomplished family line of politicians, diplomats, and historians now referred to as the Adams political family. Adams was the father of John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States. His achievements have received greater recognition in modern times, though his contributions were not initially as celebrated as those of other Founders. Adams was the first U.S. president to reside in the executive mansion that eventually became known as the White House.*

*The Declaration*

*A Living Document in a Changing World*

*The New Landscape Declaration*

*For Liberty and Equality*

*Draft of the Declaration of Independence*

**This book examines the development and issuance of the Balfour Declaration, the document that set the stage for the creation of the state of Israel, within its global setting. The heart of the book demonstrates that the Declaration developed and contributed to a juncture in a global dialogue about the nature and definition of nation at the outset of the twentieth century. Embedded in this examination are gendered, racial, nationalistic, and imperial considerations. The work posits that the Balfour Declaration was a specific tool designed by the manipulation of these ideas. Once established, the Declaration helped, and hindered, established imperial powers like the British, nascent imperial powers like the Japanese and Indians, and emerging nationalist movements like the Zionists, Irish, Palestinians, and East Africans, to advocate for their own vision of national definition. "All men are born free and equal." Everybody knows about the Founding Fathers and the Declaration of Independence in 1776. But the founders weren't the only ones who believed that everyone had a right to freedom. Mumbet, a Massachusetts slave, believed it too. She longed to be free, but how? Would anyone help her in her fight for freedom? Could she win against her owner, the richest man in town? Mumbet was determined to try. Mumbet's Declaration of Independence tells her story for the first time in a picture book biography, and her brave actions set a milestone on the road toward ending slavery in the United States.**

**What is the President, Congress, and the Supreme Court really allowed to do? This unique and handy guide includes the documents that guide our government, annotated with accessible explanations from one of America's most esteemed constitutional scholars. Known across the country for his appearance on The Daily Show with Jon Stewart, Professor Richard Beeman is one of the nation's foremost experts on the United States Constitution. In this book, he has produced what every American should have: a compact, fully annotated copy of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and amendments, all in their entirety. A marvel of accessibility and erudition, the guide also features a history of the making of the Constitution with excerpts from The Federalist Papers and a look at crucial Supreme Court cases that reminds us that the meaning of many of the specific provisions of the Constitution has changed over time. "Excellent . . . valuable and judicious." -Jill Lepore, The New Yorker**

**An eye-opening, meticulously researched new perspective on the influences that shaped the Founders as well as the nation's founding document From one election cycle to the next, a defining question continues to divide the country's political parties: Should the government play a major or a minor role in the lives of American citizens? The Declaration of Independence has long been invoked as a philosophical treatise in favor of limited government. Yet the bulk of the document is a discussion of policy, in which the Founders outlined the failures of the British imperial government. Above all, they declared, the British state since 1760 had done too little to promote the prosperity of its American subjects. Looking beyond the Declaration's frequently cited opening paragraphs, Steve Pincus reveals how the document is actually a blueprint for a government with extensive powers to promote and protect the people's welfare. By examining the Declaration in the context of British imperial debates, Pincus offers a nuanced portrait of the Founders' intentions with profound political implications for today.**

**Making the Declaration of Independence**

**The Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the 21st Century**

**The Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States of America**

**The Contested Legacy of the Declaration of Independence**

**A Global History**

**Declared Nation**

America's most famous document in a gift edition, printed in two colors on acid-free paper, with illustrations and biographies of the signers. Step back in time to the birth of America and meet the real-life rebels who made this country free! On a hot summer day near Philadelphia in 1776, Thomas Jefferson sat at his desk and wrote furiously until early the next morning. He was drafting the Declaration of Independence, a document that would sever this country's ties with Britain and announce a new nation—The United States of America. Colonists were willing to

risk their lives for freedom, and the Declaration of Independence made that official. Discover the true story of one of the most radical and uplifting documents in history and follow the action that fueled the Revolutionary War.

Creating the Declaration of Independence

What Is the Declaration of Independence?