AN AID IN THE STUDY

OF

UNITED STATES HISTORY



COMPILED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS

UFFALO ACADEMY OF THE STREET

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UNITED STATES HISTORY

"History is a narration of past events"

EPOCHS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY.

ı—Aboriginal1492
2-Discoveries and Explorations
3Colonization1607-1779
4—Revolution and Confederation
5—Development of States
6—Civil War
7—Reconstruction1865-1879
8—The New Union

Aboriginal: Mound Builders and Indians.

MOUND BUILDERS.

- I. So called from ancient mounds which they erected.
- If. Proofs that they were a different race than Indians:
 - 1. Indians did not build mounds.
 - 2. Indians knew nothing of their history.
 - 3. Their work shows that they were more industrious than the Indians.
- III. Their most noted works are found in the Mississippi Valley.
- IV. Fate. Some think they were exterminated by disease or famine; others that they migrated southward.

THE INDIANS.

- I. Name. Columbus, thinking he had arrived at India, called them Indians.
- II. Origin. There are different theories concerning their origin, as it is really unknown.
 - III. Three Great Indian Families (East of Mississippi).
 - r. Muskhogees, or Mobilians. Lived south of Tenuessee River and comprised the Creek, Seminole, Choctaw and the Chickasaw tribes. These were less savage; more readily adopted some of the habits and customs of whites.
 - Iroquois. Occupied the country from the Delaware and Hudson, to and beyond the St. Lawrence, and Lakes Ontario and Erie, besides isolated tracts in North Carolina and Tennessee. The chief tribes were:
 - The Iroquois proper, forming a confederacy in central N. Y. known as Five Nations:

- 1. Senecas.
- 2. Cayugas.
- Onondagas.
 Oneidas.
- 5. Mohawks.

Besides these five nations the following belonged to the Iroquois: Hurons, Eries, Cherokees and Tuscaroras. The Tuscaroras were later adopted by the five nations, thus forming the "six nations."

3. Algonquins. Occupied the rest of what is now the United States east of the Mississippi, besides the larger part of Canada. In this group were:

1. Mohegans.

2. Pequots.

Narragansetts. of New England.

4 Delawares.

Powhatans of Virginia.
 Shawnees of Ohio Valley.

TRIBES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

- t. Sioux or Dakotas.
- Shoshones.
 Pueblos.
- 4. Apache.

· DESCRIPTION OF INDIANS.

I. Personal Appearance—Tall, straight, athletic, and well-formed; copper color, high cheek bones, long, straight black hair.

Scalp-lock-Tuft of hair on top of head to enable enemy to scalp more easily.

- 2. Traits of Character—Quick-witted, keen-sighted, swift of foot. They bore physical pain with marvelous bravery; their self-control was wonderful; they possessed courage and fortitude in highest degree. Treacherous, revengeful and cruel beyond description.
- 3. Dress—But little in summer; in winter skins of animals, decorated with beads, feathers, scalps of enemies. Moccasins on their feet. When traveling in winter they wore snow shoes made of light wood, covered with net work of strings of hide. They painted their faces, and the manner of painting had great significance.

Wampum-Beads made of shells, used by Indians for making belts, etc.

4. Dwelling—Tents called wigwams; circular in shape made with poles joined together at top and covered with skins or mats. No windows; fire built in center on the ground. Smoke escaped thru opening at the top.

Some Indians built dwellings with rudely framed sides and roofed with elm bark; they were about 20 feet wide and 100 feet long; door at each end.

5. Weapons-Bows and arrows; tomahawks and knives.

6. Religion—They believed in a good spirit who brought sunshine, peace, good harvest, etc., and in an evil one who brought disease, famine, etc. They expected another life after death, to be spent in

the "happy hunting grounds". Singing and dancing were important parts of their religion. No sick cured, no war planned, no treaty made without a dance, which often lasted several days.

When a person died, the Indians wailed and howled a mournful song (called the death-song), in which they told all the virtues and

vices of the departed.

7. Education—Had neither books nor letters, but some tribes practiced picture-writing on bark or tanned skins.

8. Government—All the families tracing descent from a common ancestor, formed a clan. Each clan had its own name (usually that of some animal, as the wolf, the bear or turtle); its own sachem or civil magistrate, and its own chief, chosen in time of war and continuing in office as long as he lived; its own sorcerers, called pow-pows, or medicine-men, who had still great power, owing to the superstitions of the people. They really had some skill in healing sick persons by vapor-baths and extracts of roots and herbs.

A number of such clans made a tribe, which had one language and was governed by a council of the clan sachems. Each tribe had its "totem" or badge, usually the picture of some animal, to designate it.

The most daring seamen of Europe were the Northmen, inhabitants of Norway and Sweden; made settlements in Iceland, 874.

Most noted of this period was:

Leif Ericson—Landed in Labrador, and explored New England coast, A. D. 1000.

Result-Nothing permanent.

PERIOD OF EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY (1492-1607)

Need of a new route to India. Commerce of Europe was with India.

Reason-India supplied Europe with dye-stuffs, spices, precious stones, shawls, etc.

Two leading commercial cities of Europe were Venice and Genoa. Route to Venice from India: India Ocean, Red Sea, Isthmus of Suez, Mediterranean Sea, Adriatic Sea. Alexandria chief port.

Route to Genoa from India: Merchandise brought overland by caravans to the Black Sea, vessels sailed thru Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, to Genoa. Constantinople chief port.

Constantinople was taken by the Turks (1453) and the route to Genoa was abandoned. About the same time in Egypt excessive dues were exacted; the commerce of Venice became unprofitable; this led the merchants of Europe to seek for a new route to India.

One of the principal navigators of Genoa was Christopher Columbus. Columbus was born at Genoa 1435. Father a poor, industrious weaver. Columbus married daughter of a renowned navigator.

A great aid to navigators of that time was the Mariner's Compass, which had been introduced in Europe in the 12th century. The needle

points due north and south, thereby enabling the navigator to know the direction, even in mid-ocean.

Columbus sought aid:

From King John of Portugal.
 From his native city of Genoa.

3. From France.

4. From Spain. Ferdinand and Isabella fitted out an expedition.

Causes leading to discovery:

Belief in rotundity of earth, Demand for a nearer route to India.

Acquisition of wealth and territory.

Spreading of the Catholic religion.

Hindrances:

Insufficient knowledge of geography.
Ignorance and superstition of people.

3. Vessels of poor quality.

Moorish wars.

VOYAGES OF COLUMBUS (4 IN ALL); DISCOVERIES MADE.

1. 1492—Columbus discovered San Salvador, Cuba, Hayti.
 2. 1493-6—Columbus discovered Jamaica, Porto Rico, Windward Islands.

3. 1498—Columbus discovered Island of Trinidad, near mouth of Orinoco River, South America. 4. 1502—Columbus discovered Central America and Isthmus of

Panama.

Death and Burial.

Died at Valladolid, Spain; was buried there, remains then taken to Swille, later to Hayti; then to Cuba, and after the Spanish-American War taken back to Spain.



NAME	NATION- ALITY	SERVICE	DATE	RESULT
Columbus	Italian	Spain	1402-1502	A new world
-;	Italian	Spain	1499	Visited coast of South America, which Columbus had discovered in 1408; made maps of country visited; country accidentally named in his honor.
Ponce de Leon S	Spanish	Spain	1512	Discovered and named Florida
Balboa	Spanish	Spain	1513	(Crossed Isthmus of Darien; discovered Facine, but called it South Sea
Cordova	Spanish	Spain	1517	Explored Yucatan
Grijalva	Spanish	Spain	1518	Explored southern coast of Mexico
Cortez	Spanish	Spain	1519-1521	Conquered Mexico; it was a Spanish possession until
De Ayllon	Spanish	Spain	1520	Explored coast of Carolina; later (1526) tried to plant a colony in Virginia, but it was a failure
Magellan Po	Portugese	Spain	1520	First to circumnavigate the globe; named the Pacific and Strait of Magellan
Narvaez	Spanish	Spain	1528	Explored the interior of Florida
De Soto	Spanish	Spain	1539-1541	Explored Southern States; discovered Mississippi River
Pizarro 5	Spanish	Spain	1531-1536	Conquest of Peru; Spain held it until 1821
-	Spanish	Spain	1540	Explored New Mexico and Arizona; discovered the cañon of the Colorado
	Spanish	Spain	1542	Explored the Pacific Coast as far north as Oregon
:	Spanish	Spain	1565	Founded St. Augustine
De Espejo	Spanish	Spain	1582	Explored New Mexico; tounded Santa Fe
:	Spanish	Spain	1540-1541	Explored the Colorado River

(2) Mexico; (3) Central Amer-St. Augustine and Santa Fe had established colonies South America and on ent boundary of the Unit ica; (

NAME	NATION- ALITY	SERVICE	DATE	RESULT
Verrazano	French	France	1524	Explored the coast of United States from Wilmington,
Cartier	French	France	1534	(York Harbor Explored and named St. Lawrence River and Galf
Champlain	French	France	1608	Founded Quebec; discovered Lakes Champlain and
Coligny and Ribault	French	France	1562	Attempted a settlement at Port Royal, S. C.; made a settlement on St. John's River, Fla., but was a failure because colonists were dissatisfied
De Gourgues	French	France	1368	Destroyed the Spanish settlement in Florida, in retaliation for the destruction which Melendez caused; France made no further attempt to colonize that section and Spain held Florida, basing claim on the ex-
De Monte	French	France	1605	ploration of Ponce de Leon Founded Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia
Marquette and Joliet	French	France	1673	Discovered and explored the central part of Mississippi River from Wisconsin River to mouth of Aller
Hennepin	French	France	1680	Explored upper part of Mississippi River north of Illi- luois River; named the Falls of St. Anthony
La Salle	French	France	1682	Explored entire Mississippi and the Ohio; took possession of Mississippi, all waters that enter it, all territory drained by it, for crown of France; on this France
				UMSECULET CIAIM TO LOUISTAINA

During the Seventeenth Century France claimed possession of Acadia and the St. Lawrence Valley, and had established a good claim to the Mississippi Valley, based on the explorations of Marquette, Hennepin and La Salle.

NAME	NATION- ALITY	SERVICE	DATE	RESULT
John Cabot and Sebastian Cabot	Italian	England	1497	Discovered North America at Cape Breton; claimed entire country for England
John Cabot and Sebastian Cabot	Italian	England	1498	Second voyage; explored coast of North America from Labrador to Virginia
Frobisher	English	England	1576-1579	Three voyages; discovered a few bays and inlands on coast of North America
Drake, Sir Francis	English	England	1579	Explored the Pacific Coast of South America and North America as far as Oregon; second to circum-
Gilbert, Sir Humphrey	English	England	1583	Management of Settle Newfoundland Discovered Parist Certif
Raleigh, Sir Walter	English	England	1584	(1) Expedition explored Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds; Elizabeth named entire territory Virginia and Enighted Rajach
Raleigh, Sir Walter	English	England	1585	First attempt at settlement on Roanoke, failure; sec- ond attempt to settle on Roanoke Island was a failure
Gosnold	English	England	1602	Discovered Massachusetts; named Cape Cod; at tempted a settlement at Cuttyhunk, failure; shortened the route across the Atlantic; gave such glowing accounts of the country that the Plymouth & London Company was formed for the purpose of en
Baffin	English	England	9191	couraging colonization Discovered Baffin Bay *
Hudson	English	Dutch	1609	Discovered Hudson Bay and Hudson River; claim of Dutch was based on this discovery
Block, Adrian	Dutch	Dutch	1614	Explored coast of Connecticut; discovered Block Isl.; claimed all territory along Connecticit River for Dutch
Gama Vasca	Portuguese	Portugal	1497	Discovered the route to India by way of Africa
Cabral	Portuguese	Portugal	1500	Explored Brazil and claimed it for Portugal; Brazil. Decame independent about 1822
Cortereal	Portuguese	Portugal	1501	Explored coast of North Carolina

North eastern coast line (discovery of Cabot) Virginia (exploration *England claimed territory about Chesapeake.

PERIOD OF COLONIZATION—(1607-1775)

· VIRGINIA (1607). OLD DOMINION.

First explored by Sir Walter Raleigh, who made two fruitless attempts to colonize it, 1585 and 1587.

Received its name from Queen Elizabeth, who styled herself the Virgin Queen.

First permanent settlement at Jamestown 1607 by the London Company.

The London Company was a company of "noblemen, gentlemen, merchants" in and about London to whom was granted all territory between 34 and 38 parallels. It was dissolved by the king in 1624.

Plymouth Company, composed of "knights, gentlemen and noblemen" residing in Plymouth, was granted the territory between 40 and 48 parallels. They surrendered their charter in 1635.

Colonists—105 in number; were idle; came in search of wealth and had no intention of working.

Government-

Charter—From 1607-1624.

Royal Province—From 1624-1673.
 Proprietary—From 1673-1684.

Charles II. gave Virginia to two of his favorites, but it became a royal province in 1684 and remained so until 1776.

GOVERNORS.

Name. Principal Events.

Wingfield—Was deposed for bad conduct; succeeded by John Smith—Starving Time; best governor; made a rule that all men

should work six hours; his life was saved by Pocahontas.

Lord Delaware—Colony prospered.

Sir Thos. Dale—Reformed the colony by abolishing public warehouse, and gave each man a piece of land, thereby encouraging industry; cultivation of tobacco commenced.

Argali-Oppressed the Colonists.

George Yeardly-House of Burgesses; introduction of slavery.

Wm. Berkeley-Navigation Acts; Bacon's Rebellion.

Religion—Church of England; no Catholic priest tolerated in the colony.

Manners—Virginians were hospitable and social, not so constrained in their manners as the New England colonists. Amusement was sought in out-door sports.

NOTED EVENTS.

1609-1610-Starving Time.

1619—First legislative body in America (House of Burgesses), consisted of two delegates from each of the 11 plantations.

1619—Slavery introduced (20 slaves).

1622—First Indian Massacre, planned by Opecancanough. Jamestown was saved thru the warning of a friendly Indian.

1624-Virginia became Royal Province.

1644-Second Indian Massacre.

1660—Navigation Acts passed. By this the colonists were forced to carry on their commerce with England only, and in English vessels. 1676—Bacon's Rebellion—caused by the refusal of Berkeley to protect the colonists from Indians. Jamestown was burned. 1602—William and Mary's College founded.

1732-Birth of George Washington,

Occupation—Cultivation of tobacco was leading occupation. It was commenced by John Rolfe, later became legal currency. I fb.=75c. It increased population and commerce, for criminals from Europe and waifs from streets were brought to help cultivate. They were called "indentured servants," in reality were slaves, though set free after a certain time.

It prevented the growth of towns, because tobacco exhausted the soil, hence the planters required immense tracts of land and extended their plantations farther from each other. This made free schools an impossibility.

NEW NETHERLANDS-DUTCH COLONY.

Harbor of New York first visited by Verranzani in 1524. Champlain entered the state from the North in 1608.

Henry Hudson explored Hudson River as far as Albany in 1609. Holland based her claim on the explorations of Hudson.

First settlement at New Amsterdam on Manhattan Is. made by the Dutch West India Company 1613.

Second settlement of Dutch on Castle Island near Albany 1614. First Dutch families arrived at Manhattan 1623. Object of the Colony was wealth; of the colonists to make homes.

DUTCH GOVERNORS.

Peter Minuit—Bought Manhattan Islands, \$24 of trinkets. Wouter Van Twiller—

William Kieft—Very cruel to Indians, caused much bloodshed for two years; peace made thru intercession of Iroquois; kind to F.

Jogues; ransomed him.

Peter Stuyvesant—Called Hot-headed Peter on account of stubbornness. Conquered New Sweden 1655. 2. During his administration people wanted a legislature; he allowed towns to elect delegates, but gave them no power. This enraged people and they forced him to surrender to English 1664.

Dispute between English and Dutch about boundary line of Connecticut Colony and New Amsterdam. A treaty was made in which the Dutch gave up eastern part of Long Island, and obtained promise that Connecticut boundary should not come within ten miles of Hudson River. Treaty never ratified.

Growth of Colony rapid, because it was free for all nations.

Patroons—The government granted a tract of land 16 miles on one side or 8 miles on both sides of a running water, to any person who would succeed in founding settlement of 50 persons over 15 years of age. Such a person received the title of Patroon or Patron. This system was beneficial in settling the colony. The Patroon who began a settlement agreed to do three things:

- I. To pay the expenses of the emigrants' passage from Holland.
- 2. To stock a farm with all necessary animals and implements.
- 3. To provide a schoolmaster and minister.

In return the emigrant bound himself:

1. To cultivate the patroon's land for 10 years and not to leave without permission.

2. To give the patroon the first opportunity to buy any grain or produce that he might have to sell.

3. To bring all disputes about property, etc., to the patroon's court.

ENGLISH GOVERNORS.

Nicolls-Ruled wisely.

Lovelace-Ruled mildly.

Major Andros-Eight years, deserved name of tyrant.

Thos. Dongan—Irish Catholic. Called together the first legislative assembly of N. Y., 1683, which was composed of 17 members from the different towns of New York. They adopted a charter for their own government, providing that supreme power shall forever be and reside in the governor. He granted the famous "Dongan Charter" (1686), which still forms basis of laws of N. Y. City.

Dongan Charter secured:

I. Right to vote.

2. Trial by jury.

3. Taxation by the Assembly.

4. Complete Religious Freedom.

Sloughter-

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Leisler's Rebellion—When James II, was dethroned Leisler assumed control of the government in the colonies, pretending to hold it for the new king. He persecuted the Catholics, When the king's troops arrived he refused to give up control and was taken prisoner and executed.

Negro Plot (1741)—Catholics and negroes were accused of having plotted to burn the town. Bigotry was at its height, and four white people were hanged; 14 negroes burned and 18 hanged.

Education—For a long time backward, but King's (Columbia) College was founded 1754.

Religion-Under Dutch rule-Reformed Church; no persecution of other creeds.

Under English rule-Episcopalian Church.

Indians—They were, generally speaking, justly treated and paid for the land, so-were very kind to Dutch, except during Administration of Kieft, who was very cruel to them. He sent murdering expeditions among them; offered prizes for their heads and caused a party of them who sought protection of the Dutch to be cruelly massacred. The Indians retaliated and for two years there was continual bloodshed until peace was restored thru intercession of Iroquois.

NATIONS CLAIMING TERRITORY OF NEW YORK.

r. English—Claim based on explorations of Cabots, settled on Long Island and Oswego (1722).

 Dutch—Claim based on discoveries of Hudson, settled on Manhattan Island, Brooklyn, Pavonia (Eastern N. J.), Fort Orange, Albany, Kingston, Schenectady and along Hudson.

3. French-Claim based on explorations of Champlain,

Champlain's Expeditions to New York:

T. He entered from Lake Champlain, met Iroquois, fired guns, Indians ran. Easy victory, but fatal blunder, because Champlain made lasting enemies of the fiercest warriors (Iroquois).

2. Champlain entered state from Lake Ontario, was defeated by Indians.

Another Frenchman tried to gain foothold, failed on account of

enmity of Iroquois.

French also built a fort at Crown Point (1713), Ogdensburg, Ni-

French also built a fort at Crown Point (1713), Ogdensburg, N agara.

 Germans—Settled at German Flats in Mohawk Valley (Ilion). Swedes—Had no right to territory but settled on the Delaware River in region claimed by New Netherlands, conquered by Stuyvesant, 1655.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Two distinct colonies made:

Plymouth by Pilgrims, 1620.

Massachusetts Bay by Puritans, 1628.

PLYMOUTH.

Government-Plymouth had no charter but declared loyalty to king (1620-86).

Object-Religious Liberty.

Governors-

John Carver-Died first winter.

Wm. Bradford—Made treaty with Indians which lasted 50 years. The growth of the colony was slow and in 1691 it was absorbed by Massachusetts Bay Colony. No religious tolerance was granted.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

I. Settlement at Salem by John Endicott.

Object—Religious liberty (no sect other than Puritan tolerated).
Government—In both the Massachusetts colonies public matters
were settled in town meetings; when the towns became too numerous
representatives were sent to the General Court. Only church members could vote.

John Endicott was the first Governor.

Governors under the charter were:

1, Winthrop; 2, Vane; 3, Haynes; 4, Bellingham; 5, Leverett; 6, Bradstreet.

In 1684 Charles II. abolished charter and Massachusetts became a royal province.

Royal Governors:

1, Andros; 2, William Phipps; 3, Dudley; 4, Burnet; 5, Shute; 6, Belcher; 7, Hutchinson; 8, Gage; 9, Howe.

In 1691 a new charter was granted and Maine, Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay became one; all property holders, except Catholics, could vote.

Religion—Puritan; no toleration to any other sect. Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson were banished. Quakers persecuted.

Education.—The public school system of Ü. S. originated in Massachusetts. The Gen. Court gave a whole year's tax toward founding a college (Harvard). Rev. Harvard left his library, 320 volumes, and

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half his estate £750 (\$20,000) to the college. Out of gratitude it was named in his honor.

Authors—Samuel Sewall, Cotton Mather, Jonathan Edwards, Thos. Hutchinson. Historians: Wm. Bradford, John Winthrop, Thos. Morton.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

1620—Landing of Pilgrims at Plymouth. 1628—Puritans settle Salem and later Boston.

1633-Roger Williams banished,

1643—Confederacy of the four colonies for mutual protection. Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, New Haven, organized a military league called "New England Confederation." Purpose: Self-protection against Indians as well as defence against Dutch who still claimed Connecticut Valley. The Confederation lasted 40 years and is the first experiment in united action by American colonies. Maine and Rhode Island were not invited, owing to difference of religious ideas.

1656-Quaker Persecution; reasons of persecution:

1. Independent religious views.

2. Would use no titles of honor or respect to anyone.

Observed no ceremonies in worship.
 Refused to do three important things:

1. Would not give testimony under oath.

2. Would not pay taxes to support public worship.

 Would not do military service nor bear arms even in selfdefence.

1676—King Philip's War ended in his death and overthrow of Indian power forever.

1692—Salem Witchcraft. The children of a minister claimed to be bewitched by an old colored woman. She confessed and accused many other persons. A reign of terror ensued, no one was safe. Members of families accused one another; before it ended 20 persons had been executed.

Pilgrims or Separatists—Were members of the Puritan Church, who left England and dwelt in Holland for a time, and then came to America.

Puritans-Members of same church, but came direct from England.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Settled at Dover and Portsmouth, 1623, by persons in employ of Gorges and Mason, Englishmen.

Object-Personal gain.

Religion-Principally Church of England.

The region extended from the Kennebec to the Merrimac, which Gorges and Mason divided. Gorges took the part east of the Piscataque River (Maine); in 1641 it was united to Massachusetts and controlled by her till its admission. Mason took the part west and named it New Hampshire.

In 1719 Scotch-Irish emigrants settled Londonderry and intro-

duced linen-weaving.

Government—In 1641 it became united to Massachusetts, until 1680, when it became a royal province; 1690 they were again united but final separation took place in 1741.

Education-Dartmouth College founded 1769.

CONNECTICUT COLONIES.

Windsor or Connecticut Colony was settled by emigrants from Massachusetts in 1635.

Saybrook settled by John Winthrop 1635.

Hartford settled by Thomas Hooker 1636.

Pequot War-Entire tribe literally destroyed by colonists.

Constitution—In 1639 people from these towns met at Hartford and drew up a constitution by which they were to be governed. No mention was made of English King; first document of the kind in America; model of all future constitutions.

New Haven—1638, by Puritans. Only Church members could vote. Blue Laws enforced.

No one may run on the Sabbath, or walk any place but to and from Church.

No one shall travel, cook, or sweep on the Sabbath.

No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath,

Every male shall have his hair cut round like a cap.

Character of Puritans—Their religious views were stern, consequently their manners partook of the same cast. Amusements were forbidden, gayety deemed sinful. Every town had its public whipping post; many offenses were punished by the stocks; gossips and scolds were gagged. These laws, stern in themselves, produced a hardy race, capable of daring and doing much. Education was greatly encouraged, throughout New England.

MARYLAND (1634).

Settled at St. Mary's by English Catholics under Lord Baltimore (Cecil Calvert).

Named in honor of Oueen Henrietta Marie.

Absolute liberty granted to all, hence persecuted people of every nation and sect flocked to Maryland.

Clayborne's Rebellion—A Virginian named Clayborne had made a settlement in Chesapeake Bay. He refused to obey the laws of Maryland, and was driven out. Later he took advantage of war in England and caused war in Maryland.

Toleration Act—In 1649 this act, which provided that all Christian denominations should be protected in Maryland, was passed.

Civil War—As a result of the Toleration Acts the Protestants hemore numerous than the Catholics and obtained complete control of the legislature and the Catholic religion was proscribed. Civil War followed. Catholics were defeated and Baltimore (1655) driven out but recalled (1661).

Colony flourished until dethronement of James, when Protestants again seized the government and oppressed Catholics and established Church of England.

Annapolis-Was made capital 1699.

Baltimore-Founded 1729.

Manners-Aside from religion the people were much like the Virginians.

RHODE ISLAND.

Settled 1636 by Roger Williams at Providence.

Entire liberty, civil and religious, granted to all, hence the colony flourished.

DELAWARE (1638).

Settled by Swedes at Wilmington. 1655-Dutch took it from Sweden.

1664-English took it from Dutch.

1681-English sold it to Wm. Penn, who called it the Territories. When the Revolution broke out Delaware declared herself an independent state and was first to adopt constitution of 1787, therefore was the First State in the Union.

New Sweden is often called the Bumble Bee.

England is often called the Snake.

New Amsterdam is often called the Toad.

The Toad swallowed the Bumble Bee and the Snake swallowed both Toad and Bumble Bee.

CAROLINAS (1663).

First Settlement at Albemarle Sound, N. C., by immigrants from Virginia.

1670-Two shiploads of emigrants from England settled Charlestown, S. C.

Religious toleration was granted; this induced many French Huguenots to come and settle: best kind of people for a colony, hence it flourished.

1729-Carolina divided into two parts, each governed by Royal Governor.

Grand Model-Constitution drawn up by Locke for the two Carolinas; impracticable, and was abandoned.

Rice-Captain of a vessel from Madagascar gave the governor of South Carolina a bag of rice. It was planted and rice culture became leading industry. The export of this and indigo made Charleston the most thriving city of the south.

NEW JERSEY (1664).

In 1617 the Dutch built two forts, but permanent settlement made at Elizabethtown 1664. West part sold to the Quakers 1674, remainder was sold in 1682.

1702-Both parts united-royal province; called New Jersey.

PENNSYLVANIA (1681).

Settled at Philadelphia 1681, by William Penn.

Object-Asylum for Friends and Ouakers.

Religion-Friends.

Government-First, proprietary, then royal province under New York, but from 1694 till Revolution it was proprietary (Penn's heirs).

Penn's "Great Laws" was basis of all laws of Pennsylvania. By this Law it was provided:

- 1. All colonists should be protected in worship of God: no one should be forced to support or attend any form of worship against his will.
 - 2. All resident taxpayers had right to vote, regardless of creed.
- 3. Every child at age of 12 should be taught trade or useful occupation.
- 4. Only murder and treason punishable with death. Pennsylvania was first in history of world to order that every prison should be a workshop and place of reformation.

1682-Penn's treaty with Indians under Elm Tree (Philadelphia). In accordance with Quaker faith, no oath was taken. Only treaty that was not sworn to and never broken.

Tree blown down 1810. Monument marks spot.

Education-No system of schools existed until the 19th century.

Philadelphia-First National Capital (1790-1800). First Congress met here: Constitution framed here. Declaration signed.

Mason and Dixon Line-Dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania. Two English surveyors employed to settle boundary, drew a line west from northern boundary of Maryland; became one of the most famous boundaries, because was separation between free and slave states of the 13 original.

GEORGIA (1743).

Settled at Savannah by colonists under Oglethorpe.

Object-Asylum for persecuted debtors from England.

Named-In honor of George III.

Occupation-Silk culture, but this was abandoned for cotton raising.

Religion-Liberty of conscience to all except Catholics.

Government-Charter until 1752, when it became a Royal Province,

GOVERNMENT OF COLONIES.

There were three forms: Charter, proprietary and royal, Charter Colonies: Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts,

A charter was a contract between the king and the colony which specified the rights and powers each was to enjoy. Could not be changed without consent of both.

Proprietary Colonies: Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,

Such colonies were governed by a proprietor, who had received the land from the king; he had full right to dispose of the land and to establish government.

Royal Colonies: New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia,

In these colonies the governor appointed by the king, but the colony not protected by any written charter; had a legislative body elected by people; only proprietors and those who had certain income were allowed to vote.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DWELLINGS AND OCCUPA-TIONS OF COLONIES

NEW ENGLAND COLONIES.

Manners and Customs-Industrious, sober, enterprising and religious in their own way, but narrow-minded, short-sighted and cruel to Indians.

Dwellings-At first log cabins with immense chimney, later made of heavy oak timber put together in most solid manner. Large open fireplace. They had no stoves, the cooking was done on large brick ovens and over or before the huge open fireplace, with its swinging crane with pot-hooks to hold the iron pots for cooking.

The kitchen was the chief apartment. The ceiling was rarely seven feet high. From the bare joists hung bunches of herbs, seed-corn, and long strings of drying apples. The walls of the room, in the better buildings, were plastered and whitewashed. The furniture was plain; a tall wooden clock; a dresser set out with the cherished pewter dishes brought over from England: a spinning wheel; and, perhaps, a loom for weaving.

The food was simple: mush and molasses, corn-cakes, potatoes,

Occupations-Trade, agriculture and fishing. Manufactures in general were forbidden by England.

MIDDLE COLONIES.

Manners and Customs-The English were social, hospitable. Dwellings-Same as New England.

Occupations-Agriculture, milling and commerce, lumbering, trading in furs; iron and paper were manufactured.

DUTCH IN NEW YORK.

Manners and Customs-Dutch were thrifty, honest, tidy and hos-

Dress, furniture, etc., very simple. Carpets were unknown until 1750, but white sanded floors were common. The people breakfasted at dawn, dined at 11, retired at sunset.

Dwellings-Wood, gable ends built of small black and yellow bricks from Holland; had many windows and doors. Country houses were called "boweries." Clocks and watches were unknown; time was told by hour glasses.

Occupation-Same as English.

SOUTHERN COLONIES.

Manners and Customs-Social, hospitable, fond of amusements as horse-racing, fox hunting, and other out-door sports.

Dwellings-Like those of northern English colonies: stately mansions with verandas, slaves' dwellings apart, etc.

Occupation-Raising tobacco, corn, sweet potatoes, rice, cotton, fishing, especially oysters.

MONEY, COMMERCE, ETC., OF COLONIES IN GENERAL.

Money-The weights, measures and money of colonies were for a time same as England; later they coined additional money of their own, e. g., Mass.=Pine tree shilling, so called from pine on one side.

Commerce-Foreign, with England and West Indies. Domestic. among colonists.

Articles Exported:

New England Colonies-Rum, salt fish, and flour. Middle Colonies-Furs, lumber, iron, paper.

Southern Colonies-Tobacco, rice, indigo, tar, turpentine,

Articles Imported:

Hardware, glass, crockery, clothing, furniture, household utensils from England, sugar, molasses, cotton from West Indies.

Modes of Travel:

- 1. On foot.
- Horsebaok. Stage-coach.

Broad streams were crossed by flat ferries.

Colonists had very poor means of communication; there were no trains, no steamboats or electric cars; roads were bad; stage coach clumsy; required more time to go from Boston to Virginia, than now from Boston to England.

Mail-Was carried by a post rider on horseback. Never more than three mails a week between great towns; in south scarcely once a

month. Postage was generally not prepaid, 25c per letter.

NOTED TREES IN COLONIAL HISTORY.

Elm-Penn's treaty with the Indians was never broken and was not sworn to. It was made under an Elm tree. Oak-Connecticut Charter hidden in an Oak.

COLONIAL COLLEGES.

	Name. Harvard	State.	Date.
I.	Harvard	.Massachusetts	1637
2.	William and Mary	.Virginia	1693
3	Yale	.Connecticut	1701
4.	Princeton	.New Jersey	1746
5	Columbia	.New York	1754
6.	Brown	.Rhode Island	. 1764
7.	Dartmouth	.N. Hampshire	1769
•		•	

NOTED CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

Franciscans:

1540.

- 1. Father Mark, N. Mexico, 1539. 3. Fr. Da Corpa, Florida, 1597.
- 2. Ino. De Padilla, N. Mexico, 4. Bishop Juarez, Florida, 1524. And de Olmas, Texas, 1544.

Father Lallemand, New York,

Tesuits:

- I. Father Martinez, Florida, 1565. 5.
- 2. Father Rogers, Florida, 1565.
 - and along Great Lakes, 1646.
- 3. Father Isaac Jogues, New York 6. René Goupil (companion of Father Jogues), 1647. Father Breboeuf, New York,

1640.

Dominicans:

- 1. Father Cancer, Florida, 1549.
- 3. Fr. Segura, Florida, 1568.

1640.

- 2. Father Las Cases, W. Indies, 4. Fr. Allouez, Canada, 1658. 1510.

								,
оврев	COLONY	LOWN	YEAR	NATIONAL- ITY	RELIGION	FOUNDER OR LEADER	OBJECTS OF SETTLING	ORIGIN OF THE NAME
-	Virginia	Jamestown	1607	English	Church of England	John Smith	Adventure and Easier	The "Virgin Queen" Frigsboth
И	New York	Manhattan now New York	1614	Dutch	Protestant	Captain May	Commerce	Duke of York, Brother of Charles II.
60	Plymouth	Plymouth	1620	English	Pilgrims	John Carver	Religious	Plymouth,
	Massachusetts	Salem and Boston	1628	English	Puritans	In Winthrop	Religious	Tribe of Indians
4	New Hampshire	Dover	1623	English		Captain	Fishing	Hampshire Co.,
w	5 Maine		1624	-		Sir Ferd.	Hunting and Fishing	0
9	Maryland	St. Mary's	1634	English	Catholics	Lord Balt.	Refuge for Persecuted Catholics	Maria the French Queen
7	7 Connecticut	Windsor & Hartford	1634	(People from Mas-Puritans sachusetts	Puritans			Indian name
œ	Rhode Island	Providence	1636		Baptist	Roger Williams	Religious Freedom	Isle of Khodes, in Mediterra-
O.	Delaware	Wilmington	1638	Swedes	1		Trading	(nean Sea Lord de la War
2	North Carolina South Carolina		1670	Virginia & Europe	Many French Huguenots		Territory Wealth	Charles or Carolus, King of France
, H	II New Jersey	Elizabeth	1664	VE	,	Lord Berke-	Trading	(Isle of Jersey, ir English Channe
12	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	1891	English	Quakers	William Penn	Religious Freedom	Penn and Sylva
13	13 Georgia	Savannah	1733	English & Moravians	Moravians	Oglethorpe	Refuge for Persecuted Debtors	George II., King of England
ĺ								

INDIAN WARS.

Pequod War (1637), in Connecticut.

Cause-Indians destroyed English vessels, killed commander. Leader-Endicott of Massachusetts went to Connecticut to punish Indians. Capt. Mason at Stonington and at New London threw firebrand among wigwams; in one hour 700 men, women and children were burned. Chief Sassacus fled and killed by Mohawks. Result-Entire tribe exterminated.

King Philip's War in Rhode Island (1675).

Cause-Alexander, son of Massasoit, was put to death by whites; King Philip, second son of Massasoit, resolved to avenge this and other wrongs.

Principal Battle-Swamp Fight, South Kingston, R. I. Result-King Philip killed, Narragansetts and Wampanoags nearly exterminated. Indian power in New England broken forever.

INTERCOLONIAL WARS BETWEEN FRENCH AND ENGLISH

- King William's War, 1689-1697. 2. Queen Anne's War, or the War of the Spanish Succession,
- 3. King George's War, or the War of the Austrian Succession,
 - 4. French and Indian War, 1755-1763.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR, 1689-1697.

Causes:

- I. James II. of England was driven from his throne. He fled to Louis XIV. of France. William of Orange, son-in-law of James II., and his wife Mary became rulers of England. Louis defended James. War followed. 2. The conflicting claims to territory brought the war to
- America. 3. Allies of the French, Algonquins and Abnaki; allies of the
- . English, Iroquois. 2. Plan of War:

French planned three expeditions:

- I. Against Albany. 2. Border settlements of New Hampshire.
- 3. Border settlements of Maine. English-At a Congress in New York (May 1, 1690), determined conquest of Canada by:
 - I. Attacking Quebec. 2. Attacking Montreal.

Battles:

- French Victories-I. The Indian allies of the French attacked Dover; twenty-
- four settlers killed, twenty-nine captive, 1689. 2. Schenectady burned; sixty people killed, 1690.
 - 3. Salmon Falls, N. H., and Casco, Me., attacked, 1690.

English Failures-

- 4. Massachusetts sent a fleet under William Phipps against Quebec; he captured Port Royal and Nova Scotia, 1690.
 - 5. Invasion of Canada by colonists resulted in failure, 1690.6. Treaty of Peace. 1607.

Results:

- I. Colonial boundary-lines unchanged.
- 2. First paper money issued in America to defray expenses of Phipps' expedition.
- 3. King William acknowledged sovereign of England.

Before the beginning of the 18th century settlements had been made at:

- 1. Detroit, Michigan, by the French, 1670.
- 2. Vincennes, Indiana, by the French, 1690.
- Bexar, Texas, by the Spanish.
- 4. In Mississippi, by the French, 1699.

QUEEN ANNE'S . WAR, 1702-1713.

Causes:

- J. The King of Spain died without any direct heir, but named Phillip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France, as his successor. This pointed to a union of the crowns of France and Spain. Other nations objected. England, Holland and Austria put forward a candidate. War followed.
- James II. died 1701. Louis, in violation of the treaty of Ryswick, recognized the son of James as rightful heir to the English throne.
 - 3. Conflicting claims in America.

2. Events:

- 1. Treaty with the Five Nations, by French, hence Iroquois took no part.
 - 2. Deerfield, Mass., destroyed by French and Indians.
- Captivity of Minister William and family; entire family captive.
 After two years father and children released; one daughter adopted by Indians; married Indian chief; would not return to white relations.
 - 4. Expedition against Port Royal by English. Failure, 1707.
- Second expedition against Port Royal, by English. Successful, 1710. Name changed to Annapolis.
 - 6. Invasion of Canada, 1711.
 - 1. English fleet against Quebec. It failed.
 - 2. A land force against Quebec. Failure of the fleet caused the expedition to be abandoned.
 - 7. Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.

3. Results:

England gained Nova Scotia or Acadia, and obtained control of the Newfoundland fisheries.

KING GEORGE'S WAR, 1744-1748.

- KING GEORGE'S WAR, 1744-1748.
- I. Charles VI. of Austria died. There were two claimants. England took up the cause of one, France the other. Nearly all the countries of Europe were swept into the conflict.
 - 2. France still adhered to the cause of the dethroned Stuarts.

2. Events:

- 1. Capture of Louisburg, 1745.
- 2. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

Results:

- 1. Cape Breton restored to France.
- 2. Boundaries unchanged.
- A Battle is a hostile encounter on land or sea.

A Campaign is a connected series of military operations forming a distinct stage in a war.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR-1753-1763. Causes:

Remote:

Kemote:

- . Conflicting claims to territory.
- National enmity.

Immediate:

- English and French claimed territory of Ohio Valley.
- French based claims on discovery, explorations (Marquette and La Salle), and actual occupancy.
- English based claim on Royal charters and Indian deeds.

Incidents Leading to the War:

- 1. Action of the English.
 - 1. The Ohio Company formed by Virginians, 1748.
 - A trading post established at Brownsville, 1750.
 Washington sent by the Governor of Virginia to remon-
- strate, 1753.

 4. English built a fort on the site of Pittsburg, 1754.
- 5. Washington and troops sent to intercept the progress of the French.
- Defeated the French at Great Meadows.

Was defeated at Fort Necessity.

2. Action of the French:

- 1. They sent exploring parties.
- 2. French destroyed the trading-post at Brownsville, 1753.
 3. 1200 men sent to colonize the Alleghany valley, 1753.
- 4. French destroyed the fort at Pittsburg, and built and named
- Fort Duquesne, 1754.
 5. The French advance from the fort and attack Fort Necessity.
 - The French advance from the fort and attack Fort Necessity
 The French prepare for war.

Albany Plan of Union (1754):

Drawn by Benj. Franklin; provided for Union of Colonies, because he thought the united strength of colonies would be required to crush the French.

Rejected by the colonies because they thought it gave too much power to King.

Rejected by the King, because he thought it gave the colonists too great a measure of independence.

Incidents of 1755:

- I. Capture of Nova Scotia or Acadia.
- 2. Braddock against Fort Duquesne, defeated because he was too conceited to take advice from Franklin and Washington, who had warned him of the treachery of the Indians. The Indians never met their enemies in open battle, but fired at them from behind trees, bushes, etc., always watching to take them unguarded. Braddock's defeat shows that the Indian method of warfare was, better adapted to a wild country than the method of the British regulars, because the cannon and heavy artillery were a hindrance in the wilderness.
 - 3. Shirley against Fort Niagara, failure for English.
 - 4 Johnson against Fort Crown Point, failure for English.
 - I. Battle at Fort Edward, failure for English.
 - 2. Battle of Lake George, victory for English.

Incidents of 1756:

- 1. Fort Oswego captured by the French.
- 2. Defeat of the Indians in Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Incidents of 1757:

- 1. Campaign against Louisburg.
- 2. Fort William Henry was captured by the French.

Incidents of 1758:

- 1. Capture of Louisburg-English victory.
- 2. Expedition against Ticonderoga. Failure for English.
- 3. Capture of Fort Frontenac. Victory for English.
- 4. General Forbes takes Fort Duquesne.

Incidents of 1759:

- 1. Ticonderoga and Crown Point taken by the English.
- 2. Niagara taken by the English.
- 3. Quebec surrendered Sept. 18th. Wolf, English general; Montcalm, French general.

Incidents of 1760:

- 1. Montreal surrendered to the English.
- 2. Canada fell into the hands of the English.

Incidents of 1761:

1. The English fleet captures Havana.

Incidents of 1763:

- 1. Pontiac War.
- 2. Treaty of Paris, signed February 10th.

Results of the War:

- I. France ceded to England all of Canada excepting three small islands near Newfoundland, and all possessions east of the Mississippi River except New Orleans.
- 2. France ceded Louisiana and New Orleans to Spain (by secret treaty).
- 3. Spain ceded Florida to England in exchange for Havana. Spain helped France, so when France was defeated Spain had to give Havana.
- 4. It decided that the powerful language, liberties and laws of the English people should be planted on the American continent.
 - 5. It created a bond of union among the colonists.
- 6. It proved the colonial troops were as fearless and capable as the British regulars.
- 7. It trained a body of colonial officers in the art of war, which served them in good stead at outbreak of revolution.
- 8. France, swayed by wounded pride and loss of political and commercial interests, aided the colonists to throw off English authority.
 - 9. It left only England to be conquered in the Revolution.
- 10. It created an enormous debt which caused the levying of new taxes, the direct cause of the Revolution.
 - 11. It produced greater feelings of friendliness among the colonists.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Canonicus-Chief of Narragansetts, New England.

Breboeuf, John-Jesuit priest who labored among Iroquois and cruelly martyred by them.

Frontenac-French Governor of Canada and very able soldier during King William's War.

Eliot, John-Indian Missionary, translated Bible into Indian language.

Jogues-Jesuit priest who labored among Iroquois and cruelly martyred by them.

Kidd, Wm., Capt.—Notorious pirate (1650-1701), sent to London in chains and executed.

Powhatan-Chief of the Algonquins in Virginia.

Pocohontas—Daughter of Powhatan, married John Rolfe; marriage was a blessing for the colony, because it secured the friendship of Powhatan and his tribe.

Polo, Marco—A Venetian who in the 13th century visited India, China and Japan and on his return gave wonderful accounts of his travels.

Standish, Miles-Military leader of the Plymouth colony; terror to the Indians; has been immortalized by Longfellow.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD-(1775-1783)

General Cause:

England claimed right to tax colonies without allowing them a voice in Parliament. The colonists declared that "Taxation without representation is Tyranny."

Remote Causes:

England treated the colonists as an inferior class of people and was determined to keep them dependent. All the laws favored English manufacturers and gave colonists no rights. Their commerce was ruined by the

Navigation Acts:

These Acts were continually disregarded. England tried to enforce them.

Immediate Causes:

I. Writs of Assistance-Were warrants authorizing officers to enter colonists' homes to search for smuggled goods.

2. Stamp Act—(1765, repealed 1766) which ordered British stamps

to be placed on all documents, newspapers, etc.

Parliament repealed Stamp Act, but passed "Declaratory Acts," i. e., the crown, with consent of parliament, had, has and of right ought to have full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force to bind the colonies and people of America, subject to crown of Great Britain in all cases whatever.

This act led to the meeting of the "Stamp Act Congress" in New York, October, 1765. All the colonies, except New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, sent delegates. The Congress discussed condition of country, issued addresses to the king and parliament, and made a declaration of rights: Taxation without representation is Tyranny.

3. Mutiny Act—Ordered that the colonists should provide English soldiers with shelter and provisions.

4. Townshend's Acts-(Three in number)-

I. Prohibited N. Y. legislature from making any laws until it complied with Mutiny Act.

2. Enforced law relating to trade.

3. Placed tax on glass, tea, paper, etc.

5. Boston Massacre—March 5, 1770.

6. Boston Tea Party-Dec. 16, 1773.

When Parliament heard of the Boston Tea Party, it determined to punish Massachusetts by passing laws which the colonists called:

7. The Five Intolerable Acts: From the acts.

1. Boston Port Bill (1774), which closed Boston Harbor.

2. Transportation Bill, which provided that all officers guilty of murder must be sent to England for trial.

3. Massachusetts Bill, changed charter of Massachusetts, ordered a military government for the colony: forbade public meetings, except for election of town officers.

4. Quartering Act, which legalized the quartering of the troops

on the people.

5. Onebec Act, enlarged province of Quebec and granted liberty of conscience to all people in Canada.

Effect of the Quebec Act:

Colonists protested and were unkind to Canadians; this embittered Canadians, and later when struggle with Great Britain came, they refused to aid the colonists.

These various Acts led to the calling of the

First Continental Congress, Sept. 5, 1774, composed of delegates from every state except Georgia. They met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia.

It issued:

- I. An address to the colonists. 2. An address to the Canadians.
- 3. An address to the people of Great Britain.

An address to the king.

A Declaration of Rights, i. e., not to import, expose or use British goods.

Committees of Correspondence (1772)-Committees appointed to state rights of colonies and of Massachusetts in particular to communicate and publish same to the several towns in this province and to the world. Beni, Franklin and Sam, Adams were members.

Preparations were now made for war. Two distinct parties had arisen, one, called Tories, favored the King; the other, called Whigs, approved of war, did not favor the King. Companies of soldiers called Minuté Men, were formed.

Events of 1775:

- I. Battle of Lexington, April 19; 7 Americans, 300 red-coats killed. 2. Capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point by Americans, May
- 10th. 3. Second Continental Congress, Philadelphia, May 10th.

I. It sent petition to King; he refused it.

2. Voted to raise 20,000 men. Appointed General Washington commander in chief.

Voted \$2,000,000 paper money to defray expenses.

4. Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th. American, Gen. Prescott; British, Howe.

Result-Although defeated, the Americans were encouraged, because they saw their farmer soldiers could cope with British regulars.

5. Attack on Quebec, failure.

Events of 1776—Washington's Campaign:

- I. Evacuation of Boston, March 17th. British forced to leave; they sailed for Halifax.
 - 2. Attack on Fort Moultrie (failure for British), June 28th.
- 3. Declaration of Independence, signed by 54 delegates from various states.

4. Battle of Long Island, August 27th. English generals, Howe and Clinton. American, Putnam. Death of Nathan Hale.

5. White Plains and North Castle, Fort Washington. English victorious. 6. Trenton; American victory.

Events of 1777:

- 1. Battle of Princeton: American victory.
- 2. Burgoyne's Invasion-
 - I. St. Leger attacks Ft. Schuyler (Rome); American victory.
 - Battle of Bennington: American victory.

Two battles of Saratoga; complete victory for America,

Broke up Howe's plan for the war.

France acknowledged our Independence and promised help until war should end. At the surrender of Burgovne, our national flag, "Stars and

Stripes," used for the first time.

3. Battle of Brandywine: English victory.

Battle of Germantown; English victory.

Battle of Oriskany-bloodiest battle of war; American victory. The Battle of Saratoga was the turning point of the war; a new era of hope and confidence dawned for the Americans.

Second Stage of War-Events of 1778:

English Proposals: When France publicly aided the colonists, England made proposals for peace, which would have been accepted before the war; but were now rejected.

1. Battle of Monmouth; American victory. Lee court-martialed for conduct at Monmouth.

2. Arrival of French fleet.

3. Massacre of Wyoming, Penn., British and Indians,

Massacre of Cherry Valley, N. Y. British and Indians. Scene of war now transferred to South.

Events of 1770:

I. Conquest of Georgia, by British.

2. Lincoln placed in command of army at south.

Events of 1770 at North:

1. Capture of Stony Point by Americans.

Sullivan punishes Indians of Mohawk and Wyoming Valleys.

3. Paul Jones' naval victories for Americans.

Events of 1780:

Treason of Arnold; Andre captured at Tarrytown,

Spanish Aid-Spain sent \$350,000, blankets for 10 regiments.

Battles of South:

Capture of Charleston by British. Camden, British victory.

Events of 1781:

Green succeeds Gates as General.

Last Battles of South:

Battle of Cowpens; American victory, Guilford Court House; British victory.

Eutaw Springs: undecisive.

Ragged Regiment (Marion, Sumter, etc.) regain Georgia and South Carolina.

Final Campaign-Siege of Yorktown, Va.

1. La Fayette at Richmond.

2. Washington joins him from New York, September 20th.

3. French fleet under Count de Grasse, comes to Yorktown from West Indies.

Plan of Siege:

Washington and La Fayette with 16,000 men surrounded Cornwallis on land and Count De Grasse with the French fleet cut off his escape by sea. For three weeks the Americans poured a continual fire into Yorktown. Cornwallis, seeing the uselessness of resistance, surrendered. Oct. 10, 1781.

British did not evacuate New York until Nov. 25, 1783.

Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783.

Terms of Treaty:

I. Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States.

2. All territory east of Mississippi, south of Lakes (except Florida), known henceforth as the United States of America.

3. Great Britain ceded Florida to Spain.

4. United States granted free navigation on Mississippi and Great Lakes.

5. England and America retain mutual rights to fisheries of Newfoundland.

6. England retains her Canadian possessions with absolute control of St. Lawrence. War cost the United States about \$140,000,000; England, \$610,-

Americans lost 40,000 men: England, 50,000 men.

BIOGRAPHIC NOTES.

Andre. Major-British spy who negotiated for betrayal of West Point: was captured at Tarrytown. Treated generously by Americans; was given two weeks to prepare his defence, and allowed to write to his relatives: hanged at Tappan.

Arnold, Benedict-American officer during Revolution; betraved West Point to the British and received \$30,000; a colonelcy in the British army, and contempt of everyone.

Clark, George Rogers-Gained entire Illinois region for the colonies during Revolution.

Conway, General-Headed a plot called the Conway Cabal, to ruin Washington and have him removed from office. As soon as the plot became known it failed. Washington retained the confidence of the people.

Iones, Paul-Naval hero of Revolution.

Marion Sumter-Lee

Patriotic leaders in Carolinas during Revolution.

Pickens

Morgan

UNITED STATES HISTORY Morris. Robert-Statesman and financier of Pennsylvania. Contributed much money for Revolution; gave at one time \$1,400.

Franklin. Benjamin-Before Revolution. Born in Boston, Mass., 1706; at 17 went to Philadelphia, worked as printer; introduced systematic method of lighting and cleaning streets, fire department, public libraries and schools.

During Revolution-Went to England, defended cause of liberty, helped to draft declaration of independence, was one of the signers; ambassador to France, had unbounded influence there; obtained generous aid from France: he himself gave all his ready money, \$15,000, thus proving his patriotism as payment was very improbable.

After Revolution-Was made President of Pennsylvania for three successive years; one of committee who made treaty of peace with Great Britain; when 82 years old was made member of constitutional convention; helped frame the constitution.

Pitt, Sir William-English statesman and orator, stanch friend of the American colonists during Revolution.

Henry, Patrick-Orator and patriot; native of Virginia; famous for speeches made in Virginia assembly in defence of liberty.

Burke, Edmund-Born in Ireland 1730; one of the world's greatest orators; member of parliament for 30 years; friend of America during Revolution; urged that she should be treated with justice.

Ross, Betsy - Made first American flag of soldier's white shirt, an old blue army overcoat, a red flannel petticoat; hoisted first time at Ft. Stanwix during Burgoyne's Invasion.

Howe, Burgoyne-British generals during Revolution.

Cornwallis-Surrendered to Washington at Yorktown.

Putnam. Israel-Patriot of Massachusetts. When he heard of battle of Lexington he less his oxen yoked in the field and went to the camp; later on he was made general.

Greene. Nathaniel-Blacksmith of Rhode Island; entered the army and became one of the ablest of the Revolutionary officers. Schuyler, Philip-American General of Revolution. Planned battles

of Saratoga, but was superseded by Gates before battles took place.

FOREIGNERS WHO AIDED AMERICA.

French-La Fayette, Rochambeau, De Grasse, Polish-Pulaski, Kosciusko. German-Steuben, De Kalb.

PRINCIPAL POLITICAL LEADERS DURING REVOLUTION.

Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Thomas Jefferson, James Otis.

HISTORIC PLACES OF NEW YORK (REVOLUTIONARY WAR).

- Ticonderoga. Crown Point.
- Oriskany.
- 4. Saratoga.
- Cherry Valley.
- Stony Point.

West Point.

Tarrytown. (Capture of Andre by Williams, Van Wart, Paulding.)

White Plains. to. New York.

II. Ft. Schuyler (Utica).

12. Stillwater.

(Articles of Confederation) the laws by which the colonists were governed from 1777 until adoption of present constitution.

Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress had power to:

- Declare war and make peace.
- 2. Appoint ambassadors, and acknowledge those from other countries.

3. Coin money.

Settle disputed boundaries. Provide for public domain.

6. Advise states, but each state was practically independent.

But these articles gave Congress no power to:

1. Enforce laws.

- To pass sentence on those who violated the laws.
- To levy taxes or raise money or pay debts.

4. To regulate trade. 5. To enforce treaties.

Congress had but one house, the government consisted of the legislative department only: large and small states were represented

equally. These articles were defective because the state could not be forced to obey congress; there was no revenue, commerce was dull, interest and principals could not be collected, and before long congress fell into disrepute; hence dissatisfaction prevailed and led to the adoption of our present constitution. At the federal convention held in Philadelphia, May, 1787, the constitution was proposed for adoption, the ratification of nine colonies being necessary. New Hampshire (the ninth colony) ratified June 21, 1788, and then the constitution became the law of the land.

Constitution-Laws by which United States is governed; under it the government is composed of three departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS FROM 1783 TO 1789.

- I. Evacuation of New York by British; disbandment of Continental Army, 1783.
- 2. Decimal system of coins arranged by Continental Congress,
 - Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts, 1786.

Adoption of Constitution, 1787. Northwest acquired, 1787.

(Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin States formed

6. Ordinance of 1787-laws forbidding slavery in the Northwest Territory and granting religious liberty to all settlers there.

7. George Washington unanimously elected, 1789.

DEVELOPMENT OF STATES-(1789-1861)

WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION-Two Terms-1789-1797.

1. Inauguration, April 30, 1780.

- 2. His cabinet-departments of State, War, Treasury and Justice, estab-
 - Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson. 2. Secretary of War, Gen. Knox.
 - Secretary of Treasury, Alex. Hamilton.
 - 4. Attorney General, Edmund These 'ormed the first cabinet. Attorney General, Edmund Randolph.

Principal Events.

I. Restoration of public finances. Total debt of U. S. was about \$75,125,000

Alex. Hamilton was secretary of Treasury and Congress obtained money to pay this immense debt by (1) levying duties on all imported goods and (2) tonnage on vessels, (3) tax on liquors.

2. Whiskey Rebellion-I. Refusal to pay tax.

2. President orders submission.

3. Revenue officers attacked.

4. Militia called out; rebellion crushed.

Result-Showed people that laws must be obeyed. Indian War-Indians driven out of Ohio and Indiana.

4. Citizen Genet-French Minister in United States, tried to cause trouble between United States and England. Washington issued proclamation of neutrality and asked for recall of Genet. War avoided.

5. Treaties:

I. With Spain-United States obtained free navigation of Mississippi.

2. With England-England withdrew her troops but claimed right to impress our seamen; only practical result was that war was postponed for 20 years.

3. With Algiers-Mediterranean opened to American commerce.

Noteworthy Incidents.

United States Circuit and District Courts established, 1789.

National Capital at Philadelphia, 1790.

First Patent granted, 1700.

Death of Benjamin Franklin, 1700.

First census of United States taken, 4,000,000, 1790. Anthracite coal discovered in Pennsylvania, 1791.

First ten Amendments to Constitution adopted, 1789-1791.

U. S. Mint established at Philadelphia, 1791. Vermont admitted into Union, 1791.

Kentucky admitted into Union, 1792.

11. National Bank established for 20 years, 1792.

12. Cotton Gin invented, 1703.

Result-The invention had a greater influence on American industry and wealth than any other labor saving machine invented.

T. It increased the production of cotton and made it one of the leading industries.

2. Increased our exports enormously.

Caused building of great cotton mills at the North.

4. Made a large class both North and South interested in maintaining slavery.

13. Tennessee admitted into Union, 1796.

14. Naturalization period fixed at five years, 1796.

RISE OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

r. Federalists-Favored a strong central government.

Republicans (present Democratic party)-Advocated state rights; were in favor of aiding France, and favored war with Great Britain opposed United States Bank, and assumption of state debts. Leading Federalists-George Washington, Alex. Hamilton, John Adams, Charles Pinckney.

Leading Republicans-Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Randolph,

Aaron Burr.

JOHN ADAMS, "COLOSSUS OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE" (FEDERALIST), 1797-1801.

Inauguration March 4, 1797.

Principal Events.

1. Trouble with France-(France tried to force U. S. to form an alliance with them against Great Britain.)

2. X. Y. Z. Papers-War begun with France. Napoleon overthrew the directory of France, and came into power; peace declared.

3. Alien and Sedition Laws-Denounced by Kentucky and Virginia. Death of Washington, 1799.

Capital removed from Philadelphia to Washington, 1800.

Noteworthy Incidents.

Department of Navy created, 1798. 2. First tax on land, houses and negroes, 1798_

THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1801-1800.

(Father of Democratic Party; Democrat, old Republican party.) 1. Midnight Judges-Judges appointed by Adams in the last days of his administration and were removed by Jefferson, who said that Adams would make appointments until 9 o'clock of the last night he

was in office. 2. War with Tripoli.

3. Purchase of Louisiana, April 30, 1803.

Louisiana at that time extended from Mississippi River to Rocky Mountains. We paid \$15,000,000, about 21/2c per acre.

Result-

1. Prevented any dispute with France about territory.

2. Prevented England from getting control.

Gave us all the region to the Rocky Mountains.

Made us masters of the Mississippi River with New Orleans. (At the close of French and Indian War France ceded Louisiana to Spain, but Spain gave it back to France in 1801.)

Admission of Ohio into Union, 1803.

Death of Hamilton, 1804.

5. Death of Hamilton, 1804. 6. Lewis & Clark Expedition—gave United States claim to Oregon territory, 1804.

Difficulty with Great Britain, 1807. (Great Britain claimed right to impress our seamen.)

The Embargo Act.

2. The Non-Intercourse Act.

These acts had one good result-increased America's importance as a manufacturing country; people could not obtain goods from England so they manufactured them themselves.

8. Burr tried for treason.

Noteworthy Incidents.

U. S. Military Academy established at West Point, 1802. Invention of Steamboat by Fulton, 1807. Importation of slaves forbidden; 1808.

JAMES MADISON (REPUBLICAN), 1809-1817.

I. Contest with Indians-

Battle of Tippecanoe (Tecumseh defeated).

2. Sectard War with Great Britain-1812-1815.

Canse-Impressment of Seamen and Right of Search of our vessels by England.

EVENTS LEADING TO WAR.

American frigate "President" hailed the British sloop of war "Little Belt," and received a cannon ball in reply. Fire was returned and the "Little Belt" disabled. British government refused to redress grievances and United States formally declared war (June 19, 1812).

EVENTS OF 1812.

1. Hull's invasion of Canada, British victory.

Queenstown Heights, British victory,

3. Naval engagement between Constitution and Guerriere, American victory.

4. Naval engagement between Wasp and Frolic, American victory. 5. Naval engagement between U. S. and Macedonia, American victory,

6. Naval engagement between Constitution and Java, American victory.

EVENTS OF 1812.

Army divided into three parts-I. Army of the Center under Gen. Dearborn; II. Army of the North under Gen. Hampton; III. Army of the West under Gen. Harrison.

I. Division attacked Toronto, American victory. Remainder of I. Division joined II. Division and prepared to attack Montreal.

Land Battles-

Chrysler's Field, American victory.

St. John's, British victory.

These two armies accomplished very little.

3rd Army-

River Raisin-at Frenchtown, part of 3d army defeated.

"Remember the River Raisin"-war cry of the Americans after the inhuman treatment our men received from England and Indians at River Raisin.

Ft. Meigs, Americans besieged; American victory. Ft. Stephenson, American victory.

British attack Sackett's Harbor, American victory.

NAVAL BATTLES.

Chesapeake and Shannon, American victory.

Perry's Victory-Most important, as it gave us absolute control of Lake Erie, and Great Britain had to give up Detroit.

Privateers captured many British vessels.

3. Creek Indian War.

EVENTS OF 1814.

Land Battles-

1. Battle of Chippewa, American victory,

2. Battle of Fort Erie, American victory. Battle of Lundy's Lane, American victory.

Battle of Plattsburg, American victory,

2. Burning of Capitol at Washington, British victory.

Attack on Ft. McHenry, American victory.

Hartford Convention-Composed of delegates from New England States met at Hartford; real proceedings never known; they were accused of plotting a secession.

Result: The delegates were all Federalists and this secret meeting was the final blow to their party.

Treaty of Ghent (no mention was made of impressment), Dec. 24, 1814.

Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, American victory. Gen. Jackson, American; Gen. Packenham, English,

Result.

I. European nations were convinced that we were able to take care of ourselves and our ships could hereafter cross the ocean in peace.

2. The impossibility of any foreign power to gain permanent foothold on our territory was proved.

3. The development of manufactures; the various acts prohibiting commerce caused many capitalists to turn attention to manufacturing and henceforth we did not have to depend on England for cotton and woolen goods. War cost us \$127,000,000, 18,000 men, 1683 vessels.

BATTLES OF 1812 IN NEW YORK.

Plattsburg (Battle of Lake Champlain). Burning of Buffalo and Black Rock

Sackett's Harbor. Lewiston.

Ft. Niagara. Oswego.

Ogdensburg.

Protective Tariff-After the war, a duty of 25 per cent. was laid on imported cotton and woolen goods in order to protect home manufacturers, 1816.

War with Algiers.

Bank of U. S. re-established for 20 years, 1816.

Noteworthy Incidents.

Louisiana admitted into the Union, 1812. Indiana admitted into the Union, 1816.

JAMES MONROE, 1817-1825.

Principal Events.

- Era of Good Feeling, because party lines seem to disappear. 2. I. Seminole War, 1817.
- 3. Treaty with Spain (ratified), 1821.

I. Gave up claim to Texas.

2. Spain gave up her claim to Oregon.

4. Purchase of Florida for \$5,000,000.

5. Missouri Compromise (Henry Clay), 1820. (Slavery question settled for about 25 years.)

6. Missouri admitted into Union, 1821.

This was the first state west of the Mississippi to ask for admission, then the great question arose, "Shall slavery be extended beyond the Mississippi?"

7. Monroe Doctrine-The Holy Alliance (Russia, Prussia, France and Austria) tried to regain the revolted Spanish territory in this continent and Russia claimed our entire Pacific coast. Monroe declared that the American continents are not subjects for colonization by any European power, and any hostile interference with the South American Republics would be regarded as unfriendly manifestation towards the United States. 1623 the United States. 1823
The next year Russia made a treaty giving up her claim to our

Pacific coast as far as Alaska.

Noteworthy Incidents.

- Erie Canal excavation commenced July 4, 1817.
- 2. Mississippi admitted into Union, 1817. 3. First steam voyage across Atlantic, 1819.
- Alabama admitted into Union, 1810.

Maine admitted into Union, 1820.

6. National Road constructed. It was commenced at Cumberland. Md., extended west to the Ohio, where connection could be made with steamboats down the river; later it was built across Ohio and Indiana into Illinois. It was the first great work of the kind ever undertaken by the government. Road cost over \$6,000,000.

7. Visit of La Fayette, 1824.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, 1825-1829 (Elected by House).

Principal Events.

1. Creek Indians removed beyond Mississippi, 1825.

Creek Indians gave up territory and moved west of Mississippi. 2. Anti-Masonic Party, 1826.

Wm. Morgan of Batavia, N. Y., published a book revealing Masonic secrets; he disappeared mysteriously; people thought Masons murdered him; great excitement prevailed. Anti-Masonic party formed, had great power for time only.

3. First Railway in United States, built at Quincy, Mass., extended three miles. Operated by horse power, 1827.

First Steam Railroad, commenced at Baltimore, Md., extended west. Gen. Charles Carrol of Carrolton broke the first ground. Road now forms part of the Baltimore & Ohio, 1828.

Noteworthy Incidents.

Erie Canal opened, 1825.

Cornerstone of Bunker Hill laid by La Fayette, 1825. John Adams and Thos. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826.

Webster's Dictionary published, 1828.

Tariff Bill-called Bill of Abomination-1828.

ANDREW JACKSON, 1829-1837.

Principal Events.

Spoils System-Jackson believed he had right to remove any officeholder.

 Nullification Act of S. Carolina— South Carolina advocated "State Rights," i. e., the right of any

state to nullify acts of Congress or to secede from the Union. Tariff of 1824 and 1828 were disliked in South, especially in South Carolina; tariff of 1832 passed. South Carolina threatens

secession. Nullification defended by Hayne and Calhoun; opposed by

Daniel Webster. Clay's Compromise Bill-Clay advocated a gradual reduction

of the tariff; this obtained peace for a time; to per cent. per year. 3. New England Anti-Slavery Society organized.

4. Trouble concerning U. S. Bank; Jackson refused to renew charter.

- Black Hawk War, 1832.
- 5. 6. Cherokee War. 7. Seminole War.

Noteworthy Incidents.

- 1. Postmaster General given seat in Cabinet, 1829.
- Independence of Mexico recognized, 1829. Liberator—an abolitionist paper—published, 1831.

Cholera first appeared in United States, 1832.

McCormick's Reaper patented, 1834.

This invention led to the rapid settlement of the West, for the fertile plains were converted into productive farms yielding grain in abundance.

6. Indian Territory organized, 1834.

Great Fire in New York City, 1834. Arkansas admitted to Union, 1836.

9. Michigan admitted to Union, 1837.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, 1837-1840.

Principal Events.

1. Financial Crisis. Canadian Rebellion.

Trouble concerning N. E. boundary.

Noteworthy Incidents.

Texas applied for admission, 1837.

2. Magnetic telegraph patented by Sam Morse, 1837.

3. Cherokee Indians sent to Indian Territory,

First Normal School opened in Massachusetts, 1839.

5. Liberty Party organized, 1840.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (First Whig President), 1841.

In office but one month; succeeded by Vice-President

JOHN TYLER, 1841-1845.

Principal Events.

1. Dorr Rebellion. 2. Ashburton Treaty,

Results:

1. Boundary between U. S. and Canada as far as Rockies, placed at present line.

2. Right of search formally given up.

3. U. S. and British Navies united to suppress slave trade.

3. Anti-Rent difficulties-

Tenants on some of the old patroon estates in New York refused to pay rent; tarred and feathered those who paid rent and killed the officers who collected it. Disturbance suppressed by the militia.

4. Annexation of Texas, 1845.

Political Campaign of 1845:

Two parties-Whigs and Democrats (former Republicans); Democrats favored annexation of Texas; Whigs opposed annexation of Texas; Democrats victorious. Henry Clay, Whig nominee, defeated.

Noteworthy Incidents.

1. Bunker Hill Monument completed, 1842.

2. First Telegraphic Message, 1844.

3. First Treaty with China, five ports opened to American Commerce, 1844.

4. Florida and Texas admitted, 1845.

Texas was the last State to enter Union as Slave State.

JAMES K. POLK, 1845-1840.

Principal Events.

- 1. Northwest Boundary of U. S. settled; boundary fixed at 49 degrees.
 - 2. Mexican War-

Causes:

1. Annexation of Texas.

2. Disputed boundary between Texas and Mexico.

Events leading to war:

1. Texas becomes an independent nation, 1836. 2. It sought and obtained admission into the Union.

3. U. S. fearing war sent Gen. Taylor into disputed territory.

4. Mexico regarded Gen. Taylor's army as an invasion and ordered her troops to cross the Rio Grande; an engagement took place and the Mexican War was begun.

EVENTS OF 1846 AND 1847. GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMPAIGN.

Palo Alto, American victory. Resaca de la Palma, American victory. Monterey, American victory. Buena Vista, American victory.

GEN. KEARNEY'S CAMPAIGN.

Santa Fe (1846) and the whole of New Mexico. Kearney joins Scott.

SCOTT'S CAMPAIGN.

Vera Cruz, American victory.

Cerro Gordo, American victory.

3. Molino del Rey, American victory.

Chapultenec, American victory. s. Mexico surrendered.

Treaty of Guadaloupe, Feb. 2, 1848.

Result: We gained California, New Mexico and undisputed possession of Texas.

Trained many officers for the Civil War, among them: Grant, Lee, Sherman, Stonewall Jackson. Santa Anna, Mexican General.

U. S. paid Mexico's war debt besides \$15,000,000 for Texas.

3. Wilmot Proviso-

Congressman Wilmot tried to get a bill (called the Wilmot Proviso) passed, prohibiting slavery in any of the newly acquired territory. It was a failure.

4. Discovery of Gold in California, 1848.

Result: It gave us firm possession of Pacific coast since thousands of energetic, determined men flocked to the wilderness of California and dwelt there.

By increasing amount of gold it stimulated trade, industry and commerce.

Noteworthy Incidents.

1. Naval Academy of Annapolis founded, 1845. Suspension Bridge at Niagara erected, 1846.

3. Howe's Sewing Machine patented, 1846.

Postage Stamps first used in U. S., 1847. Iowa and Wisconsin admitted into Union, 1846-1848.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, 1849-53.

Taylor inaugurated March 5, 1849, died July 9, 1850.

MILLARD FILLMORE, 1850-1853.

Principal Events.

1. Omnibus Bill or Compromise of 1850-

So called because it contained so many provisions. Result:

- 1. Opposition to slavery strengthened.
- 2. Many Southern States favored secession and founding of a confederacy.
 - 3. Death-blow of the Whig party.

2. Invasion of Cuba, 1850.

Six hundred adventurers called "filibusters" attempted to annex Cuba to U. S., attempt failed. The next year a second attempt was made; ended in the execution of Lopez, the leader.

3. Under Ground Railway, 1852.

Secret arrangement of conducting fugitive slaves to Canada or other district where they would be free.

Noteworthy Incidents.

1. Death of John C. Calhoun, 1850.

2. Uncle Tom's Cabin published, 1850.

3. "Maine Law," forbidding manufacturing and sale of intoxicating liquors, passed, 1850.

4. Death of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, 1852.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, 1853-1857.

Principal Events.

- I. World's Fair at New York, 1853.
- 2. Perry's Treaty with Japan, 1854.
- Gadsden Purchase.
- 4. Ostend Manifesto.

United States Ministers of Great Britain, France and Spain met at Ostend, Belgium, and were in favor of U. S. buying Cuba. European nations were opposed and the affair was dropped.

Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

This bill repudiated the Missouri Compromise by advocating the squatter sovereignty, i. e., each territory has the right to decide whether it shall come in free or slave.

Result:

- 1. Civil War in Kansas (often called Border Warfare).
- 2. Caused formation of Republican party.
- 3. Nullified Fugitive Slave Law at North because "Personal Liberty Laws" were passed.
 - 4. Democrats lost their hold on New England.
 - 5. Made Northwest Republican.

 Le Compton Convention, composed of men who favored slavery; they adopted a constitution favoring slavery which was declared illegal by the Topeka Convention.

Topeka Convention—Free state men held a convention, framed a free state constitution and submitted it to the people, who ratified it; they chose a governor and legislature and asked for admission into the Union.

7. Know Nothing Movement.

Formation of Republican Party.

During the Mexican War those Democrats who were opposed to slavery united with a part of the Whigs to form the Free Soil Party, the present Republican Party. Whig Party ceased to exist.

Noteworthy Incidents.

- 1. First corps of engineers sent to survey for the Pacific Railroad, 1833.
 - 2. Senator Brooks' assault on Senator Sumner, 1856.

Senator Sumner had made insulting remarks about Senator Butler of South Carolina. Senator Brooks, a relative of Butler, avenged this by beating Sumner over the head with a cane.

JAMES BUCHANAN, 1857-1861.

Principal Events.

1. Dred Scott Decision.

Result: People of the North determined not to abide by the decision, because if Taney were right their territory would be thrown open to slavery. Bitter feelings between North and South increased. Caused the Democratic party to split; increased the number of Republicans, made them more determined to check slavery.

2. Mormon Rebellion in Utah.

Mormon religion founded in Palmyra, N. Y., by Joseph Smith people wandered from place to place until they reached Nauvo, III., where they built a town. Here they opposed the laws of the state and Smith was killed by a mob. Brigham Young then took charge and the entire Mormon population (1500) migrated to Utah, where they founded Salt Lake City. Here they practised polygamy and refused to obey U. S. laws; detachment of troops sent there to quell the rebellion (1857).

- 3. Financial panic of 1857.
- 4. Impending Crisis.

A book written by a poor man, named Helper, to show that slavery was contrary to the interests of the white in the South who owned no slaves. John Sherman favored this book and for this reason was not elected speaker of the house.

- 5. John Brown's Raid.
- 6. Beginning of Secession; formation of Southern Confederacy; Jefferson Davis, President of Confederacy; Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President; Richmond, Va., Capital.

Noteworthy Incidents.

- 1. Minnesota, Oregon and Kansas admitted into Union.
- 2. Douglas-Lincoln Debate.
- Silver discovered in Nevada.
 Washington Irving died, 1861.
- 5. Oil Wells discovered in Pennsylvania, 1859.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1861-1865, CIVIL WAR.

General Cause: Slavery and Tariff Question. Events influencing Rebellion:

1. Slavery introduced, 1620.

2. Ordinance of 1787.

3. Invention of Cotton Gin, 1793.

4. Importation of Slaves prohibited, 1808.

5. Missouri Compromsie, 1820.

6. Nullification Act, 1832.

7. Annexation of Texas, 1845.

8. Wilmot Proviso, 1846. 9. Omnibus Bill, 1850.

10. Kansas-Nebraska Bill. 1854.

II. Dred Scott Decision, 1854

12. Personal Liberty Laws, 1857.

13. Anti-slavery books, speeches, etc. Uncle Tom's Cabin.

14. John Brown's Raid, 1859. 15. Anti-slavery Parties--

I. Liberty Party.

Free Soil Party.
 Republican Party.

16. Election of Lincoln.

17. Formation of Confederacy.

South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, seceded during Buchanan's administration. Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia formed the

Confederacy.

Kentucky, West Virginia remained faithful to the Union.

Generals-in-Chief-Union: Scott, until November, 1861.

McClellan, until March, 1862. Halleck, July, '62, to March, '64. Grant, from March, '64, till close.

Assistant Generals—Sherman, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Kearney. Generals-in-Chief—Confederate:

Gen. Johnston.

Gen. Lee, June 3d till close.

BUENING OF

EVENTS OF 1861.

1. Attack on Ft. Sumter, Confederate victory.

2. Harper's Ferry seized by Confederates, April 18.

3. Blockade of Southern Ports, April 19.

4. Riot in Baltimore, April 19.

First blood shed of Civil War, 86 years to the day after the Battle of Lexington.

5. Battle of Bull Run, Confederate victory.

Effect of this battle was electrical. The North saw that the South was not to be crushed with one blow. Congress voted \$500,000,000 and 500,000 men.

Spain, France, England acknowledged the Confederacy.

6. Trent Affair.

EVENTS OF 1862.

Grant's Campaign in the West-

Forts Henry and Donelson taken by the Union.

Here Grant's terms of capitulation were Unconditional Surnder.

Columbus and Bowling Green occupied by Union. Nashville occupied by Union.

Battle of Shilo, Union victory.

Naval Battle, Monitor and Merrimac, Union victory.

Monitor was battled by Capt. Ericsson, inventor of the screw

Opening of Mississippi by capture of New Orleans and Memphis, Union victory.

Battle of Perryville, Union victory.

Battle of Murfreesboro, Union victory.

Peninsular Campaign under McClellan, to take Richmond, Union victory.

Yorktown, Union victory. Seven Days' Battles, 2 Union, 2 Confederacy, 1 indecisive.

Second Battle of Bull Run, Confederate victory. Battle of Antietam. Union victory.

Battle of Fredericksburg, Confederate victory.

EVENTS OF 1863.

1. Emancipation Proclamation.

2. Chancellorsville, Confederate victory.

3. Vicksburg, Union victory.

Chickamauga, Union victory.
 Chattanooga (battle above the clouds), Union victory.

6. Gettysburg, Union victory.

About this time there were few enlistments, and the government tried to force men into service; this was called "drafting," caused a riot in New York.

EVENTS OF 1864-1865.

Sherman took Atlanta.

Sherman's march to the sea and capture of Savannah.

Alabama destroyed by the Kearsarge.

Farragut takes Mobile.

Gen. Early threatens Washington; is defeated by Sheridan. Sheridan destroys Shenandoah Valley.

Grant's March to Richmond:

1. Battle of Wilderness, indecisive.

2. Battle of Spotsylvania, indecisive.

3. Petersburg, Confederate victory.

4. Capture of Petersburg and Richmond.

UNITED STATES HISTORY

Sheridan came east from the Shenandoah Valley and destroyed the railroads and canals, thus cutting off Lee's supplies. Grant threw his whole force on Petersburg and it fell; he then drove Lee from Richmond and took possession of the Confederate capital. Lee fled westward, was overtaken by Sheridan, and surrendered army of 26,000 men to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court House, April 9th. Johnston surrendered to Sherman April 26th.

These two surrenders ended the war and the same Union flag was hoisted again over Fort Sumter by Major Anderson which four years before he had been compelled to haul down to the Confederates.

Suffering of Soldiers: The Union soldiers were provided with everything which money could procure. Treasurer Chase gave liberally of public funds, even when expenses were \$3,500,000 in one day. The sufferings of the Confederate troops were untold.

Results:

1. The Union was preserved.

2. Right of secession settled forever.

Slavery abolished.

Cost:

Northern war debt was \$2,750,000,000. Lives lost, over one million.

An incalculable amount of property destroyed.

Confederate War debt declared void, because the government ceased to exist.

NEW YORK'S AID.

When South Carolina seceded New York legislature declared against state rights, sent delegates to the peace conference held in Washington; offered the national government money and men to aid in forcing South Carolina to keep her place. Before the war closed New York had furnished nearly half a million soldiers.

Anti-slavery leaders: William Seward, John Kling, Edwin Morgan.

Noteworthy Incidents.

1. Vassar College founded at Poughkeepsie, 1861.

2. Bureau of Agriculture established, 1862.

3. Greenbacks (paper money) used for first time, 1862.

4. West Virginia and Nevada admitted into Union.

Free mail delivery in U. S., 1863.
 Postal order system established, 1864.

7. Assassination of Lincoln, April 14, 1865.

BIOGRAPHIC NOTES.

•Abraham Lincoln: Born in Kentucky, Feb. 12, 1809; his education consisted of one year's schooling. When he was eight years the family moved into Indiana. When he was 11 his mother died; to her is due much that was good in his character. When he was 19 the family moved to Illinois. He was now in succession a flat-boat hand, clerk, captain of volunteers in Black Hawk War, country store-keeper and

postmaster. He managed to get a knowledge of law by borrowing books at an office before it closed at night and returned them in the morning. After being admitted to the bar he rose rapidly. In appearance he was tall, and ungainly. Little versed in refinement of society, but gifted with great common sense, kind heart; was earnest, sympathetic and faithful. He was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater, April 14, 1865, surrounded by his wife and friends. Lincoln was called "Rail Splitter" and "Honest Abe."

Jefferson Davis: Born in Kentucky, 1808. Served in Mexican war: etceld to Senate 1847; advocated state rights and slavery. Resigned his seat in Congress to become President of the Southern Confederacy. At the close of war he was confined at Fortress Monroe, but was released on bail. Died, Dec. 6, 1869.

Robert E. Lee: Confederate general, born in Virginia, 1806; served in Mexican War; southern general in Civil War. After the war he became president of the Virginian College, Lexington, Va. He died there in 1870. In appearance he was tall, erect, handsome; in manner, dignified; in character, upright, honorable, pious and amiable.

Peter Cooper: Made first locomotive built in America; became wealthy from manufacture of glue.

William Seward: Statesman from New York; anti-slavery man. Secretary of State during Lincoln's administration.

George Meade: Served in Mexican War; made general in Civil War; won battle of Gettysburg.

Daniel Webster: Born in 1782; one of the greatest orators America ever produced; famous for his debates in U. S. senate for abolition of slavery. Died 1852.

John Marshall: Greatest American Jurist; was Secretary of State 1800; was appointed Chief Justice in 1801.

De Witt Clinton: Governor of New York, superintended the construction of Eric Canal.

Oliver H. Perry: Famous for his victory on Lake Erie during War of 1812.

Stephen A. Douglas: Statesman; introduced Kansas-Nebraska bill. Phil. Sheridan: Union general during Civil War.

William Lloyd Garrison: Editor of Liberator, an anti-savery paper published in New England. He was a strict abolitionist.

Cyrus Field: Laid the Atlantic cable.

Horace Greeley: American journalist; founded New York Tribune.

Dr. Marcus Whitman: Secured Oregon for United States. Went to Oregon in a wagon; returned to Washington on horseback, amid terrible sufferings. He gave an account of the Oregon territory, showing that it was not the wilderness that it was supposed to be. He took 200 emigrant families and thus Oregon was settled, and the claim of the United States to the country was henceforth undisputed.

Samuel J. Tilden: New York statesman; exposed the Tweed Ring, i. e., a gang of office holders in New York county which stole about \$100,000,000 of public money. Tilden was the Democratic candidate for the presidency of 1876.

RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD—(1865-1875)

ANDREW JOHNSON, 1865-1869.

Principal Events.

1. Amnesty Proclamation.

All participants of the Rebellion in the South were pardoned unconditionally.

2. 13th Amendment, prohibiting slavery.

Reconstruction policy of Johnson.

He said:

r. States were not out of Union.

2. States were required to rescind ordinance of secession.

3. They were required to declare void all war debts.

They were required to ratify the amendments to the constitution.

The reconstruction policy of congress differed from that of Johnson in that it declared the states were out of the Union and appointed military governors for the states until they should agree to all conditions. Congress passed its Reconstruction Act over the president's veto. Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, were reconstructed and readmitted to the Union July, 1868. Tennessee was the first one of the Confederate states to ratify the amendments. Admitted March, 1866.

Freedman's Bureau and Civil Rights Bill,

Purchase of Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000.

6. Tenure of Office Act-

I. Cause: President removed many officials simply because they were not favorable to his policy.

2. Contents of Bill: Provided that those officers whose appointment depended upon the Senate could not be removed without the consent of Senate. This bill was passed over the president's veto.

3. Results: In spite of this bill President Johnson removed Secretary Stanton.

President impeached (the only one who was impeached), but was acquitted because one vote was lacking.

Law repealed, 1868.

8. Fourteenth Amendment passed.

9. Treaty with China.

Obtained religious freedom for Americans in China, and great commercial advantages. 10. "Carpet Baggers."

Congress forbade any Southerner to hold office who could not swear that he had taken no part in secession; as very few men of the South could take this oath, most of the representatives of the Southern states were Northern men who had gone South after the war and usually had all their belongings in carpet bags, and for this reason were called "Carpet Baggers." 11. Klu-Klux-Klan.

An organization of Southern men whose object at first was to frighten the freed negroes. It soon developed into a society which committed many outrages, even murder, among the negroes and "carpet baggers." Congress aided the citizens of Southern states to crush the organization. Practiced especially in North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Noteworthy Incidents.

 Disbanding of the army, June 2, 1865. Atlantic cable laid, 1866.

Nebraska admitted, 1867.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, 1869-1877.

Principal Events.

Fifteenth Amendment ratified.

2. Washington Treaty.

1. Settled the Cruiser Alabama claims. England paid us \$15,500,000 for damages done our commerce by her vessels during Civil War.

2. Settled Northwest boundary between Canada and United

States.

3. Proposed annexation of Santo Domingo.

President appointed a commission to visit and examine the island: it reported favorably; measure rejected by Congress.

4. Credit Mobilier.

A joint stock company formed for purpose of constructing public works. It built the Union Pacific Railroad. Company realized enormous dividends. Many high officers of government were guilty of accepting presents of shares, and in return used their influence for the benefit of the company.

Financial Panic.

Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Sioux War.

Noteworthy Incidents.

1. Pacific Railroad completed. Fenian Excitement.

Fenians-A society formed for the purpose of delivering Ireland from British tyranny. They invaded Canada, and President declared the movement a violation of our neutrality, and sent militia there to execute the law. The expedition of Fenians returned.

3. Last of seceded states granted representation, 1870.

Fire at Chicago, 1871.

Fire at Boston, 1872.

Modoc Indian trouble in Oregon, 1873.

Invention of telephone and electric light, 1873. Jetties of Mississippi constructed by James B. Eads.

Massacre of Custer and all his men by Sitting Bull and his warriors, 1876.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, 1877-1881.

At this election there was a tie. Both parties claimed the election, and it was referred to an Electoral Commission composed of ten members of Congress and five Justices of the Supreme Court. There were supposed to be seven Republicans, seven Democrats and one neutral; but in reality there were eight Republicans, so Hayes was elected by majority of one over Tilden of New York.

Principal Events.

I. Railroad Strike.

The cause was reduction of wages. Strike extended from Atlantic to Pacific; depots, machine shops, cars, engines and freight burned; 100 lives lost. U. S. troops sent out to quell riots. Strikers

2. Bland Bill (passed over President's veto).

Caused the silver dollar, which had gone out of use, to be recoined and used.

3. Fishery question settled.

Americans allowed to fish along sea-coast in bays of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward, for twelve years for payment of \$5,520,000 to England.

Noteworthy Incidents.

Invention of Phonograph by Edison.

Wm. Cullen Bryant died. 1878.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, 1881-1885.

Assassination of Garfield by Charles Guitteau, July 2, 1881.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, 1881-1885.

Principal Events.

I. Civil Service Reform Bill.

This bill requires all appointments to public office to be decided by examination, rather than party, whether Democrat or Republican.

Noteworthy Incidents.

1. Longfellow and Emerson died, 1882. 2. Anti-polygamy Bill passed,

This bill prohibited Mormons to practise polygamy, 1882.

Brooklyn Bridge completed, 1883.

Northern Pacific Railroad completed, 1883. Standard Time adopted, 1883.

GROVER CLEVELAND, 1885-1889.

Principal Events.

Presidential Succession Bill

This provides that in case of death or disability of the President or Vice-President, the vacancy shall be filled by the Secretary of State. In case of his death the office passes in succession to the Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of Navy, Secretary of the Interior.

2. Inter-State Commerce Act.

Regulates commerce between states regarding rates charged by railroad for passengers and freight.

Noteworthy Incidents.

- 1. Bartholde's Statue of Liberty erected, 1885. Natural gas first used as light and heat.
- Earthquake in Charleston, S. C.
- Anarchists in Chicago (Haymarket riot).

In 1886 the Anarchists of Chicago, by speeches against government, caused a fearful riot. A bomb was thrown in the Haymarket killing policemen. Ring-leaders arrested and found to be foreigners. Four were hanged, others imprisoned.

5. North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington ad-

mitted into Union. 6. Death of Grant, McClellan, Sheridan, Vice-President Hendricks.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, 1889-1893. Principal Events.

Oklahoma Territory opened.

Washington's Centennial.

Commemorating the inauguration of Washington. Johnstown Flood.

Samoan difficulty.

Revolution occurred in Samoa. America sided with their king, Germany sided with the revolutionists. United States and Germany brought into difficulty. England joined America, and negotiated with Germany and trouble was settled.

5. Sherman Bill.

A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion each month, paying for with paper notes.

6. Pan-American Congress at Washington.

Met for purpose of recommending some plan of arbitration for the settlement of dispute between the republics of both American continents, also recommended a Pan-American Bank and Pan-American Railroad, and the reduction of the tariff on the part of United States and South American Republics.

Noteworthy Incidents.

1. McKinley Tariff Bill, 1890.

Placed a high tariff on silk, cotton and woolen goods in order to protect home manufactures.

2. First execution by electricity in Auburn Prison, N. Y., 1890.

3. Nelly Bly journeyed around the world in 80 days, 1890. Trouble with Chili.

Two American sailors were killed by a mob in Valparaiso, and United States government demanded reparation; for a while war was threatened, but matter peacefully settled.

Homestead Strike, 1892.

The employees of the large iron works went on a strike. Disturbance was so great that entire militia of Pennsylvania was sent to restore order.

GROVER CLEVELAND, 1893-1897.

Principal Events.

I. World's Columbian Exposition held at Chicago, 1893. The greatest in the history of nations.

2. Hawaiian Rebellion. Natives rebelled and overthrew government; they applied for annexation, but application was rejected.

Bering Sea Controversy settled.

Canadian and British vessels were exterminating seals in Bering

51

Sea. United States confiscated the vessels, because she thought she was entitled, by the purchase of Alaska, to entire control of Bering Sea. England remonstrated. The matter was referred to a board of arbitrators who decided that United States had control of only three miles from shore, and made strict laws regarding the number of seals to be captured by both Great Britain and United States. 4. Wilson Bill.

A revision of the McKinley Bill, and required a tax of 2 per cent. to be paid by all persons whose income was more than \$4,000. 5. Financial Panic of 1803.

Over 300 banks failed: factories and mills all over the country shut down; many strikes, thousands were thrown out of employment.

Noteworthy Incidents.

Cuban Rebellion, 1805.

Venezuelan Boundary dispute settled by arbitration, 1806.

Admission of Utah, 1806.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, 1897-1901.

Principal Events.

1. Extra session of Congress.

Passage of Dingley Bill. By it duties were levied on raw wool which was free under the other bills; increased the tariff on silk, sugar and woolen goods.

2. Formation of Greater New York.

Old cities of New York and Brooklyn, and several towns and districts of Long Island and Staten Island consolidated and became Greater New York with a population (1000) of three and one-half millions.

3. Spanish War.

Causes: United States battleship "Maine" was sent to Havana harbor to look after American interests. On the night of Feb. 15th the ship was blown up by the explosion of a sub-marine mine. supposed to have been placed there by the Spaniards; 266 men killed.

Events: War declared April 21, 1898.

I. Call for volunteers, 125,000 men responded.

Cuba blockaded by American fleet.

Battle of Manila, May 1, Admiral Dewey; American victory, 4. Battle of El Caney, two or three miles from San Juan Hill,

June 1, General Shafter; American victory.

- 5. Cervera's fleet was in Santiago harbor, and in order to prevent its escape, Lieut. Hobson with seven volunteers sunk the Merrimac, a United States vessel, at the narrowest part of the harbor. The vessel sunk, and Hobson with his crew jumped into the water, intending to escape, but were picked up by the Spaniards and taken ashore as prisoners.
 - б. Destruction of Cervera's fleet by Commodore Schley.

Surrender of Santiago, July 17. Capture of Porto Rico by Gen. Miles.

9. Spain was unable to continue, and offered to negotiate for peace. Protocol suspending hostilities was signed Aug. 12, 1898. Spain was to evacuate Cuba, and cede Porto Rico to U. S.

Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, Dec. 10, 1808.

Terms: Spain had to give up all claims to Cuba, ceded Porto Rico, the island of Guam and the Philippines to United States. The rights to be given to the inhabitants of these new possessions should be decided by Congress, with exception that they should have religious freedom. United States had to pay \$20,000,000 for Philippines.

Cost of war to United States \$130,000,000 and 430 soldiers killed-

many died of disease.

Democrats opposed the taking of the Philippines without the in-

habitants' consent.

Republicans favored proposition, declaring if we did not take possession, the inhabitants would fall into anarchy and other nations would seize various portions. Treaty ratified 1899.

Results of War:

1. America comes into possession of colonies. 2. A permanent increase in cost of government.

Expansion in American Commerce.

New field for American Ideas and Institutions.

United States raised in estimation of European nations.

Another Proof that our Union is Perfect and Perpetual.

Annexation of Hawaii, 1898. 10. Insurrection in Philippines.

Power of Filipinos crushed by capture of Aguinaldo. Insurrection ended 1902.

11. Samoa Islands (1899).

United States, Great Britain and Germany all interested in the Samoa Islands, and governed them jointly. Natives divided and caused such confusion that the group was divided among the three powers. United States took Tutulla and annexed Christmas, Baker, Midway Wake and Howland islands, which lie in Pacific and had never been claimed by any power. These islands are used as landing or telegraph stations. Great advantage to the United States, owing to her interest in Philippines. 12. "Open Door Policy."

European nations intended to partition China. Secretary Hay of United States insisted that they should accept the "open door policy," i. e., no part of China shall be cut off from the general

commerce of the world.

13. Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, May, 1901. 14. Assassination of President McKinley.

McKinley was shot (Sept. 6) at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., by the Anarchist Czolgosz. He died Sept. 14th, and Theodore Roosevelt, the Vice-President, immediately took the oath of office.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 1901-1909.

1. Self-government in Cuba, May, 1902.

Isthmian Canal.

During the Spanish-American War the warship Oregon was ordered from San Francisco to Cuba, and had to go 15,000 miles, all around South America. This fact called the attention of the United States to the absolute necessity of an isthmian canal. A treaty for the construction of canal ratified in 1904. France was paid \$40,000,000 for

the part of canal which she constructed; \$10,000,000 was paid to Republic of Panama for territory estimate. Cost of canal \$125,000,000. Is nearing completion. United States agreed to keep canal open to commerce of all nations. Advantages of Canal:

- 1. The United States will be brought into closer touch with western South America.
 - 2. Sea Route to Asia shortened.

3. It will enable United States to hold its position more perfectly among the nations of the world.

3. Pauncefote Treaty (Nov. 18, 1901).

By this treaty Great Britain gave up all claim to any share in the construction or control of a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This treaty nullified the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, which secured common use and neutral control between United States and Great Britain of any canal which should be constructed thru the Nicama-or across the isthmus of Panama.

Noteworthy Incidents.

Trial and execution of assassin Czolgosz.

Purchase of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John island.

Visit to the United States by Prince Henry of Germany, Coal Miners' Strike.

Panama Republic recognized.

Iroquois Theater Disaster.

Fire broke out in the Iroquois Theater, Chicago, during the matinee. Panic ensued and thousands of lives were lost, Baltimore Fire.

The Slocum Disaster.

The Gen. Slocum, a large steamer, with thousands of women and children aboard, to attend a Sunday-school picnic, went down, just outside New York Harbor.

o. Alaskan Boundary Dispute.

Dispute ended in favor of United States. Gained two islands at mouth of Portland Canal, two important towns, Skagway and Dyea, and continuous strip of land along coast northward from Portland Canal.

10. Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

11. Treaty with Republic of Panama for construction of canal across the isthmus.

12. Lewis and Clark Centennial and Oriental Fair, 1905.

13. Admission of Oklahoma, formed from Oklahoma and Indian Territories, 1007.

14. Jamestown Exposition held at Norfolk, Va., in honor of 300th anniversary of settlement of Jamestown.

15. Home Rule in Our Insular Possessions.

With exception of Alaska, representative form of government exists in all our important outlying territories.

16. Great Earthquake at Messina, Italy, 1908.

17. Navy circumnavigated globe.

Rear Admiral Evans started from Hampton Roads with 16 war vessels. Sailed around South America to Pacific coast of North America. Then Rear Admiral Sperry took command and visited Hawaiian Islands, Australia, Japan and some cities on coast of China, turned homeward by way of Good Hope.

18. Peace Conferences. Every year peace conferences are held to impress upon people the advantage to be derived by universal peace. 19. Prescryation of Natural Resources.

Within last few years both state and national governments have been passing laws to preserve our natural resources from destruction. The Congress of Governors which met in Washington at the call of President Roosevelt gave still more vigor to public opinion in favor of better care for these great natural gifts.

EVENTS OF 1909.

- 4. Congress voted \$800,000 for relief of Italian earthquake suf-
- 11. Treaty signed at Washington to settle dispute between United States and Canada. Presidential electors meet and cast 321 votes for Taft, 162 for

- 18. Secretary of Interior Garfield announces discovery of land frauds in the West.
- Governor Haskell of Oklahoma indicted for conspiracy to de-Feb. fraud government in Muskogee town lots.

Lincoln centennial celebrated.

United States battleship fleet, returning from trip around world, anchors at Hampton Roads.

William Howard Taft inaugurated.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, 1909.

- Mar. 6. President calls special session of Congress to revise tariff. 23. Governor Hughes of New York signs bill making Columbus Day, October 12th, a legal holiday. Ex-President Roosevelt sails for Africa.
- House passes Payne tariff bill by a vote of 217 to 161. May 18. Dr. Charles W. Eliot retires as president of Harvard; is suc-
- ceeded by Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell. June 1. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle, Washington, opened by President Taft, who presses a gold telegraph key in the V hite House in Washington.
 - 17. Dayton, Ohio, begins a two days' celebration in honor of Wright Brothers. National, state and city medals presented to aviators.
- 1. Orville Wright makes three successful flights in his aeroplane July at Ft. Myer, Va.

The House disagrees to Senate amendments to tariff bill. John D. Rockefeller gives \$10,000,000 to the General Education

board.

30. Wright Brothers successfully complete aeroplane tests for the government.

Aug. 21. President Taft orders reduction of army to 80,000 men.

Sept. r. Dr. Frederick A. Cook announces he reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908.

6. Commander Robert E. Peary reports from Indian Harbor, Labrador, that he reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909.

President Taft starts on a 13,000-mile trip through the west and

Oct. 16. Presidents Taft and Diaz meet at El Paso, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

UNITED STATES HISTORY. Nov. 6. University of Copenhagen declines to permit National Geographical Society to inspect Dr. Cook's records.

10. President Taft returns to Washington, ending his 13,000-mile

18. Shooting of two Americans in Nicaragua causes strained relations with United States; revolutionists practically recognized. Explanation demanded from President Zelaya and two warships sent to Nicaraguan ports.

21. Twenty men rescued alive from burning coal mine at Cherry,

Ills.; 92 known dead, 198 missing,

26. Reports from Nicaragua state revolutionists are gaining ground. 2. Diplomatic relations with Nicaragua severed.

NATIONAL POEMS AND WAR SONGS.

America-Samuel Francis Smith. Columbia-Timothy Dwight. The Star-Spangled Banner-Francis Scott Key. Marching Thru Georgia-Henry Clay Work. Battle Hymn of the Republic-Julia Ward Howe. The Red, White and Blue-David T. Shaw, When Johnny Comes Marching Home-Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore. Hail, Columbia, Happy Land-Joseph Hopkins Gilmore. Dixie-Albert Pike, Maryland, My Maryland-James Ryder Randall. Tramp, Tramp, Tramp-George F. Root. The Battle Cry of Freedom-George F. Root. Old Ironsides-Oliver Wendell Holmes, The Old Oaken Bucket-Samuel Woodworth. Woodman, Spare that Tree-George Pope Morris, Concord Hymn-Ralph Waldo Emerson. Blue and the Gray-Francis Miles Finch. Sheridan's Ride-James Buchanan Read.

FAMOUS SAYINGS OF NOTED MEN.

"My eyes have grown dim in the service of my country, but I have never learned to doubt her justice."-George Washington when the colonists wished to make him king.

"We are one nation today, and thirteen tomorrow."-Washington, before the adoption of the constitution, because under the articles of confederation the states would not comply with the request of congress.

"In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," -Ethan Allen when demanding the surrender of Ticonderoga.

"Caesar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell, and George III. may profit by their example."-Patrick Henry in his speech denouncing Stamp Act.

"I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."-Last words of Nathan Hale.

"We must all hang together, or we shall all hang separately."-Benj. Franklin, when he signed the Declaration of Independence.

"I die happy."-Last words of Gen. Wolfe, when he heard the French were ficeing in siege of Quebec.

"Give me liberty or give me death."-Patrick Henry in speech for liberty.

"John Bull can read that without his spectacles and may double his reward of 500 pounds for my head."-John Hancock, when he signed the Declaration of Independence.

"Thank God, I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec."-Last Words of Gen. Montcalm, the French general, at the surrender of Ouebec.

"I am the only man living who can say: 'I have not one friend in

all America'."-Benedict Arnold. "Past two o'clock and Cornwallis is taken."-Announcement made

by messenger at surrender of Cornwallis. "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute."-Chas. Pinck-

ney, our minister in France, when they attempted to bribe him.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours, two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop."—Oliver Perry's report of Battle of Lake Erie, 1813.

"Don't give up the ship."-Last words of Capt. Jas. Lawrence as he was carried from deck, war 1812.

"The longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see that God governs the affairs of men."-In the convention that adopted the constitution, Benj. Franklin suggested that the meeting be opened with prayer, adding the above saying.

"I would rather be right than president."-Henry Clay.

"A pound of pluck is worth a ton of luck."-J. A. Garfield.

"I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am the king of England is not rich enough to buy me."-Gen. Reed of Pennsylvania, when the British minister tried to bribe him to use his influence for peace with Great Britain after battle of Saratoga.

"Proclaim liberty throughout the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof."-Inscription on the Liberty Bell at old State House, Philadelphia.

"I'll try, sir."-Col. Miller's reply when asked by the commanding officer if he could take the enemy's battery in battle of Lundy's Lane,

"With malice towards none, with charity to all."-Lincoln in his last inaugural address.

"These are times that try men's souls."-Thos. Paine, after the capture of Philadelphia by British, in Revolution.

"I know no North, South, or East or West."-Henry Clay.

"I still live."--Last words of Daniel Webster.

"He serves his party best who serves his country best."-Rutherford B. Hayes.

"Distinct as the billows, yet one as the ocean."-Daniel Webster in his Union speech.

"I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just."-Thos. Jefferson, during discussion of slavery question.

"I have just given England a maritime rival which will sooner or later humble her pride."-Napoleon when he sold Louisiana to us.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."--Daniel Webster in reply to Hayne.

"Thos. Jefferson still survives."-Last words of John Adams.

"This is the Fourth of July."-Last words of Thomas Jefferson.

(These two great men died on the same day, July 4, 1826.)

"I wish the principles of the government carried out."-Last words of William Harrison, President.

"We will hold the town till we starve."-Gen. Thomas' reply to Grant. Battle of Chattanooga.

"No terms other than an immediate unconditional surrender." --Gen. U. S. Grant's reply to Gen. Buchner at Ft. Donelson, when the latter proposed an armistice to agree upon terms of surrender. It was on this account that Grant's initials U. S. were said to signify "Unconditional Surrender."

"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."-Gen. Grant when he began his great overland campaign which led to Lee's surrender.

"Remember the Maine."-Commodore Schlev.

AMERICAN WARS.

King Philip's
Vine William 1075
King William's
Queen Anne's
King Philip's 1675 King William's 1689-1697 Queen Anne's 1702-1713 French and Indian 1754-1763 American Payolytica 1754-1763
A
American Revolution
Indian War
American Revolution 1754-1703 Indian War 1775-1781 Tripolitan 1790 War of 1812 1803
1803
Seminole .1817-1819 Black Hawk .1832 Florid .1832
Diagle Heart
Black Hawk
Mexican
Mexican
MIOUOC War
Sioux War
Sioux War in Dokota 1877
Spanish War1898
1090

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY BY U. S.

There are four principal methods of acquiring territory. I. By discovery and exploration-Oregon territory-Washington,

Idaho, Oregon. 2. By Purchase-Louisiana, Alaska, Florida; Gadsden Purchase

(southern part of Arizona, and New Mexico). 3. By Conquest-California, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico

and Arizona (close of Mexican War); Porto Rico, etc.

4. By Annexation—Texas, Hawaii. United States acquired the islands of Guam, Wake and Philippines by treaty at the close of Spanish War.

Tuitila by the division of the Samoa Islands.

Cuba is under protection.

ORIGIN OF "UNCLE SAM."

During the war of 1812 Elbert Anderson purchased in Troy, N. Y., a large amount of pork for American Army. The pork was inspected by Samuel Wilson, who was popularly known as Uncle Sam. The barrels of pork were marked E. A. (Elbert Anderson), U. S., by a clerk who wished to play a joke. When asked what the letters U. S. meant (the abbreviation had never been used for United States), he said he did not know unless it meant Uncle Sam, meaning Uncle Sam Wilson, the inspector. Since, then, all the pork was for the army, the workmen considered it quite a joke on Mr. Wilson, and then gave his nickname to the Union. The incident was recorded in all the papers and from that time our country has been known at home and abroad as "Uncle Sam."

NOTED AMERICAN TREES.

Big Trees of California. Old Elm, Liberty Elm, at Boston.

Burgovne Elm, at Albany, N. Y.

Immense Ash trees planted by George Washington at Mt. Vernon. The weeping willow over the grave of Cotton Mather, near Bunker Hill, said to have been taken from the tree which shaded the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena.

Washington Elm, in Cambridge, Mass. An iron fence is built around and this inscription is on a stone in front: "Under this tree George Washington took command of the American Army, July 3, 1775."

NICKNAMES OF GREAT MEN.

"Uncle Robert"	Robert Lee
"Fighting Ice"	.Joseph Hooker
"The Silent Man"	.U. S. Grant
"Black Jack"	John A. Logan
"The Corporal"	.John Tyler
"The Rail-Splitter"	.A. Lincoln
"The Honest Man"	.Jas. Monroe
"The Honest Man". "Goldsmith of America".	.W. Irving
"Rachelor President"	, las, Buchanan
"Light Horse Harry"	.Harry Lee
"Light Horse Harry"" "The Teacher President"	.J. A. Garfield
"The Swamp Fox"	.Francis Marion
"Old Hickory"	. Andrew Jackson
"The Tailor"	.Andrew Johnson
"The Tailor" "The Colossus of Independence"	. John Adams
"Poor Richard"	. Benjamin Frankiin
"The Little Giant"	.Stephen A. Douglas
"Pathfinder of Rocky Mountains"	. J. C. Fremont
"The Little Magician"	.Martin Van Buren
"The Poet of Nature"	.Wm. C. Bryant
"The Poet of Love"	.H. W. Longfellow
"The Tanner"	.Gen. U. S. Grant
"Black Dan"	. Daniel Webster
"Mad Anthony"	Anthony Wayne
"Unconditional Surrender"	.Gen. U. S. Grant
Ontondino Data trade	

"Silver Tongued Orator"	Wendell Phillips
"Mill have of the Charles"	Zachary Taylor
"Old Rough and Ready" "Mill-boy of the Slashes" "Old Man Floquent"	Henry Clay
Sage of Monticetto,	Thos lefferson
The Indian Apostic	Geo Elliot
"Lady Rebecca"	Pocahontas
"Lady Rebecca" "School Master of our Republic" "Log Cabin Candidate"	N. Webster
Little Mac	Geo R MaClattan
"The Black Horse and his Rider"	Benedict Arnold

CABINET OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

The great amount and variety of the executive business of the nation require the division of the Executive Department into several subordinate departments. These are nide in number: (1) Department of State, (2) Department of the Treasury, (3) Department of the Interior, (4) Department of War, (5) Department of the Navy, (6) Department of Justice, (7) Postoffice Department, (8) Department of Agriculture, (9) Department of Labort State of Cabinet—At the head of each Department is a white officer. These

Cabinet—At the head of each Department list thief officer. These officers are sometimes called Heads of Departments and are called Secretaries, as Secretary of State, Secretary of the Navy, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of He Navy, Attorney of Mariculture and Commissioner of Labor. They are appointed by the President with consent of Senate. The first eight form the President's Cabinet, and act as a council of advice to the President.

Constitution Auto DUTIES.

Secretary of State Conducts all our foreign correspondence; is the official organ of all communication with the ministers of foreign governments sent to this country and with our ministers in foreign countries.

Secretary of the Treasury Collects the revenue from customs, pays the debts, coins the money, and takes charge of all the money paid the government.

Secretary of the Interior—Has charge of taking the census every ten years, the management and sale of public lands, the management of the Indians, the symmetr of pourcions, the geneting of patients, and has charge of chications. Menao Carm

Secretary of War-Has charge of procuring supplies and equipment relating to the army

Secretary of Navy—Charge of navy, the procuring of supplies and equipment of vessels of war, etc.

Attorney General—He and his assistants are to attend to all suits in United States courts in which United States is concerned, and to give their opinion in writing on legal questions when requested to do so. John Jay was first Chief Justice of U.S.

Postmaster General—Has charge of the mail; he establishes postoffices, provides for carrying mail, and has charge of everything connected with it.

Secretary of Agriculture—Investigates all matters pertaining to agriculture, such as destruction of insects, eradication of disease, of live-stock, etc.

of facts relating to strikes, cost of production, wages, etc.

decretary (Communica - Transitioning of all Smitters TERMS USED IN CIVICS. Justining to common Bill—The first form or draft of a law before signed by the execu-

Bribery—Offering of money or other reward to a public officer to influence his vote or judgment.

Census—An enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. S. every ten

years by order of Congress.

Civil Service—The body of persons employed by the United States from the Cabinet down to the lowest clerks in the Postoffice, except the army and navy. It includes now about 100,000 persons.

Clearance—A certificate given to the captain of a vessel when it leaves port, to show that all charges have been paid.

Copyright—Sole right to print and sell a book, map, etc., for 28 years; may be renewed for 14 years.

Congress—Legislative body of the U. S. composed of two houses; the Senate and House of Representatives.

Counterfeiting—The act of making false coin and paper money and passing it.

Contraband of War—Certain articles which neutral nations have no right to supply to either belligerent, because they are directly useful

in carrying on the war.

Custom House—Buildings along the coast, where vessels must first land. Here the cargo is examined, and the duties calculated and paid. If duty is not paid, the goods may be seized and given to government.

Law—Rules for regulating the social actions of men. In the U.S. a law is a bill which has been signed by the Executive or upon his refusal to do so, passed by Congress.

Impeachment—Formal act of the House of Representatives by which it makes the charge against a public officer.

Forgery—Falsely making, counterfeiting or altering any instrument in writing with intention to defraud.

Legislation-Preparation and enactment of laws.

Naturalization—The process by which an alien may become a citizen.

Patent—Sole right to make, use or sell a new invention for 17 years.

Privateer—An armed vessel fitted out and owned by a private citizen who receives the right from the government to capture any vessel of the enemy and its cargo, whether it belongs to the other government or a private citizen. (This is done only in times of war.)

Quorum-A majority of the members of each house to do business.

Treason—Is the act on the part of a citizen of making war against the U. S. or adhering to its enemies.

Treaty—An agreement between nations; it may be upon any subject.

Veto—The refusal of the Executive of a country or state to sign a bill.

NATURALIZATION.

Any foreigner may become a citizen of the U. S., but in order to do so he must:

I. Live in this country five years.

 Declare on oath before court that it is his intention to become a citizen. This declaration may be made as soon as he arrives, or at any time.

3. After the declaration he must wait two years.

4. After that if he can prove that he has resided five years in the U. S., and one year in the state, where he then lives, he may be admitted as a citizen.

5. He then before the court must deny allegiance to the sovereign of the country from which he came, and swear to support the U. S.



STATE OF NEW YORK - EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

	OFF1CER		TERM	SALARY	DUTIES
	Governor)	2 years	\$10,000	Commander-in-chief of Mili- tia; must see that laws of state are obeyed and enforced, for which purpose he may call militia to his aid.
	Lieutenant-Governor	je .	2 years	•	Presiding officer of state sen- ate; has deciding vote in case of tie.
	Secretary of State	Peog	2 years	5,000	Superintends, publishes and distributes laws.
	Comptroller		2 years	6,000	Charge of finances. Receives taxes and negotiates loans.
	Treasurer	Elected	2 years	5,000	Charge of State money. Pays bills on order of Comptroller.
	Attorney-General		2 years	5,000	Defends State interest in civil suits brought by or against the State; prosecutes criminals in Supreme Court when required.
	State Engineer and Surveyor	J	2 years	5,000	Makes surveys, maps, plans, chiefly in connection with canals.
	Supt. of Insurance	nate	3 years	Expenses paid by insur- ance com- panies doing	
	Supt. of Banking	and Se	3 years	7,000	Investigates banks and trust companies who report to him quarterly.
	Excise Commissioner	Sov.	5 years		Control of the operation of liquor tax law, collects liquor tax.
ď.	Supt. of Public Works	ed by	Expire with G	ov.6,000	Has charge of Public Works, especially repair of canals.
	Supt. of Prisons	Appointed by	5 years	6,000	Has control of State Prisons at Sing Sing, Auburn and Dan- nemora.

Not

commission (3)

fixed

eling ex-

\$3,000 Assists the governor in prep-

and tray- aration of rules with which

state.

to test fitness and capacity of applicants for employment in the public service of the

	DUTIES
State board of 8 years \$10 a day Visits, inspectives (11) for attend- all institu	ects and supervises
ance at tions whi	utions or associa- ch are of a char-
meeting; itable, con	rrectional or refor-
ceed \$500	
game commis- sioner and neces- but lands sary ex- without co	rest lands for state, not to be purchased onsent of governor; enforcing laws.
Commissioner of 4 years \$3,500 Sees to enfo department of laws; co labor tics, and	orcement of factory offects labor statis- investigates strikes
State commission of prisons (3) State commission of prisons (3) 4 years President, Visits and \$2,500; tions used other of sane a	inspects all institu- d for the detention dults charged with
members crime;	investigates their
their management their management their expenses of their	ent and the conduct officials; protects
only and prese	rves health of pris- arranges for their
Commissioner 5 4 years \$3,500 Looks after health and state.	r the interests of d life of people of
State commission in lunacy (3) State commission in lunacy (3) State commission in lunacy (3) State commission and state of the state	urisdiction over all as for insane: ex- nto their condition, into their methods rement and govern- censes private insti- Supervises the ex- s of all state hos-
quarantine (3) establishm	e of the quarantine ment of New York and make rules and as for its govern-
	all railroads in the
are paid by the rail- roads of the state.	×
Supt. of Public Instruction 3 years 5,000 Public Scate money ers' institut	chool; distributes y to schools; teach-
Regents of University Life None High school colleges. C	ols, academies and Conducts examina- e basis for distribu- te Literature Fund.

	COMPENSATION \$4 per day as county of-	ficer. Fees or salary.	Salary fixed by Board of Supervisors.	'S	Salary fixed by Board of Supervisors and fees.	Salary fixed by Board of Supervisors.	Fees or salary.	y. y.	Salary \$1000, and \$200 for expenses.	Fixed by Board of Su- pervisors.		COMPENSATION Fixed by city	la-
		Ä						Salary. ving Salary. i de-				es. tive	ith mayor act as legis tive and financial body
	DUTIES Make laws for and regu-	late finances of county. Chief executive officer.	Prosecutes criminals for	gages, etc., and has	Charge of county money.	Has charge of county	Investigates cause of suspicious or violent deaths.	Presiding judge. Tries cases involving wills and estates of de-	Examine teachers, grant licenses to teach, in-	Spect Schools. Constructs highways		DUTIES. Chief Executive	*
COUNTY		-	**	Records gages,	Charg	Has	Inves sus dea	President Presid	Exan lice		CITY	HOW CHOSEN	Elected by ward
	HOW CHOSEN By people in town	meeting By people of	eount)	¥ .	3	3	2	3 3	3	Appointed by Board of Super- visors			
	TERM 2 years	3 years	÷	3 .	:	:		6 years	3 years	-		2 years (in cities	2 years (usually)
	NAME Board of Supervisors	(r per town) Sheriff	District Attorney	County Clerk	Treasurer	Superintendent of Poor	Coroner (4)	County Judge Surrogate	School Commissioners (1 for each district)	Engineer		мауог Мауог	Aldermen (1 from each ward usually)

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NAME	TERM	HOW CHOSEN	DUTIES	COMPENSATION
Supervisor	2 years	By people in town meeting	Financial officer of town	\$2 per day as town officer
Town Clerk	z	0	Clerk of town meeting	Fees and \$2 per day when
Assessors (3)	18	3	Determines amount of tax-	\$2 per day
Collector	3	ä	able property. Collects taxes	Per cent. of amount col-
Constables (1-5)	3	3	Town police officers	Fees
sioners (1-3) Justices of Peace (4)	" 4 years	3 8	Charge of roads and bridges Try small cases	\$2 per day Fees and \$2 per day when
Overseer of Poor(1-2)	2 years	4	Charge of poor	no tee
•		VII	VILLAGE	
President Trustees (2-8)	1 year 2 years	By people of village	υĦ	None None h
Clerk	ı year	Appointed by trustees	president s Keeps village records	Fixed by
Treasurer Street Commissioner Assessors (3)	" " 3 years	By people of village Appointed by trustees By people of village	Charge of village moneys s Charge of village streets Determines taxable prop-	intraces " - By day
Police Justice	4 years	By people of village	erty Tries small civil and criminal cases	- Salary or frees

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Fifty Senators, elected for two years, salary \$1500 and mileage. One hundred and fifty Assemblymen, elected for one year, salary \$1500 and mileage.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Seven Judges of Court of Appeals, elected by whole State for 14 years, sit at Albany, try no cases, hear appeals from Supreme Court, retire at 70; salary \$13,700; 'Chief Judge, \$17,000.

There is also a second division of the Court of Appeals consisting of seven Supreme Court Judges designated by the Governor.

Ninety-seven Judges of Supreme Court, elected by districts for 14 years, retire at 70; salary \$17,500 in first and second districts; \$7,200 in third to ninth districts.

In order to facilitate the business of the Supreme Court, it is divided as follows:

- 1. Circuit Court—For civil cases (money) and criminal cases (like murder).
 - 2. Special Term-For hearing and deciding motions and equity cases.
 - 3. Appellate Division-For hearing appeals from other courts.

