

AMERICA AND ITS PEOPLE

When ... was a little

JAMES H. JONES

America and Its People

VOLUME ONE TO 1877



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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

America and its people/James Kirby Martin . . . [et al.].

p. cm.

Bibliography: p.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-673-18302-5 (set). ISBN 0-673-18315-7 (v. 1).

ISBN 0-673-18316-5 (v. 2)

1. United States—History. I. Martin, James Kirby,
1943—

E178.1.A4886 1989

973—dc19

88-18546

CIP

456-RRW-939291



about the Authors

JAMES KIRBY MARTIN is a member of the Department of History at the University of Houston. A graduate of Hiram College in Ohio, he earned his Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1969, specializing in early American history, and taught for several years at Rutgers University. His interests also include American social and military history. Among his publications are *Men in Rebellion* (1973), *In the Course of Human Events* (1979), *A Respectable Army* (1982), and *Drinking in America* (rev. ed., 1987), the latter two volumes written in collaboration with Mark E. Lender. Martin serves as general editor for the American Social Experience Series, New York University Press. He is affiliated with the Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies and recently was scholar-in-residence at the David Library of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania. He is currently finishing a biography of Revolutionary-period hero and villain, Benedict Arnold.

RANDY ROBERTS earned his Ph.D. degree in 1978 from Louisiana State University. His areas of specialization include modern United States history and the history of American popular culture and sports. He is a member of the Department of History at Purdue University, having previously taught at the University of Maryland and Sam Houston State University. His publications include *Jack Dempsey: The Manassa Mauler* (1979), *Papa Jack: Jack Johnson and the Era of White Hopes* (1983), and with James S. Olson *Winning Is the Only Thing: Sports and American Society, 1945 to the Present* (1989). Roberts serves as co-editor of the Illinois Series on Sports and Society, University of Illinois Press, and he is on the editorial board of the *Journal of Sport History*. His current writing project is an investigation of the life of Muhammad Ali and black activism during the 1960s and 1970s.

STEVEN MINTZ graduated from Oberlin College in Ohio before earning his Ph.D. degree at Yale University in 1979. His special interests include American social history with particular reference to families, women, children, and communities. Mintz is a member of the Department of History at the University of Houston, and he has also taught at Oberlin College and the Universität-Gesamthochschule-Siegen in West Germany. His books include *A Prison of Expectations: The Family in Victorian Cul-*

ture (1983), and *Domestic Revolutions: A Social History of American Family Life* (1988), written in collaboration with Susan Kellogg. While at Yale, he received training in psychoanalytic theory from the Kanzer Fellowship for Psychoanalytic Studies in the Humanities. Currently he serves as an editor of the American Social Experience Series, New York University Press, and is researching a book on the history of private life in the United States.

LINDA O. McMURRY is a member of the Department of History at North Carolina State University. She completed her undergraduate studies at Auburn University, where she also earned her Ph.D. degree in 1976. Her fields of specialization include nineteenth- and twentieth-century United States history with an emphasis on the Afro-American experience and the New South. Before joining the history faculty at North Carolina State, McMurry taught at Valdosta State College in Georgia. A recipient of a Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowship, she has written *George Washington Carver: Scientist and Symbol* (1981), and *Recorder of the Black Experience: A Biography of Monroe Nathan Work* (1985). McMurry has been active as a consultant to public television stations and museums on topics relating to black history, and she is currently completing a study of the role college-educated blacks played in the South from 1880 to 1920.

JAMES H. JONES completed his undergraduate studies at Henderson State College in Arkansas and then earned his Ph.D. degree at Indiana University in 1972. His areas of specialization include modern U.S. history, the history of medical ethics and medicine, and the history of sexual behavior. A member of the Department of History at the University of Houston, Jones has been a Senior Fellow of the National Endowment for the Humanities, a Kennedy Fellow at Harvard University, and a Senior Research Fellow at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University. His writings include *Bad Blood: The Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment* (1981), and he is currently finishing a book on Alfred C. Kinsey and the rise of scientific research dealing with human sexual behavior. Jones also serves as a member of the Scientific Board of Advisors, Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction, Indiana University.



reface

The survey textbook in United States history is an essential learning instrument. It must do much more than present a chronological rendering of names, dates, and facts. It must gain the attention of students; it must overcome stereotypes of boredom; and it must challenge students intellectually. It must show real people confronting real problems, complete with their triumphs and failures, and it must increase the tolerance of students for differing interpretations of formative historical change. As such, it must encourage thinking in historical perspective while seeking to enhance such fundamental skills as the recognition of key issues and the solving of difficult problems. The U.S. survey text, in sum, must function as a work of synthesis that will assist course instructors in making history interesting and meaningful for students.

This is not an easy set of assignments for any textbook. In our increasingly technocratic culture, students have been repeatedly advised to concentrate their academic energies in disciplines that will assure them steady incomes as workers in society. An exciting, intelligently-conceived textbook, we are convinced, can assist course instructors in challenging this mentality by demonstrating that the subject of history does function as a central laboratory for learning about life and for acquiring knowledge and skills essential for successful living.

As instructors actively involved in teaching U.S. survey history, we began the development of *America and Its People* with these thoughts in mind. The most compelling works of history, we concluded, focus on people, both the great and the ordinary. They establish the importance of time, place, and circumstance in evaluating various forms of human behavior. They do not smooth over but highlight the dramatic conflict among people that has so often produced meaningful change. They frame their themes rigorously, and they tell their story with a strong narrative pulse. The most effective works of history, we believe, encourage readers to comprehend their own times and themselves more clearly in the light of what has come before them.

In writing *America and Its People* we have followed these guidelines. We have sought to impart to today's generation of college students our enthusiasm for the value of historical inquiry and our sense of what fundamentals a well-educated person needs to know about the American experience. In our opinion, the story

of the United States—of colonization, the Revolution, slavery, Indian removal, social reform, the Civil War, global expansion, the Great Depression, and the civil rights and women's liberation movements—is best told by focusing on the struggle and dilemmas faced by passing generations of Americans. Thus, our “people-oriented” approach encourages students to grasp and evaluate the difficult choices human beings have made in molding the texture of life in the United States.

Besides encouraging student involvement, we have tried to keep the needs of history faculty members very much in mind. The text's structure conforms to the course outlines used by most instructors. It offers a clear narrative rendering of essential political, diplomatic, cultural, social, intellectual, and military history and concisely identifies major historical concepts and themes. It offers a clear narrative rendering of essential political, diplomatic, cultural, social, intellectual, and military history and concisely identifies major historical concepts and themes.

And finally, we have taken great care to present a text offering breadth and balance. We have found that the oft-expressed dichotomy between political/diplomatic history and social/cultural history disappears when the text is people-centered from its inception. Materials on ethnicity, gender, and race belong at the core of our narrative, not as adjunct information, and we have attempted to balance the important findings and insights of more traditional and newer historical subjects. It is our hope that we have achieved a sensitive and compelling presentation.

The book's structure is fashioned to heighten and sustain student interest. To borrow a phrase associated with computer programming, we have aimed at the production of a “user friendly” text. Each chapter begins with an **outline of contents** and a carefully-selected **anecdote or incident** that frames the chapter's themes while drawing students into the material. A chronological and topical narrative follows, building toward a **conclusion** and a **summary statement** in outline form highlighting and reinforcing essential points. In addition, each chapter contains a **chronology** of key issues and events, a thorough **bibliography** of suggested additional readings, and a **feature essay** designed to offer students an in-depth look at an important topic in one of the

following people-oriented categories that illustrates change over time: Experiencing Combat, Aspects of Family Life, Sports and Leisure, The American Mosaic, Perspectives on Lawbreaking, and Medicine.

Other features of the text include four **picture essays** on the Changing Landscape and Popular Protest, combining insightful narrative with high-impact visual expression; an extensive **full-color map, photo, figure, and artwork program** including four full-page battlefield picture maps; a **multidimensional timeline** at the front of the book that is replete with high-interest items; and valuable tables, charts, graphs, and maps in the **Appendix**.

A comprehensive and up-to-date supplement package accompanies *America and Its People*. It includes a two-volume *Study Guide* and a *Test Item File* (both include map questions), an *Instructor's Manual* with much text author input, an outstanding **reference and source map transparency program** comprising 110 maps with extensive instructional material, and a complete **text map transparency packet**.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Any textbook project is very much a team effort. We are indebted to many individuals who have worked with us on this book, beginning with the talented historians who served as reviewers, and whose valuable critiques contributed greatly to the final product.

Larry Balsamo
Western Illinois University
Lois W. Banner
University of Southern California
Delmar L. Beene
Glendale Community College
Albert Camarillo
Stanford University
Clayborne Carson
Stanford University
Jay Caughtry
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
John P. Crevelli
Santa Rosa Junior College
James P. Gormly
Pan American University
Elliott Gorn
Miami University
Nancy Hewitt
University of South Florida
Alphine W. Jefferson
Southern Methodist University

David R. Johnson
University of Texas at San Antonio
Steven F. Lawson
University of South Florida
Myron Marty
Drake University
Michael Perman
University of Illinois at Chicago
George Rable
Anderson College
Max Reichard
Delgado Junior College
John Ray Skates
University of Southern Mississippi
Sheila Skemp
University of Mississippi
Kathryn Kish Sklar
University of California, Los Angeles
Robert Striplin
American River College

The dedicated staff at Scott, Foresman provided us great support and expert guidance. From the beginning, Bruce D. Borland, Barbara Muller, and Charlotte Iglarsh worked with us to produce a student-oriented text, to improve our ideas and sharpen our writing. In later stages, Ann-Marie Buesing, Barbara Schneider, Lucy Lesiak, Nina Page, Leslie Coopersmith, and Paul Yatabe brought their skills to the editorial, art and design, photo research, and cartographic processes. To all of them, we offer our sincere appreciation.

Each author has received invaluable help from friends, colleagues, and family. James Kirby Martin thanks Larry E. Cable, Joseph T. Glatthaar, Jeffrey T. Sammons, Hal T. Shelton, and especially Karen W. Martin, whose talents as an editor and critic are too often overlooked. Randy Roberts thanks Terry Bilhart and Joan Randall, and especially James S. Olson and Suzy Roberts. Steven Mintz thanks James McCaffrey for fact-checking help, and Susan Kellogg for her encouragement, support, and counsel. Linda O. McMurry thanks Joseph P. Hobbs, John David Smith, Richard McMurry, and William C. Harris. James H. Jones thanks James S. Olson, Terry Rugeley, Laura B. Auwers for expert punctuation assistance, and especially Linda S. Auwers, who contributed both ideas and criticisms. All of the authors thank Gerald F. McCauley, whose infectious enthusiasm for this project has never wavered. And above all else, we wish to thank our students to whom we have dedicated this book.

The Authors

70,000 B.C.–1450

POLITICAL / DIPLOMATIC

300–900 Mayan civilization flourishes in Mexico's Yucatan peninsula and in Guatemala.

900 Toltecs rise to power in the Valley of Mexico.

1000 Seljuk Turks conquer the Holy Land.

1000 Norsemen under Leif Ericson land on coast of North America.

1095 Crusades begin.

1200 Aztecs conquer the Toltecs.

1400 Incas dominate western South America.



1450–1550

1494 Line of Demarcation divides the "New World" between Spain and Portugal.

1519 Hernando Cortés and 400 soldiers begin conquest of the Aztec empire.

1530–1535 A.D. Francisco Pizarro and 180 soldiers conquer the Inca empire.

SOCIAL / ECONOMIC

70,000–8000 B.C. Migrants come across tundra land bridges from Asia to people North and South America.

c. 8000 B.C. Glaciers recede, temperatures warm, and many large mammals die off.

1418 Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal founds a school of navigation and sends expeditions to Africa.

1487 Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope.

1492–1504 Columbus makes four voyages to the New World.

1496 Columbus introduces cattle, sugar cane, and wheat to the West Indies.

1497–1498 Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama reaches India.

1507 The New World is named America after Florentine navigator Amerigo Vespucci.

1508 First sugar mill in the New World is built in the West Indies.

1513 Balboa is the first white man to view the western coast of the Pacific Ocean.

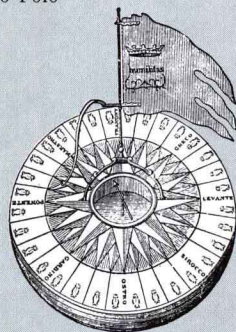
1517 Coffee is introduced in Europe.

1519–1522 Magellan's fleet circumnavigates the globe.

1531 Tobacco cultivation in the West Indies begins.

CULTURAL

1271 Seventeen-year old Marco Polo sets off for China.



1517 Martin Luther's public protest against the sale of indulgences (pardons of punishment in purgatory) marks the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

1518 Bartolomé de Las Casas proposes that Spain replace Indian laborers with African slaves.

1539 First printing press in the New World is established in Mexico City.

POLITICAL / DIPLOMATIC

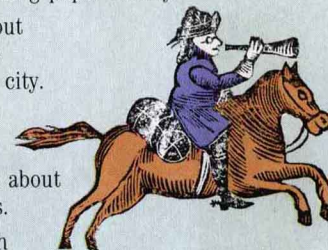
- 1588 English fleet defeats the Spanish Armada.
- 1607 First permanent English colony in North America is founded at Jamestown.
- 1608 Samuel de Champlain claims Quebec for France.
- 1610 Spanish found Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- 1620 102 Pilgrims arrive at Cape Cod from England on the *Mayflower* and establish a colony at Plymouth.
- 1624 Dutch establish New Netherland.
- 1630 The Puritans establish Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- 1632 Maryland, the first proprietary colony, is established as a refuge for Roman Catholics.
- 1636 Roger Williams founds Providence, Rhode Island.
- 1649 Charles I of England beheaded.

- 1660, 1663 Navigation Acts monopolize colonial trade and shipping for England.
- 1663 Carolina is founded.
- 1664 England conquers New Netherland.
- 1665 New Jersey is founded.
- 1673 Joliet and Marquette explore Mississippi River.
- 1675–1676 King Philip's War in New England.
- 1682 William Penn founds Pennsylvania as a haven for Quakers.
- 1682 La Salle reaches Mississippi delta.
- 1688 Glorious Revolution in England deposes James II.
- 1732 Georgia is founded as a haven for debtors and a barrier against the Spanish.
- 1733 The Molasses Act restricts colonial imports of sugar goods from the French West Indians.

SOCIAL / ECONOMIC

- 1553 Europeans learn about the potato.
- 1585 Walter Raleigh tries to colonize Roanoke Island, North Carolina.
- 1612 John Rolfe of Virginia discovers a method of curing the tobacco leaf.
- 1616 Chickenpox wipes out most New England Indians.
- 1617 England begins transporting criminals to Virginia as punishment.
- 1619 Englishwomen arrive in Virginia.
- 1619 A Dutch ship brings the first Africans to Jamestown.
- 1619 Virginia's population numbers approximately 2000.
- 1624 Cattle are introduced into New England.
- 1630 Colonial population totals about 5700.
- 1638 Anne Hutchinson convicted of heresy in Massachusetts.

- 1670 Colonial population totals about 114,500, including 4535 slaves.
- 1673 Regular mail service between Boston and New York begins.
- 1690 Massachusetts begins printing paper money.
- 1700 Colonial population is about 250,000. About 7000 people live in Boston, the colonies' largest city.
- 1714 Tea is introduced in the colonies.
- 1720 Colonial population totals about 474,000, including 68,839 slaves.
- 1731 Parliament forbids English factory workers to emigrate to America.



CULTURAL

- 1576 Some 40,000 slaves brought to South America.
- 1582 Richard Hakluyt's *Divers Voyages* encourages English exploration, conquest, and colonization.
- 1613 Pocahontas becomes the first Indian convert to Christianity in Virginia.
- 1636 Harvard College founded.
- 1640 The first book is published in the colonies, the *Bay Psalm Book*.
- 1647 Massachusetts Bay Colony adopts the first public school law in the colonies.
- 1649 Maryland Toleration Act affirms religious freedom for all Christians in the colony.

- 1650 Anne Bradstreet, New England's first poet, publishes *The Tenth Muse*.
- 1691 New Massachusetts charter permits freedom of worship.
- 1692 Salem witch trials result in the execution of 20 people.
- 1719 The Great Awakening, a series of religious revivals, sweeps the colonies over the next three decades.
- 1731 Benjamin Franklin founds the first circulating library in Philadelphia.
- 1735 John Peter Zenger trial decides truth cannot be libel.
- 1739–1740 George Whitefield leads religious revivals in the colonies.

1750

POLITICAL / DIPLOMATIC

1750 The Iron act restricts production of finished iron goods in the colonies.

1754 Albany Congress draws up a plan to unite the 13 colonies under a single government.

1754–1763 French and Indian War.

1760

1760 George III accedes to the throne.

1763 Ottawa chief Pontiac captures British forts in Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

1763 The Proclamation of 1763 forbids settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.

1764 The Sugar Act levies new duties on cloth, coffee, indigo, sugar, and wine.

1765 Quartering Act required colonists to provide barracks to British troops.

1765 Representatives from nine colonies convene in the Stamp Act Congress.

1766 Parliament repeals the Stamp Act.

1767 Townsend Act place duties on glass, lead, paint, paper, silk, and tea.

1770

1770 The Townshend Act is repealed except for the tax on tea.

1773 The Boston Tea Party. A band of "Indians" dumps 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor.

1774 The Coercive Acts close Boston harbor, revoke Massachusetts charter, and forbid town meetings.

1775 George III issues Prohibitory Act, declaring that a state of rebellion exists in the colonies.

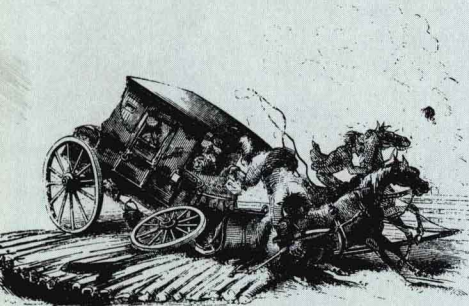
1776 The Continental Congress formally declares independence.

1777 The "Stars and Stripes" is adopted as the official flag of the U.S.

SOCIAL / ECONOMIC

1750 The flatboat and the Conestoga wagon appear in Pennsylvania.

1756 Stagecoach line is established between New York and Philadelphia.



1760 Colonial population numbers about 1.6 million, including 325,000 slaves.

1763 English surveyors Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon set the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland—the Mason-Dixon line.

1765 The first medical school in the colonies is established in Philadelphia.

1766 Mastadon bones are discovered along the Ohio River.

1767 Daniel Boone undertakes his first exploration west of the Appalachians.

1770 The colonial population is about 2.1 million.

1773 Harvard College announces that it will no longer rank students in order of social prominence.

1774 Mother Ann Lee, founder of the Shakers in America, lands in New York City.

CULTURAL

1756 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart born in Salzburg, Austria.

1758 A British army surgeon, Dr. Richard Shuckburgh, composes Yankee Doodle during the French and Indian war.

1760 Touro Synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island, is built. It is the first synagogue in the thirteen colonies.

1761 *The Complete Housewife*, a cookbook, is published in New York City.

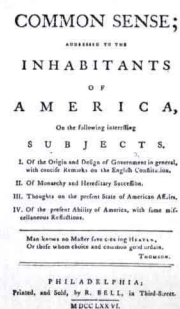
1766 Robert Rogers writes the first play on a native American subject, *Ponteach, or the Savages of America*.



1771 Historical painter Benjamin West renders *Death of Wolfe* and *Penn's Treaty with the Indians*.

1773 Phillis Wheatley, the slave of a Boston merchant, publishes *Poems on Various Subjects*.

1776 Thomas Paine publishes *Common Sense*, a political treatise urging immediate separation from England.



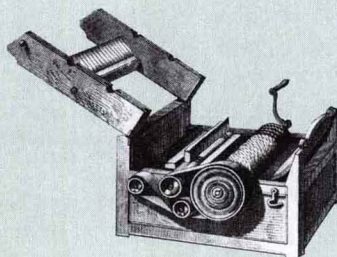
- 1781** Lord Cornwallis surrenders to George Washington at Yorktown.
- 1781** The states approve the nation's first constitution, the Articles of Confederation.
- 1783** Congress ratifies the Treaty of Paris.
- 1784** Spain closes the Mississippi River to American shipping.
- 1787** Congress passes the Northwest Ordinance, providing an orderly system for settling and developing the Old Northwest.
- 1787** Constitutional convention convenes in Philadelphia.
- 1788** Constitution wins ratification.
- 1789** George Washington elected first President of the U.S.

- 1780** U.S. population is about 2,780,400.
- 1783** Former Continental Army officers form the Cincinnati Society.
- 1784** The *Empress of China* inaugurates sea trade with China.
- 1785** Benjamin Franklin invents bifocals.
- 1787** Western Massachusetts farmers, led by Daniel Shays, seize a county courthouse to protest taxes.
- 1787** Levi Hutchins, a Concord, New Hampshire, clockmaker invents the alarm clock.

- 1782** J. Hector St. John Crèvecoeur publishes *Letters from an American Farmer*.
- 1786** Virginia legislature enacts separation of church and state.
- 1786** Charles Willson Peale opens the first art gallery in Philadelphia.
- 1789** William Hill Brown's *The Power of Sympathy* is the first novel published in the U.S.

- 1791** Congress charters a national bank.
- 1791** The Bill of Rights is ratified.
- 1793** After Britain declares war on France, President Washington issues a Proclamation of Neutrality.
- 1794** General Anthony Wayne defeats the Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timber, opening Ohio to white settlement.
- 1796** Washington issues his Farewell Address, in which he warns the country not to form "permanent alliances."
- 1798** Congress adopts the Alien and Sedition Acts.
- 1798–1799** Kentucky and Virginia resolutions, declaring the Alien and Sedition Acts unconstitutional, are adopted.

- 1790** The U.S. population is 3,929,214.
- 1790** Samuel Slater constructs the first textile factory in the U.S.
- 1793** Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin.
- 1794** The Whiskey rebellion, protesting the federal excise tax on whiskey, is put down.



- 1793** Louis XVI of France sent to the guillotine.
- 1794** Thomas Paine publishes *The Age of Reason*.
- 1796** Houdon's marble statue of Washington is on display in Virginia's State capitol.
- 1798** Charles Brockden Brown publishes *Wieland*.

POLITICAL / DIPLOMATIC

- 1800** Thomas Jefferson elected President.
- 1801** John Marshall appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- 1803** Thomas Jefferson purchases Louisiana Territory from Napoleon for \$15 million or 4 cents an acre.
- 1803** In *Marbury v. Madison* the Supreme Court establishes judicial review.
- 1804** Vice-President Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel.
- 1807** Jefferson imposes an embargo against trade with Britain and France.
- 1807** Congress prohibits the African slave trade.
- 1809** Embargo Act repealed; Non-Inter-course Act passed.

SOCIAL / ECONOMIC

- 1800** U.S. population is 5,308,483 including 896,849 slaves.
- 1800** John Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, passes out religious tracts and apple seeds throughout the Ohio Valley.
- 1804–1806** Lewis and Clark expedition explores Louisiana Territory.
- 1807** Seth Thomas and Eli Terry begin to manufacture clocks out of interchangeable parts.
- 1807** Robert Fulton sails the steamboat *Clermont* from New York City to Albany in 32 hours.
- 1808** John Jacob Astor establishes the American Fur Company in the West.

CULTURAL

- 1800** Mason Locke Weems publishes his *Life of Washington*, the source of the legend about Washington chopping down the cherry tree.
- 1806** Noah Webster's *Compendious Dictionary of the English Language* is published.

1810

POLITICAL / DIPLOMATIC

- 1811** Western Indians led by the Shawnee "Prophet" are defeated at Tippecanoe.
- 1812** Congress declares war against Britain.
- 1813–1814** Creek War.
- 1814** Treaty of Ghent ends War of 1812.
- 1816** Congress charters the second Bank of the United States.
- 1818** U.S. and Britain agree to joint occupation of Oregon.
- 1819** Spain cedes Florida to the U.S.
- 1819** "A Firebell in the Night," Jefferson's phrase describing the crisis over slavery after Missouri applies for admission to the Union as a slave state.

1820

- 1820** The Missouri Compromise admits Missouri as a slave state, Maine as a free state, and prohibits slavery in the northern half of the Louisiana Purchase.
- 1821** Mexico wins independence from Spain.
- 1823** President James Monroe opposes any further European colonization or interference in the Americas, establishing the principle now known as the Monroe Doctrine. It was actually written by J.Q. Adams.



1830

- 1830** Indian Removal Act purchases Indian homelands in exchange for land in present-day Oklahoma and Arkansas.
- 1832** South Carolina "nullifies" the federal tariff.
- 1833** Nullification crisis ends.
- 1836** Texans under Sam Houston defeat the Mexican army at the Battle of San Jacinto.
- 1837** Panic of 1837 begins.

SOCIAL / ECONOMIC

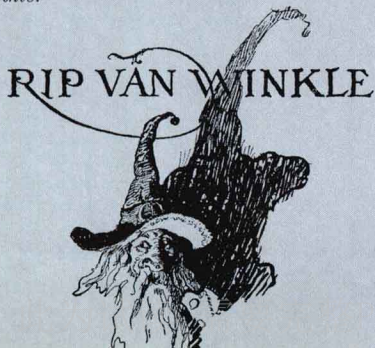
- 1810** U.S. population is 7,239,881.
- 1810** In *Fletcher v. Peck* the Supreme Court finds a state law unconstitutional for the first time.
- 1814** The first totally mechanized factory producing cotton cloth from raw cotton opens in Waltham, Massachusetts.
- 1817** American Colonization Society is founded to resettle free blacks in Africa.
- 1819** Financial Panic of 1819.
- 1819** An asylum for the deaf, dumb, and blind is set up in Hartford, inaugurating a new era of humanitarian concern for the handicapped.
- 1819** The *Savannah* becomes the first steamship to cross the Atlantic.

- 1820** The U.S. population is 9,638,453.
- 1820** Congress reduces the price for public land to \$1.25 an acre.
- 1821** Stephen Austin founds the first American colony in Texas.
- 1822** Liberia founded as a colony for free blacks from the U.S.
- 1825** Erie Canal completed.
- 1826** Jedidiah Smith blazes the first overland trail to California.
- 1827** *Freedom's Journal*, the first black newspaper, begins publication in New York City.
- 1828** The *Cherokee Phoenix*, the first Indian newspaper, begins publication.

- 1830** The U.S. population is 12,866,020.
- 1830** America's first commercially successful steam locomotive, the Tom Thumb, loses a race against a horse.
- 1831** Oberlin College opens its doors as the nation's first coeducational college. In 1835, it becomes the first American college to admit blacks.
- 1832** Samuel F. B. Morse invents the telegraph.
- 1835** The Liberty Bell cracks as it tolls the death of Chief Justice John Marshall.
- 1837** Horace Mann becomes Massachusetts's first superintendent of education.
- 1839** Charles Goodyear successfully vulcanizes rubber.

CULTURAL

- 1814** Francis Scott Key writes the lyrics to "The Star-Spangled Banner" during the British assault on Fort McHenry, Maryland.
- 1818** Washington Irving publishes *Rip Van Winkle*.



- 1821** Emma Willard founds the Troy Female Seminary, one of the first academies to offer women a higher education.
- 1823** John Howard Payne and Henry Bishop compose the song "Home, Sweet Home."
- 1823** James Fenimore Cooper publishes *The Pioneer*, the first of his leatherstocking tales.
- 1827** James Audubon publishes *Birds of America*, consisting of 435 lifelike paintings of native birds.
- 1829** David Walker issues his militant *Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World*.

- 1831** Samuel Francis Smith composes the words to the song "America."
- 1834** *A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett* is published.
- 1836** William Holmes McGuffey publishes his First and Second Reader.
- 1838** Sarah Grimke publishes one of the earliest public defenses of sexual equality.

THE ECLECTIC SERIES.

77

LESSON XXI.

1. In'fo-LENT; adj. lazy; idle. 3. DROVE; n. an idler.
2. COM-MER'CIAT; adj. trading. 4. NAV'Y-MA-MA; adj. in which
boats can sail.

THE IDLE SCHOOL-BOY.

Pronounce correctly. Do not say *indulgent* for *in-du-lent*; *creepin* for *creeping*; *eyeballs* for *eyelids*; *colored* for *colored*; *scarlet* for *scarlet*; *ignorant* for *igno-rant*.

1. I WILL tell you about the 'lasiest boy you ever

- 1846** Oregon divided along the 49th parallel.
- 1846** The U.S. declares war on Mexico.
- 1848** The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo cedes to the U.S. California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah, and parts of Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, and Wyoming.

- 1840** The U.S. population is 17,069,453.
- 1841** The first wagon train arrives in California.
- 1842** The Massachusetts Supreme Court upholds workers' right to organize.
- 1845** A potato blight strikes Ireland.
- 1846** Elias Howe constructs and patents the first reliable sewing machine.
- 1846** William Morton, a Boston dentist, uses an anesthetic for the first time during a surgical operation.
- 1848** Alexander T. Stewart opens the first department store in New York City.
- 1849** New York State grants married women property rights.

- 1841** Edgar Allan Poe publishes *Murders in the Rue Morgue*, the first modern detective story.
- 1843** New word *millionaire* is coined to describe Pierre Lorillard, tobacco magnate.
- 1848** Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels write the *Communist Manifesto*.

- 1850** The Compromise of 1850 provides for the admission of California as a free state. It also includes a strict law for the return of fugitive slaves.
- 1854** Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison publicly burns the U.S. Constitution in Framingham, Massachusetts, calling it "agreement with hell and a covenant with death."
- 1854** Stephen Douglas introduces the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Opponents of the act form the new Republican Party.
- 1854** Commodore Matthew C. Perry negotiates a treaty opening Japan to the West.
- 1859** John Brown raids Harpers Ferry.

- 1850** U.S. population is 23,191,876.
- 1850** The U.S. Navy outlaws flogging.
- 1851** Isaac Singer patents an improved sewing machine.
- 1851** The Young Men's Christian Association opens its first American chapter in Boston.
- 1854** 13,000 Chinese arrive to work on transcontinental railroad.
- 1856** Gail Borden patents condensed milk.
- 1857** Elisha Graves Otis installs the first passenger elevator in a New York City department store.
- 1859** Edwin L. Drake drills the first commercial oil well at Titusville, Pennsylvania.

- 1850** Nathaniel Hawthorne publishes *The Scarlet Letter*.
- 1851** Herman Melville completes *Moby Dick*.
- 1852** Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* sells a million copies its first year and a half.
- 1854** Henry David Thoreau publishes *Walden*.
- 1855** Walt Whitman publishes *Leaves of Grass*.
- 1859** Charles Blondin crosses over Niagara Falls on a 110-foot tightrope.
- 1859** Charles Darwin publishes *Origin of Species*.

POLITICAL / DIPLOMATIC

- 1860** Fifty-one-year-old Abraham Lincoln becomes the nation's sixteenth president.
- 1860** South Carolina secedes from the Union.
- 1861** Confederate States of America is formed.
- 1863** President Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation.
- 1865** John Wilkes Booth assassinates President Lincoln at Ford's Theater in Washington.
- 1865** The 13th Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude, is ratified.
- 1868** Andrew Johnson is acquitted by just one vote in his Senate impeachment trial.

SOCIAL / ECONOMIC

- 1860** U.S. population is 31,443,321.
- 1860** The Pony Express begins carrying mail between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California.
- 1862** To help raise revenue for the Civil War, the first federal income tax goes into effect.
- 1866** The potato chip is invented by a Saratoga, New York chef.
- 1866** Cyrus W. Field lays the first permanent transatlantic telegraph cable.
- 1867** Christopher Latham Sholes and Carlos Glidden invent the first practical typewriter.
- 1869** William Semple of Mount Vernon, Ohio, receives a patent for chewing gum.

CULTURAL

- 1860** Erastus and Irwin Beadle issue the first dime novels, featuring such figures as Kit Carson and Calamity Jane.
- 1865** Mark Twain publishes his first story, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County."
- 1865** Lewis Carroll publishes *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.



COMPARATIVE CHRONOLOGIES

1870

1880

1890

POLITICAL / DIPLOMATIC

1870 Hiram R. Revels of Mississippi is the first black U.S. Senator.

1876 Disputed Presidential election. Democrat Samuel J. Tilden receives 250,000 more popular votes than Republican Rutherford Hayes in the popular vote.

1877 Electoral Commission awards the electoral votes to Rutherford Hayes, who is inaugurated president.

1877 Hayes withdraws the last federal troops from the South, marking the end of Reconstruction.

1881 President James A. Garfield is mortally wounded at a Washington train station.

1882 Congress suspends Chinese immigration for 10 years.

1883 Pendleton Act establishes Civil Service Commission to administer competitive examinations to federal job seekers.

1883 Supreme Court declares Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional.

1887 Dawes Allotment act subdivides all Indian reservations into individual plots of land and opens "surplus" land to white settlers.

1888 Department of Labor established.

1889 First Pan-American Conference meets in Washington.

1890 Congress passes the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, forbidding restraints on trade.

1891 Federal Courts of Appeal are created to relieve the Supreme Court's case load.

1892 Populists demonstrate elective strength.

1896 William McKinley defeats William Jennings Bryan for the presidency.

1897 President Cleveland vetoes a bill that would have required all immigrants to take literacy tests.

1898 Spanish-American war.

1898 Eugene Debs helps found the Social Democratic Party, later the Socialist party.

1899 Anti-Imperialist League founded to oppose American expansion.

SOCIAL / ECONOMIC

1870 U.S. population is 39,818,449.

1873 Congress passes the Comstock Act, banning birth control devices and information from the mails.

1875 The first Kentucky Derby.

1876 Sioux and Cheyenne Indians overwhelm Gen. George A. Custer and 264 cavalrymen at the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

1876 Alexander Graham Bell patents the telephone.

1876 The nation celebrates its centennial at an exposition in Philadelphia.

1878 James J. Ritty of Dayton, Ohio, invents the cash register.

1878 A. A. Pope begins to manufacture early bicycles, called "wheels."

1880 U.S. population is 50,155,783.

1881 Clara Barton founds the American National Red Cross.

1883 U.S. railroads adopt four standard time zones.

1886 Supreme Court extends protection of due process to corporations.

1886 Apache Chief Geronimo surrenders.

1886 The Statue of Liberty is dedicated.

1886 Pharmacist James S. Pemberton invents Coca-Cola.

1888 William S. Burroughs patents the first practical adding machine.

1888 The first incubators are used for premature infants.

1889 The Johnstown Flood kills 2300.

1890 U.S. population is 62,947,714.

1890 At Auburn State prison in New York, executions by the electric chair begin.

1893 Cherokee land between Colorado and Oklahoma opened to white settlement.

1893 Chlorine is first used to treat sewage in Brewster, New York.

1895 Supreme Court declares income tax unconstitutional in *Pollack v. Farmers Loan and Trust Company*.

1895 Lewis B. Halsey begins commercial production of pasteurized milk.

1897 A high society ball, costing \$370,000 is held at New York's Waldorf Astoria Hotel despite serious economic depression.

CULTURAL

1871 P. T. Barnum opens his circus, which he calls "The Greatest Show on Earth."

1871 James Whistler paints the *Arrangement in Gray and Black No. 1*, better known as *Whistler's Mother*.

1875 Mary Baker Eddy publishes *Science and Health*, the basic text of Christian Science.

1876 Mark Twain publishes *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.

1876 Baseball's National League is founded.

1879 Henry George publishes *Progress and Poverty*.

1883 Joseph Pulitzer purchases the *New York World* and converts it into a successful 2 cent mass circulation newspaper.

1883 "Buffalo Bill" Cody organizes his first Wild West Show.

1884 Mark Twain publishes *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

1888 Edward Bellamy publishes *Looking Backward*, describing life in Boston in the year 2000.



1895 Stephen Crane, 24, publishes *The Red Badge of Courage*.

1896 John Philip Sousa composes "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

1896 The first comic strip appears in Joseph Pulitzer's *New York World*.

1896 Billy Sunday begins his career as an evangelist.

1899 Composer Scott Joplin's "Maple Leaf Rag" helps popularize ragtime.

1899 In *The School and Society*, philosopher John Dewey outlines his ideas about "progressive education."

1900

1910

1920

POLITICAL / DIPLOMATIC

1900 "Gentleman's Agreement" between the U.S. and Japan limits Japanese immigration to the U.S.

1900 U.S. forces take part in putting down the Boxer Rebellion in China.

1901 Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Philippine revolt is captured.

1902 Oregon adopts the initiative and referendum.

1907 President Theodore Roosevelt dispatches 16 battleships ("the great white fleet") on an around-the-world cruise.

1913 The Sixteenth Amendment creates legal authority for an income tax.

1914 World War I begins following the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne in Sarajevo in present-day Yugoslavia.

1917 The U.S. declares war on Germany.

1917 The first woman, Jeanette Rankin of Wyoming, is elected to Congress.



1920 Palmer Raids result in the deportation of 556 aliens because of their leftist political beliefs.

1920 Prohibition begins.

1920 The 19th Amendment is ratified, giving women the right to vote.

1920 The Panama Canal officially opens.

1928 Kellogg-Briand Treaty renounces war "as an instrument of national policy."



SOCIAL / ECONOMIC

1900 U.S. population is 75,994,575.

1901 King C. Gillette of Chicago patents the first safety razor.

1903 The Wright Brothers make the first piloted flight on a powered airplane.

1904 The ice cream cone and iced tea are introduced at the St. Louis World's Fair.

1906 The Great San Francisco earthquake leaves 600 people dead and 300,000 homeless.

1908 Henry Ford introduces the Model T at a cost of \$850.

1908 Jack Johnson becomes the first black man to hold the heavyweight boxing title.

1909 Explorers Robert E. Peary and Matthew Henson reach the North Pole.

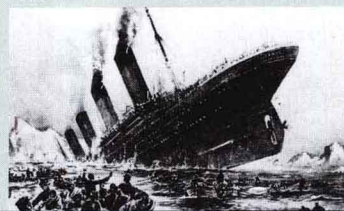
1910 U.S. population is 91,972,266.

1911 145 female garment workers die in a fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company.

1912 The Titanic sinks on its maiden voyage, and 1500 of the ship's 2200 passengers drown.

1918 Influenza epidemic begins. It claims more than 20 million lives worldwide.

1918 Germany surrenders.



1920 The U.S. population is 105,710,620.

1920 A grand jury indicts 8 Chicago "Black Sox" players for throwing the 1919 World Series.

1924 Clarence Birdseye develops the first packaged frozen foods.

1926 Nineteen-year-old Gertrude Ederle swims the English channel.

1926 National Broadcasting Company becomes the first nationwide radio network.

1929 Stock Market Crash.

CULTURAL

1900 Theodore Dreiser publishes his first novel, *Sister Carrie*.

1900 L. Frank Baum publishes *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.

1903 W. E. B. DuBois publishes *The Souls of Black Folk*, declaring that "The problem of the twentieth century is the color line."

1904 *The Great Train Robbery* is the first American film to tell a story.

1906 Upton Sinclair publishes *The Jungle*, an expose of conditions in Chicago's meat packing industry.

1913 The first crossword puzzle appears in a U.S. newspaper.

1914 Edgar Rice Burrough publishes *Tarzan of the Apes*.

1915 Margaret Sanger is arrested in New York City for teaching methods of contraception.

1918 The U.S. Post Office confiscates copies of *The Little Review* on the grounds of obscenity. It contained an episode from James Joyce's *Ulysses*.

1920 F. Scott Fitzgerald publishes his first novel, *This Side of Paradise*.

1921 The first bathing beauty pageant is held in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

1922 Tomb of Egyptian Pharaoh Tutankhamen ("King Tut") discovered.

1925 The first motel opens in San Luis Obispo, California.

1927 The first talking motion picture *The Jazz Singer*, starring Al Jolson, opens.

1928 Walt Disney releases the first Mickey Mouse cartoon.

COMPARATIVE CHRONOLOGIES

1930

1940

1950

POLITICAL / DIPLOMATIC

1932 Near the Capitol U.S. army units led by General Douglas MacArthur drive out an encampment of 15,000 World War I vets who demanded a bonus from Congress.

1933 Adolf Hitler, Nazi party leader, is appointed Chancellor of Germany.

1935 Italy invades Ethiopia.

1935 Louisiana Governor Huey Long assassinated.

1936 Civil War breaks out in Spain.

1938 Munich Pact hands over a third of Czechoslovakia to Nazi Germany.

1939 Germany and Soviet Union sign non-aggression pact.

1939 World War II begins following Germany's invasion of Poland.

1940 British Royal Air Force fights off Hitler's Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain.

1940 The Smith Act outlaws organizations advocating the overthrow of the U.S. government.

1944 D-day.

1945 V-E Day.

1945 V-J Day.

1946 Winston Churchill, delivers his "iron curtain" metaphor about Eastern Europe.

1948 The United Nations declares Israel an independent nation.

1949 Communists led by Mao Tse-Tung gain control of China.

1950 North Korean troops cross the 38th parallel, beginning the Korean War.

1950 Senator Joseph McCarthy brandishes a "list" of "members of the Communist party."

1951 Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are sentenced to death for atomic espionage.

1954 The French garrison at Dien Bien Phu falls to Vietnamese nationalists led by Ho Chi Minh.

1954 The Supreme Court rules in *Brown v. Board of Education* that segregated education is unconstitutional.

1959 Fidel Castro leads a successful revolution in Cuba against the regime of Fulgencio Batista.

SOCIAL / ECONOMIC

1930 The U.S. population is 122,775,046.

1933 Prohibition repealed.

1934 Public Enemy Number One, John Dillinger, shot and killed by FBI agents at a Chicago movie theater.

1935 Wagner Act guarantees workers' right to bargain collectively.

1936 The last public hanging in the U.S. takes place in Owenboro, Kentucky.

1937 Patent issued for nylon.

1937 Following a 44-day sit-down strike, General Motors recognizes the United Automobile Workers.

1940 U.S. population is 131,669,275.

1942 Physicist Enrico Fermi sets off the first atomic chain reaction.

1942 Gasoline rationing goes into effect.

1943 A race riot in Detroit leaves 25 blacks and 9 whites dead.

1944 GI Bill of Rights provides educational benefits for servicemen.

1946 The first electronic computer, begins service.

1947 Air Force Captain Charles Yeager flies faster than the speed of sound.

1947 The transistor is invented.



1950 U.S. population is 150,697,361.

1952 The U.S. detonates the first hydrogen bomb.

1954 Dr. Jonas Salk invents a vaccine against polio.

1954 The birth control pill is invented.

1954 Roger Bannister runs a mile in 3 minutes 59.4 seconds, breaking the four-minute barrier.

1957 The Soviet Union rockets the first artificial satellite, Sputnik, into space.

1958 Six countries form the European Common Market.

CULTURAL

1931 CBS inaugurates the first regular schedule of television broadcasting.

1935 Charles Darrow, an unemployed engineer, markets a new board game, Monopoly.

1936 Jesse Owens wins four gold medals in track events at the Berlin Olympics.

1937 The German zeppelin Hindenburg bursts into flames at Lakehurst, New Jersey, killing 35 passengers.

1938 Action Comics #1 presents the Man of Steel, Superman.

1938 Orson Welles broadcasts reports of a Martian invasion.

1939 John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* published.

1941 Richard Wright, black author, publishes *Native Son*.

1948 Miles Davis pioneers "cool" jazz.

1948 Alfred Kinsey publishes *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*, which is followed five years later by *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*.

1948 The first successful long-playing phonograph record is developed.

1949 French fashion designers introduce the bikini bathing suit.

1949 Playwright Arthur Miller completes *Death of a Salesman*.

1950 Charles Schulz creates the cartoon strip "Peanuts."

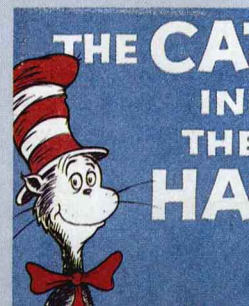
1951 J. D. Salinger publishes *Catcher in the Rye*.

1952 Ralph Ellison publishes *The Invisible Man*.

1956 Elvis Presley's first hit "Heartbreak Hotel" is released.

1957 Jack Kerouac's *On the Road* is published.

1957 Dr. Seuss publishes *The Cat in the Hat*.



1960

- 1960** U-2 reconnaissance pilot Francis Gary Powers is shot down over the U.S.S.R.
- 1962** Cuban Missile Crisis.
- 1963** The U.S. and Soviet Union sign first nuclear test ban treaty.
- 1963** President Kennedy assassinated.
- 1964** Gulf of Tonkin incident.
- 1965** The first U.S. combat troops arrive in South Vietnam.
- 1968** Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., assassinated.
- 1968** Senator Robert F. Kennedy assassinated.
- 1968** Violence breaks out at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

1970

- 1973** The U.S. ends direct American military involvement in Vietnam.
- 1973** Vice-President Spiro Agnew resigns and pleads no contest to a charge of income tax evasion.
- 1974** Richard Nixon becomes the first president to resign from office.
- 1975** The Vietnam War ends as communist troops occupy Saigon.
- 1977** President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt is the first Arab leader to visit Israel.
- 1978** Camp David Accords.
- 1979** Iranian militants seize 52 hostages at the U.S. embassy in Teheran, Iran.

1980

POLITICAL / DIPLOMATIC

- 1981** American hostages in Iran released after 444 days of captivity.
- 1981** Sandra Day O'Connor is appointed to the Supreme Court.
- 1984** Democrats nominate Geraldine Ferraro for vice president.
- 1985** Mikhail Gorbachev becomes leader of the Soviet Union.
- 1987** House and Senate panels investigate the Iran-*Contra* Affair.
- 1987** Black Monday on Wall Street, October 19 records the worst decline in Wall Street history.
- 1988** The U.S. and Soviet Union forges medium range nuclear arms agreement.

SOCIAL / ECONOMIC

- 1960** U.S. population is 179,323,175.
- 1960** U.S. scientists invent the laser.
- 1960** The U.S. submarine *Triton* circumnavigates the globe under water.
- 1961** Russian Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin becomes the first human to orbit the earth.
- 1961** FCC Chairman Newton Minow calls TV "a vast wasteland."
- 1963** Jean Nidetch incorporates Weight Watchers, an organization of diet clubs.
- 1964** Martin Luther King receives the Nobel Peace Prize.
- 1965** Congress requires cigarette packages and ads to contain health warnings.
- 1969** Astronaut Neil Armstrong becomes the first human to walk on the moon.

- 1970** The U.S. population is 203,235,175.
- 1971** The Twenty-sixth Amendment gives eighteen-year-olds the right to vote.
- 1973** Arab countries impose an oil embargo against the U.S.
- 1977** The U.S. ends a 10-year moratorium on capital punishment.
- 1978** California voters approve Proposition 13, sharply cutting property taxes.
- 1979** A serious nuclear power accident occurs at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant.
- 1979** Oil prices go from \$10 a barrel to over \$20 a barrel.

- 1980** U.S. population is 226,545,805.
- 1981** Doctors diagnose the first cases of AIDS.
- 1981** President Reagan decertifies air traffic controllers' union.
- 1982-1983** Recession raises the unemployment to 10.2 percent but reduces inflation and interest rates.
- 1986** Crack, a highly addictive form of cocaine, appears in American cities, heightening public concern about drug abuse.

CULTURAL

- 1960** A House subcommittee accuses disk jockies of accepting "payola" to play certain records on the air.
- 1962** Illinois becomes the first state to decriminalize all private sexual conduct between consenting adults.
- 1963** Twenty-two-year-old Bob Dylan composes "Blowin' in the Wind."
- 1964** The Beatles make their first U.S. tour.
- 1969** 500,000 young people attend a four-day rock concert near Woodstock, New York.

- 1970** Satirical comic strip *Doonesbury* begins appearing in 30 newspapers.
- 1971** Controversial situation comedy series *All in the Family* debuts.
- 1977** Record TV audiences watch the dramatization of Alex Haley's black family history *Roots*.
- 1977** The film *Saturday Night Fever* popularizes disco music.



- 1985** Live Aid, organized by musician Bob Geldof, is broadcast live from London and Philadelphia and raises over \$100 million for African famine relief.
- 1987** *Platoon*, a film showing the plight of American troops in Vietnam, wins the Academy Award for best picture.
- 1987** The publication of Allan Bloom's *The Closing of the American Mind* and E. D. Hirsch, Jr.'s *Cultural Literacy* triggers widespread debate about American education.
- 1987** Baby M case raises moral and ethical issues involved in surrogate parenting.

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