



Dates and facts related to each Founder were all reference from en.wikipedia.org. A link to each source page is included below. The introduction text for each Founder was written by the author and founder of citizenthinker.com, Anthony Garreffo

John Adams in truth did aspire to glory and fame and when he finally achieved it, it was well deserved.

1770 – Defends British soldiers on trial for the killing of 5 civilians later known as the “Boston Massacre”. He argues that “It is more important that innocence be protected than it is that guilt be punished...”

1772 – Disputes the absolute policy of the British Parliament over the colonies

1773 - Writes publically that he supports the actions of the Boston Tea Party protesters

1774/77 – Appointed Massachusetts delegate to the Continental Congress where he pushes for the right of Americans to a jury trial.

1775 - Nominates George Washington Commander & Chief of the Continental Army and argues Congress for permanent severance from Britain

1776 – Appointed to the committee of 5 and makes significant contributions to the draft of the Declaration of Independence

1783 – Member of the delegation that successfully negotiated the Treaty of Paris officially ending the War for Independence

1789/96 – Became the 1st Vice President of the U.S. under George Washington

1796 – Elected 2nd President of the U.S.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Adams

Benjamin Franklin’s contributions to the creation of our American Nation came late in his life. He spent his early life industriously seeking countless ways to improve the lives of all human kind.

- Age 23 becomes successful newspaper editor and printer
- Known inventions: Bi-focal glasses, lighting rod, Franklin stove
- Supported the founding of University of Pennsylvania
- Appointed first postmaster general of the U.S.
- Founded first subscription library in the U.S.
- Founded the first volunteer fire company
- Created with Dr. Thomas Bond the first U.S. hospital
- Led the successful repel of the Stamp Act 1765
- Appointed ambassador to France and helped secure that nations crucial aid to win the war
- Member of the committee of 5 that drafted the declaration of independence
- At 70 he was oldest signer of the Declaration of Independence
- Only Founder Father to sign all four documents that created our nation

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Franklin



Alexander Hamilton devised a way to pay off the state's combined debt and by doing so, our nation was kept.

1775 - Joined the New York volunteer Militia Company called "The Corsicans"

1776 - Elected captain of the New York Artillery Provincial Company

1777 - Played a pivotal role in the final victory at the battle of Princeton and is invited by General Washington to be his Chief Staff aide he is 22 years old

1781 - Is appointed commander of 3 battalions in the decisive final battle at Yorktown

1782 - He is appointed to the Congress of the Confederation where he becomes an out spoken supporter of a strong central government and champion of veteran's soldiers seeking promised pensions and back pay.

1784 - Founds bank of New your which becomes the longest running banks in the U.S. history

1787 - Authors 51 of the 85 federalists papers supporting the ratification of the new Constitution

1789 - Washington appoints him 1st secretary of the treasury and two years later he is successful creating the 1st national bank

1792 - As secretary of treasury he established the U.S. mint to create an American currency and to put in place control of the money supply

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Hamilton

John Jay is one of the seven key founding fathers. His contributions before, during, and after the war for independence helped secure freedom from Britain and liberty and justice for all American's, past and present.

1774 - Elected delegate from New York to the first continental congress

1778 - Elected president of the Continental congress

1782 - As part of a delegation which including Ben Franklin and John Adams; Jay was instrumental in negotiating the "Treaty of Paris" which ended the War of Independence from Britain.

1787 - Contributes 5 of the 85 articles known as the Federalist papers which argued for a strong centralized government.

1789 - Appointed by President Washington to be the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

1794 - Negotiates the "Jay treaty" which prevents a second war with Britain.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Jay



Thomas Jefferson Author, Statesman, Diplomat, President, Etc...Etc.

- 1775 – At age 33 he was one of the youngest delegates to the 2nd Continental Congress
- 1776 – Appointed to the committee of 5 he became the principle author of the Declaration of Independence
- 1777 – Authored a bill on religious freedoms for Virginia that would be included in the Bill of Rights
- 1779 – Elected governor of Virginia
- 1783 – Appointed delegate to the U.S. Congress of the Confederation where he travels to France to negotiate trade deals for the new Nation
- 1789 – President Washington appoints him the 1st Secretary of State
- 1796 – Becomes vice president
- 1801/09 – Elected 3rd President and serves two terms
- 1803 – Authorizes the Louisiana Purchase which nearly doubles the size of the country
- 1807 - Signs the Act Prohibiting expansion of slavery into the newly acquired Northwest Territories

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Jefferson

James Madison may have been born a man of small stature but as the “father of the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights” he was a giant among his fellow Citizen Thinkers.

- 1780 – At 29 he was the youngest delegate to the Continental Congress
- 1787 – At 36 he wrote the Virginia Plan which formed the basis for the Constitution and earned him the title “Father of the Constitution”
- 1787/88 – Co-author of the federalist papers writing 29 of the 85 articles over 6 months
- 1791 – Championed with success the addition of a “Bill of Rights to the Constitution
- 1801 – Becomes Secretary of State and oversees the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase for president Jefferson
- 1809-1817 – Becomes the 4th President of the United States
- 1812 - As President and Commander & Chief he presides over what was called at the time the 2nd war of Independence from Britain. The successful conclusion of the war of 1812 convinced the British government that it was futile to make any future attempt to win back its former colonies.
- 1928-34 – Becomes face of the \$5000.00 dollar bill.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Madison



George Washington did not think he was “equal” to the task of leading the Continental army to victory over the British. We should be forever grateful that he so gloriously proved himself wrong.

1767 – Took his first stance against the acts of the British Parliament opposing openly the “Stamp” and “Townsend” acts.

1774 – Chaired the Fairfax Resolve which led to the convening of the 1st Continental Congress

1775 – Appears at the 2nd Continental Congress dressed “for war” and is appointed Commander & Chief of the Continental army

1783 – After 8 years of indecisive victories on both sides and with the aid of French allies he corners British General Cornwallis at Yorktown. The resounding victory ends hostilities and leads to the signing of the Treaty of Paris officially ending the war and acknowledging the American colonies as a free and independent nation.

1787 – He is elected President of the Constitutional Convention where, he supports calls for a stronger national government fearing that without it the States would begin fighting each other and all the hard fought gains of the revolution would be lost.

September 17, 1787 – He is the first to sign the new Constitution of the United States

1789/97 – He is elected the 1st president of the United States of America serving two terms and establishing many of the modern Presidential traditions, inaugural speech, term limits, and the title Mr. President.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Washington

Source websites for the Founding Father’s quote bubbles

- <https://www.brainyquote.com/>
- <http://theunforgottenamerican.com/2011/04/founders-debt/505>
- <http://blog.constitutioncenter.org/2011/10/7-quotes-from-the-federalist-papers-you-can-use-to-win-an-election-argument-no-matter-your-political-persuasion/>