In 1875, nine months before President Ulysses S. Grant signed the Peace of Paris, which ended the American Civil War, the United States and Great Britain signed the Treaty of Washington, which formalized their agreement to arbitrate any future disputes that might arise between them. The treaty was ratified by the United States Senate in 1876 and took effect on December 8, 1876. The treaty was later amended by the Treaty of Washington of 1907, which established the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague.

In 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the G.I. Bill of Rights, which provided financial assistance to veterans who wished to pursue higher education.

In 1978, the Soviet Union announced that it would be sending a team of 200 scientists and engineers to the United States to help build a space station.

In 2001, President George W. Bush signed into law the No Child Left Behind Act, which aimed to improve the quality of education in the United States by increasing accountability for schools and districts.

The Kentucky Derby is a horse race held annually at Churchill Downs in Louisville, Kentucky. It is one of the most famous horse races in the world and is considered the premier event in American horse racing.

The United States Mint was established by an act of Congress in 1792 to provide a national coinage and to regulate the value of money. The mint is responsible for producing coins and currency for the United States government.

The Selective Service System was established by Congress in 1940 to draft young men into the armed forces during World War II. The system was later expanded to include all military conflicts and is still in operation today.