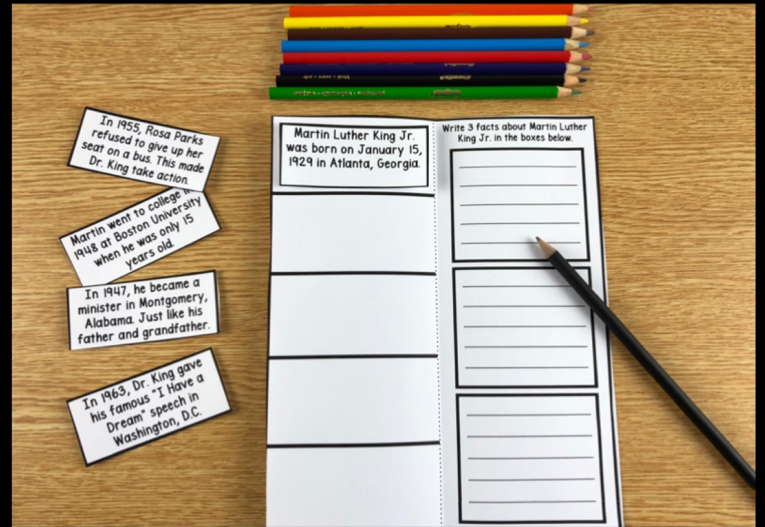
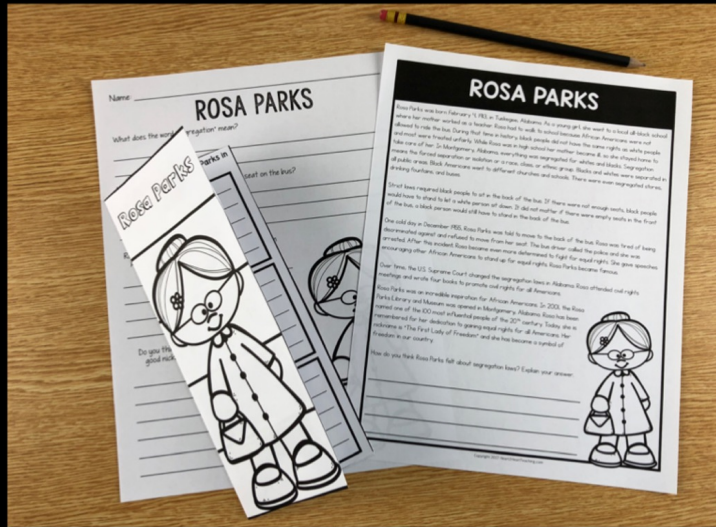
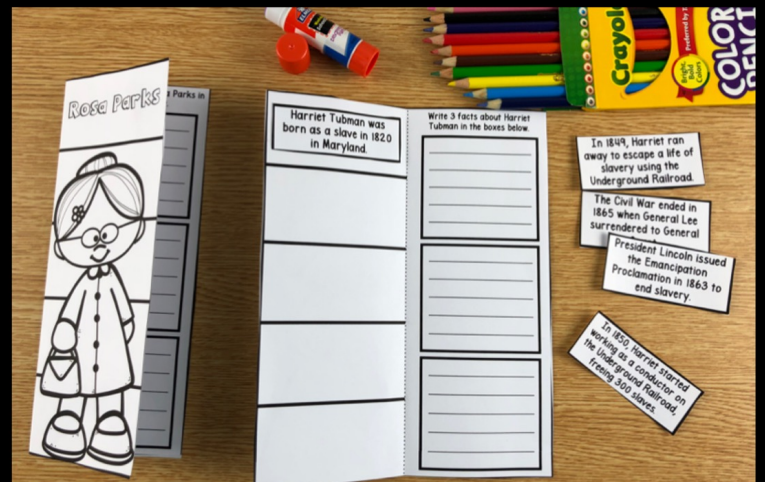
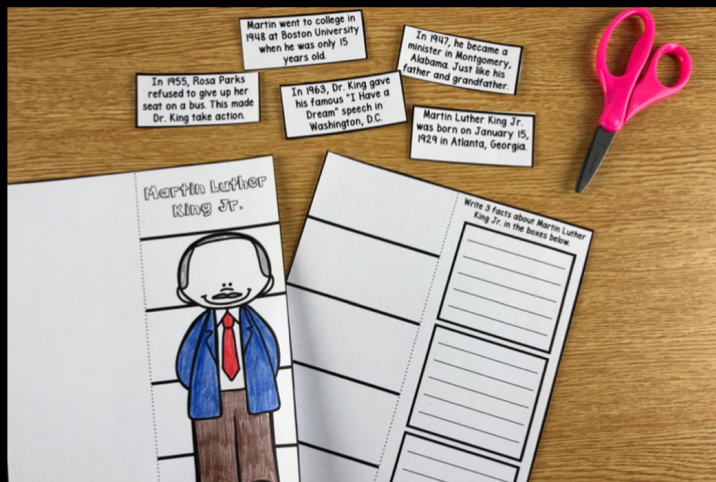


CHARACTER MINIBOOKLETS



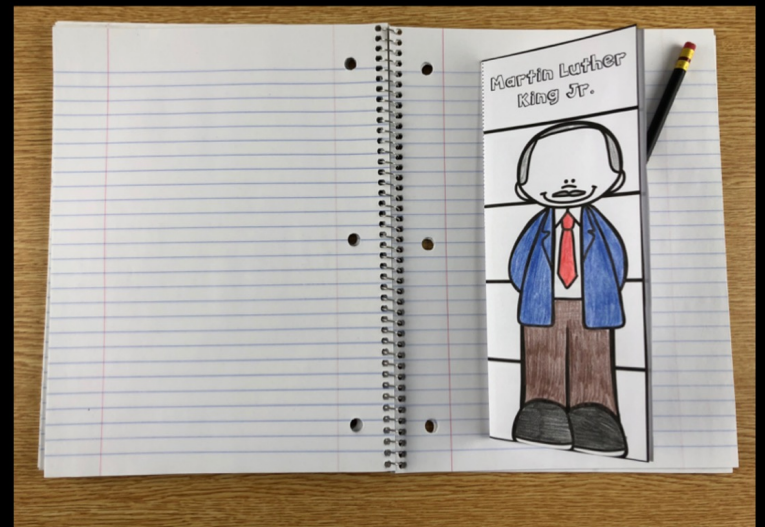
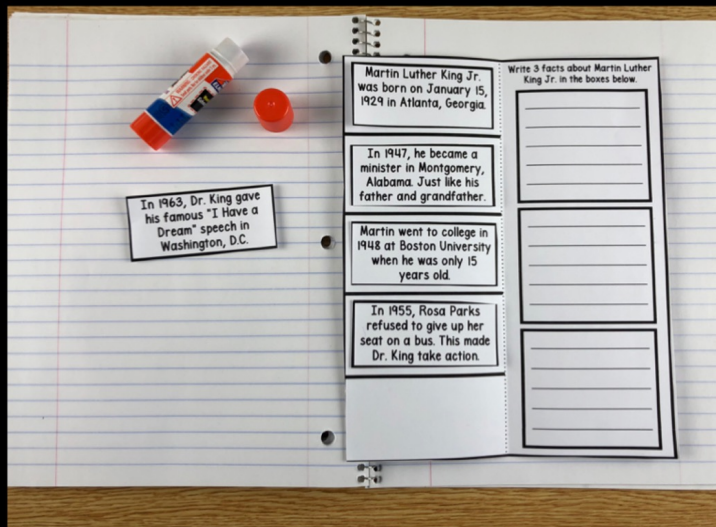
Copy pages back to back. Gather supplies: scissors, coloring pencils, and glue.

Write 3 facts about the person on the inside (page 2) of the booklet.



Cut out the booklet and the 5 facts. Color the front cover.

Paste the 5 facts in the correct order on the inside of the booklet. Fold booklet in half.



Mini-booklet Directions:

1. Write three facts about George Washington on inside (page 2) of the mini-booklet.
2. Color the front cover.
3. Cut out the booklet.
4. Cut out the 5 facts about George Washington on page 3.
5. Glue the facts in the correct sequential order on the left side (inside) of the mini-booklet.
6. Fold in half to create a mini-booklet.
7. Optional: Cut carefully along the lines on to make 5 flap sections.
8. Glue inside your notebook or per your teacher's directions.

In 1787, Washington helped to write the Constitution of the United States.

He was elected as the first president of the United States in 1789. He served two terms.

General Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown in 1781. At last the war was over!

George Washington became Commander in Chief of the Continental Army in 1775.

George Washington was born on February 22, 1732 in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

MEET GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington

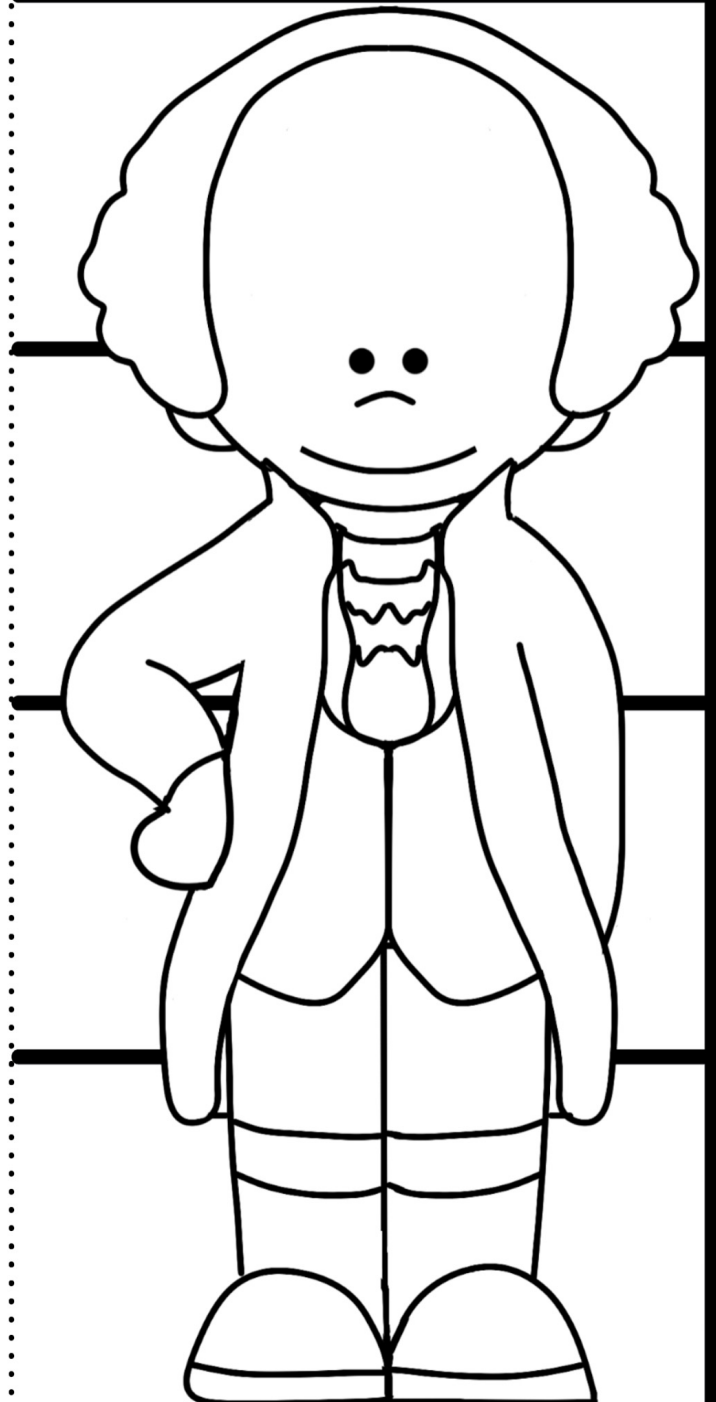
When George was young he enjoyed hunting, fishing, playing cards, and riding horses. He also loved pretending he was a soldier, just like his older brother Lawrence.

It wasn't long before George became a leader in the military. In 1775, he became Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. When General Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington at the Battle of Yorktown, it ended the Revolutionary War! America was free at last! Washington won many battles for his country and became a hero! Next, George helped write a set of laws for our new country to follow. These rules are called the United States Constitution. In 1789, George Washington was elected the first president of the United States. He worried that he wasn't good enough to be president. At first, the new government met in New York City. Then it moved to Philadelphia as plans were made to build a new capital that would someday be called Washington D.C. George worked hard as president to solve many problems. He watched the United States grow and prosper. When George left office, people gave speeches and threw parties to show how much they appreciated and respected this great man.



Print and copy Pages 1 and 2—Back to Back

George Washington



Write 3 facts about George Washington in the boxes

George Washington was born on February 22, 1732 in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

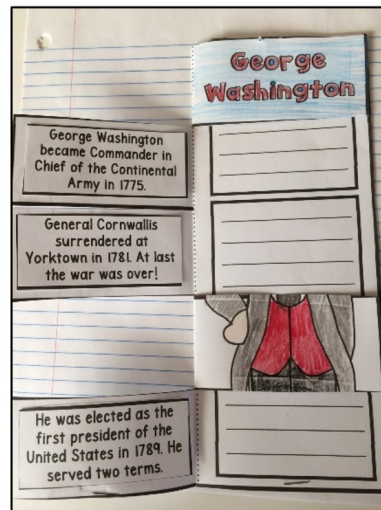
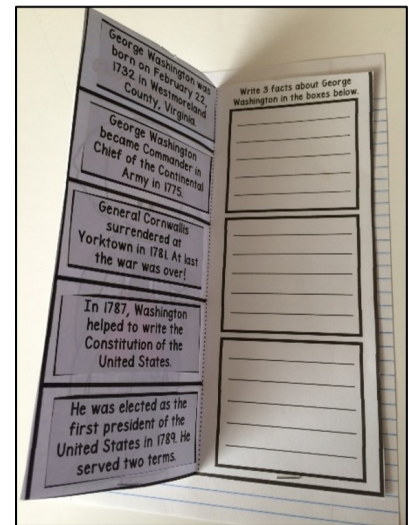
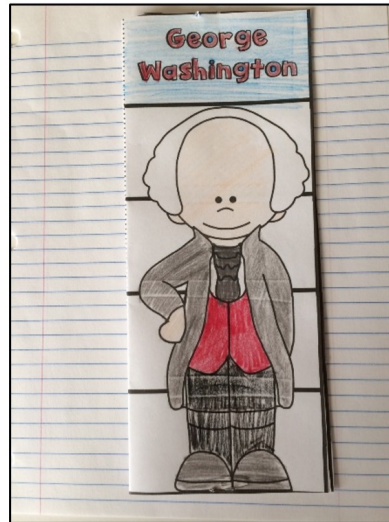
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Answer Key & Pictures



Mini-booklet Directions:

1. Write three facts about Ben Franklin on inside (page 2) of the mini-booklet.
2. Color the front cover.
3. Cut out the booklet.
4. Cut out the 5 facts about Ben Franklin on page 3.
5. Glue the facts in the correct sequential order on the left side (inside) of the mini-booklet.
6. Fold in half to create a mini-booklet.
7. Optional: Cut carefully along the lines on to make 5 flap sections.
8. Glue inside your notebook or per your teacher's directions.

Franklin's famous kite experiment in 1752 proved that lightning and electric sparks are the same thing.

He was appointed as Postmaster General in 1775 to help colonists stay in contact.

In 1787, Benjamin Franklin signed the Constitution of the United States of America.

Benjamin Franklin was born on January 17, 1706 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Ben helped write the Declaration of Independence. It was adopted on July 4, 1776.

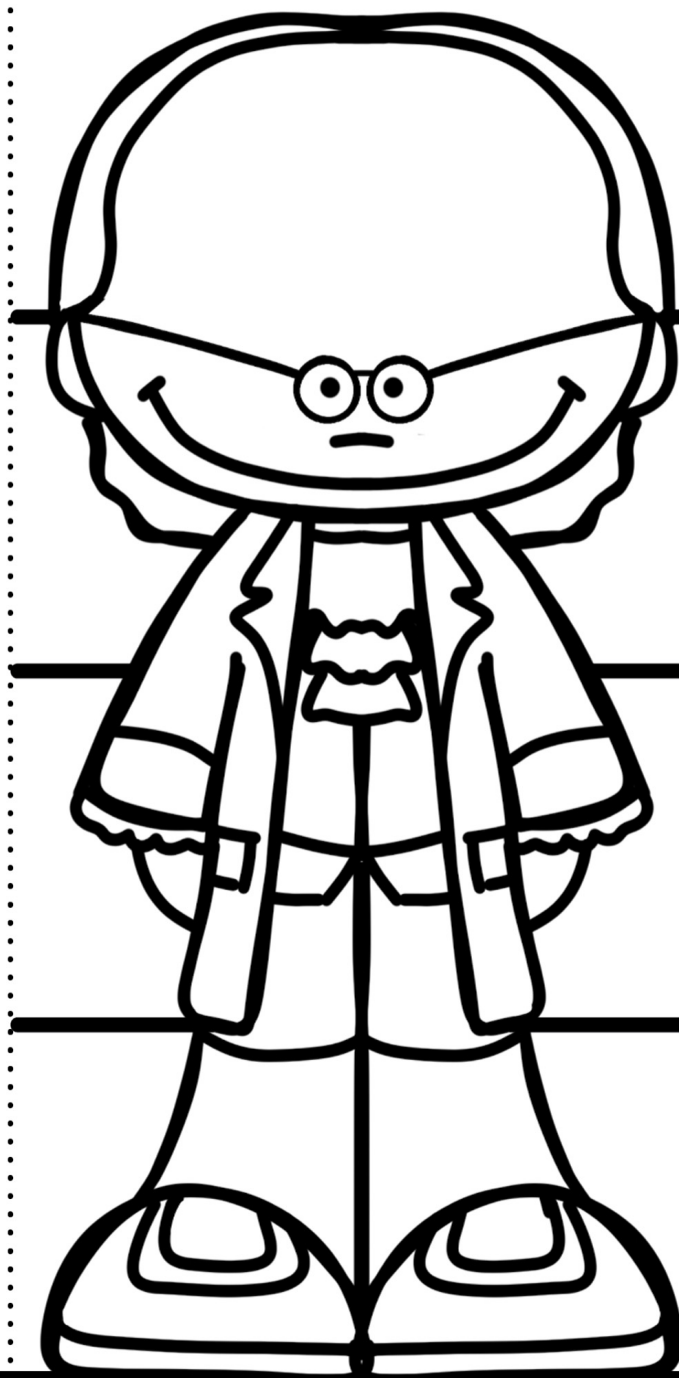
MEET BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Ben was a famous scientist, publisher, and inventor. Some of his inventions included the Franklin stove, swimming fins, and bifocal glasses. Franklin's famous experiment in 1752 with the kite, key, and storm proved that lightning and tiny electric sparks were the same thing. More importantly, Ben played a huge part in the founding of America. In 1765, King George III had begun to tax the colonies heavily and the colonists felt the taxes were unfair. Ben Franklin stayed in England and acted on behalf of the colonists. Ben tried to work things out with the King of England; but the King refused to give in. By the time Franklin arrived back home, war had broken out. Ben Franklin was chosen to be Post Master General and he came up with new postal routes. The colonies needed to stay in close contact during wartime. Ben felt the colonies should be independent, so he served on the Committee to write the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of Independence was approved on July 4, 1776. After the colonists won the war, a peace treaty was needed. Ben was one of the men to write the Treaty of Paris, which granted America her freedom and independence. Ben spent much of his life serving his country. Today, he is still remembered for being one of the Founding Fathers of the United States of America.



Print and copy Pages 1 and 2—Back to Back

Benjamin Franklin



Write 3 facts about Benjamin Franklin in the boxes below.

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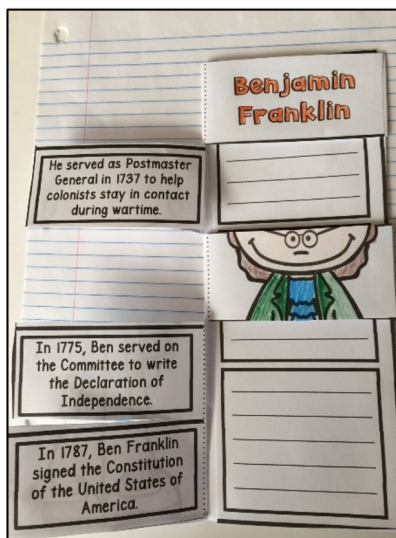
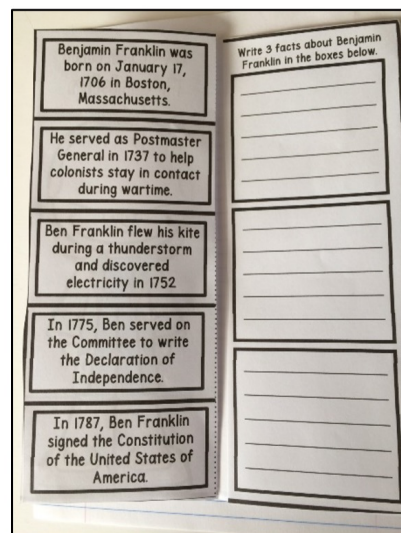
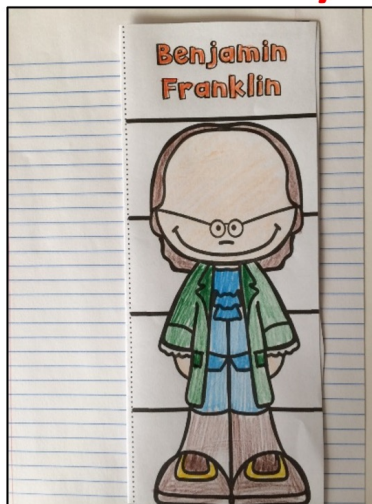
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Answer Key & Pictures



Mini-booklet Directions:

1. Write three facts about Thomas Jefferson on inside (page 2) of the mini-booklet.
2. Color the front cover.
3. Cut out the booklet.
4. Cut out the 5 facts about Thomas Jefferson on page 3.
5. Glue the facts in the correct sequential order on the left side (inside) of the mini-booklet.
6. Fold in half to create a mini-booklet.
7. Optional: Cut carefully along the lines on to make 5 flap sections.
8. Glue inside your notebook or per your teacher's directions.

Thomas Jefferson was elected as the governor of Virginia in 1779.

In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence in 17 days.

In 1801, Thomas Jefferson was elected the third president of the United States.

Thomas Jefferson was elected to Continental Congress in 1783.

Thomas Jefferson was born on April 13, 1743 in Albemarle County, Virginia.

MEET THOMAS JEFFERSON

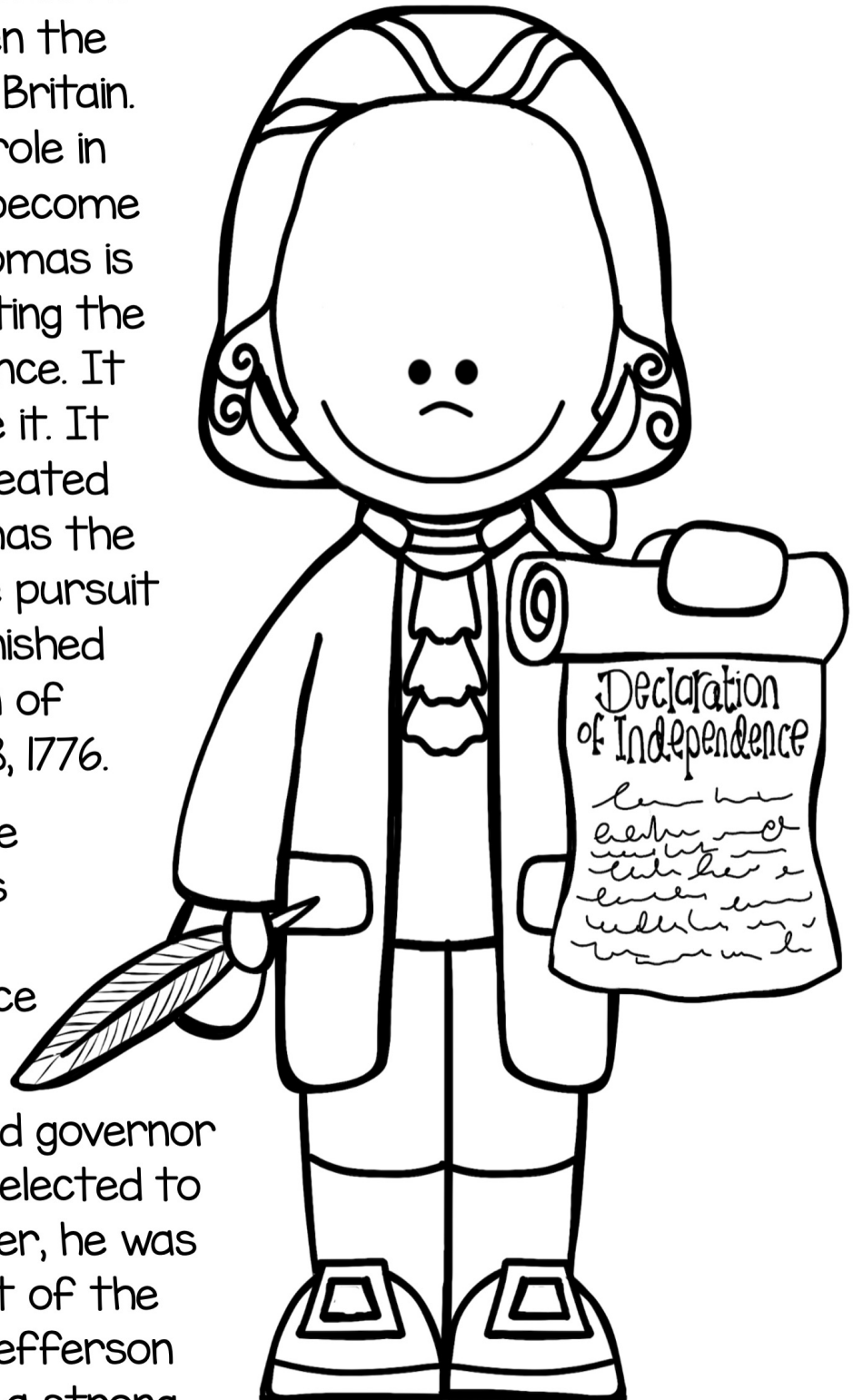
Thomas Jefferson was a man of many talents. He was an architect, lawyer, inventor, and musician. He lived during the time when the colonies were at war with Britain.

He played an important role in helping the United States become an independent nation. Thomas is best remembered for writing the Declaration of Independence. It took him 17 days to write it. It says that all men are created equal and that everyone has the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Thomas finished writing the Declaration of Independence on June 28, 1776.

Congress debated what he had written while Thomas sat silent. On July 4, the Declaration of Independence was finally approved.

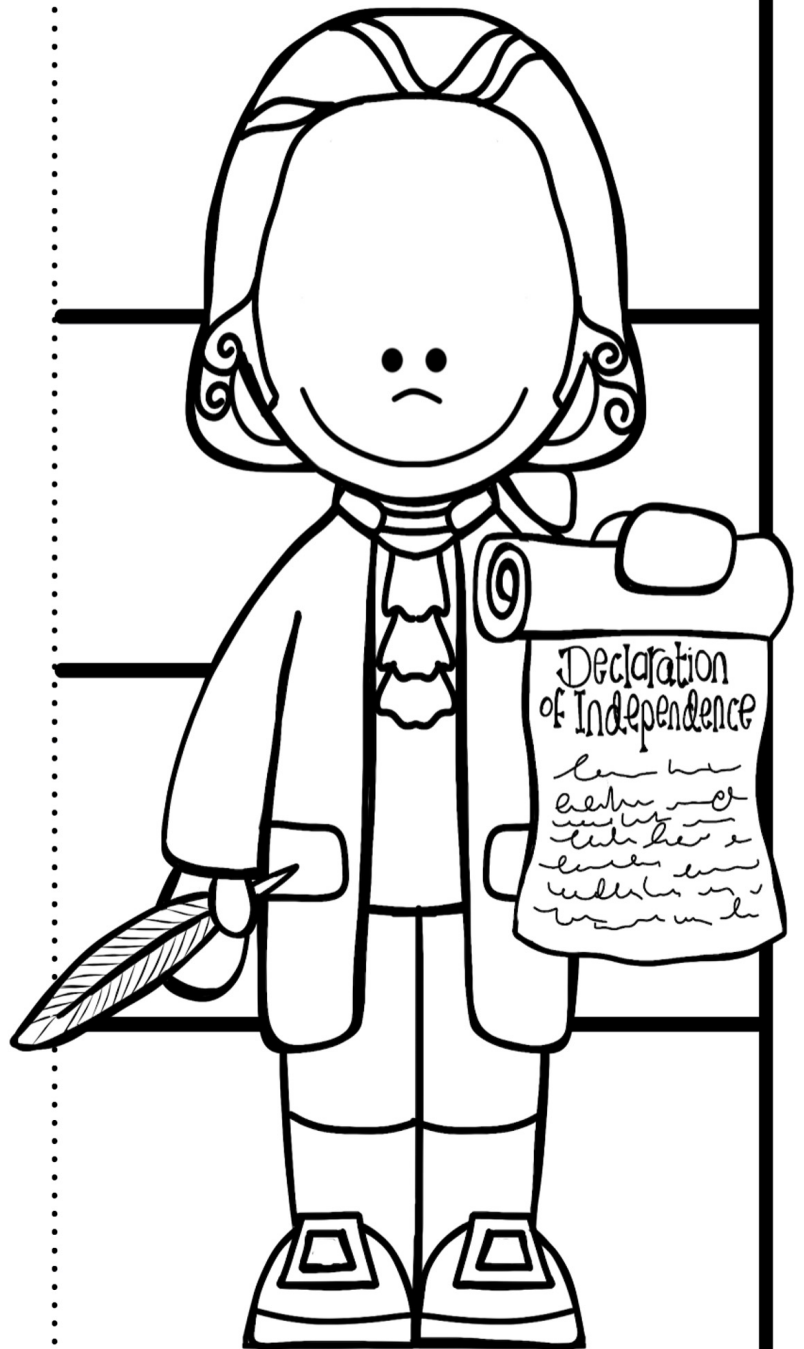
In 1779, Thomas was elected governor of Virginia. In 1783, he was elected to Congress. A few years later, he was elected the 3rd President of the United States. Thomas Jefferson fought to make America a strong, independent nation!

Th. Jefferson



Print and copy Pages 1 and 2—Back to Back

Thomas Jefferson



Write 3 facts about Thomas Jefferson in the boxes below.

Thomas Jefferson was born on April 13, 1743 in Albemarle County, Virginia.

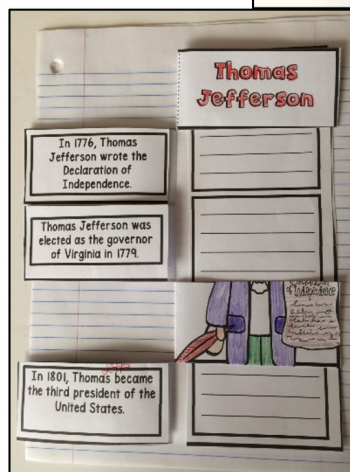
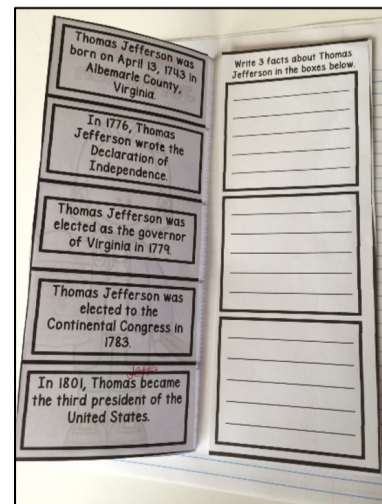
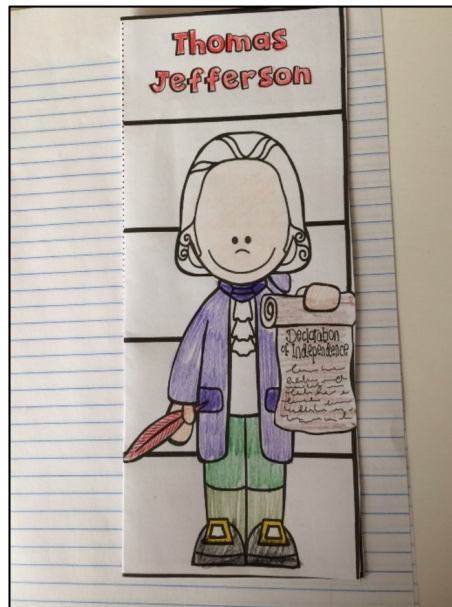
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Answer Key & Pictures



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1. Write three facts about John Adams on inside (page 2) of the mini-booklet.
2. Color the front cover.
3. Cut out the booklet.
4. Cut out the 5 facts about John Adams on page 3.
5. Glue the facts in the correct sequential order on the left side (inside) of the mini-booklet.
6. Fold in half to create a mini-booklet.
7. Optional: Cut carefully along the lines on to make 5 flap sections.
8. Glue inside your notebook or per your teacher's directions.

John Adams served on the Second Continental Congress in 1775.

In 1796, John Adams was elected the second president of the United States.

John Adams was born on October 19, 1735 in Braintree, Massachusetts.

John Adams helped write and signed the Treaty of Paris ending the war with Britain in 1783.

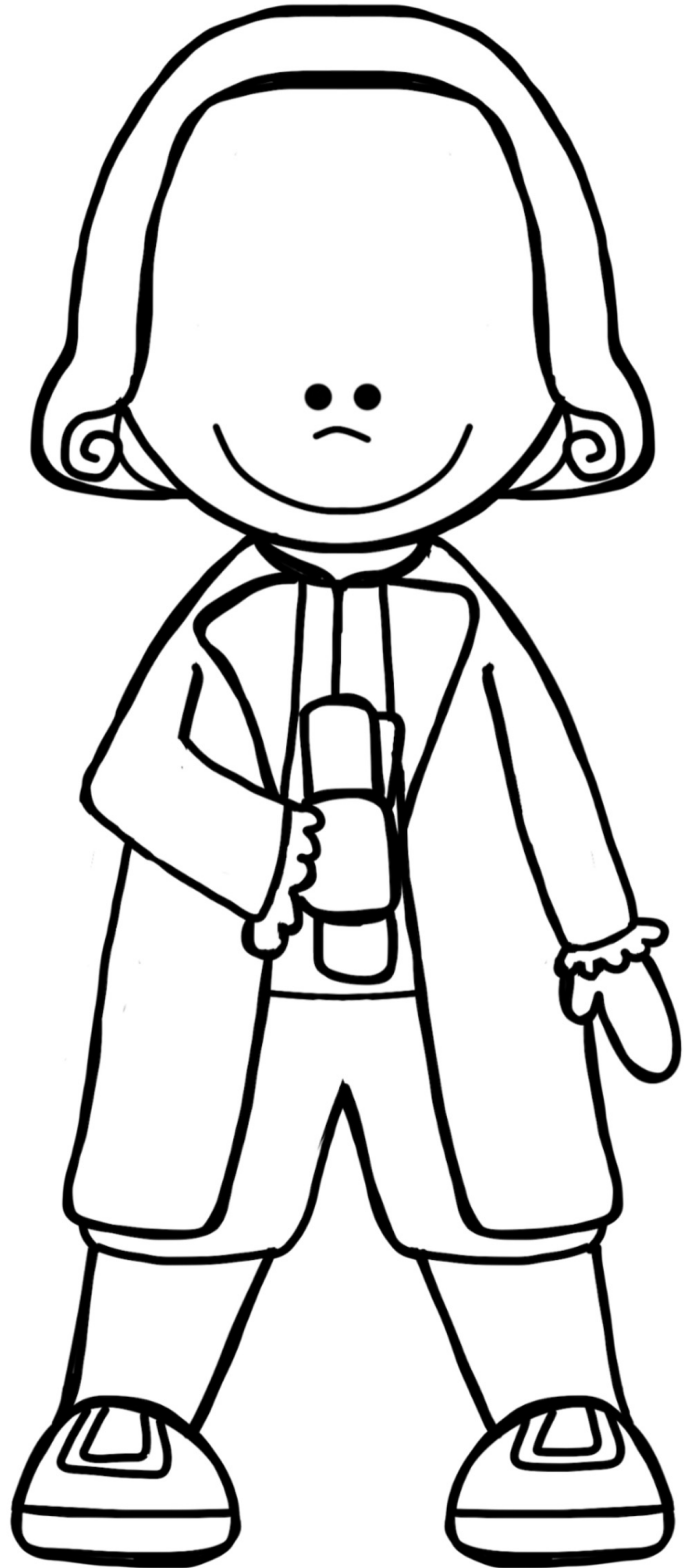
On July 4, 1776, John Adams signed the Declaration of Independence.

MEET JOHN ADAMS

John Adams was one of the founding fathers of the United States. John Adams was a lawyer and a strong supporter of the American Revolution. He helped Thomas Jefferson write the Declaration of Independence. During the Revolutionary War, he went to Europe to make allies with other countries to support the new America. In 1783, John Adams helped Ben Franklin write the Treaty of Paris to end the Revolutionary War.

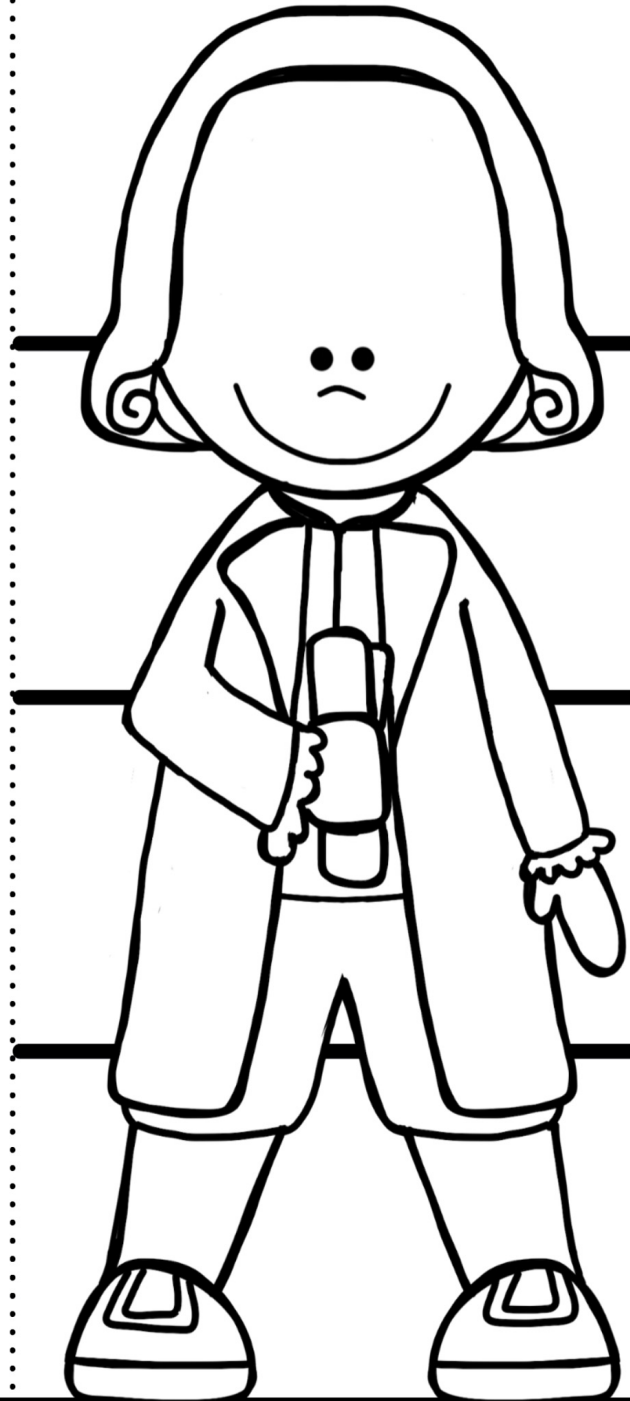
John Adams was elected the second President of the United States. However, he was the first President to live in the White House. His main goal during his term as president was to keep the United States out of war. France and Great Britain were still at war and both wanted help from the United States. John Adams wanted the United States to remain at peace. Today, John Adams is remembered as one of our country's founding fathers and beloved presidents who worked hard to make this country great!

John Adams



Print and copy Pages 1 and 2—Back to Back

John Adams



Write 3 facts about John Adams in the boxes below.

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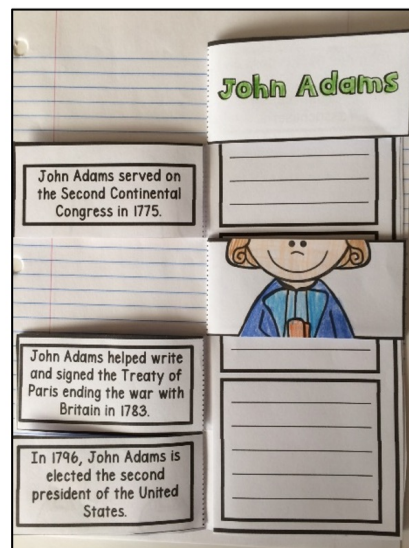
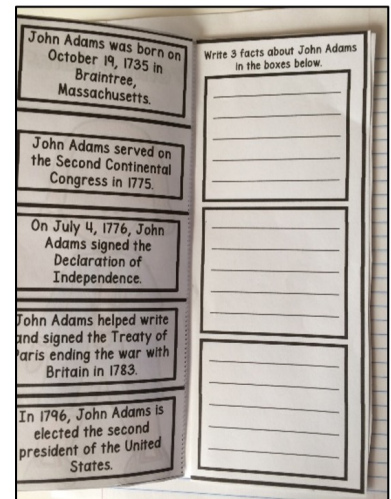
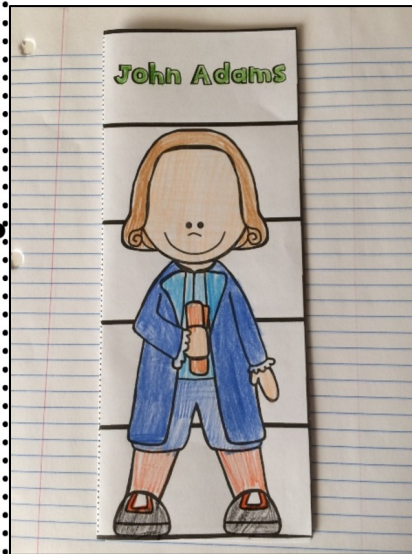
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Answer Key & Pictures



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1. Write three facts about Paul Revere on inside (page 2) of the mini-booklet.
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4. Cut out the 5 facts about Paul Revere on page 3.
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8. Glue inside your notebook or per your teacher's directions.

Paul Revere was born in Boston, Massachusetts in December 1734.

On April 18, 1775 Paul made his famous midnight ride warning everyone "The British are coming!"

In 1792, Paul Revere cast the first large bell in Boston. Many bells still hang in Boston today.

In 1760, Paul joined "The Sons of Liberty" a group that protested against Britain's unfair taxes.

In 1774, Paul was a messenger for several groups including the Continental Committee.

MEET PAUL REVERE

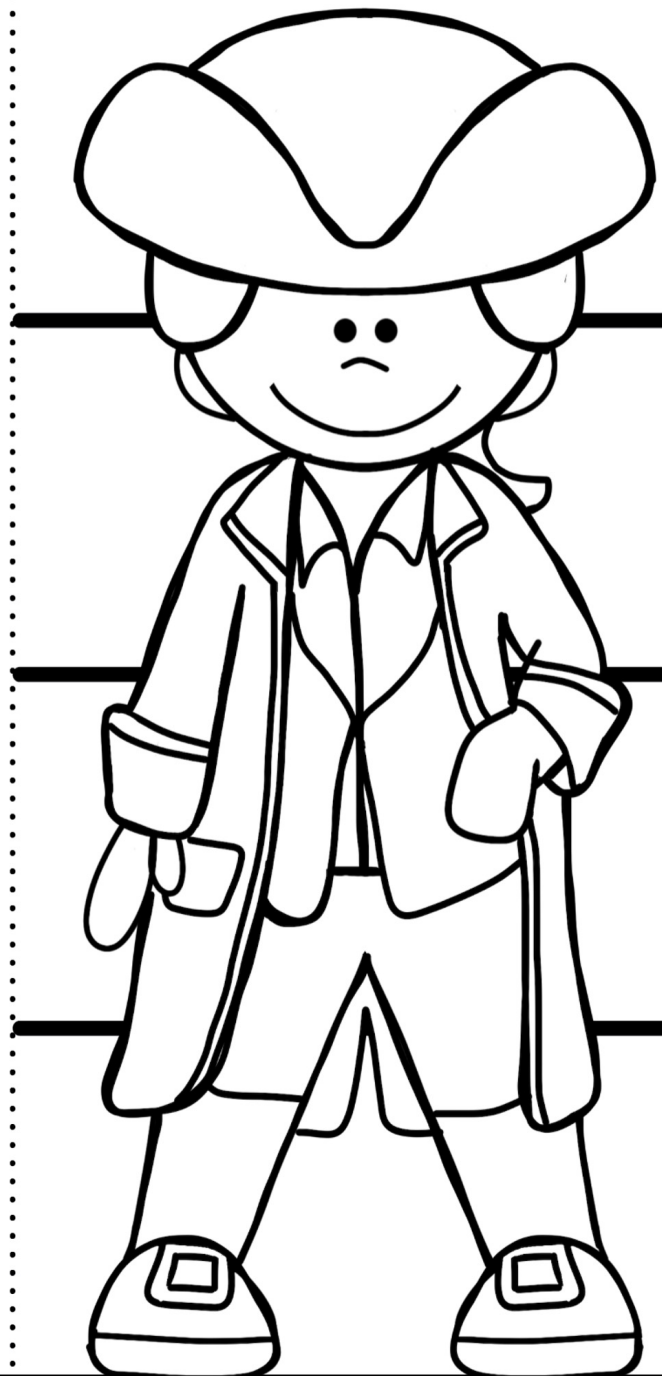
Paul Revere played an important role in protecting the colonists during the Revolutionary War. In 1760, he joined The Sons of Liberty, a group that protested against Britain's unfair treatment and taxes. In addition, he worked as a messenger delivering messages, news, and documents for several important government committees and the Continental Congress.

Late at night on April 18, 1775, Paul was instructed to ride to Lexington, Massachusetts to warn John Hancock and Samuel Adams that the British were coming to arrest them. On his way, Paul Revere alarmed the countryside by stopping at each house chanting, "The British are coming! The British are coming!" After delivering the message to Hancock and Adams around midnight, Paul was arrested. A few hours later, he was released and helped Hancock and Adams flee the city. In 1792, Paul Revere cast the first large bell in Boston. Many of these bells still hang in Boston today.



Print and copy Pages 1 and 2—Back to Back

Paul Revere



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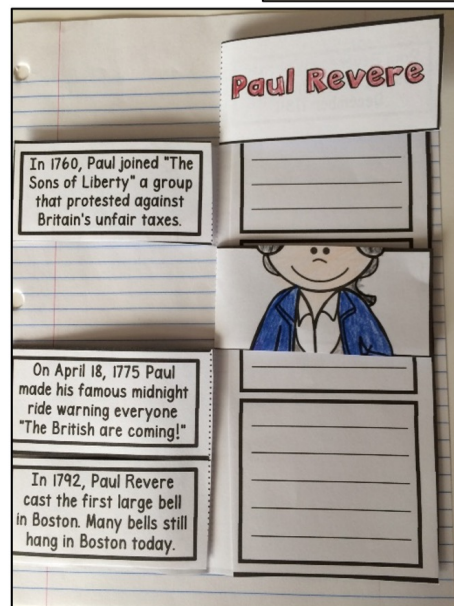
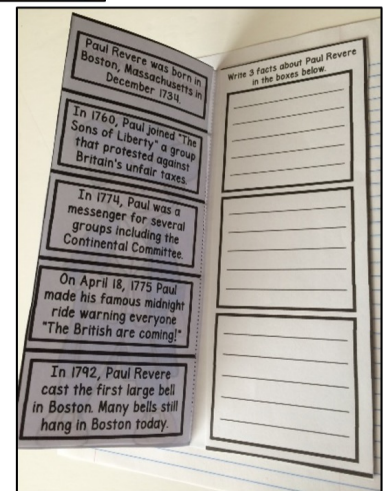
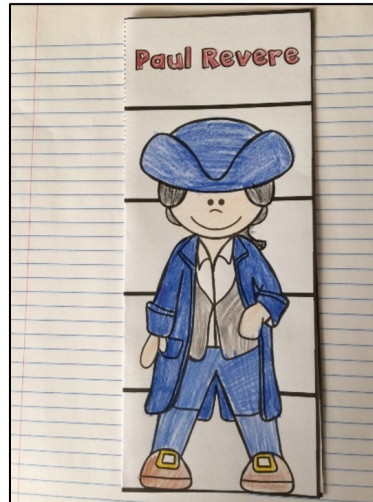
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Answer Key & Pictures



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7. Optional: Cut carefully along the lines on to make 5 flap sections.
8. Glue inside your notebook or per your teacher's directions.

John Hancock was born January 23, 1737 in Braintree, Massachusetts.

In 1780, John Hancock became the first governor of Massachusetts.

In 1765, John joined "The Sons of Liberty" and protested against Britain's unfair taxes.

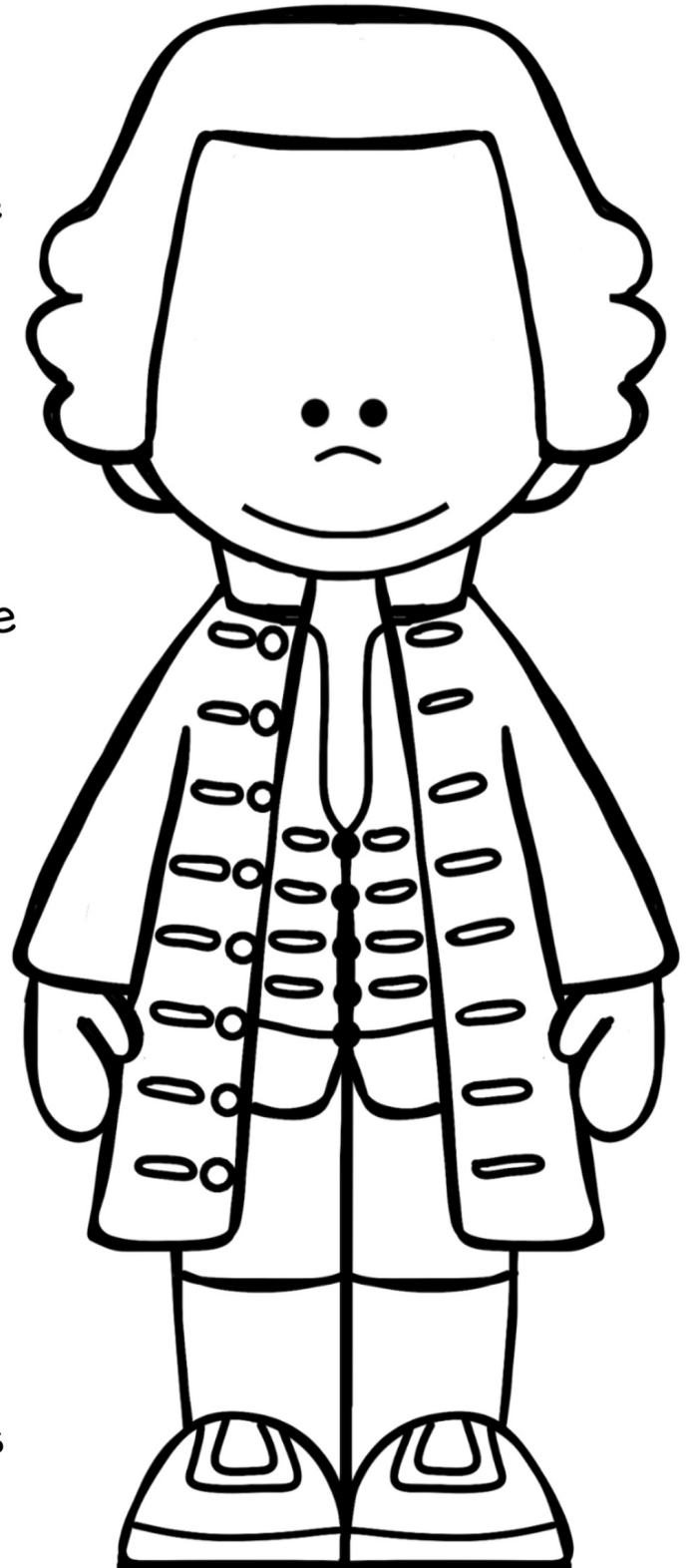
On July 4, 1776, Hancock was the first to sign the Declaration of Independence.

In 1774, John Hancock joined the Second Continental Congress.

MEET JOHN HANCOCK

John Hancock was against the taxes that the British were demanding the colonists to pay. In 1765, he joined forces with Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty boycotting, or refusing to buy, British goods. In 1774, John Hancock joined the Second Continental Congress which wrote the Declaration of Independence. The British considered John a dangerous rebel and tried to arrest him several times. Paul Revere during his famous midnight ride warned John Hancock and Samuel Adams that the British were coming and helped them flee the city.

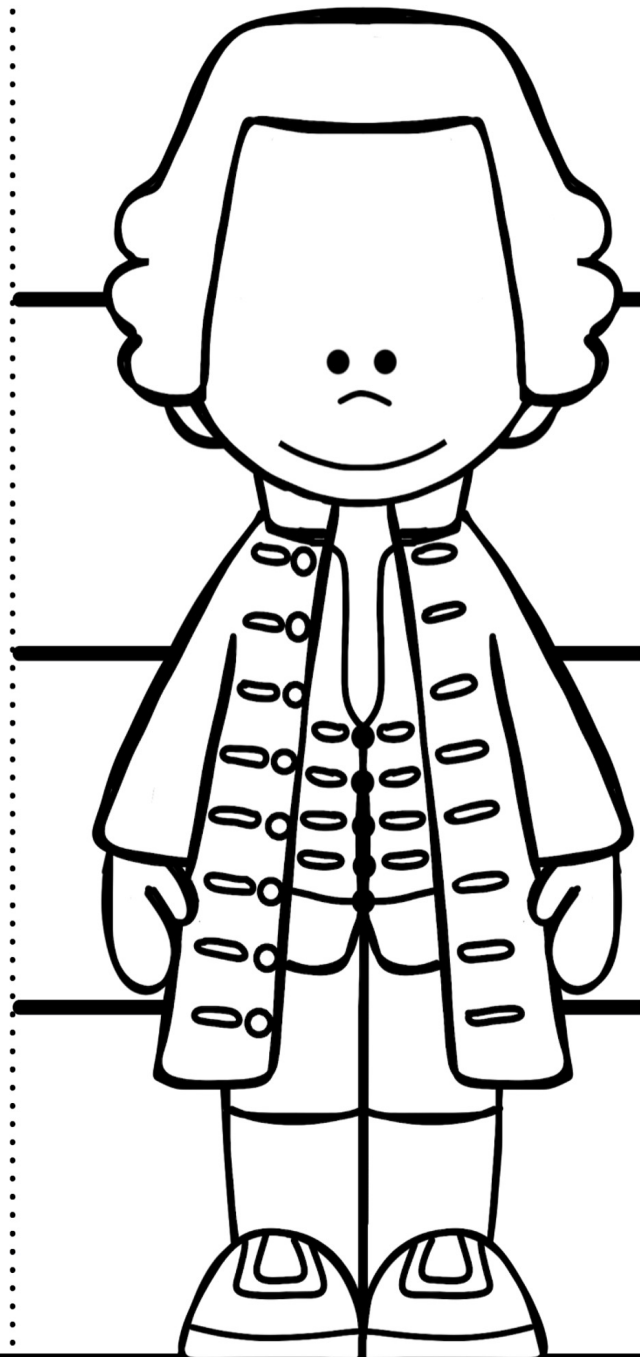
When they finished writing the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock was the first one to sign it. He signed his name in large letters stating that he wanted to make sure the King of Britain saw it. Today, you might hear someone say I need your "John Hancock" meaning your signature. In 1780, John Hancock became the first governor of Massachusetts. Today, he is remembered as one of our country's founding fathers who stood up for justice, independence, and freedom.



Write 3 facts about John Hancock in the boxes below.

Print and copy Pages 1 and 2—Back to Back

John Hancock



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January 23, 1737 in
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Massachusetts.

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Answer Key & Pictures

