https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Articles\_of\_Confederation - 1777

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\_States\_Declaration\_of\_Independence - July 4 1776

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American\_Revolutionary\_War - 1775 – 1783

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proclamation\_of\_Rebellion - 1775

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declaration\_of\_the\_Causes\_and\_Necessity\_of\_Taking\_Up\_Arms - 1775 July 6

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olive\_Branch\_Petition - 1775 July 5

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second\_Continental\_Congress - 1775–1781

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continental\_Association

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petition\_to\_the\_King - 1774

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declaration\_and\_Resolves\_of\_the\_First\_Continental\_Congress - 1774

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First\_Continental\_Congress - 1774

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intolerable\_Acts - 1774

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston\_Tea\_Party - 1773

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Committees\_of\_correspondence - 1773

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declaration\_of\_Rights\_and\_Grievances - 1765

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stamp\_Act\_Congress - 1765

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Currency\_Act - 1764

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrick\_Henry#Opponent\_of\_the\_Constitution\_(1787%E2%80%931790)

Henry's record of urging unity made him a potential supporter of a closer bond between the states, and as late as the end of 1786, Madison hoped for Henry as an ally in the fight... Events caused Henry and some other Virginia leaders to feel betrayed, and to have little trust in the good faith of the North.

Henry opposed the Constitution because of its grant of a strong executive, the president; he had not fought to free Virginia from King George to surrender such powers to what might prove a despot. Henry accordingly deemed the Constitution a backwards step, and a betrayal of those who had died in the Revolutionary cause.[139] At the Virginia Ratifying Convention, which began on June 2, 1788,[140] according to Kidd, Henry's "personality blazed in all its power and glory."[141] Henry suggested that the framers of the Constituition had no right to begin it "We the People" and ignore the powers of the states. He suggested that the document put too much power in the hands of too few.[142] He noted that the Constitution, proposed without a Bill of Rights, did not protect individual rights,

Henry was somewhat mollified, after the convention voted on June 25[147]° to ratify the Constitution, by the fact that the convention then proposed about 40 amendments; some of them were later incorporated in the Bill of Rights. George Mason, Henry's ally in opposing ratification, intended a fiery diatribe on the faults of the new plan of government; he was talked out of it. By one account, Henry told other opponents that he had done his duty in opposing ratification, and as republicans, with the issues settled in a democratic way, they had best all go home. Madison wrote to Washington that Henry still hoped for amendments to weaken the power of the federal government, possibly to be proposed by a second national convention

Henry served as one of Virginia's presidential electors, voting for Washington (elected President) and John Adams (elected Vice President)

Henry's friendship with Washington had cooled somewhat amid the ratification debates, but by 1794, both men were looking to reconcile. Henry found himself more aligned with Washington than with Jefferson and Madison,

Henry believed the purpose of the Congress should be to mobilize public opinion towards war. In this, he found common cause with John Adams and Samuel Adams of Massachusetts.

As vice president, Adams largely sided with the Washington administration and the emerging Federalist Party. He supported Washington's policies against opposition from anti-Federalists and Republicans

Henry was gratified at the election of his old friend John Adams as president in 1796 over his foe Jefferson, but Henry's commitment to the Federalist Party was tested by the repressive Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798

Henry successfully sponsored a resolution to repeal the trade embargo against Britain. Henry also introduced legislation to permit Loyalists to return to Virginia.

In May, British forces under Colonel Banastre Tarleton raided Charlottesville, nearly capturing the Virginia government, which fled to Staunton. Jefferson did not go to Staunton: his term as governor had just expired, but the legislature had not met to hold an election. After the raid, he took refuge at his farm in Bedford County, and Virginia had no governor for ten days. Several legislators complained of Jefferson's actions and called for an inquiry into the conduct of the executive (Jefferson and his council), and Henry was among those who took the lead. The resolution passed, but the inquiry was set for the next session, and the legislature thought better of it.[113] Jefferson was angered at Henry's actions, and held a grudge that did not abate until well after Henry's death in 1799

Madison, like Jefferson, desired a separation between church and state that meant no public financing of religion, but Henry believed that taxpayers who were Christians should be assessed for the maintenance of the Protestant church of their choice, financing an array of churches in the way that Anglicanism had been funded in Virginia until the start of the war. Henry was not alone in this belief; both Washington and Lee supported such plans.

The General Assembly might well have passed the bill, but on November 17, 1784, the legislators elected Henry as governor. Madison believed that Henry took the position for family reason—but the cost was Henry's bill as Madison got it postponed to the following year and eventually defeated. Instead, Madison got Jefferson's Statute for Religious Freedom through the legislature. This law requiring a separation of church and state passed the General Assembly in 1786.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\_Madison

wrote the virginia plan, as apposed to the new jersey plan. which proposed both house and senate be votes be given by population. The new jersey plan proposed amending the federalist papers but keeping the 1 vote per state. Republicans (slave owners) wanted representation by number.

James Madison, a delegate from Virginia, believed that the solution to America's problems was to be found in a strong central government.[4] Congress needed compulsory taxation authority as well as power to regulate foreign and interstate commerce.[5] To prevent state interference with the national government's authority, Madison believed there needed to be a way to enforce the national supremacy, such as an explicit right of Congress to use force against non-compliant states and the creation of a national court system. Madison also believed that to be a truly national government, Congress would need to exercise authority over citizens directly—not simply through the states. This would require a change in how states were represented in Congress; under the Articles each state received one vote. Madison believed representation ought to be apportioned by population, with more populous states having more votes than less populous states.[6]

Madison was also concerned with preventing a tyranny of the majority. The government needed to be neutral between the various factions or interest groups that divided society—creditors and debtors, rich and poor, or farmers, merchants and manufacturers. Madison believed that a single faction could more easily control the government within a state but would have a more difficult time dominating a national government comprising many different interest groups. To protect both national authority and minority rights, Madison believed Congress should be granted veto power over state laws.[7]

Though one of the authors of the FEDERALIST PAPERS, which argued for ratification of the new U.S. Constitution, Madison aligned himself with Jefferson and his followers, known at that time as Republicans

Reflecting the centralization of power envisioned by Madison, the Virginia Plan granted the U.S. Senate the power to overturn any law passed by state governments.

The ultimate question before the convention, Wood notes, was not how to design a government but whether the states should remain sovereign, whether sovereignty should be transferred to the national government, or whether the constitution should settle somewhere in between.[55] Most of the delegates at the Philadelphia Convention wanted to empower the federal government to raise revenue and protect property rights.[56] Those who, like Madison, thought democracy in the state legislatures was excessive and insufficiently "disinterested", wanted sovereignty transferred to the national government, while those who did not think this a problem wanted to retain the model of the Articles of Confederation. Even many delegates who shared Madison's goal of strengthening the central government reacted strongly against the extreme change to the status quo envisioned in the Virginia Plan. Though Madison lost most of his battles over how to amend the Virginia Plan, in the process he increasingly shifted the debate away from a position of pure state sovereignty. Since most disagreements over what to include in the constitution were ultimately disputes over the balance of sovereignty between the states and national government, Madison's influence was critical. Wood notes that Madison's ultimate contribution was not in designing any particular constitutional framework, but in shifting the debate toward a compromise of "shared sovereignty" between the national and state governments

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\_Jefferson#Lafayette's\_visit

Jefferson was introduced to the philosophers, John Locke and Francis Bacon

Jefferson was the principal author of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and also a mentor to James Madison, a driving force behind the 1787 Constitutional Convention.

Jefferson recognized the need for a stronger American central government, but he put his hopes in the people and a largely agrarian society with the American continent’s bountiful resources.

He was convinced that individual liberties were the fruit of political equality, which were threatened by arbitrary government.[290] Excesses of democracy in his view were caused by institutional corruption rather than human nature. He was less suspicious of a working democracy than many contemporaries.[289] As president, Jefferson feared that the Federalist system enacted by Washington and Adams had encouraged corrupting patronage and dependence. He tried to restore a balance between the state and federal governments more nearly reflecting the Articles of Confederation, seeking to reinforce state prerogatives where his party was in a majority.

Jefferson returned to Paris on June 10, a couple of weeks after the Convention first began to meet in Philadelphia, but he would not know the final result until November

Jefferson did not hesitate to express himself on issues likely to come before the Convention. In this passage, he opposes giving Congress authority to veto laws passed by individual states. The Convention ultimately agreed, but Madison saw it as a great weakness. “The negative proposed to be given them [Congress] on all the acts of the several legislatures is now for the first time suggested to my mind. Primâ facie I do not like it. It fails in an essential character, that the hole and the patch should be commensurate. But this proposes to mend a small hole by covering the whole garment.” Letter from Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, June 20, 1787. Text from the Digital Edition of the Jefferson Papers.

The Constitution was signed on September 17, but it took until late November for a copy to reach Jefferson. His initial reaction was decidedly cool, but warmed in the following months during the ratification debates and with Madison’s encouragement.

Thomas Jefferson returned to America in 1789, George Washington appointed Jefferson the first Secretary of State. Jefferson's time in the first presidential cabinet would be characterized by infighting and conflict among his fellow cabinet members. Jefferson strongly opposed the creation of national debt and favored a capital closer to the agrarian south. In contrast, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton proposed the federal government assume the liability of the states and desired for the capital to be near the industrial north-eastern cities. These disagreements between federal and states’ rights and commerciality versus agrarian culture would become the core differences between Jefferson's Democratic-Republican and Hamilton and Adam's Federalist parties.

Among other things, Jefferson was concerned that the document lacked a Bill Of Rights and failed to establish term limits for federal officials. In earlier correspondences to other acquaintances, in 1786 Jefferson extolled government protection of civil liberties and wrote, for example, that “our liberty depends on the freedom of the press”. Jefferson also was a proponent of protections for religious liberty and wrote the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, which passed the Virginia General Assembly in 1786.

By the fall of 1788, Madison was convinced that the inclusion of a Bill Of Rights to the new Constitution would be prudent. While advocating for a bill of rights, Madison relied upon an argument first articulated by Jefferson – that a list of rights would help give the judiciary the power to ensure that other branches of governments would not infringe on citizens’ civil liberties.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bank\_of\_England

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France\_in\_the\_American\_Revolutionary\_War

The bank of England is the first real central bank, and was charted by the king under a sweat-heart deal so that a new fleet could be built after being bested by the French. Washington stored money in the BoE during the revolution, Did we use it to store the money given to us by france? I do not know. But Hamilton didn't support the enlightenment-era France during their revolution (led by Lafayette) because they became poor from bankrolling ours (which ultimately leading to their own revolution) and he wanted to foster relations with only the strong.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\_of\_central\_banking\_in\_the\_United\_States#1837%E2%80%931862:\_%22Free\_Banking%22\_Era

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coinage\_Act\_of\_1834

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander\_Hamilton#Report\_on\_a\_National\_Bank

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal\_Reserve\_Act - 1913

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\_Bank\_Act - 1863, 4, 5

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline\_of\_drafting\_and\_ratification\_of\_the\_United\_States\_Constitution -

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution\_of\_the\_United\_States -1789

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\_Federalist\_Papers - 1788

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitutional\_Convention\_(United\_States)#Federal\_supremacy – 1787

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shays%27\_Rebellion - 1787

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress\_of\_the\_Confederation - 1781-1789

George Mason, Wanted federation, but week power over commerce. He was scared of the north larger population to force adversarial economic policy. Mason advocated having the nations capitol being independent of any state so it would not be influenced. In the end, export taxes disproportionately affected the south and were used to prop up burgeoning factories in the north. By the time of the civil war, the north had 10x the wealth.

It was approved, after much debate (between July 1776 and November 1777), by the Second Continental Congress on November 15, 1777, and sent to the states for ratification. The Articles of Confederation came into force on March 1, 1781

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bank\_of\_North\_America - 1781

https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/election-1800-adams-vs-jefferson

President Jefferson liked to reflect upon his election victory as the “Revolution of 1800,” believing that his — and the Republican - victory had upheld the principles of the American Revolution, beating off the illegitimate forces that sought to destroy it. In truth, it’s hard to see the election as a true revolution. The Federalist Party continued to lose its grip on national affairs and would completely dismantle as a functioning unit after the War of 1812. Jefferson owed his victory as much to the bad policies of the Adams administration as he did to the way the Constitution favored the southern states. Removing the three-fifths clause of counting enslaved persons as a fraction of a person, thus increasing the south’s population and a number of delegates in the House of Representatives to Jefferson surely would have tipped the election to Adams had that not been law.

Despite the reservations of Hamilton, the radical factions of the party pressed to pass the Alien and Sedition Acts, which allowed for the federal government to deport any immigrant who was a ‘threat to the peace or to the government. Matching that were the Sedition Acts that stipulated any individual criticizing the government, including the president, could be arrested. This undoubtedly was directed at the partisan press who were attacking the Federalist agenda. Adams signed the legislation and later poorly defended his reservations with doing so. The immediate consequences were apparent to all Republicans, including vice president Thomas Jefferson. The political divide between the two men, and their parties, had now reached a critical impasse.

Alexander Hamilton.jpg

Portrait of Alexander Hamilton by John Trumbull.

Jefferson responded by ghostwriting the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. These pamphlets argued that states had the authority of nullifying any federal law that they felt was unconstitutional. It quickly caught fire with partisans and Americans distraught with how the Federalist Party came to increasingly symbolize a hierarchy within the American political class

The election of 1796 was the first contested American presidential election.[171] Twice, George Washington had been elected to office unanimously but, during his presidency, deep philosophical differences between the two leading figures in the administration – Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson – had caused a rift, leading to the founding of the Federalist and Republican parties.[172] When Washington announced that he would not be a candidate for a third term, an intense partisan struggle for control of Congress and the presidency began

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\_Madison#Election\_to\_Congress

Madison's Bill of Rights faced little opposition; he had largely co-opted the Anti-Federalist goal of amending the Constitution, but had avoided proposing amendments that would alienate supporters of the Constitution.[

As vice president, Adams largely sided with the Washington administration and the emerging Federalist Party. He supported Washington's policies against opposition from anti-Federalists and Republicans

As president he had Jefferson sitting as his vice.

Jefferson had Burr.

Madison followed Jefferson with moroe as his vice.

Then Monroe became president.

All this time, Hamilton did in fact frantically lobby the Federalists to choose Jefferson over Burr — in even stronger terms than he uses in the musical. Per Chernow, he called Burr "wicked enough to scruple nothing" and "one of the worst men in the community," and said that Burr once suggested using the new army to "demolish" the "miserable Constitution." (It is also possible that Hamilton feared a Burr-Federalist alliance would block his own hoped-for political comeback.)

It wasn't Hamilton who saved the day in the end, though. Credit goes to Rep. James Bayard, a Federalist from Delaware — who was lucky enough to be his state's only House representative, and therefore in full control of his delegation's vote.

Though Jefferson would always strongly deny making any deal for the presidency, Bayard got backchannel assurances from Jefferson's allies that Jefferson would "preserve Hamilton’s financial system, maintain the navy, and retain Federalist bureaucrats below cabinet level," Chernow writes.

So finally, enough Federalist House members finally abandoned their support of Burr on the 36th ballot, and Jefferson was elected president. Soon afterward, the Constitution would be amended to prevent another near-disaster like this — electors would now vote separately for the offices of president and vice president.

As for Burr, he was installed as Jefferson's vice president, but having proven himself untrustworthy, he was frozen out of any influence in the new administration, and was dropped from the ticket in 1804.

Monroe simultaneously served as Madison's Secretary of State and Secretary of War. His wartime leadership established him as Madison's heir apparent, and he easily defeated Federalist Party