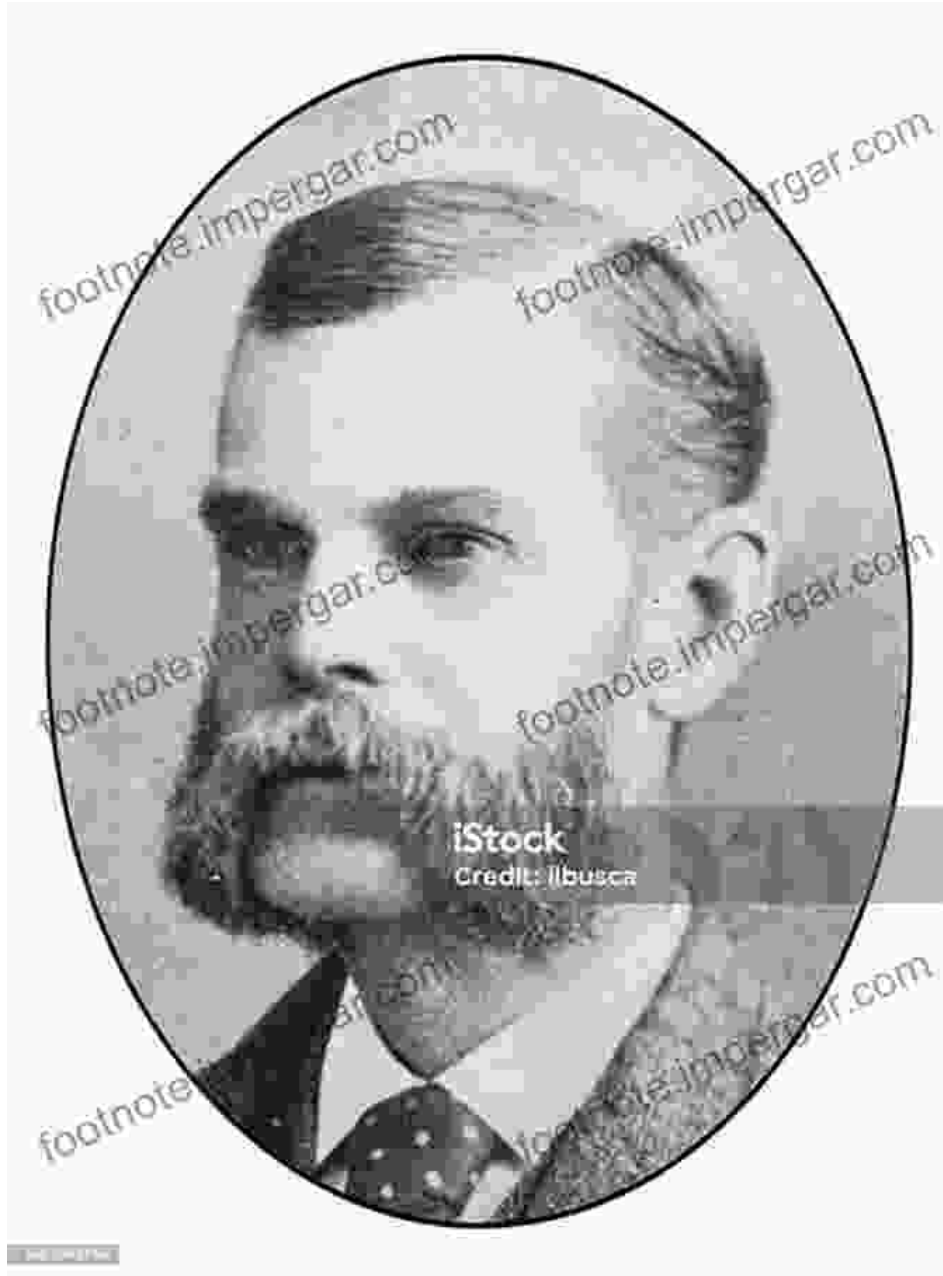


The Pilgrim Edward Fitz Randolph Jr and His Descendants: Builders of America



Edward Fitz Randolph Jr was a Pilgrim who arrived in the New World on the Mayflower in 1620. He was one of the signers of the Mayflower

Compact, which established the first self-governing colony in North America.



Unfaltering Trust: How Pilgrim Edward Fitz Randolph Jr. and His Descendants Helped Build America

by Roy Ziegler

★★★★☆ 4.8 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 9298 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 239 pages



Randolph's descendants played a significant role in the founding and development of the United States. His son, Edward Fitz Randolph III, was a member of the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His grandson, Peyton Randolph, was the first President of the Continental Congress.

Other descendants of Edward Fitz Randolph Jr include:

- Edmund Randolph, the first Attorney General of the United States
- John Randolph of Roanoke, a prominent politician and orator
- Robert B. Randolph, a general in the Confederate Army
- Isham Randolph, the first president of the College of William and Mary

- Peyton Randolph, the first bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia

The descendants of Edward Fitz Randolph Jr have made a lasting impact on American history. They have served in high office, fought in wars, and contributed to the arts and sciences. They are a testament to the legacy of their Pilgrim ancestor.

The Mayflower Compact

The Mayflower Compact was a document signed by the Pilgrims on November 11, 1620, after they arrived in the New World. The Compact established a self-governing colony in Plymouth, Massachusetts. It was the first such document in North America.

The Mayflower Compact was a landmark document in the history of democracy. It established the principle of self-government, which later became a cornerstone of the United States Constitution.

The Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence was a document signed by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, declaring the thirteen American colonies independent from Great Britain. It was a landmark document in the history of the United States.

The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson. It was based on the principles of natural law and the social contract theory. It declared that all men are created equal and that they have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The Continental Congress

The Continental Congress was a body of delegates from the thirteen American colonies that met from 1774 to 1789. It was the forerunner of the United States Congress.

The Continental Congress played a key role in the American Revolution. It declared independence from Great Britain, raised an army, and negotiated treaties with foreign powers.

The College of William and Mary

The College of William and Mary is a public research university in Williamsburg, Virginia. It was founded in 1693 and is the second oldest college in the United States.

The College of William and Mary has a long and distinguished history. It was the alma mater of many prominent Americans, including Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and John Tyler.

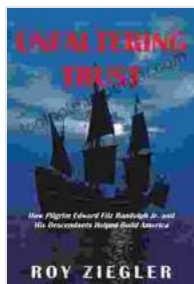
The Episcopal Diocese of Virginia

The Episcopal Diocese of Virginia is a diocese of the Episcopal Church in the United States. It was founded in 1785 and is one of the oldest dioceses in the country.

The Episcopal Diocese of Virginia has a rich history. It was the home of many prominent Episcopalians, including George Washington, Robert E. Lee, and Woodrow Wilson.

The descendants of Edward Fitz Randolph Jr have made a lasting impact on American history. They have served in high office, fought in wars, and

contributed to the arts and sciences. They are a testament to the legacy of their Pilgrim ancestor.

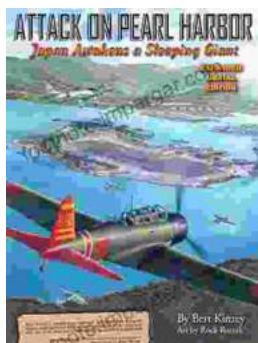


Unflinching Trust: How Pilgrim Edward Fitz Randolph Jr. and His Descendants Helped Build America

by Roy Ziegler

★★★★☆ 4.8 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 9298 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 239 pages



Pearl Harbor: The Day That Changed World History

On December 7, 1941, Japan launched a surprise attack on the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor in Honolulu, Hawaii. The attack resulted in...



Unveiling the Secrets of Abundance Distribution and Energetics in Ecology and Evolution

The ****Theory of Abundance Distribution and Energetics**** is a groundbreaking framework that revolutionizes our understanding of...