

## **TIMELINE OF WORLD EVENTS 1774 -1789**

(Prepared by the Union States Assembly Scribe)

### **1774**

September 5 - A Number of the Delegates chosen and appointed by the Several Colonies and Provinces in North America to meet and hold a Congress at Philadelphia assembled at Carpenters' Hall. The Delegates were from: the province of New Hampshire; the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; the province of Massachusetts Bay; the Colony of Connecticut; from the City and County of New York, and other counties in the province of New York; from New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware; from the county of Suffolk, in the province of New York; the Province of Maryland, the Colony of New Jersey; the Colony of Virginia; the Province of Pennsylvania; and the Colony of South Carolina thereby representing every colony, except Georgia.

October 14 - Congress makes Declaration of Colonial Rights in Philadelphia.

October 20 – The Articles of Association is read and signed by Delegates of: New Hampshire; Massachusetts Bay; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; Connecticut; New York; New Jersey; Pennsylvania; the Lower Counties New Castle; Maryland; Virginia; North Carolina; and South Carolina.

### **1775**

April 18 - General Gage orders 700 British soldiers to Concord to destroy the colonists' weapons depot. That night, Paul Revere and William Dawes are sent from Boston to warn colonists. Revere reaches Lexington about midnight and warns Sam Adams and John Hancock who are hiding out there.

April 19 - American Revolution begins - Minutemen Capt. John Parker orders not to fire unless fired upon. At dawn on about 70 armed Massachusetts militiamen stand face to face on Lexington Green with the British advance guard. An unordered "shot heard around the world" begins the American Revolution. A volley of British muskets followed by a charge with bayonets leaves eight Americans dead and ten wounded. The British regroup and head for the depot in Concord, destroying the colonists' weapons and supplies. At the North Bridge in Concord, a British platoon is attacked by militiamen, with 14 casualties. British forces then begin a long retreat from Lexington back to Boston and are harassed and shot at all along the way by farmers and rebels and suffer over 250 casualties. News of the events at Lexington and Concord spreads like wildfire throughout the Colonies.

April 19 - New England militiamen begin the siege of Boston, hemming in the British army garrison.

April 19 - Paul Revere, William Dawes and Samuel Prescott are captured by British troops riding from Lexington to Concord, Prescott escapes to warn Concord.

April 23 - The Provincial Congress in Massachusetts orders 13,600 American soldiers to be mobilized. Colonial volunteers from all over New England assemble and head for Boston, then establish camps around the city and begin a year long siege of British-held Boston.

May 10 - American forces led by Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold capture Fort Ticonderoga in New York. The fort contains a much needed supply of military equipment including cannons which are then hauled to Boston by ox teams.

May 10 - The Continental Congress convenes in Philadelphia, with John Hancock elected as its president.

May 15 - Congress places the colonies in a state of defense.

June 14 - US Army founded.

June 15 - Congress unanimously votes to appoint George Washington general and commander-in-chief of the new Continental Army.

June 17 - The first major fight between British and American troops occurs at Boston in the Battle of Bunker Hill. American troops are dug in along the high ground of Breed's Hill (the actual location) and are attacked by a frontal assault of over 2000 British soldiers who storm up the hill. The Americans are ordered not to fire until they can see "the whites of their eyes." As the British get within 15 paces, the Americans let loose a deadly volley of musket fire and halt the British advance. The British then regroup and attack 30 minutes later with the same result. A third attack, however, succeeds as the Americans run out of ammunition and are left only with bayonets and stones to defend themselves. The British succeed in taking the hill, but at a loss of half their force, over a thousand casualties, with the Americans losing about 400, including important colonial leader, General Joseph Warren.

July 3 - At Cambridge, Massachusetts, George Washington takes command of the Continental Army which now has about 17,000 men.

July 5 - The Continental Congress adopts the Olive Branch Petition which expresses hope for a reconciliation with Britain, appealing directly to the King for help in achieving this.

July 6 - The Continental Congress issues a Declaration on the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms detailing the colonists' reasons for fighting the British and states the Americans are "resolved to die free men rather than live as slaves." **If you are not aware, a "subject" (of a monarch or government) is considered a slave.**

July 20 - A letter was received from the Convention of Georgia, and read, setting forth, that the Colony had acceded to the general Association, and appointed Delegates to attend this Congress.

July 21 - Presented by Benjamin Franklin, the first appearance of what would become the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union is presented to the Committee of the whole (full Congress). There were 13 Articles.

July 26 - An American Post Office is established with Benjamin Franklin as Postmaster General.

Aug 22 - King George III proclaims colonies to be in open rebellion without even looking at the Olive Branch Petition.

November 10 - Congress forms US Marine Corps.

November 11 - Mohawk military leader Joseph Brant goes to London to solicit more support from the government and to persuade the Crown to address past Mohawk land grievances in exchange for their participation as allies in the impending war.

November 13 - General Richard Montgomery led American troops in the capture of Montreal.

November 28 - The American Navy is established by Congress. The next day, Congress appoints a secret committee to seek help from European nations.

December 23 - King George III issues a royal proclamation closing the American colonies to all commerce and trade, to take effect in March of 1776. Also in December, Congress is informed that France may offer support in the war against Britain.

## **1776**

January 5 - The assembly of New Hampshire adopts the first American state constitution.

January 9 - Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" is published in Philadelphia. The 50 page pamphlet is highly critical of King George III and attacks allegiance to Monarchy in principle while providing strong arguments for American independence. It becomes an instant best-seller in America. "We have it in our power to begin the world anew. . . American shall make a stand, not for herself alone, but for the world," Paine states.

March 2-3 - The Battle of Nassau was a naval action and amphibious assault by American forces against British-occupied Nassau in the Bahamas during the American Revolutionary War.

March 4-17 - American forces capture Dorchester Heights which overlooks Boston harbor. Captured British artillery from Fort Ticonderoga is placed on the heights to enforce the siege against the British in Boston. The British evacuate Boston and set sail for Halifax. George

Washington then rushes to New York to set up defenses, anticipating the British plan to invade New York City.

April 6 - The Continental Congress declares colonial shipping ports open to all traffic except the British. The Congress had already authorized privateer raids on British ships and also advised disarming all Americans loyal to England.

April 12 - The North Carolina assembly is the first to empower its delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for independence from Britain.

May 1 – Adam Weishaupt founds secret society of Illuminati. May 1 is now celebrated as the founding day of Communism and not anything to do with Karl Marx. Thus, you know what the Illuminati really formed. Since the time of their founding, the Illuminati have infiltrated almost all other societies, secret or not, monarchal, governmental, religious, philosophical, scientific, etc. For those ignorant American sheeple, the 1776 in Roman numerals on the bottom row of bricks on the pyramid on the back of the One Dollar Federal Reserve Note celebrates May 1, 1776 and NOT July 4, 1776. Wake up! Don't be a sheeple, be a people. Learn the truth!

May 2 - The American revolutionaries get the much needed foreign support they had been hoping for. King Louis XVI of France commits one million dollars in arms and munitions. Spain then also promises support.

May 4 - Rhode Island declares independence from Britain.

May 10 - The Continental Congress authorizes each of the 13 colonies to form local (provincial) governments.

June 7 - Richard Lee (Virginia) moves "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved. That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign Alliances. That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approbation."

June 11 - Continental Congress creates committee (Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston) to draft a Declaration of Independence.

Jun 12 - Virginia adopts Declaration of Rights.

June 28 - First draft of Declaration of Independence submitted to Continental Congress.

June 29 – The Mission Dolores is founded by San Francisco Bay.

June 29 - Virginia state constitution adopted and Patrick Henry made governor.

July 1 – The 1st vote on Declaration of Independence occurs in Congress for Britain's North American colonies.

July 2 - Continental Congress resolves "these United Colonies are and of right ought to be Free and Independent States" by approving the Declaration of Independence. Founding Father of the United States John Dickinson abstains from the votes that declare independence. The meaning of that phrase is as follows: the thirteen States, or nations as that word meant in that time, are free and independent (even from each other) and each are on par with the States of Great Britain, France, Spain, Sweden, etc. They did NOT create a singular country but rather thirteen singular countries.

July 4 - According to popular legend the Liberty Bell rings for the Continental Congress.

July 4 - Congress proclaims the Declaration of Independence and independence from Britain and ordered that it be authenticated, printed, and be sent to the several assemblies, conventions and committees, or councils of safety, and to several commanding officers of the continental troops; that it be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the army.

July 11 - Captain James Cook begins his third voyage.

July 12 - Captain Cook departs with Resolution for 3rd trip to Pacific Ocean.

August 2 – The formal signing of the Declaration of Independence by 56 people takes place.

August 27-29 - Gen. Howe leads 15,000 soldiers against Washington's army in the Battle of Long Island. Washington, outnumbered two to one, suffers a severe defeat as his army is outflanked and scatters. The Americans retreat to Brooklyn Heights, facing possible capture by the British or even total surrender.

September 22 - American patriot Nathan Hale was hanged for spying on British troops.

September 26 - Congress appoints Jefferson, Franklin and Silas Deane to negotiate treaties with European governments. Franklin and Deane then travel to France seeking financial and military aid.

October 9 - San Francisco is established by Spanish missionaries on the California coast.

October 18 - In a New York bar decorated with bird tail, customer orders "cock tail".

December 5 - Phi Beta Kappa, America's most prestigious undergraduate honor society, was founded at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. Membership in the organization is based on outstanding achievement in the liberal arts and sciences and typically limited to students in the upper tenth of their graduating class. Organized by a group of

enterprising undergraduates, Phi Beta Kappa was the nation's first Greek letter society. From 1776 to 1780, members met regularly at William and Mary to write, debate, and socialize. They also planned the organization's expansion and established the characteristics typical of American fraternities and sororities: an oath of secrecy, a code of laws, mottoes in Greek and Latin, and an elaborate initiation ritual. When the Revolutionary War forced William and Mary to close in 1780, newly-formed chapters at Harvard and Yale directed Phi Beta Kappa's growth and development.

December 11 - Washington takes his troops across the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. The next day, over concerns of a possible British attack, the Congress abandons Philadelphia for Baltimore.

December 25-26 - On Christmas, George Washington takes 2400 of his men and re-crosses the Delaware River. Washington then conducts a surprise raid on 1500 British-Hessians (German mercenaries) at Trenton, New Jersey. The Hessians surrender after an hour with nearly 1000 taken prisoner by Washington who suffers only six wounded. Washington reoccupies Trenton. The victory provides a much needed boost to the morale of all American Patriots.

## **1977**

January 3 - A second victory for Washington occurs as his troops defeat the British at Princeton and drive them back toward New Brunswick. Washington then establishes winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey. During the harsh winter, Washington's army shrinks to about a thousand men as enlistments expire and deserters flee the hardships. By spring, with the arrival of recruits, Washington will have 9000 men.

January 12 - Padre Thomas Peña Founds Mission Santa Clara De Asís. The first mission to be built to honor a woman, the outpost was originally established as La Misión Santa Clara de Thamien (or Mission Santa Clara de Thamien) at the Indian village of So-co-is-u-ka (meaning "Laurelwood," located on the Guadalupe River).

January 15 - People of New Connecticut (Vermont) declare independence from England.

January 16 - Vermont declares independence from New York.

March 12 - Congress returns to Philadelphia from Baltimore after Washington's successes against the British in New Jersey.

April 14 to April 20 - New York adopts new constitution as an independent state.

April 27 - American troops under Benedict Arnold defeat the British at Ridgefield, Connecticut.

June 14 - The flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white: that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, **representing a new constellation** is agreed to by Congress.

June 14 - John Paul Jones is chosen by Congress to captain the 18 gun vessel *Ranger* with his mission to raid coastal towns of England.

June 17 - A British force of 7700 men under Gen. John Burgoyne invades from Canada, sailing down Lake Champlain toward Albany, planning to link up with Gen. Howe who will come north from New York City, thus cutting off New England from the rest of the colonies.

July 8 - Vermont introduces new constitution making it 1st state to abolish slavery.

July 27 - Marquis de la Fayette, a 19 year old French aristocrat, arrives in Philadelphia and volunteers to serve without pay. Congress appoints him as a major general in the Continental Army, and becomes one of Gen. Washington's most trusted aides.

September 26 - British forces under Gen. Howe occupy Philadelphia. Congress then relocates to York, Pennsylvania.

October 7 - The Battle of Saratoga results in the first major American victory of the Revolutionary War as Gen. Horatio Gates and Gen. Benedict Arnold defeat Gen. Burgoyne, inflicting 600 British casualties. American losses are only 150.

October 17 - Gen. Burgoyne and his entire army of 5700 men surrender to the Americans led by Gen. Gates. The British are then marched to Boston, placed on ships and sent back to England after swearing not serve again in the war against America. News of the American victory at Saratoga soon travels to Europe and boosts support of the American cause. In Paris the victory is celebrated as if it had been a French victory. Benjamin Franklin is received by the French Royal Court. **France then recognizes the independence of the thirteen America states.**

November 15 – The Delegates representing the 13 **nations** (states) in Congress, agree to form a confederation known as “The United States of America”. **The confederation (federal) government is governed through an international treaty and compact known as the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union. It is then passed on to the states for their ratification. Under the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, Congress is the sole authority of the new federal government.**

December - Moroccan sultan Muhammad III included the United States of America in a list of countries to which Morocco’s ports were open. **Morocco thus became the first country whose head of state publicly recognized the new United States.**

December 17 - The Continental Army led by Washington sets up their winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

December 18 – The first national Thanksgiving Day, commemorating Burgoyne's surrender, is celebrated.

## **1778**

January 18 – Capt. James Cook stumbles over Sandwich Islands (Hawaiian Islands).

February 6 - American and French representatives sign two treaties in Paris: a Treaty of Amity and Commerce and a Treaty of Alliance. France now officially recognizes the United States and will soon become the major supplier of military supplies to Washington's army. Both pledge to fight until American independence is won, with neither concluding any truce with Britain without the other's consent, and guarantee each other's possessions in America against all other powers. The American struggle for independence is thus enlarged and will soon become a world war. After British vessels fire on French ships, the two nations declare war. Spain will enter in 1779 as an ally of France. The following year, Britain will declare war on the Dutch who have been engaging in profitable trade with the French and Americans. In addition to the war in America, the British will have to fight in the Mediterranean, Africa, India, the West Indies, and on the high seas, all the while facing possible invasion of England itself by the French.

February 6 - Britain declares war on France.

February 23 - Baron von Steuben of Prussia arrives at Valley Forge to join the Continental Army. He then begins much needed training and drilling of Washington's troops, now suffering from poor morale resulting from cold, hunger, disease, low supplies and desertions.

March 7 - Capt. James Cook first sights Oregon coast, at Yaquina Bay.

March 15 - Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island discovered by Captain Cook.

March 16 - A Peace Commission is created by the British Parliament to negotiate with the Americans. The commission then travels to Philadelphia where its offers granting all of the American demands, except independence, are rejected by Congress.

March 22 - Captain Cook sights Cape Flattery, in Washington state.

April 1 - New Orleans businessman Oliver Pollock creates "\$" symbol.

July 2 - Congress returns once again to Philadelphia.

July 3 - British Loyalists and Indians massacre American settlers in the Wyoming Valley of northern Pennsylvania.

July 3 - Prussia declares war on Austria.



July 8 - Gen. Washington sets up headquarters at West Point, New York.

July 10 - France declares war against Britain.

September 4 - City of Amsterdam signs trade agreement with American rebels.

September 14 - Benjamin Franklin is appointed to be the American diplomatic representative in France.

September 17 – The Treaty of Fort Pitt (Treaty with the Delaware) is signed.

October 3 - Captain Cook anchors at Alaska.

November 26 - Captain Cook discovers Maui in the Sandwich Islands (now Hawaii).

December 29 - The British begin a major southern campaign with the capture of Savannah, Georgia, followed a month later with the capture of Augusta.

## **1779**

May 13 - War of Bavarian Succession ends.

June 16 - Spain declares war on England, but does not make an alliance with the American revolutionary forces.

August 14 - A peace plan is approved by Congress which stipulates independence, complete British evacuation of America and free navigation on the Mississippi River.

August 21 to October 19 - The 1778 Siege of Pondicherry was the first military action on the Indian subcontinent following the declaration of war between Great Britain and France in the American War of Independence.

September 23 - Off the coast of England, John Paul Jones fights a desperate battle with a British frigate. When the British demand his surrender, Jones responds, "I have not yet begun to fight!" Jones then captures the frigate before his own ship sinks.

September 24 – Congress takes into consideration “the state of Vermont”.

September 27 - John Adams is appointed by Congress to negotiate peace with England.

## **1780**

February 29 - The Omicron Delta Omega fraternity was founded by Benjamin Franklin at James Madison University.

March 1 - Pennsylvania becomes the first state to abolish slavery (for newborns only).

April 8 - The British attack begins against Charleston as warships sail past the cannons of Fort Moultrie and enter Charleston harbor. Washington sends reinforcements.

May 12 - The worst American defeat of the Revolutionary War occurs as the British capture Charleston and its 5400-man garrison (the entire southern American Army) along with four ships and a military arsenal. British losses are only 225.

May 25 - After a severe winter, Gen. Washington faces a serious threat of mutiny at his winter camp in Morristown, New Jersey. Two Continental regiments conduct an armed march through the camp and demand immediate payment of salary (overdue by 5 months) and full rations. Troops from Pennsylvania put down the rebellion. Two leaders of the protest are then hanged.

July 9 - Denmark declares neutrality.

August 1 - Sweden declares neutrality.

August 3 - Benedict Arnold is appointed commander of West Point. Unknown to the Americans, he has been secretly collaborating with British Gen. Clinton since May of 1779 by supplying information on Gen. Washington's tactics.

September 23 - A British major in civilian clothing is captured near Tarrytown, New York. He is found to be carrying plans indicating Benedict Arnold intends to turn traitor and surrender West Point. Two days later, Arnold hears of the spy's capture and flees West Point to the British ship *Vulture* on the Hudson. He is later named a brigadier general in the British Army and will fight the Americans.

October 7 - Gen. Cornwallis abandons his invasion of North Carolina after Americans capture his reinforcements, a Loyalist force of 1000 men.

October 14 - Gen. Nathanael Greene, Washington's most able and trusted General, is named as the new commander of the Southern Army, replacing Gen. Gates. Greene then begins a strategy of rallying popular support and wearing down the British by leading Gen. Cornwallis on a six month chase through the back woods of South Carolina into North Carolina into Virginia then back into North Carolina. The British, low on supplies, are forced to steal from any Americans they encounter, thus enraging them.

October 25 - John Hancock becomes the first Governor of Massachusetts.

December 20 - Britain declares war on Holland.

## **1781**

January 17 - An American victory at Cowpens, South Carolina, as Gen. Daniel Morgan defeats British Gen. Tarleton.

March 1 – The Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union is fully ratified by the thirteen nations (states) and takes effect and becomes the governing doctrine of the federal government of the confederation, with Congress the governing body. This becomes the first federal constitution between the states. The states retained all their rights and sovereignty except those enumerated. Remember, you cannot have a sovereign state unless the people in that state are also sovereign.

March 15 - Forces under Gen. Cornwallis suffer heavy losses in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse in North Carolina. As a result, Cornwallis abandons plans to conquer the Carolinas and retreats to Wilmington, and then begins a campaign to conquer Virginia with an army of 7500 men.

May 21 - Gen. Washington and French Gen. Rochambeau meet in Connecticut for a war council. Gen Rochambeau reluctantly agrees to Washington's plan for a joint French naval and American ground attack on New York.

June 10 - American troops under Marquis de la Fayette, Gen. Anthony Wayne and Baron von Steuben begin to form a combined force in Virginia to oppose British forces under Benedict Arnold and Gen. Cornwallis.

June 11 - Congress appoints a Peace Commission comprised of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Jay and Henry Laurens. The commission supplements John Adams as the sole negotiator with the British.

August 1 - After several months of chasing Gen. Greene's army without much success, Gen. Cornwallis and his 10,000 tired soldiers arrive to seek rest at the small port of Yorktown, Virginia, on the Chesapeake Bay. He then establishes a base to communicate by sea with Gen. Clinton's forces in New York.

August 14 - Gen. Washington abruptly changes plans and abandons the attack on New York in favor of Yorktown after receiving a letter from French Admiral Count de Grasse indicating his entire 29-ship French fleet with 3000 soldiers is now heading for the Chesapeake Bay near Cornwallis. Gen. Washington then coordinates with Gen. Rochambeau to rush their best troops south to Virginia to destroy the British position in Yorktown.

August 20 – Congress, after reviewing the petition submitted, declare if they abide by the boundary limits, that Vermont to be a sovereign and independent state by the name of State of Vermont.

August 30 - Count de Grasse's French fleet arrives off Yorktown, Virginia. De Grasse then lands troops near Yorktown, linking with la Fayette's American troops to cut Cornwallis off from any retreat by land.

September 5-8 - Off Yorktown, a major naval battle between the French fleet of de Grasse and the outnumbered British fleet of Adm. Thomas Graves results in a victory for de Grasse. The British fleet retreats to New York for reinforcements, leaving the French fleet in control of the Chesapeake. The French fleet establishes a blockade, cutting Cornwallis off from any retreat by sea. French naval reinforcements then arrive from Newport.

September 14-24 - De Grasse sends his ships up the Chesapeake Bay to transport the armies of Washington and Rochambeau to Yorktown.

September 28 - Gen. Washington, with a combined Allied army of 17,000 men, begins the siege of Yorktown. French cannons bombard Gen. Cornwallis and his 9000 men day and night while the Allied lines slowly advance and encircle them. British supplies run dangerously low.

October 17 - As Yorktown is about to be taken, the British send out a flag of truce. Gen. Washington and Gen. Cornwallis then work out terms of surrender. This surrender, under the Laws of Nations, is a conquest whereby the victor takes the sovereignty of the loser. In this case, the thirteen American states (nations) have gained their sovereignty from the King of Great Britain (also a sovereign) by defeating his forces on the field of battle.

October 19 - As their band plays the tune, "The world turned upside down," the British army marches out in formation and surrenders at Yorktown. Hopes for a British victory in the war against America are dashed. In the English Parliament, there will soon be calls to bring this long costly war to an end.

October 24 - 7000 British reinforcements under Gen. Clinton arrive at Chesapeake Bay but turn back on hearing of the surrender at Yorktown.

## **1782**

January 28 - Congress resolves to acknowledge Vermont as a free and independent state and accept them into the Union, on equal footing, as the 14<sup>th</sup> state, provided they accede to the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union and the boundaries between New York and New Hampshire as specified.

February 21 - Congress resolves establishment of a mint.

February 27 - In England, the House of Commons votes against further war in America.

March 5 - The British Parliament empowers the King to negotiate peace with the United States.

March 20 - British Prime Minister, Lord North, resigns, succeeded two days later by Lord Rockingham who seeks immediate negotiations with the American peace commissioners.

April 4 - Sir Guy Carleton becomes the new commander of British forces in America, replacing Gen. Clinton. Carleton will implement the new British policy of ending hostilities and withdraw British troops from America.

April 12 - Peace talks begin in Paris between Benjamin Franklin and Richard Oswald of Britain.

April 16 - Gen. Washington establishes American army headquarters at Newburgh, New York.

April 19 - The Dutch recognize the United States of America as a result of negotiations conducted in the Netherlands by John Adams.

June 20 - Congress adopts the Great Seal of the United States of America.

July 6 - The Battle of Negapatam was the third in the series of battles fought between a British fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes and a French fleet under the Bailli de Suffren off the coast of India during the American Revolutionary War.

The Dutch Republic, nominally neutral, had been trading with the Americans, exchanging Dutch arms and munitions for American colonial wares (in contravention of the Navigation Acts), primarily through activity based in St. Eustatius, before the French formally entered the war. The British considered this trade to include contraband military supplies and had attempted to stop it, at first diplomatically by appealing to previous treaty obligations, interpretation of whose terms the two nations disagreed on, and then by searching and seizing Dutch merchant ships. The situation escalated when the British seized a Dutch merchant convoy sailing under Dutch naval escort in December 1779, prompting the Dutch to join the League of Armed Neutrality. Britain responded to this decision by declaring war on the Dutch in December 1780, sparking the Fourth Anglo-Dutch War. The war was a military and economic disaster for the Dutch Republic. Paralyzed by internal political divisions, it was unable to effectively respond to British blockades of its coast and the capture of many of its colonies. In the 1784 peace treaty between the two nations, the Dutch lost the Indian port of Negapatam and were forced to make trade concessions. The Dutch Republic signed a friendship and trade agreement with the United States in 1782, and was the second country (after France) to formally recognize the United States.

August 25 to September 3 - The worldwide implications of the American War for Independence are made clear on this day in history as the American-allied French navy begins a 14-month-long series of five battles with the British navy in the Indian Ocean.

October 8 – A treaty of amity and commerce is concluded between the United States of America and the High Mightinesses the States General of the Netherlands.

November 10 - The final battle of the Revolutionary War occurs as Americans retaliate against Loyalist and Indian forces by attacking a Shawnee Indian village in the Ohio territory.

November 30 - A preliminary peace treaty is signed in Paris. Terms include recognition of American independence and the boundaries of the United States, along with British withdrawal from America.

December 15 - In France, strong objections are expressed by the French over the signing of the peace treaty in Paris without America first consulting them. Benjamin Franklin then soothes their anger with a diplomatic response and prevents a falling out between France and America.

### **1783**

January 20 - England signs a preliminary peace treaty with France and Spain.

February 3 - Spain recognizes the United States of America, followed later by Sweden, Denmark and Russia.

February 4 - England officially declares an end to hostilities in America.

February 5 - Sweden recognizes the independence of the United States of America.

March 10 - An anonymous letter circulates among Washington's senior officers camped at Newburgh, New York. The letter calls for an unauthorized meeting and urges the officers to defy the authority of the new U.S. federal government (Congress) for its failure to honor past promises to the Continental Army. The next day, Gen. Washington forbids the unauthorized meeting and instead suggests a regular meeting to be held on March 15. A second anonymous letter then appears and is circulated. This letter falsely claims Washington himself sympathizes with the rebellious officers.

March 15 - General Washington gathers his officers and talks them out of a rebellion against the authority of Congress, and in effect preserves the American Experiment.

April 15 – A treaty of amity and commerce is signed between the United States of America and Sweden.

April 11 - Congress officially declares an end to the Revolutionary War.

April 18 – Congress proposes alterations to the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union to the states in order to allow Congress to handle the increasing difficulty regarding the financial situation of the confederation.

April 26 - 7000 Loyalists set sail from New York for Canada, bringing a total of 100,000 Loyalists who have now fled America.

April 26 – In an address to the states, Congress declares the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union and the confederation that was formed to be “the greatest trust ever confided to a political society”. Besides being an international treaty and compact between thirteen sovereign and independent states (nations), the founders also created a trust for the benefit of the sovereign states, and thereby, the sovereign people populating them.

June 13 - The main part of the Continental Army disbands.

June 19 – Congress resolves the requirements for additional entries (states) into the Union.

June 24 - To avoid protests from angry and unpaid war veterans, Congress leaves Philadelphia and relocates to Princeton, New Jersey.

July 8 - The Supreme Court of Massachusetts abolishes slavery in that state.

July 24 - Georgia becomes a protectorate of tsarist Russia.

September 3 - The Treaty of Paris is signed by the United States of America and Great Britain.

September 15 - Congress makes further revisions in voting requirements for when the 14<sup>th</sup> state and more enter the Union.

October 7 - In Virginia, the House of Burgesses grants freedom to slaves who served in the Continental Army.

November 2 - George Washington delivers his farewell address to his army. The next day, remaining troops are discharged.

November 25 - Washington enters Manhattan as the last British troops leave.

November 26 - Congress meets in Annapolis, Maryland.

December 22 - Following a triumphant journey from New York to Annapolis, George Washington, victorious commander in chief of the American Revolutionary Army, appears before Congress and voluntarily resigns his commission, an event unprecedented in history.

December 22 - Congress decides that these united states be considered in all such Treaties and in every case arising under them as one Nation (upon principles of the federal Constitution). This reinforces that the thirteen states are independent nations unto themselves and that NO singular nation has been created.

December 31 - Import of African slaves banned by all of the northern states.

## **1784**

January 14 - The Treaty of Paris is ratified by Congress. The Revolutionary War officially ends. However, unmentioned in the debates of this treaty is no provision for the King of Great Britain to actually cede land to the United States of America, as had been the principal of past treaties among sovereigns (see Treaty of Paris 1763 and how the King of France cedes land to the victor, the King of Great Britain). Word trickery is used such as "relinquishes all claims to the Government, Propriety, and Territorial Rights of the same and every Part thereof" but there is no mention of ceding the land and giving allodial title to the Americans, again as was the practice in previous treaties. Thus, the states and Americans are now sovereign but own no title to any land. Can you believe that? Yet, that is what was done.

January 26 - Benjamin Franklin expresses unhappiness over eagle as America's symbol.

February 22 – First ship to trade between the United States and China, "Empress of China", sails from New York.

March 1 - A congressional committee led by Thomas Jefferson proposes to divide up sprawling western territories into states, to be considered equal with the original 13. Jefferson also proposes a ban on slavery everywhere in the U.S. after 1800. This proposal is narrowly defeated.

April 23 – Congress resolves the form of a temporary government of the Western territory and makes provisions for an expanding the Union for when it grows beyond the existing thirteen states.

April 30 – Congress resolves recommendations to the states for additional taxing power in order to pay the incurred debt.

May 11 - Britain & Tippu Sahib of Mysore sign peace treaty.

May 20 - Britain & Netherlands sign peace treaty (Peace of Paris).

June 3 – Congress, again resolves "That the district of territory lying on the west side of Connecticut river, called Vermont, within the limits and boundaries described in the act of Congress of the 20 August, 1781, and the people inhabiting the same, be, and they are hereby recognized and declared to be a free, sovereign and independent State by the name of the State of Vermont. That the said State of Vermont, being within the limits of the United States, shall be considered as a part of the Confederacy, on the same principles as the new states, who shall have established permanent governments agreeably to the act of Congress of the 23 day of April last, until it shall accede to the Articles of Confederation, and be admitted into the federal Union of these States."



June 4 – Congress adjourns and A Committee of the States runs the confederation in Congress's absence.

August 13 - British parliament accepts East India Company Act 1784, bringing the East India Company's rule in India under the control of the British Government.

August 23 - Eastern Tennessee settlers declare their area an independent state and name it Franklin; a year later the Continental Congress rejects it.

August 30 - Beginning of the China Trade, as the American Ship *Empress of China*, sailing from New York, arrives at Canton, China. The ship will return with exotic goods, including silks and tea, spurring large numbers of American merchants to enter the trade.

September 21 – The first daily newspaper in America (Pennsylvania Packet & General Advertiser) is published.

September 22 - Russians establish their first settlement in Alaska, on Kodiak Island.

October 22 – The Treaty of Fort Stanwix (Treaty with the Six Nations) is signed.

November 1 – Congress resumes its duty after the adjournment, thereby concluding, for the only time it has ever convened, A Committee of the States.

November 26 - Catholic Apostolic Prefecture of the United States established.

December 15 – In letter to Congress from the Spanish minister, it is acknowledged by Spain the claim to sovereignty of the United States of America is “founded on all the rights which an entire conquest and an uninterrupted possession can give to any power”.

## **1785**

January 11 - Congress relocates to New York City.

January 21 – The Treaty of Fort McIntosh (Treaty with the Wyandot, etc.) is signed.

February 24 - Although England refuses to send an ambassador to the U.S., John Adams is sent as the American ambassador to Britain. He will spend the next three years trying without success to settle problems regarding the existence of a string of British forts along the Canadian border, pre-war debts owed to British creditors, post-war American treatment of Loyalists, and the closing of the West Indian colonies to American trade.

May 1 - Kamehameha, the king of Hawai'i defeats Kalanikupule and establishes the Kingdom of Hawai'i.

May 8 - Congress passes the Land Ordinance of 1785 which divides the northwest territories into townships, each set at 36 square miles, subdivided into 36 lots of 640 acres each, with each lot selling for no less than \$640.

May 16 - State of Franklin Petitions for Statehood but is not admitted into the Union. The State of Franklin was an autonomous, secessionist United States territory created not long after the end of the American Revolution from territory that later was ceded by North Carolina to the federal government. Franklin's territory later became part of the state of Tennessee. Franklin was never officially admitted into the Union of the United States and existed for only four years. Congress was heavily in debt at the close of the Revolutionary War, the state of North Carolina voted, in April 1784, "to give Congress the 29,000,000 acres lying between the Allegheny Mountains (as the entire Appalachian range was then called) and the Mississippi river." This did not please the Watauga settlers who had gained an earnest foothold on the Cumberland River at Fort Nashborough. They feared Congress might in desperation sell the territory to a foreign power such as France or Spain. A few months later, the Legislature of North Carolina withdrew its gift, and again took charge of its western land because it feared the land would not be used to pay the debts of Congress.

September 10 – A treaty of amity and commerce is signed between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Prussia.

October – Virginia legislature passes an act entitled “An Act concerning the erection of the District of Kentucky into an Independent State”.

November 10 - Netherlands and France sign treaty.

November 17 - Church of England organizes in New England.

November 28 - The Treaty of Hopewell was signed between the U.S. representative Benjamin Hawkins and the Cherokee Indians. The treaty laid out a western boundary for white settlement. The treaty gave rise to the sardonic Cherokee phrase of Talking Leaves, since they claimed that when the treaties no longer suited the Americans, they would blow away like talking leaves. A description of the boundary is found on Article 4 of the accord. The Treaty of Hopewell may refer to one of three different treaties signed at Hopewell, (the plantation of Andrew Pickens on the Seneca River in northwestern South Carolina) between the United States of America and Cherokee (1785), Choctaw and Chickasaw (1786) indigenous nations.

## **1786**

January 16 - The Virginia legislature passes Jefferson's Ordinance of Religious Freedom guaranteeing that no man may be forced to attend or support any church or be discriminated against because of his religious preference.

January 21 – The Treaty of Fort Finney (Treaty with the Shawanee) is signed.

July 29 - First newspaper published west of Alleghanies, Pitts Gazette.

Summer of 1786 - Americans suffer from post-war economic depression including a shortage of currency, high taxes, nagging creditors, farm foreclosures and bankruptcies.

August 7 – Congress submits to the states seven additional amendments (articles) to the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union for their approval. At this point in time, Congress realizes that the federal constitution needs to be revised in order for Congress to do the tasks assigned to them.

August 8 - Congress adopts a monetary system based on the Spanish dollar, with a gold piece valued at \$10, silver pieces at \$1, one-tenth of \$1 also in silver, and copper pennies.

August 22-25 - Angry representatives from 50 towns in Massachusetts meet to discuss money problems including the rising number of foreclosures, the high cost of lawsuits, heavy land and poll taxes, high salaries for state officials, and demands for new paper money as a means of credit.

August 29 - Shay's Rebellion in Springfield, Mass.

August 31 - In Massachusetts, to prevent debtors from being tried and put in prison, ex-Revolutionary War Captain Daniel Shays, who is now a bankrupt farmer, leads an armed mob and prevents the Northampton Court from holding a session.

September 11 – The Annapolis Convention take place to determine interstate commerce and ways for the federal government to raise the money required to pay the debts incurred. Although all states are invited to send delegates, only five states send them. The Convention recommends to Congress to have another convention to meet in May to “devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an Act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled, as when “agreed to by them and” afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State will effectually provide for the same.” This follows the guidelines laid out in Article 13 of the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union regarding alterations therewith.

September 26 - Shays' rebels, fearing they might be charged with treason, confront 600 militiamen protecting the state Massachusetts Supreme Court session in Springfield and force the court to adjourn.

September 26 - Britain and France sign trade agreement.

October – Virginia legislature passes an act entitled “An Act making further provision for the erection of the District of Kentucky into an Independent State”.

October 16 - Congress establishes the United States mint.

October 20 - Congress authorizes Secretary of War Henry Knox to raise an army of 1340 men over concerns of the safety of the federal arsenal at Springfield, Mass.

December 26 - Shays assembles 1200 men near Worcester, Mass. and heads toward Springfield. Massachusetts Governor, Bowdoin, then orders mobilization of a 4400 man force.

December 29 - **French Revolution**: The Assembly of Notables is convoked.

### **1787**

January 26 - Shays' rebels attack the federal arsenal at Springfield but are unsuccessful. Revolutionary War hero, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, then arrives with reinforcements from Boston to pursue the rebels.

February 4 - Gen. Lincoln's troops attack Shays' rebels at Petersham, Massachusetts, and capture 150 rebels. Shays flees north to Vermont.

February 21 - Amid calls for a stronger central government, due in part to Shays' Rebellion, and any other short comings in regards to raising the revenue required to fund the federal governments and pay the debts incurred, Congress endorses a resolution calling for a convention to be held in Philadelphia, beginning in May in the words following: “Whereas there is provision in the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union for making alterations therein by the Assent of a Congress of the United States and of the legislatures of the several States; And whereas experience hath evinced that there are defects in the present Confederation, as a mean to remedy which several of the states and particularly the state of New York by express instructions to their delegates in Congress have suggested a Convention for the purposes expressed in the following resolution and such Convention appearing to be the most probable mean of establishing in these states a firm national government.

*Resolved* that in the opinion of Congress it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next a Convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several States to be held at Philadelphia for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States render the federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union.”

It is VERY important to note the following: (1) Congress authorizes the Convention to suggest alterations to the form of the federal government by making changes to the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, to which after being agreed to by Congress, would ONLY THEN be passed onto the states for their approval (2) Congress did NOT authorize the Convention to devise a NEW form of government to replace the existing form of government and (3) these restrictions to what the Convention was limited to were not followed with resulting events of sedition and treason against the confederation and a usurpation of the lawful government (4) for the ignorant masses of feeble minded Americans today, how many of you are actually aware of the intended purpose of that convention? Are you aware that those so called founding fathers became founding traitors? Of course not, the rulers of the planet today do not want you to know the fraud that occurred because that is what keeps them in power today.

May 14 - Delegates gather in Philadelphia to discuss the alterations in the form of the federal government that will make the current federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and preservation of the Union.

May 25 - With 29 delegates from nine states present, the Convention begins in the state house (Independence Hall) in Philadelphia. A total of 73 delegates have been chosen by the states (excluding Rhode Island) although only 55 will actually attend. There are 21 veterans of the Revolutionary War and 8 signers of the Declaration of Independence. The delegates are farmers, merchants, lawyers and bankers, with an average age of 42, and include James Madison, the central figure at the convention, and 81 year old Benjamin Franklin. Thomas Jefferson, serving abroad as ambassador to France, does not attend.

The delegates first vote is to keep the proceedings absolutely secret. George Washington is then nominated as president of the convention. How many of you are aware of the secrecy involved and why? The why is they purposely wanted to commit sedition by proposing a usurpation of the lawful government.

May 25 - Convention opens at Philadelphia with George Washington presiding.

May 29 - "Virginia Plan" proposed.

June 19 - Rather than revise the Articles of Confederation, delegates at the convention vote to create an entirely new form of national government separated into three branches - the legislative, executive and judicial - thus dispersing power with checks and balances, and competing factions, as a measure of protection against tyranny by a controlling majority.

June 20 - Oliver Ellsworth moves at the Federal Convention to call the government the United States and NOT "The United States of America" as is the style of the confederation as specified

in Article 1 of the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union. This is clearly a seditious action of identity theft by these traitorous delegates.

July 2 - Marquis de Sade shouts from Bastille that prisoners are being slaughtered.

July 13 – After many, many months of debates Congress enacts the Northwest Ordinance which establishes formal procedures for transforming territories into states. It provides for the eventual establishment of three to five states in the area north of the Ohio River, to be considered equal with the original 13. The Ordinance includes a Bill of Rights that guarantees freedom of religion, the right to trial by jury, public education and a ban on slavery in the Northwest.

Of note: This Ordinance ONLY applies to the territory north and west of the river Ohio. This Ordinance does NOT apply to territory south and east of the river Ohio. The main reason the Ordinance was passed, by only 8 states, was a way for the federal government to be able to sell land and tax the inhabitants as a means of paying off the federal debt. No state ever used this ordinance and no states were created under it.

July – A treaty of friendship is signed between Morocco and the United States of American. It is the longest unbroken treaty.

July 15 - Parliament of Paris banished to Troyes.

July 16 - At the Convention, Roger Sherman proposes a compromise which allows for representation in the House of Representatives based on each state's population and equal representation for all of the states in the Senate. The numerous black slaves in the South are to be counted at only three fifths of their total number. A rough draft of the constitution is then drawn up.

August 6 - Convention in Philadelphia begins debate.

August 6-10 - Items in the draft constitution are debated including the length of terms for the president and legislators, the power of Congress to regulate commerce, and a proposed 20 year ban on any Congressional action concerning slavery.

August 10 - Turkey declares war on Russia.

September 12 - American statesman George Mason suggests the addition of a Bill of Rights to the Constitution modeled on previous state declarations, but the motion is defeated.

September 13 - Prussian army moves into Netherlands.

September 17 - Thirty nine delegates vote to approve and then sign the final draft of the new Constitution. It may be deemed to be a “unanimous” passage but the state of Rhode Island

NEVER had any delegates attend the Convention. Also, in signing the final draft, only one delegate from New York was present. Thus, this clearly was NOT unanimous among the thirteen states (nations), as is required for any changes to the federal constitution as specified in Article 13 “Every state shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united states, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state.”

September 19 - For the first time, the proposed Constitution is made public as printed copies of the text are distributed. A storm of controversy soon arises as most people had only expected a revision of the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, not a new central government with similarities to the British system they had just overthrown. The delegates at this convention knew the limits of Congress on what they can and cannot discuss and also required the approval of Congress. They carefully constructed a way to usurp the lawful government by resolving that Congress just pass on the Constitution to the states WITHOUT taking any action, thereby bypassing the requirements of Article 13 for making any alterations to the form of government.

September 20 – Congress receives the work from the Convention, which includes the Constitution, a letter from the delegates in the Convention, and a letter from George Washington, President of the Convention.

September 22 – The inhabitants of the District of Kentucky vote and approve, with the Virginia legislature’s consent, to turn the district into an independent state and apply for admission into the Union of the thirteen states.

September 27 – Congress officially begins debate about what to do with the results of the Convention. They realize that the Convention violated the Resolution of the 21<sup>st</sup> of February, 1787, which authorized the Convention to ONLY make changes to the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union and not devise a new form of government. The first entry in the *Journals of the Continental Congress* is stricken through on this day, as though it never occurred. The reason for striking out the first entry is that Congress would be shown to be guilty of sedition and treason against the existing confederation by approving a new form of government when their power restricts them ONLY to working with the existing form of government.

The second entry on this day, is a motion of Nathan Dane (Delegate from Massachusetts) acknowledging the difficult position that Congress has been put in “which constitution appears to be intended as an entire system in itself, and not as any part of, or alteration in the Articles of Confederation; to alterations in which Articles, the deliberations and powers of Congress are,

in this Case, constitutionally confined, and whereas Congress cannot with propriety proceed to examine and alter the said Constitution proposed, unless it be with a view so essentially to change the principles and forms of it, as to make it an additional part in the said Confederation and the members of Congress not feeling themselves authorised by the forms of Government under which they are assembled, to express an opinion respecting a System of Government no way connected with those forms; but conceiving that the respect they owe their constituents and the importance of the subject require, that the report of the Convention should, with all convenient dispatch, be transmitted to the several States to be laid before the respectful legislatures thereof therefore

Resolved that there be transmitted to the supreme executive of each State a copy of the report of the Convention of the States lately Assembled in the City of Philadelphia signed by their deputies the seventeenth instant including their resolutions, and their letter directed to the President of Congress.”

Congress expected to see proposed changes/alterations to the existing federal constitution but was confronted with a proposal that had NOTHING at all to do with the existing form of government. However, falling to celebrityitus, acknowledging the esteem of their colleagues present at the Convention, Congress fails to do the lawful thing and recommends passing the Constitution directly onto the states for their ratification WITHOUT voting on it themselves, as is specified in Article 13 of the existing federal constitution regarding any alterations. Thus, Congress commits sedition and treason against the confederation by providing a path to the usurpation of the lawful government.

September 28 - Congress votes to send the Constitution to the state legislatures for their ratification, needing the approval of ONLY nine states (and not a unanimous approval as per Article 13), thereby confirming their acts of sedition and treason and allowing for a path to usurp the lawful government by violating the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union and ignoring their own Resolution of Feb. 21, 1787.

October 10 - Amsterdam surrenders to Prussian invasion army.

October 27 - The Federalists, who advocate a strong central government and approval of the new Constitution (in their hidden attempt to usurp the lawful government), begin publishing essays in favor of ratification. Written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay, the total number of articles will eventually reach 85 and be compiled and published as the Federalist Papers.

December 7 - Delaware is the first of the nine states needed to ratify the Constitution. To be followed by: Pennsylvania (Dec. 12) New Jersey (Dec. 18) Georgia (Jan. 2, 1788) Connecticut (Jan. 9) Massachusetts (Feb. 7) Maryland (April 28) South Carolina (May 23) and New Hampshire (June 21).



## 1788

January 18 - The first elements of the First Fleet carrying 736 convicts from England to Australia arrives at Botany Bay to set up a penal colony.

February 6 - Anti-Federalists in Massachusetts, led by Sam Adams and John Hancock, favor a more decentralized system of government and give their support to ratification of the Constitution only after a compromise is reached that amendments will be included which guarantee civil liberties.

February 9 - Austria declares war on Russia.

February 27 - In Massachusetts, following an incident in which free blacks were kidnapped and transported to the island of Martinique, the Massachusetts legislature declares the slavery trade illegal and provides for monetary damages to victims of kidnappings.

February 29 – The delegates of Virginia formally motion to Congress “Resolved that the United States in Congress Assembled do approve of the Compact solemnly entered into between the State of Virginia and the District of Kentucky for the erection of the said District into a separate and Independent Member of the federal Union”.

March 24 - In Rhode Island, the Constitution is rejected by a popular referendum. The state, fearful of consolidated federal power, had refused to send a delegation to the convention in Philadelphia and had subsequently rejected a state convention to consider ratification.

April 15 - Britain, Netherlands, and Prussia sign peace treaty.

June 2 - In Virginia, anti-Federalist forces, led by Patrick Henry and George Mason, oppose ratification of the Constitution. They are joined by Richard Henry Lee who calls for a bill of rights and a lower house set up on a more democratic basis.

June 2 – Congress agrees “That in their opinion it is expedient that the district of Kentucky be erected into an independent state and therefore they submit the following resolution, That the address and resolutions from the district of Kentucky with the act of the legislature of Virginia therein specified be referred to a committee consisting of a member from each state, to prepare and report an act for acceding to the independence of the said district of Kentucky and for receiving the same into the Union as a member thereof, in a mode conformable to the Articles of Confederation.”

June 25 - In Virginia, the Federalists, led by James Madison, finally prevail as ratification of the Constitution (with a proposed bill of rights and 20 other changes) is endorsed by a close vote of 89 to 75.

July 2 – New Hampshire becomes the ninth state to ratify the Constitution for the United States. A motion in Congress is approved “Ordered That the ratifications of the constitution of the United States transmitted to Congress be referred to a committee to examine the same and report an Act to Congress for putting the said constitution into operation in pursuance of the resolutions of the late federal Convention.”

At this point, nine state legislatures have committed treason against the confederation known as “The United States of America” by usurping the lawfully created government and Congress is complicit in that treason by putting time and effort to making their delegates determine a course for putting into effect the new Constitution.

July 3 – A motion is made in Congress to erect the district of Kentucky into an independent state and join the confederation of 13 states officially on January 1, 1789. However, a motion is approved to postpone that decision in the words following “Whereas application has been lately made to Congress by the legislature of Virginia and the district of Kentucky for the admission of the said district into the federal Union as a separate member thereof on the terms contained in the Acts of the said legislature and in the resolutions of the said district relative to the premises.

And whereas Congress having fully considered the subject did on the third day of June last resolve that it is expedient that the said district be erected into a sovereign and independent state and a separate member of the federal Union and appointed a committee to report An Act accordingly which committee on the second instant was discharged, it appearing that nine states had adopted the Constitution of the United States lately submitted to conventions of the people; and whereas a new confederacy is formed among the ratifying States and it is highly probable that the state of Virginia including the said district has already become a member of the said Confederacy. And whereas an Act of Congress in the present state of government of the country severing a part of the said state from the other parts thereof and admitting it into the Confederacy formed by the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union as an independent member thereof may be attended with dangerous consequences while it can have no effect to make the said district a separate member of the federal Union formed by the adoption of the said constitution and therefore it must be manifestly inexpedient for Congress assembled under the said articles of Confederation to adopt any other measures relative to the premises than those which express their sense that the said district ought to be an independent member of the Union as soon as circumstances shall permit proper measures to be adopted for that purpose. Resolved that a copy of the proceedings of Congress relative to Kentucky be transmitted to the legislature of Virginia and that the said legislature be informed that as the constitution of the United States is now ratified Congress think it unadvisable to adopt any further measures for admitting the district of Kentucky into the federal Union as in independent

member thereof under the articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, but that Congress thinking it expedient that the said district as soon after proceedings shall commence under the said constitution as circumstances shall permit recommend it to the said legislature and to the inhabitants of the said district so to alter their Acts and resolutions relative to the premises, as to render them conformable to the provisions made in the said constitution to the end that no impediment may be in the way of speedy accomplishment of this important business.”

The above motion being amended to read as “Whereas application has been lately made to Congress by the legislature of Virginia and the district of Kentucky for the admission of the said district into the federal Union as a separate member thereof on the terms contained in the acts of the said legislature and in the resolutions of the said district relative to the premises. And whereas Congress having fully considered the subject did on third day of June last resolve that it is expedient that the said district be erected into a sovereign and independent state and a separate member of the federal Union and appointed a committee to report an Act accordingly, which committee on the second instant was discharged, it appearing that nine states had adopted the constitution of the United States lately submitted to Conventions of the people. And whereas a new Confederacy is formed among the ratifying States and there is reason to believe the State of Virginia including the said district did on the 25 of June last become a member of the said Confederacy; And Whereas An Act of Congress, in the present state of government of the country, severing a part of the said state from the other parts thereof and admitting it into the confederacy formed by the articles of Confederation and perpetual Union as an independent member thereof may be attended with many inconveniences while it can have no effect to make the said district a separate member of the federal Union formed by the adoption of the said constitution and therefore it must be manifestly improper for Congress assembled under the said Articles of Confederation to adopt any other measures relative to the premises than those which express their sense that the said district ought it be an independent member of the Union as soon as circumstances shall permit proper measures to be adopted for that purpose.”

This is the most telling of all passages in the Congressional Journals regarding the sedition and treason that has resulted because of the lawful process not being followed in presenting and passing the Constitution for the United States. A new confederacy has been set up between nine states. Yet those nine states did not leave the existing confederacy of thirteen states. Thus, all government employees, civil or military, Congress, and the state legislatures commit treason with everything they do because which form of government do they follow? The two forms are repugnant to one another and when one does something following one form, they commit treason against the other form, and vice versa. Congress clearly knows this but does not come out and express it in terms that all can follow.

July 8 - A committee in the old Congress (still under the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union) is established to prepare for an orderly transfer of power, including procedures for electing representatives to the first Congress under the new Constitution and procedures for choosing the electors of the first president. Thus the reference to famous quotes from George Washington that are paraphrased as follows “Do not ask my about the legality of the Constitution” and “The first time in history that a government has changed hands without bloodshed”. Washington was the biggest usurper of all and stood to benefit the most.

August 8 - King Louis XVI calls French States and Generals together.

August 13 - Prussia joins Anglo-Dutch alliance to form Triple Alliance to prevent spread of Russo-Swedish War of 1788-90.

August 15 – In letter from the Secretary for foreign affairs, two things are disclosed “On the letter of 2 June last from Mess N and J Staphorst, which was transmitted to Congress the 12 inst by the Sec. for foreign affairs and in which Messrs Van Staphorst earnestly desire to be furnished with a compleat sett of the Journals of Congress as a mean of providing in the best manner the monies necessary to support the credit of the United States until the new government can be organized and operate to this effect; And to lay the foundation for transferring to the money lenders in Holland the debt due by the US to the crown of France.”

Most people, again, are not aware of either point. The first making a reference to the “new government” (to be known as the “United States”, which has usurped the old but lawful government of the confederation known as “The United States of America” and stolen the identity thereof) and France has sold the debt America owes her to private money lenders in the Netherlands.

Keep in mind that the base word of constitution is constitute and an offshoot of that is constitutor. A constitutor is one who is responsible for paying another’s debt, either voluntarily or involuntarily. Hence, what has happened is that an unlawful process allowed for the usurpation of the lawful government, to that lawful government was created by sovereign states and people. That lawful government was subservient to the states, and thus the people within them. The “new government” under the Constitution for the United States, usurped the lawful government through an unlawful process, stole the identity of the lawful government, made the states subservient (and losing their sovereignty) to the “new government” and thus the people within them being subservient (or subject to and losing their sovereignty) to the “new government, and made the people, as whole, be responsible for paying the debts created by all the states. Prior to the usurpation, the people within each state were responsible for their own state’s debt and not another state’s debt. This is the fraud that has been perpetrated upon the American people by not fully disclosing what had happened by the traitors who committed these crimes against humanity.

Also, like under the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, no singular nation was created under the Constitution for the United States either. If you think otherwise, prove it. The Scribe dares you to find the evidence of such an act.

September 13 - New York City is chosen by Congress to be the temporary seat of the new U.S. government.

October 10 – This the last day there was a quorum to do business in the original and lawful confederation of thirteen states (nations) known as “The United States of America”.

November 1 - The old Congress, operating under the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, adjourns. Currently, neither confederation has an operating central government. Although Congress may have adjourned, the original and lawful confederation known as “The United States of America” is NOT dissolved, done away with, super ceded, or whatever terms you want to use with the introduction of the “new government” under the Constitution for the United States. The trust that was created under the original confederation still exists today, as well, and thus ends the American Experiment which lasted from 1774/76 until 1788. This was the ONLY time in written, recorded history where people were freely given a chance to govern themselves and not be governed by other. It has not happened since.

December 23 - Maryland proposes giving a 10 square-mile area along the Potomac River for the establishment of a federal town to be the new seat of the new U.S. government.

## 1789

January 7 - Presidential electors are chosen in the 11 ratifying states, except New York.

January 23 - Georgetown University, the first Catholic college in the U.S., is founded by Father John Carroll.

February 4 - Ballots are cast in the first presidential election, to be counted on April 6.

February 4 – The first US electoral college chooses Washington and Adams as President and Vice-President, respectively.

March 4 - The first Constitution Congress convenes in New York City, but is unable to achieve a quorum, since most members are still traveling there.

March 4 – The first Constitution Congress meets and declares constitution in effect (9 senators, 13 reps).

The rest, as we say, is history. So, if you wonder why things seem screwed up and there is no law in today's world of 2015, now you know the precedents that have allowed that to occur.