

U.S. History Timeline: Civil War and Reconstruction Read about major events in U.S. History from , including the Civil War, Lincoln's assassination, the great Chicago fire, and more.

Introductory Reading The Built Environment During the first half of the nineteenth century the attenuated fingers of urban sprawl that had grown during the eighteenth century first swelled into fat rivers of development, and then solid acres of suburban building. Initially there was ribbon development along the main roads running into the centre. In the s villas for the wealthy began to spring up in areas like St. New bridges brought whole new populations to the open fields of Surrey, and parishes such as Dulwich and Norwood became settled by wealthy gentlemen and their families. Somewhat later, and especially from the s onwards, builders began filling in the spaces between the ribbon developments, often with speculative housing for the respectable working class. Different groups gathered in different areas. The wealthiest of all sorts were to be found in detached villas in the leafy suburbs of Balham, Barnes, Hampstead, Highgate, Richmond and Sydenham. The growth of urban transport , though not without its problems, facilitated the move to the suburbs, making the daily trip to work in the centre easier as the century progressed. Indeed, from the second half of the century the growth of the metropolitan population was almost entirely confined to the outer suburbs. East India docks The docks created, in the process, a series of new communities to house the tens of thousands of people – dockers, chandlers, and sailors - needed to make them work. But close by these elegant areas there were also appalling slums, notably the central "rookery" of St Giles where Charles Dickens went on patrol with Inspector Field of the Metropolitan Police. Giles was known to both its inhabitants and the police. The infrastructure of the metropolis creaked under the strain of expansion, especially in the first half of the century. Even as street lighting and macadam reached in to many of the less pleasant corners of the city, arrangements for the disposal of the detritus of urban life became more difficult. The air became ever more polluted with the smuts and dank stinks of a coal fired world. Other types of pollution became equally overwhelming. The sewers and nightsoil men grew increasingly inadequate to the task of removing the tons of human faeces produced each day. Even the bodies of the dead became a constant problem. The churchyards filled to overflowing, beyond the point where liberal doses of quicklime could speed the process of decay. Significant improvements came with the Metropolitan Board of Works established in , which embarked on a major programme of sewer construction and street and housing improvement schemes. Individual streets and other place names can be identified in trials by using the Personal Details search page or keyword searching.

Introductory Reading Social and Occupational Structure London was the centre of what, in the middle of the nineteenth century, was hailed as "the workshop of the world". But London itself was not an industrial city; many of the manufacturing processes found in eighteenth-century London had moved to northern parts of the country where labour, land and raw materials were cheaper. London was an administrative centre for both the nation and the empire as well as for banking and commerce, and its economic and social structure reflected this. The dockers and the growing number of clerks were an obvious aspect of the metropolitan economy. Less obvious were the tens of thousands of women who acted as domestic servants for the burgeoning middle class. According to the census of there were over , female domestic servants in London. A scattering of furniture workshops, as well as upholsters, glaziers, painters and decorators serviced the new estates as well as the established, elegant central districts. Pawnbrokers flourished in working-class neighbourhoods, reflecting the uncertain and still often intermittent and seasonal nature of employment. Together with their poorer cousins who ran "dolly shops", pawnbrokers were always suspect as receivers in the eyes of the police. Food processors and small shopkeepers of all kinds ran properties in the growing suburbs, while, in the second half of the century, the growth of large department stores in the centre led to growing numbers of shop assistants joining the clerks on the morning and evening commute. A Pilgrimage , p. If the eighteenth century had started the process of creating ever more solid social and geographical boundaries between classes, the nineteenth century completed the job. In the eyes of the rich, the poor appeared a different race, linked by a few miles or even a few yards of river front or city street but separated by a massive cultural chasm. When

Charles Dickens wrote *Oliver Twist*, when in the s the West End thrilled to the adventures of Tom and Jerry at "All-Max", the world exposed in such literature was unknown to most upper-class Londoners. The gradations between the rich and poor became ever more numerous, with a growing band of respectable poor, labour aristocrats, and complacent middle classes each claiming a distinct rung on the slippery ladder of social hierarchy. The middling sort and artisanal classes had redefined themselves, while the very poor, often now regarded as indistinguishable from a "criminal" or "dangerous class", had been carefully squirreled out of sight. This identification of a distinct criminal class amongst the poor reached its peak in the middle of the century. You can search for particular occupations using both the personal details search page for victim and defendant occupations and keyword searching. Introductory Reading Culture and Politics Nineteenth-century London was as much a city of science and art, theatre and literature as it was a commercial and manufacturing centre and a centre of poverty and crime. This was reflected in the urban landscape where, in addition to the great administrative buildings, including the new Houses of Parliament and the Central Criminal Court, there were new buildings dedicated to the arts and learning – University College, the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum. But, if people flocked to the metropolis, if art and trade, money and merchandise flowed in ever-greater quantities through this urban behemoth, for most of the century the politics of the city remained absurdly decentralized. The medieval City had long turned its back on the teeming masses outside its boundaries, and left the political ordering of these millions to a patchwork of parishes and county boards. The successive crises caused by cholera, the overpowering stench of human waste in the Thames, the overcrowding of the churchyards, and the general failure of infrastructure towards the middle of the century, prompted moves to create some kind of order out of the chaos. First, as noted above, came the Metropolitan Board of Works, elected by the Common Council of the City and the vestries. Then, in January came the first direct elections for a new metropolis-wide body to supervise metropolitan administration – the London County Council. Fear that an elected LCC might result in a socialist majority fuelled the argument for keeping the Metropolitan Police under the authority of the Home Secretary. While few took to the streets to demand the reform of local government, urban radicals played a significant role in the long-drawn-out campaigns for the extension of the franchise. During the s a powerful political infrastructure had been created in the corresponding societies. This laid the foundations for later radicalism. By the s, after the popular upheaval associated with the Queen Caroline Affair, and driven by economic dislocation, working- and middle-class Londoners became increasingly politicised. In the s and s there were mass meetings of reformers, most notably the Chartists. There was rioting in Hyde Park at the time of the Second Reform Act in 1832, a massive demonstration in the same park with a crowd estimated at 100,000, during votes on the third reform act in 1867, and turbulence in the late s as political radicals sought to channel the anger of the unemployed and underemployed. As the nineteenth century gave way to the twentieth political agitation in the metropolis found a new voice and new forms of action with the Suffragettes.

Chapter 2 : London History - London, - Central Criminal Court

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Hundreds of Indian men, women, and children are slain, along with twenty-nine soldiers. June 1, - Preparations for the United States census begin using an automated tabulating machine with punch cards invented by Herman Hollerith. June 2, - The census indicates a population in the United States of 62,, an increase of Twenty miles east of Columbus, Indiana is now the geographic center of U. April 1, - The Wrigley Company is founded in Chicago, Illinois, originally selling soap, baking powder, and the next year, chewing gum. May 5, - Carnegie Hall, then known as Music Hall, opens its doors in New York with its first public performance under the guest conductor, Tchaikovsky. Later that year, Thomas Edison would patent the radio. June 21, - Alternating current is transmitted for the first time by the Ames power plant near Telluride, Colorado by Lucien and Paul Nunn. More than 12 million immigrants would be processed on the island during those years. More January 15, - James Naismith publishes the rules of basketball and the first official game of basketball is held five days later at the YMCA in Springfield, Massachusetts. October 12, - The first recital of the Pledge of Allegiance in U. Stevens, but no authority from the U. Congress, intervene in the affairs of the independent Kingdom of Hawaii, which culminated in the overthrow of the government of Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani. May 1, - The Chicago World Columbian Exposition, held on acres and known affectionately as the White City, opens to the public. Known today as the architectural wonder that saw replication of the styles of its white buildings throughout the United States in many public buildings for years to come, as well as the public initiation to the Ferris Wheel, a behemoth construction that held up to 2, riders. It would lead to a four year period of depression. Nearly , people gathered around the 42, claims that were available to the first person, with a certificate, to stake a claim. Considered by many historians as the greatest national event in American history through the year November 7, - Women in Colorado are granted the right to vote. Edison had invented the process seven years earlier. April 29, - In a march of five hundred unemployed workers into Washington, D. Coxe is arrested for treason. December 27, - Shiloh National Military Park in Shiloh, Tennessee is created to commemorate the field of the two day battle in April of It was one of the largest engagements between Union and Confederate forces in the western theatre of the U. More February 20, - Frederick Douglass, the ex-slave who rose to prominence in national politics as a civil rights advocate and abolitionist during Civil War times died at his home in Washington, D. September 3, - The first professional football game is played in Latrobe, Pennsylvania. November 5, - The first United States patent for the automobile, , is granted to George B. Selden for his two stroke automobile engine. Thirteen nations participated, including the United States of America. It was held in Panathinaiko Stadium and had originated from an congress organized by Pierre de Coubertin who established the International Olympic Committee. This home was the location where Abraham Lincoln died from his wounds in the theatre assassination by John Wilkes Booth. Castle Clinton, or Castle Garden, had been previously utilized in many capacities during the history of New York City; as a fort, entertainment location, and immigrant depot. More April 15, - Oil is discovered in Indian territory for the first time on land leased from the Osage tribe, leading to rapid population growth near Bartlesville, Oklahoma. April 27, - The tomb of Ulysses S. Grant is dedicated in New York City, twelve years after his death. The Gold Rush would be chronicled beginning eight days later when Jack London sails to the Klondike and writes his tales. September 1, - The era of the subway begins when the first underground public transportation in North America opens in Boston, Massachusetts. The sentiment becomes a rallying point during the coming Spanish-American War. Several days later, the U. On June 20, the U. February 14, - The United States Congress approves the use of voting machines in federal elections. Known for beginning use of Clydesdale in company logo and for buying the St.

Chapter 3 : History of California before - Wikipedia

The Compromise of 1850 revisits the issue of slavery. California enters the Union as a free state, but the territories of New Mexico and Utah are allowed to decide whether they will enter the Union as slave or free states.

Originally a secret, ritualistic society organized by Philadelphia garment workers, it was open to all workers, including African Americans, women, and farmers. The Knights grew slowly until they succeeded in facing down the great railroad baron, Jay Gould, in a strike. Within a year, they added, workers to their rolls, far more than the thin leadership structure of the Knights could handle. Rather than open its membership to all, the AFL, under former cigar-makers union official Samuel Gompers, focused on skilled workers. His objectives were "pure and simple": As such, Gompers helped turn the labor movement away from the socialist views earlier labor leaders had espoused. The AFL would gradually become a respected organization in the U. In the Great Railroad Strike in 1877, railroad workers across the nation went on strike in response to a 10 percent pay cut. Attempts to break the strike led to bloody uprisings in several cities. The Haymarket Riot took place in 1886, when an anarchist allegedly threw a bomb at police dispersing a strike rally at the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company in Chicago. By 1886, membership had plummeted to fewer than 100,000, then faded away. As a result, the National Guard was called in to guard the plant; non-union workers were hired and the strike broken. The Homestead plant completely barred unions until 1892. The shutdown of rail traffic meant the virtual shutdown of the entire national economy, and President Grover Cleveland acted vigorously. He secured injunctions in federal court, which Eugene Debs and the other strike leaders ignored. Cleveland then sent in the Army to stop the rioting and get the trains moving. The strike collapsed, as did the ARU. The most militant working class organization of the "Gilded Age" era was the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), formed largely in response to abysmal labor conditions in 1892, the year before its founding, 27 workers were killed on the job [51] and discrimination against women, minorities, and unskilled laborers by other unions, particularly the AFL. Openly calling for class warfare, direct action, workplace democracy and "One Big Union" for all workers regardless of sex, race or skills, [53] the Wobblies gained many adherents after they won a difficult textile strike commonly known as the "Bread and Roses" strike in Lawrence, Massachusetts. They proved ineffective in managing peaceful labor relations and members dropped away. But according to historian Howard Zinn, "the IWW became a threat to the capitalist class, exactly when capitalist growth was enormous and profits huge. Gilded Age The "Gilded Age" that was enjoyed by the topmost percentiles of American society after the recovery from the Panic of 1893 floated on the surface of the newly industrialized economy of the Second Industrial Revolution. It was further fueled by a period of wealth transfer that catalyzed dramatic social changes. It created for the first time a class of the super-rich "captains of industry", the "robber barons" whose network of business, social and family connections ruled a largely White Anglo-Saxon Protestant social world that possessed clearly defined boundaries. A Tale of Today, employing the ironic difference between a "gilded" and a Golden Age. James Garfield, the Republican candidate, won a very close election, but a few months into his administration was shot by a disgruntled public office seeker. Garfield was succeeded by his VP Chester Arthur. Reformers, especially the "Mugwumps" complained that powerful parties made for corruption during the Gilded Age or "Third Party System". Voter enthusiasm and turnout during the period "Gilded Age" was very high, often reaching practically all men. The major issues involved modernization, money, railroads, corruption, and prohibition. National elections, and many state elections, were very close. The presidential election saw a mudslinging campaign in which Republican James G. Blaine was defeated by Democrat Grover Cleveland, a reformer. He also expanded civil services and vetoed many private pension bills. Many people were worried that these issues would hurt his chances in the election. When they expressed these concerns to Cleveland, he said "What is the use of being elected or reelected, unless you stand for something? The rapid growth was made possible by high levels of immigration. New York and other large cities of the East Coast became home to large Jewish, Irish, and Italian populations, while many Germans and Central Europeans moved to the Midwest, obtaining jobs in industry and mining. They found economic opportunity at factories, mines and construction sites, and found farm opportunities in the Plains states. While

most immigrants were welcomed, Asians were not. Many Chinese had been brought to the west coast to construct railroads, but unlike European immigrants, they were seen as being part of an entirely alien culture. Most, however, permanently left their native lands and stayed in hope of finding a better life in the New World. This desire for freedom and prosperity led to the famous term, the American Dream. Religion[edit] The Third Great Awakening was a period of renewal in evangelical Protestantism from the late s to the s. A major component was the Social Gospel Movement, which applied Christianity to social issues and gained its force from the Awakening, as did the worldwide missionary movement. New groupings emerged, such as the Holiness movement and Nazarene movements, and Christian Science. The Catholics were largely working class and concentrated in the industrial cities and mining towns, where they built churches, parochial schools, and charitable institutions, as well as colleges. They avoided the Reform synagogues of the older German Jews and instead formed Orthodox and Conservative synagogues. Starting in the end of the s, African Americans lost many of the civil rights obtained during Reconstruction and became increasingly subject to racial discrimination. Increased racist violence, including lynchings and race riots , lead to a strong deterioration of living conditions of African Americans in the Southern states. Jim Crow laws were established after the Compromise of Many decided to flee for the Midwest as early as , an exile which was intensified during the Great Migration that began before World War I.

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to land, school systems, the practice of religion, and living arrangements (ibid). In the aftermath of colonization, the assimilation process of the Sami population began.

His policies for social security were derided by his competitors, and his conservatism had started to wain on his being the leading statesman of Europe. It is interesting that Adolf Hitler was so enamored by the Prussian. Black Voter Rights Mississippi, Mississippi becomes the first state to incorporate requiring a literacy test as a qualification for voting, but to ensure uneducated whites could still vote, a grandfather clause is enacted that means any voter or descendent who had the right to vote prior to could still vote without the literacy test as a qualification. Those affected were poor uneducated blacks who had no right to vote prior to It was the first Federal statute to limit cartels and monopolies to prevent the artificial raising of prices by restriction of trade or supply, and today still forms the basis for most antitrust litigation by the United States federal government. Birth Of Basketball , Dr. His Original set of rules are listed below: The ball may be thrown in any direction with one or both hands. The ball may be batted in any direction with one or both hands. A player cannot run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot on which he catches it, allowance to be made for a man running at good speed. The ball must be held in or between the hands; the arms or body must not be used for holding it. No shouldering, holding, striking, pushing, or tripping in any way of an opponent. The first infringement of this rule by any person shall count as a foul; the second shall disqualify him until the next basket is made or, if there was evident intent to injure the person, for the whole of the game. No substitution shall be allowed. A foul is striking at the ball with the fist, violation of rules three and four and such described in rule five. If either side makes three consecutive fouls, it shall count a goal for the opponents consecutive means without the opponents in the mean time making a foul. A goal shall be made when the ball is thrown or batted from the grounds into the basket and stays there without falling , providing those defending the goal do not touch or disturb the goal. If the ball rests on the edges, and the opponent moves the basket, it shall count as a goal. When the ball goes out of bounds, it shall be thrown into the field and played by the first person touching it. In case of dispute the umpire shall throw it straight into the field. The thrower-in is allowed five seconds. If he holds it longer, it shall go to the opponent. If any side persists in delaying the game, the umpire shall call a foul on that side. The umpire shall be the judge of the men and shall note the fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. He shall have power to disqualify people according to Rule 5. The referee shall be judge of the ball and shall decide when the ball is in play, in bounds, to which side it belongs, and shall keep the time. He shall decide when a goal has been made and keep account of the baskets, with any other duties that are usually performed by a scorekeeper. The time shall be two fifteen-minute halves, with five minutes rest between. The side making the most points in that time is declared the winner. As you can tell many of the rules have changed but the basic concept of the game is still the same today. Carnegie Hall is named after Andrew Carnegie, who paid for its construction. Its main purpose was for use as a performance venue for classical music. The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes contained all twelve stories. The boll weevil measures an average length of six millimeters, and feeds on cotton buds and flowers. That first day, three large ships were waiting to land, and immigrants passed through Ellis Island. In the first year, nearly , immigrants passed through the Island. The first to be processed was Annie Moore, a year-old girl from Cork, Ireland on January 1st She had succeeded her brother to the throne in , and wanted to reinstall the autonomy he had given away, and to rescind on the concessions he had made to the Americans, such as their use of Pearl Harbor. She was made to abdicate in January and the U. Moving Pictures, Thomas Edison, while not having been able to link sound and motion to his kinetograph and kinoscope was able to to make a silent movie with them. Lizzie Borden, In the case of the murder of her father Andrew Jackson Borden, and her stepmother, Abby Borden, despite incriminating circumstances but with no murder weapon found and no blood evidence found. A jury in New Bedford, Mass. Lizzie Borden took an axe And gave her mother forty whacks. And when she saw what she had done She gave her father forty-one. The tales in the book are fables, using animals in an anthropomorphic manner to give moral lessons. Pullman Illinois, The Pullman Strike

starts when 3, employees of the Pullman Palace Car Company began a wildcat strike in response to sharp reductions in wages. The town of Pullman including homes, shops, was owned by the Pullman corporation and the cost of rents and goods were not decreased. The main railway unions showed strong support for the Pullman workers and called for a boycott of Pullman cars, and , workers on twenty-nine railroads had quit work rather than handle Pullman cars. The strike was broken up by United States Marshals and some 12, United States Army troops, sent in by President Grover Cleveland on the premise that the strike interfered with the delivery of U. Mail and represented a threat to public safety. The arrival of the military and subsequent deaths of workers led to further outbreaks of violence. During the course of the strike, 13 strikers were killed and 57 were wounded. It was in this year that the Second Jungle Book came out. The two books were commonly sold together as The Jungle Books. Kipling is also known for his poetry: Car Number 5 driven by inventor Frank Duryea, won the race in just over 10 hours at an average speed of 7. Oscar Wilde, Playwright Oscar Wilde was found guilty of gross indecency in London and sentenced two years of hard labor. The Radio or "Telegraphy without Wires", Italian Born Inventor Guglielmo Marconi uses radio waves to create a system of "wireless telegraphy" to transmit signals a distance of approximately 1. He found no interest or backers and moved to England. State , Utah becomes the 45th United State on January 4th , The original Olympics date back to BC and were held at Olympia on the border of Greece and Macedonia and only Greeks were allowed to compete. The average price of the 12 initial stocks was General Electric The only company still in existence and trading under original name. American Cotton Oil Company, now part of Unilever. American Sugar Company, now Amstar Holdings. American Tobacco Company, Broken Up. North American Company, Broken Up. Tennessee Coal, part of U. United States Rubber Company, part of Michelin. Grant in , and thousands lined the streets of New York for the dedication of his tomb in No cause has ever been found but suggested causes range from Spanish Espionage to an undetected fire in one of her coal bunkers. First Escalator Installed , Harrods in London installs a "Reno Inclined Escalator" to take its shoppers from the first level to the second level. Because it was considered to be an overpowering experience It travelled at nearly 2 MPH for the shopper, they placed a porter at the top of the Escalator to hand out tots of brandy for their shoppers. Although the American Fleet was much smaller than the Spanish Fleet, the Spanish Fleet consisted of mostly obsolete vessels. Aspirin has been replaced by paracetamol and ibuprofen over recent years for pain relief but is widely used as a preventive treatment for heart attacks and strokes. The Philippines declared war against the United States requiring independence from America. The war continued until when the Philippine President Emilio Aguinaldo surrenders. In , the United States granted the Philippines autonomy and promised eventual self-government, which came in Snow started falling on February 12th, and Washington D. New Orleans was iced over, as were parts of the Mississippi River. By February 14th the temperatures started to rise again. The Boer armies attacked the still weak British forces in Natal and the Transvaal, and the northern parts of the Cape Colony had joined the Boers to besiege Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley. The British, under Kitchener and Roberts, had defeated the larger parts of the Boer field army, but the war continued until

Chapter 5 : History of Conservation

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Native inhabitants[edit] The most commonly accepted model of migration to the New World is that peoples from Asia crossed the Bering land bridge to the Americas some 16,000 years ago. The remains of Arlington Springs Man on Santa Rosa Island are among the traces of a very early habitation, dated to the Wisconsin glaciation the most recent ice age about 13,000 years ago. In all, some 30 tribes or culture groups lived in what is now California, gathered into perhaps six different language family groups. These groups included the early-arriving Hokan family winding up in the mountainous far north and Colorado River basin in the south and the recently arrived Uto-Aztecan of the desert southeast. This cultural diversity was among the densest in North America, and was likely the result of a series of migrations and invasions during the last 10,000–15,000 years. Coastal tribes were a major source of trading beads, produced from mussel shells using stone tools. The acorns from these trees were pounded into a powder, and the acidic tannin leached out to make edible flour. The deserts of the southeast were home to tribes who learned to thrive in that harsh environment by making careful use of local plants and living in oases and along water courses. The indigenous people practiced various forms of forest gardening in the forests, grasslands, mixed woodlands, and wetlands, ensuring that desired food and medicine plants continued to be available. The Native Americans controlled fire on a regional scale to create a low-intensity fire ecology which prevented larger, catastrophic fires and sustained a low-density "wild" agriculture in loose rotation. A form of fire-stick farming was used to clear areas of old growth to encourage new in a repeated cycle; a primitive permaculture. Slave-trading and war among tribes alternated with periods of relative peace. The total population of Native California is estimated, by the time of extensive European contact in the 18th century, to have been perhaps 1 million. Before Europeans landed in North America, about one-third of all natives in what is now the United States were living in the area that is now California. The first European explorers, flying the flags of Spain and of England, sailed along the coast of California from the early 16th century to the mid-18th century, but no European settlements were established. The most important colonial power, Spain, focused attention on its imperial centers in Mexico and Peru. Confident of Spanish claims to all lands touching the Pacific Ocean including California, Spain sent an exploring party sailing along the California coastline. The California seen by these ship-bound explorers was one of hilly grasslands and wooded canyons, with few apparent resources or natural ports to attract colonists. The other colonial states of the era, with their interest on more densely populated areas, paid limited attention to this distant part of the world. It was not until the middle of the 18th century that both Russian and British explorers and fur traders began establishing stations on the coast. The Spaniards conjectured that these places may be one and the same. An expedition discovered a bay, most likely that of La Paz, before experiencing difficulties and returning. Francisco de Ulloa[edit] Also: He made it to the mouth of the Colorado River, then sailed around the peninsula as far as Cedros Island. The account of this voyage marks the first-recorded application of the name "California". He was either of Portuguese or Spanish background, although his origins remain unclear. He was a soldier, crossbowman, and navigator who sailed for the Spanish Crown. In 1542, Juan Cabrillo led an expedition in two ships of his own design and construction from the west coast of what is now Mexico. Cabrillo and his crew continued north and came ashore October 8 at San Pedro bay, later to become the port of Los Angeles, which he originally named the bay of smoke bahia de los fumos due to the many cooking fires of the native Chumash Indians along the shore. The expedition then continued north in an attempt to discover a supposed coastal route to the mainland of Asia. Drake held the first Protestant Christian service at Nova Albion. He ventured inland south along the coast and recorded a visit to what is likely Carmel Bay. Between 1563 and 1592, Spanish merchants out of Mexico City financed thriving trade between Manila, Acapulco and Callao. In Manila, they picked up cotton from India and silks from China. The Spanish Crown viewed too much imported Asian cloth to Mexico and Lima as a competitive threat to the Spanish American markets for cloth produced in Spain, and as a result, restricted the tonnage permitted on the ships from Manila to

Acapulco. Mexico City merchants in retaliation overstuffing the ships, even using the space for water to carry additional contraband cargo. As a result, the ships coming from Manila had enough water for two months, but the trip took four to six months. Hawaii was unknown to the Spanish navigators. The sea currents take ships sailing from Manila to Acapulco up north, so that they first touch land at San Francisco or Monterey, in what is now California. This was probably a stimulus for Spain to build presidios at San Francisco and Monterey in 1769. The British, too, stepped up their activities in the Pacific. They compiled an account of the Californian mission system, the land and the people. Traders, whalers and scientific missions followed in the next decades. The contraband might then have been shipped across the Gulf of California to enter mainland Mexico by way of Sonora, where the Jesuits also had missions and sympathies for their financial backers. A total of 30 Spanish missions in Baja California were established. During the last quarter of the 18th century, the first Spanish settlements were established in what later became the Las Californias Province of the Viceroyalty of New Spain. Reacting to interest by the Russian Empire and, later, Great Britain in the fur-bearing animals of the Pacific north coast, Spain further extended the series of Catholic missions, accompanied by troops and establishing ranches, along the southern and central coast of California. These missions were intended to demonstrate the claim of the Spanish Empire to what is now California. By 1791, 21 Spanish missions had been established in Alta California. Operations were based out of the naval base at San Blas and included not only the establishment and supply of missions in California, but a series of exploration expeditions to the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. The first quarter of the 19th century showed the continuation of the slow colonization of the southern and central California coast by Spanish missionaries, ranchers and troops. Outside of this zone, perhaps, to 1800, Native Americans were continuing to lead traditional lives. First Spanish colonies[edit] Spain had maintained a number of missions and presidios in New Spain since 1565. The Crown laid claim to the north coastal provinces of California in 1769. Settlements in Loreto, Baja California Sur, were established in 1769, but it was not until the threat of incursion by Russian fur traders and potentially settlers, coming down from Alaska in 1791, that Spain, under King Charles III, felt development of more northern installations was necessary. Alta California was to be settled by Franciscan Friars, protected by troops in the California missions. Between 1769 and 1800, the Crown sent forth a number of expeditions to further explore and settle Alta California and the Pacific Northwest. Although they were looking for Monterey Bay, the group failed to recognize it when they reached it. Ironically, the Manila Galleons had sailed along this coast for almost 200 years by then, without noticing the bay. The group returned to San Diego in 1791.

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Timeline - The s. Immigrants streamed into the halls of Ellis Island in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty, they crossed the nation, growing the cities of the east coast, taking part in land rushes, and adding to the experiment that was the United States of America.

Between the end of Reconstruction and the beginning of the Progressive era Texas hardly shared the ostentatious wealth that gave the period the title Gilded Age in America. Yet the state did reflect a mixture of changes common to the developing western frontier and the New South. Population, economic production, and cities expanded, while society and culture began to mature. Partially separate black and Hispanic communities emerged in the face of discrimination. Third parties challenged the political dominance of Democrats who struggled with issues of land policy, prohibition, and railroad regulation. New economic, social, and political organizations appeared as Texas joined other Americans in seeking more orderly approaches to major concerns. The population of Texas grew rapidly from 1,, in to 2,, by and reached 3,, in In addition to the natural growth of already resident population, a steady migration came from other states, primarily in the South. Immigration, especially from Mexico and Germany, contributed, foreign born to the population by the turn of the century. Most Texans lived and labored in rural areas” The expanding population spread westward to complete settlement of the state by establishing communities on the South Plains, in the Panhandle, and beyond the Pecos River. The Texas economy of the late nineteenth century experienced tremendous growth, mixed with serious problems and major changes. Agriculture continued to dominate the state economy, with a majority of Texans engaged in farming or ranching. Production of cotton, the primary crop grown for profit, leaped from, bales in to 2,, in “more than in any other state. In this context of growth, national depressions struck in the s and in the s to deepen the effect of other farm problems. Farm prices fluctuated through the period but declined overall. The value of Texas farms increased because they grew in size, but the value of land per acre fell in the s. These problems produced greater debts, more mortgaged farms, and a rise in the percentage of tenants from These concerns led farmers to join the Patrons of Husbandry, or Grange, which spread from the North across the South in the s. Texas membership peaked at about 40, in The organization promoted social gatherings, political lobbying, agricultural education, and cooperative buying and selling in a search for better prices. The alliance developed in Lampasas County during the late s and expanded to 50, supporters by Although it pursued goals similar to those of the Grange, the alliance grew to over, members and spread into other states. It emphasized cooperative business efforts based on credits instead of cash. Ranching, like farming, experienced impressive growth, as Texans drove more than three million cattle north to the railroads in Kansas between and, after the Indians had been forced from the plains and the buffalo almost destroyed. Major ranchers in West Texas joined those in South Texas in raising the largest herds in the nation, which grew from 4,, cattle and 3,, sheep in to 8,, cattle and 4,, sheep in Prices began to fall because supply outran demand, disease led to quarantines, harsh winters and drought killed animals, and new settlers began to fence the plains with barbed wire. Huge ranches, some supported by foreign investment, introduced improved breeds, but the total number of animals declined to 7,, cattle and 1,, sheep by The development of commercial farming and ranching received important stimulation from the growth of railroads. Spurred on by state land grants of over thirty million acres, railroads grew from 1, miles of track in to 9, in The new track, more than half of which was laid between and, crossed the state both east-west and north-south to provide faster and cheaper transportation for people and products. Yet in the s control by Jay Gould and Collis P. Huntington of most railroads in Texas led to reduced competition and uniform rates. Farmers and small businessmen began to complain of monopolies and trusts, and political debates and government regulations followed. Business and manufacturing also received an important boost from improved transportation. The Corsicana oilfield produced 65, barrels in and foreshadowed the twentieth-century economic development of Texas. To improve wages, hours, and working conditions the laborers in these industries began to join unions. The Knights of Labor attracted perhaps 30, members in the late s but declined after the Great Southwest Strike of railroad workers failed in Local craft union

representatives met in state conventions during the s, and some groups joined the American Federation of Labor. Between and the number of women in the work force increased from 58, to ,, an advance from 11 percent to 13 percent of all employed persons. Women in agriculture, domestic service, and teaching roles formed 95 percent of those working in but declined to 90 percent by as the number of dressmakers and saleswomen increased. Some economic growth proved short-sighted. Cattle replaced the buffalo on the plains, and hunting and fishing reduced several other species of wildlife. Lumbering steadily cut into the size of East Texas forests. In response the legislature inaugurated the office of state fish commissioner in and authorized the short-lived Texas Arbor Day and Forestry Association in The development of industries, primarily in urban areas, stimulated the growth of Texas towns in the late nineteenth century. The number of Texans living in urban centers towns with a population of more than 4, grew from , in to , in , an increase from 7. The patterns of urban growth shifted, however, as newer interior towns expanded more rapidly with advancing settlement. San Antonio grew from 20, in to 53, in , advancing from second largest to largest among the cities of the state as a result of South Texas railroads and cattle. Houston, a major rail center for East Texas agriculture, grew from third to second in size, as it more than doubled from 16, to 44, Dallas, the commercial center of North Texas, progressed from fifth to third with its growth from 10, to 42, The Gulf port of Galveston increased from 22, to 37, but fell from first to fourth in size. Fort Worth, with its 26, people in , replaced Austin among the five largest Texas towns, as it became a railroad shipping point for West Texas cattle. The emerging towns and cities also provided focal points for social and cultural developments. Religion influenced many aspects of life, with evangelical Protestants dominant in much of the state. In Baptists, with , members, and Methodists, with ,, led numerically. The 99, Catholics ranked third in the state and were most influential in South Texas. Disciples of Christ, Presbyterians, and Lutherans were the next most numerous Christian groups. Differences between religions emerged most clearly over the prohibition issue. Yet churches provided a degree of stability in a changing world. One major area of church activity continued to be support for education through several denominational colleges. These institutions received students from a public-education system that expanded from , students in to , in As a result literacy increased from That advance resulted in part from the establishment in of the office of state superintendent of instruction and school districts, which could tax to fund public education. Churches and schools also sponsored such social events as picnics and concerts. Fraternal organizations as well as local cultural and social clubs provided opportunities for relaxation. Recreation became more organized in urban areas, as baseball, circuses, and theaters joined hunting and horse racing. Artists and writers also contributed to the leisure enjoyments of Texans. Duval , as well as popular histories including *Indian Depredations in Texas* by J. The Texas State Historical Association was formed in and soon initiated a journal later entitled *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*. In novelist Mollie E. Moore Davisqv published *Under the Man-Fig*. Frank Reaughqv began to sketch West Texas landscapes and longhorn cattle in the s for oils and pastels that were displayed during as part of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Austin,qqv as well as pieces drawn from other sources. Texas music included analogues of Southern Anglo-American folk songs and religious spirituals and also reflected black, German, and Mexican influences. Cowboy trail songs grew in popularity. The two largest racial minorities in Texas, blacks and Hispanics, developed partially separate social communities during the late nineteenth century, partly because of Anglo-American discrimination, which produced segregation in some activities and lack of opportunity in others. The number of black Texans increased from , in to , in but declined from Most blacks labored as sharecroppers, but some herded cattle, and others worked on railroads, in lumber camps, on seaport docks, or as skilled craftsmen. A small but growing number acquired their own land or opened small businesses. Some urban workers joined local unions or the Knights of Labor, yet racial discrimination limited their opportunities. Black Texans formed their own churches, primarily Baptist and Methodist, to acquire leadership roles and control over their religious activities. They attended segregated public schools that generally received less funding than those for whites. Nevertheless, the black literacy level rose from Black Texans formed their own fraternal and social groups and continued to celebrate emancipation each June 19 Juneteenth with parades, picnics, and games. Sutton Griggs , a native of Texas, became one of the better known black novelists in the s, the same decade in which Scott Joplin of Texarkana moved north to

gain fame as a ragtime musician. Segregation existed in most railroads, ships, and theaters, and blacks faced exclusion from most hotels and restaurants. They also received uneven justice as exclusion from juries became common, and they fell victim to 81 percent of the lynchings reported for the s see LYNCHING. Hispanic Texans increased in number, partially through immigration, to , in The population of Mexican birth in Texas grew from 43, in to 71, in â€”about two-thirds of the Mexican-born population in the United States. Mexican Texans formed a majority in the region below San Antonio and along the Rio Grande, where they had some political power. They maintained their culture through Spanish-language newspapers , observance of Mexican holidays, and the formation of sociedades mutualistas mutual-aid societies. Some owned ranches or operated small businesses, though most herded cattle or sheep and did manual labor in towns or on railroads. The economic, social, and racial issues of late nineteenth-century Texas shaped state politics in conjunction with political parties. The Democratic party dominated Texas politics after Reconstruction, under leaders who generally had been Confederate soldiers or their sons. Party members were primarily Protestant, white usually Anglo farmers, as well as ranchers and businessmen. Perhaps half of the German Lutherans and Catholics also favored the party. The Democratic constituency was therefore more varied than in most Southern states. They generally supported low tariffs in national politics.

Chapter 7 : What Happened from to including Important Events, Key Technology and Inventions

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It began much earlier than usual, and continued far into the spring. There were 32 snow storms in total, three more than the average number for the preceding period, and the snow covered the landscape to a depth of six feet and two inches, while the 20 year average depth for eastern Massachusetts Perley The summer of had been hot, and the weather remained pleasant until mid December. On the night of 17 December extremely cold weather began. In both Massachusetts and Maine the temperature dropped to at least 0 F oC , and the following day the temperature remained below 0 F all over New England, the coldest day recorded since Perley On the night of 23 December there was a violent blizzard with much snow. Because of the high wind speed, several ships were lost along the coast. On 3 January a new snow storm moved across New England, accompanied by a violent southeast wind. The railroads were more or less hindered by the snow which blocked their tracks. The air temperature was decreasing, and between 6 and 8 January became almost unbearable because of the wind and associated wind chill effects. Especially the western regions of New England suffered from snow and cold. In New Hampshire, on 12 January, the thermometer indicated 0 F oC , and there was a very severe snow storm prevailing, accompanied by a gale that caused damage to the shipping along the coast. Provisions were sold at extremely high prices, and poor people suffered much for want of good and necessary food. Contributions for their benefit were taken in many of the churches in the cities Perley On the night of 17 January , and also the next day, the cold was more intense than it had been during the previous part of the winter. At Salem, Massachusetts, the temperature was 0 F oC. By evening the following day the temperature increased to 12oF oC , but now snow began to fall. The wind was strong and from northeast. During the following night the wind increased until it became one of the severest and most violent that had been known for very many years. Snow fell to great depths, with drifts being 8 to 12 feet deep in Salem, Massachusetts. Also the streets in Boston were piled full of snow, and remained so three days later. Snow shoes were found to be necessary to pedestrianism, and many of the old ones were hunted up and brought into use again Perley The violent wind during this storm wrought many disasters on both land and sea. Buildings blew down, and the unusually strong wind over the ocean was very disastrous to the shipping. Many vessels were driven ashore and several lives were lost. At Provincetown, on northernmost Cape Cod, it was one of the worst storms ever experienced Perley During and immediately following this storm, the temperature descended to an extremely low point, and remained there for a whole week. January 18 and 19 are supposed to have been the two coldest days known in New England during the 19th century Perley At sunrise 19 January the mercury froze at Franconia, New Hampshire. At Montpelier and St. The cold continued until 26 January. Long Island Sound became frozen for the whole width, and the harbour of Portsmouth in New Hampshire was frozen over as well. This was one of the coldest winters ever known in USA, and it is said that the first snow storms known to have occurred in the city of Mexico was experienced this winter, on the night of January 31 Perley Click here to jump back to the list of contents. John Tyndall conducts experiments on the radiative properties of various gasses John Tyndall left. As water poured out through the spout of the first container, Tyndall directed a beam of sunlight at the path of the water. The light, as seen by the audience in the lecture theatre, followed a zigzag path inside the curved path of the water. This simple experiment actually marked the first research into the guided transmission of light. John Tyndall was born in Leighlin Bridge, County Carlow, Ireland, the son of a part-time shoemaker and constable Fleming At the age of eighteen, he joined the Irish Ordnance Survey as a draftsman and surveyor. During the period of railroad mania in UK, he worked as a surveyor and engineer in Lancashire and Yorkshire. In , John Tyndall took a job teaching mathematics and drafting at Queenswood College in Hampshire, until he went on to study at the University of Marburg in Germany, where he completed a doctoral dissertation in mathematics. In , Tyndall was elected a fellow of the Royal Academy, and one year later, with the support of Michael Faraday, he became a professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Here he focussed his research on the magnetic properties

of crystals, the physics of ice, the transmission of heat through organic structures, and the radiative properties of gasses Fleming and Wikipedia. Starting in 1830, John Tyndall turned his attention to problems of geology and glaciers. This is not entirely surprising, as this was the time where the glacial hypothesis was getting its first foothold in mainstream scientific thinking, following the observations by Jean Agassiz in Scotland in 1840. He also developed an interest in meteorology, which at that time was beginning to receive widespread scientific interest as well, fuelled by the events during the Crimean War in 1854. Both of these interests presumably were also nourished by his keen interest in scientific mountaineering expeditions Fleming. He pioneered several solo attempts in the Alps, and climbed Mont Blanc in 1854. In 1856, Tyndall began a notable series of experiments on the radiative properties of various gasses. Inspired by his observations during mountaineering in the Alps, he established that the absorption of thermal radiation by water vapour and CO₂ was of importance in explaining meteorological phenomena such as nighttime cooling, the formation of dew and frost, and possibly also changes of climates in the distant past Fleming. John Tyndall lecturing at the Royal Society right. On May 26, 1856, John Tyndall announced some of his early results to the Royal Society, and two weeks later, he demonstrated his experiments to a distinguished audience at the Royal Institution. During his different experiments, he measured the infrared absorptive powers of different gases, such as, nitrogen, oxygen, water vapour, carbon dioxide, ozone, and hydrocarbons. Based on this, he concluded that water vapour is the strongest absorber of radiant heat in the atmosphere and is the principal gas controlling the surface air temperature. Absorption by the other gases was found to be negligible. From these and other results, Tyndall pointed out that the role of water vapour "must form one of the chief foundation-stones of the science of meteorology. According to Tyndall, water vapour "acts more energetically upon the terrestrial rays than upon the solar rays; hence, its tendency is to preserve to the earth a portion of heat which would otherwise be radiated into space. Tyndall in his publications usually referred to radiant heat as "obscure radiation", "dark waves" or "ultra-red undulations", as the word "infrared" did not come into use until the 1860s. John Tyndall attempted to link his laboratory results to meteorological experiments in the free air. For that reason he did some of his experiments on the roof of the Royal Institution in London. He quickly became worried about the disturbing influences of the city on his experiments, and was led to consider London as a "heat island" and "a vast focus of artificial heat". Earlier scientific contributions to the understanding of global climate dynamics can be found by clicking [here](#) and [here](#). Later scientific contributions to the understanding of global climate dynamics can be found by clicking [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).

Chapter 8 : History of the United States (â€“) - Wikipedia

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The news spread rapidly, for everyone who heard of it, thought it his duty to tell everyone else as much as he know about it, and in some cases a good deal more, Everyone was anxious to learn about it, and greedily listened to the most exaggerated details. The news of the death of the beast was brought by Mr. Donovan, it may be here said, is one of the most experienced and best shots in the district, having spent many years in hunting the wildest parts of the country. Last year he accompanied the police party who were looking for the tiger in the Duckhole paddock, for a short time, and lately he has been searching for, Mr. Failing to get any trace of this last beast he resolved to have another look for the Tantanoola "tiger" that Messers. To that end, on Tuesday afternoon he left Nelson, accompanied by Mr. William Taylor, both being well armed, and drove to Mount Salt, a part of the Mount Schanck estate, in the Hundred of Kongorong, and in the evening saw Mr. It was their intention to spend a week or more looking for the animal if they could not find it earlier. Donovan was armed with a Winchester repeating rifle, and Mr. Taylor with a double barrellled gun, the one using bullets and the other large shot. Watson was not disposed to employ any one to hunt for the beast, and Messers. Donovan and Taylor asked him if he would allow them to camp on the run, and look for it on their own account. He agreed on condition they tied up their dogs so as not to molest the sheep, and Mr. Donovan says that at their request Mr. Watson recommended them to a range about four miles west of Mount Salt, on part of which it was Messrs. MacLay and Houstson said they saw the animal. He and his companion went out, and camped for the night, about a mile and a half from Mount Salt. They were, he said, very early on the look-out next morning. After traversing a considerable area of country apart, they met again at a point about four miles west of the station. This was soon after daylight. Shortly before sunrise they saw, at a distance of or yards, in fairly open country, but somewhat ferny, a mob of sheep very much disturbed and agitated. They observed that the cause of their alarm was the presence amongst them of a large animal, the nature of which they could not ascertain clearly at that distance, but which appeared to be a large dog. Presently they saw it single one from the flock, catch it, and worry it a bit. This it did three or four times, quite stupefying its victim. In the meantime the sportsman crept stealthily up towards the beast, until they approached within about yards. They had seen that when the beast knocked its victim over it sat up on its haunches and gleefully watched the effect; and, taking advantage of one occasion on which it so sat up, nearly facing him, Mr. Donovan, taking steady aim, fired at it. The animal was apparently hard hit, but at once made off as fast as it could travel. But its time had come. Having gone yards or more it fell, and Mr. Donovan and his companion, going up to it, found it dying. The shot had been a splendid one. The bullet entered about three inches behind the right shoulder blade, and came out behind the ribs on the left side, having gone clean through the heart. The animal proved to be a male of the dog kind, different to anything they had ever seen. Without any delay they carried the carcass to Mount Salt, and considerably astonished Mr. Watson, who, without expressing an opinion as to what it was, concluded it was the animal that had been frightening people from time to time in that neighbourhood and was known as the Tantanoola "tiger," and was a sheep killer. He believed, he said, that Mr. Gardiner would suitably reward them for the capture. James Marks, taxidermist, Claraville, to have it flayed and stuffed, with the view of having it publicly exhibited. When the news circulated that the beast had been brought to Mr. Dozens of people visited the place to see it, and amongst them a representative of the Watch, to whom Mr. Donovan told his story, as related above. There was a vast amount of speculation as to what the animal really was. Only that it was too big--much too big--it might answer the description of a dingo. Some people, therefore, suggested that it might be a cross between a dingo and some other large dog. But there was a difficulty there ; if that were the case it would show unmistakable evidence of its mongrel origin. The animal was declared by Mr. Marks and several others who saw it to be none other than a common European wolf *Lupus vulgaris* or *Canis lupus*. When standing it was 2ft. Its length, from the tip of the muzzle to the root of the tail was 3ft. It had a singularly broad, wolf like head, 13in. The ears were shorter and more open than those

of the common dog, and the broad head narrowed into a sharp black muzzle, the length from the top of the head to the end of the nose being 10 inches. The canine teeth were nearly an inch long, and the rest of the teeth were very powerful. The eyes were set somewhat obliquely in the head. The head was in some respects similar to that of a dingo, but it was equally like that of a wolf, and more like that of a wolf as regards the size. The head was also fawn; light underneath. The legs, which were powerful, were smooth, of a yellowish color, and there was not as much long hair on the back or sides as the natural history authorities would seem to require in a wolf; but that, it is thought, may be the effect of age and climate. The paws would make a large track, similar to those of a dog, although certainly the two front toes were closer together than those of a dog, which is characteristic of the foot of a wolf. As we have said, Mr. Marks at first, Mr. Engelbrecht, who has seen many wolves in Germany and elsewhere, and other good judges, declared it to be a common European wolf. Others who are, at all events, thoroughly well acquainted with the indigenous animals of the district, are cautious, and assert that if it be a native animal it is a singularly large and rare one. Marks, after studying his books, said he was disposed to think it a Syrian wolf, which is always of a light fawn color. The general color on the head, neck, and back is fulvous yellowish grey; the hairs being mostly white at the root, then annulated with black, fulvous and white and pointed with black, those beneath the ears, on the neck, shoulders, and buttocks being considerably longer, furnishing a kind of mane, which particularly protects the throat; all are hard and strong, especially about the nose and on the ears. The muzzle is black, the sides of the cheeks and above the eyes more or less ochry, turning grey with age. The upper lip and chin are white, the limbs ochry or dun; and adults have on the wrists an oblique blackish band. The sense of smell of the wolf is peculiarly strong. It can find its prey from a very considerable distance. It runs the foot of the animal it is in pursuit of in the same manner as a dog. Its track much resembles that of a dog, but it is longer and broader. The two middle claws are near together; the outer ones seem wider apart; the ball of its foot is large, and of the shape of a heart. The average height of the common wolf is about 24ft. The track is readily distinguished from that of a dog by the two middle claws being close together, while in the dog they are separated. It is of a yellowish or tawny grey color, with strong coarse hair, which is longest on the ears, neck, shoulders, and haunches, but particularly on the throat; the muzzle is black, the upper lip a thin white. The wolf is swift of foot, and hunts deer and other animals, packs of wolves associating for this purpose; it also often commits great ravages among sheep and attacks calves, but seldom full-grown oxen. It seldom attacks man, unless hard pressed by hunger, when it becomes very dangerous. In general the wolf is cowardly and stealthy, approaching sheep folds and farm buildings by night in search of prey, and readily scared by any demonstration of watchfulness, fleeing from dogs, and not readily exposing itself within range of shot. It defends itself, however, with great vigor when compelled to do so. It is not easily trapped. Donovan does not in all respects fill the bill laid down by the authorities; but Mr. Marks and others are of opinion that the hair and markings would be affected by climate and age, and that the points of identity with the *Canis lupus* considerably outweigh the differences. Marks lays particular stress on the character of the hair, which, he says, does not go through the skin, as in the case of a dog, and it is set in a kind of fur, which is never found on dogs. Daniel, who has recently seen the wolves in the Adelaide gardens, is positive the animal is a one of the same species. John Livingston, of Burrungul, who, as well as Mr. Houston and MacLay, is now in a position to turn the laugh at the jesters. Livingston rode up to Mount Gambier on Thursday, on Stock Association business, and learned on his arrival of the shooting of the wolf. He went to Mr. He was, therefore, unable to see more than the head, the feet, and the general color and character of the hair. From the description of it which Mr. It really does seem incomprehensible how anyone seeing the beast which Mr. Donovan has shot, in broad daylight, should have mistaken it for a tiger. At several chains distant it would certainly appear to be a dog; at nearer view it would appear a large, fierce, and perhaps dangerous dog; and at still closer quarters its character as a wolf might be apparent. However frightened one might be at it, it seems inconceivable that the idea of a tiger should come to the mind. At the same time it is highly improbable that two such animals as a wolf and a tiger should be roaming in the same locality in this district. It is just as extraordinary a thing that a wolf should be there as a tiger. Perhaps it will appear more extraordinary to the minds of most people, and for this reason; We had a plausible legend that something over 15 years ago a travelling menagerie lost a tiger cub on the journey between Mount Gambier and Millicent, and

after spending several days looking for it relinquished the search. It has been thought that this youngster survived the trials of cubhood, and developed into the fullgrown Tantanoola tiger. But the discovery of a wolf was never anticipated. It is a real surprise, for which we were quite unprepared ; and no one has yet had time to find a reasonable surmise as to how the beast got planted in the district.

Chapter 9 : The Great Compromise Of Outline Summary

Home > Topic > Timeline of Land Dispossession and Segregation in South Africa Stockenström orders the expulsion of Maqoma from the Kat River Valley and establishes a settlement for landless Khoikhoi to create a buffer zone between the Xhosa and white settler farmers, and to consolidate.

Norsk in Norwegian , Norse historical Orientation Identification. The name Norge "the Northern Way" originally pertained to a region of the country before political consolidation under Harald the Fair-Haired around C. Some of the northerly sections of the country are home to at least two main groups coastal and mountain of an indigenous population of Sami previously called Lapps with a separate language and distinct cultural traditions. Some groups of Sami practice reindeer nomadism and range across northern Sweden and Finland. A smaller Gypsy population also was part of the otherwise homogeneous population. For humanitarian reasons, in the late twentieth century, the country welcomed asylum seekers and immigrants from other countries. The small scale of Norwegian society, with a population of little more than four million, also promotes cultural sharing. Norway is situated on the western side of the Scandinavian peninsula, which it shares with its eastern neighbor, Sweden. The North Sea borders the country on the west, and the Barent Sea lies to the north. Spitsbergen, a group of islands four hundred miles to the north in the Arctic Ocean, is a Norwegian dependency. The country also shares borders with Finland and Russia in its northern regions. A long and narrow landmass, Norway extends more than 1, miles from north to south and varies in width between miles and 4 miles. One-third of the country lies north of the Arctic Circle. The dominant feature of the topography is a backbone of mountains extending down the Scandinavian peninsula, with fjords, or long inlets of the sea, penetrating inland on the west and south. With a total area of , square miles , square kilometers , much of the country is dominated by rugged mountainous or coastal landscapes that have made tourism an important industry. Only about 3 percent of the land area is suitable for raising crops, and nearly half of that land is situated in the east, near Oslo, the capital, where broad, open valleys produce grain and root crops. The west coast traditionally has supported smaller farms perched along the fjords or nestled in mountain valleys. Farming and fishing have always been major occupations in this region. Trondheim, a medieval cathedral city on the west coast, also has an agricultural hinterland. The northern region constitutes the largest part of the country, with 35 percent of the land area and only 12 percent of the population. Fishing has been the major traditional occupation in this region. Oslo, which was called Kristiania before the nation gained independence, has long been associated with major governmental functions. In January , the total population was 4,, Approximately thirty thousand to forty thousand of those residents self-identify as Sami. The first census which was taken in , recorded , residents. For most of the nineteenth century, the population grew at an average annual rate of 1. The postâ€”World War II growth rate declined to about 0. Immigrants constitute just under 6 percent of the total population. The largest number of immigrants Norway came from Sweden and Denmark, with the third largest contingent coming from Pakistan. In , the population grew by 0. This unusual growth is accounted for by the arrival of 19, persons from abroad. Approximately 67, persons with a political refugee background lived in Norway at the beginning of Among the recent refugees, the largest groups are from Bosnia 11, , Vietnam 10, , and Iran 8, Refugees are concentrated in and around the largest cities, with approximately one-third living in the Oslo area. A product of the national romantic movement, Nynorsk, or "New Norwegian," was constructed in the nineteenth century from peasant dialects to create a genuinely Norwegian written language. Formulated by Ivar Aasen, a self-taught linguist from the west coast, Nynorsk was consciously constructed to reveal a clear relationship to Old Norse, linking contemporary Norway with the Viking age. The flag, folk costumes, the land or landscape , and the home are the major symbols of national unity. The flag a red background with blue stripes outlined in white is owned and flown not only by public agencies but by many private individuals. On Constitution Day 17 May , citizens appear at public celebrations carrying small flags and wearing red, white, and blue streamers pinned to their clothing. In the year , there were thirteen official flag days. Folk or national costumes bunad are owned by large numbers of both men and women. Because of increased affluence in recent decades, more individuals own costumes,

which are considered correct attire for any festive or formal occasion. The design and colors of the costumes vary according to locality so that each large fjord or valley has a distinctive costume. Fostered by national romanticism, folk costumes are partially constructed traditions, with some historically authentic elements and some new elements. The costume for the city of Bergen, for example, was designed in 1850. The national anthem affirms a love for the land and the importance of the home as symbols of nationhood. Entertaining is done at home, not at restaurants or bars. Homes are comfortable refuges and are decorated to express the identity of the family. Because there is less geographic mobility than is the case in some other countries, family members and relatives tend to live in the same region over a number of generations and identify with the local area. In a variety of ways, Norwegians aim to preserve rather than transform the local natural landscape. At the same time, they attempt to preserve the cultural traditions of the locality through numerous folk museums and other specialized heritage organizations.

History and Ethnic Relations

Emergence of the Nation. Norway claims the heritage of early Norse seafarers, raiders, colonizers, explorers, and merchants for whom the "Viking Age" to 1000 C. In the ninth century Harald Fairhair became the first king of all of Norway, consolidating smaller kingdoms through alliance and conquest. The Black Death devastated the country in 1349, killing at least one-third of the population. Danish kings ruled Norway until 1814. The Napoleonic Wars resulted in the dissolution of the union between Denmark and Norway in 1814, the year in which the Norwegian constitution was established. Norway had been a province of Denmark for nearly four hundred years before it was ceded to Sweden. The union with Sweden was dissolved in 1905. The foundation for the development of a national culture can be traced to the national romanticism of an intellectual elite. In the late eighteenth century, Norway was predominantly rural, with a tiny elite of religious and government officials under the king of Denmark. Those administrators began to collect information about the topography and landscape of the national regions and the natural history of the land. Later, the educated bourgeoisie wrote about the history of the country, tracing the connection between the present and the Icelandic sagas, the Viking period, the medieval period, and the decline of Norway in the period before the union with Denmark. Those intellectuals also began recording and describing rural culture, A collection of houses built for coal miners and painted colorful tones to reduce suicide rates in the long, dark winters of Spitsbergen. From a national romantic perspective, this information helped make the case for a distinct Norwegian land, culture, and history quite different from those of other Nordic countries. Rural culture became identified as Norwegian culture, a culture that could be traced back to Viking times. The idea of a distinct Norwegian culture piqued the interest of writers, painters, dramatists, musicians, and religious leaders. The culture of the rural peasants was not the culture of the intellectual elite, but the elites reinterpreted and identified with that tradition. By the middle of the nineteenth century, schoolbooks reflected the theme of a distinct, rural Norwegian culture, as did a variety of popular journals. Writers conveyed the notion that everything of true value was found close to home, in the everyday life of simple people. In the second half of the century, voluntary organizations that promoted popular enlightenment helped shape the consciousness of a common culture and history. In the national dialogues that followed, a national identity was formed, contributing to the eventual dissolution of the union with Sweden. Relations between the majority population and the indigenous Sami peoples have been problematic on occasion. In 1990, the United Nations Human Rights Commission asked Norway to explain the delay in giving the Sami population self-determination. Defining the population has been difficult in that many people in that population who were not engaged in reindeer nomadism chose or felt compelled to assimilate into mainstream Norwegian culture. The establishment in Karasjok, north Norway, of a Sami parliament to coordinate relations with local, regional, and national government offices has helped draw attention to the needs of that population. The Sami parliament and the governments of Norway, Sweden, and Finland are beginning to coordinate Sami issues across national boundaries. Because immigration has been tightly controlled, immigrants from non-Scandinavian countries have not constituted a large or visible minority until recently. In the 1990s, as the attitude toward asylum seekers became somewhat less sympathetic, survey data showed that about half the respondents felt that those newcomers were given too much special treatment. Surveys have shown that outside of business dealings, relatively few Norwegians have contact with the immigrant populations. Those who have had informal contact with immigrants tend to be sympathetic and positive toward them, but those

who have not had such contact tend to be less positive. In a survey in , 64 percent of residents agreed that the country should continue to take in as many immigrants and asylum seekers as it does currently. Over 90 percent of the surveyed population agreed that immigrants should have the same job opportunities as native residents, affirming a basic belief in equality of opportunity. Urbanism, Architecture, and the Use of Space

The national culture is informed by an anti-urban bias that idealizes the natural environment and rural life. Regional policies are aimed at providing a high level of services and amenities in less populated regions to encourage people to remain there rather than migrate to urban centers. Cities such as Oslo, Bergen, and Trondheim have low population densities since they incorporate substantial areas of undeveloped "natural" forests within their boundaries that are used by the residents for recreation. In Oslo, streetcars run through the city to the edge of the forest, where they empty their cargo of hikers and skiers. While all the cities have parks for relaxation and enjoyment, those manicured urban environments are not as culturally important as the wilder and less regulated woods, mountains, and seashores. A walk in the woods on Sunday morning, either on a challenging trail or on the "family path" suitable for baby buggies and wheelchairs, is considered almost essential for coping with urban stress. In the winter, these paths become cross-country ski trails. Cities, thus, attempt to incorporate natural areas to counterbalance the built environment. Similarly, residential dwellings usually have their own mode of indoor-outdoor living. Single-family homes and apartment houses usually have a deck, balcony, or porch that gives residents convenient access to the outdoors. While many older residences have straight sidewalks and broad, open lawns, many newer houses are nestled into their own miniature woods of closely planted trees and evergreen shrubs. The distinction between the built environment and the natural environment is often blurred as these two areas are made to interpenetrate. The Storting, or parliament hall, in Oslo is built to a human scale and is embedded within a busy downtown area with considerable foot traffic. The Royal Palace, which is situated on a small hill overlooking a busy street, is the destination for thousands of cheerful marchers in the Constitution Day parade as they greet and are greeted by the royal family waving from the balcony. Seating in parks and public places is not conducive to conversation among strangers. Acquaintances can find seating next to each other, but not in an arrangement that encourages eye contact and conversation.