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Volume 2 - from 1865



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AMERICA AND ITS PEOPLES

A Mosaic in the Making

Volume 2 - from 1865

James Kirby Martin
University of Houston

Randy Roberts
Purdue University

Steven Mintz
University of Houston

Linda O. McMurry
North Carolina State University

James H. Jones
University of Houston



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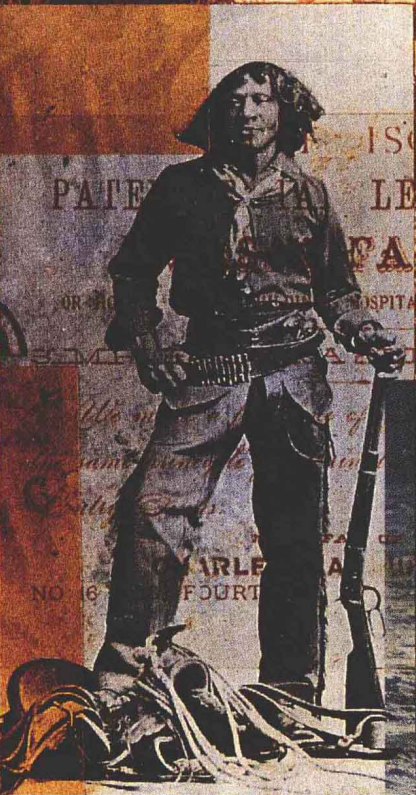
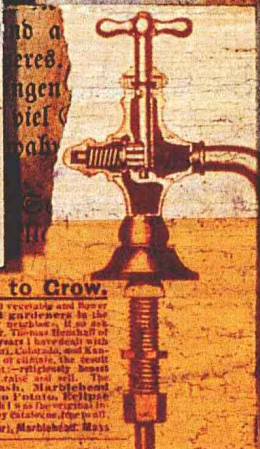
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SEED Warranted to Grow.

in order to afford gratis. I have sold vegetable and flower seeds to over a million farmers and gardeners in the United States, perhaps some are your neighbors. If so, ask them whether they are reliable. Mr. Thomas Henshaw of Troy, Kansas, writes me: "For 25 years I have dealt with you. I have lived in Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, and Kansas, and no matter what the soil or climate, the seed was always the same, to wit: religiously honest and good." This is the seed of real estate and well. The Hubbard and Marquette Squashes, Marquette Corn, Marquette Cabbages, Ohio Potatoes, Bellpepper Beans, are some of the vegetables of "which I am the proprietor." A fair with seed in premises. See day catalogue, page 11.

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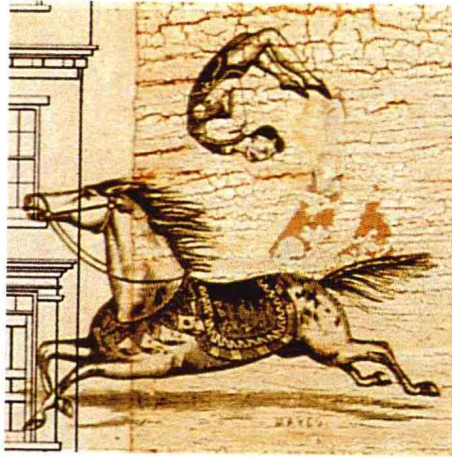
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FOR OUR STUDENTS



PREFACE

Americans are of two minds about history. Popular history fascinates Americans. Many of Hollywood's most popular films—from *Birth of a Nation* to *Pocahontas*—draw on history for their themes, characters, and drama. From *Roots* to public television's Civil War series, a surprising share of our favorite television shows take their subject matter from history. Nothing underscores this fascination with history better than the fact that more Americans visit historical sites and museums like Colonial Williamsburg or the Smithsonian Institution than attend major league baseball games.

Academic history is far less popular, however. At colleges and universities, the number of history majors and enrollment in history courses has fallen at an alarming rate. At the high-school level, history requirements have increasingly been replaced by courses in social studies. A recent poll found that high-school students consider history the least relevant subject that they study.

We have designed *America and Its Peoples* to convey American history's excitement and drama. The story that we tell is fraught with conflict, suspense, and controversy, and we have sought to recapture this excitement by writing a book built around vivid character sketches, colorful anecdotes, a strong narrative pulse, and a wide-angle view that allows us to examine such subjects as crime, disease, the family and sexuality, and sports.

A history textbook, in our view, need not be dull, humorless, or lifeless. Rather, it should bring the past back to life in all of its complexity and ambiguity, underscoring history's continuing fascination and relevance in our daily lives. The issues addressed in this book—colonialism, revolution, the origins of racial prejudice, the costs and benefits of industrialization and urbanization—are anything but trivial or irrelevant; they remain

very much alive today.

Nor do we think that a textbook should insulate readers from controversy. One of history's greatest benefits is that it allows us to "second guess" the decisions and choices made in the past, to reassess the meaning of past events, and to reevaluate real-life heroes and villains. History, we believe, is the ideal laboratory for critical thinking; by engaging the past, we can learn now to identify significant evidence, draw causal connections, and evaluate conflicting interpretations. This textbook seeks to demonstrate that history is an arena of debate and contention as exciting as any other.

Each generation must create a history that addresses the concerns of its own time. In writing *America and Its Peoples*, we have sought to fashion a history of the United States that speaks to the realities of a changing America. Today, the United States is the most ethnically diverse nation in the world. Over the past four centuries, 45 million people have arrived in America from Africa, Asia, and Europe. In *America and Its Peoples* we recount the histories of the diverse ethnic, religious, and racial groups that make up our society; we underscore the pivotal role that ethnicity, race, and religion have played in our nation's social, cultural, and political development. From its earliest settlement, America has been a multicultural society, and by placing ethnicity, race, gender, and class at the very heart of our narrative, we have sought to present a new perspective on how our multifaceted culture and politics functioned through time.

Contemporary American society perceives itself as beset by unprecedented problems—of ethnic and racial tension, economic stagnation and inequality, crime, family upheaval, and environmental degradation. In *America and Its Peoples*, we have made a special point of uncovering the historical roots of

the problems confronting American society today. One of history's values is that it can show how previous generations confronted the controversial issues of their times, allowing us to assess their achievements and failures.

Americans are an optimistic, forward-looking people who, in the course of everyday life, care little about the past. More than two centuries ago, Thomas Jefferson gave pointed expression to this attitude when he declared that "the earth belongs to the living and not the dead." But as William Faulkner once observed, "the past is never dead. It's not even past." We are convinced that the very worst forms of bigotry, fanaticism, and racism are ultimately grounded in historical ignorance and mythology. History reminds us that our values, our identities, and our most pressing social problems are rooted in our historical experience. Thus, in writing this book, we have not simply sought to create an encyclopedic compendium of names, dates, events, and concepts; we have conceived of American history as a dramatic story: a story involving contention, struggle, compromise, and, above all, conflicting visions of the nation's dominant values.

Today, many Americans are wary about the future and uneasy about the state of their society. In *America and Its Peoples* we have written a textbook that emphasizes historical contingency—the idea that different decisions and choices in the past would have created a very different world today. Ours is a history that emphasizes the importance of personal choice and collective action; a history that stresses peoples' capacity to shape their destiny. As America enters the twenty-first century, we believe that this is a historical lesson with profound implications for the nation's future.

Besides structuring the book's contents to encourage student involvement, we have worked to keep the needs of history faculty members very much in mind. The text's structure conforms to the course outlines used by most history instructors. *America and Its Peoples* also places a premium on chronological flow, an essential organizational element for college students grappling with the complexi-

ties of U.S. history. It also provides a clear narrative rendering of essential political, diplomatic, cultural, social, intellectual, and military history and concisely identifies major historical concepts and themes.

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

FEATURES

The book's structure is organized to heighten and sustain student interest. To borrow a phrase associated with computers, 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 chapter conclusion highlighting and reinforcing essential points. In addition, each chapter contains a chronology of key events; a bibliography of suggested readings; and a special feature essay designed to offer students an in-depth look at a significant topic in one of the following people-oriented categories that illustrate change over time: Aspects of Family Life, Sports and Leisure, The American Mosaic, Medicine, The Human Toll of Combat, and Popular Protest. Also included in this edition are eight Primary Source Essays, that provide an in-depth look at a selected document in detail, examining its context, purpose, historical importance, and contemporary relevance.

Other features of the text include an extensive **full-color map** and **photo program**, completely redesigned **figures and charts**, five

full-page battlefield **picture maps** with accompanying essays, new **"Road to War" tables** summarizing events leading up to the outbreak or declaration of major wars, 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**.

NEW TO THIS EDITION

As authors we are grateful for the extremely positive reception accorded the first and second editions of *America and Its Peoples*. As with all books, however, there is always room for improvement, and we have worked very hard to make our text even more balanced in this new edition. In addition to numerous small revisions throughout to clarify certain points and to update our interpretations according to the latest findings in particular subfields, we cite the following major revisions:

- new bibliography for every chapter, featuring annotated listings of four or five major works for each chapter
- Chapter 1: new material on the Maya social order
- Chapter 3: new section "Allies as Enemies: Making War on the Cherokees" deals with the Cherokee War of 1759–1761
- Chapter 7: retitled "The Formative Decade"; new opening vignette on James Thomson Callender; new section "The Roots of American Economic Growth"; a revised and condensed section "Alexander Hamilton's Financial Program"; new section "Clearing the Ohio Country of Native Americans"
- Chapter 11: retitled "America's First Age of Reform"; new opening vignette on Sojourner Truth; new section "Social Problems on the Rise"; new section "Religious Diversity"; new section "Ethnic Voices" examines the writings of African, Mexican, Native Americans, and Irish immigrants, and includes new information on antebellum women writers; new section "Forms of Popular Entertainment" features discussions of P. T. Barnum, popular humor, the tall tale, theater, and oratory
- Chapter 12: additional information on Irish and German immigrant groups
- Chapter 13: retitled "Cultures Collide in the Far West"; new opening vignette on Juan Cortina; expanded discussion of Spanish America; new section "The Fate of Mexican Americans" discusses the fate of these people following the Mexican-American War
- Chapter 16: new section "Western Expansion, Racism, and Native Americans" covers Native Americans in the West, cultural differences, and U.S. government policies and practices for dealing with Native Americans: confrontation, annihilation, ethnocide, and assimilation
- Chapter 17: section "Western Expansion and Exploitation" includes discussion of the competition for resources in the West; new section "Working in Industrial America" (from the former chapter 18) so that the rise of the new economic order and industrialization are now covered in the same chapter
- Chapter 18: combines material from former chapters 18 and 19 so that immigration and urbanization of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are now covered in the same chapter
- Chapter 21: includes information on African-American women among the Progressive era reformers; additional material on Theodore Roosevelt's conservation policies, especially with regard to land in the West; section "Missionary Diplomacy" has been expanded to include additional discussion of the Mexican Revolution
- Chapter 22: new section "The Guns of August" discusses German military strategies and offensives, the military stalemate, the Easter Uprising in Ireland, and the beginning of the Russian Revolution; section "Political Re-

pression" has been expanded to include more examples of government action against dissenters

- Chapter 23: new section "The Emergence of Modern America" deals with urban growth and the rise of a consumer economy; new section "The Formation of Modern American Culture" discusses mass entertainment (radio, the phonograph, new forms of music), spectator sports (baseball, football), low-brow and middle-brow culture (parlor games, pulp fiction, "confession" magazines), the avant-garde (literature, drama, music, poetry, and the lost generation); new section "The New Woman"; section "The Great Crash" revised to include discussion of Charles Ponzi and "Ponzi" schemes
- Chapter 24: new section "The Great Depression in Global Perspective" discusses international experiences of and responses to the Depression; new section "The Human Toll" examines the personal suffering wrought by the Depression; new section "The Dispossessed" discusses the Depression's effects on African and Mexican Americans in particular; new section "The New Dealers" examines the differences between Progressive era reformers and New Deal officials and advisors; new section "Popular Culture During the Great Depression" discusses literature, photojournalism, and movies of the era
- Chapter 25: new opening vignette on Auschwitz concentration camp; new section "American Diplomacy During the 1920s" includes discussion of disarmament proposals and the Kellogg-Briand Pact; revised section "The Isolationist Mirage" discusses disillusionment and antiwar sentiment among Americans; revised section "The Coming of World War II" features additional material on Hitler and the beginning of the war and the Battle of Britain; new section "The Manhattan Project" discusses U.S. de-

velopment of the atomic bomb; new section "Hiroshima and Nagasaki" focuses on the devastation wrought by the bomb; new conclusion discusses the controversy over the proposed *Enola Gay* exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution's Air and Space Museum

- Chapter 28: entirely new chapter for this edition; discusses the South and the West in the twentieth century, the rise of the Sunbelt, the shift of political and economic power from North and East to South and West, the role of the government in developing industry and harnessing power in the South and West
- Chapter 29: new special feature essay on the My Lai incident of the conflict in Vietnam
- Chapter 30: new section "¡Viva La Raza!" discusses Mexican Americans in the twentieth century; new section "Gay and Lesbian Liberation" discusses the rise of activism among homosexual groups; new section "The Earth First" discusses the rise of the environmentalist movement; chapter now includes the special feature essay on César Chávez (formerly in chapter 29)
- Chapter 31: new section "Enter Bill Clinton" discusses Clinton's election and administration; new picture map essay on the Persian Gulf War; new special feature essay on the end of the Cold War

SUPPLEMENTS

A comprehensive and up-to-date supplements package accompanies *America and Its Peoples*.

For Instructors

Instructor's Resource Manual This extensive resource by Mark Newman of the University of Illinois, Chicago, begins with essays on teach-

ing history through maps, film, and primary sources. Each chapter contains a synopsis, sample discussion questions, lecture supplements, and instructional flowcharts. The manual includes a reproducible set of map exercises by James Conrad of Nichols College, designed to teach basic geographic literacy.

America Through the Eyes of Its People: A Collection of Primary Sources, Revised Edition This one-volume collection of primary documents reflects the rich and varied tapestry of American life. It contains documents by Native Americans, women, African Americans, Hispanics, and others who helped to shape the course of U.S. history. The documents and accompanying student exercises are designed to be duplicated by instructors for student use. This revised edition includes more social history and regional documents and has been reformatted so that it is easier to use than the previous edition.

Reading the West: A Collection of Primary Sources This collection of primary sources developed by James Olsen of Sam Houston State University is devoted exclusively to the history and peoples of the West and Southwest. It is filled with the crucial documents that describe the contributions and life experiences of the diverse people of this region. The sources are accompanied by contextual headnotes and critical thinking questions.

Comprehensive American History Transparency Set This vast collection of American history map transparencies will soon become a necessary teaching aid. This set includes over 200 map transparencies ranging from the first Native Americans to the end of the Cold War, covering wars, social trends, elections, immigration, and demographics. Included are a reproducible set of student map exercises, teaching tips, and correlation charts. This fresh and extensive map package provides complete geographic coverage of American history.

Discovering American History Through Maps and Views Created by Gerald Danzer, University

of Illinois, Chicago, the recipient of the AHA's 1989 James Harvey Robinson Award for his work in the development of map transparencies, this set of 140 four-color acetates is a unique instructional tool. It contains an introduction on teaching history through maps and a detailed commentary on each transparency. The collection includes cartographic and pictorial maps, views and photos, urban plans, building diagrams, and works of art.

A Guide to Teaching American History Through Film Created by Randy Roberts of Purdue University, this guide provides instructors with a creative and practical tool for stimulating classroom discussions. The sections include a historian's perspective on American film, a list of films for specific periods in American history, practical suggestions, and a bibliography.

Video Lecture Launchers Prepared by Mark Newman of the University of Illinois at Chicago, these video lecture launchers (each two to five minutes in duration), cover key issues in American history from 1877 to the present. The launchers are accompanied by an Instructor's Manual.

American Impressions: A CD-ROM for U.S. History This unique and groundbreaking CD-ROM for the U.S. history course is organized in a thematic framework that allows in-depth coverage. Hundreds of photos, maps, documents, works of art, graphics, and historical film clips are organized into narrated vignettes and interactive activities. This rich tool is useful for professors and students. The first volume includes four segments: "The Encounter Period," "Revolution to Republic," "A Century of Labor and Reform," and "The Struggle for Equality." A Guide for Instructors provides teaching tips and suggestions for using advanced media in the classroom. The CD-ROM is available in both Macintosh and Windows formats.

Visual Archives of American History, Second Edition This two-sided video laser-disc is an encyclopedic chronology of U.S. history from the

meeting of three cultures to the present—with hundreds of photographs and illustrations; a variety of source and reference maps, several of which are animated, and 50 minutes of video. For ease in planning lectures, a manual listing bar codes for scanning and frame numbers is available.

"This Is America" Immigration Video Produced by the Museum of Immigration, these two 20-minute videos tell the story of immigrant America and the personal stories and accomplishments of immigrants. The videos explore the ways in which America's strength derives from the ethnically and culturally diverse backgrounds of its citizens by showing the contributions of millions of immigrants to American culture.

Text Map Transparencies A set of 30 four-color transparencies from the maps in *America and Its Peoples*.

Test Bank Created by Ken Weatherbie of Del Mar College, this test bank features approximately 45 multiple-choice, 10 essay, and 5 map items per chapter. Multiple-choice items are referenced by topic, text page number, and type (factual or interpretive).

TestMaster Computerized Testing System This flexible, easy-to-use computerized test bank includes all the test items in the printed test bank. The TestMaster software allows you to edit existing questions and add your own items. Tests can be printed in several different formats and can include figures such as graphs and tables. Available for DOS and Macintosh.

QuizMaster This new program enables you to design TestMaster generated tests that your students can take on a computer. QuizMaster is available separately from TestMaster and can be obtained free through your sales representative.

Grades A grade-keeping and classroom management software program that maintains data for up to 200 students.

For Students

Study Guide and Practice Tests Each chapter of this study guide by Ken Chiaro of Pima Community College is designed to provide students with a comprehensive review of text material and to encourage application and critical analysis of the material. Each chapter contains a student introduction, reading comprehension and geography exercises, and true-false, completion, and multiple-choice practice tests.

Learning to Think Critically: Films and Myths About American History Randy Roberts and Robert May of Purdue University use well-known films such as *Gone with the Wind* and *Casablanca* to explore some common myths about America and its past. Many widely held assumptions about our country's past come from or are perpetuated by popular films. Which are true? Which are patently not true? And how does a student of history approach documents, sources, and textbooks with a critical and discerning eye? This short handbook subjects some popular beliefs to historical scrutiny to help students develop a method of inquiry for approaching the subject of history in general.

SuperShell Computerized Tutorial This interactive program for DOS helps students learn major facts and concepts through drill and practice exercises and diagnostic feedback. SuperShell provides immediate correct answers and the text page number on which the material is discussed. Missed questions appear with greater frequency; a running score of the student's performance is maintained on the screen throughout the session.

Mapping American History: Student Activities Written by Gerald Danzer of the University of Illinois, Chicago, this free map workbook for students features exercises designed to teach students to interpret and analyze cartographic materials as historical documents. The instructor is entitled to a free copy of the workbook for each copy of the text purchased from Longman.

Timelink Computer Atlas of American History This atlas, compiled by William Hamblin of Brigham Young University, is an introductory software tutorial and textbook companion. A Macintosh program, it presents the historical geography of the continental United States from colonial times to the settling of the West and the admission of the last continental state in 1912. The program covers territories in different time periods, provides quizzes, and includes a special Civil War module.

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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 at the University of Wisconsin in 1969, specializing in Early American history. 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: A History*, rev. ed. (1987), the latter two volumes in collaboration with Mark E. Lender. Martin serves as general editor of the *American Social Experience* series, New York University Press. He recently was a senior fellow at the Philadelphia Center for Early American Studies, University of Pennsylvania, as well as scholar-in-residence at the David Library of the American Revolution, Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania. He is completing a biography of Benedict Arnold.

RANDY ROBERTS earned his Ph.D. degree in 1978 from Louisiana State University. His specializations include modern U.S. history and the history of sports and films in America. He is a faculty member at Purdue University, where he has won both the Murphy Award for outstanding teaching and the Society of Professional Journalists Teacher of the Year. His books include *Jack Dempsey: The Manassa Mauler* (1979), *Papa Jack: Jack Johnson and the Era of White Hopes* (1983), *Heavy Justice: The State of Indiana v. Michael G. Tyson* (1994), and, in collaboration with James S. Olson, *Winning Is the Only Thing: Sports in American Society Since 1945* (1989), *Where the Domino Fell: America and Vietnam, 1945-1995* (1991, 1996), and *John Wayne: American* (1995). Roberts serves as the co-editor of the *Sports and Society* series, University of Illinois Press, and is on the editorial board of the *Journal of Sports History*.

STEVEN MINTZ graduated from Oberlin College in Ohio before earning his Ph.D. degree at Yale University in 1979. A specialist in pre-Civil War America, he is also a leading authority on the history of the family. He is

the author or editor of eight books including *Domestic Revolutions: A Social History of the American Family* (1988), *A Prison of Expectations: The Family in Victorian Culture* (1983), and most recently, *Moralists and Modernizers: America's Pre-Civil War Reformers* (1995). A professor of history at the University of Houston, he has also taught at Oberlin College, Pepperdine University, and Yale University, and been a visiting scholar at Harvard University's Center for European Studies. He is an editor of New York University Press's *American Social Experience* series and has served as a consultant in family history to the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History.

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 U.S. history with an emphasis on the African-American experience and the New South. 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 is currently completing a study of biracial organizations in the South from the Reconstruction era to World War II.

JAMES H. JONES 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, a senior research fellow at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University, and a Rockefeller fellow at the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston. His published writings include *Bad Blood: The Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment* (1981), and he is currently finishing a book on Alfred C. Kinsey and the emergence of scientific research dealing with human sexual behavior.

COMPARATIVE CHRONOLOGIES

Political/Diplomatic

Social/Economic

Cultural

30,000 B.C.—1450

300–900 Mayan civilization flourishes in present-day Mexico and Guatemala.
c.900 Toltecs rise to power in the Valley of Mexico and later conquer the Maya.
c.1000 Vikings led by Leif Ericson reach Labrador and Newfoundland.
1095 European Christians launch the Crusades to capture the Holy Lands from Muslims.
c.1100 Inca civilization emerges in what is now Peru.

30,000–20,000 B.C. First people arrive in North America from Asia across what is now the Bering Straits.

8000–5000 B.C. Central American Indians begin to practice agriculture.

1271 Marco Polo begins a 20-year journey to China.

1347–1353 “Black Death” kills one-third of Europe’s population.

1420s Prince Henry of Portugal sends out mariners to explore Africa’s western coast.

c.1450 Johannes Gutenberg, a German printer, develops movable type, the basis of modern printing.

1450–1550

1494 Treaty of Tordesillas divides the New World between Portugal and Spain.

1497–1498 John Cabot’s voyages to Newfoundland and Cape Breton Island lay the basis of English claims to North America.

1519 Hernán Cortés and 600 Spanish conquistadores begin the conquest of the Aztec empire.

1531 Francisco Pizarro and 180 Spanish soldiers start the conquest of the Inca empire.

1492 Columbus makes the first of his voyages to the Americas.

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

1501 Spain authorizes the first shipment of African slaves to the Caribbean.

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

1508 First sugar mill is built in the West Indies.

1517 Coffee is introduced in Europe.

1542 Spain outlaws the *encomienda* system and the enslavement of Indians.

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 stop exploiting native laborers in America.

1527 Henry VIII of England begins to sever ties with the Roman Catholic church.

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

1550–1650

1607 English adventurers establish first permanent English settlement at Jamestown in Virginia.

1608 Samuel de Champlain claims Quebec for France.

1610 Spanish found Santa Fe, New Mexico.

1619 First representative assembly in English North America meets in Jamestown.

1620 Pilgrims arrive at Cape Cod on the *Mayflower* and establish a colony at Plymouth.

1553 Europeans learn about the potato.

1576 Some 40,000 slaves are brought to Latin America.

1585–1587 Sir Walter Raleigh sponsors England’s first North American settlements at Roanoke Island, along the coast of present-day North Carolina.

1616 Chicken pox wipes out most New England Indians.

1584 Richard Hakluyt’s *Discourse of Western Planting* encourages English exploration, conquest, and colonization.

1613 Pocahontas becomes the first Indian in Virginia to convert to Christianity.

1636 Harvard College founded.

1637–1638 Anne Hutchinson is convicted of heresy in Massachusetts and flees to Rhode Island.

Political/Diplomatic

Social/Economic

Cultural

1550-1650

1624 New York is settled by the Dutch and named New Netherland.

1630 The Puritans establish Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1632 Maryland, the first proprietary colony, is established as a refuge for Roman Catholics.

1638 Delaware is settled by Swedes and is named New Sweden.

1649 Charles I of England is beheaded.

1617 England begins transporting criminals to Virginia as punishment.

1619 Cargoes of Englishwomen begin to arrive in Virginia.

1619 A Dutch ship brings the first Africans to Virginia.

1624 Cattle are introduced into New England.

1630 Colonial population totals about 5700.

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's Act of Toleration affirms religious freedom for all Christians in the colony.

1650-1750

1660, 1663 Parliament passes Navigation Acts to ensure that the colonies trade exclusively with England.

1664 Dutch settlers in New Netherlands surrender to the English, who rename the colony New York.

1676 Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia.

1681-1682 William Penn founds Pennsylvania as a "holy experiment" in which diverse groups can live together in harmony.

1688-1689 The English drive James II from the throne in the Glorious Revolution and replace him with William and Mary.

1733 Georgia founded as a haven for debtors and a buffer against Spanish Florida.

1670 Colonial population totals about 114,500, including 4535 slaves.

1673 Regular mail service between Boston and New York begins.

1699 Parliament outlaws the export of woolen products from the colonies.

1714 Tea is introduced in the colonies.

1739 Stono slave uprising occurs in South Carolina.

1749 Benjamin Franklin invents the lightning rod.

1650 Anne Bradstreet, New England's first poet, publishes *The Tenth Muse*.

1692 Witchcraft scare in Salem, Massachusetts, results in the execution of 20 men and women.

1731 Benjamin Franklin founds first circulating library in Philadelphia.

1732 Benjamin Franklin begins publishing *Poor Richard's Almanac*.

1735 John Peter Zenger acquitted on charge of seditious libel on ground that truth can be no libel.

1739 George Whitefield begins preaching tours, turning local revivals into the Great Awakening.

1750

1750 Parliament passes the Iron Act, which prohibits colonists from expanding the production of finished iron or steel products.

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

1754-1763 French and Indian War.

1759 British forces under General James Wolfe conquer Quebec.

1750 The flatboat and the Conestoga wagon appear in Pennsylvania.

1756 Stagecoach line is established between New York and Philadelphia.

1755 A British army surgeon, Dr. Richard Schuckburg, composes *Yankee Doodle* during the French and Indian War.

1756 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart born in Salzburg, Austria.