

1: America's Birthplace: Independence National Historical Park

Goods, ideas, and people intermingled in early Philadelphia. In this diverse city, a new republic was born. The Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution were both debated and signed inside Independence Hall. Nearby sits the Liberty Bell, an international symbol of liberty. Entrance to.

National Parks journey takes us to the eastern city of Philadelphia, an important place in American history. Philadelphia sits along the Delaware River in the northeastern state of Pennsylvania. Earlier, it was the capital of the American colonies during the war for independence from Britain. Philadelphia became the central meeting place for the men who created the United States government. The buildings where the founders worked still stand in an area called the Old City. Independence National Historical Park. The national historical park is 22 hectares. Within these city blocks are some of the most important places in American history. Independence Hall The main site in the park is Independence Hall. It is here that colonial leaders declared independence from Britain. Later, they debated the creation of a government for the new country, and signed the U. The building that is now Independence Hall was completed in 1790. But 22 years later, Independence Hall would become the site of something much bigger. The Assembly Room The second Congress included delegates from the 13 colonies. The men gathered just weeks after gunshots fired in Massachusetts marked the start of the Revolutionary War. The Congress prepared for war. It also approved George Washington as the first Commander in Chief of the new army. And, the men worked to produce a statement of American independence from Britain. On July 2, 1776, they voted to approve the resolution for independence. That document was the Declaration of Independence. Delegates held a federal convention there and wrote the U. Guided tours National Park Service guides will take visitors through the Assembly Room, where the two historical documents were signed. It is a popular place among tourists. Visitors must order entrance tickets ahead of their visit. The Assembly Room also held important relics of American history. It was to hang in what was then the Pennsylvania statehouse. But the bell cracked soon after it arrived. So in 1846, it was melted and reformed. The new bell was rung many times for public announcements, including the signing of the Declaration of Independence. In the 1840s, a group that was trying to ban slavery in the United States began calling it the Liberty Bell. On it are words from the Christian holy book, the Bible. They read, "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. No one knows why. The Liberty Bell has not been rung since. It remains cracked and still served as an important national symbol. About 2 million people visit Independence National Historical Park each year. Reminders of these men can be found all over the park, from the statue of George Washington in front of Independence Hall, to the Benjamin Franklin Museum. Visitors can also search for the sign that marks where Abraham Lincoln once stood outside Independence Hall. He arrived there in February of 1861, as a president-elect on his way to Washington. Soon after, he took office as the 16th President of the United States. Lincoln gave a speech inside Independence Hall. It centered on freedom and liberty. He said that day, "I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence.

2: Independence National Historical Park S 3rd St Philadelphia, PA Historical Places - MapQuest

Independence National Historical Park is a United States National Park in Philadelphia that preserves several sites associated with the American Revolution and the nation's founding history.

Independence Hall was the principal meetinghouse of the Second Continental Congress from 1776 to 1791 and the Constitutional Convention in the summer of 1787. The convention organized a pact among the colonies to boycott British goods the Continental Association starting December 1, and provided for a Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. In February 1776, colonists received news that Parliament passed the Prohibitory Act, which established a blockade of American ports and declared American ships to be enemy vessels. Although the measure amounted to a virtual declaration of war by the British, Congress did not have immediate authority to declare independence until each individual colony authorized its delegates to vote for independence. John Jay of New York, and Roger Sherman of Connecticut, to draft an official declaration of independence. Congress unanimously adopted its final version of the Declaration on July 4, marking the formation of the United States of America. Historians believe that the Old State House Bell, now known as the Liberty Bell, was one of the bells rung to mark the reading of the Declaration on July 8. At the Annapolis Convention in September 1786, the delegates asked for a broader meeting to be held the next May in Philadelphia to address the regulation of trade and the structure of the government. At the convention, delegate James Madison presented the Virginia Plan, which proposed a national government with three branches with proportional representation. Large states supported this plan, but smaller states feared losing substantial power under the plan. In response, William Paterson designed the New Jersey Plan, which proposed a one-house unicameral legislature in which each state, regardless of size, would have one vote, as under the Articles of Confederation. Roger Sherman combined the two plans with the Connecticut Compromise, and his measure passed on July 16, by seven to six—a margin of one vote. Other contentious issues were slavery and the federal regulation of commerce, which resulted in additional compromises. Robert Morris, a representative from Pennsylvania, convinced Congress to designate Philadelphia as the temporary capital city of the United States federal government. From December 6, to May 14, 1791, the same block hosted federal, state, county, and city government offices. Congress Hall, which was originally built to serve as the Philadelphia County Courthouse, served as the seat of the United States Congress. The House of Representatives convened on the first floor and the Senate convened on the second floor. While plans for the permanent capital were being developed, Pennsylvania delegates continued to put forth effort to undermine the plan. The city began construction on a massive new Presidential palace on Ninth Street and an expansion to Congress Hall. Regardless of these efforts, the federal government relocated from Philadelphia for the final time on May 14, 1791. The state government moved to Harrisburg in October 1791, and since there was little use for the Pennsylvania State House, the State of Pennsylvania considered selling it and dividing the State House Yard into building lots as early as 1792. The state came close to demolishing the hall in 1800. By 1800, the buildings had become surplus state property and were purchased by the City of Philadelphia, which used them uneventfully until late in the nineteenth century when the city government moved into a new city hall. Between 1800 and 1876, the Liberty Bell made seven trips by train to various expositions and celebrations until the city refused further requests. The first proposal for an Independence Hall park originated in 1876, when architects Albert Kelsey and D. Kelsey and Boyd were motivated by a desire to create a fitting setting for Independence Hall, lessen the fire hazard, reduce congestion, and beautify the entire district. The idea for a park gained momentum in the 1880s and 1890s, with patriotic sentiment accompanying the American Sesqui-Centennial in 1876. The commencement of World War II led to a heightened sense of patriotism and urgency toward the protection of national monuments. As with all historic areas administered by the National Park Service, the park was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. In 1976, the Pennsylvania legislature voted to transfer the three blocks that compose Independence Mall to the federal government. Personnel and benefit costs represented about 41 percent of expenditures, and non-recurring construction and investment projects represented about 25 percent of expenditures. The National Park Service employs permanent employees and seven seasonal employees. The

Mall was created in the 1800s by city planner Ed Bacon to bring an open space to the heart of historic Philadelphia in front of Independence Hall. Most of the buildings that previously occupied the site of Independence Mall were late nineteenth-century buildings that replaced earlier buildings destroyed by fire in 1800. Proponents of the mall thought these buildings were eyesores because of their contrast with the historic nature of the area. As plans emerged, retailers on Market Street resisted, arguing that the demolition was out-of-scale with the comparatively small landmark at its southern end. By 1800, when the bulldozers finished work on Independence Mall, only the Free Quaker Meetinghouse remained. The building had been used as a warehouse for plumbing supplies before its restoration as part of the project. In 1800, the building was moved 38 feet west and 8 feet south to its present location to allow for the widening of Fifth Street. As part of the plan, several new public buildings were constructed. Exhibits include coverage of slavery in US history and its abolition. The former building had been demolished in portions starting in 1800, and its remnants were removed during the creation of Independence Mall.

3: Calendar - Independence National Historical Park (U.S. National Park Service)

National Historical Park Independence Hall is located on Chestnut Street, between 5th and 6th Streets. Visitors must pass through a security screening area to.

Visiting Independence Hall Beginning October 18, No access to Recreation. Walk up tickets limited in quantity for Independence Hall tours will be distributed from the desk in the Independence Visitor Center. Those holding reservations should bring their confirmation emails. Thank you for your patience as the reservation system undergoes maintenance. See the room where the Declaration of Independence and the U. Constitution were both signed. Entrance to Independence Hall is by timed entry ticket only from March through December. No tickets are necessary in January and February. Entrance is through a security screening area on Chestnut Street, just west of 5th Street. After passing through security, visitors line up behind Independence Hall for their timed tour. Hours and Fees Through June Open daily 9am to 5pm Tickets are required March through December; no tickets are required in January and February, or after 5pm during summer hours. Open 9am to 3pm on Christmas Eve. The security screening area closes 15 minutes prior to the building closure time. Visitors should arrive at the security screening area approximately 30 minutes prior to the time on their timed entry ticket. The tour begins at the time on your timed entry ticket. There is no charge for same day distribution non-reserved tickets obtained at the Independence Visitor Center on the day of your visit. Timed entry tickets are required March - December. No tickets are required in January - February, or after 5 p. This is the only place to obtain your free, timed entry tickets. Same day ticket distribution begins at 8: Arrive no later than 8: For same-day ticket availability phone, For advance reservations, make your reservation online or call Find more information about obtaining Independence Hall tickets on our website. Tours Entrance to Independence Hall is by tour only. This tour usually consists of a ranger led tour of the first floor of Independence Hall. In January and February, tours sometimes travel to the second floor. Tours begin every 20 or 30 minutes, depending on the season. Accessibility The first floor of Independence Hall is accessible for those with mobility impairments. There is a photo album showing images of the upper floor for those not able to climb the stairs to the second floor. For those with hearing impairments, the "Birthplace of a Nation" pamphlet provides written information about the rooms shown on the tour. American Sign Language interpretation is available by request. To utilize this service, you must first reserve timed entry tickets for Independence Hall. Then call to arrange for an interpreter. Learn more about the accessibility services offered throughout the park on our website. Security Visitors must pass through a security screening area to visit the buildings on Independence Square, including Independence Hall. The screening area is located adjacent to Old City Hall, near the corner of 5th and Chestnut Streets. To maximize your visit to the park, and minimize your security screening time, the park recommends that you bring only small bags, if necessary. The fewer items you have to be checked, the more time you will have to enjoy the buildings on Independence Square. No weapons, pepper spray, or pocket knives are permitted through security. Want to learn more about the architecture, history, and significance of Independence Hall? Additional resources about Independence Hall are available on our website.

4: American Revolution Independence National Historical Park - RevWarTalk

It is in the park near Independence Hall. A brief history of the Bell is very interesting, and to stand next to the bell is amazing - you are inches away from an important historical and spiritual object.

Follow signs for "Central Phila. Exit onto 6th Street. Take 6th Street south to the underground parking garage entrance between Arch and Market Streets. This is a left lane exit. Take I to 8th Street exit and follow the signs for Independence Hall. Take Market Street to 5th Street, turn left on 5th Street. A parking garage will be in the middle of the block on the left. Turnpike to exit 4. At the base of the bridge follow the signs for 6th Street. Take 6th Street south. The area has 11 spots for loading and unloading visitors and there are an additional three spots for loading and unloading on Race Street. This is the only area where motorcoaches are able to load and unload in the historic area and parking and idling regulations will be strictly enforced. This secured lot has 40 parking spots and is open 24 hours a day. All motor coaches loading and unloading in the historic district must use this lot. Intercity service is provided to many points south and west. Intercity bus service is excellent, with daily arrivals from all parts of the country. SEPTA offers commuter rail service between the city and the suburbs. SEPTA also operates a large fleet of buses and street cars through the city and suburbs. Day passes are good for unlimited riding on all city transit vehicles. Route 76 bus makes a loop through the park to other cultural attractions in the city. Philly Phlash is another bus service which has a route connecting attractions throughout the city.

5: Independence National Historical Park (U.S. National Park Service)

Independence National Historical Park is built on the spirit of our American Revolution, where visitors can experience the story of freedom in Philadelphia. Few ideas so capture the imagination of mankind that they imbue physical objects with universal meaning.

6: Independence National Historical Park - Wikipedia

Independence National Historical Park preserves and interprets Park resources significantly associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States of America, to improve public understanding of the historic people, events, and ideas associated here and inspire individuals.

7: Visiting Independence Hall - Independence National Historical Park (U.S. National Park Service)

Independence National Historical Park includes several additional sites of interest, including Congress Hall, Franklin Court, Christ Church, the National Constitution Center, Carpenters' Hall, the President's House Site and more.

8: Independence National Historical Park | The Pew Charitable Trusts

Nowhere else in America will you find so much history packed into such a small area. The acre Independence National Historical Park, located in Philadelphia, preserves some of the most crucial pieces of the American dream; some dating all the way back to the Revolutionary War.

9: News - Independence National Historical Park (U.S. National Park Service)

Independence National Historic Park consists of American icons like Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell but there are over 30 sites within this park. Many of the sites, which are probably the most popular sites, are located within a few blocks of each other in the part of Philly called the "Old City."

I. Mechanics: fluids: heat. Cheapest way to edit files The Confession of Piers Gaveston Life history of karl marx The geography of race An Egyptian childhood Humor and the Healing Arts Collectors guide to pottery and porcelain marks. The Confucian Creation of Heaven Energy for everything L.S.R. Byrne and E.L. Churchills A comprehensive French grammar. Greetings from Fresno The Witch Goddess (Horseclans 9) Tally 9 book Brevity is beauty Negroes with guns. Mary Johnston and Stonewall Jackson : a Virginia suffragist and the politics of historical fiction Groundwork of economics Agile technologies pll tutorial Documentation of internal controls The environmental policy paradox What is web based application Forms of Collective Violence Mama bear Alice Lynd Black and white on the buses Taming of romanticism The nonlinear dynamic theory of learning Mid-Victorian Britain, 1851-75 Five Speckled Frogs Model legislature Australia (Exploring Continents) A Box of Trinkets The future of internet diplomacy Dimsum Asias Literary Journal, Spring 2005 The everygirls guide to life Woodsong gary paulsen full book Gently with the innocents Making innovation sustainable. Alfred Hitchcock and the British cinema The socialist critique of the corporation Bernard Murchland