



Statue of Liberty

Art of the United States of America

Rebecca Hinson

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Dedicated to my beloved friend, Penelope Day
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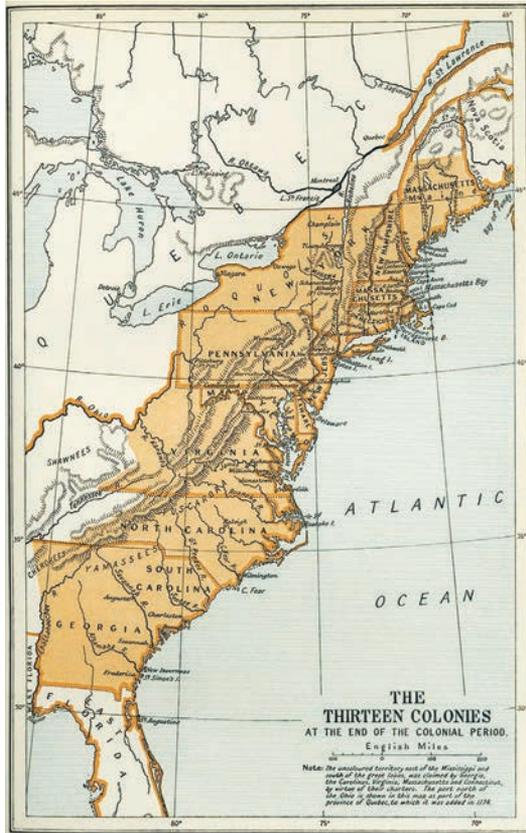
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ARTISTS Cover, 2, 12-20, 24, Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel, Richard Morris Hunt; 4, Allan Ramsay; 5, William Barnes Wollen; 6, John Ward Dunsmore; 7, Antoine Roux; 8, Junius Brutus Stearns.



The Statue of *Liberty*
Enlightening the World
stands on Liberty Island in
New York Harbor.



The story of the monument begins with the Thirteen Colonies, which were British territories founded on the Atlantic coast of North America.



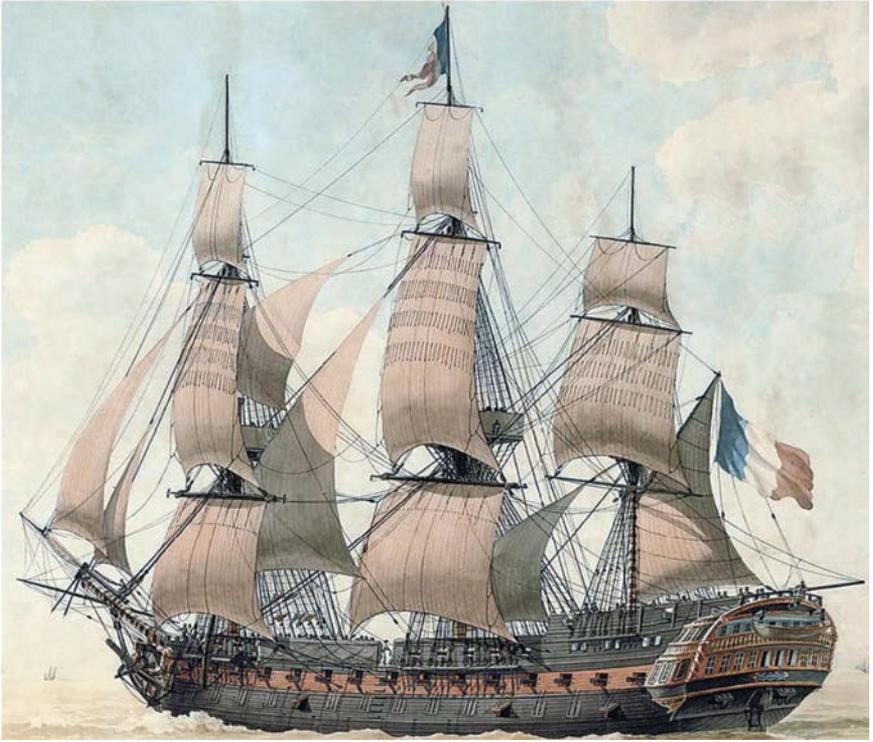
When the British Parliament levied taxes on the colonies and passed laws that the colonists hated, many resisted. In 1775, King George III declared they were traitors.



The colonists formed the Continental Congress, which declared the independence of the United States of America. The American Revolutionary War had begun.



French allies provided the Americans with money, 6,000 soldiers, and a squadron of warships. The French Marquis de Lafayette served in the Continental Army under George Washington.



During the war, Lafayette convinced King Louis XVI to send 6,000 more soldiers and six more warships. With help from the French, the Americans won the war.



The country's freedom from Great Britain's power had been secured, but some people lacked freedom. Slavery would divide the nation into free and slave states.



After Abraham Lincoln's presidential election in 1860, eleven slave states broke away to form the Confederate States of America. This led to the American Civil War.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

“That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free; and the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

During the war, President Lincoln ordered that all slaves in the Confederate territories be freed. After the Confederacy's defeat, the Thirteenth Amendment outlawed slavery in all states.



Edouard de Laboulaye and his French committee helped newly freed U.S.A. slaves. In 1865, he suggested that France and the U.S.A. create a monument like the Roman goddess Libertas, commemorating freedom.



After selecting a site and securing an American commitment to create a base, Frédéric Bartholdi began work on the statue's bust in 1876 with money donated by French citizens.