

# Example of identify and explain the historical significance of alexander hamilton...

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The exact birth date of Alexander Hamilton is not clearly known. However, it is believed that he was born either on January 11 1755 or 1757 in Charlestown, which is located the Nevis Island that was a part of the West Indies islands. He was a founder of the United States. In 1773, Hamilton joined the King's College in New York. He was appointed in a literary society known as Philolexian Society, as a member.

The initial take on between the forces of British and those of America took place in the year 1775, in Boston. This actuated the American Revolution. Immediately, Alexander contracted for a militia company known as Hearts of Oak from New York. He was very useful to the company because of his complex study of the military tactics, strategies and history. He was ultimately elevated to the Lieutenant post. During the month of August in 1775, this company assailed and seized a British Artillery battery. In the course of this attack, the company was going through heavy conflict. Following this success, Hamilton was accredited to the position of Captain, by the Provincial Congress of New York. On the commands given by the Provincial Congress, Alexander, together with the Hearts of Oaks created the Artillery Provincial Company of New York that was responsible for providing protection to the Manhattan Island. The new artillery unit, which comprised of sixty men, took part in the well-known 1776 Campaign. The most dynamic involvement by this company was realized in the Trenton Battle and the White Plains Battle. The major duty of the company in the course of this campaign was to keep the Hessians at bay in the Barracks of Trenton (Michael).

Because of the skills and knowledge in dealing with situations and overall

military, as well as statesman leader, Hamilton was rapidly elevated to the position of Lieutenant Colonel. In March 1777, Alexander fell in the services of General Washington as an Aide-De-Camp. His work entailed handling of every transaction between Congress and Washington, governors of states as well as every other Generals. Hamilton also engaged in a number of the high rank duties such as serving as Washington's representative, negotiations, international relations, as well as intelligence. Following his duty in as a staff of Washington, Alexander was awarded the position of commanding the Light Infantry of New York. The three divisions that were under his command engaged in among the bravest and bloodiest fight in the United States' history at Yorktown. This resulted in the end of the British efforts to recover the 13 American colonies (Michael).

Alexander was a Continental Congress member between the year 1782 and 1783. He was also served as a Philadelphia Constitutional Congress member in the year 1787. He was also among the Federalist Papers' co-authors and among the political leaders who recommended the United States Constitution's confirmation. He played a very crucial part in the authorizing of the 1794 Naval Act, as well as the creation of the revenue marine that has now resulted in the development of the U. S. Coast Guard, as well as the Navy. Alexander was also the sole New York representative to sign the United States of America's Constitution (Miller).

Alexander was among the greatest United States' economy contributors. Serving as the first Treasury Secretary, he introduced significant modification in the economy. He brought in several modern facilities such as creation of credit in the United States. In 1789, he tabled five very significant reports to

the United States, which eventually shaped its economy. Among the five reports, two were about public credit and were tabled before the House of Representatives. The other significant reform that Hamilton incorporated in the economy was a set of acts putting down the rules for the global trade and duties as well as manufacturing industry. Alexander also started and superintended the organization of the United States Mint (Miller).

## **Works Cited**

Michael, P. Federici. *The Political Philosophy of Alexander Hamilton*. Maryland: JHU Press, 2012.

Miller, John. *Alexander Hamilton and the Growth of the New Nation*. New Brunswick and London: Transaction Publishers, 2003.