Founding Fathers

The Founding Fathers of the United States were political leaders and statesmen who participated in the American Revolution by signing the Declaration of Independence, taking part in the American Revolutionary War, establishing the United States Constitution, or by some other key contribution. Within the large group known as the "Founding Fathers", there are two key subsets: the "Signers of the Declaration of Independence" (who signed the United States Declaration of Independence) and the "Framers of the Constitution" (who were delegates to the Federal Convention and took part in framing or drafting the proposed Constitution of the United States). Most historians define the "Founding Fathers" to mean a larger group, including not only the Signers and the Framers but also all those who, whether as politicians, jurists, statesmen, soldiers, diplomats, or ordinary citizens, took part in winning American independence and creating the United States of America,

The delegates:
- most of them were well-educated
- represented the opinion of the majority
- shared comprehensive political experience
- 4/5 of them were current or former members of the continental congress
- worked as members of public administrative bodies e.g. as lawyers or judges

After the congress:
- most of them were successful
- they continued working in public offices (particularly in the new term of office)
- Washington and Madison became presidents

Names of the founding fathers:
Signers of the Declaration of Independence:
- Benjamin Franklin
- Thomas Jefferson
- John Penn
- Stephen Hopkins
- Robert Morris ...

Framers of the constitution:
- Abraham Baldwin
- Benjamin Franklin
- James Madison
- George Washington ...