

May 29, 1790 –	Rhode Island ratifies the U.S. Constitution.
July 16, 1790 –	Residence Act
August 4, 1790 –	Funding Act
October 19–21, 1790 –	Harmar’s defeat
July 26, 1791 –	The “Whiskey Act” is approved.
August 21, 1791 –	Revolts on Saint Domingue start the Haitian Revolution.
November 4, 1791 –	St. Clair’s defeat
December 15, 1791 –	The Bill of Rights is ratified and added to the Constitution.
1793 –	Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin.
January 21, 1793 –	Execution of France’s King Louis XVI
March 4, 1793 –	Washington’s second inauguration
October 16, 1793 –	Execution of France’s Queen Marie Antoinette
1794 –	The African Methodist Episcopal Church is founded in Philadelphia.
June 1794 –	Major General Anthony Wayne is attacked at Fort Recovery.
July 1794 –	Federal officials attempt to serve subpoenas in Pennsylvania, and federal tax officials are attacked.
August 20, 1794 –	The Battle of Fallen Timbers
September 30, 1794 –	Washington reviews militia troops.
November 19, 1784 –	The Jay Treaty (Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation) is signed between the U.S. and Great Britain.
June 24, 1795 –	The Jay Treaty is approved by the U.S. Congress.
August 3, 1795 –	The Treaty of Greenville is signed.
September 19, 1796 –	Washington’s Farewell Address is published.
March 4, 1797 –	John Adams is inaugurated as the second president of the U.S., and Thomas Jefferson becomes vice president.
July 1797 –	U.S. Diplomats are sent to France, and their reception leads to the XYZ Affair.
May 1798 –	A French privateer captures a U.S. ship, beginning the Quasi-War between the two nations.