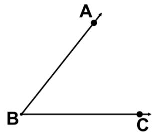
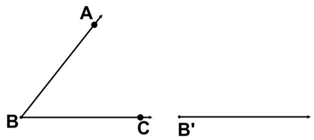
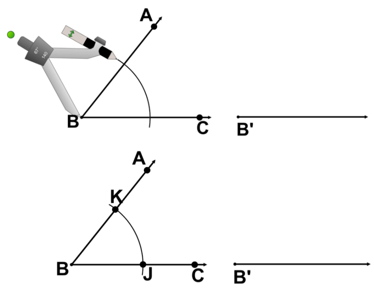
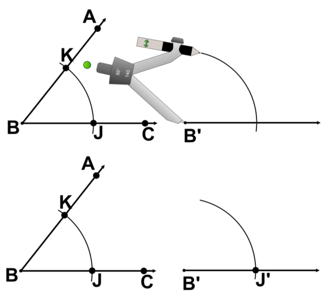
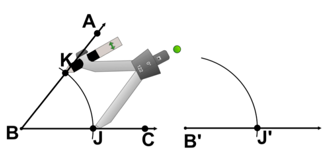
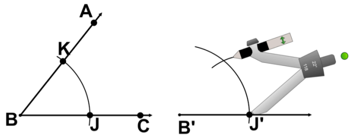
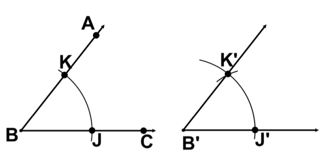
DIAGRAMS	STEPS	WHAT THIS DOES (justification)
	**1.** Start with $\angle ABC$.	**An angle to copy**
	**2.** From a new endpoint *B′*, draw a ray. This will become one side of the new angle.	**Gives us one side of the new angle. Any ray will do because length of the side of an angle does not matter when we copy an angle**
	**3.** Place the compass pivot point on *B*. Set the radius to a length so that an arc will intersect both sides. Draw an arc across both sides of the angle, creating the points *J* and *K* as shown.	**Marks 2 points (J and K), one on each side of the angle, that are equidistant from the vertex B This means that** $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{J'K'}$
	**4.** Without changing the radius, place the compass pivot point on *B′* and draw an arc, creating point *J′* as shown.	**Marks J' on the first side of the angle such that the distance between J' and B' is the same as the distance between J and B. It also shows all possible locations for K' with respect to the vertex B'**
	**5.** Set the compass on *J* and adjust the radius length so the pencil is on point *K*.	**Measures the distance between K and J**
	**6.** Without changing the compass radius, move the compass pivot point to *J′* and draw a new arc across the first arc, creating point *L* where they cross.	**Marks locations that are the distance JK away from point J'**
	**7.** Draw a ray from *B′* through *K′*.	**The intersection of the arcs shows the location for K' so that** $\overline{BK} \cong \overline{B'K'}$ **and** $\overline{BJ} \cong \overline{B'J'}$ **since we already have** $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{J'K'}$**, we get us 2 identical triangles and therefore identical angles B and B'**