



COMPLIMENTS OF

CAMP CONSTITUTION

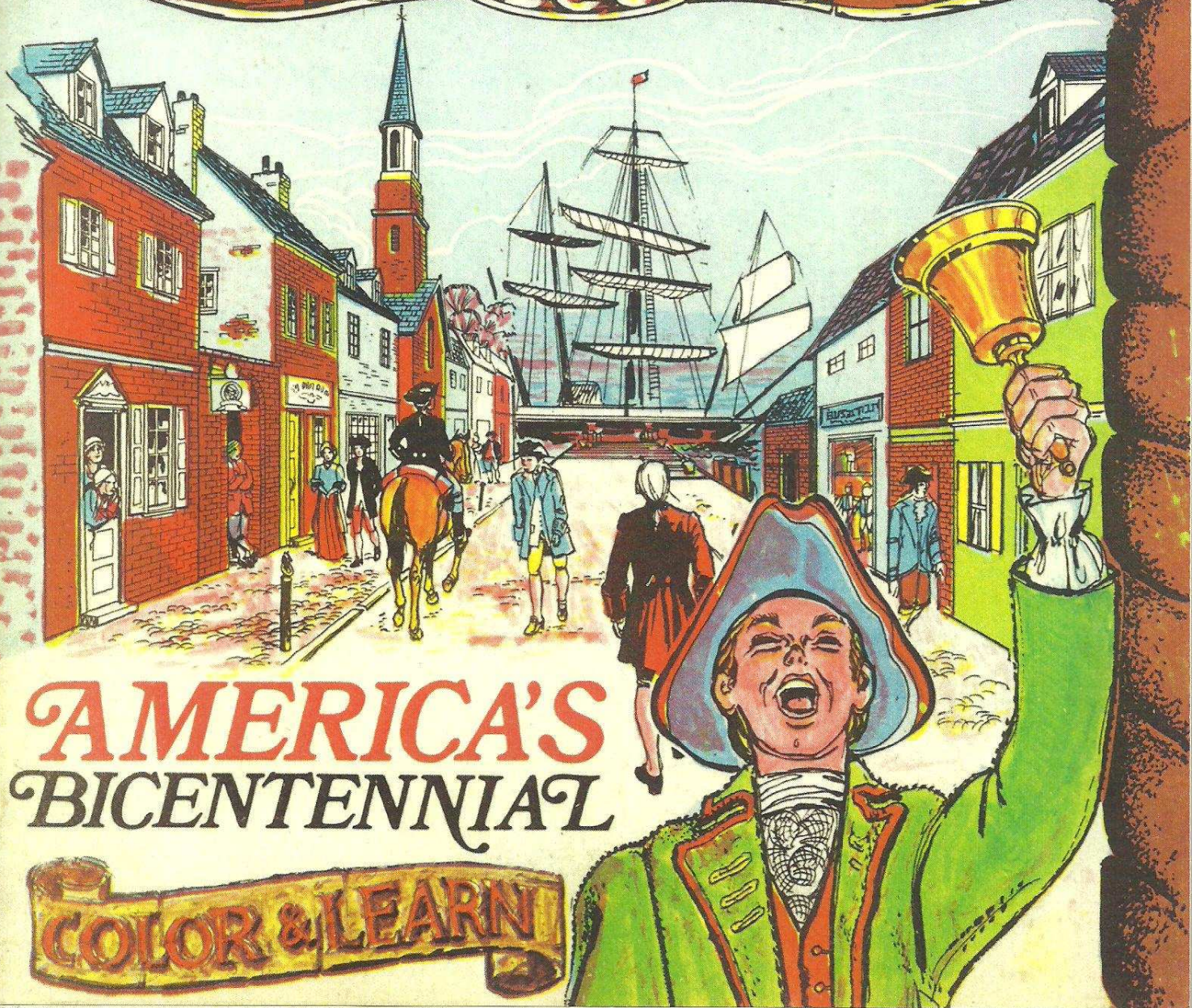
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1776

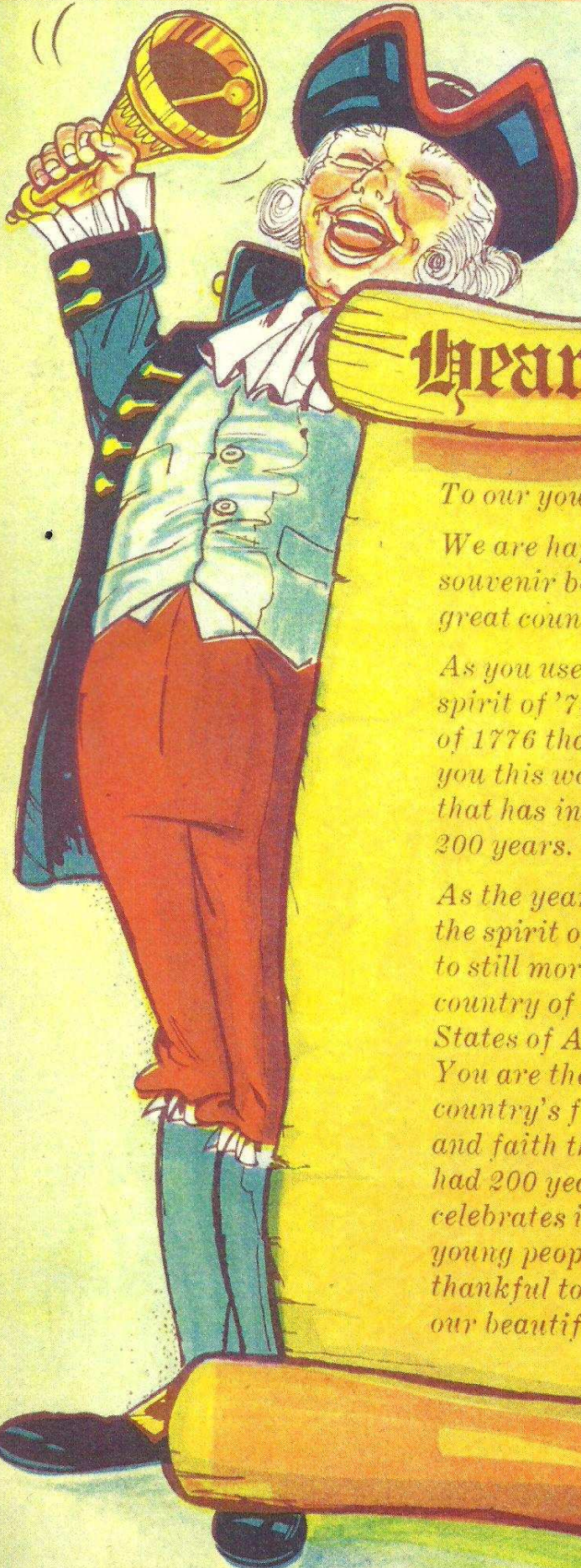
200

1976



AMERICA'S BICENTENNIAL

COLOR & LEARN

A colorful illustration of a man in 18th-century attire, including a blue and red bicorne hat, a blue coat with yellow buttons, a white ruffled shirt, and red breeches. He is holding a large golden trumpet in his right hand and a long, unrolled scroll in his left. The scroll contains text. The background is a light greenish-yellow.

A MESSAGE FROM THE
SPONSOR OF THIS
BICENTENNIAL BOOK

Hear ye...

To our young friends,

We are happy to present you with this souvenir book of the 200th Birthday of our great country.

As you use this book we hope that the spirit of '76 is long remembered. The spirit of 1776 that founded our country and gave you this wonderful form of government that has inspired others for these past 200 years.

As the years pass we hope you remember the spirit of 1976 that puts you on a path to still more wonderful things for this great country of yours. The future of the United States of America is now in your hands. You are the founding fathers of the country's future. May you have the love and faith that our original founding fathers had 200 years ago. And when our country celebrates it's 300th Birthday.....the young people of that year will be even more thankful to you for continuing this love of our beautiful United States of America.

Thank you

WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE

Washington's poorly equipped army spent a hard winter at Valley Forge in 1777-78. The men were sick and had no supplies or food.

COLOR ME



VALLEY FORGE

THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY

GEORGE WASHINGTON

President 1789-1797

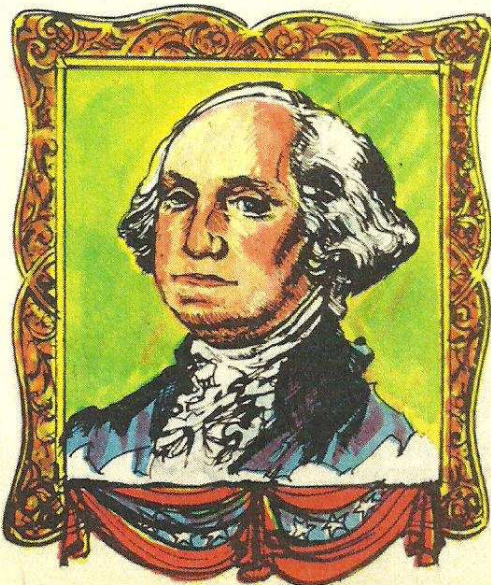
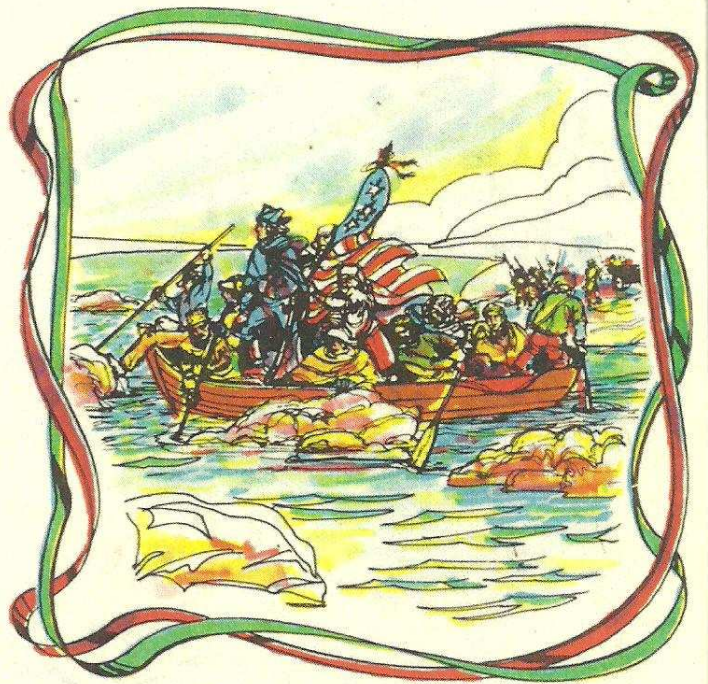


George Washington was our first president, he was a natural leader and a wise man.

As a young lad of sixteen, he got his first job as a surveyor's helper. He did so well that he was appointed the official county surveyor a year later.

At 20 years old he was made an officer in the Virginia militia and just three years later was put in command of the entire colony's armies.

He endured hardships and led his ill-equipped troops to great victories in the Revolutionary War. The most famous of the victories was the Battle of Trenton after his crossing of the Delaware River and his hard winter at Valley Forge.



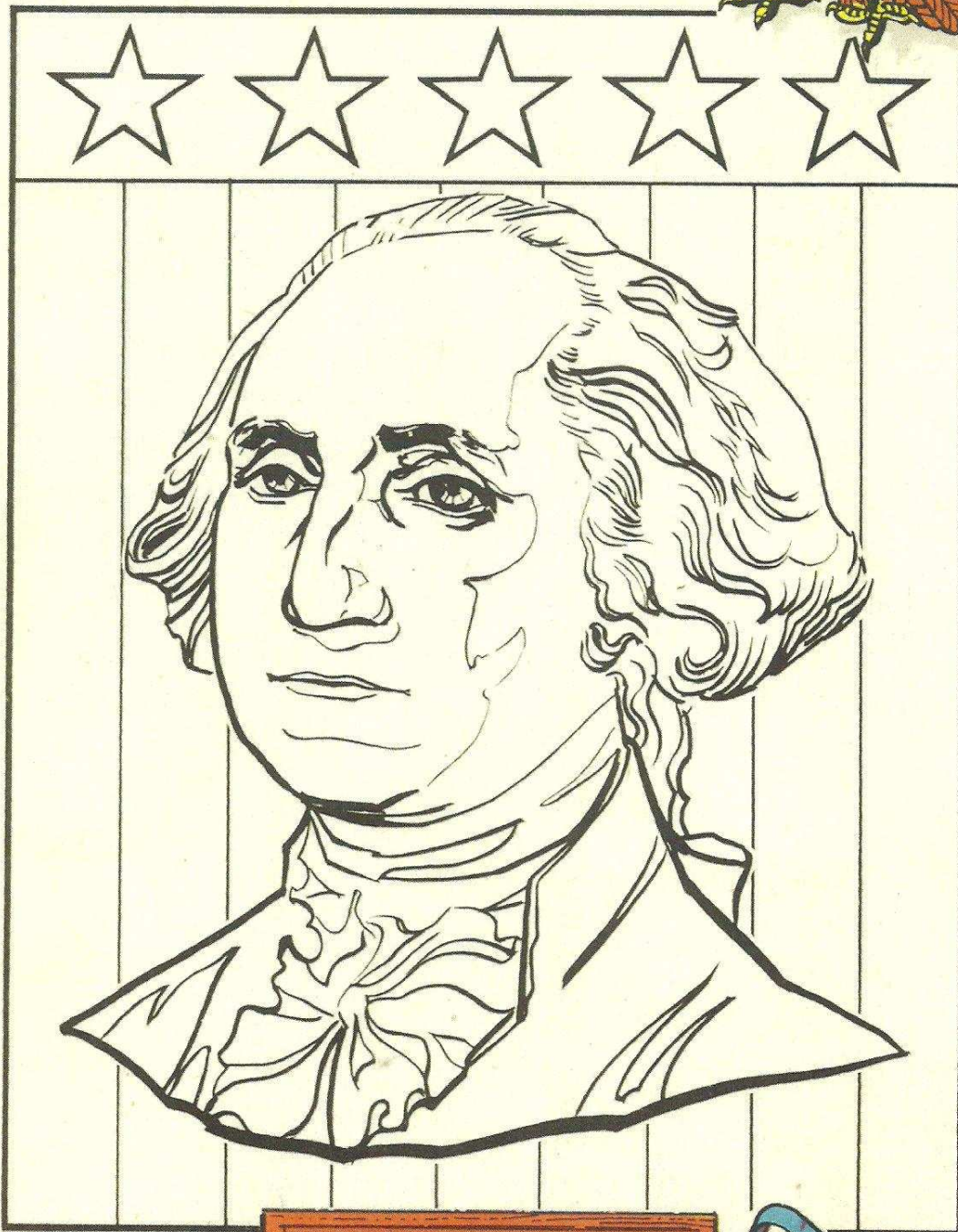
As President, he was devoted to a strong union of the new states and his devotion to the new Constitution stands as a great achievement during his two terms of office.

Washington was truly, "First in War, First in Peace,
and First in the hearts of his countrymen".

He died in 1799 and was buried at Mt. Vernon, his home near Washington,
D.C. . Thousands visit Mt. Vernon every year, to honor the memory of the
Father of Our Country.



COLOR ME



GEORGE WASHINGTON

PAUL REVERE

On the night of April 18, 1775, Paul Revere rode to warn American patriots northwest of Boston that the British intended to raid Lexington and Concord. As a result of Paul Revere's warnings the minutemen were ready for the British soldiers.



SPRIT OF '76

In 1876, 100 years after the revolution, Archibald M. Willard painted a picture of three patriots in battle, to honor the patriots of 1776, a hundred years earlier. The original painting is hanging in Marblehead, Massachusetts.

COLOR ME



SPRIT OF '76



FLAGS OF THE REVOLUTION

During these times, there were colonial or regimental flags by the score. Popular symbols were pine trees, rattlesnakes and appropriate slogans.

Flown by the American Naval Forces During the Revolution. A famous theme of Revolutionary Flags.



RATTLESNAKE FLAG

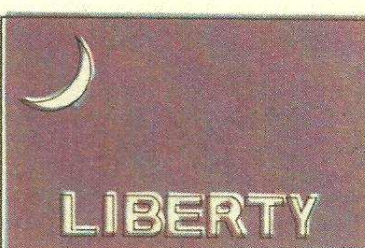
AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN



WASHINGTON'S CRUISERS

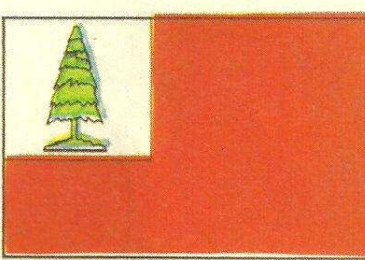
This flag was popular on cruisers commissioned by George Washington.

The Moultrie Flag was the first distinctive American flag and flew over the Fort on Sullivan Island and in Charleston.



MOULTRIE

Rhode Island's own flag carried at Brandywine, Trenton and Yorktown.

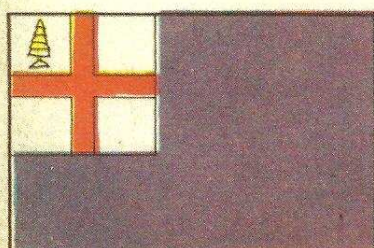


CONTINENTAL FLAG



RHODE ISLAND

This flag along with the Bunker Hill flag has been pictured present at the battle of June 17, 1775.



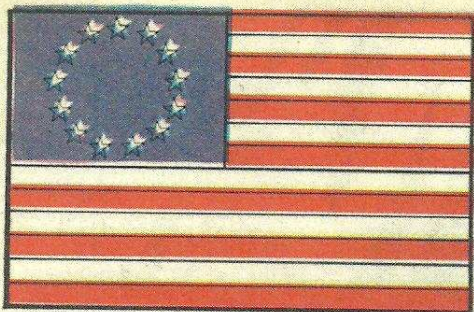
BUNKER HILL FLAG

A type of flag that may have been used at the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775.

Carried by the Green Mountain Boys at the Battle of Bennington August 16, 1777.



BENNINGTON FLAG



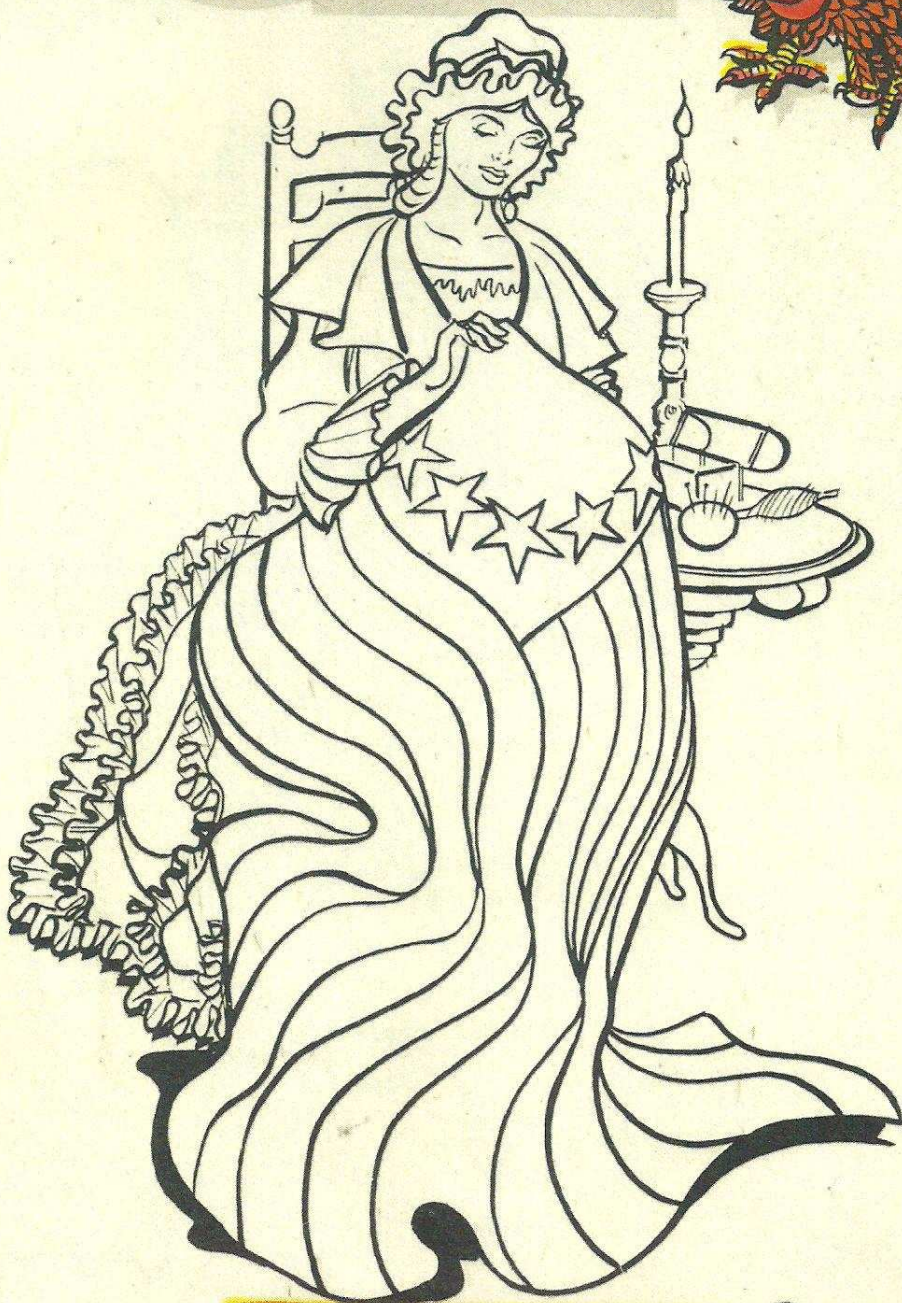
THE FIRST STARS AND STRIPES

According to tradition, Betsy Ross is given credit for making the first official American Flag. The legend states that in June 1776 General George Washington came to Betsy's Philadelphia shop and asked her to make the first flag from a rough sketch.

Betsy Ross' home at 239 Arch St. in Philadelphia is preserved as the Birthplace of the American Flag.



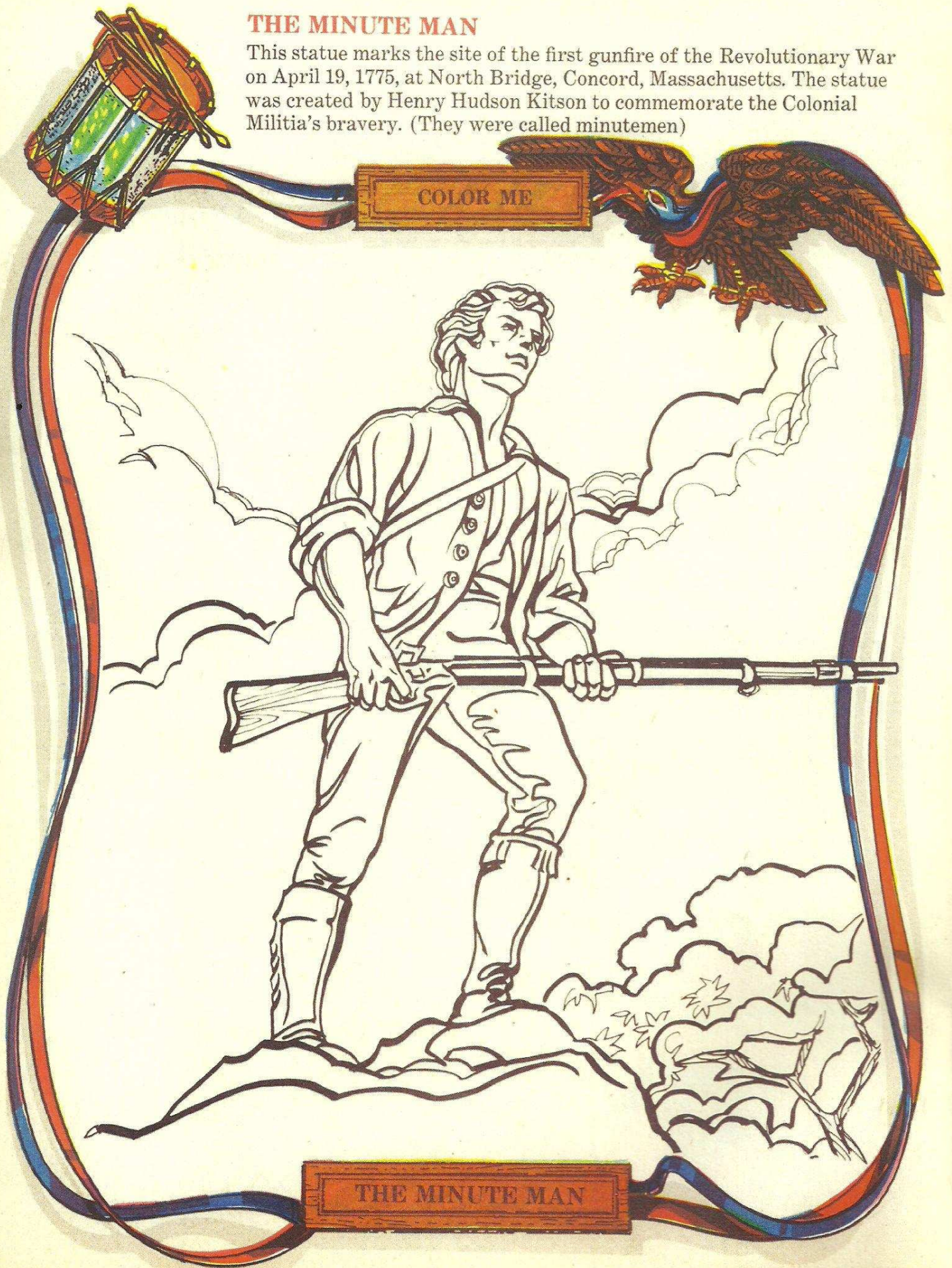
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BETSY ROSS

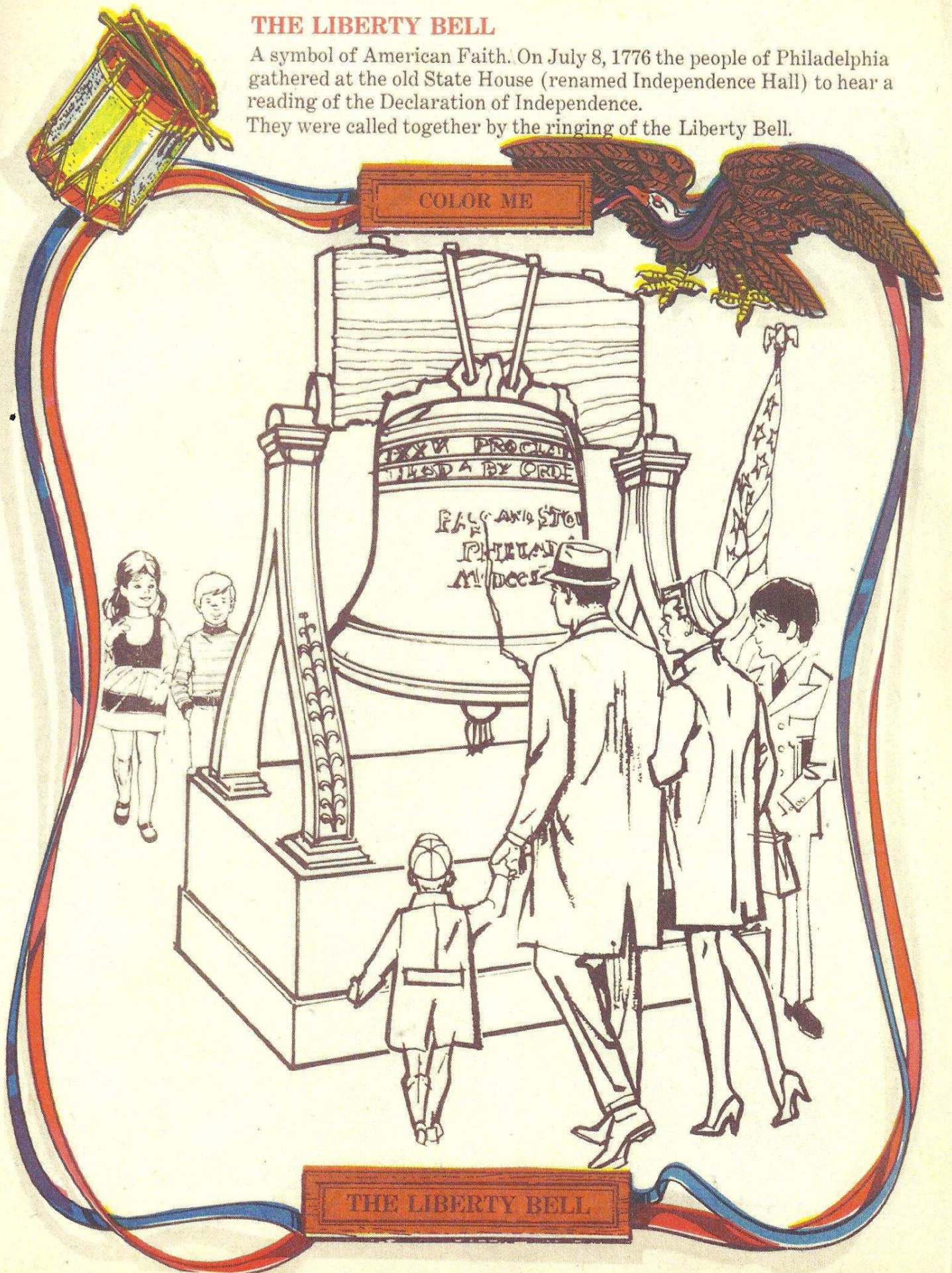
THE MINUTE MAN

This statue marks the site of the first gunfire of the Revolutionary War on April 19, 1775, at North Bridge, Concord, Massachusetts. The statue was created by Henry Hudson Kitson to commemorate the Colonial Militia's bravery. (They were called minutemen)



THE LIBERTY BELL

A symbol of American Faith. On July 8, 1776 the people of Philadelphia gathered at the old State House (renamed Independence Hall) to hear a reading of the Declaration of Independence. They were called together by the ringing of the Liberty Bell.



THE STORY OF THE LIBERTY BELL



More than two hundred years ago, when our country was still a part of England, a big State House was built in Philadelphia.

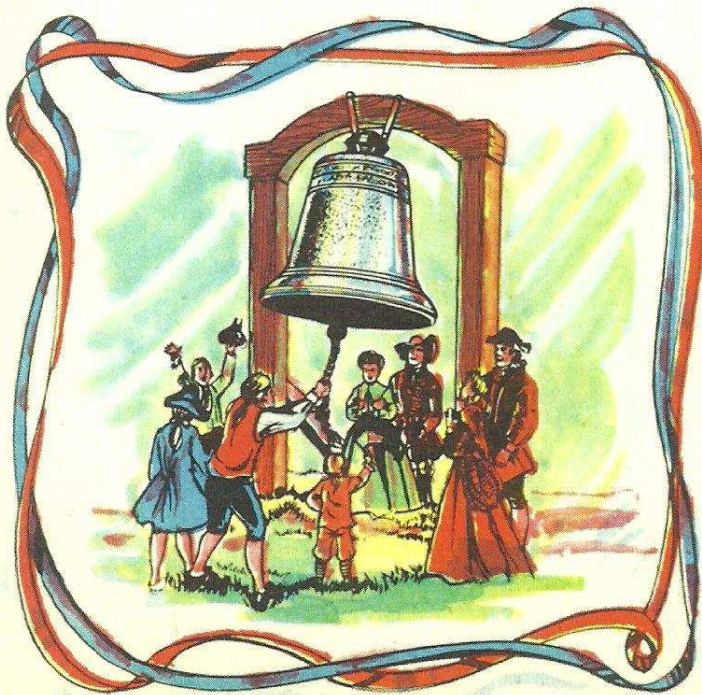
They decided that a great bell was needed for the steeple. The bell was ordered in 1751 from England. It was to be a 2,000 pound bell inscribed "Proclaim Liberty Throughout all the Land, to all Inhabitants Thereof".

The big bell arrived on the ship Matilda in the year 1752 and it was hung on a wooden frame on the State House lawn for all to see before it was raised to the steeple.

There, on the third ring of the clapper on the great copper and tin bell, the bell cracked.



A year later, two men who owned an Iron Foundry in Philadelphia said they would try to recast it. Charles Stow and John Pass melted down the Bell, and made a new mold and in 1753 the bell was recast. The new casters added their names, "Pass & Stow", the year MDCCLIII and the city to the side of the new cast bell. It was hung in the steeple of the State House. The sound of the bell was high and unpleasant and it had to be recast a second time.





As the leaders of the 13 colonies met in the State House in Philadelphia during the Continental Congress the bell rang each day to summon them to the meetings.

On July 8, 1776 it rang far into the night as the people of Philadelphia celebrated the reading of the Declaration of Independence in that city.

The bell was taken down and hidden when the British captured Philadelphia. After the war it was returned to the State House (Independence Hall).

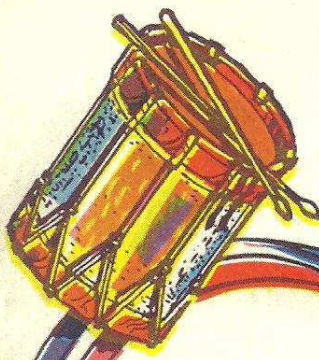
On July 8, 1835 the bell once more cracked as it tolled the death of Chief Justice John Marshall. It was repaired 10 years later for a celebration of George Washington's Birthday . . . It cracked again at that celebration and was now beyond repair.



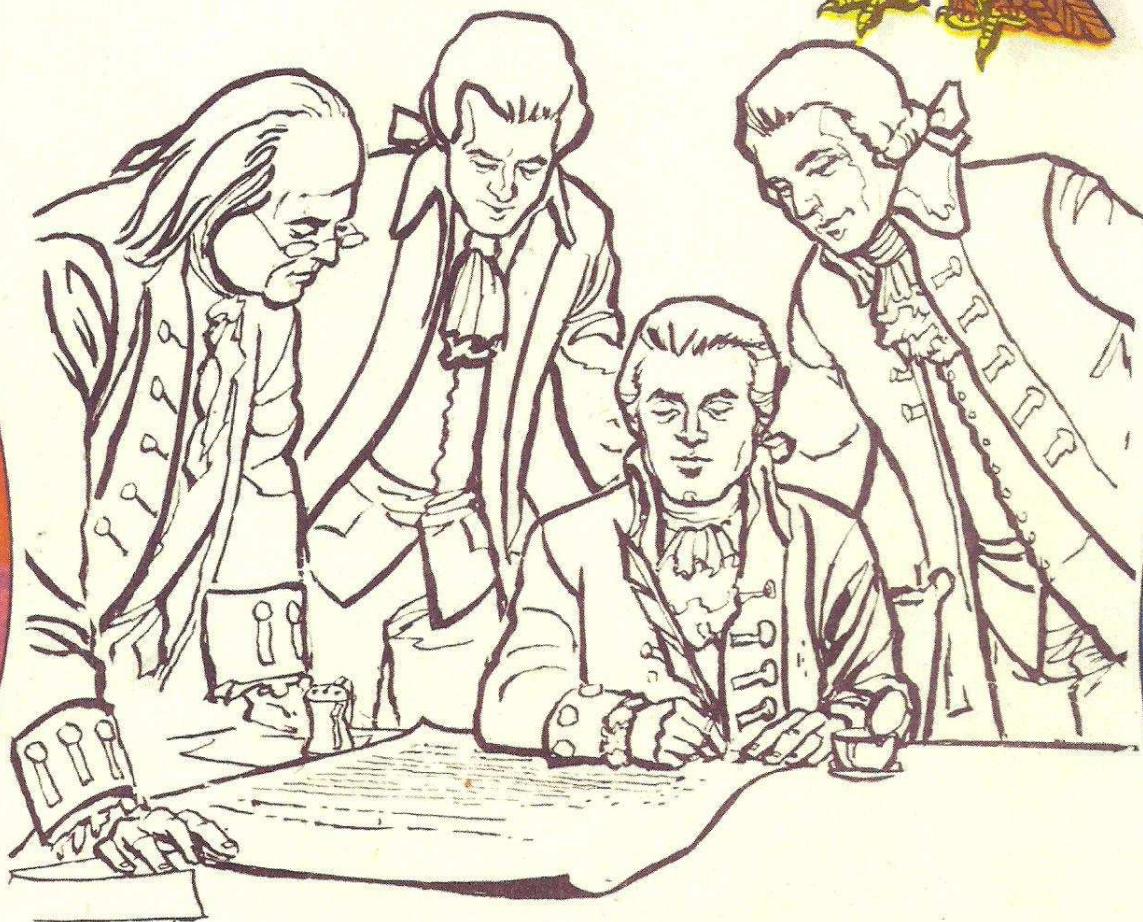
To celebrate our First Hundred years in 1876, the bell was put on display in Philadelphia and sent throughout the country by truck and train for all to see. It now stands in Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock and John Adams on July 4, 1776 signed the Declaration of Independence. As adopted by The Continental Congress on July 4, 1776 at the State House in Philadelphia.



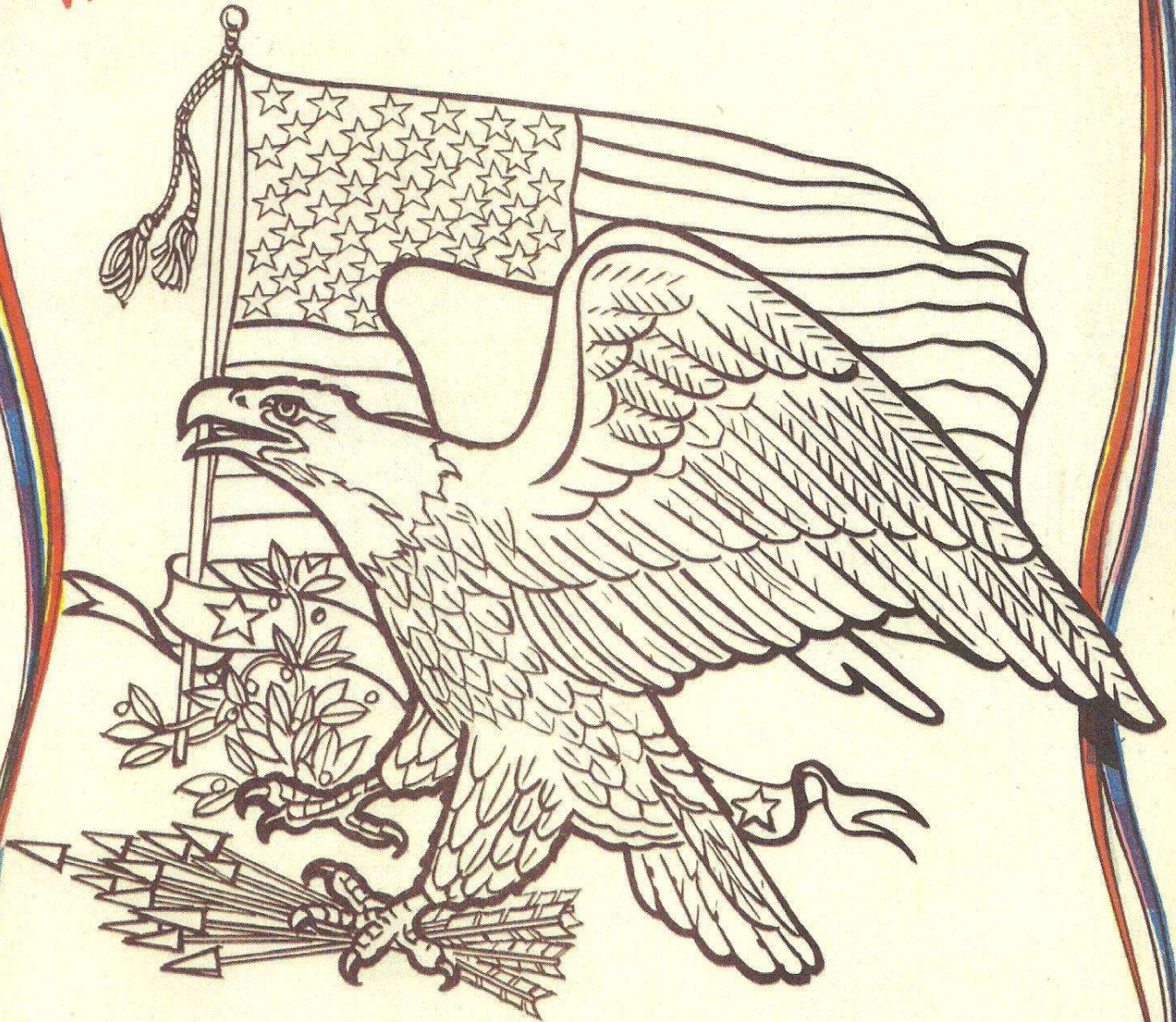
COLOR ME



SIGNING OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

COLOR ME

WE ARE PROUD OF OUR FLAG



LONG MAY IT WAVE!

THE AMERICAN EAGLE

