



July 1, 2021 CLUB BULLETIN

Speakers

July 1: NO MEETING

July 8: Board Transition

July 15: District Governor Mike Berg

July 22: Beth Hathorne, Whispering Hope

July 29: OPEN

Aug 5: OPEN

Aug. 12: Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger

Birthdays

UPCOMING EVENTS:

If you have any upcoming events that you would like to see in the bulletin, please reach out to Stephanie Woody at swoody@forsythnews.com.

Club Leaders



[Claire H. McDonald](#)
President



[J.B. Bader](#)
President-Elect
Rotary Foundation Chair
On-To Conference Chair



[Denise Leeson](#)
Secretary
Public Relations Chair



[Donna S. Wade](#)
Treasurer



[Zack A. Rice Jr.](#)
Family of Rotary
Membership Chair



[Stephanie Woody](#)
Bulletin Editor
Club Programs Chair



[Denton B. Ashway](#)
Sergeant-at-Arms

[Terri L. Willett](#)
Club Socials Chair

THIS WEEK:

July 1: NO MEETING THIS WEEK!

* **Now meeting in the Academies of Creative Education building, 1160 Dahlonega Hwy. (use entrance off Pilgrim Road, third left from Hwy. 9, then take first right, 1160 is the second building, which has two sets of double doors on the front. Use the doors to the right.)**

Please email Mike Smith at mfs125@bellsouth.net if you are willing and able to help with our set up and serving at our in-person meeting.

This week in history: 1776

Continental Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence

In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Continental Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence, which proclaims the independence of the United States of America from Great Britain and its king.

The declaration came 442 days after the first volleys of the American Revolution were fired at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts and marked an ideological expansion of the conflict that would eventually encourage France's intervention on behalf of the Patriots.

The first major American opposition to British policy came in 1765 after Parliament passed the Stamp Act, a taxation measure to raise revenues for a standing British army in America. Under the banner of **no taxation without representation**, colonists convened the Stamp Act Congress in October 1765 to vocalize their opposition to the tax.

With its enactment in November, most colonists called for a boycott of British goods, and some organized attacks on the customhouses and homes of tax collectors. After months of protest in the colonies, Parliament voted to repeal the Stamp Act in March 1766.

Why did the American Colonies declare independence?

Most colonists continued to quietly accept British rule until Parliament's enactment of the Tea Act in 1773, a bill designed to save the faltering East India Company by greatly lowering its tea tax



Jeremy P. Skinner
Club Service Chair



Burton Blackmar
Youth Services Chair



George Galphin
Past President



The Four-Way Test

Of the things we think, say or do...
Is it the **TRUTH**?

Is it **FAIR** to all concerned?

Will it build **GOODWILL** and **BETTER FRIENDSHIPS**?

Will it be **BENEFICIAL** to all concerned?



Rotary Opens Opportunities



and granting it a monopoly on the American tea trade.

The low tax allowed the East India Company to undercut even tea smuggled into America by Dutch traders, and many colonists viewed the act as another example of taxation tyranny. In response, militant Patriots in Massachusetts organized the Boston Tea Party, which saw British tea valued at some 18,000 pounds dumped into Boston Harbor.

The British Parliament, outraged by the Boston Tea Party and other blatant acts of destruction of British property, enacted the Coercive Acts, also known as the Intolerable Acts, in 1774. The Coercive Acts closed Boston to merchant shipping, established formal British military rule in Massachusetts, made British officials immune to criminal prosecution in America, and required colonists to quarter British troops.

The colonists subsequently called the first Continental Congress to consider a united American resistance to the British.

With the other colonies watching intently, Massachusetts led the resistance to the British, forming a shadow revolutionary government and establishing militias to resist the increasing British military presence across the colony.

In April 1775, Thomas Gage, the British governor of Massachusetts, ordered British troops to march to Concord, Massachusetts, where a Patriot arsenal was known to be located. On April 19, 1775, the British regulars encountered a group of American militiamen at Lexington, and the first shots of the American Revolution were fired. Initially, both the Americans and the British saw the conflict as a kind of civil war within the British Empire: To King George III it was a colonial rebellion, and to the Americans it was a struggle for their rights as British citizens.

However, Parliament remained unwilling to negotiate with the American rebels and instead purchased German mercenaries to help the British army crush the rebellion. In response to Britain's continued opposition to reform, the Continental Congress began to pass measures abolishing British authority in the colonies.

How did the American Colonies declare independence?

In January 1776, Thomas Paine published *Common Sense*, an influential political pamphlet that convincingly argued for American independence and sold more than 500,000 copies in a few months. In the spring of 1776, support for independence swept the colonies, the Continental Congress called for states to form their own governments, and a five-man committee was assigned to draft a declaration.

The Declaration of Independence was largely the work of Virginian Thomas Jefferson. In justifying American independence, Jefferson drew generously from the political philosophy of John Locke, an advocate of natural rights, and from the work of other English theorists.

The first section features the famous lines, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are

endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.❖ The second part presents a long list of grievances that provided the rationale for rebellion.

When did American colonies declare independence?

On July 2, 1776, the Continental Congress voted to approve a Virginia motion calling for separation from Britain. The dramatic words of this resolution were added to the closing of the Declaration of Independence. Two days later, on July 4, the declaration was formally adopted by 12 colonies after minor revision. New York approved it on July 19. On August 2, the declaration was signed.

The Revolutionary War would last for five more years. Yet to come were the Patriot triumphs at Saratoga, the bitter winter at Valley Forge, the intervention of the French, and the final victory at Yorktown in 1781. In 1783, with the signing of the Treaty of Paris with Britain, the United States formally became a free and independent nation.

<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/american-colonies-declare-independence>

Rotary Club of Forsyth County

<http://www.rotarydistrict6910.org>
 PO BOX 57
 Cumming, GA 30028
 rotaryofforsyth@yahoo.com

Social Media Links

For more information about our club click on one of the links below:

- [Website](#)
- [Twitter](#)
- [Facebook](#)

Past Presidents

1975 Tommy Bagwell	1986 Steve Jackson	1997 Bill Kehres	2008 Mike Palmer
1976 Terry Smith	1987 Tim LeBlanc	1998 Jeff Stephens	2009 Burton Blackmar
1977 Jackie Welch	1988 Denton Ashway	1999 John Weaver	2010 Shan Mize
1978 Larry Boling	1989 Bobby Thomas	2000 Jim Whitney	2011 Taylor Rice
1979 Zack Rice	1990 Jim Wheeler	2001 Jon McDaniel	2012 George Pirkle
1980 Roger Williams	1991 Rich Brown	2002 Keith Argo	2013 George Pirkle
1981 Tom Miller	1992 Tim Perry	2003 Rich Neville	2014 Mike Smith
1982 Gabe Dukas	1993 Bob McGuinn	2004 Melissa Durand	2015 Rusty Smith
1983 Eddie Stowe	1994 Robert Thuss	2005 Brandon Barron	2016 Donna Wade
1984 Dana Miles	1995 Brian Carpenter	2006 Chuck Welch	2017 Eric Duncan
1985 Mike Gravitt	1996 Charles Ammons	2007 Gabe Arango	2018 Ken Terry

Paul Harris Fellows

In 2016 our club became 100% Paul Harris Fellows!

1977 Tommy Bagwell	Penny McGuinn	Jim Whitney	Seth Thomas
1978 Jim French	Rafe Banks	Rex Abbott	Donna Wade
1986 Bob McGuinn	Rich Brown	2000 Nancy Abbott	Lucy Thuss
Larry Boling	Malvelene Vaughan	Melissa Durand	Matt Richmond
Bobby Thomas	1993 Stan Gault	Tim Perry	2006 Chuck Welch
1987 Gary Allen	1994 Mike Gravitt	2001 Mike Smith	2008 Dana Miles
Bill Carter	Shannon Mize	Bill Levensalor	Eric Duncan
1988 Jack Manton	Charles Welch	George Pirkle	Mike Palmer
Zack Rice	Brenda Thomas	2002 Burton Blackmar	John Heath

1991	Robert Thuss	Chantal Bagwell	2003	Lorne Twiner	2010	John Martin
	Vic Shirley	Shaun McGuinn	2004	Bruce Hearn	2014	Linda Duncan
	Lou Douglas	Brian Carpenter		Jack Godwin		D'Arcy Duncan Andrews
1992	Rafe Banks	Michael O'Bryan	2005	Jon McDaniel		Erin Duncan Topel
	Jack Heard	1996 Leslie McGuinn		Mike Montgomery	2015	Sam Siemon
	Jim Wheeler	1997 Denton Ashway		Joni Owens		Gabe Arango Murray Rice

Will Watt Fellows

1986	Tommy Bagwell	1999	Rex Abbott	2007	Donna Wade	Lorne Twiner
1990	Dick Neville	2001	Jon McDaniel	2008	Eric Duncan	Bill Guilfoil
	Bobby Thomas		Rich Brown	2009	Dana Miles	
	Lou Douglas		Bill Kehres	2010	John Hall	
1995	Brian Carpenter		Mike Gravitt	2012	George Pirkle	
	Bob McGuinn	2002	Malvelene Vaughan		Dennis Gravitt	
1998	Jim Whitney	2003	Mike Montgomery	2013	Jim Wheeler	

If you have a question about the bulletin/programs, or have a program of interest to the club, please contact Stephanie Woody at swoody@forsythnews.com or mobile 678-878-0516.