

WHAT CONTRIBUTION DID GEORGE WASHINGTON MAKE TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION? RESPONSES HE IMMEDIATELY FREED

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GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ROLE IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IS WIDELY REGARDED AS PIVOTAL TO THE SUCCESS OF THE COLONIES' FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE FROM BRITAIN. AS A LEADER, STRATEGIST, AND SYMBOL OF THE BURGEONING NATION, WASHINGTON'S CONTRIBUTIONS EXTENDED BEYOND MERE BATTLEFIELD VICTORIES. INTERESTINGLY, IN THE IMMEDIATE AFTERMATH OF THE REVOLUTION, WASHINGTON ALSO MADE SIGNIFICANT GESTURES RELATED TO THE ISSUES OF SLAVERY, INCLUDING SOME RESPONSES THAT INVOLVED FREEING ENSLAVED INDIVIDUALS. THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES HIS VITAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REVOLUTION AND EXAMINES THE SPECIFIC ACTIONS HE TOOK TO FREE ENSLAVED PEOPLE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE CONFLICT.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ROLE IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MILITARY LEADERSHIP AND STRATEGIC GENIUS

WASHINGTON'S MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS WERE FUNDAMENTAL TO THE AMERICAN VICTORY. HIS LEADERSHIP QUALITIES, RESILIENCE, AND STRATEGIC ACUMEN HELPED TURN THE TIDE OF THE WAR.

- **COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY:** APPOINTED IN 1775, WASHINGTON UNIFIED THE COLONIES' DISPARATE MILITIAS INTO A COORDINATED FIGHTING FORCE.
- **INSPIRING LEADERSHIP:** HIS PRESENCE AND LEADERSHIP BOOSTED MORALE AMONG TROOPS AND CIVILIANS ALIKE.
- **STRATEGIC BATTLES:** HIS VICTORY AT TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, IN DECEMBER 1776, WAS A TURNING POINT, LIFTING MORALE AND REVITALIZING THE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE.
- **HARSH WINTER AT VALLEY FORGE:** DESPITE HARDSHIPS, HE MAINTAINED THE ARMY'S COHESION AND READINESS FOR FUTURE CAMPAIGNS.

POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC CONTRIBUTIONS

WASHINGTON'S INFLUENCE EXTENDED INTO THE POLITICAL REALM, HELPING TO SHAPE THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. **SYMBOL OF UNITY:** AS A UNIFYING FIGURE, HE HELPED BRIDGE REGIONAL AND POLITICAL DIFFERENCES AMONG THE COLONIES.
2. **ADVOCATE FOR INDEPENDENCE:** HIS SUPPORT FOR INDEPENDENCE WAS CRUCIAL DURING DEBATES IN THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

3. **DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENTS:** POST-WAR, HE HELPED SECURE FOREIGN ALLIANCES, ESPECIALLY WITH FRANCE, WHICH PROVED VITAL.

LEGACY AND SYMBOLISM

WASHINGTON'S IMPACT WAS ALSO CULTURAL AND SYMBOLIC.

- **FRAMING THE NEW NATION:** HIS LEADERSHIP SET PRECEDENTS FOR FUTURE PRESIDENTS AND THE CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT.
- **REVOLUTIONARY HERO:** HIS IMAGE BECAME SYNONYMOUS WITH THE AMERICAN QUEST FOR LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

IMMEDIATE RESPONSES TO SLAVERY POST-REVOLUTION

WHILE WASHINGTON'S MILITARY AND POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE WELL-DOCUMENTED, HIS ACTIONS CONCERNING SLAVERY—PARTICULARLY IMMEDIATE RESPONSES INVOLVING FREEING ENSLAVED INDIVIDUALS—ARE COMPLEX AND SOMETIMES OVERLOOKED. POST-REVOLUTION, WASHINGTON MADE SEVERAL NOTABLE GESTURES TOWARD EMANCIPATION, REFLECTING BOTH PERSONAL CONVICTIONS AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

WASHINGTON'S PERSONAL STANCE ON SLAVERY

WASHINGTON'S RELATIONSHIP WITH SLAVERY WAS COMPLICATED. HE WAS A SLAVE OWNER FOR MOST OF HIS LIFE, YET HE ALSO EXPRESSED RESERVATIONS ABOUT THE INSTITUTION.

- HE PRIVATELY VIEWED SLAVERY AS MORALLY PROBLEMATIC, OFTEN REFERRING TO IT AS A "NECESSARY EVIL" IN HIS LETTERS.
- HIS EVOLVING VIEWS EVENTUALLY LED HIM TO CONSIDER EMANCIPATION, THOUGH HE WAS CAUTIOUS ABOUT THE SOCIETAL UPEHAVAL SUCH A CHANGE COULD CAUSE.

IMMEDIATE FREEDOMS AND ACTIONS POST-REVOLUTION

SOME OF WASHINGTON'S IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TO FREE ENSLAVED INDIVIDUALS OR TAKE STEPS TOWARD EMANCIPATION INCLUDE:

1. **THE WILL OF GEORGE WASHINGTON (1799):** WASHINGTON'S MOST SIGNIFICANT IMMEDIATE RESPONSE WAS THE DECISION TO FREE THE ENSLAVED PEOPLE HE OWNED OUTRIGHT UPON HIS DEATH.
2. **GRADUAL EMANCIPATION IN HIS ESTATE:** HIS WILL STIPULATED THE EMANCIPATION OF ALL THE ENSLAVED PEOPLE HE OWNED AT HIS MOUNT VERNON ESTATE, WHICH WAS ENACTED AFTER HIS DEATH IN 1799.
3. **LIMITED EARLY MANUMISSIONS:** WHILE HE DID NOT FREE SLAVES DURING HIS LIFETIME, SOME OF HIS ACTIONS REFLECTED A

GRADUAL SHIFT TOWARD EMANCIPATION.

DETAILS OF WASHINGTON'S WILL AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

WASHINGTON'S DECISION TO FREE HIS SLAVES IN HIS WILL WAS GROUNDBREAKING FOR SEVERAL REASONS:

- **LEGAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT:** IT WAS ONE OF THE EARLIEST INSTANCES OF A FOUNDING FATHER PERSONALLY EMANCIPATING ENSLAVED PEOPLE THROUGH A WILL.
- **TIMING OF EMANCIPATION:** THE SLAVES WERE TO BE FREED WITHIN A FEW YEARS AFTER HIS DEATH, ALLOWING FOR A TRANSITION PERIOD.
- **INFLUENCE ON PUBLIC PERCEPTION:** HIS ACTIONS SET A MORAL EXAMPLE AND CONTRIBUTED TO THE GRADUAL ABOLITION MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

BROADER IMPACTS OF WASHINGTON'S RESPONSES TO SLAVERY

WASHINGTON'S POST-REVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS REGARDING SLAVERY HAD ENDURING EFFECTS.

INFLUENCE ON FUTURE EMANCIPATION MOVEMENTS

HIS DECISION TO FREE HIS SLAVES INFLUENCED OTHER SLAVE OWNERS AND SET A MORAL PRECEDENT.

1. IT CHALLENGED THE NOTION THAT SLAVE OWNERS COULD NOT OR SHOULD NOT FREE THEIR SLAVES.
2. IT PROVIDED A MODEL FOR OTHER WEALTHY INDIVIDUALS CONTEMPLATING EMANCIPATION.

CONTEMPORARY CRITICISMS AND LIMITATIONS

DESPITE HIS EFFORTS, WASHINGTON'S ACTIONS WERE LIMITED IN SCOPE AND FACED CRITICISM.

- HE ONLY FREED THE SLAVES HE PERSONALLY OWNED, NOT THOSE OWNED BY OTHERS OR IN HIS BROADER COMMUNITY.
- HIS EMANCIPATION WAS CONDITIONAL AND DELAYED, REFLECTING SOCIETAL AND PERSONAL CONFLICTS ABOUT SLAVERY.

CONCLUSION: LEGACY OF WASHINGTON'S CONTRIBUTIONS AND IMMEDIATE

FREEDOMS

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ARE MONUMENTAL, SPANNING MILITARY, POLITICAL, AND SYMBOLIC REALMS. HIS LEADERSHIP HELPED SECURE INDEPENDENCE, FORGE ALLIANCES, AND ESTABLISH FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE NEW NATION. EQUALLY IMPORTANT, HIS PERSONAL ACTIONS TOWARD EMANCIPATION—MOST NOTABLY HIS DECISION TO FREE HIS OWN SLAVES IN HIS WILL—DEMONSTRATE A COMPLEX EVOLUTION OF THOUGHT REGARDING SLAVERY AND HUMAN RIGHTS. THESE IMMEDIATE RESPONSES SET IMPORTANT PRECEDENTS AND CONTRIBUTED TO THE ONGOING NARRATIVE OF AMERICAN VALUES AND THE PURSUIT OF LIBERTY. WASHINGTON'S LEGACY, THEREFORE, ENCOMPASSES BOTH HIS VITAL ROLE IN WINNING INDEPENDENCE AND HIS MORALLY SIGNIFICANT STEPS TOWARD ENDING SLAVERY WITHIN HIS SPHERE OF INFLUENCE, LEAVING A LASTING IMPRINT ON THE NATION'S CONSCIENCE.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT ROLE DID GEORGE WASHINGTON PLAY IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION?

GEORGE WASHINGTON SERVED AS THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY, LEADING THE AMERICAN FORCES TO VICTORY AGAINST THE BRITISH AND PLAYING A PIVOTAL ROLE IN SECURING INDEPENDENCE FOR THE COLONIES.

DID GEORGE WASHINGTON TAKE ANY IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TO FREE ENSLAVED PEOPLE DURING OR AFTER THE REVOLUTION?

WHILE WASHINGTON EXPRESSED PERSONAL REMORSE ABOUT SLAVERY, HE DID NOT IMMEDIATELY FREE ENSLAVED PEOPLE DURING THE REVOLUTION; HE DID, HOWEVER, BEGIN TO TAKE STEPS TOWARD EMANCIPATION LATER IN HIS LIFE, INCLUDING FREEING HIS OWN SLAVES IN HIS WILL.

WHAT WAS GEORGE WASHINGTON'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE MILITARY STRATEGY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION?

WASHINGTON'S LEADERSHIP IN ADOPTING EFFECTIVE MILITARY STRATEGIES, SUCH AS CROSSING THE DELAWARE RIVER AND THE SURPRISE ATTACK ON TRENTON, WERE CRUCIAL IN TURNING THE TIDE OF THE WAR IN FAVOR OF THE AMERICANS.

HOW DID GEORGE WASHINGTON'S LEADERSHIP INFLUENCE THE OUTCOME OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION?

HIS STEADY LEADERSHIP, STRATEGIC BRILLIANCE, AND ABILITY TO UNIFY THE CONTINENTAL FORCES SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE AMERICAN VICTORY AND THE EVENTUAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DID GEORGE WASHINGTON ADVOCATE FOR THE IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY DURING THE REVOLUTION?

NO, WASHINGTON DID NOT ADVOCATE FOR IMMEDIATE ABOLITION DURING THE REVOLUTION; HIS VIEWS ON SLAVERY EVOLVED OVER TIME, AND HE BECAME MORE OPEN TO EMANCIPATION LATER IN HIS LIFE, BUT HE DID NOT PUSH FOR IT DURING THE WAR.

WHAT SPECIFIC ACTIONS DID GEORGE WASHINGTON TAKE TO PROMOTE INDEPENDENCE DURING THE REVOLUTION?

WASHINGTON ORGANIZED AND LED MILITARY CAMPAIGNS, MAINTAINED THE CONTINENTAL ARMY'S MORALE, AND WORKED WITH CONGRESS TO SUSTAIN THE WAR EFFORT, ULTIMATELY SECURING AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

How is George Washington remembered today in relation to his contributions to freedom and liberty?

George Washington is celebrated as a founding father who helped establish the United States; while he personally owned slaves, his later actions and leadership are also associated with the principles of liberty and the eventual move toward emancipation.

Additional Resources

George Washington's Contributions to the American Revolution and His Immediate Actions

In the complex tapestry of the American Revolution, few figures loom as large as George Washington. Renowned as the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, Washington's leadership was pivotal in turning fledgling rebels into a formidable force capable of challenging the mightiest empire of the time. His strategic ingenuity, unwavering resolve, and early decisive actions laid the foundation for American independence. This article delves into the multifaceted contributions George Washington made during the Revolution, with a particular focus on the immediate steps he took to free the colonies from British rule and how they continue to resonate today.

Introduction: The Context of the American Revolution

The American Revolution (1775–1783) was a tumultuous struggle born out of colonial grievances against British policies, including taxation without representation, restrictions on trade, and military overreach. The colonies faced a powerful British military and navy, yet they possessed a compelling desire for self-governance and liberty. Central to this fight was the leadership of George Washington, whose role extended beyond mere military command to embodying the revolutionary spirit and strategic foresight necessary for success.

George Washington's Leadership as Commander-in-Chief

Choosing Washington as the Leader

In 1775, the Second Continental Congress faced the daunting task of selecting a commander who could unify the colonies' disparate militias. Washington's military experience, leadership qualities, and reputation for integrity made him the ideal candidate. His selection was not only tactical but also symbolic—a unifying figurehead capable of inspiring the colonial forces.

Strategic Military Actions

Washington's military strategy was characterized by adaptability, resilience, and a focus on prolonging the conflict to exhaust British resources. Notable actions include:

- The New York Campaigns: Early battles such as Brooklyn Heights, where Washington's retreat demonstrated tactical prudence.
- Crossing the Delaware River (1776): A daring nighttime maneuver leading to victories at Trenton and

PRINCETON, BOOSTING MORALE.

- HARSH WINTER AT VALLEY FORGE (1777-1778): WHILE NOT A BATTLE, HIS LEADERSHIP DURING THIS PERIOD WAS CRUCIAL IN MAINTAINING MORALE AND TRAINING TROOPS.
- HIT-AND-RUN TACTICS: UTILIZING GUERRILLA-STYLE WARFARE AGAINST BRITISH SUPPLY LINES AND OUTPOSTS.

HIS MILITARY LEADERSHIP FUNDAMENTALLY SHIFTED THE TRAJECTORY OF THE WAR, TRANSFORMING THE COLONIAL MILITIAS INTO A COHESIVE, DISCIPLINED ARMY CAPABLE OF SUSTAINED COMBAT.

IMMEDIATE CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIONS TO FREE THE COLONIES

WHILE WASHINGTON'S OVERALL CONTRIBUTIONS WERE LONG-TERM, SEVERAL IMMEDIATE ACTIONS AND DECISIONS DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE COLONIES' PATH TO INDEPENDENCE.

1. ESTABLISHING A CENTRALIZED MILITARY COMMAND

PRIOR TO WASHINGTON'S APPOINTMENT, COLONIAL MILITIAS OPERATED INDEPENDENTLY, OFTEN WITH INCONSISTENT COMMAND STRUCTURES. BY ASSUMING THE ROLE OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, WASHINGTON UNIFIED THESE DISPARATE FORCES, CREATING A COORDINATED MILITARY EFFORT ESSENTIAL FOR SUSTAINED RESISTANCE.

- IMPACT: THIS CENTRAL COMMAND IMPROVED STRATEGIC PLANNING, RESOURCE ALLOCATION, AND MORALE, FACILITATING KEY VICTORIES AND PROLONGING THE CONFLICT.

2. DEFINING THE STRATEGIC GOAL OF INDEPENDENCE

THOUGH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS NOT SIGNED UNTIL 1776, WASHINGTON'S LEADERSHIP FROM THE OUTSET MADE CLEAR THE COLONIES' ULTIMATE AIM: INDEPENDENCE FROM BRITAIN.

- IMMEDIATE EFFECT: HIS REFUSAL TO ACCEPT BRITISH TERMS THAT FELL SHORT OF INDEPENDENCE KEPT THE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE FOCUSED AND UNWAVERING.

3. SECURING CRUCIAL ALLIANCES

PERHAPS THE MOST IMMEDIATE AND DECISIVE CONTRIBUTION WAS WASHINGTON'S ROLE IN FOSTERING ALLIANCES, MOST NOTABLY WITH FRANCE AFTER 1778.

- THE FRANCO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE: SECURED CRITICAL MILITARY AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT, INCLUDING TROOPS, NAVAL POWER, AND SUPPLIES.
- IMPACT: THIS ALLIANCE SHIFTED THE BALANCE OF POWER, ENABLING DECISIVE BATTLES LIKE YORKTOWN TO BE WON.

4. LEADING THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN (1781)

ARGUABLY THE CULMINATION OF WASHINGTON'S MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS, THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN WAS A MASTERCLASS IN STRATEGIC PLANNING.

- IMMEDIATE ACTIONS:
- COORDINATING WITH FRENCH FORCES UNDER ROCHAMBEAU.

- LAYING SIEGE TO BRITISH POSITIONS, CUTTING OFF ESCAPE ROUTES.
- OUTCOME: THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS' ARMY EFFECTIVELY ENDED MAJOR COMBAT, PAVING THE WAY FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

5. MAINTAINING MORALE AND UNITY AMONG THE COLONISTS

THROUGHOUT THE WAR, WASHINGTON'S LEADERSHIP WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN MAINTAINING THE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE'S MORALE. HIS PERSONAL INTEGRITY AND RESILIENCE INSPIRED TROOPS AND CIVILIANS ALIKE.

- IMPACT: HIS ABILITY TO RALLY SUPPORT EVEN DURING SETBACKS KEPT THE COLONIES COMMITTED TO THEIR GOAL OF INDEPENDENCE.

RESPONSES WASHINGTON IMMEDIATELY FREED: THE SYMBOLIC AND PRACTICAL IMPACTS

THE PHRASE "RESPONSES HE IMMEDIATELY FREED" CAN BE INTERPRETED AS THE IMMEDIATE ACTIONS WASHINGTON TOOK TO LIBERATE THE COLONIES, BOTH LITERALLY AND SYMBOLICALLY, FROM BRITISH CONTROL.

1. THE IMMEDIATE MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

- THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL (1775): ALTHOUGH TECHNICALLY A BRITISH VICTORY, IT DEMONSTRATED COLONIAL RESOLVE AND DEMONSTRATED THAT THE COLONIES COULD STAND UP TO BRITISH REGULARS.
- THE CAPTURE OF FORT TICONDEROGA (1775): LED BY ETHAN ALLEN AND BENEDICT ARNOLD, WITH WASHINGTON'S STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT, THIS EARLY VICTORY PROVIDED MUCH-NEEDED ARTILLERY AND MOMENTUM.

2. THE NIGHTTIME CROSSINGS AND SURPRISE ATTACKS

- TRENTON (1776): WASHINGTON'S DARING CROSSING OF THE DELAWARE RIVER ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT RESULTED IN A SURPRISE VICTORY AGAINST HESSIAN MERCENARIES, REVITALIZING THE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE.
- PRINCETON (1777): CONTINUED SUCCESS BOOSTED MORALE AND DEMONSTRATED THAT THE COLONIAL MILITIAS COULD DEFEAT BRITISH FORCES IN CONVENTIONAL BATTLES.

3. THE FORMAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

ALTHOUGH WASHINGTON DID NOT AUTHOR THE DECLARATION, HIS LEADERSHIP AND THE COLONIES' COLLECTIVE RESOLVE LED TO ITS ADOPTION ON JULY 4, 1776. THIS ACT WAS A DEFINITIVE RESPONSE TO BRITISH TYRANNY, PROCLAIMING THE COLONIES' INDEPENDENCE AND THEIR RIGHT TO SELF-GOVERNANCE.

4. ESTABLISHING A NEW POLITICAL AND MILITARY FRAMEWORK

POST-INDEPENDENCE, WASHINGTON'S ROLE IN SHAPING THE NEW NATION WAS IMMEDIATE AND PROFOUND. HIS LEADERSHIP IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND HIS VOLUNTARY RELINQUISHING OF POWER AFTER THE WAR SET PRECEDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE.

LEGACY OF WASHINGTON'S IMMEDIATE ACTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

WASHINGTON'S CONTRIBUTIONS EXTENDED BEYOND BATTLEFIELD VICTORIES. HIS IMMEDIATE ACTIONS LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY AND SET ENDURING STANDARDS FOR LEADERSHIP.

KEY LEGACIES INCLUDE:

- THE MODEL OF CIVIL-MILITARY LEADERSHIP: DEMONSTRATING THAT MILITARY LEADERS COULD ALSO BE STATESMEN COMMITTED TO DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.
- THE FORMATION OF A UNITED FRONT: UNITING THE COLONIES UNDER A COMMON CAUSE, CRUCIAL FOR SUSTAINED RESISTANCE.
- THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDEPENDENCE: HIS LEADERSHIP HELPED TRANSFORM COLONIAL GRIEVANCES INTO A FORMAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

CONCLUSION: THE ENDURING IMPACT OF WASHINGTON'S CONTRIBUTIONS

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ROLE IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WAS TRANSFORMATIVE, CHARACTERIZED BY STRATEGIC BRILLIANCE, UNWAVERING RESOLVE, AND IMMEDIATE ACTIONS THAT DIRECTLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE COLONIES' INDEPENDENCE. FROM RALLYING TROOPS AND SECURING ALLIANCES TO LEADING PIVOTAL BATTLES, HIS CONTRIBUTIONS WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN FREEING THE COLONIES FROM BRITISH RULE.

HIS IMMEDIATE RESPONSES—SUCH AS THE DARING CROSSINGS, SURPRISE VICTORIES, AND DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS—DEMONSTRATED HIS CAPACITY TO ADAPT QUICKLY AND LEAD DECISIVELY. THESE ACTIONS NOT ONLY LIBERATED THE COLONIES FROM BRITISH CONTROL BUT ALSO ESTABLISHED THE PRINCIPLES OF LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE THAT WOULD SHAPE THE NEW NATION.

IN ESSENCE, GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS NOT JUST A MILITARY LEADER; HE WAS THE ARCHITECT OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. HIS EARLY, DECISIVE ACTIONS AND STRATEGIC CONTRIBUTIONS CONTINUE TO BE CELEBRATED AS FOUNDATIONAL MOMENTS IN THE BIRTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

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