

Unit 5 vocabulary review

1. Election of 1824- John Quincy Adams was elected President on February 9, 1825, after the election was decided by the House of Representatives. The previous few years had seen a one-party government in the United States, as the Federalist Party had dissolved, leaving only the Democratic-Republican Party. In this election, the Democratic-Republican Party splintered as four separate candidates sought the presidency. Such splintering had not yet led to formal party organization, but later the faction led by Andrew Jackson would evolve into the Democratic Party, while the factions led by John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay would become the National Republican Party and later the Whig Party. This contest was controversial and is notable for being the only election, since the passage of the Twelfth Amendment to have been decided by the House of Representatives, since no candidate had received a majority of the electoral vote. This presidential election was also the only one in which the candidate receiving the most electoral votes did not become president
2. Election of 1828- featured a rematch between John Quincy Adams, now incumbent President, and Andrew Jackson. As incumbent Vice President John C. Calhoun had sided with the Jacksonians. The National Republicans led by Adams, chose Richard Rush as Adams' running mate. Unlike the 1824 election, no other major candidates appeared in the race, allowing Jackson to consolidate a power base and easily win an electoral victory over Adams
3. Whigs- a member of a political party (c1834–1855) that was formed in opposition to the Democratic party, and favored economic expansion and a high protective tariff, while opposing the strength of the presidency in relation to the legislature.
4. Tariff of 1816 and 1824- was a protective tariff in the United States designed to protect American industry in the face of cheaper British commodities, especially iron products, wool and cotton textiles, and agricultural goods. The second protective tariff of the 19th century, the Tariff of 1824 was the first in which the sectional interests of the North and the South truly came into conflict. was a protective tariff passed by the Congress of the United States on May 19, 1828 designed to protect industry in the northern United States. It was labeled the Tariff of Abominations by its southern detractors because of the effects it had on the antebellum Southern economy.
5. Tariff of Abominations- The goal of the tariff was to protect industries in the northern United States which were being driven out of business by low-priced imported goods by putting a tax on them. The South, however, was harmed firstly by having to pay higher prices on goods the region did not produce, and secondly because reducing the importation of British goods made it difficult for the British to pay for the cotton they imported from the South also Known as the Tariff of 1828
6. Nullification- the failure or refusal of a U.S. state to aid in enforcement of federal laws within its limits, esp. on Constitutional grounds.
7. Exposition of Protest- The South Carolina Exposition and Protest, also known as Calhoun's Exposition, was written in December 1828 by John C. Calhoun, the Vice President of the United States under John Quincy Adams. Calhoun did not formally state his authorship at the time, though it was known. The document was a protest against the Tariff of 1828, also known as the Tariff of Abominations. The document stated that if the tariff was not repealed, South Carolina would secede. It stated also Calhoun's Doctrine of nullification, i.e., the idea that a state has the right to reject federal law, first introduced by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison in their Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions.
8. Tariff of 1832- was a protectionist tariff in the United States. It was passed as a reduced tariff to remedy the conflict created by the tariff of 1828, but it was still deemed unsatisfactory by southerners and other groups hurt by high tariff rates. Southern opposition to this tariff and its predecessor, the Tariff of Abominations, caused the Nullification Crisis involving South Carolina. The tariff was later lowered down to 35 percent, a reduction of 10 percent, to pacify these

objections. This was still not satisfactory, and the Tariff of 1833 resulted. It was repealed by the Compromise Tariff of 1833.

9. Force Bill- enacted by the 22nd U.S. Congress, consists of eight sections expanding Presidential power.
10. Tariff Act of 1833- was proposed by Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun as a resolution to the Nullification Crisis. It was adopted to gradually reduce the rates after southerners objected to the protectionism found in the Tariff of 1832 and the 1828 Tariff of Abominations, which had prompted South Carolina to threaten secession from the Union. This Act stipulated that import taxes would gradually be cut over the next decade until, by 1842, they matched the levels set in the Tariff of 1816--an average of 20%.
11. Five Civilized Tribes- the collective name for the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole tribes of Indians who, in spite of their adaptation to European culture, were deported to the Indian Territory from 1830 to 1840.
12. Sequoyah- 1770?–1843, Cherokee Indian scholar: inventor of a syllabary for writing Cherokee.
13. Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia, 1831- On December 20, 1828, the state of Georgia, fearful that the United States would not effect (as a matter of Federal policy) the removal of the Cherokee Nation tribal band from their historic lands in Georgia; enacted a series of laws which stripped the Cherokee of their rights under the laws of the state, with the intention to force the Cherokee to leave the state. In this climate, John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation tribal band, led a delegation to Washington in January 1829 to resolve disputes over the non-payment of annuities to the Cherokee, and to seek Federal sustainment of the boundary between the territory of the state of Georgia and the Cherokee Nation's historic tribal lands within that state. Rather than lead the delegation into futile negotiations with President Jackson, Ross wrote an immediate memorial to Congress, completely forgoing the customary correspondence and petitions with the President. The injunction was denied, on the grounds that the Cherokee people, not being a state, and claiming to be independent of the United States, were a "denominated domestic dependent nation", over which the Supreme Court had no original jurisdiction. Although the Court determined that it did not have original jurisdiction in this case, the Court held open the possibility that it yet might rule in favor of the Cherokee on an appeal from a lower court.
14. Worcester vs. Georgia, 1832- was a case in which the United States Supreme Court held that Cherokee Native Americans were entitled to federal protection from the actions of state governments which would infringe on the tribe's sovereignty. It is considered one of the most influential decisions in law dealing with Native Americans.
15. Indian Removal Act- in U.S. history, law signed by President Andrew Jackson in 1830 providing for the general resettlement of Native Americans to lands W of the Mississippi River. From 1830 to 1840 approximately 60,000 Native Americans were forced to migrate. Of some 11,500 Cherokees moved in 1838, about 4,000 died along the way.
16. Trail of Tears- The route along which the United States government forced several tribes of Native Americans, including the Cherokees, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks, to migrate to reservations west of the Mississippi River in the 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s. Those on the march suffered greatly from disease and mistreatment.
17. Black Hawk War- a war fought in northern Illinois and present-day southern Wisconsin, 1831–32, in which U.S. regulars and militia with Indian allies defeated the Sauk and Fox Indians, led by Chief Black Hawk, attempting to recover lost hunting grounds
18. Second Bank of the U.S- was chartered in 1816, five years after the First Bank of the United States lost its own charter. The Second Bank of the United States was initially headquartered in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, the same as the First Bank, and had branches throughout the nation. The Second Bank was chartered by many of the same congressmen who in 1811 had refused to renew the charter of the original Bank of the United States. The predominant reason that the Second Bank of the United States was chartered was that in the War of 1812, the U.S. experienced severe inflation and had difficulty in financing military operations. Subsequently, the

- credit and borrowing status of the United States were at their lowest levels since its founding. Like the First Bank, the Second Bank was also chartered for 20 years, and also failed to get its charter renewed. It existed for 5 more years as an ordinary bank before going bankrupt in 1841.
- 19. Nicholas Biddle- 1786-1844, American financier, b. Philadelphia. After holding important posts in the American legations in France and England, he returned to the United States in 1807 and became one of the leading lights of *Port-Folio*, a literary magazine, which he edited after 1812. He was also commissioned to write the history of the Lewis and Clark expedition, but turned over the job to Paul Allen, a Philadelphia journalist, when he was elected (1810) to the state house of representatives, where he served a single term. In 1819, President Monroe appointed him one of the government directors of the Bank of the United States. He became its president in 1823, and his administration illustrated his belief in the necessity of a central banking institution to stabilize the currency and curb the inflationary tendencies of the era. He became the leading target of the Jacksonians in their war against the bank. After the bank failed of recharter, Biddle operated it as a private bank until it collapsed (1841) as an aftermath of the Panic of 1837. He was charged with fraud but was subsequently acquitted.
 - 20. Anti-Masonic Party- American political organization that rose after the disappearance in W New York state in 1826 of William Morgan. A former Mason, Morgan had written a book purporting to reveal Masonic secrets. The Masons were said, without proof, to have murdered him, and in reaction local organizations arose to refuse support to Masons for public office. In New York state Thurlow Weed and William H. Seward attempted unsuccessfully to use the movement, which appealed strongly to the poorer classes, to overthrow Martin Van Buren and the Albany Regency. Usually the Anti-Masons in national politics acted with the National Republican party in opposition to Jacksonian democracy, and in 1834 they helped to form the Whig party.
 - 21. Election of 1836- It was the last election until 1988 to result in the elevation of an incumbent Vice President to the nation's highest office. It was the only race in which a major political party intentionally ran several presidential candidates. The Whigs ran four different candidates in different regions of the country, hoping that each would be popular enough to defeat Democratic standard-bearer Martin Van Buren in their respective areas. The House of Representatives could then decide between the competing Whig candidates. This strategy failed: Van Buren won a majority of the electoral vote and became President. This election is the first (and to date only) time in which a Vice Presidential election was thrown into the Senate.
 - 22. Specie Circular- was an executive order issued by U.S. President Andrew Jackson in 1836 and carried out by President Martin Van Buren. It required payment for government land to be in gold and silver currency.
 - 23. Panic of 1837- was a panic in the United States built on a speculative fever. The bubble burst on May 10, 1837 in New York City, when every bank stopped payment in specie (gold and silver coinage). The Panic was followed by a five-year depression, with the failure of banks and record high unemployment levels.
 - 24. Election of 1840- saw President Martin Van Buren fight for re-election against an economic depression and a Whig Party unified for the first time behind war hero William Henry Harrison. Rallying under the slogan “ Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,” the Whigs easily defeated Van Buren.
 - 25. William Henry Harrison- He was perhaps more important than any other man in opening Ohio and Indiana to settlement, negotiating a number of treaties with various tribes, notably the Treaty of Fort Wayne (1809). Native American opposition to the white advance then concentrated in hostile demonstrations directed by Tecumseh. Harrison engaged the forces of Tecumseh at the famous battle of Tippecanoe. 9th President of the United States; caught pneumonia during his inauguration and died shortly after (1773-1841)
 - 26. John Tyler- elected vice president and became the 10th President of the United States when Harrison died (1790-1862) In 1840, Tyler was chosen running mate to the Whig presidential candidate, William Henry Harrison, and they waged their victorious "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign. One month after his inauguration Harrison died, and on Apr. 4, 1841, Tyler became

the first Vice President to succeed to the presidency. His antipathy toward many Whig policies soon became apparent (he had never concealed it), and a rift developed between him and Henry Clay, the party leader

27. Washington Irving- Irving, Washington, 1783-1859, American author and diplomat, b. New York City. Irving was one of the first Americans to be recognized abroad as a man of letters, and he was a literary idol at home. (April 3, 1783 – November 28, 1859) was an American author, essayist, biographer and historian of the early 19th century. He was best known for his short stories "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and "Rip Van Winkle", both of which appear in his book *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.*. His historical works include biographies of George Washington, Oliver Goldsmith and Muhammad, and several histories of 15th-century Spain dealing with subjects such as Christopher Columbus, the Moors, and the Alhambra. Irving also served as the U.S. minister to Spain from 1842 to 1846.
28. James Fenimore Cooper- born Sept. 15, 1789, Burlington, N.J., U.S.—died Sept. 14, 1851, Cooperstown, N.Y.) The first major U.S. novelist. Cooper grew up in a prosperous family in the settlement of Cooperstown, founded by his father. *The Spy* (1821), set during the American Revolution, brought him fame. His best-known novels, the series *The Leatherstocking Tales*, feature the frontier adventures of the wilderness scout Natty Bumppo and include *The Pioneers* (1823), *The Last of the Mohicans* (1826), *The Prairie* (1827), *The Pathfinder* (1840), and *The Deerslayer* (1841). He also wrote popular sea novels, notably *The Pilot* (1823), and a history of the U.S. Navy (1839). Though internationally celebrated, he was troubled by lawsuits and political conflicts in his later years, and his popularity and income declined
29. Ralph Waldo Emerson- born May 25, 1803, Boston, Mass., U.S.—died April 27, 1882, Concord) U.S. poet, essayist, and lecturer. Emerson graduated from Harvard University and was ordained a Unitarian minister in 1829. His questioning of traditional doctrine led him to resign the ministry three years later. He formulated his philosophy in *Nature* (1836); the book helped initiate New England Transcendentalism, a movement of which he soon became the leading exponent. In 1834 he moved to Concord, Mass., the home of his friend Henry David Thoreau. His lectures on the proper role of the scholar and the waning of the Christian tradition caused considerable controversy. In 1840, with Margaret Fuller, he helped launch *The Dial*, a journal that provided an outlet for Transcendentalist ideas
30. Hudson River School- a group of American painters of the mid-19th century whose works are characterized by a highly romantic treatment of landscape, esp. along the Hudson River.
31. Asher Durrand- 1796–1886, U.S. engraver and landscape painter of the Hudson River School.
32. Thomas Cole- 1801–48, U.S. painter, born in England: a founder of the Hudson River School of landscape painting.
33. George Catlin- 1796-1872, American traveler and artist, b. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Educated as a lawyer, he practiced in Philadelphia for two years but turned to art study and became a portrait painter in New York City. He went west c.1832 to study and paint Native Americans, and after executing numerous portraits and tribal scenes he took his collection to Europe in 1839. In 1841 he published *Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians*, in two volumes, with about 300 engravings. Three years later he published 25 plates, entitled *Catlin's North American Indian Portfolio*, and, in 1848, *Eight Years' Travels and Residence in Europe*. From 1852 to 1857 he traveled through South and Central America.
34. Albert Bierstadt- 1830-1902, American painter of Western scenery, b. Germany. After traveling and sketching throughout the mountains of Europe, he returned to the United States. He then journeyed (1859) to the West with a trail-making expedition. His immense canvases of the Rocky Mts. and the Yosemite emphasized grandeur and drama, sometimes at the expense of clarity. His works were popular and commanded great prices during his lifetime. They include *The Rocky Mountains* (Metropolitan Mus.); *Indian Encampment, Shoshone Village* (N.Y. Public Lib.); *The Last of the Buffalo* (Corcoran Gall.); and *Discovery of the Hudson River* and *The Settlement of California* (Capitol, Washington, D.C.).

35. John James Audubon- born April 26, 1785, Les Cayes, Saint-Domingue, West Indies —died Jan. 27, 1851, New York, N.Y., U.S.) U.S. ornithologist, artist, and naturalist known for his drawings and paintings of North American birds. Born to a French merchant in Haiti, he returned with his father to France, where he briefly studied painting with Jacques-Louis David before moving to the U.S. at age 18. From his father's Pennsylvania estate, he made the first American bird-banding experiments. After failing in business ventures, he concentrated on drawing and studying birds, which took him from Florida to Labrador. His extraordinary four-volume *Birds of America* was published in London in 1827–38. He simultaneously published the extensive accompanying text *Ornithological Biography* (5 vol., 1831–39). His multivolume *Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America* (1842–54) was completed by his sons.
36. Neoclassical Architecture Style- was an architectural style produced by the neoclassical movement that began in the mid-18th century, both as a reaction against the Rococo style of anti-tectonic naturalistic ornament, and an outgrowth of some classicizing features of Late Baroque. In its purest form it is a style principally derived from the architecture of Classical Greece.
37. Natchez- indigenous North American people who lived along St. Catherine's Creek east of the present-day city of Natchez in Mississippi. At the time of contact with the French in 1682, they numbered about 4,000 and were the most powerful chiefdom on the lower Mississippi. Typical of the Mississippian cultural area, they were sedentary, agricultural people who cultivated corn, beans, and squash and hunted deer, turkey, and buffalo. They worshiped the sun, and had an elaborate form of social ranking governed by rules of marriage and descent.
38. Eli Whitney- 1765-1825, American inventor of the cotton gin, b. Westboro, Mass., grad. Yale, 1792. When he was staying as tutor at Mulberry Grove, the plantation of Mrs. Nathanael Greene, Whitney was encouraged by Mrs. Greene and visiting cotton planters to try to find some device by which the fiber of short-staple cotton could be rapidly separated from the seed. Whitney, whose creative mechanical bent had been evident from boyhood, completed his model gin early in 1793, after about 10 days of work, and by April had built an improved one.
39. Alabama Fever- was a land rush when many families moved to Alabama from Georgia and Tennessee as the demand for cotton started to grow larger. These land owners were in search of good fertile land. Mostly farmers would get there before the land could be surveyed by the government to sell. In other words, people would simply find a spot build a house and start growing crops. Later, the US government finally stepped in to take power and the initiative of establishing laws to sell and survey the land. The land was then auctioned off to the highest bidder. Some acres were sold anywhere from 10, 20, or a 100 dollars an acre. The land farther north was left for the poor farmers to pick over. They could get the land a lot cheaper; they would buy theirs at 2 dollars an acre. The less fortunate in some sense were more fortunate because they could buy more land for what the other wealthy bought 1 acre for at sale.
40. the Old Southwest- Roanoke County in 1890, the area now defined as Old Southwest was developed primarily between the years 1882 and 1930, to the southwest of Downtown Roanoke. The neighborhood is predominantly residential with commercial generally concentrated along and east of Franklin Road. The neighborhood features a variety of architectural styles including but not limited to Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Bungalow, American Foursquare, Arts and Crafts and Shingle, in addition to Roanoke's first public park, Highland Park, opened in 1901.
41. Horseshoe Bend- Horseshoe Bend, a turn on the Tallapoosa River, near Dadeville, E central Ala., site of a battle on Mar. 27, 1814, in which the Creeks, led by chief William Weatherford, were significantly defeated by a militia under the command of Andrew Jackson. As a result, large parts of Alabama and Georgia were subsequently opened to settlement.
42. International Slave Trade-
43. African Methodist Episcopal Church- was established in 1816 in Philadelphia with Richard Allen as its first bishop. In 1991 there were about 3.5 million members in the United States.

44. Black Codes- in U.S. history, series of statutes passed by the ex-Confederate states, 1865-66, dealing with the status of the newly freed slaves. They varied greatly from state to state as to their harshness and restrictiveness. Although the codes granted certain basic civil rights to blacks (the right to marry, to own personal property, and to sue in court), they also provided for the segregation of public facilities and placed severe restrictions on the freedman's status as a free laborer, his right to own real estate, and his right to testify in court. Although some Northern states had black codes before the Civil War, this did not prevent many northerners from interpreting the codes as an attempt by the South to reenslave blacks. The Freedmen's Bureau prevented enforcement of the codes, which were later repealed by the radical Republican state governments.
45. Mary Boykin Chesnut- (March 31, 1823 – November 22, 1886) was a South Carolina author noted for writing a sophisticated diary describing the American Civil War and her circles of Southern society. In 1991 historian C. Vann Woodward reissued Chesnut's diary in an edition with his annotations, under the title *Mary Chesnut's Civil War* . It won the Pulitzer Prize in 1982.
46. Abolitionist- a person who advocated or supported the abolition of slavery in the U.S. or a person who favors the abolition of any law or practice deemed harmful to society
47. William Lloyd Garrison- A prominent abolitionist of the nineteenth century (*see* abolitionism). In his newspaper, *The Liberator* , he called for immediate freedom for the slaves and for the end of all political ties between the northern and southern states.
48. Gag Rule- any rule restricting open discussion or debate concerning a given issue, esp. in a deliberative body.
49. James Henry Hammond- November 15, 1807 – November 13, 1864) was a politician from South Carolina. He served as a United States Representative from 1835 to 1836, the 60th Governor of South Carolina from 1842 to 1844, and United States Senator from 1857 to 1860. He
50. Hinton Helper- (December 27, 1829 – March 8, 1909) was a Southern US critic of slavery during the 1850s. In 1857, he published a book which he dedicated to the "nonslaveholding whites" of the South. *The Impending Crisis of the South*, written partly in North Carolina but published when the author was in the North, argued that slavery hurt the economic prospects of non-slaveholders, and was an impediment to the growth of the entire region of the South. The book, which was a combination of statistical charts and provocative prose, attracted little attention until 1859 when it was widely reprinted in condensed form by Northern opponents of slavery
51. Duncan Phyfe- 1768-1854, American cabinetmaker, b. Scotland. He emigrated to America c.1783, settling at Albany, N.Y., where he was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker. In the early 1790s he established a shop in New York City for the production of furniture; after several moves he finally settled in Partition St. (later changed to Fulton St.). He first spelled his name Fife but c.1793 adopted the form Phyfe. He made chairs, sofas or settees, tables, and sideboards, using in great part solid mahogany but also some mahogany veneer, satinwood and maple, and, in later years, rosewood. During his most productive period (until 1820) he was influenced by, and adapted the forms of, the Adam brothers, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton and characteristics of the French Directoire and Consulate styles. Later, his designs followed the Empire style, becoming in his final period heavy, overornamented, and to a great degree characterless.
52. Stephen Allen- (May 21 1816-1865) served as President of Liberia from 1856 to 1864. He was born in Maryland, United States. In 1822 his family expatriated to the newly created country of Liberia. Shortly after his arrival, the colony was taken over by African natives, holding Benson and his relatives captives for a few months.
53. Frederick Jackson Turner- United States historian who stressed the role of the western frontier in American history (1861-1951)
54. Donation Land Claim Act of 1850- enacted September 27, 1850, sometimes known as the Donation Land Act) was a statute enacted by the Congress of the United States intended to promote homestead settlement in the Oregon Territory in the Pacific Northwest (comprising the present-day states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho). The law, which is considered a forerunner

of the later Homestead Act, brought thousands of settlers into the new territory, swelling the ranks of the emigrants on the Oregon Trail. 7,437 patents were issued under the law until its expiration on December 1, 1855.

Alisa James

Crihfield Vocabulary

Unit 2 #43-92

Committee of Observation- Committees of Safety, formed before and during the revolutionary War, to keep watch of and act upon events pertaining to the public welfare, were really committees of vigilance. They were of incalculable service during that period in detecting conspiracies against the interests of the people

Minutemen- a member of a group of American militiamen just before and during the Revolutionary War who held themselves in readiness for instant military service.

Lexington- a town in E Massachusetts, NW of Boston: first battle of American Revolution fought here April 19, 1775. 29,479.

Paul Revere- 1735–1818, American silversmith and patriot, famous for his night horseback ride, April 18, 1775, to warn Massachusetts colonists of the coming of British troops.

William Dawes- American patriot who rode with Paul Revere on April 18, 1775, to warn of the British advance on Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts.

Concord- a town in E Massachusetts, NW of Boston: second battle of the Revolution fought here April 19, 1775.

Second Continental Congress- either of two legislative congresses during and after the Revolutionary War. The first was in session from September 5 to October 26, 1774, to petition the British government for a redress of grievances. The second existed from May 10, 1775, to 1789, and issued the Declaration of Independence and established the Articles of Confederation.

Thomas Jefferson- The third President of the United States (1801-1809). A member of the second Continental Congress, he drafted the Declaration of Independence (1776). His presidency was marked by the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France (1803) and the Tripolitan War (1801-1805). A political philosopher, educator, and architect, Jefferson designed his own estate, Monticello, and buildings for the University of Virginia.

Continental Army- the Revolutionary War Army, authorized by the Continental Congress in 1775 and led by George Washington

Olive Branch Petition- written in the early days of the American revolutionary War, was a letter to King George III, from members of the Second Continental Congress whoâ€™for

the final timeâ€”appealed to their king to redress colonial grievances in order to avoid more bloodshed.

Declaration of Causes and Necessities of Taking Up Arms- This document was prepared by the Second Continental Congress to explain to the world why the British colonies had taken up arms against Great Britain. It is a combination of the work of Thomas Jefferson and Colonel John Dickinson (well-known for his series "Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer."). Jefferson completed the first draft, but it was perceived by the Continental Congress as too harsh and militant; Dickinson prepared the second. The final document combined the work of the two.

Ethan Allen- 1738â€‘89, American soldier in the Revolutionary War: leader of the "Green Mountain Boys" of Vermont.

Breedâ€™s Hill- A hill in Charlestown, a section of Boston, Massachusetts. It was the site of the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775.

Benedict Arnold- American soldier and turncoat, born in Norwich, Connecticut, USA. On the outbreak of the War of Independence (1775â€‘83) he joined the colonial forces, assisted Ethan Allen in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga (1775), and took part in the unsuccessful siege of Quebec in 1775, for which he was made a brigadier-general. He fought with distinction at L Champlain, Ridgefield, and Saratoga. Though greatly admired by Washington, he had influential enemies, and in 1777 five of his inferiors in rank were promoted over his head. In 1780 he obtained the command of West Point, which, through a conspiracy with John AndrÃ©, he agreed to betray. On the capture of AndrÃ©, he fled to the British lines, and was given a command in the royal army. He went to England in 1781, living in London until his death.

William Howe- British soldier who commanded the army in North America during the American Revolution, the brother of Richard Howe. He joined the army in 1746, and served under Wolfe at Louisburg (1758) and Quebec, where he led the famous advance to the Heights of Abraham. He became an MP in 1758. In the American War of Independence his victories included Bunker Hill (1775), the Brandywine (1777), and the capture of New York City (1776). He returned to England, and succeeded to the viscountcy on the death of his brother in 1799.

Thomas Paine- Revolutionary philosopher and writer, born in Thetford, Norfolk, E England, UK. A corset-maker from the age of 13, he became a sailor, a schoolmaster, and an exciseman. In 1774 he sailed for Philadelphia, where his pamphlet *Common Sense* (1776) argued for complete independence. He served with the US army, and was made secretary to the Committee of Foreign Affairs. In 1787 he returned to England, where he wrote *The Rights of Man* (1791â€‘2) in support of the French Revolution. Arraigned for treason, he fled to Paris, where he was elected a Deputy to the National Convention, but imprisoned for his proposal to offer the king asylum in the USA. At this time he wrote *The Age of Reason*, in favour of deism. Released in 1796, he returned to the USA in 1802

Richard Henry Lee- 1732â€‘94, political leader in the American Revolution, b. Westmoreland co., Va.; brother of Arthur Lee, Francis L. Lee, and William Lee. He served in the house of burgesses (1758â€‘75), where he favored ending the slave trade. An opponent of the Stamp Act (1765), he was the leader in the formation of a nonimportation organization. To help unite colonial resistance further, he advocated, and helped to form, the intercolonial committees of correspondence. As a member (1774â€‘79) of the Continental Congress, he was most active in promoting a nonimportation agreement. Lee was a member (with John Adams and Edward Rutledge) of the committee that placed George Washington in command of the Continental Army. He was also vigorous in arguing for independence and introduced the motion that led to the Declaration of Independence, which he later signed. Lee served again in the Continental Congress (1784â€‘87). He opposed the U.S. Constitution because he feared that it would destroy states' rights. As U.S. Senator from Virginia (1789â€‘92) Lee was largely responsible for adoption of the first 10 amendments (the Bill of Rights) to the Constitution.

Declaration of Independence- The fundamental document establishing the United States as a nation, adopted on July 4, 1776. The declaration was ordered and approved by the Continental Congress and written largely by Thomas Jefferson. It declared the thirteen colonies represented in the Continental Congress independent from Britain, offered reasons for the separation, and laid out the principles for which thE Revolutionary War was fought. The signers included JohnAdams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock and Jefferson. The declaration begins (capitalization and punctuation are modernized): "When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the Earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Patriots- on the side of the Colonies during the American Revolution

General George Washington-led Americaâ€™s Continental Army to victory over Britain in thE American Revolutionary War (1775â€‘1783), and was later elected the firsT President of the United States. He served two four-year terms from 1789 to 1797, having been reelected in 1792. Because of his central role in the founding of the United States, Washington is often referred to as the "Father of his Country". His devotion to republicanism and civic virtue him an exemplary figure among early American politicians.

General Nathaneal Greene- 1742â€‘86, American Revolutionary general, b. Potowomut (now Warwick), R.I. An iron founder, he became active in colonial politics and served (1770â€‘72, 1775) in the Rhode Island assembly. At the beginning of the American Revolution he commanded a detachment of militia at the siege of Boston and was in charge of the city after the British evacuation (1776). Greene helped plan the defense of New York (1776), but illness kept him from the battle of Long Island. He was with Washington (1776â€‘77) at Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Valley Forge. In Feb., 1778, he became quartermaster general while still holding his field command; he reorganized the department, found supplies for the army, and rendered fine service in this capacity. His notable ability at organization also appeared in his fieldwork. He fought (1778) at Monmouth and in the Rhode Island campaign and was president (1780) of the court-martial board that sentenced Major John André. After Gates was defeated at Camden (1780), Greene became the commander in the Carolina Campaign. He reorganized the Southern army, and he and his lieutenants (notably Daniel Morgan and Henry Lee), with aid of partisan bands under Francis Marion, Thomas Sumter, and Andrew Pickens turned the tide in Carolina. Greene's forces were defeated at Guilford Courthouse, Hobkirk's Hill, and Eutaw Springs, but each time the British victory was reversed, and he pushed south to surround Charleston until the British evacuated it (1782). The campaign is generally considered an example of excellent strategy, and Greene's generalship is much admired. To get supplies for the Continental Army, Greene often had been forced to endorse personal notes. After the war the dishonesty of a contractor forced him to sell his estates to honor those pledges. The people of Georgia, however, gave him a plantation.

Continental Congress- either of two legislative congresses during and after the Revolutionary War. The first was in session from September 5 to October 26, 1774, to petition the British government for a redress of grievances. The second existed from May 10, 1775, to 1789, and issued the Declaration of Independence and established the Articles of Confederation.

Continents- A soldier in the American army during the American Revolution.

Abigail Adams- 1744â€‘1818, wife of President John Adams and mother of President John Quincy Adams, b. Weymouth, Mass. She was born Abigail Smith. A lively, intelligent woman, she was the chief figure in the social life of her husband's administration and one of the most distinguished and influential of the first ladies in the history of the United States. Her detailed letters are a vivid source of social history. The correspondence with her husband was edited in a number of volumes by Charles Francis Adams; her letters as well as John's, are included in *The Adams-Jefferson Letters*, edited by Lester J. Cappon (1959); letters to her sister, Mary Smith Cranch, are in *New Letters of Abigail Adams, 1788â€‘1801*, edited by Stewart Mitchell (1947, repr. 1973).

Mercy Otis Warren- 1728â€‘1814, American writer, b. Barnstable, Mass.; sister of James Otis and wife of James Warren, who was speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives. An ardent patriot, she conducted a political salon during the pre-Revolutionary days and wrote two satirical plays, *The Adulateur* (1773) and *The Group*

(1775), against the Tories. Well acquainted with many leaders of the Revolution, she urged, unsuccessfully, that equal rights for women be included in the U.S. Constitution, and outlined her objections to that document as originally drafted in *Observations on the New Constitution* by a Columbian Patriot (1788). Many of her criticisms were met by the Bill of Rights and later amendments. Her history of the American Revolution (3 vol., 1805) is still important for factual information as well as for its sketches of contemporary figures.

Loyalists- a person who supported the British cause in the American Revolution

Martha Washington- 1731â€‘1802, wife of George Washington, b. New Kent co., Va.
The daughter of John Dandridge and Frances Jones Dandridge, she first married (1749)
Daniel Parke Custis. She bore him four children, but the first two died in childhood.
Custis himself died in July, 1757, leaving Martha one of the wealthiest women in
Virginia. Washington first met her in Mar., 1758, lost no time in proposing, and was just
as quickly accepted. They were married in Jan., 1759, and Washington took Martha and
her family, John Parke Custis (d. 1781) and Martha Parke Custis (d. 1773), to his Mount
Vernon estate. They had no children of their own, but John Parke Custis had four, and
after John's death Washington adopted the youngest two, Eleanor Parke Custis and
George Washington Parke Custis, whose daughter married Robert E. Lee.

Mary Ludwig Hays- Revolutionary heroine, born near Trenton, New Jersey, USA. In
1778 she joined her first husband, John Hays, at his army encampment in New Jersey.
During the battle of Monmouth, she carried water to the American troops, earning the
sobriquet Molly Pitcher, and when her husband was wounded at his cannon, she is said
to have taken over and continued firing. After the American Revolution, she returned to
Carlisle, PA and after her second husband died, she was voted an annuity for her
â€servicesâ€™ rather than as a veterans' widow, suggesting that she had seen action.
She was said to have â€sworn like a trooperâ€™ and chewed tobacco. Later her story
would sometimes be confused with that of Margaret Corbin.

Margaret Corbin- 1751â€‘1800, American Revolutionary heroine, b. Franklin co., Pa.
Upon the death of her husband in the attack on Fort Washington (Nov. 16, 1776), she
commanded his cannon until she was seriously wounded. She was the first woman to be
pensioned (1779) by the government. In 1916 her remains were moved from Highland
Falls, N.Y., to West Point, where a monument was erected in her honor.

Deborah Sampson- Revolutionary soldier and lecturer, born in Plympton, Massachusetts, USA. After a youth as a domestic servant and a few months as a teacher, she left town in 1782 to enlist in the American Revolution by disguising herself as a man and adopting the name Robert Shurtleff (or Shirtliff). She concealed her identity while participating in several battles, including one near Tarrytown, NY, where she was wounded. Only when hospitalized with fever did a doctor discover her sex, and she was discharged from the army. After marrying Benjamin Gannett and having three children, she inspired a romanticized biography (1797), and this led to her making a lecture tour in 1802. Thanks in part to the intercession of Paul Revere, she was awarded a federal pension (1805), and

11 years after her death Congress voted her husband and heirs special payments in recognition of her military service.

Tories- another term for Patriots

Benedict Arnold- see above

General Henry Clinton- Soldier, born in Newfoundland, E Canada, the son of the Newfoundland governor. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' War (1756–'63), and was promoted major-general in 1772. Sent to America in 1775, he fought at Bunker Hill, and in 1776 was repulsed in an attack on Charleston. After Burgoyne's surrender in 1778, Clinton succeeded Howe as commander-in-chief. In 1780 he captured Charleston and the entire Southern army, but after Cornwallis' capitulation at Yorktown in 1781 he resigned his command and returned to England.

Sir William Howe- British soldier who commanded the army in North America during the American Revolution, the brother of Richard Howe. He joined the army in 1746, and served under Wolfe at Louisburg (1758) and Quebec, where he led the famous advance to the Heights of Abraham. He became an MP in 1758. In the American War of Independence his victories included Bunker Hill (1775), the Brandywine (1777), and the capture of New York City (1776). He returned to England, and succeeded to the viscountcy on the death of his brother in 1799.

Hessian- The term Hessian refers to the inhabitants of the [German state of Hesse](#). In [American English](#), it most commonly refers to 18th century German regiments in service to the [British Empire](#).

[Battle of Long Island](#)- Aug. 27, 1776, American defeat in the American Revolution. To protect New York City and the lower Hudson valley from the British forces massed on Staten Island, George Washington sent part of his small army to defend Brooklyn Heights, on Long Island. After several unsuccessful peace overtures, Sir William [Howe](#) landed at Gravesend while the British fleet under his brother, Richard [Howe](#), shelled New York. After Sir William's troops defeated an American force under John Sullivan and William [Alexander](#) (Lord Stirling), Israel Putnam, the corps commander, prepared for the main attack. Sir William, not wanting another Bunker Hill, decided to lay siege instead of storming Brooklyn Heights. Washington saw the position was hopeless and evacuated (night of Aug. 29–'30) his army back to Manhattan. Shortly afterward, the Americans began the retreat northward in which delaying actions were fought at Harlem Heights, White Plains, and Fort Washington. Washington managed to extricate most of his troops, and he regrouped them before striking at Trenton.

[Admiral Richard Howe](#)- 1726–'99, British admiral; elder brother of Viscount [Howe](#). He won early recognition in the Seven Years War for his operations in the English Channel. After the outbreak of the American Revolution, he was given (1776) command of the North American fleet. He and his brother were commissioned to seek a peaceful settlement of the dispute with the colonies, but negotiations at Staten Island in 1776 came

to nothing, and he supported (1777) his brother's successful campaign against Philadelphia. In 1778 he outmaneuvered the French fleet under the comte d'[Estaing](#) in its attempt to cooperate with land troops to take British-held Newport, R.I. He resigned later that year, but in 1782 he assumed command of the Channel fleet and relieved the siege of Gibraltar. Howe is best remembered for his decisive victory over the French fleet in the battle called the First of June in 1794. Created Earl Howe in 1788, he was popularly known as Black Dick.

[Benjamin Franklin](#)- American public official, writer, scientist, and printer. After the success of his *Poor Richard's Almanac* (1732-1757), he entered politics and played a major part in the American Revolution. Franklin negotiated French support for the colonists, signed the Treaty of Paris (1783), and helped draft the Constitution (1787-1789). His numerous scientific and practical innovations include the lightning rod, bifocal spectacles, and a stove.

[John Adams](#)- was a [Founding Father](#) of the United States and [American politician](#) who served as the first [Vice President of the United States](#) (1789–1797), and the second [President of the United States](#) (1797–1801). He was defeated for reelection in 1800 by [Thomas Jefferson](#). Adams was a sponsor of the [American Revolution](#) in [Massachusetts](#), and a diplomat in the 1770s. He was a driving force for independence in 1776—the "Colossus of Independence," declared Thomas Jefferson. As a statesman and author Adams helped define [republicanism](#) as the core American political value, meaning overthrow of monarchy and, especially, rule by the people, hatred of corruption, and devotion to civic duty. As President he was frustrated by battles inside his own [Federalist](#) party against a faction led by [Alexander Hamilton](#), but he broke with them and averted a major war with France in 1798, during the [Quasi War](#) crisis. Regarded as one of the [Founding Fathers of the United States](#), he became the founder of an important family of politicians, diplomats and historians, and [his reputation has been rising in recent years](#).

[Edward Rutledge](#)- 1749–1800, political leader in the American Revolution, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. Charleston, S.C.; brother of John Rutledge. He studied law at the Middle Temple, London, and was admitted (1772) to the English bar. He returned to America and was (1774–77) a member of the Continental Congress. He later held official posts at both the national and state level. He was captured (1780) by the British at the fall of Charleston. He was governor of South Carolina from 1798 to 1800.

[General Charles Cornwallis](#)- British general and statesman, born in London, UK. He studied at the Military Academy of Turin, and served in the Seven Years' War. Though personally opposed to taxing the American colonists, he accepted a command in the war, and defeated Gates at Camden (1780), but was forced to surrender at Yorktown (1781). In 1786 he became Governor-General of India, where he defeated Tippoo Sahib, and introduced the series of reforms known as the *Cornwallis Code*. He returned in 1793, to be made marquess. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (1798–1801), and negotiated the Peace of Amiens (1802). He was re-appointed Governor-General of India in 1804.

Brooklyn Heights- The area was heavily fortified prior to the largest battle of the American Revolutionary War - The Battle of Long Island (also known as The Battle of Brooklyn). After British troops landed on Long Island and advanced towards Continental Army lines, General George Washington withdrew his troops here after heavy losses, but was able to make a skillful retreat across the East River to Manhattan without the loss of any troops or his remaining supplies.

Harlem Heights- The Battle of Harlem Heights was fought in the New York Campaign of the American Revolutionary War. The action took place in what is now the Morningside Heights and west Harlem neighborhoods of Manhattan in New York City on September 16, 1776.

The Americans under Generals George Washington, Nathaniel Greene, and Israel Putnam, totaling around 2,000 men held a series of high ground positions in upper Manhattan against an attacking British division totaling around 5,000 men under the command of General Alexander Leslie. British troops made what became a tactical error by sounding a fox hunt bugle call while in pursuit, meant to insult the Continents, who were in orderly retreat. This instead infuriated the Americans who galvanized to hold their ground and rallied for victory.

White Plains- city (1990 pop. 48,718), seat of Westchester co., SE N.Y., N of New York City; settled by Puritans from Connecticut in 1683; inc. as a village 1866, as a city 1916. The city has some light industries and serves as the headquarters for several corporations and laboratories. The state convention that ratified the Declaration of Independence met (1776) in White Plains. The battle of White Plains (1776), a principal engagement of the American Revolution, followed Gen. George Washington's retreat from New York City. Washington briefly made his headquarters (1738) in White Plains at the Elijah Miller House, which still stands. Other buildings from the Revolutionary period are also preserved. The city is the site of a cultural county center, a branch of Pace Univ., and the New York School for the Deaf.

Trenton- In the American Revolution, Trenton was the scene of a battle when Washington crossed (Dec. 25, 1776) the ice-clogged Delaware and surprised and captured (Dec. 26) 918 Hessians. The Americans, avoiding a British relief force led by Cornwallis, then struck at Princeton. A 155-ft (47-m) granite monument topped by a statue of Washington commemorates the battle, and the place where the Americans crossed the Delaware is marked in a state park. Trenton grew as a commercial center and became the site of many industries; the famous Roebling Works, where wire rope was manufactured, was established in 1848. The city's noteworthy buildings include the golden-domed capitol (1792), much remodeled and enlarged; the capitol annex (1931); the state cultural center, with a museum, planetarium, and state library; the World War I memorial building (1932); the old barracks, built in 1758 and restored as a museum; and the William Trent House (1719), the city's oldest standing building, also a museum.

Princeton- borough (1990 pop. 12,016) and surrounding township (1990 pop. 13,198), Mercer co., W central N.J.; settled late 1600s, borough inc. 1813, township est. 1838. A

leading education center, it is the seat of Princeton Univ., the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton Theological Seminary, Westminster Choir College of Rider Univ., St. Joseph's Seminary, and other institutions. Numerous national and international corporate research centers and headquarters are there, including the Educational Testing Service (ETS). In the American Revolution the British and later colonial troops occupied Nassau Hall (of Princeton Univ.) as barracks. Shortly after the battle of Trenton, Princeton was the scene of a battle (Jan. 3, 1777) in which Washington surprised and defeated a superior British force. Gen. Hugh Mercer was mortally wounded in the attack.

General John Burgoyne- British general and playwright, born in Sutton, Bedfordshire, SC England, UK. He entered the army in 1740, and gave distinguished service in the Seven Years' War (1756–63). He then sat in parliament as a Tory, and in 1777 was sent to America, where he led an expedition from Canada into New York State, taking Ticonderoga, but being forced to surrender at Saratoga. He later joined the Whigs, and commanded in Ireland (1782–3). His best-known work was his comedy, *The Heiress* (1786).

Fort Ticonderoga- a pitched battle in which American revolutionary troops captured Fort Ticonderoga from the British in 1775

General Horatio Gates- US soldier, born in Maldon, Essex, SE England, UK. He entered the British army as a boy, and saw action in America during the French and Indian War. After 10 years back in England, he settled in W Virginia in 1772. Appointed brigadier-general in the Continental Army (1775), he proved himself a capable administrator and played a major role in the American victory at Saratoga (1777). He had a tendency to quarrel with his fellow officers, including General Schuyler at Ticonderoga and Benedict Arnold after Saratoga, and in 1778 he permitted his name to be associated with the "Conway Cabal," a plot to have Gates supplant Washington as commander-in-chief. Although not formally implicated, Gates never truly regained Washington's friendship or trust, and for two years he had little role in the action. Finally restored to command in the South (1780), he commanded the militia at Camden, SC that was routed by the British, and although Congress demanded an investigation, no court of inquiry ever convened. He played little role in the final actions of the war, and retired to his Virginia plantation (1783). Ever the outsider, he freed his slaves (1790) and passed his last years as a gentleman farmer on Manhattan Island, New York City.

Saratoga- (Oct 1777) One of the most important engagements of the US War of Independence. Actually fought near modern Schuylerville, NY, the battle brought the defeat of a large British army under John Burgoyne by American continental troops and militia under Horatio Gates. The outcome ended British plans to cut New England off from the rest of the states, and encouraged French intervention on the American side.

Vocabulary
New Harmony to Republic of Texas

New Harmony-
Settlers built a crude foundry in 1852, but abandoned it soon after due to transport and logistics issues

Charles Fourier-
François Marie Charles Fourier (April 7, 1772 - October 10, 1837) was a French utopian socialist. Fourier coined the word féminisme in 1837; as early as 1808, he had argued that the extension of women's rights was the general principle of all social progress. Fourier inspired the founding of the communist community called La Reunion near present-day Dallas, Texas as well as several other communities within the United States of America, such as North American Phalanx.

Fruitlands-
Fruitlands was a utopian home established in Harvard, Massachusetts by Amos Bronson Alcott and Charles Lane in the 1840s, based on transcendentalist principles.

Joseph Smith-
Joseph Smith, Jr. (December 23, 1805 – June 27, 1844) was an American religious leader who founded the Latter Day Saint movement, a restorationist movement giving rise to Mormonism. According to Smith's followers, he was the first latter-day prophet, whose mission was to restore the original Christianity, which is said to have been lost after a Great Apostasy. This restoration included publication of the Book of Mormon and other new scripture to supplement the Bible, and the establishment of the Church of Christ. As leader of his religion, he was also an important political and military leader in the American West.

Mormonism-
Mormonism is a term used to describe religious, ideological, and cultural aspects of the various Latter Day Saint churches. The term Mormonism is often used to describe the belief systems of those who believe in the Book of Mormon, a sacred text which Mormons believe was translated by Joseph Smith, Jr. in 1829 from golden plates, described as the sacred writings of the inhabitants of North and South America from approximately 650 BC to 100 AD.

American Colonization Society-

The American Colonization Society (in full, The Society for the Colonization of Free People of Color of America) founded Liberia, a colony on the coast of West Africa in 1817 and transported free blacks there, in an effort to remove them from the United States. The Society closely controlled the development of Liberia until 1847, when it was declared to be an independent republic. By 1867, the ACS had sent more than 13,000 settlers to Liberia. The organization was formally dissolved in 1964

Freedom's Journal-

Freedom's Journal was the first African American owned and operated newspaper published in the United States. Published weekly in New York City from 1827 to 1829, the journal was edited by John Russwurm from March 16, 1827 to March 28, 1829 and later, Samuel Cornish served as co-editor (March 16, 1827 to September 14, 1827).

David Walker-

David Walker (September 28, 1785 - June 28, 1830) was a black abolitionist, most famous for his pamphlet Walker's Appeal, which called for black pride, demanded the immediate and universal emancipation of the slaves, and defended violent rebellion as a means for the slaves to gain their freedom.

American Anti-Slavery Society-

The American Anti-Slavery Society (1833-1870) was an abolitionist society founded by William Lloyd Garrison and Arthur Tappan. Frederick Douglass was a key leader of the society and often spoke at its meetings. William Wells Brown was another freed slave who often spoke at meetings. By 1835, the society had 1,000 local chapters with around 150,000 members. Famous members included Theodore Dwight Weld, Lewis Tappan, Lydia Child, Maria Weston Chapman, Henry Highland Garnet, Samuel Cornish, James Forten, Charles Lenox Remond, Robert Purvis, and Wendell Phillips.

Sojourner Truth-

Sojourner Truth (c. 1797–November 26, 1883) was the self-given name, from 1843, of an American abolitionist born into slavery from Hurley, New York. Her most famous speech, which became known as Ain't I a Woman? was delivered at the Women's Convention in Akron, Ohio in 1851. (Her original name was Isabella Baumfree, but some sources list her name as Isabella Van Wagener.)

Frederick Douglass-

Frederick Douglass (February 14[1], 1818 – February 20, 1895) was an American abolitionist, editor, orator, author, statesman and reformer. Called "The Sage of Anacostia" and "The Lion of Anacostia," Douglass was one of the most prominent figures of African American history during his time, and one of the most influential lecturers and authors in American history.

Harriet Tubman-

Harriet Tubman (c. 1822–March 10, 1913), also known as "Black Moses," "Grandma Moses," or "Moses of Her People," was an African-American abolitionist. An escaped slave, she made 19 voyages into the deep South and helped over 300 slaves escape to Canada. During her lifetime she worked as a lumberjack, laundress, nurse, and cook. As an abolitionist, she acted as intelligence gatherer, refugee organizer, raid leader, nurse, and fundraiser.

The Grimke Sisters-

Sarah Grimké (1792-1873) and Angelina Grimké Weld (1805-1879), known as the Grimké sisters, were 19th-century American Quakers, educators and writers who were early advocates of abolitionism and women's rights.

The Grimké sisters were born in Charleston, South Carolina. Throughout their life they traveled throughout the North, lecturing about their first-hand experiences with slavery on their family's plantation. Among the first women to act publicly in social reform movements, they received abuse and ridicule for their abolitionist activity. They both realized that women would have to create a safe space in the public arena to be effective reformers, and became early activists in the women's rights movement.

Theodore Weld-

Theodore Dwight Weld (November 23, 1803 – February 3, 1895), author of *American Slavery As It Is: Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses*, is regarded by many historians as the most important figure in the abolitionist movement (surpassing even William Lloyd Garrison) but his passion for anonymity long made him an unknown figure in American history.[

Harriet Beecher Stowe-

"The Little Lady that started the war"-Abraham Lincoln

Harriet Elizabeth Beecher Stowe, born (June 14, 1811 – July 1, 1896) was an abolitionist and writer of more than 13 books, the most famous being Uncle Tom's Cabin which describes life in slavery, and which was first published in serial form from 1851 to 1852 in an abolitionist organ, the National Era, edited by Gamaliel Bailey. Although Stowe herself had never been to the American South, she subsequently published A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, a non-fiction work documenting the veracity of her depiction of the lives of slaves in the original novel.

Elijah Parish Lovejoy-

Elijah Parish Lovejoy, the son of a Congregational minister, and brother of Owen Lovejoy, was born in Albion, Maine, on 9th November, 1802. After graduating from Waterville College in 1826, he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he established a school before attending the Princeton Theological Seminary.

Amistad-

The Amistad, 40 U.S. (15 Pet.) 518 (1841), was a United States Supreme Court case resulting from the rebellion of slaves on board the Spanish schooner Amistad in 1839.

The rebellion broke out when the schooner, traveling along the coast of Cuba, was taken over by a group of captives who had earlier been kidnapped in Africa and sold into slavery. The Africans were later apprehended on the vessel near Long Island, New York by the United States Navy and taken into custody. The ensuing widely publicized court cases in the United States helped the abolitionist movement. In 1840, a federal trial court found that the initial transport of the Africans across the Atlantic (which did not involve the Amistad) had been illegal and that they were not legally slaves but free. The Supreme Court affirmed this finding on March 9, 1841, and the Africans travelled home in 1842.

Liberty Party-

The Liberty Party was a political party in the United States during the Second Party System in 1840. The party was an early advocate of the abolitionist cause. It broke away from the American Anti-Slavery Society due to grievances with William Lloyd Garrison's leadership.

The Liberty Party nominated James G. Birney for

President in 1840 and 1844. The party did not attract much support. In 1848, the party met in Buffalo, New York, with other groups to form the Free Soil Party.

There was another American party called the Liberty Party in the early 1930's, founded on the economic theories of W.H. "Coin" Harvey (1851–1936). Harvey was its presidential candidate in 1932; he received about 53,000 votes.

James Birney-

James Gillespie Birney (February 4, 1792–November 25, 1857) was an American presidential candidate for the Liberty Party in the 1840 and 1844 elections. He received 7,069 votes in the 1840 election and 62,273 votes in 1844.

James G. Birney was born in Danville, Kentucky. After studying at Transylvania College and Princeton, where he graduated in 1810, he studied law under Alexander J. Dallas in Philadelphia. He then began practice in Danville in 1814, and was elected to the State Legislature two years later. In 1818, Birney moved to the vicinity of Huntsville, Alabama. He had long opposed slavery, and had debated against it at Princeton, but was content with a gradual approach. While living in Alabama, he acted as agent for The National Colonization Society of America in 1832–33, which sought to send freed slaves to Liberia. In 1833, Birney returned to Kentucky, where he freed his own slaves. In 1839, he inherited 21 slaves from his father, all of whom he freed.

Birney by now had resolved that slavery should be brought to an immediate end. He organized the Kentucky Antislavery Society in 1835. Unable to find a publisher for an antislavery paper at Danville, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio where he published the first issue of *The Philanthropist* on January 1, 1836. Hostile mobs destroyed his press several times over the next few years and Birney was himself repeatedly threatened.

Birney opposed all violence and supported the Constitution. He was elected secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1837. He gave many speeches before large assemblages of people, and became widely known as the leader of the Abolitionists who opposed violent or revolutionary measures. In 1845, he was disabled by a fall from his horse and spent the last twelve years of his life as an invalid.

His sons, William Birney (1819–1907) and David B. Birney (1825–64), both served as generals in the Union

Army during the Civil War. His oldest son, James Birney, served as lieutenant-governor of the state of Michigan in 1860.

Davy Crockett-

David Crockett (August 17, 1786 – March 6, 1836) 19th-century American folk hero usually referred to as Davy Crockett and by the popular title "King of the Wild Frontier". He represented Tennessee in the U.S. Congress, served in the Texas revolution, and died at the age of 49 at the Battle of the Alamo.

Juan Seguin-

Juan Nepomuceno Seguín (1806–1890) was a Tejano hero of the Texas Revolution. Juan Seguin was born on October 27, 1806. As a teen in Mexico he had a strong interest in politics. He was very critical of Mexican leader Santa Anna and gladly joined the Texas Revolution to rid Texas of Santa Anna's rule. He led a band of twenty-five Tejanos who favored a revolt and fought on the Texan side at the Battle of the Alamo. Because Seguín spoke only Spanish, he was chosen to carry the message through lines that the Texans "shall never surrender or retreat." Seguín got the message to the other soldiers on the Texan side. He returned to the Alamo, but it had already fallen to Santa Anna. Seguín arranged for the dead Alamo defenders to be buried with military honors. Newcomers to Texas who disliked all Tejanos falsely accused Seguín of plotting rebellion.

William Travis-

William Barret Travis (August 9, 1809 – March 6, 1836) was a 19th Century lawyer and soldier. He commanded the Republic of Texas forces at the Battle of the Alamo during the Texas Revolution from the Republic of Mexico.

Lorezo de Zavala-

Lorenzo de Zavala (October 3, 1788 – November 16, 1836) was a 19th-century Mexican politician. He served as finance minister under President Vicente Guerrero. A colonizer and statesman, he was also the interim vice president of the Republic of Texas. He served under President David G. Burnet from March to October 1836.

Hudson Bay Company-

The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) is the oldest commercial corporation in North America and is one of the oldest in the world. It was at one time the largest land owner in the world. Its initials have often been satirically interpreted as "Here Before Christ". From its longtime headquarters at York Factory on Hudson Bay, it controlled the fur trade throughout much of British-controlled North America for several centuries, undertaking early exploration and functioning as the de facto government in many areas of the continent prior to the arrival of large-scale settlement. Its traders and trappers forged early relationships with many groups of First Nations/Native Americans and its network of trading posts formed the nucleus for later official authority in many areas of western Canada and the United States. In the late 19th century, its vast territory became the largest component in the newly formed Dominion of Canada, in which the company was the largest private landowner. With the decline of the fur trade, the company evolved into mercantile business selling vital goods to settlers in the Canadian West. Today the company is best known for its department stores throughout Canada.

William Henry Ashley-
William Henry Ashley (1778–March 28, 1838) was a pioneering fur trader, entrepreneur, and politician. Though a native of Virginia, Ashley had already moved to St. Genevieve in what was then called Louisiana, when it was purchased by the United States from France in 1803. That land, later known as Missouri, became Ashley's home for most of his adult life. Ashley moved to St. Louis around 1808 and became a Brigadier General in the Missouri Militia during the War of 1812. Before the war he did some real estate speculation and earned a small fortune manufacturing gunpowder from a lode of saltpeter mined in a cave near the headwaters of Missouri's Current river. When Missouri was admitted to the Union Ashley was elected its first Lieutenant Governor, serving from 1820 to 1824.

Rocky Mountain Fur Company-
The Rocky Mountain Fur Company, sometimes called Ashley's Hundred, was organized in St. Louis, Missouri in 1823 by General William H. Ashley and Major Andrew Henry (c. 1775-1832). They posted advertisements in St. Louis newspapers seeking "One Hundred enterprising young men . . . to ascend the river Missouri to its source, there to be employed for one, two, or three years." Among those hired were Jedediah Smith, the four Sublette brothers, Jim Beckwourth, Thomas Fitzpatrick and David Jackson, who in 1826, bought the

Company and for the next seven years it continued to prosper. Other mountain men who worked for the Company were Jim Bridger, Joseph Meek, William Sublette, Robert Newell, and Kit Carson.

Jim Beckmouth-

Jim Beckwourth was an African American who played a major role in the early exploration and settlement of the American West. Although there were people of many races and nationalities on the frontier, Beckwourth was the only African American who recorded his life story, and his adventures took him from the everglades of Florida to the Pacific Ocean and from southern Canada to northern Mexico.

Jedediah Smith-

Jedediah Strong Smith (born January 6, 1799 - presumed date of death May 27, 1831) was a hunter, trapper, fur trader and explorer of the Rocky Mountains, the American West Coast and the Southwest during the nineteenth century. Jedediah Smith's explorations were significant in opening the American West to expansion by white settlers, mostly from New England, Missouri and Europe. According to Maurice Sullivan, "Smith was the first white man to cross the future state of Nevada, the first to traverse Utah from north to south and from west to east; the first American to enter California by the overland route, and so herald its change of masters; the first white man to scale the High Sierras, and the first to explore the Pacific hinterland from San Diego to the banks of the Columbia [River]." Prospectors and settlers later poured in to the areas that 'Old Jed' Smith had trail-blazed as a trapper and fur trader, during the subsequent Gold Rush.

Louis and Clark-

The Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804–1806) was the first United States overland expedition to the Pacific coast and back, led by Captain Meriwether Lewis and Second Lieutenant William Clark of the United States Army. It is also known as the Corps of Discovery.

Zebulon Pike-

Zebulon Montgomery Pike (January 5, 1779–April 27, 1813) was an American soldier and explorer for whom Pikes Peak in Colorado is named. His Pike expedition, often compared to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, mapped much of the southern portion of the Louisiana

Purchase.

John C. Fremont-

John Charles Frémont (January 21, 1813 – July 13, 1890), born John Charles Fremont, was an American military officer, explorer, the first candidate of the Republican Party for the office of President of the United States, and the first Presidential candidate of a major party to run on a platform in opposition to slavery.

Stephen Long-

Stephen Harriman Long (December 30, 1784 - September 4, 1864) was a U.S. engineer, explorer, and military officer. As an inventor, he is noted for his developments in the design of steam locomotives. As an Army officer, he led a pioneering scientific expedition throughout a large area of the Great Plains, which he famously described as the "Great American Desert". Longs Peak in Colorado is named for him.

John Wesley Powell-

John Wesley Powell (March 24, 1834 - September 23, 1902) was a U.S. soldier, geologist, and explorer of the American West. He is famous for the 1869 Powell Geographic Expedition, a three-month river trip down the Green and Colorado rivers that included the first passage through the Grand Canyon.

Frederick Johnson Turner-

Thomas Hart Benton-

Thomas Hart Benton (March 14, 1782 – April 10, 1858), nicknamed Old Bullion, was an American Senator from Missouri and a staunch advocate of westward expansion of the United States. He served in the Senate from 1821 to 1851, becoming the first member of that body to serve 5 terms. Benton was an architect and champion of westward expansion by the United States, a cause that became known as Manifest Destiny.

John O'Sullivan-

John Louis O'Sullivan (November 15, 1813 – March 24, 1895) was an American columnist and editor who used the term "Manifest Destiny" in 1845 to promote the annexation of Texas and the Oregon Country to the

United States. O'Sullivan was an influential political writer and advocate for the Democratic Party at that time, but he faded from prominence soon thereafter. He was rescued from obscurity in the twentieth century after the famous phrase "Manifest Destiny" was traced back to him.

Manifest Destiny-

Manifest Destiny is a phrase that expressed the belief that the United States had a mission to expand, spreading its form of democracy and freedom. Advocates of Manifest Destiny believed that expansion was not only good, but that it was obvious ("manifest") and certain ("destiny"). Originally a political catch phrase of the 19th century, "Manifest Destiny" eventually became a standard historical term, often used as a synonym for the territorial expansion of the United States across North America towards the Pacific Ocean.

Donner Party-

The Donner Party was a group of California-bound American settlers caught up in the "westering fever" of the 1840s. After becoming snowbound in the Sierra Nevada in the winter of 1846–1847, some of the emigrants resorted to cannibalism. Although this aspect of the tragedy has become synonymous with the Donner Party in the popular imagination, the historical record demonstrates that cannibalism was a last resort that occurred, in most cases, over the space of only a few days or weeks

Willamette Valley-

The Willamette Valley (pronounced [wɪˈlæ.mɪt]), with the accent on the second syllable) is the region in northwest Oregon in the United States that surrounds the Willamette River as it proceeds northward from its emergence from mountains near Eugene to its confluence with the Columbia River at Portland. One of the most productive agricultural areas of the world[citation needed], the valley was the destination of choice for the emigrants on the Oregon Trail in the 1840s. It has formed the cultural and political heart of Oregon since the days of the Oregon Territory, and is home to 70% of Oregon's population

Jason Lee-

Jason Lee (June 28, 1803 – March 12, 1845) an American missionary and pioneer, was born on a farm near Stanstead, Quebec. He was the first of the Oregon missionaries and helped establish the early foundation of American colonial government in the Oregon Country.

Marcus and Narcissa Whitman-

Marcus Whitman (September 4, 1802–November 29, 1847) was an American physician and missionary in the Oregon Country. He is famous for leading the first large party of wagon trains along the Oregon Trail, establishing it as a viable route for the thousands of emigrants who used the trail in the following decade.

Narcissa Whitman (March 14, 1808 – November 29, 1847), born Narcissa Prentiss in Prattsburgh, New York in the Genesee Valley.^[1] Along with Eliza Hart Spalding (wife of Henry Spalding) would become the first European-American woman to cross the Rocky Mountains in 1836 on her way to found the Protestant Whitman Mission with husband Dr. Marcus Whitman near modern day Walla Walla, Washington.

Donation Land Claim Act of 1850

William Becknell-

William Becknell (1787 or 1788–1856) Amherst County, Virginia U.S. was a freighter and the first white man to open what became known as the Santa Fe Trail to trade. Becknell left Arrow Rock, Missouri in September of 1821 on his first trip westward with a load of freight to deliver to Santa Fe, New Mexico. The next year Becknell left Arrow Rock with a party of traders on a trip that was to open up the Santa Fe Trail to regular traffic and military movement. It became the first and only international trade route between the US and Mexico until a railway to Santa Fe was built in 1880. He became known as the Father of the Santa Fe Trail.

Becknell became a politician later in life. His first political appointment was as Justice of the Peace in Saline County, Missouri and he was later elected to the Missouri House of Representatives in 1828.

Becknell, who had been in the War of 1812, later moved to Texas and joined a group of volunteers called the Red River Blues in 1836. He ran unsuccessfully for the Texas House of Representatives in 1826. He supervised the Texas congressional elections in 1845 and US congressional elections in 1846. Becknell died April 1856.

Moses Austin-

Moses Austin (October 4, 1761–June 10, 1821) is best known for his efforts in the American lead industry and as the father of Stephen F. Austin. Moses Austin is also significant to American history because he was the first to obtain permission for Anglo-Americans to settle in Spanish Texas. He also established the first Anglo-American settlement west of the Mississippi.

Stephen F. Austin-

Stephen Fuller Austin (November 3, 1793 – December 27, 1836), known as the "Father of Texas," led the Anglo-American colonization of the region. The capital city of Austin, Texas, and Austin County, Texas, Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches, Texas, as well as a number of K-12 schools are named in his honor.

James Bowie-

James Bowie (1796 - March 6, 1836), aka Jim Bowie, was a 19th century pioneer and soldier who took a prominent part in the Texas Revolution and was killed at the Battle of the Alamo. He was born in Kentucky, and spent most of his life in Louisiana before moving to Texas and joining in the revolution.

Bowie is also known for the style of knife he carried, which came to be known as the "Bowie knife". Stories of his frontier spirit has made him one of the most colorful folk heroes of Texas history.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana-

Antonio de Padua María Severino López de Santa Anna y Pérez de Lebrón, also known simply as Santa Anna (21 February 1794 – 21 June 1876) was a Mexican patriot and dictator who greatly influenced early Mexican and Spanish politics and government, first fighting against independence from Spain, and then becoming its chief general, president and dictator at various times over a turbulent forty-year career.

The Alamo-

The Battle of the Alamo was a 19th-century battle between the Republic of Mexico and the rebel Texian forces, including Tejanos, during the latter fight for independence — the Texas Revolution. It took place at the Alamo Mission in San Antonio, Texas (then known as "San Antonio de Béxar") in February and March 1836. The 13-day siege ended on March 6 with the capture of the mission and the death of nearly all the Texian defenders, except for a few slaves, women and children. Despite the loss, the 13-day holdout stalled the Mexican Army's progress and allowed Sam Houston to gather troops and supplies for his later successful battle at San Jacinto. The Texian revolutionaries went on to win the war.

The battle took place at a turning point in the Texas

Revolution, which had begun with the October 1835 Consultation, whose delegates narrowly approved a call for rights under the Mexican Constitution of 1824. By the time of the battle, however, sympathy for declaring a Republic of Texas had grown. The delegates from the Alamo to the Constitutional Convention were both instructed to vote for independence.

Sam Houston-

Samuel Houston (March 2, 1793 – July 26, 1863) was a 19th century American statesman, politician and soldier. The Virginia-born Houston was a key figure in the history of Texas, including periods as President of the Republic of Texas, Senator for Texas after it joined the Union, and finally as governor. Although a slave owner and opponent of abolitionism, his unionist convictions meant he refused to swear loyalty to the Confederacy when Texas seceded from the Union, bringing his governorship to an end. To avoid bloodshed, he refused an offer of an army to put down the rebellion, and instead retired to Huntsville, Texas, where he died before the end of the Civil War.

His earlier life included emigration to Tennessee, time spent with the Cherokee Nation (into which he was adopted and later married into), military service in the War of 1812, and subsequent successful involvement in Tennessee politics. Indeed, as of 2006, Houston has been the only person in U.S. history to have been the governor of two different states, Tennessee and Texas. A fight with a Congressman, followed by a high profile trial, led to his emigration to Mexican Texas, where he soon became a leader of the Texas Revolution. He supported annexation by the United States rather than seeking long term independence and expansion for Texas. The city of Houston was named after him during this period. Houston's reputation survived his death: posthumous commemoration has included a memorial museum, a U.S. Army base, an historical park, a university, and the largest statue of an American hero.

Republic of Texas-

The Republic of Texas was a country in North America between the United States and Mexico that existed from 1836 to 1845. Formed as a break-away republic from Mexico as a result of the Texas Revolution, the nation claimed borders that encompassed an area that included all of the present U.S. state of Texas, as well as parts of present-day New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming. The eastern boundary with the United States was defined by the Adams-Onis Treaty

between the United States and Spain in 1819. Its southern and western-most boundary with Mexico was under dispute throughout the lifetime of the Republic, with Texas claiming that the boundary was the Rio Grande and Mexico claiming the Nueces River as the boundary. This dispute would later become a trigger for the Mexican-American War after the annexation of Texas.

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(Nº 76-125)

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103. Astor Place Riot - a riot that occurred May 10, 1849 at the Astor Place Opera House in New York City which resulted in over 22 people being killed. Edwin Forrest had recently completed a European tour, which was a failure, in large part due to the actions of William Charles Macready, a former friend and competing actor. Macready then came to New York to perform *Macbeth* in the Astor Place Theater. In competition, the Bowery Theater decided to offer *Macbeth* on the same nights but starring Edwin Forrest in the leading role. On May 7, 1849, the first night of Macready's performance, an unruly mob of Edwin Forrest fans infiltrated the audience at the Astor Place Theater and pelted Macready with rotten eggs, potatoes, and a bottle of a liquid believed to have been asafetida, which is nicknamed "devil's dung" and even old shoes and a copper coin. Macready completed the performance but decided not to complete the run until he was convinced to do so by City Elders including American authors Herman Melville and Washington Irving. On May 10 he took the stage again.

104. Blackface minstrel show - an American entertainment consisting of comic skits, variety acts, dancing, and music, performed by white people in blackface or, especially after the American Civil War, African Americans in blackface. Minstrel shows portrayed and lampooned blacks in stereotypical and often disparaging ways: as ignorant, lazy, buffoonish, superstitious, joyous, and musical.

105. Dime novels - forms of late 19th century and early 20th century popular fiction, including "true" dime novels, story papers, five and ten cent weekly libraries.

106. Walt Whitman - (May 31, 1819 - March 26, 1892) was an American Romantic poet, essayist, journalist, and humanist. Whitman is among the most influential and controversial poets in the American canon. His work has been described as a "rude shock" and "the most audacious and debatable contribution yet made to American literature."

107. Edgar Allan Poe - (January 19, 1809 – October 7, 1849) was an American poet, short story writer, editor, critic and one of the leaders of the American Romantic Movement. Poe was one of the early American practitioners of the short story and a progenitor of detective fiction and crime fiction.

108. Workingmen's Party - the first Marxist-influenced political party in the United States. Sought to protest against changing working conditions.

109. Workies – People in the workingmen's party. They campaigned for ten hour days and the preservation of the small artisanal shop.

110. Equal Rights Party – Established May 1872, this party called for the "reform of political and social abuses; the emancipation of labor, and the enfranchisement of women". Argued for improved civil rights and the abolition of capital punishment. These policies gained the support of socialists, trade unionists and women suffragists.

111. General Trades Union – a union which represents workers from all industries and companies, rather than just one organisation or a particular sector, as in a craft union or industrial union.

112. Ogden Edwards - By industry, he had gained a competency, though dependent at the beginning of his career entirely upon the labor of his hands, guided by sound discretion and sterling common sense.

113. National Trades Union - federation or confederation of trade unions in a single country. Nearly every country in the world has a national trade union center, and many have more than one. When there is more than one national center, it is often because of ideological differences -- in some cases long-standing historic differences.

114. Tammany Society - was the Democratic Party political machine that played a major role in New York City politics from the 1790s to the 1960s. It usually (but not always) controlled Democratic party nominations and patronage in Manhattan from the mayoral victory of Fernando Wood in 1854 to the election of Fiorello LaGuardia in 1934, then weakened and collapsed.

115. Lyman Beecher - (October 12, 1775 – January 10, 1865) was a Presbyterian clergyman, temperance movement leader. He was also a major part of the Second Great Awakening.

116. Horace Mann - (May 4, 1796 – August 2, 1859) was an American education reformer and abolitionist. He was a brother-in-law to author Nathaniel Hawthorne, since their wives were sisters.

117. Catherine Beecher - (September 6, 1800 – May 12, 1878) was a noted educator, renowned for her forthright opinions on women's education as well as her vehement support of the many benefits of the incorporation of a kindergarten into children's education.

118. American Society for the Promotion of Temperance - created in 1826. By 1834 the Society boasted five thousand local chapters and a national membership of one million. It was dedicated to the control of alcohol consumption through the promotion of moderation and abstinence.

119. Washington Temperance Societies – Starting in 5th of April, 1840, this was a society based on not drinking any kind of alcoholic beverages

120. Females Moral Reform Society – group that allowed women to expand their roles within society without challenging society's expectations for women. The society existed across the United States, but Ohio women founded several chapters at the local level in the 1830s.

121. Dorothea Dix - (April 4, 1802 – July 17, 1887) was an American activist on behalf of the indigent insane who, through a vigorous program of lobbying state legislatures and the United States Congress, created the first generation of American mental asylums.

122. Utopian Movements – The movement in America in which new religions began springing up, and the creation and attempt at ideal civilizations was made.

123. The Millerites - diverse family of denominations and Bible study movements that have arisen since the middle of the 19th century, traceable to the Adventist movement sparked by the teachings of William Miller.

124. Shakers - an offshoot of the Religious Society of Friends (or *Quakers*), originated in Manchester, England in the late eighteenth century (1772). Strict believers in celibacy, Shakers maintained their numbers through conversion and adoption.

125. Oneida Community – Also known as the free love community, it was a utopian commune founded by John Humphrey Noyes in 1848 in Oneida, New York. The community believed that since Christ had already returned in the year 70 AD it was possible for them to bring about Christ's millennial kingdom themselves, and be free of sin and perfect in this lifetime (a.a.k. they can have sex all they want, with whom ever they want).

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101. Temperance Reformation - an American entertainment consisting of comic skits, variety acts, dancing, and music, performed by white people in blackface or, especially after the American Civil War, African Americans in blackface. Minstrel shows portrayed and lampooned blacks in stereotypical and often disparaging ways: as ignorant, lazy, buffoonish, superstitious, joyous, and musical.

102. Susan B. Anthony - (February 15, 1820 – March 13, 1906) was a prominent, independent and well-educated American civil rights leader who played a pivotal role in the 19th century women's rights movement to secure women's suffrage in the United States. She traveled thousands of miles throughout the United States and Europe, and gave 75 to 100 speeches per year on women's rights for some 45 years.

103. Astor Place Riot - a riot that occurred May 10, 1849 at the Astor Place Opera House in New York City which resulted in over 22 people being killed. Edwin Forrest had recently completed a European tour, which was a failure, in large part due to the actions of William Charles Macready, a former friend and competing actor. Macready then came to New York to perform *Macbeth* in the Astor Place Theater. In competition, the Bowery Theater decided to offer *Macbeth* on the same nights but starring Edwin Forrest in the leading role. On May 7, 1849, the first night of Macready's performance, an unruly mob of Edwin Forrest fans infiltrated the audience at the Astor Place Theater and pelted Macready with rotten eggs, potatoes, and a bottle of a liquid believed to have been asafetida, which is nicknamed "devil's dung" and even old shoes and a copper coin. Macready completed the performance but decided not to complete the run until he was convinced to do so by City Elders including American authors Herman Melville and Washington Irving. On May 10 he took the stage again.

104. Blackface minstrel show - an American entertainment consisting of comic skits, variety acts, dancing, and music, performed by white people in blackface or, especially after the American Civil War, African Americans in blackface. Minstrel shows portrayed and lampooned blacks in stereotypical and often disparaging ways: as ignorant, lazy, buffoonish, superstitious, joyous, and musical.

105. Dime novels - forms of late 19th century and early 20th century popular fiction, including "true" dime novels, story papers, five and ten cent weekly libraries.

106. Walt Whitman - (May 31, 1819 - March 26, 1892) was an American Romantic poet, essayist, journalist, and humanist. Whitman is among the most influential and controversial poets in the American canon. His work has been described as a "rude shock" and "the most audacious and debatable contribution yet made to American literature."

107. Edgar Allan Poe - (January 19, 1809 – October 7, 1849) was an American poet, short story writer, editor, critic and one of the leaders of the American Romantic Movement. Poe was one of the early American practitioners of the short story and a progenitor of detective fiction and crime fiction.

108. Workingmen's Party - the first Marxist-influenced political party in the United States. Sought to protest against changing working conditions.

109. Workies – People in the workingmen's party. They campaigned for ten hour days and the preservation of the small artisanal shop.

110. Equal Rights Party – Established May 1872, this party called for the "reform of political and social abuses; the emancipation of labor, and the enfranchisement of women". Argued for improved civil rights and the abolition of capital punishment. These policies gained the support of socialists, trade unionists and women suffragists.

111. General Trades Union – a union which represents workers from all industries and companies, rather than just one organisation or a particular sector, as in a craft union or industrial union.

112. Ogden Edwards - By industry, he had gained a competency, though dependent at the beginning of his career entirely upon the labor of his hands, guided by sound discretion and sterling common sense.

113. National Trades Union - federation or confederation of trade unions in a single country. Nearly every country in the world has a national trade union center, and many have more than one. When there is more than one national center, it is often because of ideological differences -- in some cases long-standing historic differences.

114. Tammany Society - was the Democratic Party political machine that played a major role in New York City politics from the 1790s to the 1960s. It usually (but not always) controlled Democratic party nominations and patronage in Manhattan from the mayoral victory of Fernando Wood in 1854 to the election of Fiorello LaGuardia in 1934, then weakened and collapsed.

115. Lyman Beecher - (October 12, 1775 – January 10, 1865) was a Presbyterian clergyman, temperance movement leader. He was also a major part of the Second Great Awakening.

116. Horace Mann - (May 4, 1796 – August 2, 1859) was an American education reformer and abolitionist. He was a brother-in-law to author Nathaniel Hawthorne, since their wives were sisters.

117. Catherine Beecher - (September 6, 1800 – May 12, 1878) was a noted educator, renowned for her forthright opinions on women's education as well as her vehement support of the many benefits of the incorporation of a kindergarten into children's education.

118. American Society for the Promotion of Temperance - created in 1826. By 1834 the Society boasted five thousand local chapters and a national membership of one million. It was dedicated to the control of alcohol consumption through the promotion of moderation and abstinence.

119. Washington Temperance Societies – Starting in 5th of April, 1840, this was a society based on not drinking any kind of alcoholic beverages

120. Females Moral Reform Society – group that allowed women to expand their roles within society without challenging society's expectations for women. The society existed across the United States, but Ohio women founded several chapters at the local level in the 1830s.

121. Dorothea Dix - (April 4, 1802 – July 17, 1887) was an American activist on behalf of the indigent insane who, through a vigorous program of lobbying state legislatures and the United States Congress, created the first generation of American mental asylums.

122. Utopian Movements – The movement in America in which new religions began springing up, and the creation and attempt at ideal civilizations was made.

123. The Millerites - diverse family of denominations and Bible study movements that have arisen since the middle of the 19th century, traceable to the Adventist movement sparked by the teachings of William Miller.

124. Shakers - an offshoot of the Religious Society of Friends (or *Quakers*), originated in Manchester, England in the late eighteenth century (1772). Strict believers in celibacy, Shakers maintained their numbers through conversion and adoption.

125. Oneida Community – Also known as the free love community, it was a utopian commune founded by John Humphrey Noyes in 1848 in Oneida, New York. The community believed that since Christ had already returned in the year 70 AD it was possible for them to bring about Christ's millennial kingdom themselves, and be free of sin and perfect in this lifetime (a.a.k. they can have sex all they want, with whom ever they want).