

# Quiz 1 Review

1. Printing was invented in:

A. France

B. China

C. Germany

D. Japan

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C. Germany

D. Japan

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Chops, pictured here, were made by carving calligraphic characters into a flat surface of jade, silver, ivory etc. Around 500 A.D. Chops were made by carving the negative space around the characters so the character would be printed in ink surrounded by the white of the paper.



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2. The use of movable type in printing was invented by:

A. Bì Shēng

B. Johannes Gutenberg

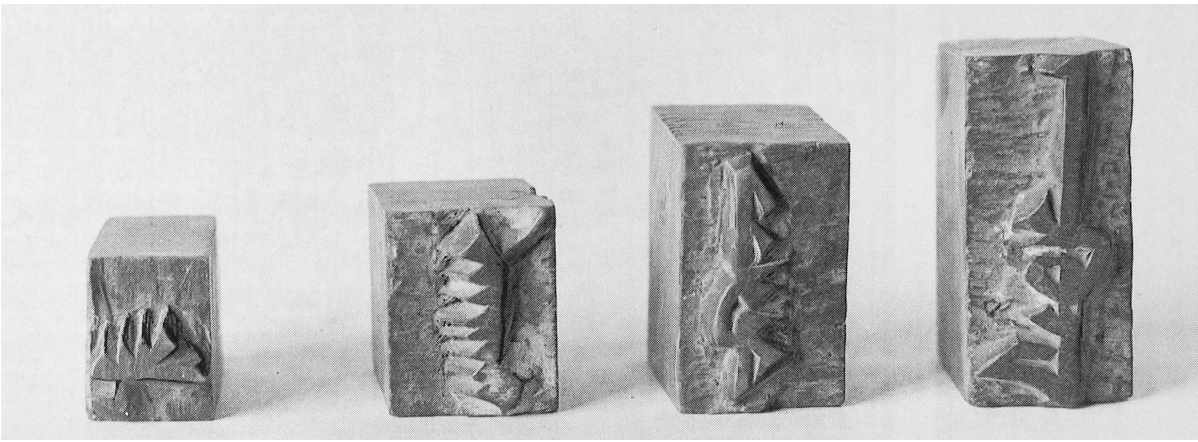
C. John Baskerville

D. Marcus Aurelius

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The use of movable type in printing was invented in 1041 AD by [Bi Sheng](#) in China. Sheng used clay type and adhered it to a board with wax. Korea sponsored the production of metal type, specifically brass was established by the Korean government in 1234 AD. Since there are thousands of Chinese characters (Koreans also used Chinese characters in literature), the benefit of the technique is not as clear as with [alphabetic](#) based languages which typically have less than 50 characters. Movable type was never extensively used in the east until the European style printing press was introduced in relatively recent times (thus bringing the technology full circle).

3. The typeface associated with the German national identity is:

- A. Roman
- B. Blackletter
- C. Italic
- D. Caslon




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A. Roman

**B. Blackletter**

C. Italic

D. Caslon



lucem diem et tenebras noctem. **F**actū  
q; est vespere ⁊ mane dies unus. **D**ixit  
quoq; deus. **F**iat firmamentū in me-  
dio aquarū: et diuidat aquas ab a-  
quis. **E**t fecit deus firmamentū: diui-  
sitq; aquas que erant sub firmamen-  
to ab hijs que erant super firmamen-  
tum: ⁊ factum est ita. **V**ocauitq; deus  
firmamentū celū: ⁊ factum est vespere  
et mane dies secundus. **D**ixit vero de-  
us. **C**ongregentur aque que sub celo  
sunt in locum unū et appareat arida.  
**E**t factum est ita. **E**t vocauit deus ari-  
dam terram: cōgregationēq; aquarū  
appellauit maria. **E**t vidit deus qd  
esset bonū. et ait. **G**erminet terra herbā  
virentem et facientem sementem: et lignū  
pomiferū faciens fructum iuxta genus  
suū: cuius sementem in semetipso sit super  
terram. **E**t factum est ita. **E**t protulit  
terra herbam virentem et facientem se-  
mentem iuxta genus suū: lignūq; faciens  
fructū et habēs unūq; sementē scdm  
speciē suā. **E**t vidit deus qd esset bonū:  
et factū ē vespere et mane dies tertius.  
**D**ixitq; autē deus. **F**iant luminaria  
in firmamēto celi: ⁊ diuidāt diem ac  
noctē: ⁊ sint in signa ⁊ tēpora: ⁊ dies ⁊  
annos: ut luceāt in firmamēto celi et  
illuminēt terrā. **E**t factū est ita. **F**ecitq;  
deus duo luminaria magna: lumīare

rant aque in species suas: ⁊ omne vo-  
latile secundū genus suū. **E**t vidit de-  
us qd esset bonū: benedixitq; ei dicens.  
**C**rescite et multiplicamini. et replete a-  
guas maris: auēq; multiplicentur  
super terram. **E**t factū ē vespere ⁊ mane  
dies quīctus. **D**ixit quoq; deus. **P**ro-  
ducāt terra animā virentem in gene-  
re suo: iumenta ⁊ reptilia: ⁊ bestias ter-  
re secundū species suas. **F**actū ē ita. **E**t  
fecit deus bestias terre iuxta species su-  
as: iumenta ⁊ omne reptile terre in ge-  
nere suo. **E**t vidit deus qd esset bonū:  
et ait. **F**aciam⁹ hominē ad ymaginē ⁊  
similitudinē nostrā: ⁊ p̄sit piscib; maris:  
⁊ volatilib; celi: ⁊ bestijs uniuersq; terre:  
om̄iq; reptili qd mouet̄ ī terra. **E**t crea-  
uit deus hominē ad ymaginē et simi-  
litudinē suam: ad ymaginem dei crea-  
uit illū: masculū et feminā creauit eos.  
**B**enedixitq; illis deus. et ait. **C**rescite  
et multiplicamini ⁊ replete terram. et  
subicite eam: ⁊ dominamini piscibus  
maris. ⁊ volatilibus celi: ⁊ uniuersis  
animantibus que mouentur sup terrā.  
**D**ixitq; deus. **E**cce dedi vobis omnē  
herbam afferentem sementem sup terram.  
et uniuersa ligna que habēt ī semetipis  
sementē generis sui: ut sint vobis ī escā:  
⁊ cūctis aiāntibus terre. om̄iq; volucri  
celi ⁊ uniuersis q̄ mouētur in terra. et ī

4. Aldus Manutius is credited with publishing the first work with:

- A. Old Style Type
- B. Modern Type
- C. Roman Italic Type
- D. Transitional Type

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Aldus Manutius is credited with publishing the first work in roman italic type in 1500. He also produced a number of new Roman type forms. Before we head off on the relatively rapid fire evolution of type design there is an important cultural separation involving the use of blackletter and roman forms.

Nos patriæ fines, et dulcia linqui-  
mus arua,

**N**os patriam fugimus, tu Tityre lentus in umbra  
Formosam resonare doces Amaryllida sylvas.  
O Melibœe, deus nobis hæc oia fecit. **Ti.**  
Nanq; erit ille mihi semper deus, illius aram  
Sæpe tener nostris ab ouilibus imbuet agnus.  
Ille meas errare boues, ut cernis, et ipsum  
Ludere, quæ uellem, calamo permisit agresti.  
Non equidem inuideo, miror magis, undiq; totis **Me.**  
Vsq; adeo turbatur agris. en ipse capellas  
Protinus æger ago, hanc etiam uix Tityre duco.  
Hic inter densas corylos modo nanq; gemellos,  
Spem gregis absilice in nuda connixa reliquit.  
Sæpe malum hoc nobis, si mens non leua fuisset,  
De cœlo tactas memini prædicere quercus.

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5. The first most complete set of Roman type cast in metal was by:

- A. Claud Garamond
- B. Nicolas Jenson
- C. Benjamin Franklin
- D. Aldus Manutius

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C. Benjamin Franklin

D. Aldus Manutius

# Nicolas Jenson

France 1420-1480

Worked primarily in Venice, Italy

First most complete example roman type cast in metal.

Sent by King Charles VII to Mainz, Germany to study printing.

Started printshop in Venice, Italy in 1467.

Quidā eius libros nō ipsius esse sed Dionysii & Zophiri colophoniorū tradunt: qui iocādi causa cōscribentes ei ut disponere idoneo dederunt. Fuerunt autē Menippi sex. Prius qui de lydis scripsit: Xanthūq; breuiauit. Secūdus hic ipse. Tertius stratonicus sophista. Quartus sculptor. Quintus & sextus pictores: utrosq; memorat apollodorus. Cynici autem uolumina tredecī sunt. Neniæ: testamenta: epistolæ cōpositæ ex deorum p̄sona ad phisicos & mathematicos grāmaticosq; & epicuri foetus: & eas quæ ab ipsis religiose coluntur imagines: & alia.

His type was based on humanistic scripts and still showed influences from writing and incised capitals. Note the lowercase "e". From 1470 on his Venetian type, classified based on its place of origin which was common at the time, set the standard those that would follow. Even though it is one of the earliest roman types it is still considered one of the finest.



6. The typeface Bembo is considered the first:

- A. Modern Typeface
- B. Old Style Typeface
- C. Transitional Typeface
- D. Venetian Typeface

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A. Modern Typeface

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C. Transitional Typeface

D. Venetian Typeface

# Francesco Griffo

Bologna, Italy 1450-1518

Worked for Aldus Manutius.

Designer of Bembo, considered first Old Style typeface.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN  
OPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstu  
vwxyz

In 1502 Manutius was granted a monopoly on Greek publishing and italic printing by the Venetian government. Griffo and Manutius had a falling out over restrictions on Griffo's ability to sell his type to other printers and Manutius' need to protect his monopoly. Griffo returned to his Bologna where he vanished from the historical record after he was accused of murdering his son-in-law.

7. The Romain du Roi, or roman of the king typeface was designed by Phillippe Grandjean:

A. True

B. False

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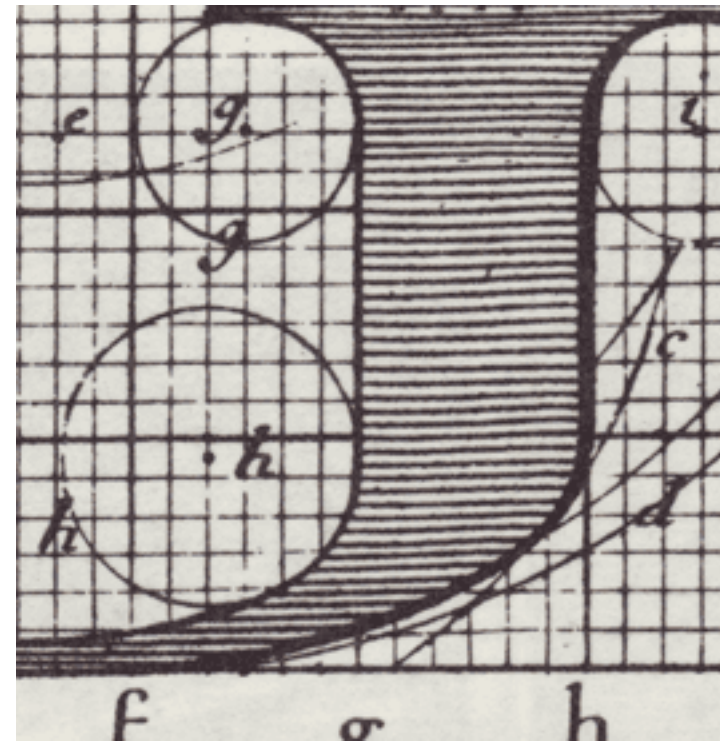
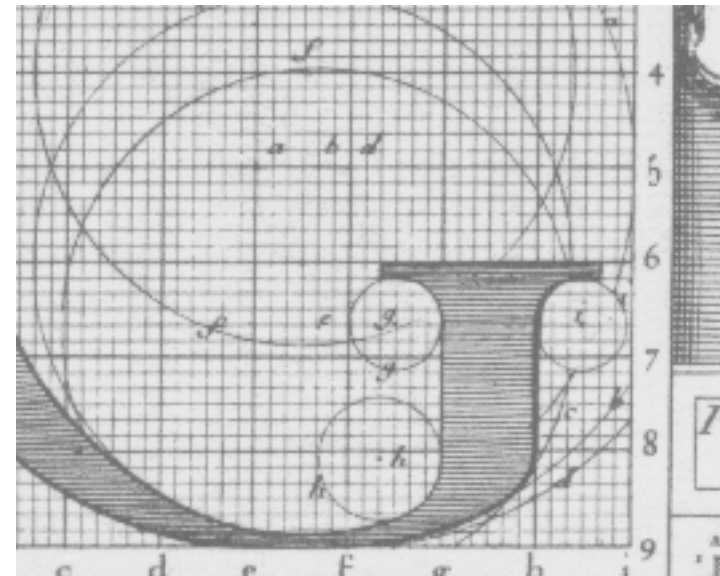
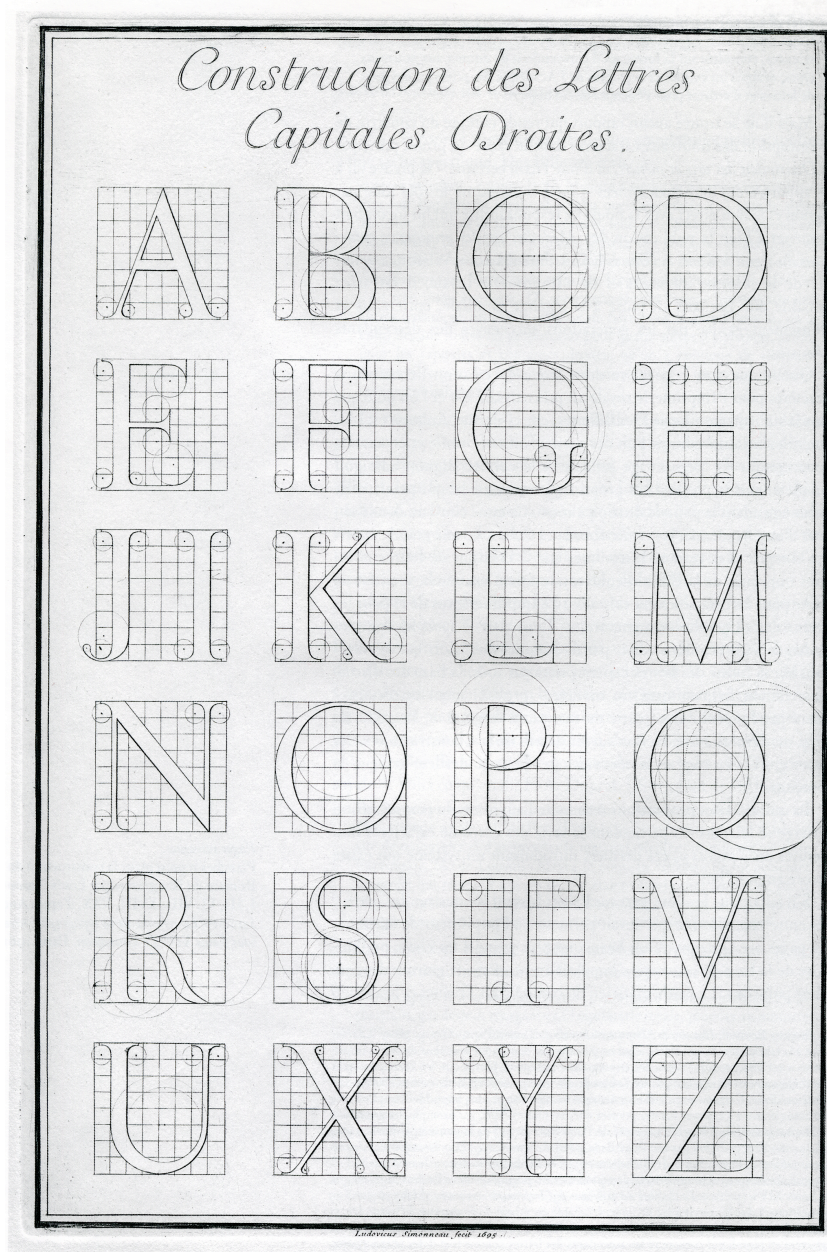
A. True

**B. False**

Grandjean was appointed to cut the Romain du Roi, or roman of the king. The typeface was commissioned in 1692 by King Louis XIV for the royal printing office. The Romain du Roi was designed by a group of scientists lead by mathematician Nicholas Jaugeon.

# Phillippe Grandjean

France 1666-1714



Appointed to cut the Romain du Roi, or roman of the king.  
The typeface was commissioned in 1692 by King Louis XIV for the royal printing office.  
The Romain du Roi was designed by a group of scientists lead by mathematician Nicholas Jaugeon.

The type was designed on a 64 unit grid main squares and then subdivided into a 2,304 smaller squares. Probably the first time a horizontal and vertical grid was used to design a typeface. Here we see the calligrapher replaced by the engineer as the dominant influence on type design.

8. The first English typefounder of note was:

- A. John Baskerville
- B. William Caslon
- C. Nicolas Jenson
- D. Nicholas Jaugeon

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- A. John Baskerville
- B. William Caslon**
- C. Nicolas Jenson
- D. Nicholas Jaugeon



# William Caslon

Great Britain 1692-1766

## A S P E C I M E N

By WILLIAM CASLON, Letter-Founder, in Chifwell-Street, LONDON.

DOUBLE PICA ROMAN.  
A B C D

DOUBLE PICA ITALIC.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

GREAT PRIMER ROMAN.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

GREAT PRIMER ITALIC.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

ENGLISH ROMAN.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

ENGLISH ITALIC.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

French Cannon.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 1.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 2.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 1.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 2.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 3.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 4.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 3.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 4.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 5.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 6.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 5.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 6.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 7.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 8.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 7.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 8.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 9.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 10.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 9.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 10.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 11.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 12.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 11.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 12.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 13.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 14.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 13.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 14.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 15.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 16.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 16.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 17.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 17.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 18.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 18.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 19.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 19.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 20.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 20.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 21.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 21.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 22.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 22.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 23.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 23.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 24.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 24.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 25.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 25.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 26.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 26.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 27.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 27.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 28.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 28.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 29.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 29.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 30.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 30.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 31.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 31.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 32.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 32.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Roman No. 33.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Pica Italian No. 33.  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

effrenata jaetabit audacia? nihilne te  
turnum praesidium palatii, nihil ur-  
vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil con-  
BCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS

ENGLISH ROMAN.  
usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia  
ra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet?  
n ad finem sese effrenata jaetabit audacia?  
In te nocturnum praesidium palatii, nihil  
s vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil consen-  
bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus  
CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUW

PICA ROMAN.  
um, novis rebus studentem, manu sua occidit.  
fuit ista quondam in hac repub. virtus, ut viri  
s acrioribus supplicis civem perniciosum, quam  
bissimum hostem coercerent. Habemus enim se-  
fensultum in te, Catilina, vehementer, & grave:  
deest reip. consilium, neque auctoritas hujus or-  
s: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus. De-  
CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWX

SMALL PICA ROMAN. NO. 1.  
At nos vigintiannam jam diem patimur habere aciem horum  
itatis. habemus enim hujusmodi senatusconsultum, ve-  
nem inclusum in tabulis, tanquam gladium in vagina  
ditum: quo ex senatusconsulto consilium interfectum te  
Catilina, convenit. Visis: & visis non ad deponendam,  
d confirmandam audaciam. Cupio, P. C., me esse  
mentem: cupio in tantis reipub. periculis non diffiditum  
CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZ

SMALL PICA ROMAN. NO. 2.  
At nos vigintiannam jam diem patimur habere aciem horum  
itatis. habemus enim hujusmodi senatusconsultum, ve-  
nem inclusum in tabulis, tanquam gladium in vagina  
ditum: quo ex senatusconsulto consilium interfectum te  
Catilina, convenit. Visis: & visis non ad deponendam,  
d confirmandam audaciam. Cupio, P. C., me esse  
mentem: cupio in tantis reipub. periculis non diffiditum  
CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZ

LONG PRIMER ROMAN. NO. 1.  
n ego hoc, quod jam pridem factum esse oportuit, certa de  
nomine adducere et faciam. tam denique interfectum te, cum jam  
tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui simili inveniri po-  
qui ad non jure factum esse faceret. Quamdiu quisquam erit  
defendere audeat, vivas: & vivas, ita ut nunc vivis, multis  
firmis praesidiis obsequis, ne commovere te contra reipub.  
multorum te etiam oculi & aures non sentientes, sicut ad hoc  
ut, speculabuntur, atque custodient. Etenim quid est, Catilina,  
BCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZ

LONG PRIMER ROMAN. NO. 2.  
At nos vigintiannam jam diem patimur habere aciem horum  
itatis. habemus enim hujusmodi senatusconsultum, ve-  
nem inclusum in tabulis, tanquam gladium in vagina  
ditum: quo ex senatusconsulto consilium interfectum te  
Catilina, convenit. Visis: & visis non ad deponendam,  
d confirmandam audaciam. Cupio, P. C., me esse  
mentem: cupio in tantis reipub. periculis non diffiditum  
CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZ

effrenata jaetabit audacia? nihilne  
nocturnum praesidium palatii, nihil  
bis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil  
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPS

English Italian.  
usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia  
tra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus elu-  
quem ad finem sese effrenata jaetabit auda-  
nihilne te nocturnum praesidium palatii, nihil  
bis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil consensu-  
norum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habend  
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPS

Pica Italian.  
Melium, novis rebus studentem, manu sua oc-  
Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hac repub. virtus, ut viri  
s acrioribus supplicis civem perniciosum, quam  
erbissimum hostem coercerent. Habemus enim se-  
consilium in te, Catilina, vehementer, & grave: non  
reip. consilium, neque auctoritas hujus ordinis: nos,  
dico aperte, consules desumus. Decrevit quondam se-  
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPS

Small Pica Italian. No. 1.  
At nos vigintiannam jam diem patimur habere aciem horum  
itatis. habemus enim hujusmodi senatusconsultum, ve-  
tamen inclusum in tabulis, tanquam gladium in vagina  
ditum: quo ex senatusconsulto consilium interfectum te esse,  
Catilina, convenit. Visis: & visis non ad deponendam,  
d confirmandam audaciam. Cupio, P. C., me esse clemen-  
cupio in tantis reipub. periculis non diffiditum videri: sed  
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPS

Small Pica Italian. No. 2.  
At nos vigintiannam jam diem patimur habere aciem horum  
itatis. habemus enim hujusmodi senatusconsultum, ve-  
nem inclusum in tabulis, tanquam gladium in vagina  
ditum: quo ex senatusconsulto consilium interfectum te esse,  
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cupio in tantis reipub. periculis non diffiditum videri: sed  
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPS

Long Primer Italian. No. 1.  
Ferus ego hoc, quod jam pridem factum esse oportuit, certa de  
nomine adducere et faciam. tam denique interfectum te, cum jam  
tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui simili inveniri poterit,  
non jure factum esse faceret. Quamdiu quisquam erit qui te  
defendere audeat, vivas: & vivas, ita ut nunc vivis, multis  
firmis praesidiis obsequis, ne commovere te contra reipub. possit.  
tam te etiam oculi & aures non sentientes, sicut ad hoc factum  
culabuntur, atque custodient. Etenim quid est, Catilina, qui  
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPS

Long Primer Italian. No. 2.  
At nos vigintiannam jam diem patimur habere aciem horum  
itatis. habemus enim hujusmodi senatusconsultum, ve-  
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The SPECIMEN to be placed in the Middle of the Sheet 3 U, Vol. II.

The first English type founder of note.  
Designed over 200 typefaces but is best known for the face that came to carry his name.  
Caslon came to be identified as a national typeface and was carried to colonies around the globe.

9) Which of the following is a Modern  
Typeface:

- A. Caslon
- B. Helvetica
- C. Baskerville
- D. Didot

9) Which of the following is a Modern  
Typeface:

A. Caslon

B. Helvetica

C. Baskerville

**D. Didot**

# The Family Didot

Firmin Didot 1764-1836

Francoise Didot 1730-1804

Trend towards extreme thick and thin contrast in strokes came to a head in France with the work of Firmin Didot and his father Francoise.

Helped establish what is classified as Modern type.

Further refined paper and established a new type measurement system.

A B C a b c

Modern Type has extreme contrast, vertical stress and unbracketed serifs.

10. The Declaration of Independence was printed using what typeface:

- A. Caslon
- B. Garamond
- C. Baskerville
- D. Bodoni

10. The Declaration of Independence was printed using what typeface:

**A. Caslon**

B. Garamond

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# A DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

## IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776. A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

**W**HEN 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 Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute 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 Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and according to all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, 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 Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former System 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 submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate 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 Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inalienable to free People.

He has called together Legislative Bodies in Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository 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 Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise, the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States, for the sole Purpose of obtruding the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migration hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing 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 our Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

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 Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged 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 Punishment 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 pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it an Example and 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 foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Partiality, scarcely parallelled 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 Animations 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.

Now have we been warning in Attractions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Confingpanity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denotes 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 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 dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to 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 the CONGRESS,  
JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST,  
CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.

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Called the Dunlap Broadside after the printer.