



George Washington

1732-1799 A.D.
The 1st president of the United States (1789-1797). An exceptional military leader and Revolutionary hero, his Christian character molded him to be one of the greatest figures in American history and an inspiration to men of influence in later years. He became known as the "father of his country."



George III

1738-1820 A.D. King of England, Ireland, and Hanover who suffered from mental instability. His unfair government policies provoked war with the American colonies and led to his defeat during the Revolutionary War.



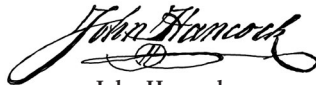
Daniel Boone

1734-1820 A.D. American pioneer, folk hero, and frontiersman who blazed a trail known as the Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap, leading settlers to the Kentucky Region.



Ethan Allen

1738-1789 A.D. American Revolutionary soldier who led the Green Mountain Boys of Vermont. He, with Benedict Arnold, captured Ft. Ticonderoga.



John Hancock

1737-1793 A.D. American statesman, Revolutionary leader, 1st governor of Massachusetts, and president of the Continental Congress from 1775-1777. Being the first to sign the Declaration of Independence, his large signature caused him to comment, "There, I guess King George will be able to read that!"



Paul Revere

1735-1818 A.D. American revolutionary patriot, silversmith, and engraver. His famous ride from Boston to Lexington warned that the British were coming. It is remembered in Longfellow's poem, *The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere*.



Patrick Henry

1736-1799 A.D. American statesman, Revolutionary leader, orator, governor of Virginia, and member of the House of Burgesses and the Continental Congress. Known as "the trumpet of the Revolution," his words, "Give me liberty or give me death!" sparked a fire of colonial opposition to British tyranny, causing the rising up of a Virginia militia.



Thomas Paine

1737-1809 A.D. British-born American politician, philosopher, and author whose writings, such as the pamphlet *Common Sense*, advanced the cause of the American Revolution. He later defended the French Revolution in his writing, *The Rights of Man*.



John Adams

1735-1826 A.D. The 2nd president of the United States (1797-1801) and 1st vice-president to George Washington, Adams was a prominent figure in the Revolutionary War, the drafting of the Declaration of Independence, and the formulation of the Constitution. Due to his skills as a diplomat, he helped Benjamin Franklin and John Jay negotiate a peace treaty with Great Britain.



Benedict Arnold

1741-1801 A.D. American Revolutionary general turned traitor whose plan to surrender West Point to the British was thwarted. Arnold returned to England and lived the remainder of his life in poverty and disgrace.