

Chapter 1 : Index Listing of Titles (T and The) | Society of Independent Southern Historians

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England[edit] The early English kingdoms[edit] Some evidence of English ship construction in the Anglo-Saxon period is available from the boat burials at Snape about and Sutton Hoo about , though warships would probably have been larger than the vessels interred there. However, in the following years a number of clashes are recorded between Viking raiders and the forces of Alfred the Great , the last remaining English king. These included a victory over four ships by a squadron led by the king himself in , and operations against the Danes of East Anglia in , which saw an entire Danish squadron of sixteen ships captured by an English force, which was then itself defeated on its way home by another fleet. In the king took the new fleet out to Sandwich, Kent to guard against the threat of invasion this port, near the junction of the North Sea and the English Channel and lying within the sheltered offshore anchorage of the Downs, appears frequently in the sources for this period as a position where fleets were stationed on guard. However, this deployment ended in disaster due to internal dissension. Accusations against the great Sussex thegn Wulfnoth probably the father of Godwin, later Earl of Wessex led to his flight from the fleet with 20 ships manned by his supporters. A force of 80 ships sent after him was wrecked by a storm and the beached ships burnt by Wulfnoth, after which the remainder of the fleet dispersed in confusion. Directly after the fiasco of a new invasion force led by the Danish warlord Thorkell the Tall began a devastating campaign in England. Having secured the throne, Cnut dismissed the bulk of his fleet, but maintained a standing force of 40 ships, funded by national taxation. In Cnut led an Anglo-Danish fleet to campaign against his enemies in Scandinavia, and in he conquered Norway with a force including 50 English ships. In Edward reduced the standing force, then numbering 14 ships, to five. After a political crisis in saw Earl Godwin and his sons driven into exile, Edward sent out a force of 40 ships to Sandwich to guard against their return. However Godwin, returning with ships from Flanders, eluded them, and he and his son Harold , coming from Ireland, gathered a powerful fleet from the "butsecarles" literally "boatmen" of the Earldom of Wessex. With this fleet and an army also gathered from Wessex, Godwin came to London and confronted the king, who was supported by an army and a fleet of 50 ships. The crisis ended with the negotiated reinstatement of Godwin and his sons to their former possessions and power. However, having waited all summer without the Normans appearing, their provisions were exhausted and Harold was forced to dismiss them; many of the ships were wrecked on the way back to London. William was then able to cross unopposed. A further fleet was raised for the Third Crusade in The Norman kings had a regular need for cross-Channel transport and raised a naval force in , with the Cinque Ports required to provide a total of 57 ships crewed by 21 sailors apiece. However, with the loss of Normandy by King John who even so had a fleet of sail in an attempt to regain it , this had to become a force capable of preventing invasion e. In the first years of the 13th century William de Wrotham appears in the records as the clerk of a force of galleys to be used against Philip Augustus of France. The fleet also started to have an offensive capability, as in when ships commanded by the Earl of Salisbury raided Damme in Flanders , where they burned many ships of the French fleet. Edward II of England attempted to blockade Scotland, but ineffectively. Naval expenses were considerable, with twenty oared galleys being ordered in because of a fear of French invasion. Although each holding the title of Admiralis Angliae the civil jurisdiction of their offices was never used nor did they officially receive letters patent from the monarch. The navy was used for reconnaissance as well as attacks on merchantmen and warships. Prize ships and cargos were shared out. Les Espagnols sur Mer , fought in the Channel off Winchelsea in , is possibly the first major battle in the open sea in English history; the English captured 14 Spanish ships. This included the 1,ton Grace Dieu which still exists, buried in the Hamble estuary , and won victories in the Channel, reaching a high point in when the French fleet was destroyed. An invasion of France took place in which led to the capture of Harfleur and the victory at Agincourt. Henry VII deserves a large share of credit in the establishment of a standing navy. Although there is no evidence for a conscious change of policy, Henry soon embarked on a program of building ships larger than heretofore. He also

invested in dockyards, and commissioned the oldest surviving dry dock in at Portsmouth. The information for each vessel is displayed in columns directly below its illustration, here with the text for the Grand Mistress seen only partially above the text and a full view of the illustration of the galleass Anne Gallant. The Salamander, a galleass captured from the Scots and one of only three ships in the Anthony Roll which has an identifiable figurehead. The Galley Subtle, a Mediterranean-type galley which formed the centrepiece of the three combined rolls and the illustration that displays the highest artistic quality. Most of the fleet was laid up after but, because of the break with the Catholic Church, 27 new ships were built with money from the sale of the monasteries as well as forts and blockhouses. In Boulogne was captured. It gave a nearly complete account of the English navy, which contained roughly 50 ships, including carracks, galleys, galleasses and pinnaces. Six of their vessels were captured off Plymouth in July. The Spanish plan failed due to maladministration, logistical errors, blocking actions by the Dutch, bad weather, and the significant defeat by the English at the naval Battle of Gravelines. However, the bungled Drake-Norris Expedition of and the more successful raid by Lord Howard in prevented further invasion plans from occurring. Elizabeth made naval strength a high priority. The Navy yards were leaders in technical innovation, and the captains devised new tactics. Parker argues that the full-rigged ship was one of the greatest technological advances of the century and permanently transformed naval warfare. In English shipwrights introduced designs, first demonstrated in the "Dreadnaught", that allowed the ships to sail faster and maneuver better and permitted heavier guns. When Spain finally decided to invade and conquer England it was a fiasco. But the poor design of the Spanish cannons meant they were much slower in reloading in a close-range battle, allowing England to take control. Spain and France still had stronger fleets, but England was catching up. With Scottish independence established, Robert the Bruce turned his attention to the upbuilding of Scots shipping and of a Scots navy. In his later days he visited the Western Isles, which was part of the domain of the powerful Lords of the Isles who owed only a loose allegiance to him, and established a royal castle at East Loch Tarbert in Argyll to overawe the semi-independent Islemen. The Exchequer Rolls of record the feudal services of certain of his vassals on the western coast in aiding him with their vessels and crews. This process probably began in the thirteenth century, but would be intensified under Robert. In James went to the Western Isles with one of his ships to curb his vassals there. In the same year Parliament enacted a law that each four merk land on the north and west coasts of Scotland within six miles of the sea was, in feudal service to the king, to furnish one oar. This was the nearest approach ever made in Scotland to the ship money of England. His successor, James II, developed the use of gunpowder and artillery. In addition, the Scots Parliaments passed legislation in and requiring all seaboard burghs to keep "busches" of 20 tons to be manned by idle able-bodied men. Dissatisfied with sandbanks at Leith, James himself sited a new harbour at Newhaven in May, and two years later ordered the construction of a dockyard at the Pools of Airth. The upper reaches of the Forth were protected by new fortifications on Inchgarvie. Work on the ship commenced in, first launched on 11 October at Newhaven, she sailed up the Forth to Airth for further fitting. In the Great Michael was sold to France for 40, francs tournaiss. With the Union of the Crowns in, the incentive to rebuild a separate royal fleet for Scotland diminished further since James VI now controlled the powerful English Royal Navy, which could send ships north to defend Scottish interests, and which now opened its ranks to Scottish officers. James concluded a peace with Spain and privateering was outlawed. At the beginning of the war the navy, then consisting of 35 vessels, sided with Parliament. During the war the royalist side used a number of small ships to blockade ports and for supplying their own armies. These were afterwards combined into a single force. Charles had surrendered to the Scots and conspired with them to invade England during the second English Civil War of 1648-9. In part of the Parliamentary fleet mutinied and joined the Royalist side. However, the Royalist fleet was driven to Spain and destroyed during the Commonwealth period by Robert Blake. This reformation of the navy was also carried out by Blake. Operations of the late 17th century were dominated by the three Anglo-Dutch Wars, which stretched from 1672 to 1674. Forty new ships were built between 1672 and 1674. Triggered by seemingly trivial incidents, but motivated by economic competition, they were notable as purely naval wars fought in the English Channel and the North Sea. In February the English Channel was closed to Dutch ships which were then forced back to their home ports. The Restoration Monarchy inherited this large navy and continued the same policy of

expansion of the navy, focusing on making a strong navy full of large ships in order to provide a strong defence under Charles II. He was responsible for introduction of the "Navy List" which fixed the order of promotion. In the "Victualling Board" was set up which fixed the ration scales. In Blake routed the Barbary pirates and started a campaign against the Spanish in the Caribbean, capturing Jamaica. In the Four Days Battle was a defeat for the English but the Dutch fleet was crushed a month later off Orfordness. The experience of large-scale battle was instructive to the Navy; the Articles of War regularizing the conduct of officers and seaman, and the "Fighting Instructions" establishing the line of battle, both date from this period. This was the classic age of sail; while the ships themselves evolved in only minor ways, technique and tactics were honed to a high degree, and the battles of the Napoleonic Wars entailed feats that would have been impossible for the fleets of the 17th century. Because of parliamentary opposition, James II fled the country. The landing of William III and the Glorious Revolution itself was a gigantic effort involving warships and transports carrying 11, infantry and 4, horses. It was not opposed by the English or Scottish fleets. The English defeat at the Battle of Beachy Head led to an improved version of the Fighting Instructions, and subsequent operations against French ports proved more successful, leading to decisive victory at La Hougue. They were at first focused on the acquisition of a Mediterranean base, culminating in an alliance with Portugal and the capture of Gibraltar and Port Mahon in Minorca. In addition Newfoundland and Nova Scotia were obtained. Even so, freedom of action in the Mediterranean did not decide the war, although it gave the new Kingdom of Great Britain created by the Union of England and Scotland an advantage when negotiating the Peace of Utrecht, and made Britain a recognized great power. Spanish treasure fleets were sunk in and, and the Spanish Empire was opened up to British slaving voyages. The British fleet ended Spanish occupation of Sicily in and in blockaded Panama. The navy was used against Russia and Sweden in the Baltic from to to protect supplies of naval stores. There was a war against Spain in over the slave trade. In the navy contributed to collapse of the Jacobite rising. This, in turn, brought a new round of naval operations against France, including a blockade of Toulon. In the navy twice defeated the French off Finisterre. Today the French phrase "pour encourager les autres" used in English euphemistically connotes a threat by example. The French tried to invade Britain in but their force was defeated at Quiberon Bay off the coast of Brittany. Spain entered the war against Britain in but lost Havana and Manila, though the latter was given back in exchange for Florida.

Chapter 2 : Full text of "History of Perseverance Lodge : No. 21, F. & A. M., Penn'a., at Harrisburg"

"Episodes of history in the stories of the United States and the Insurance company of North America as bound up together in national achievement, "

Designed by Bill Nelson. It would be an exaggeration to say that scholarly historians of the era fully accepted this view of the southern past, but many of them did provide support for it in writings that described the slave plantation as a benign school for uncivilized savages and Reconstruction as a time of folly, when inferior African Americans had been allowed to vote and hold office. Prologue xi Historians of the past two generations, however, have dismantled the vestiges of this mythic view of the southern past. They have explored with new depth and sophistication traditional topics such as the rise of the secession movement and the political conflicts after the war, and they have illuminated as never before the worlds of black southerners, both slave and free, of southern women, both black and white, and of the white majority of yeomen, laborers, and artisans who owned no slaves. The work of these historians makes it possible for us to understand the many aspects of southern history ignored and distorted by the Lost Cause myth, especially the ways in which plantation slavery was central to the southern economy, to southern social relations, and to the southern movement toward secession. Their work has also taught us about the tens of thousands of former slaves and southern whites who fought for the Union quite aside from the hundreds of thousands of men from the border slave states who did so , about the desertions that wilted Confederate armies, about the bitter conflicts among southern whites themselves during Reconstruction, and about the ugly violence it took to suppress black rights and maintain white supremacy after the war. In , when Twain wrote, that was understandable, but, for historians, too close a focus on the Civil War as the defining moment in all of southern history tends to make the South seem more uniform and unified than it ever was, and also seem more different from the rest of the United States than it had become even at the moment of secession. The distortion becomes more severe the further back in time one goes. Certainly, the foundations for a common story were laid with the settlement of European coloniesâ€” Spanish and French as well as English. In time, the development of plantation agriculture based on African slave labor distinguished the southern British colonies, and then the southern states, from those to their north. In Part II, I examine the nature of antebellum southern society, the political conflicts leading to secession, the deep divisions produced by the war, and the reassertion of white supremacy after the war. Even after , the rise of southern sectionalism and the eventual flowering of a secessionist movement is only part of the story of the antebellum South. The South remained a complex and diverse region, shaped not only by a distinctive social institution and political history, but also by many of the same forces of technological development and cultural change that were transforming other regions of the United States. Sectionalism and secession divided the South even as they united it; the resulting divisions, in my opinion, doomed the Confederate effort to win independence almost as soon as it had begun. Other historians would make different choices, and, undoubtedly, some will disagree with my interpretations of Prologue xiii particular issues. I make no claim to a definitive interpretation, and I will be well satisfied if I can convey some sense of the experiences of the peoples who made southern history and of the rich and varied historical literature about them. Asked the question in , a Virginian would have answered, May Although nothing remains of Jamestown today except an archeological site, it was the original settlement of what would become the largest British colony in North America, a leading state in the new United States after , and the most important of the Confederate States of America in All had settled village economies based on growing corn, beans, squash, and other crops. In season, the men hunted deer and other game to supplement the food supply and provide skins and bones for clothing and tools. The men also carried on warfare, endemic in Mississippian culture. A captured warrior could be exchanged for payment, or eventually adopted as a member of the capturing chiefdom, or, perhaps, in a ritual that horrified and mystified Englishmen, tortured to death. A captive who showed his bravery under torture, for example by heaping abuse on the torturers while he seemingly ignored his pain, would do honor both to his own group and to the one that had captured him. The Indians of knew about Europeans; the Spanish had been there already. In , Hernando de Soto, an enterprising

and ruthless soldier, landed near present-day Tampa, Florida with men some of them black slaves to search for rumored stores of gold. For three years, de Soto led his band through parts of six modern U. If the residents greeted him peacefully, he talked and traded, but he also sometimes forced hundreds of natives to come with him as porters. If he met resistance, he fought, and the Spanish, with their horses and steel weapons and armor, slaughtered large numbers of men, women, and children. De Soto veered this way and that, fruitlessly searching for gold, until he succumbed in to disease; only about half of his original party made their way back to Mexico. The Spanish kept looking for ways to profit from the lands of North America. Two of his expeditions led to settlements in present-day South Carolina and Georgia, but both ended badly, with most settlers dying and survivors departing. Augustine was a response to a French attempt, under Jean Ribault, to plant a small colony at Fort Caroline, near what is now Before the South 5 Jacksonville. Augustine as a military post. Spanish missionaries followed to build more outposts to the west, where they planted crops and tried, with some success, to convert Indians to Christianity. The Spanish might have tried to destroy the English colony at Jamestown as well, if it had been closer to Florida, but they unintentionally had made a major contribution to English plans for Virginia. They had brought with them microbes common in Europe and Asia but previously unknown in the Americas—“influenza, measles, smallpox, and others. The indigenous peoples had not built up natural immunities to these, and the consequences were catastrophic. Hundreds, then thousands, and, ultimately, millions of Indians died in epidemics that often reached interior groups before the Spanish did, devastating cultures as well as populations. Survivors migrated, consolidated, and formed new villages and confederations such as the Cherokees and Creeks. Eurasian germs had certainly reached the shores of the Chesapeake well before the English, so the number of Powhatans, and, perhaps more to the point, the number of Powhatan warriors, was much smaller when the English landed than it would have been a century earlier. In , led by Sir Walter Raleigh, Englishmen dispatched a scouting party, and then a more substantial group, to establish an outpost on Roanoke Island in present-day North Carolina where ships could sneak out into Spanish shipping lanes to seize their gold and silver. Ships big enough to threaten Spanish shipping, they discovered, were too big to navigate the treacherous waters around Roanoke, and, after the first winter, the survivors packed up and went home. The Roanoke investors tried again in , sending families to plant crops to sustain the little colony. They had intended to go further north to the Chesapeake, but their Portuguese captain landed them back in Roanoke. Their leader, John White, left in the fall to fetch more supplies, but storms and the attempt of the Spanish Armada to invade Britain in delayed his return. In , seven English investors received a charter from James I granting the exclusive right to plant colonies in the southern half of North America. Stockholders hoped the colonists would quickly discover gold or other riches, pay off the initial investments, and enrich the company, but the settlers found no gold, the councilors quarreled with one another, and few gentlemen were willing to undertake such mundane tasks as raising food. Although it was easily fortified against Indian attacks, it was surrounded by swamps and too close to the mouth of the river; salt water backed up to the town at high tide, trapping the garbage and human waste settlers had dumped into the river. Within two months, the little population began to sicken and die, rations ran short, and survivors grew too weak to hunt, fish, or work in the fields. The following winter was unusually cold, and none of the settlers might have survived if local Indians had not shared their corn harvest. When, on January 2, , a supply ship finally arrived, just 38 of the more than original colonists were alive to greet it. He ran the settlement with military efficiency, making sure that shelters were built and food planted. In , with its plans failing, the company received a revised charter providing for rule by a governor rather than a council. It selected Lord De La Warr as governor and sent over the biggest expedition yet, more than settlers in nine vessels. Storms and contrary winds delayed the convoy and wrecked the flagship on the island of Bermuda, an outbreak of plague struck the other ships, and when they arrived in August, food supplies were low and it was too late to plant new crops. Smith, injured in an accidental gunpowder explosion, returned to England. Thomas Gates, the temporary governor, still in Bermuda, supervised construction of a new pinnace from trees and the wreckage of his ship and made it to Virginia in May By then, the prospects looked so bleak that he decided to abandon the colony. The colonists were sailing down the James for home when they learned that Lord De La Warr had arrived in the Chesapeake with new supplies, and Virginia and Jamestown were saved, just barely. Someone

who stole food could be chained to a tree to starve. For the Indians, the English were a source of trade goods, especially weapons and other metal objects and textiles, which Powhatans could use to trade with other Indians or to subdue them. For the colonists, the Indians were a source of food, information about valuable resources, and trade in deerskins. They were fit subjects for conversion to Christianity, and perhaps, a source of wives. The most famous of Indian-English encounters in Virginia was related by John Smith, who, in 1607, was leading an exploratory party; Indians attacked the party, killing many of the men and capturing Smith. The exact truth of this account cannot be known, though recent historians give it some credence. Governor Dale was invading Indian territory and burning villages to impose a peace treaty. While Pocahontas was in London, she became ill and died. For many years, low-level guerilla warfare continued between the English and Indians. They later shot and drowned the children and put the queen to death by sword. Tobacco The dynamic of Indian-English relationships was altered when the settlers discovered a source of wealth. John Rolfe, who was one of several settlers seeking a crop to satisfy an English market, began to experiment with varieties of West Indian tobacco seed. Tobacco had already circulated in Europe and England, first as a medicine, then as a luxury drug. Rolfe shipped his first barrel of the sweeter Orinoco variety to London in 1614. In 1615, Virginia sent 2, lbs of tobacco to England; in 1616, 20, lbs; in 1617, 60, lbs. Colonists clamored for new sources of people to work their fields at low cost, and the Virginia Company looked for ways to get them. The next year, the company shipped over a hundred people who had accepted free passage in return for a promise to serve in Virginia for a period of 7 years. A faction of unhappy stockholders took control of the Virginia Company in 1619, and they replaced the Lawes, Divine, Morall and Martiall with a new code, based on English common law, designed to encourage a more positive participation and to give ordinary colonists more control over day-to-day life. The House of Burgesses could make new laws, subject to the approval of the company; it was the first representative assembly in English North America. It eventually became something like the English Parliament in miniature, though ultimate power lay with the stockholders in England, who also appointed the governor. Virginia continued to be more of a private business than a political entity. Slavery had already been well established in Spanish America, but this was the first sale of Africans in English America, opening the long and tragic development of black slavery in the United States. Some of their descendants, in any case, were free by the 1650s. They married both whites and blacks, owned farms, and sometimes purchased their own servants. Most tobacco workers came from England, where, in the first half of the seventeenth century, thousands of poor men and women were on the move in an economy that could not fully support them. Many left their villages in search of work, some landing in the streets of port cities, especially London; some were willing to risk the trip across the ocean. Virginia settlers in turn were willing to finance their journey in exchange for several years of labor. Work in the tobacco fields was difficult and tedious, the treatment by masters sometimes harsh, and the death rate of new servants—“from disease and overwork”—frighteningly high. These English-born servants cleared most of the fields, planted the tobacco, and made a few of the large landowners rich. A small number of black slaves was imported, but they were expensive investments, and, as late as 1650, there were no more than 3, people of African descent in the Chesapeake region, about 6 percent of the total population. More land was needed to replace it, and, to the English, the supply of land seemed limitless. Not to the Indians, however. As of 1622, there were only about 1, English settlers in Virginia, mainly in Jamestown and nearby, and the English, in small numbers, were a source of valuable trading goods to the Powhatans and potential allies against their enemies. To be sure, some members of the Virginia Company thought that the Indians could be Christianized and convinced—or forced—to adopt English ways. But Opechancanough, apparently, had decided that the colony must be destroyed before it destroyed his chiefdom. In a surprise attack on March 22, 1622, the Powhatans struck colonists on isolated farms; within days, men, women, and children, including George Thorpe, were slain. The English rallied, and over the next three years killed more Indians in retaliation than they had lost. They also took captives, selling many of them into slavery in the West Indies. By the Indians had been pushed well back from the James River. After it, profit seemed out of reach.

Chapter 3 : Westward Expansion Timeline for kids ***

With territorial expansion came economic development that fed growing regional tensions. In the northern states, economic development ushered in the early stages of industrialization, a transportation revolution, and the creation of a market system.

When did Westward Expansion begin? Westward Expansion began with the settlement of the first 13 colonies in the East. When did Westward Expansion end? Westward Expansion ended on February 14, when Arizona was admitted to the Union as the last of the 48 contiguous adjoining states. The admittance of Arizona to the Union completed the process of conquering, establishing and organizing the American West. Who was involved in the Westward Expansion? It could be said that between all of the people of America were involved in the Westward Expansion of the United States. Westward Expansion was led by all of the Presidents of the United States during this period. Treaties were enacted by the politicians and the diplomats. The wars were waged by the military and U. Henry Clay introduced the " American System " that included a subsidized transportation infrastructure of new roads and canals. The inventors during the period of the Industrial Revolution made new transportation systems such as the railroads possible. Entrepreneurs invested in the systems. But it was the people of America who built the systems making it possible for Westward Expansion to become viable and help the pioneers and settlers to head west and build new lives in new lands. Reasons for Westward Expansion Why was westward expansion important and what were the reasons for Westward Expansion? There was a whole continent to explore that offered a range of different climates, geographical features, vegetation, animals and raw materials. The potential of the new resources and the massive areas of land were waiting for American settlers to discover, some land was almost free. Westward Expansion offered people the opportunity to find new homes and work, to experience adventure, to explore possibilities, to become rich, to find gold or silver, to escape from the constraints of civilization and to make a new start. Manifest Destiny was based on the belief of cultural and racial superiority over other nations and the obligation to bring enlightenment and civilization to other races like the Native American Indians. The painting depicts American people moving west, using different types of transport guided and protected by the goddess Columbia, as a symbol of America, holding the book of knowledge and enlightenment. The painting provides a graphic representation of Westward Expansion combined with the concept of Manifest Destiny. Look carefully and you will see people including Native American Indians, pioneers, settlers, prospectors and farmers. The history and progress of transport systems by foot, horse, covered wagon, stagecoach, canal steamboats and the railroad. Communication systems are represented by a Pony Express rider and telegraph wires. Westward Expansion and Westward Expansion Timeline and Facts for kids Interesting Westward Expansion Facts and Timeline for kids are detailed below together with details of important events in Westward expansion. The history of Westward Expansion of the United States is told in a factual timeline sequence consisting of a series of short facts providing a simple method of relating the relevant, significant events that lead to the Westward Expansion of the United States of America. All of the events are explained with access to additional articles containing detailed facts and information about each of these important historical events that aided Westward Expansion in the United States. Westward Expansion Timeline Fact 7: Westward Expansion Timeline Fact The Homestead Act of encouraged , families to travel westwards by giving them land usually acres almost free Westward Expansion Timeline Fact The following James K Polk video will give you additional important facts and dates about the political events experienced by the 11th American President whose presidency spanned from March 4, to March 4,

Chapter 4 : "Eighteen Hundred and Froze to Death" | U.S. Capitol Historical Society

expansion accompanied the development of this market economy in the United States, economic growth was uneven during the period from to and was characterized by cycles of boom and bust.

Frederick Risinger Senior Consultants Dr. Robert Dallek is an acclaimed historian of the American presidency and an authority on leadership and crises. His biography of President John F. A former professor of History at Boston University, Dr. Dallek also spent three decades as a professor at UCLA, and a year as a visiting professor at Oxford. In recent years he has also been a visiting professor at Dartmouth College. In addition to his books, he is the author of more than publications and the recipient of numerous honors and awards. A former social studies teacher, Dr. Garcia has co-authored many books and articles on subjects that range from teaching social studies in elementary and middle schools to seeking diversity in education. Garcia has also worked for both the Chicago and Washington, D. Ogle is professor of Reading and Language at National-Louis University in Chicago, Illinois, and is a specialist in reading in the content areas, with an interest in social studies. She is past president of the International Reading Association and a former social studies teacher. Ogle is currently directing two content literacy projects in Chicago schools and is Senior Consultant to the Striving Readers Research Project. Risinger also served on the coordinating committee for the National History Standards Project. He writes a monthly column on technology in the social studies classroom for Social Education and is the current president of the Social Science Education Consortium. Acknowledgments for copyrighted material begin on page R91 and constitute an extension of this page. No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system without the prior written permission of McDougal Littell unless such copying is expressly permitted by federal copyright law. With the exception of not-for-profit transcription in Braille, McDougal Littell is not authorized to grant permission for further uses of copyrighted selections reprinted in this text without the permission of their owners. Permission must be obtained from the individual copyright owners as identified herein. Box , Evanston, IL

Chapter 5 : Expansion and Reform ()

The organization, Early developments, Expansion and permanence, Era of nation building, The era of gold and wars, Recuperation and progress, Into the twentieth century, Personality in achievement Stabilizer of nations: calendrierdelascience.com of access: Internet.

Westward Expansion and Regional Differences "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country. After the treaty ending the war, the United States was never again refused the treatment due an independent nation. Most of the serious difficulties under which the young republic had labored since the Revolution now dropped out of sight. With national union achieved, a balance between liberty and order secured, a trifling national debt, and a virgin continent awaiting the plow, there opened a serene prospect of peace, prosperity, and social progress. Politically this was an "era of good feeling," as contemporaries called it, and a spirit of unity pervaded the reconstruction measures which followed the peace. Commerce was cementing the American people into a national entity. The privations of the war period had shown the importance of protecting the manufactures of America until they could stand alone against foreign competition. Economic independence, it was urged, was as essential as political; indeed, political independence was hardly a reality without economic self-sufficiency and, as the Revolutionary War had been fought for the one, so now it was proposed to win the other. Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, Congressional leaders at the time, believed in "protection"- that is, the passage of a tariff which permitted the development of American industry. It was a propitious moment to raise the customs tariff. The shepherds of Vermont and Ohio wished protection against an influx of English wool; in Kentucky, a new industry of weaving local hemp into cotton bagging was menaced by the Scotch bagging industry; Pittsburgh, already a flourishing center of iron smelting, was eager to fill the demand now adequately supplied by British and Swedish iron. And so, the tariff passed in imposed rates of duty high enough to give the manufacturers a taste of real protection. In addition, a national system of roads and canals was being warmly advocated by those who pointed out that better transportation would bind the east and west more closely together. The position of the federal government at this time was greatly strengthened by the declarations of the Supreme Court. The convinced Federalist, John Marshall of Virginia, was made Chief Justice in and held that office until his death in The court which had been weak before his administration he transformed into a powerful tribunal, occupying a position as important as that of Congress or the President. In a succession of historic decisions, Marshall never deviated from one cardinal principle - the sovereignty of the federal government. Not merely a great judge, Marshall was a great constitutional statesman. When he finished his long service, he had decided nearly fifty cases involving clear constitutional issues. Thenceforth, the Constitution, as the courts applied it through out the country, was to be in great degree the Constitution as Marshall interpreted it. Among the most famous of his opinions was rendered in the case of Marbury vs. Madison in when he decisively established the right of the Supreme Court to review any law of Congress or of a state legislature. Again, in McCulloch vs. Maryland in , he dealt with the old question of the implied powers of the government under the Constitution. Here he stood boldly in defense of the Hamiltonian theory that the Constitution by implication gives to the government powers in addition to those which it expressly states. By such decisions, Marshall did as much as any leader to make the central government of the American people a living, growing force. In a quite different sphere, there was clear evidence that national consciousness was stirring, for this period marked the appearance of a truly American literature. After an attempt at a novel of the conventional English type, he published *The Spy*, a tale of the Revolution which won immediate popularity. Next came *The Pioneers*, a vivid prose picture of the simple life of the American frontier. In the series called the *Leatherstocking Tales*, published between and , Cooper made the pioneer, Natty Bumppo, and the silent-footed Indian chief, Uncas, permanent figures in world literature. Cooper also wrote tales of the sea, and they too were products of American influences. Another significant event of the literary world was the founding in of *The North American Review*. Under its able editor, Jared Sparks, it set a high standard of excellence, drawing enough contributions and support from the young intellectuals of New England to give it an enduring place in the developing culture of the nation. Another force which did much to shape American

life-more probably than any other single factor-was the frontier. Conditions along the entire Atlantic seaboard stimulated migration to the newer regions. The soil of New England hillsides was incapable of producing grain in competition with the cheap and fertile western lands. Soon a steady stream of men and women left their coastal farms and villages to take advantage of the rich lands in the interior. In the south, also, conditions induced migration. People in the back settlements of the Carolinas and Virginia were handicapped by the lack of roads and canals giving access to coastal markets, and they suffered also from the political dominance of the tidewater planters. And so, they too moved across-slowly but steadily-from the Atlantic to the Rockies. This movement profoundly affected the American character-it encouraged individual initiative; it made for political and economic democracy; it roughened manners; it broke down conservatism; it bred a spirit of local self-determination coupled with respect for national authority. Without pause, the westward stream flowed beyond the first frontier-the Atlantic coast strip - beyond the headwaters of the coastal rivers, and over the Appalachians. By , the Mississippi and Ohio valleys were becoming a great frontier region, "Hi-o, away we go, floating down the river on the O-hi-o," became the song of thousands of emigrants. The tremendous shift of population in the early nineteenth century led to the division of old territories and the drawing of new boundaries with bewildering rapidity. Then, as new states were admitted, the political map was stabilized east of the Mississippi. Within a half-dozen years, six states were created - Indiana in , Mississippi in , Illinois in , Alabama in , Maine in , and Missouri in . The first frontier had been tied closely to Europe, the second to the coast settlements, but the Mississippi Valley was independent and its people looked west rather than east. Naturally the frontier settlers were a varied body of men. In the van of emigration marched the hunter and trapper, described by an English traveler named Fordham as "a daring, hardy race of men, who live in miserable cabins. They are unpolished but hospitable, kind to strangers, honest and trustworthy. They raise a little Indian corn, pumpkins, hogs, and sometimes have a cow or two. But the rifle is their principal means of support. As he penetrated the wilderness, the settler became a farmer as well as a hunter. Instead of a cabin, he built a comfortable log house which had glass windows, a good chimney, and partitioned rooms. Instead of using a spring, he dug a well. An industrious man would rapidly clear his land of timber, burning the wood for potash and letting the stumps decay. He grew his own grain, vegetables, and fruit; ranged the woods for venison, wild turkeys, and honey; fished the nearest streams; looked after his cattle and hogs. The more restless bought large tracts of the cheap land and, as land values rose, sold their acres and moved westward, making way for others. Soon there came -in addition to the farmers - doctors, lawyers, storekeepers, editors, preachers, mechanics, and politicians -all those who form the fabric of a vigorous society. The farmers were the most important. They intended to stay all their lives where they settled and hoped their children would stay after them. They built larger barns than their predecessors and sound brick or frame houses. They brought in improved livestock, plowed the land more skillfully, and sowed more productive seed. Some of them erected flour mills, sawmills, distilleries. They laid out good highways, built churches and schools. So rapidly did the west grow that almost incredible transformations were accomplished in but a few years. In , for instance, Chicago was merely an unpromising trading village with a fort. Long before some of its original settlers died, it was one of the largest and richest cities in the world. Many different peoples mingled their blood in the new west. Farmers of the upland south were prominent, and from this stock sprang Abraham Lincoln, born in a Kentucky log cabin. By , more than half the people living in America. And men in the west were valued not for their family background, for inherited money, or for their years of schooling, but for what they were and could do. And tools for working the land were easily available too. It was a time when, as the journalist, Horace Greeley said, young men could "go west and grow up with the country. Initiative, courage, individual vigor, and hard sense were indispensable to the good pioneer. As they went west, the New England settlers carried with them many of the ideals and of the region from which they came. The same was true of the southerners and, in a sense, the whole process of colonizing the west was a race between the two influences. The problem of slavery, which had thus far received little public attention, suddenly assumed enormous importance "like a fire bell in the night," wrote Jefferson. In the early years of the republic, when the northern states were providing for immediate or gradual emancipation of the slaves, many leaders had supposed that slavery would presently die out everywhere. In , Washington wrote that he devoutly wished some plan might

be adopted "by which slavery may be abolished by slow, sure, and imperceptible degrees. As late as , when the slave trade was abolished, numerous southerners thought that slavery would prove but a temporary evil. But during the next generation, the south was converted into a section which for the most part was united behind the institution of slavery. This change came about for various reasons. The spirit of philosophical liberalism which flamed high in Revolutionary days gradually became weaker, and a general antagonism between puritanical New England and the slaveholding south became evident. Above all, certain new economic factors made slavery far more profitable than it had been before. One element in the economic change was the rise of a great cotton-growing industry in the south. Several causes were responsible for this change. Improved types of cotton with better fibers were introduced. At the same time, the demand for raw cotton was vastly spurred by the Industrial Revolution which made textile manufacture a large-scale industry. And the opening of new lands in the west after greatly expanded the area available for cotton cultivation. Cotton culture moved westward rapidly from the tidewater states, spreading through much of the lower south to the Mississippi River and eventually on to Texas. Another factor which placed slavery on a new basis was sugar growing. The rich, hot lands of southeastern Louisiana proved ideal for growing a profitable sugarcane crop in the late eighteenth century, and by the state was supplying the nation with about half its sugar supply. This required slaves who were brought from the eastern seaboard. Finally, tobacco culture also spread westward taking slavery with it. Therefore the slaves of the upper south were largely drained off to the lower south and west. As the free society of the north and the slave society of the south spread westward, it seemed politically expedient to maintain a rough equality between the new states then being established. In , when Illinois was admitted to the Union, ten states permitted slavery and eleven free states prohibited it.

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illustrates about politics and political parties (First Two Party System), geographic expansion (Louisiana Purchase), tensions with European powers (on the seas and in Ohio Valley as well as the War of), the.

Chapter 8 : calendrierdelascience.com - Timeline:

Westward Expansion and Regional Differences "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country." Horace Greeley, The war of was, in a measure, a second war of Independence, for until that time the United States had not yet been accorded a position of equality in the family of nations.

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Between and , the United States was a nation sprawling in all possible ways. America experienced a pronounced change in national unity.