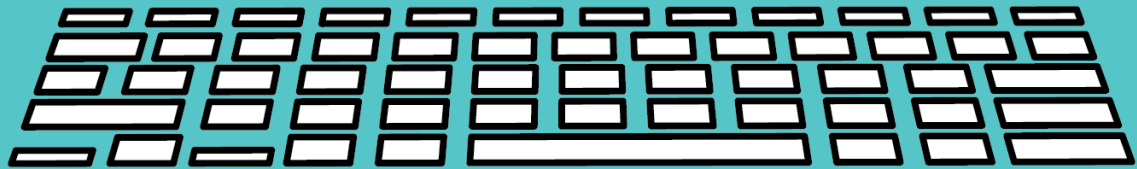
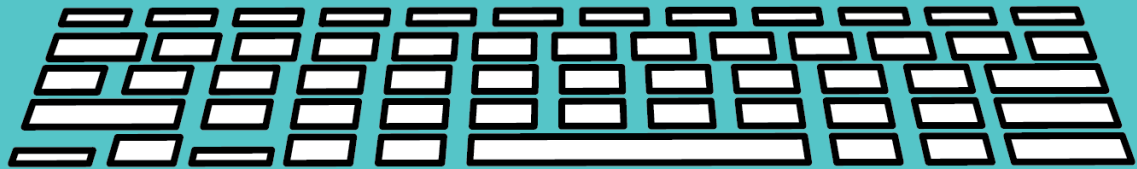


BEN FRANKLIN  
CREATED THE  
FIRST  
VOLUNTEER FIRE  
DEPARTMENT IN  
PHILADELPHIA  
1732

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What year was Franklin born?	
2. At what age did Franklin move to London?	
3. What animal was on the "Join or Die" drawing?	
4. What country did he serve as Ambassador to?	
5. What year was Franklin put on the \$100 bill?	
6. What year did he propose the Albany Plan?	
7. What year did he create public libraries?	
8. In what state was Ben Franklin born?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What year was Franklin born?		9. Franklin was a Founding ___ of the United States.	
2. At what age did Franklin move to London?		10. He wrote and published ___ Richard's Almanac.	
3. What animal was on the "Join or Die" drawing?		11. He was a member of the Second Continental Congress.	
4. What country did he serve as Ambassador to?		12. The ___ of ___ was America's first constitution.	
5. What year was Franklin put on the \$100 bill?		13. How many documents formed the Constitution?	
6. What year did he propose the Albany Plan?		14. The Treaty of Paris ended the ___ War.	
7. What year did he create public libraries?		15. His printing shop made books, pamphlets, and ___.	
8. In what state was Ben Franklin born?		16. He opened his own printing shop in the city of ___.	



# BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Benjamin Franklin was born January 17, 1706 in Boston, Massachusetts. Franklin's birth certificate says he was born on January 6, 1706. However, changes in the calendar of some places make Franklin's new birthday on January 17th.

Franklin was a Founding Father of the United States, an inventor, scientist, and writer.

Franklin stopped going to school when he was just 10 years old. At age 12, he started working at his brother's print shop. There he learned about writing and printing. Franklin started his own printing shop in Philadelphia. His brother's newspaper became his own. At 17 years old, he decided to leave Boston and found a job as a printer in Philadelphia. At age 18, he moved to London and got another job as a printer.

At age 20, he returned to Philadelphia and started a printing shop. His printing shop made books, pamphlets, and newspapers. At 22 years old, Franklin bought the Pennsylvania Gazette newspaper. The Pennsylvania Gazette was a colonial newspaper. Franklin contributed some of his own work. Various pen names as the newspaper became successful.

Franklin was a founder of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1751. It was the first public hospital in the country.

In 1737, while Philadelphia was still under British rule, Franklin was appointed as the postmaster of Philadelphia. He created mail routes and set postal fees. In 1753, he was appointed joint postmaster general for all the colonies. From July 1775 to November 1776, Franklin served as the first postmaster general of the United States under the Continental Congress.

In the early 1700's books were only available to wealthy people. In 1751, Franklin developed the public library system where members could check out books.

He wrote and published Poor Richard's Almanac which made him rich. "Poor Richard's Almanac" was published annually from 1733 to 1758. His book contained seasonal weather forecasts, household tips, witty phrases and puzzles. One of his famous quotes featured in the Almanac was, "A friend in need is a friend indeed." In 2001, an original copy of the almanac was found in Pennsylvania. This original issue sold in an auction for over five hundred thousand dollars.

Franklin organized the American Philosophical Society, an organization

for scientific research.

In 1754, Franklin proposed the Albany Plan. The plan was rejected but it paved the way for the Articles of Confederation. The Articles of Confederation was America's first constitution.

Ben Franklin was responsible for the "Join or Die" drawing, which includes parts of a snake that represent the colonies. His drawing first appeared in Franklin's paper on May 9, 1754. The popular snake drawing is recognized as the first political cartoon in the United States.

Franklin was a Founding Father and member of the Second Continental Congress. In 1776, Franklin and 4 other men drafted the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of Independence declared the 13 colonies as free and independent from the British government. While Benjamin Franklin was a Patriot calling for independence in the colonies, his son was the leader of a Loyalist group. He is the only Founding Father that signed all four documents that formed the United States.

Benjamin Franklin served as the Ambassador to France. He convinced the French to support the colonies by sending money, supplies, ships and military leaders. He negotiated and drafted the Treaty of Paris in 1783. The Treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary War.

Franklin was a scientist and inventor. He invented many things such as the lightning rod, streetlights, bifocals and the Franklin stove.

From his vision, he invented bifocals of glasses which he was constantly swapping out for the other. Franklin decided to cut them in half and combine them so that he could see both near and far distances. His unique idea and invention is still present today.

Franklin designed several musical instruments and the "glass armonica" that was used by Mozart and Beethoven.

Franklin's most famous experiment was with electricity and a kite. He conducted experiments to prove that lightning was electricity. He invented the lightning rod to keep buildings safe from lightning.

Franklin believed that inventions should be freely made and therefore never patented his inventions.

He has been on the \$100 bill since 2009.



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