

Query ID: test3435

Query Text: what was the date of the signing of the declaration of independence

Retrieved Documents:

1	doc116826	Signing of the United States Declaration of Independence. The final draft of the Declaration was approved by the Continental Congress on July 4, although the date of its signing has long been disputed
0	doc4851	United States Declaration of Independence. The Declaration was transposed on paper, adopted by the Continental Congress, and signed by John Hancock, President of the Congress, on July 4, 1776, accordi
1	doc116825	Signing of the United States Declaration of Independence. The signing of the United States Declaration of Independence occurred primarily on August 2, 1776 at the Pennsylvania State House, Independenc
0	doc1697173	Physical history of the United States Declaration of Independence. The Declaration was first published as a broadside printed by John Dunlap of Philadelphia. One broadside was pasted into Congress's j
0	doc88648	Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Declaration consists of thirty articles affirming an individual's rights which, although not legally binding in themselves, have been elaborated in subsequen
0	doc135333	Signing of the United States Constitution. THAT the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwa
0	doc2131804	Republic of Formosa. Official Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Formosa.
0	doc1670832	Pope Pius IX. A Roman Republic was declared in February 1849. Pius responded from his exile by excommunicating all participants.[44]
0	doc1053810	Electronic signature. The first agreement signed electronically by two sovereign nations was a Joint CommuniquA recognizing the growing importance of the promotion of electronic commerce, signed by t
0	doc1943643	New York Constitution. The convention met from August to November in Albany. U.S. Vice President Daniel D. Tompkins presided. Between January 15 and 17, 1822, the new constitution, as amended by the c
0	doc2530369	Folklore of the United States. Patrick Henry (May 29, 1736 June 6, 1799) was an attorney, planter and politician who became known as an orator during the movement for independence in Virginia in the
0	doc2265771	Signing of the Treaty of Lisbon. Representatives from the member states signed the treaty in the following order:
0	doc191175	Oath of office. On July 1, 2015, the 15th Meeting of the 12th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress passed the Decision of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Regarding th
0	doc591149	Bloc Quebecois. A "tripartite agreement" mapping out the plan for accession to independence was written and signed by the leaders of the Parti Quebecois, the Bloc Quebecois and the Action democratique
0	doc1841861	Harriet Tubman. Tubman is commemorated together with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Amelia Bloomer, and Sojourner Truth in the calendar of saints of the Episcopal Church on July 20. The calendar of saints of
0	doc2309731	Basques. Since its articulation by Sabino Arana in the late 19th century, the more radical currents of Basque nationalism have demanded the right of self-determination and even independence. Within th
0	doc674715	Liberty Party (United States, 1840). The Liberty Party nominated James G. Birney, a Kentuckian and former slaveholder, for president in 1840[1] and 1844.[2] The second nominating convention was held i
0	doc2175757	Nuclear disarmament. On June 12, 1982, one million people demonstrated in New York City's Central Park against nuclear weapons and for an end to the cold war arms race. It was the largest anti-nuclear
0	doc1985528	Right to property. Locke's arguments on property and the separation of power greatly influenced the

0	doc1864923	American Revolution and the French Revolution. The entitlement to civil and political rights, such a History of sign language. E, F, G.
0	doc1383057	Plan of Iguala. Following the fall of Iturbide's empire, the Mexican Congress abrogated both the Plan of Iguala and the Treaty of CA3rdoba as the basis for the government on 8 April 1823. Instead, a n
0	doc116918	Reconstruction Era. Although strongly urged by moderates in Congress to sign the Civil Rights bill, Johnson broke decisively with them by vetoing it on March 27, 1866. His veto message objected to the
0	doc1105804	Epiphany (holiday). In parts of the Eastern Church, January 6 continued for some time as a composite feast that included the Nativity of Jesus: though Constantinople adopted December 25 to commemorate
0	doc77476	Dominican War of Independence. The Dominican Independence War gave the Dominican Republic autonomy from Haiti on February 27, 1844. Before the war, the island of Hispaniola had been united under the H
0	doc568508	Bill Clinton. Inaugural address, January 20, 1993.[75]
0	doc329597	Roman Republic. The exact date of transition can be a matter of interpretation. Historians have variously proposed Julius Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon River in 49 BC, Caesar's appointment as dicta
0	doc2219640	History of Zionism. On November 2, the British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Balfour, made his landmark Balfour Declaration of 1917, publicly expressing the government's view in favour of "the establishme
0	doc1361153	Oath of Allegiance (United States). This judgement was used in 2013 to reverse a denial of citizenship to Margaret Doughty, a 65 year old British atheist who had lived in the US for 30 years, unless s
0	doc502431	Surrender of Japan. The surrender of Imperial Japan was announced on August 15 and formally signed on September 2, 1945, bringing the hostilities of World War II to a close. By the end of July 1945, t
0	doc1709834	Consumer Bill of Rights. The NGO Consumers International adopted the eight rights and restated them as a charter.[6] Subsequently, the organization began recognizing the date of Kennedy's speech, Marc
0	doc613286	History of South Carolina. In 1787, John Rutledge, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and Pierce Butler went to Philadelphia where the Constitutional Convention was being held and construc
0	doc898605	Affair of the Placards. A few years later, Francis I issued the Edict of Fontainebleau against the Huguenots.
0	doc1046107	Soft power. The United States has long had a great deal of soft power. Examples include Franklin D. Roosevelt's four freedoms in Europe at the end of World War II, young people behind the Iron Curtain
0	doc1262135	Registered mail. In the turbulent political and religious climate during the reign of Mary Tudor is found the earliest reference to a registration system in the Kingdom of England in London in July 15
0	doc1325349	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. Title III of the bill created a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve, an account to hold additional money received by the Federal Government
0	doc191500	Oath of office. Moreover, I adhere with religious submission of will and intellect to the teachings which either the Roman pontiff or the College of Bishops enunciate when they exercise their authenti
0	doc2416869	United States Bicentennial. In Washington, D.C., the Smithsonian Institution opened a long-term exhibition in its Arts and Industries Building that replicated the look and feel of the 1876 Centennial
0	doc1588114	I've Been to the Mountaintop. Regarding the Civil Rights Movement, King demanded that the United States defend for all its citizens what is promised in the United States Constitution and the Declarati
0	doc117178	History of the United States. Nationalists most of them war veterans organized in every state and convinced Congress to call the Philadelphia Convention in 1787. The delegates from every state wro
0	doc9215	Origins of the American Civil War. There had been a continuing contest between the states and the national government over the power of the latter and over the loyalty of the citizenry almost since th
0	doc116936	Reconstruction Era. Immediately upon Inauguration in 1869, Grant bolstered Reconstruction by prodding Congress to readmit Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas into the Union, while ensuring their constitu
0	doc2153482	Baptism of Jesus. Gregorio Fernandez, c. 1630

0	doc2280701	International Meridian Conference. Regarding resolution 6: Great Britain had already shifted the beginning of the nautical day from noon, twelve hours before midnight, to midnight in 1805, during the
0	doc450	Wake Island. On January 17, 1899, under orders from President William McKinley, Commander Edward D. Taussig of USSA Bennington landed on Wake and formally took possession of the island for the United
0	doc1273173	Irish Free State. The Free State was established as a Dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It comprised 26 of the 32 counties of Ireland. Northern Ireland, which comprised the remaining si
0	doc1422362	Samuel Adams. The Continental Congress worked under a secrecy rule, so Adams's precise role in congressional deliberations is not fully documented. He appears to have had a major influence, working be
0	doc473823	Julian calendar. The Gregorian calendar was soon adopted by most Catholic countries (e.g., Spain, Portugal, Poland, most of Italy). Protestant countries followed later, and some countries of eastern E
0	doc1090612	Great Northern War. After Poltava, Peter the Great and Augustus the Strong allied again in the Treaty of Thorn (1709); Frederick IV of Denmark-Norway with Augustus the Strong in the Treaty of Dresden
0	doc1725978	Racial Equality Proposal. The chairman, President Wilson, overturned it, saying that although the proposal had been approved by a clear majority, that in this particular matter, strong opposition had
0	doc1096369	Oath of Allegiance (United Kingdom). That this House recognises that the principal duty of hon. Members is to represent their constituents in Parliament; also recognises that some hon. Members would p
0	doc7746	Meech Lake Accord. A dramatic final meeting among first ministers a month before the Accord's constitutionally mandated deadline seemed to show renewed agreement on a second series of amendments that
0	doc1166012	Capital punishment in France. Despite the above, in 2004, a law proposition (number 1521[5]) was placed before the French National Assembly, suggesting re-establishment of the death penalty for terror
0	doc1305475	Treaty of Sugauli. The Treaty of Sugauli (also spelled Sugowlee, Sagauli and Seggulee), the treaty that established the boundary line of Nepal, was signed on 2A December 1815 and ratified by 4 March 1
0	doc1620285	Giuseppe Garibaldi. In the same year, Garibaldi sought international support for altogether eliminating the papacy. At an 1867 congress in Geneva he proposed: "The papacy, being the most harmful of al
0	doc463829	National Convention. The discovery of the iron chest in the Tuileries 20 November 1792 made the trial inevitable. Documents found in this secret chest proved without any doubt the treachery of Louis X
0	doc2041298	Convention Between Great Britain and China Respecting Tibet. The Convention Between Great Britain and China Respecting Tibet was a treaty signed between the Qing dynasty and the British Empire in 1906
0	doc330696	Sixteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Three advocates for a federal income tax ran in the presidential election of 1912.[30] On February 25, 1913, Secretary of State Philander Knox pr
0	doc775423	United States passport. The design and contents of U.S. passports changed over the years.[25] Prior to World War I the passport was typically a large (11 x 17 inch) diploma, with a large engraved sea
0	doc4216	War of 1812. However, the British commander in Upper Canada received news of the American declaration of war much faster. In response to the U.S. declaration of war, Isaac Brock issued a proclamation
0	doc1300949	Lake George, New York. The first European to visit the lake was Father Isaac Jogues in August 1642.[5] He was later captured by Mohawks, escaped, and returned home to France. In 1646, he was sent on a

Non-retrieved Relevant Documents: