

Teacher Guide

19th Century Turning Points in United States History

For Grades 7-College

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The DVD version is English and Spanish Subtitled

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19TH CENTURY TURNING POINTS IN U.S. HISTORY

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19th Century Turning Points in U.S. History, Grades 7-College

MATERIALS IN THE PROGRAM

Teacher's Guide -This Teacher's Guide has been prepared to aid the teacher in utilizing materials contained within this program. In addition to this introductory material, the guide contains the following:

- Suggested Instructional Notes
- Student Learning Goals
- Points for Teachers - Interesting points teachers may want to share or explore further
- Related Segments from other Turning Points include from this and other Turning Points Series (See Ambrose for information on 18th and 20th Century series of Turning Points in U.S. History)
- Internet Resources
- Test Questions on Blackline Masters A for duplication and handout to students, **with answers to test questions at end of each program below**

INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

It is suggested that you preview the program and read the related Student Goals and Teacher Points. By doing so, you will become familiar with the materials and be better prepared to adapt the program to the needs of your class. Each Turning Point within a program is designed to be a stand-alone presentation of the subject and be used when it comes up in the curriculum. You will probably find it best to follow the programs in the order in which they are presented in this Teacher's Guide, but this is not necessary. It is also suggested that the program presentation take place before the entire class and under your direction. As you review the instructional program outlined in the Teacher's Guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, deletions, or additions to fit the specific needs of your students. After viewing the programs you may wish to copy the Test Questions on Blackline Masters 1A, 2A, etc. and distribute to your class to measure their comprehension of the events.

LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS

The design for this series was guided by the National Center for History in the Schools, United States History curriculum Eras 4-6 Standards for grades 5-12, and the California Public School Standards for Historical Content, Grade 8 - Standards 8.4 and 8.12.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF SERIES

In the newly formed United States of America, the 19th century embraced change on a scale European nations could not have imagined nor implemented. The country was a fluid and thriving democracy that offered opportunities to even the lowest laborer or least educated to rise above his position in life and make a success of themselves. As the common man grew, so went the nation. No one better exemplified the great American

Dream better than Horatio Alger, whose novels made a hero out of the common man who literally went from rags to riches.

By the end of the century the nation had grown from a small group of states pressed against the Atlantic seaboard to a vast country stretching to the Pacific Ocean and beyond to include Alaska and Hawaii. For 100 years, Manifest Destiny gripped the people, as settlers crossed into the frontiers to settle mountains, plains, desert and seacoast. In the wake of their passage they left farms, towns and political order.

But their passage was not without heartbreak and sorrow. Many died in the passage west. Native Americans were displaced, first from their lands east of the Mississippi, then from the western mountains, and finally the plains.

The destiny of America also embraced reform. Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, wrote, "We could not retard the great forward movement of humanity if we would." Reform societies sprang up for temperance, treatment of criminals and the insane. Groups went forward for women's rights and the abolition of slavery. In the second half of the century, after freedom from slavery, the American Black family discovered that the chains of servitude had been replaced by the bondage of racism and Jim Crow.

Wealth created wealth beyond the wildest dreams of their European forefathers. The industrial revolution took hold and wrought an industrial power the likes of which the world had never seen. It allowed people of no or little economic means to become multimillionaires. Astor, McCormick, Carnegie, Rockefeller would become names recognized throughout the world. Politics, once the realm of aristocrats and wealthy, filtered down to ordinary people as the Jacksonian Era gave rise to the middle class. Land became available to millions of immigrants who discovered they could own their own farms in the U.S. and work for themselves instead of landlords.

During this century, war fell upon this nation with a vehemence that matched its growth. The War of 1812 rekindled the enmity between Britain and the U.S. In 1846, America declared war on Mexico and captured territory that would later become the states of New Mexico, Arizona and California. The Civil War divided the country for four years and then again for another 100 as old wounds took generations to heal. The longest running war in American History, the Plains Indians conflict, began in Minnesota at the start of the Civil War and continued until 1890, ending with the First Battle of Wounded Knee in South Dakota. The century concluded with the Spanish American War in 1898.

The United States was a country ripe for new thinking and new ideas. Technology expanded in this period as science put forth pioneering principles, which America's tinkerers and inventors used to create gadgets for the American home. The telephone, electric light, phonograph, automobile . . . the list is nearly endless.

The 19th century stands as a transition from disparate colonies to world leader; a grand experiment in self government that weathered the twin storms of political upheaval and unparalleled growth to emerge onto the world's stage a strong, united nation.

Program One: 1800-1813

The United States Enters a New Century, Filled with Hope, Promise and Great Dreams

The century opened with founding of a new capital located in a brackish swamp ceded to the union by Virginia and Maryland. Washington D.C. symbolized the hopes, the dreams and the challenges of this new nation. The White House's first occupant, John Adams, saw the great opportunities this nation afforded as long as its leaders continued to be great men who rose above petty politics and corruption.

In the first decade of the 19th century, the people of the United States rose to the challenges that confronted them and in doing so laid the foundation for the aspirations of a great country. Program one begins with the founding of Washington D.C. It is followed with the Louisiana Purchase, Lewis and Clark's exploration of the new territory and Fulton's invention of the steamboat, which improved trade along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, opening up the Old Northwest territories. It concludes with the government's determination to put down the Native American uprising in the Battle of Tippecanoe and a look at the dangers of this continent in the New Madrid Earthquake.

Turning Point #1

1800 - Washington D.C. Becomes the Nation's Capital

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Washington D.C. began as a meager conglomeration of scaffolded buildings and crude hovels connected by muddy roads--a village built out of grandiose and, as yet, unfinished dreams.
- The place of government had to be greater than any state capital.
- In 1790 a number of congressmen began a movement to establish a national capital.
- George Washington recommended a site along the Potomac River that would appeal to Northern and Southern interests.
- Pierre-Charles L'Enfant laid out the plan for the new city.
- In 1800 the City witnessed for the first time in modern history, an incumbent political party, the Federalists, accept electoral defeat and turn over the government to its opponents, Jeffersonian Republicans.

Points for Teachers:

- Washington chose Pierre-Charles L'Enfant the French architect and artist, as the Capital's designer.
- L'Enfant wrote, "Although the means now within the power of the country are not such as to pursue the design to any great extent, it will be obvious that the plan should

be drawn on such a scale as to leave room for aggrandizement and embellishment which the increase of the wealth of the nation will permit it to pursue an any period however remote."

- L'Enfant was temperamental and was fired after producing rough sketches of the new Capital.
- He was replaced by Andrew Ellicott, a surveyor and Benjamin Banneker, a free black man with a genius for mathematics and astronomy. Ellicott and Banneker laid out the land ceded to the Federal government by Maryland and Virginia.
- The White House was designed by James Hoban. After an interview with George Washington, he learned that the President liked a plain stone house and bowed windows because they let in more light and when Washington received visitors they stood in an oval with him. Hoban designed the current White House with these ideas in mind.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1787 - The United States Constitution is Created
- 1792 - Benjamin Banneker Saves the Plans for the Nation's Capital
- 1814 - Washington D.C. Is captured And Burned by The British

Turning Point #2

1803 The Louisiana Purchase

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The Louisiana Purchase was a largely uninhabited land of tall grass prairie and mountains that doubled the size of the United States, catapulting the fledgling nation into a world power.
- President Jefferson sent James Monroe and Robert Livingston to negotiate the sale of the territory from Napoleon, Emperor of France.
- The United States purchased Louisiana Territory in May of 1803 for 15 million dollars and received 828,000 square miles of rich farmland and potential resources, which included all of the Mississippi valley and its tributaries.
- Just as important as the acquisition of new land was the Purchase's impact on the new Federal Government. By using his powers of office in purchasing the land, Jefferson extended the Executive Powers of the Presidency.
- His actions initiated the idea of "Implied Powers" in the Constitution.

Points for Teachers:

- Western territories and states were cut off from the East by the Appalachian Mountains and the French who took control the port of New Orleans from the Spanish after the Treaty of Ildefonso (1800).
- There was no National Road from East to the West and the only way for the western farmers to get their goods to market was down the Mississippi River to the Port of New Orleans.
- In 1802, the Spanish Intendant in New Orleans cut off the right of deposit for American farmers in New Orleans, meaning they could no longer warehouse their produce in New Orleans.

- Ironically Jefferson had been a strict constructionalist but could not pass up this chance to extend American Territory. The long-term effect of this purchase was to shift America away from the Jeffersonian Philosophy of a simple agrarian society.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - Capt. Andrew Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
- 1718 - New Orleans is founded
- 1739-1741 - New Explorations of the North American Continent
- 1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon
- 1803 - The Louisiana Purchase
- 1804 - Lewis and Clark Expedition
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1821 - Inauguration of the Santa Fe Trail
- 1846 - United States Declares War on Mexico
- 1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad

Turning Point #3

1804 - Lewis and Clark Expedition

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- By June 1803, the lands west of the Mississippi became part of the nation as a result of the Louisiana Purchase. As the ink dried on the Louisiana Purchase Agreement, Jefferson dispatched a Corps of Discovery to explore the Missouri River to its source and to determine if any easy route to the Pacific existed.
- Chosen to lead the expedition were Jefferson's personal Secretary, Captain Meriwether Lewis, and Captain William Clark, brother of revolutionary war hero George Rogers Clark.
- The expedition set off from the banks of St. Louis and proceeded up the Missouri with 45 men.
- The expedition solidified the United States' claim to the Louisiana Territory and gave Easterners a clear idea of what the vast strange lands west of the Mississippi were like, what resources they contained and the opportunities they made available to the new nation.
- One participant of the expedition, John Colter, went on to become a new breed of American, the Mountain Man.

Points for Teachers:

- Guided by Sacajawea and her husband, the French trapper Charbonneau.
- A Race to beat the British to the rich lands of Oregon and Washington and to establish the fur trade there.
- Together with expeditions of Zebulon Pike who explored the head waters of the Mississippi River (1805) and followed the Arkansas River into Colorado and the Rocky Mountains (1806), they established the western boundaries of the U.S. and claimed this land for U.S. pioneers.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1778 - George Rogers Clark Captures Kaskaskia
- 1803 - The Louisiana Purchase
- 1821 - Inauguration of the Santa Fe Trail
- 1854 - Commodore Perry Lands in Japan

Turning Point #4**1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat****STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- The steam engine powered the United States' industrialization in the 19th century. But even before that, the steam engine transformed commerce on America's interior waterways.
- The first steam powered ship, 'The Claremont', was built by Robert Fulton.
- Robert Fulton was the embodiment of the future American entrepreneur. He took a dead man's ideas, partnered with an investor to buy the dead man's rights, and turned what everyone else was calling a "Folly" into one of the most meaningful inventions of all times.
- By 1825, as Fulton had predicted, the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers teemed with over 170 steam ships carrying goods and people up and down the waterways of America's heartland.

Points for Teachers:

- The steamboat embodied the philosophical shift from the Jeffersonian ideal of a country based on agriculture to Alexander Hamilton's view of a mercantile, industrial society.
- The practical means of changing the basis of the American economy to one of industry had three main points: A) Patent Act adopted by Congress in 1790 and revised in 1793 encouraged men to seek fortunes through the improvement or invention of practical and beneficial machines for the new nation. Hamilton claimed in his Report of Manufactures (1791) there seems to exist "in the genius of the people of this country, a peculiar aptitude for mechanical improvements." B) Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin (1793) applied the techniques of mass production to the manufacture of guns. His workers used metal molds, known as "gigs" to mass-produce interchangeable parts for the manufacture of guns. He then introduced this technique to other industries. C) In 1804 Oliver Evans of Philadelphia, a remarkable inventor, developed a high pressure steam engine that could be used to a great variety of industries, including, ships, mills, and printing presses. It would later be used to run cloth manufactories in New England.
- In 1811 Nicholas J. Roosevelt launched the steamboat 'New Orleans' at Pittsburgh, sending it down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. One witness observed, "...a boat moving without appearance of sail, oar, pole or any manual labor-moving within the secrets of her own mechanism and propelled by power undiscoverable."

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - Capt. Andrew Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
- 1732 - The First Stagecoach Line
- 1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon
- 1789 - Alexander Hamilton Becomes Secretary of the Treasury and Shapes America's modern Industrial Economy
- 1825 - Erie Canal is Completed
- 1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates His Mechanical Reaper
- 1860 - Pony Express Mail Service Begins
- 1869 - Completion of Transcontinental Railroad
- 1893 - First Gas Powered Automobile is Demonstrated
- 1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1908 - Ford Introduces the Model T
- 1926 - Goddard Initiates the Space age
- 1976 - Personal Computers Herald the Post Industrial Age

Turning Point #5

1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- On November 7, 1811, a Territorial Militia under the command of a future President of the United States, William Henry Harrison, fought one of the most significant and bloody battles in American frontier history outside Lafayette in Northeast Indiana.
- By 1810, the United States had purchased over 120 million acres of Indian land.
- By the fall of 1807, the territory covered by the surveyors stretched from the western border of Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River, on the western border of Illinois.
- Three future states-Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-had been surveyed and Americans were crossing the Appalachians in great numbers.
- In response to this white encroachment, a Shawnee Indian chief, Tecumseh, attempted to unify his people in a defense of their lands.
- In 1806, Tecumseh's brother, called the Prophet, began preaching rejection of white civilization. The brothers founded a community, Prophet's Town, at the confluence of the Wabash and Tippecanoe rivers.
- The battle occurred on November 7, 1811 and marked the end of the tribal confederacy and with it any hope of thwarting the white man's inevitable expansion west.

Points for Teachers:

- William Henry Harrison went on to become President of the United States in 1840.
- He died in office one month after his inauguration.
- Tecumseh was killed in the War of 1812, fighting for the British.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1747 - The Ohio Land Company is Established
- 1750 - Native American horse cultures dominate the Great Plains
- 1754 - 1763 The French and Indian War

- 1763 - Ottawa Chief Pontiac's War for Independence
- 1832 - Black Hawk War Ends with Massacre at Bad Axe River
- 1876 - Battle of Little Bighorn
- 1890 - Battle at Wounded Knee
- 1973 - Second Battle of Wounded Knee

Turning Point #6

1811 - New Madrid Earthquake

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In December 1811, for a few short minutes, the Earth quake centered near New Madrid, Missouri, shook the nation as it had never been shaken before or since.
- The tremors affected over one million square miles of territory and were felt as far east as Charleston, South Carolina and as far north as Quebec and caused church bells to ring in Washington D.C.
- In 1815 Congress passed a law intended to help western settlers who had been devastated by the earthquake by allowing them to exchange damaged land for new land.
- The Act of Congress was the first time the Federal Government had undertaken disaster relief on such a national scale and was a precursor to FEMA, of the 20th Century.

Points for Teachers:

- By comparison, the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 affected only 60,000 square miles.
- The tremors were so violent that the land rolled in waves like an ocean; the Mississippi River actually flowed backwards and changed its course by as much as fifty miles east and west. Buildings collapsed and trees toppled; new lakes were formed.
- Settlers who had been on the eastern side of the river in the Mississippi Territory working toward statehood, suddenly found themselves stranded in the Indian Territory of the Louisiana purchase, their farmland ruined and no longer part of a great nation.
- The results were so devastating that in 1815, Congress passed a law permitting any person to exchange up to 640 acres of damaged land for the same amount some place else. Mostly the law only helped wealthy speculators and the small settler families were left hurting.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1732 - Influenza Sweeps Through the American Colonies
- 1846 - Donner Party Starts West
- 1871 - Chicago Fire
- 1999 - Y2K Ends the American Century

Related Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1 - 1800 - Washington D.C. Becomes the Nation's Capital

1. History of DC / Washington, DC Conflicting reports place the birth and founding
<http://dcpages.ari.net/Hwdc/wdc.html>
2. Historical Society of Washington, DC <http://www.citymuseumdc.org/>

Turning Point #2 - 1803 - The Louisiana Purchase

1. Louisiana Purchase - <http://gatewayno.com/history/LaPurchase.html>
2. Louisiana Purchase: THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE AND THE EXPLORATION EARLY HISTORY AND BUILDING OF THE WEST. BY RIPLEY HITCHCOCK. With Illustrations and Maps. -
<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/preservation/history/louis/cover.htm>
3. The Louisiana Purchase-American History Archives
http://americanhistory.about.com/b/a/2003_12_20.htm
4. Louisiana Purchase Natural History Materials
http://www.naturalheritage.org/publications/la_purchase/
5. The Louisiana Purchase
http://teaching.arts.usyd.edu.au/history/hsty3080/3rdYr3080/Louisiana/colonial_international_relation

Turning Point #3 -1804 - Lewis and Clark Expedition

1. Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation Inc -
<http://www.lewisandclark.org/history.htm>
2. Lewis and Clark | PBS :Interactive Trail Map Interactive -
<http://www.pbs.org/lewisandclark/>
3. Lewis and Clark . Living History | PBS - <http://www.pbs.org/lewisandclark/living/>
4. Lewis & Clark - US History lesson plan (grades 6-8)
<http://school.discovery.com/lessonplans/programs/lewisclark/>

Turning Point #4 -1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat

1. Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist - <http://www.history.rochester.edu/steam/dickinson/>
2. Robert Fulton, IIHR, College of Engineering
<http://www.iihr.uiowa.edu/products/history/hoh/fulton.html>
3. History, Art, Architecture -- Robert Fulton Birthplace-
<http://www.fieldtrip.com/pa/75482679.htm>
4. The History of Steamboats
<http://inventors.about.com/library/inventors/blsteamship.htm>
5. Robert Fulton and the History of Steam Engines
http://inventors.about.com/cs/inventorsalphabet/a/james_watt_3.htm

Turning Point #5 - 1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe

1. The History of Tecumseh and the battle at Tippecanoe Creek
http://gateway.tippecanoe.com/tec_hist.html
2. Battle of Tippecanoe Tecumseh
http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/ohc/history/h_indian/events/btippeca.shtml
3. Ohio History Central - Historic Indian - Pictures

http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/ohc/history/h_indian/pictures/battippe.shtml

Turning Point #6 -1811 - New Madrid Earthquake

1. Central US Earthquake History -

http://www.eas.slu.edu/Earthquake_Center/eqhist.html

2. CUSEC - Seismic Zones - NMSZ -

http://www.cusec.org/S_zones/NMSZ/nmsz_home.html

3. History of New Madrid Earthquake - <http://gideon.k12.mo.us/town/QUAKE.HTM>

4. On Shaky Ground: The New Madrid Earthquakes of 1811-1812

<http://www.system.missouri.edu/upress/spring1996/bagnall.htm>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 1A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM ONE

(Answers: 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-c, 5-b, 6-d, 7-a, 8-c, 9-a, 10-a, 11-b, 12-d)

Program 2 - 1814 - 1826

An American Spirit Emerges

The Jeffersonian ideal was far from dead. The backbone of American commerce was and would continue to be agriculture throughout the 19th century. At the same time begins the inevitable rise of industrialization and the formation of a uniquely American character and spirit.

An American system of transportation, created by statesman, Henry Clay, would become the heart of the United States' new economy. A large part of this system was funded in part by Federal, state and local governments as well as private investment. One endeavor married the needs of communication and transportation of goods with the leadership of American's emerging entrepreneurial class: The Erie Canal, completed in 1825.

Clay's Americanism also embodied a belief that Americans could do anything. This attitude led to boldness in foreign affairs that nearly undid the nation. Canada lay to the North. and Congressman and Senators, who like Henry Clay were Dubbed 'War Hawks,' felt she was the fourteenth colony. What followed was the War of 1812. This war produced some spectacular victories for the U.S., but it also showed that she was not yet ready to be the world power some of her leaders envisioned.

Not all of America's adventures were failures, however. Entrepreneurs sought trade with Mexico along the Santa Fe Trail and mountain men went into the Rocky Mountains to trap beaver for trade to Britain. In 1819, General Andrew Jackson, broadly interpreting his orders from Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, launched a campaign against the Seminoles and invaded Florida, capturing St. Marks and Pensacola. His actions led to Spain ceding Florida to the U.S the same year.

In the realm of literature, a truly American style emerged through authors such as Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper.

Program two begins with turning points featuring The War of 1812, the burning of Washington D.C., composing the Star Spangled Banner and the Battle of New Orleans. It investigates the rise of American letters in the publication of Washington Irving's 'Rip Van Winkle' and James Fenimore Cooper's, 'The Last of the Mohicans.' Finally, the push westward is explored in the Santa Fe Trail and the completion of the Erie Canal.

Turning Point #1

1814 - Washington D.C. is Captured and Burned by the British

STUDENT GOALS: In this section the students learn:

- The War of 1812 was a very odd war that did not need to happen and which settled very little.
- In 1806 the British Fleet would stop American merchant ships and seizing sailors that they thought had British citizenship or had deserted from the British Navy. This action, called impressment, outraged many Americans and was one of the factors that formed the basis for a War Hawk movement within the U.S. government.
- In the United States, the War of 1812, called Mr. Madison's War by New England Federalists, was unpopular with all parts of the nation.
- The war itself was fought in two theaters: the western campaign along the Canadian border and the constant sea battles and blockades up and down the Atlantic coast.
- The war's main consequence seemed to be to produce new American heroes: General William Henry Harrison, Commodore Matthew Perry and General Andrew Jackson.
- In 1814, the capitol fell, the city was in flames, but the Americans did not surrender and just three days later, President Madison and his entourage returned to the smoldering ruins.
- The military importance of the burning of Washington was negligible. Yet its impact on the American character was deep and lasting.

Points for Teachers:

- General John Armstrong, Secretary of War, 1814, said, "The British would never be so mad as to make an attempt on Washington, and it is therefore totally unnecessary to make any preparations for its defense."
- While Madison was at the front lines, his wife Dolly Madison organized removal of state papers from the White House and other buildings. Dolly Madison said, "I have pressed as many cabinet papers into trunks as to fill one carriage; our private property must be sacrificed as it is impossible to procure wagons for its transportation."
- The British burned mostly public buildings, except the Patent Office. Dr. William Thornton, designer of the Capitol Building, persuaded the British Commander that its technological records were the property of a larger civilization.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1702 - Colonists Sack St. Augustine
- 1739 - The War of Jenkins Ear Begins
- 1754 - 1763 The French and Indian War
- 1775 - The Battle of Lexington and Concord
- 1775 - George Washington Assumes Command of Continental Army

- 1776 - Washington Crosses the Delaware
- 1777 - Second Battle of Saratoga
- 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge
- 1778 - George Rogers Clark Captures Kaskaskia
- 1781 - Siege of Yorktown
- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of Revolutionary War
- 1797 - U.S.S. Constitution is Launched
- 1814 - Star Spangled Banner is Written
- 1815 - Battle of New Orleans
- 1863 - Lincoln Delivers his Gettysburg Address
- 1898 - Sinking of the Maine
- 1914 -1917 - America Prepares for World War I
- 1917 - America Enters World War I

Turning Point #2

1814 - Star Spangled Banner is Written

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In the War of 1812 the most memorable and certainly the most lasting result was not a great battle or territorial acquisition but a song.
- Francis Scott Key was part of delegation who approached a British Naval officer during the Attack on Fort McHenry in Baltimore to secure the release of Dr. William Beane, an American surgeon.
- Throughout the night of the attack, Key and his friends watched the battle from the deck of a British frigate.
- Key wrote a poem, "The Defense of Fort McHenry," commemorating the fact that the Fort did not fall. It was later put to music.
- On March 3rd, 1931, Congress passed and President Herbert Hoover signed an act that designated the "Star Spangled Banner" the national anthem.

Points for Teachers:

- Key was a lawyer.
- The British navy's inability to take Fort McHenry was a turning point in the war for the Americans. This victory, coupled with Jackson's defeat of British troops at New Orleans and Perry's triumph on Lake Erie, helped to confirm the United States as a power in the world.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1775 - The Battle of Lexington and Concord
- 1775 - George Washington Assumes Command of Continental Army
- 1776 - Washington Crosses the Delaware
- 1777 - Second Battle of Saratoga
- 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge
- 1778 - George Rogers Clark captures Kaskaskia
- 1781 - Siege of Yorktown

- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and End of The Revolutionary War
- 1797 - U.S.S. Constitution is Launched
- 1814 - Washington D.C. is Captured and Burned by the British
- 1815 - Battle of New Orleans
- 1836 - Alamo Falls
- 1846 - United States Declares War on Mexico
- 1861 - Eleven States Comprise the Confederacy
- 1898 - Sinking of the Maine
- 1914 -1917 - America Prepares for World War I
- 1917 - America Enters World War I

Turning Point #3

1815 - Battle of New Orleans

STUDENT GOALS: In this section the students learn:

- On December 24, 1814 in the historic Belgian town of Ghent, the War of 1812 was ended. Oddly though, the Americans and British would almost immediately begin the process of becoming great allies. Even more oddly, the most significant battle of the war was about to begin.
- In the fall of 1814 the British under the command Sir Edward Pakenham, brought an 8700 man army into the Gulf Of New Mexico near the vital Mississippi port of New Orleans.
- A brilliant self-trained, military genius, Andrew Jackson took a rag tag force of 6500 southern militia men to mount a defense of the port and won, killing 2000 British soldiers while losing only 71 Americans.
- The victory catapulted Jackson into the White House fourteen years later and ushered in the Era of Jacksonian Democracy, a new ideal that would replace the agrarian utopia of Jefferson with the concept of the "self-made man."

Points for Teachers:

- Jackson was a natural military leader. In a series of Battles he protected the United States southern flank with lightning fast maneuvers.
- On March 27, 1814, he defeated the Creeks at the Battle of Horse Shoe Bend in the Mississippi Territory, forcing them to cede some of their richest farmlands.
- On November 7, 1814, he sacked and burned Pensacola in Spanish Florida to prevent the British from using it as a base.
- Jackson's spectacular victory with little loss of American life showed that the United States could stand up to European powers, capping the first 25 years of the New Nation (1789 - 1814) with proof positive that the "American Experiment" was here to stay.
- Anglo American relations smoothed out over the next forty years, beginning with a Commercial Treaty in 1815 removing most of the commercial restrictions against U.S. merchant shippers which had started the war. In 1817, the Rush-Bagot Agreement, signed by Richard Rush, acting Secretary of State, and Charles Bagot, the British Minister, initiated naval disarmament of the Great Lakes. Though either side

could terminate the agreement, it became a cornerstone of US British relations and was later applied to the landed frontier as well.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1775 - The Battle of Lexington and Concord
- 1775 - George Washington Assumes Command of Continental Army
- 1776 - Washington Crosses the Delaware
- 1777 - Second Battle of Saratoga
- 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge
- 1778 - George Rogers Clark captures Kaskaskia
- 1781 - Siege of Yorktown
- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of Revolutionary War
- 1797 - U.S.S. Constitution is Launched
- 1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe
- 1814 - Washington D.C. is Captured and Burned by the British
- 1814 - Star Spangled Banner is Written
- 1846 - United States Declares War on Mexico
- 1861 - Eleven States Comprise the Confederacy
- 1865 - Lee Surrenders at Appomattox
- 1898 - Sinking of the Maine
- 1914 -1917 - America Prepares for World War I
- 1917 - America Enters World War I

Turning Point #4

1819 - Washington Irving Publishes "Rip Van Winkle"

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Washington Irving was one of an early group of people who could say they were the first to be born American. As a result his literary works were uniquely American in style.
- Before Irving's publications, Europeans believed that American themes were non-existent and American writers did nothing to dispel this evaluation.
- Irving saw beauty in nature as a substitute for European man-made glories and found symbolism in America's fast-paced social and ideological evolution. Americans now had something important and unique to write about, subjects that transcended international boundaries.
- All other great American writers would stand on Washington Irving's shoulders.

Points for Teachers:

- Prior to Irving, authors from the Federalist Era (1792 - 1820) followed strictly European themes, which were at the time deeply rooted in the classical perspective of Greece and Rome.
- Timothy Dwight and John Trumbull were the aristocracy of American letters. Their themes were aristocratic, aping Europe.

- Irving was also responsible for the Knickerbocker Club, which wrote scathing satirical views of New York society.
- Irving's primary works are: 'Salmagundi' (with William Irving and James Paulding), 1808; Diedrich Knickerbocker's 'History of New York from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty,' 1809; 'The Sketch Book,' 1819-20, containing "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow;" 'The Alhambra,' 1832.
- In 1830, Irving received a gold medal in history from the Royal Society of Literature in London, and also received honorary degrees from Oxford, Columbia, and Harvard.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1702 - Cotton Mather publishes, "The Ecclesiastical History of New England."
- 1783 - Noah Webster Issues "Blue-backed Speller"
- 1826 - James Fenimore Cooper Publishes "Last of the Mohicans"
- 1845 - Edgar Allan Poe Publishes "The Raven"
- 1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe Publishes "Uncle Tom's Cabin"
- 1885 - Mark Twain Publishes "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"
- 1906 - Upton Sinclair Publishes "The Jungle"
- 1907 – Frank Lloyd Wright Completes the Robie House in Chicago
- 1940 - Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" is published

Turning Point #5

1821 - Inauguration of the Santa Fe Trail

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In 1821 a small group of traders led by William Becknell set out from Independence, Missouri and crossed what was known at the time as the Great American Dessert to Santa Fe.
- Soon to follow would be more trails crossing the central prairies and western mountains, conveying over 300,000 pioneers to new homes. Among them were the Oregon Trail, the Mormon Trail, the Overland Trail and the California Trail.
- Confined by Canada on the North, the Atlantic on the east and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, the United States traveled across the prairies as Manifest Destiny drove settlers westward.
- The trails themselves eventually stimulated new military, economic and political activity.
- The wagon trails lasted into the 1880's when they were replaced by the faster and more convenient railroads.

Points for Teachers:

- After the Lewis and Clark led an expedition up the Missouri River and west to Oregon and Washington, opening the Northern Rocky Mountains to the fur trade, Zebulon Pike led a group of stalwart men up the Arkansas River in 1806 - 1807 to the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and south into Spanish held Mexico.

- In the years that followed, mountain men explored this region--the areas now known as New Mexico and West Texas, extolling its virtues as a place of romance, adventure and great wealth.
- One of the biggest promoters of emigration and Manifest Destiny was Stephen F. Austin. He obtained a land grant from Mexico and set up a large ranch on the Brazos River in Texas.
- The Santa Fe Trail reawakened the spirit of Manifest Destiny that lay dormant after the war of 1812 and America's abortive attempts to seize Canada from Britain. It was part of relentless sweep westward of the American nation.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - Captain Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
- 1732 - The First Stagecoach Line
- 1739 -1741 - New Explorations of the North American Continent
- 1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon
- 1767 - Daniel Boone Views Kentucky
- 1825 - Erie Canal is Completed
- 1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
- 1903 – Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1927 - Charles Lindbergh Flies Across the Atlantic
- 1962 - Astronaut John Glenn is the First American to Orbit the Earth

Turning Point #6

1825 - Erie Canal is Completed

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- At the beginning of the 19th century, America built a system of artificial waterways connecting its vast interior with its Atlantic ports and the world beyond.
- The rate of travel by canal was slow but much more comfortable and reliable than by the turbulent currents of the rivers and the jolting passage by roads during the same era.
- Mass tonnage of goods and hundreds of thousands of people moved along the waterways in the next century.
- The Federal government, spurred by the success of the state supported canal systems, increased its role in funding of other infrastructure improvements, including river and road maintenance, that would eventually lead to the support of all manner of transportation such as the Interstate Highway system, railroad and airline travel in the 21st century.

Points for Teachers:

- Nationalism soared in a country that now reached 9.5 million people. Clay's economic system, dubbed the 'American System' played to nationalist themes, urging the creation of an American manufacturing base.
- Five new states--Indiana 1816; Mississippi 1817, Illinois, 1818; Alabama 1819; and Missouri 1821 entered the union as Americans streamed freely westward.

- The French traveler and writer, Alexis de Tocqueville, wrote about the peculiar peripatetic American character, "In the United States, a man builds a house in which to spend his old age, and he sells it before the roof is on...he brings field into tillage and leaves other men to gather the crops...he settles in a place, which he soon afterwards leaves to carry his changeable longings elsewhere."
- The Tariff of 1816 was the center piece of Clay's American System to stimulate domestic manufacturing, wean the U.S. from dependence upon European made goods and create an enlarged domestic market for agricultural products from the west.
- Revenue from the tariff would finance internal improvements, which, in turn, would stimulate interstate commerce. Madison stated that internal improvements would bind, "More closely together the various parts of our extended confederacy."
- At the same time as canals were built, a series of toll roads also opened up the interior of the country. These toll roads were built by private corporations subsidized by state and local governments. By the 1820's America's westward rush of immigrants and pioneers could follow these roads:
 - a. The National Road to Wheeling Virginia, began in 1811. By 1830 it extended to Vandalia IL
 - b. The Baltimore Turnpike to Cumberland, Maryland;
 - c. The Lancaster Turnpike and Forbes Road to Pittsburgh;
 - d. The Mohawk and Genesee Turnpike to Lake Erie;
 - e. The Wilderness Road to Frankfort, Kentucky.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - Capt. Andrew Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
- 1732 - The First Stagecoach Line
- 1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
- 1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1906 - Work is begun on Panama Canal

Turning Point #7

1826 - James Fenimore Cooper Publishes "Last of the Mohicans"

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans" painted an enduring portrait of Native Americans, and create a uniquely American hero-- the rugged individualist, who well represented the ideal of Jacksonian Democracy.
- The tale is set during the French and Indian Wars fought between 1754 and 1763. In the book the reader meets two warring Native American tribes, the Hurons who Cooper demonized, and the Mohicans who he portrayed with the finest of traits in the characters of Chingachook and Uncas.
- "The Last of the Mohicans" is one of a series of books called "The Leatherstocking Tales" which presented frontier life in the new United States.
- Cooper's character, Hawkeye, is the classic American hero in countless novels, movies and T.V. shows.

Points for Teachers:

- In 1822, Cooper founded the Bread and Cheese Lunch group in New York City. It included painter and scientist, Samuel F.B. Morse, poet William Cullen Bryant and jurist James Kent.
- The theme of this book is much different than might be supposed. For the first time, the British are seen as allies instead of enemies. The French, who helped the American colonies to independence, are the enemy.
- James Fenimore Cooper shared the view (even if he did not welcome it) that co-habitation of Indian and settler was in the long run impossible. He wrote: "As a rule the red man disappears before the superior moral and physical influence of the White, just as I believe the black man will eventually do the same thing, unless he shall seek shelter in some other region. In nine cases out of ten, the tribes have gradually removed west, and there is now a confused assemblage of Nations and languages collected on the immense hunting grounds of the Prairies...."

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1702 - Cotton Mather publishes, "The Ecclesiastical History of New England."
- 1735 - Peter Zenger Acquitted of Libel in New York
- 1783 - Noah Webster Issues "Blue-backed Speller"
- 1819 - Washington Irving Publishes "Rip Van Winkle"
- 1845 - Edgar Allan Poe Publishes "The Raven"
- 1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe Publishes "Uncle Tom's Cabin"
- 1885 - Mark Twain Publishes "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"
- 1906 - Upton Sinclair Publishes "The Jungle"
- 1940 - Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" is published

Related Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1 - 1814 - Washington D.C. is Captured and Burned by the British

1. History of DC / Washington, DC Conflicting reports place the birth and founding
<http://dcpages.ari.net/Hwdc/wdc.html>
2. Historical Society of Washington, DC - <http://www.citymuseumdc.org/>

Turning Point #2 - 1814 - Star Spangled Banner is Written

1. The Star-Spangled Banner at American History Museum -
<http://americanhistory.si.edu/ssb/>
2. The Star-Spangled Banner - Fort McHenry Historical Handbook:
<http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0194015.html>
3. Save Our History: The Star Spangled Banner Project -
<http://www.historychannel.com/starspangled/>
4. The Star Spangled Banner, Our National Anthem
http://www.homeofheroes.com/hallofheroes/1st_floor/flag/1bfc_anthem.html

Turning Point #3 - 1815 - Battle of New Orleans

1. The Battle of New Orleans - Military History Archives

http://militaryhistory.about.com/b/a/2004_01_08.htm

2. Battle Of New Orleans

<http://warof1812.net/hallofamericanwarsandconflicts/BATTLEOFNEWORLEANS.com/>

3. Picture History - "Battle of New Orleans"

<http://www.picturehistory.com/find/p/13957/mcms.html>

4. The Charlotte - Mecklenburg Story - History Timeline

<http://www.cmstory.org/history/timeline/default.asp?tp=6&ev=111>

Turning Point #4 -1819 - Washington Irving Publishes "Rip Van Winkle"

1. Washington Irving - <http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/railton/projects/rissetto/irving.html>

2. Washington Irving - Biography and Works - <http://www.online-literature.com/irving/>

Turning Point #5 -1821 - Inauguration of the Santa Fe Trail

1. The Interactive Santa Fe Trail (SFT) Homepage -

<http://www.ku.edu/heritage/research/sft/>

2. CyberTrail: The Santa Fe Trail - <http://www.ku.edu/heritage/research/sft/sft-cities.html>

3. Santa Fe Trail Research Site - <http://www.stjohnks.net/santafetrail/>

Turning Point #6 1825 - Erie Canal is Completed

1. The Erie Canal - <http://www.history.rochester.edu/canal/>

2. The Erie Canal - A journey through history - <http://www.epodunk.com/routes/erie> canal/

3. New York State Canals: Canal Culture: Canal History-

<http://www.canals.state.ny.us/cculture/history/>

4. History of the Erie, Champlain, Oswego and Cayuga & Seneca canals

<http://www.nycanal.com/nycanalhistory.html>

Turning Point #7 - 1826 - James Fenimore Cooper Publishes Last of the Mohicans

1 James Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851)

<http://college.hmco.com/english/heath/syllabuild/iguide/cooper.html>

2. American Writers: James Fenimore Cooper-

<http://www.americanwriters.org/writers/cooper.asp>

3. History Today: Fenimore Cooper's America

http://www.findarticles.com/cf_dls/m1373/n2_v46/17931245/p1/article.jhtml

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 2A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM TWO

(Answers: 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-c, 5-b, 6-c, 7-a, 8-d, 9-The Overland Trail, The Mormon Trail, The Oregon Trail, 10-a, 11-b, 12-a, 13-c, 14-a)

Program 3 - 1827 - 1846

War and Reform

In the twenty years from the opening of the Erie Canal to the War with Mexico, America underwent a vast change in its government, social and economic stature.

Andrew Jackson, a rawboned, self-educated backwoodsman from Tennessee, was the epitome of the everyman. His success in the war and later in politics brought the idea of the common man into government. Jackson's philosophy overshadowed and eventually supplanted the agrarian ideals of Jefferson with the working class ethics of Jacksonian democracy. The result was that the era of the common man in politics was here to stay. Even in the 21st century, politicians harken to their roots as average American workers.

During this period, social justice attained new heights as reform organizations spread throughout the country. Reformers percolated through society addressing social ills such as slavery, women's rights, treatment of criminals and the insane. William Ellery Channing observed: "It may be said without much exaggeration, that everything is done now by Societies...You can scarcely name an object for which some institution has not been formed." Many of the leaders of these reform movements were intelligent well-meaning people. However, reformers were severely criticized by their conservative contemporaries. Criticisms were not without merit. A leading reformer of the age noted, "There is a tendency of every reform to surround itself with a fringe of the unreasonable and half-cracked."

Economically, the country was changing as the industrial revolution altered the face of society and business. Yet perhaps the greatest dividends in industrialization depended from mechanization's impact on agriculture. Mechanization allowed for more acres to be cultivated and harvested by fewer people. The greater yields in the midwest meant excess, which could be shipped to the east for use in the cities. Increased output and more efficient means of planting and harvesting meant that fewer people were needed to feed the nation. Coupled with the new nation's industrialization in manufacturing, more and more human resources could be used in factories. From 1849 to 1859 capital investment increased from a half billion dollars to one billion dollars and the number of manufacturing establishments grew from 123,000 to 140,000. The annual value of their products was nearly 2 billion.

Industrialization was a way of life in America. The resistance to industrialization, which rocked Europe, was hardly felt in the United States where the emphasis was on looking forward and embracing the new technology and how it helped the American people.

Program three traces the changing face of America as it emerged from its infancy into adolescence. Cyrus McCormick's mechanical reaper depicts the evolution of the American economy; Nat Turner's Rebellion shows that slavery was fast becoming a divisive issue that would later tear the nation apart; war was ever on the horizon as shown in Black Hawk's war, the fall of the Alamo and Mexican American War; finally, Edgar Allan Poe's 'The Raven' heralded a completely new kind of American literature separate from the influences of Europe.

Turning Point #1

1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates His Mechanical Reaper

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Cyrus McCormick's mechanical reaper transformed agriculture and helped open the west, turning the central great plains into one of the world's greatest bread baskets
- In July of 1831 McCormick made his first public demonstration of his newfangled invention.
- McCormick was the first inventor, entrepreneurial businessman who became rich while making life easier for a large segment of American society.

Points for Teachers

- Farm innovations:
 - a. Cyrus McCormick invented the reaper in 1831. However, hampered by the boom bust cycle of the new industrial economy, it was not until 1844, that the machine caught on. By 1857, McCormick had sold 23,000 machines and was a millionaire.
 - b. Threshing machines took over the old fashioned methods of flailing wheat by hand.
 - c. In 1847 John Deere improved upon a design for a better plow first described by Thomas Jefferson when he was President. Making his plow from light steel--it could be carried by one man yet easily cut through the fertile valleys of the Old Northwest and the virgin prairies of the plains.
 - d. In 1839 a mechanical planter was invented though not widely used until after the Civil War.
- In 1853 the Crystal Palace Exhibition opened in New York City. At the Exhibition of Industry Americans demonstrated their leadership in the field of technology. The New York Illustrated News opined, "Science and Art are in an amicable wrestle for the smile of beauty; the loom and anvil laughing out the jocund sound of profitable labor; the steam engine snorting out its song of speed; the telegraph flashing its words of living flame; the subdued ocean bridged with golden boats...The Crystal Palace may be termed the Iliad of the Nineteenth Century, and its Homer was the American people."
- Industrialization led to a clash of cultures between the North and South. The North embraced the age of industrial progress, while the South recoiled from mechanization and, was transformed into a caricature of the Jeffersonian agrarian ideal.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - Capt. Andrew Robinson designs and constructs a schooner
- 1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1876 - Alexander Graham Bell Demonstrates the Telephone
- 1879 – Thomas Edison Demonstrates the Telephone
- 1880 – George Eastman Patents Kodak Roll Film
- 1893 - First Gas Powered Automobile is Demonstrated
- 1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1908 - Ford Introduces the Model T
- 1926- Goddard Initiates the Space Age

Turning Point #2

1831 - Nat Turner Begins his Rebellion

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- By the middle of the 17th century blacks entering the new world arrived as slaves, a solution to the manual labor problem for plantation owners.
- Bloody slave rebellions were common from the start of the 19th century.
- Turner's book, "The Confession's of Nat Turner" tells the story behind his rebellion.

Points for Teachers:

- Slavery began in the New World as soon the Spanish arrived in 1492. The Conquistadors first enslaved the Arawaks and Caribs of the West Indies but these Indians proved unsuited to work the plantations, gold and silver mines. The Spanish then turned to Africa where Arabs had already established a lucrative slave trade.
- By the middle of the 16th century, the English entered the slave trade so it was little wonder that when the English settlements were founded in the North American Continent, slavery accompanied the colonists.
- At first many Africans were treated as indentured servants, receiving their freedom after seven years. However, perpetual slavery eventually became the norm and by the end of the 17th century, the slave trade flourished in Virginia and Maryland.
- Because of the plantation system and the large number of laborers necessary to work the vast acreage, slavery flourished in the south into the 19th century. It did not take hold in the north where farms were much smaller and cash crops such as tobacco; indigo and later cotton, rice and sugar could be exported to Europe for cash.
- In the 19th century there were many instances of southern whites recapturing fugitive slaves, destroying their strongholds and putting down revolts:
 - a. In 1800, Richmond, Virginia, Gabriel Prosser, his family and 25 other Negroes were hanged after planning a slave revolt. Prosser planned to seize Richmond's arsenals and kill all the whites except for Methodists, Frenchmen and Quakers with an uprising of 1000 slaves. His plans were betrayed to Governor James Monroe by two followers.
 - b. In 1811 a rebellion of 400 slaves led by Charles Deslondes, a free mulatto from Haiti was put down in New Orleans. 66 slaves were killed; their heads strung up along the road leading into New Orleans.
 - c. Also in 1811 in North Carolina, white forces annihilated a fugitive slave community.
 - d. In 1816 a slave stronghold in Appalachicola, Spanish Florida, was destroyed and 270 fugitive slaves killed by federal troops.
 - e. In 1817, 200 slaves in St. Mary's County, Maryland, rioted, attacking whites with sticks and brickbats, injuring several before they were stopped by police.
- In 1822, Denmark Vesey, a free Negro, organized a revolution among the slaves of Charleston, South Carolina. The conspiracy was betrayed and the leaders arrested and hanged.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1739 - Black Uprising in South Carolina
- 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Act

- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Elected to the House
- 1881 - Booker T. Washington Open Tuskegee Institute
- 1896 - Plessy v. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation
- 1909 - W.E.B. Du Bois founds the NAACP
- 1936 - 38 - Jesse Owens And Joe Louis debunk Hitler's Aryan superiority
- 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education
- 1955 - Rosa Parks is Arrested
- 1963 - Martin Luther King's 'I Have a Dream' Speech
- 1965 - Black Urban Riots Begin

Turning Point #3

1832 - Black Hawk War Ends with Massacre at Bad Axe River

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- After the War of 1812, the emerging Federal policy toward Native Americans was to remove them from their traditional lands and relocate them west of the Mississippi River.
- Driven from their lands after signing a treaty they could not read, Black Hawk and his followers returned in April of 1832 with four hundred of his people. Black Hawk waged a successful guerrilla war until his people were trapped and massacred on the Bad Axe River, September 21, 1832, in the present day state of Wisconsin.
- Black Hawk survived the massacre and went on to write one of America's greatest pieces of 19th century literature--"Black Hawk an Autobiography."
- The end of the Black Hawk War entrenched the Federal Government's policy of complete removal of Indians from their lands when desired by Americans for settlement.

Points for Teachers:

- In 1828, Cherokee Indians ceded their traditional lands in the Arkansas Territory to the Federal government and agreed to migrate to the lands west of the Mississippi River.
- This led to the Indian Removal Act of 1830 signed by Andrew Jackson, which sent the Indian tribes of Georgia and Arkansas territory to the country west of the Mississippi River. Jackson said, "Your white brothers will...have no claim to the land and you can live upon it, you and all your children as long as the grass grows or the water flows in peace and plenty. It will be yours forever."
- Black Hawk's defeat was not the last time the Federal Government cheated the American Indian or stole his lands. The Indian Policy of the Federal government was to get rid of conflicts between Indian and whites by shipping the Indians west of the Mississippi River.
 - a. General Zachary Taylor defeated the Seminoles in 1837 and in 1842 after a five year war they were sent west.

b. Lands in Minnesota, East of the Mississippi River were ceded by the Woodland Sioux to the government. During the Civil War, the last of Minnesota was taken from the Sioux in battle.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1750 - Native American horse cultures dominate the Great Plains
- 1763 - Ottawa Chief Pontiac's War for Independence
- 1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe
- 1876 - Battle of Little Bighorn
- 1890 - Battle at Wounded Knee
- 1973 - Second Battle of Wounded Knee

Turning Point #4

1836 - Alamo Falls

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- 187 outnumbered United States' citizens, led by three of America's most celebrated heroes, James Bowie, William Travis and Davy Crockett, faced overwhelming numbers of enemy troops and held them off for 12 days, yet the result was not a glorious victory but a total defeat.
- The events that led up to the Alamo were not so glorious but typical of American westward expansion--20,000 Americans immigrated to East Texas and by 1830 they outnumbered the original Spanish inhabitants.
- The Alamo at once became a code word for Mexican brutality and the heroism of Texans. "Remember the Alamo!" became the war cry of the Texans.
- A few days after the fall of the Alamo, Austin declared Texas an independent country. By April, Santa Ana and his army were defeated at the battle of San Jacinto.

Points for Teachers:

- Texans agitation for independence from Mexico began in 1829 when the Mexican President banished slavery in all Mexican provinces. Later the Mexican military commandant suspended civil government.
- After the defeat of Santa Ana's forces, the Mexican general gave Texas its independence.
- In October 1836, Sam Houston was sworn in as the first President of Texas. He was a long time friend of President Andrew Jackson and it was believed that Texas would quickly become a state. Anti slavery Whigs blocked Texas's admission to the union until 1845.
- In 1845, President Tyler signed a joint Congressional resolution for annexation.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1821 - Inauguration of the Santa Fe Trail
- 1846 - United States Declares War on Mexico
- 1848 - Gold is Discovered at Sutter's Mill

- 1898 - The Sinking of the Maine

Turning Point #5

1845 - Edgar Allan Poe Publishes "The Raven"

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Edgar Allan Poe was America's first truly great writer, a man in the mold of Homer, Shakespeare and Balzac.
- Poe's poetry and prose contained an apocalyptic sense of doom but he combined this with the romantic innocence of childhood.
- Poe died famous, his poems and short stories widely acclaimed; yet he had been unable to make a living from his writing.

Points for Teachers:

- On the heels of Irving and Cooper came a new literary style--the American form. The new style heeded Ralph Waldo Emerson's advice to stop imitating the courtly muses of Europe. Emerson wrote: "Our day of dependence draws to a close. The millions that around us are rushing into life cannot always be fed on the sere remains of foreign harvests. Events, actions arise, that must be sung, that will sing themselves."
- Theodore Parker wrote that American literature would be the inevitable product of American democracy. "For we are not always to be pensioners of other lands, doing nothing but import and quote."
- The result was that essays of Emerson and Thoreau, and the poetry and short stories of Poe that marked a turning point away from Europe. It was a trend later amplified by the novels of Hawthorne and Melville, the poetry of Walt Whitman and the humor of Mark Twain. Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter" (1850), Herman Melville's "Moby Dick" (1851) and Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" (1855) conveyed the best spirit of Americanism at mid century.
- Poe's major themes were love - usually of a mourning man for his deceased beloved; pride - physical and intellectual; beauty of a young woman either dying or dead; and death as a source of horror.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1702 - Cotton Mather publishes, "The Ecclesiastical History of New England."
- 1783 - Noah Webster Issues "Blue-backed Speller"
- 1819 - Washington Irving Publishes "Rip Van Winkle"
- 1826 - James Fenimore Cooper Publishes Last of the Mohicans
- 1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe Publishes "Uncle Tom's Cabin"
- 1885 - Mark Twain Publishes "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"
- 1906 - Upton Sinclair Publishes "The Jungle"
- 1940 - Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" is published

Turning Point #6

1846 - The Donner Party Starts West

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The Donner party was organized by the Donner brothers and Jim Reed, all of them Illinois farmers. They began their trip in April of 1846 from Independence, Missouri.
- The party's travel was plagued with one fateful bad decision after another that slowed their progress, eventually stranding them in the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range during the winter.
- When a relief party from Sacramento found the Donner camp and the survivors, unspeakable, horrific events had transpired--murder and cannibalism. Less than half the party survived. Since then, numerous books have been written about the tragedy; plays, movies and a PBS series based on it. But the exact truth may never be known.

Points for Teachers

- The Donner Party is the name given to a group of 87 pioneers who became trapped in the Sierra Nevada Mountains during the winter of 1846-47. The experience, at an early time in the far West expansion, was so horrific that it has become legendary as an episode of the American Dream turned nightmare.
- Small groups at crossing the Sierra Nevada made several attempts mountains. One group of fifteen men, women, and children, known as the 'Forlorn Hope' group, did succeed in crossing the summit, but of them only seven survived to reach Sutter's fort--a distance of well over one hundred miles. In the month it took them to travel this distance, they had experienced murder, madness, and cannibalism. Their arrival caused an outcry of alarm, and rescue attempts soon followed.
- Of the 87 immigrants who started this trek only 47 reached Sutter's Fort in Sacramento.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1732 - Influenza Sweeps Through the American Colonies
- 1813 - New Madrid Earthquake
- 1821 - Inauguration of the Santa Fe Trail
- 1927 - Charles Lindbergh Flies Across the Atlantic
- 1932 - Amelia Earhart: Record-breaking Woman Aviator

Turning Point #7

1846 - The United States Declares War on Mexico

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- By the mid 1840's America's first expansionist War, the War of 1812 was but a memory. Once again America was restless and once again it felt this need to expand beyond its boundaries. Mexico's lands to the west were ripe for the picking.
- Nine years later, in 1845, when Congress brought Texas into the union as a new state, the Mexican government looked upon this annexation as an act of war. Eager for the conflict, President Polk dispatched General Zachary Taylor and an Army to Texas.
- The war went very quickly:
 - a. In short order, Taylor defeated Mexican forces along the Texas border.

- b. On June 19th, American settlers arrested the Mexican governor of California and Santa Fe was taken by troops under the command of John C. Fremont without firing a shot.
- c. Within a year American forces captured Mexico City and the government surrendered on September 14, 1847.
- The Mexican American war was the training ground for the leaders of the Civil War-- Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, George Meade and George McClellan, to name a few.

Points for Teachers:

- Since 1823 American fur trappers in their search for beaver had blazed trails to California, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington. The land beyond the Great American Desert aroused interest in agricultural possibilities.
- A growing desire to develop trade with Asia. Eastern businessmen began to look covetously at the three best harbors on the Pacific Coast: San Diego, San Francisco and Puget Sound.
- The expansionist drive was given a mystical and romantic tone with a name provided by a New York editor in 1845 who wrote that it was America's "Manifest Destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federated self-government given to us."
- Politicians and newspaper editors throughout the U.S. embraced this idealism of bringing democracy to the continent while at the same using the spiritual motive of divine intervention to propel America's expansion.
- Prior to the war with Mexico, in 1846, the British and U.S. compromised over the Oregon Territory. The Buchanan/Pakenham Treaty of 1846 extended the 1818 Treaty Line along the 49th parallel as the border between Canada and the U.S, while giving the British all of the Island of Vancouver and navigation rights in the Strait of Juan de Fuca.
- After the Mexican American War was won by U.S. forces, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo negotiated by Nicholas Trist gave the Americans everything they wanted: California, New Mexico, and the Rio Grande River border for \$15 million and assumption of American claims against the Mexican government.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and End of The Revolutionary War
- 1797 - U.S.S. Constitution is Launched
- 1814 - Washington D.C. is Captured and Burned by the British
- 1814 - Star Spangled Banner is Written
- 1815 - Battle of New Orleans
- 1861 - Eleven States Comprise the Confederacy
- 1865 - Lee Surrenders at Appomattox
- 1898 - Sinking of the Maine
- 1914 -1917 America Prepares for World War I
- 1917 - America Enters World War I

- 1941 - Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor
- 1944 - D-Day Operation Overlord
- 1950 - President Truman Sends American Troops to the Aid of South Korea
- 1950 - 1953 The Korean War
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1964 - Vietnam War: Congress Passes Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1968 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 - Vietnam War: Cease Fire Ends War
- 1983 - The Grenada Conflict
- 1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy

Related Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1 - 1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates His Mechanical Reaper

1. Cyrus McCormick - The Reaper -
<http://inventors.about.com/library/inventors/blmccormick.htm>
2. The Agricultural Revolution - Cyrus McCormick
http://inventors.about.com/cs/astartinventions/a/HollandThompson_3.htm
3. Cyrus McCormick - <http://vaes.vt.edu/steeles/mccormick/bio.html>;
4. Cyrus Hall McCormick- kids.com/sleuth/Science/Inventors/Cyrus_McCormick/

Turning Point #2 - 1831 - Nat Turner Begins his Rebellion

1. Southampton Slave Revolt - <http://www.historybuff.com/library/refslave.html>
2. AFRO-AMERICAN ALMANAC - African-American History Resource
<http://www.toptags.com/aama/voices/commentary/turner.htm>
3. Nat Turner's Rebellion - African-American History
<http://afroamhistory.about.com/library/weekly/aa040201a.htm>

Slavery:

1. Chronology on the History of Slavery 1619 to 1789-
<http://www.innercity.org/holt/slavechron.html>
2. Chronology On The History Of Slavery And Racism 1830
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3. Africans in America - <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/home.html>
4. Encyclopaedia of Slavery - <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAslavery.htm>
5. The Slave Trade - <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/slavery.htm>
6. Africa and Slavery - African History on the Internet
<http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/africa/history/hislavery.html>
7. H-Slavery Discussion Network - <http://www.h-net.org/~slavery/>
8. Freedmen and Southern Society Project - <http://www.history.umd.edu/Freedmen/>
9. Virginia Runaways Homepage - <http://www.wise.virginia.edu/history/runaways/>

Turning Point #3 -1832 - Black Hawk War Ends with Massacre at Bad Axe River

1. Black Hawk War of 1832 - <http://lincoln.lib.niu.edu/blackhawk/>
2. The Black Hawk War History
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mocallaw/Military/blackhawkwarnews.html>

Turning Point #4 -1836 - Alamo Falls

1. Battle of the Alamo, Alamo History, <http://www.the-alamo-san-antonio.com/>
2. Texas State Historical Association
<http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/publications/books/alamo.html>
3. The Alamo--US History lesson plan (grades 9-12)
<http://school.discovery.com/lessonplans/programs/battleofthealamo/q.html>

Turning Point #5 -1845 - Edgar Allan Poe Publishes "The Raven"

1. A Poe Webliography by Heyward Ehrlich -
<http://andromeda.rutgers.edu/~ehrich/posesites.html>
2. Today in History: January 19 - <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jan19.html>
3. Reader's Companion to American History - -POE, EDGAR ALLAN
http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/rcah/html/ah_069600_poeedgaralla.htm
4. Edgar Allan Poe - <http://www.kirjasto.sci.fi/eapoe.htm>
5. Edgar Allan Poe's House of Usher - <http://www.comnet.ca/~forrest/>
6. The Work of Edgar Allan Poe -
<http://www.greenspun.com/bboard/q-and-a.tcl?topic=The%20Work%20of%20Edgar%20Allan%20Poe>

Turning Point #6 -1846 - The Donner Party Starts West

1. History of the Donner Party - CF McGlashan
california.com/Pages/History_of_Donner_Party/Donner_Party_main.html
2. Donner Party California- <http://www.caohwy.com/d/donnerpy.htm>
3. The Donner Party - <http://members.aol.com/DanMRosen/donner/>
4. PBS VIDEO database of America's History and Culture
http://pbsvideodb.pbs.org/programs/program.asp?item_id=7787

Turning Point #7 - 1846 - The United States Declares War on Mexico

1. The History Guy: The Mexican-American War
http://www.historyguy.com/Mexican-American_War.html
2. Mexican War- <http://www.rose-hulman.edu/~delacova/mexican.htm>
3. The Mexican-American War:
<http://www.socialstudiesforkids.com/www/us/uslistmexicanwar.htm>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 3A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM THREE

(Answers: 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-b, 5-d, 6-c, 7-d, 8-a, 9-b, 10-c, 11-c, 12-a, 13-c)

Program Four - 1846 - 1860

The Gathering Storm

By 1848 U.S. had reached its natural boundaries, and this turn of events set in motion the tides of coming war. With the diminishing possibility of expanding slavery from its stronghold in the deep south of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, southern leaders saw

that their peculiar institution would come under increasing attacks from Northern abolitionists. For the next 14 years, southern politicians fought to keep the north from ending slavery. Then in 1858, a single man rose to prominence in the north through a series of debates which set upon his shoulders the mantle of emancipation. Abraham Lincoln's stature so threatened the South, that his election in 1861 sent them to secession from the United States.

Before the advent of that great war, other events heralded a booming growth of the United States. The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill led to an influx of capital that fueled the industrialization of the latter half of the 19th century. Treaties with Japan and Hawaii set in motion trade throughout the Pacific. In medicine the introduction of ether, used as an anesthetic, foreshadowed a shift from quackery and patent medicines to scientific investigation of diseases and illnesses for the remedies to cure them.

Program four follows these events through segments on the introduction of painless surgery, the gold rush, the treaty with Hawaii and the opening of Japan, Harriet Beecher Stowe's publication of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' The Lincoln Douglas Debates and the brief but exciting existence of the Pony Express.

Turning Point #1

1846 - Dr. Morton Demonstrates Painless Surgery Using Ether

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In the first half of the 19th century Medicine was a dangerous mixture of bleedings, home remedies and patent medicines.
- Ether had been around since the 13th century and its hypnotic effects were well known in the 1840's.
- Dr. William T.G. Morton, a self taught dentist was the first doctor to do a public demonstration of painless surgery using ether.
- With the introduction of ether, a symbolic corner had been turned. Medical advances would now be advances in science and technology.

Points for Teachers:

- Early 19th century medicine was primitive. A prominent Massachusetts doctor explained, "The lancet, the leech, the cupping glass, the spanish fly, croton oil, tartarized antimony (an acidic metal alloy) 'pecaouanha and mercury' are instruments of power and great utility when skillfully used."
- Ironically, at the same time, hospitals were models of efficiency with accidents-- broken limbs were well set and casted; wounds sewn up expertly.
- Native American remedies were generally more reliable and effective than doctors and patent medicines.
- The Middle of 19th century saw an increase in Doctors observing what worked and developing new and practical skills: Ephraim McDowell of Danville Kentucky, pioneered abdominal surgery and James Marion Sims devised instruments that would enable him carry out an operation.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1732 - Influenza Sweeps Through the American Colonies
- 1901 - Dr. Walter Reed Discovers Yellow Fever is Transmitted by Mosquitoes

Turning Point #2

1848 - Gold is Discovered at Sutter's Mill

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- A single event of gold discovered at Sutter's Mill in California caused gold fever to spread like wild fire across the country.
- Over the next 25 years there was a mad rush to find the easy gold, gold that could panned and sluiced without the help of heavy mining machinery, throughout the west, from Oregon to Colorado.
- The actual gold brought out of the earth instantaneously made America a rich nation.
- In the 25 years following the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, over \$550,000,000 in gold and silver was taken from the Sierra Nevadas alone, fueling the process of industrialization that would lead America to its technological supremacy of today.
- One consequence of the gold rush was to end the reign of the Native American over the vast interior prairies.

Points for Teachers:

- James Marshall, a New Jersey mechanic, discovered gold while building a mill for John Sutter.
- In the gold rush itself, Americans and others from all over the world got to California by many routes. Some took ships around Cape of Good Hope; others traveled by ship to Panama, crossed the Isthmus by train or foot and caught ships bound for California. But, most reached California by one of the many trails crisscrossing the west.
- Costs in the gold fields were high. Prices were \$4 for a pound of coffee, \$6 for a pound of pork and \$400 for a barrel of flour. Henderson Lewelling traveled south from Oregon with a load of fresh apples which he sold for \$5 a piece.
- Mining towns sprung up over night and were areas of rough justice by Judge Lynch. One witness observed, "On Friday morning last, when the news of the new diggings had promulgated, the store of Miner and Arnold was literally besieged. As the news radiated--and it was not long in spreading--picks and shovels were thrown down, claims deserted and turn your eye where you would, you could see droves of people coming in hot haste to town, some packing one thing on their backs and some another, all intent on scaling the mountains through frost and snow, and taking up a claim in the new El Dorado. In town there was perfect jam--a mass of human infatuation, jostling, shoving and elbowing each other."
- The vast amount of gold and silver taken from the ground fueled the economy and was used to create tremendous fortunes in the latter half of the 19th century. After the primary windfalls had been extracted from the west--gold, silver, furs--the secondary windfalls of lumber, ranching and farming moved in.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1750 - the Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon Make Their Appearance in Pennsylvania
- 1767 - Daniel Boone Views Kentucky

- 1821 - Inauguration of the Santa Fe Trail
- 1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
- 1889 - Oklahoma Land Rush Begins
- 1900 - The Gold Standard Act is Ratified by Congress

Turning Point #3

1849 - Treaty Between the U.S. and Hawaiian Islands

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In 1820 American missionaries and traders began arriving at the Sandwich Islands, later called the Hawaiian Islands.
- Once Americans settled in large enough numbers, they immediately demanded protection for their economic interests from the United States, the same as other Americans in Texas, New Mexico and California.
- Americans now had a base of operations between the mainland and Asia.
- Over the last half of the 19th century, American possessions and interests continued to grow until at the urging of Teddy Roosevelt the Hawaiian Islands were annexed and made a territory of the United States.

Points for Teachers:

- From the beginning of the 19th century, New England Whalers and merchants visited the Hawaiian Islands regularly. There was a flourishing sandalwood trade with China.
- By teaching the rulers and other natives, the missionaries made themselves indispensable to the Hawaiian leadership.
- By 1848, Manifest Destiny in the U.S. having reached its natural boundaries now looked beyond the Pacific coast for more lands to swallow. The men who came to the Hawaiian Islands saw this paradise as an extension of the U.S.
- In 1898, when the American business interests took control of the Hawaiian government, the U.S. turned a blind eye to these usurpers and quietly allowed the Hawaiian Island to be annexed.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - The Treaty of Utrecht
- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and End of The Revolutionary War
- 1794 -1795- The Jay and Pinckney Treaties Protect America's Westward Expansion
- 1867 - U.S. Acquires Alaska...Seward's Folly

Turning Point #4

1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe Publishes "Uncle Tom's Cabin"

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In 1852 Harriet Beecher Stowe published the seminal account of slavery in the United States, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'.

- The book chronicles the story of Eliza Harris, a slave mother whose child is about to be sold. Not accepting this fate, she runs, escaping a slave catcher and later connecting up with the underground railroad to freedom.
- The book itself was significant because it established the American tradition of realistic writing. Harriet was also the first U.S. female to achieve international fame as an author.

Points for Teachers:

- Harriet Beecher Stowe was the daughter of a preacher, the sister to seven others and the wife of another preacher. She was a reformer and had great indignation towards slavery.
- "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and its sequel, "The Keys to Uncle Tom's Cabin" were the direct result of the Compromise of 1850 in which Southern Senators and Representatives appealed to Northern politicians for a more rigorous Fugitive Slave Act.
- In the north the book galvanized abolitionists and converted thousands to the cause of ending slavery. In the South, it had the opposite effect.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1819 - Washington Irving Publishes "Rip Van Winkle"
- 1826 - James Fenimore Cooper Publishes Last of the Mohicans
- 1845 - Edgar Allan Poe Publishes "The Raven"
- 1885 - Mark Twain Publishes "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"
- 1906 - Upton Sinclair Publishes "The Jungle"
- 1940 - Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" is published

Turning Point #5

1854 - Commodore Perry Lands in Japan

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In 1853 President Millard Filmore ordered Commodore Perry to take a squadron of ships to Japan and secure American access to the nation. For the first time, the United States was able play a key role beyond the boundaries of the North American continent.
- America needed a presence in Asia. The Japanese, having seen what the Europeans had done to China believed it needed to make a deal with the foreign power that it viewed as the least evil. But the treaty with the U.S. ended Japan's 200 years of isolation.
- In the United States. The treaty elevated Commodore Perry to legendary hero status as his brother before him, preserving the Perry name in the annals of American history.

Points for Teachers:

- Japan had been closed to outside visitors since forcing the Portuguese out of Nagasaki in the mid 17th century. Prior to that time, all trade had been conducted through Nagasaki on southern Honshu.

- The American navy was improving, changing from sailing ships to steam. The necessity for coaling stations around the globe meant that she had to have treaties with Asian nations to establish these coaling stations.
- Eventually, Japan, seeing how China was cut up by foreign powers, would yield its isolationism completely and adopt Western Style of government and economy, transforming itself into a power in the Pacific. By 1905, it is powerful enough to defeat Russia in the 1905 Russo-Japanese War.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1849 - Treaty Between the U.S. and Hawaiian Islands
- 1867 - U.S. Acquires Alaska...Seward's Folly
- 1906 - Work is begun on Panama Canal
- 1941 – Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor
- 1944 – D-Day “Operation Overlord”
- 1945 – The U.S. Air Force Drops an Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima

Turning Point #6

1858 - Lincoln Douglas Debates Begin

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The slavery of black Africans was a practice that had haunted the U.S. since its inception. For over 75 years this issue pointed to the major shortcoming of the Founding Fathers.
- Though not resolving the slavery issues, seven debates in the 1858 Illinois Senatorial election captured the imagination of the nation.
- Lincoln set forth the position he would hold until his death: "A house divided against itself cannot stand... I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free."
- Douglas won the senate seat, but Lincoln was catapulted to national prominence, winning the Presidency two years later when he defeated Douglas soundly.

Points for Teachers:

- The tall, 6'4", Abraham Lincoln with a high squeaky voice and the diminutive, 5'4", Stephen Douglas (The Little Giant) with his resonant baritone vied for the Illinois Senate seat in the 1858 election. Douglas, the democrat, was the incumbent. Lincoln, representing the new Republican Party was the challenger.
- Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of seven debates on the issue of slavery. The two men had disparate views in the public debate of slavery but were very much in accord privately. Both men viewed slavery as wrong and yet they were unwilling to give free blacks the same privileges as whites.
- Slavery itself was an issue that deeply divided North and South. Nothing epitomized this division more than the U.S. Supreme Court's decision of the Dred Scott Case in 1857.
- In the 1857 case Dred Scott vs. Missouri, the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Roger B. Taney handed down the decision that a Negro was not entitled to federal

citizenship. Taney wrote for the majority that a Negro had been considered for more than a century before the Constitution was written as "beings of inferior order with no rights a which any white man was bound to respect."

- Taney went on to say that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in the territories. Slaves were property and the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution guaranteed that no citizen should be deprived of property without due process of law. Congress had no right to forbid slave holding and the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was there fore void.
- Dissenting from this reasoning was Justice Benjamin Curtis of Massachusetts who argued that Negroes had been free citizens in the colonies long before the Constitution was written and nothing in the document deprived them of that status. Moreover, the Constitution provided Congress the power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory...belonging to the United States."

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1960 - Kennedy - Nixon Televised Debates

Turning Point #7

1860 - Pony Express Mail Service Begins

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The Pony Express was a brief but colorful chapter in the nation's communication infrastructure.
- From its inception the United States focused on building a reliable and fast infrastructure for transportation and communication.
- Many of the endeavors to aid transportation and communication were driven by the American entrepreneurial spirit: people trying to build a money making business but also one that served the country's need to grow and be connected.
- To solve this communication gap between people living west of the plains and Rocky Mountains, three Missouri businessmen, Russel, Major and Waddell, undertook the challenge to start the Pony Express delivery service.
- The 2000-mile Pony Express route began in St. Joseph, Missouri and ended in Sacramento, California.
- Eventually, the Pony Express was replaced by the stagecoach, the railroads, automobiles and finally airliners, all following the pattern established at the nation's outset by businessmen to create a communication infrastructure for the country. In fact, the internet is only the latest chapter in this story.

Points for Teachers:

- To provide fresh mounts for riders, the company established 190 way stations, 10-15 miles apart, along a route through Nebraska, Wyoming, and Nevada.
- Individual riders traveled about 75 miles each in a relay system and carried the mail at a cost of \$5 an ounce.
- Though successful in carrying the mail, the company went bankrupt after 18 months of service.
- Wild Bill Hickock got his start as a Pony Express rider.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1732 - The First Stagecoach Line
- 1803 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1825 - Erie Canal is Completed
- 1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
- 1876 - Alexander Graham Bell Demonstrates the Telephone
- 1906 - Work is begun on Panama Canal
- 1976 - Personal Computers Herald the Post Industrial Age

Related Internet Sites

Turning Point #1 - 1846 - Dr. Morton Demonstrates Painless Surgery Using Ether

1. The Unusual History of Ether - <http://www.anesthesia-nursing.com/ether.html>
2. The Unusual History of Ether- <http://www.anesthesia-nursing.com/ether2.html>
3. General Anesthesia has "Dental Roots"
<http://www.dentalcomfortzone.com/archive/GeneralAnesthesiaRoots.html>

Turning Point #2 - 1848 - Gold is Discovered at Sutter's Mill

1. Picture History - "Sutter's Mill" -
<http://www.picturehistory.com/find/p/11372/mcms.html>
2. PBS - THE WEST - Sutter's Mill
http://www.pbs.org/weta/thewest/places/states/california/ca_americanriver2.htm
3. Smithsonian Press--Legacies
<http://www.smithsonianlegacies.si.edu/objectdescription.cfm?ID=33>

Turning Point #3 - 1849 - Treaty Between the U.S. and Hawaiian Islands

1. World History Archives: Hawaiian Islands- <http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/24/index-a.html>
2. On this day in history... Hawaii - US Treaties - <http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/24/152.html>
3. AlohaQuest - Hawaiian History Archive-
<http://www.alohaquest.com/archive/archive.htm>
4. Modern History Sourcebook: Annexation Of The Hawaiian Islands
<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1898hawaii1.html>
5. Hawaiian Kingdom - Political History- <http://www.hawaiiankingdom.org/political-history.shtml>

Turning Point #4 - 1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe Publishes "Uncle Tom's Cabin"

1. Harriet Beecher Stowe biography - <http://www.lkwdpl.org/wihohio/stow-har.htm>
2. Women in History - Harriet Beecher Stowe -
<http://www.lkwdpl.org/wihohio/stowe.htm>
3. Harriet Beecher Stowe - <http://womenshistory.about.com/cs/stoweharriet/>
4. About Harriet Beecher Stowe -
<http://womenshistory.about.com/library/bio/blstowe.htm>

5. OHS Places/Harriet Beecher Stowe House - <http://www.ohiohistory.org/places/stowe/>

Slavery:

1. Chronology on the History of Slavery 1619 to 1789 - <http://www.innercity.org/holt/slavechron.html>
2. Chronology On The History Of Slavery And Racism 1830 http://www.innercity.org/holt/chron_1830_end.html
3. Africans in America - <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/home.html>
4. Encyclopaedia of Slavery - <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAslavery.htm>
5. The Slave Trade - <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/slavery.htm>
6. Africa and Slavery - African History on the Internet <http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/africa/history/hislavery.html>
7. H-Slavery Discussion Network - <http://www.h-net.org/~slavery/>
8. Freedmen and Southern Society Project - <http://www.history.umd.edu/Freedmen/>
9. Virginia Runaways Homepage - <http://www.wise.virginia.edu/history/runaways/>

Turning Point #5 - 1854 - Commodore Perry Lands in Japan

1. Modern History Sourcebook: Commodore Matthew Perry <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1854Perry-japan1.html>
2. Books on Commodore Perry and Japan http://www.dropbears.com/b/broughsbooks/history/commodore_perry.htm

Turning Point #6 - 1858 - Lincoln Douglas Debates Begin

1. Lincoln - Douglas Debates of 1858 - <http://www.illinoiscivilwar.org/debates.html>
2. Experience Historic Ottawa, Illinois - Lincoln/Douglas Debate <http://www.visit-ottawa-il.com/history.htm>
3. Picture History - Lincoln-Douglas Debate - <http://www.picturehistory.com/find/p/7353/mcms.html>
4. Picture History - Lincoln-Douglas Debate at Knox College <http://www.picturehistory.com/find/p/13425/mcms.html>
5. Alton, Illinois - Lincoln-Douglas Congressional Debates of 1858 <http://www.altonweb.com/history/lincoln/>
6. The Lincoln-Douglas Debates - <http://www.lib.niu.edu/ipo/ihy980232.html>

Slavery:

1. Chronology on the History of Slavery 1619 to 1789 - <http://www.innercity.org/holt/slavechron.html>
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4. Encyclopaedia of Slavery - <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAslavery.htm>
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7. H-Slavery Discussion Network - <http://www.h-net.org/~slavery/>
8. Freedmen and Southern Society Project - <http://www.history.umd.edu/Freedmen/>
9. Virginia Runaways Homepage - <http://www.wise.virginia.edu/history/runaways/>

Turning Point #7 - 1860 - Pony Express Mail Service Begins

1. Pony Express Home Station - <http://www.xphomestation.com/>
2. History - <http://www.xphomestation.com/frm-history.html>
3. History of the United States Postal Service 1775-1993 - <http://www.usps.com/history/his2.htm>
4. Pony Express History - <http://www.ponyexpress.org/history.htm>
5. Pony Express Museum - St. Joseph, Missouri - <http://www.ponyexpress.org/>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 4A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM FOUR

(Answers: 1-acd, 2-b, 3-a, 4-a, 5-a, 6-c, 7-b, 8-b, 9-a, 10-d, 11-d, 12-a, 13-d, 14-b)

Program Five - 1861 - 1865

A House Divided

America's Union was a house built on a foundation of shifting sand. Two issues--the principle of States' Rights versus a strong Federal Government and the existence of slavery had caused acrimony between North and South, necessitating a Constitution of checks and balances so that no one section of the country would have power over the other. Even so, as new territories were added, divisions deepened as each section vied for control of the states entering the union.

Slavery had divided the country since its independence. After the revolutionary war, the Northern states could not bear the irony of fighting for freedom from British tyranny while continuing to own slaves. All of them banned slavery outright. Benjamin Franklin became president of the country's first abolitionist movement. But in the South, feelings were mixed. Many, like Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, decried slavery but were unwilling to move legislatively against it. Others like John Rutledge stated that North and South Carolina and Georgia would never agree to a new Constitution "Unless their right to import slaves be untouched, the people of those states will never be such fools as give up so important an interest."

During the convention for a new Constitution, in 1787, the issue of slavery was also the issue of balance of power within the Congress. George Mason made this insightful observation on the importation of slaves: "The present question concerns not the importing of slaves alone but the whole union." His words were prophetic. Seventy-five years after he uttered them, the nation was gripped in civil war. Slavery was the overriding issue dividing the nation.

But Abraham Lincoln saw the war in a different light, "whether this nation or any nation can long endure . . . and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth." The war was as much about the balance of power between the Federal Government and the States' governments as slavery.

In the end, slavery was abolished, though the suffering of Black men and women and children would continue for another four generations. States rights were severely

curtailed, and the Union of the United States was preserved; though the enmity between the sections continued for another 100 years.

Program five follows the course of the war and its immediate aftermath through founding of the Confederacy, the creation of the Homestead Act, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and Gettysburg Address; Lee's Surrender at Appomattox Court House, Lincoln's assassination and the formation of the Ku Klux Klan.

Turning Point #1

1861 - Eleven States Comprise the Confederacy

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The slavery issue came into being with the formation of the country.
- In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Presidency and the southern states feared the worst.
- By February 1861 South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana seceded from the Union. By June, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and Tennessee followed.
- Lincoln responded with a call to arms to preserve the Union.

Points for Teachers:

- Secession from the Union was based on two issues-- the Principle of States Rights versus the Federal Government and existence of slavery in the new Territories and the old South.
- States Rights harken back to the beginning of the country. The Philadelphia Convention setting up the new Constitution for the United States failed to answer the question of which was sovereign--the Federal Government or the States governments.
- Several times over the next 75 years the issue arose.
- John Adams Presidency:
 - a. The Alien and Sedition Acts. The Sedition Act in particular was so partisan and obviously political that several states reacted to it by calling it unconstitutional.
 - b. Andrew Jackson's Presidency: The issue was a protective tariff. The southern planter class, needing the lower priced European goods, fought against a protective tariff. South Carolina wanted to use 'nullification' to stop the tariff.
 - c. Zachary Taylor's Presidency: The extension of slavery into the new territories acquired by the Mexican American War.
- The sovereignty issue came to a head in Lincoln's administration. After Lincoln assumed the Presidency, on April 12 Fort Sumter was fired on; it surrendered on April 13. From that moment on, war was assured.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1858 - Lincoln Douglas Debates Begin
- 1863 - Lincoln Signs Emancipation Proclamation
- 1863 - Lincoln Delivers his Gettysburg Address
- 1865 - Lee Surrenders at Appomattox
- 1865 - Abraham Lincoln is Assassinated

- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1867 - Carpetbaggers Descend upon the South
- 1868 - President Johnson is Impeached
- 1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Elected to the House

Turning Point #2

1862 - Congress Sets Forth the Homestead Act

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- America's great plains were settled, thanks to the Homestead Act.
- The Homestead Act was the product of northern politicians who wanted to populate this vast space with anti-slavery families.
- However, the full impact of the Act had to wait until the years following the Civil War when the transcontinental railroads opened up the prairies to settlement.

Points for Teachers:

- 1848 Free Soil Party's platform called for no slavery in the territories, federal appropriations for internal improvements, and the passage of a Homestead Act giving settlers free land from the public domain. The Platform slogan was: "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor and Free Men."
- The Homestead Act was followed by the Moral Act, which offered states a land grant to endow a college of agriculture and mechanical arts. These two acts attracted farmers to the Republican Party and the cause of the union.
- However, the idea that the Homestead Act was responsible for the whole sale opening of the west is wrong.
 - a. The number of American farms increased from 2,000,000 in 1860 to 5,737,000 in 1900. Yet fewer than 1,000,000 were homesteads patented through the Land Act of 1862, accounting for only 80,000,000 acres--one sixth of the new farms and one sixth of the added acreage.
 - b. A great number of the new homes fell into the hands of land speculators who sold them to settlers or to ranchers who extended their ranges.
 - c. Most of the homesteaders failed because the free land was not that great and the amount of money to needed to set up a farm was beyond their reach.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1750 - Native American Cultures Dominate the Great Plains
- 1848 – Gold is Discovered at Sutter’s Mill
- 1876 – Battle of Little Bighorn
- 1889 – Oklahoma Land Rush Begins
- 1902 – The Government Passes the Newlands Reclamation Act

Turning Point #3

January 1863 - Lincoln Signs Emancipation Proclamation

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- For Lincoln the war was not about slavery but about preserving the Union.
- Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation to rally the abolitionists in the North.
- By not freeing the slaves in the border states, but only in the South, the proclamation did not upset the slaveholders who had stayed with the Union.
- Lincoln needed a victory by Union forces before he could unveil his proclamation. On September 17, 1862, Northern armies under General McClelland stopped a drive north by Lee's army in Maryland at the Battle of Antietam, allowing Lincoln to issue the decree, announced September 1862; confirmed. January 1, 1863

Points for Teachers:

- The effect in the north was electrifying:
 - a. Frederick Douglass wrote: ""We shout for joy that we live to recall this righteous moment."
 - b. William Lloyd Garrison wrote: "A great historic event, sublime, in its magnitude, momentous and beneficent in its far reaching consequences."
 - c. Some Northern Democrats were not pleased and saw the emancipation as an unconstitutional usurpation of Southern property.
- In the South a more typical response to Lincoln's proclamation was by Lieutenant Charles Colcock Jones, "The crowning act of the series of black and diabolical transactions which have marked the entire course of his administration...a most infamous attempt to incite flight, murder and rapine on the part of our slave population."
- With the proclamation and its confirmation, slavery became a federal issue and it renewed vigor in the North to prosecute the war.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1739 – Black Uprising in South Carolina
- 1858 - Lincoln Douglas Debates Begin
- 1862 - Congress Sets Forth the Homestead Act
- 1863 - Lincoln Signs Emancipation Proclamation
- 1863 - Lincoln Delivers his Gettysburg Address
- 1865 - Lee Surrenders at Appomattox
- 1865 - Abraham Lincoln is Assassinated
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1867 - Carpetbaggers Descend upon the South
- 1868 - President Johnson is Impeached
- 1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Elected to the House
- 1881 – Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute
- 1896 – Plessy v. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation
- 1909 – W.E.B. Du Bois Finds the NAACP

Turning Point #4

1863 - Lincoln Delivers His Gettysburg Address

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- A brief overview of Lincoln's life and his election to the Presidency.
- Had not Lincoln persisted following the secession of the Confederate States, the Union would not have survived.
- The Gettysburg Address redefined what Americans would be in the future.

Points for Teachers:

- Lincoln spoke for three minutes after an hour-long declamation by the great orator Edward Everett.
- New England businessmen and some Democrats sought some kind of rapprochement with the Confederacy. By the summer of 1863 the fate of the Union depended upon the recovery of Northern forces in the field. The Union victory at Gettysburg was that recovery.
- Comments on Lincoln's speech:
 - a. John Hay, a member of Lincoln's entourage, remarked, "...the President, in a firm, free way, with more grace than is his wont, said his half dozen lines of consecration, -and the music wailed, and we went home through crowded and cheering streets. And all the particulars are in the daily papers."
 - b. Sidney George Fisher noted in his diary, "The orator was Mr. Edward Everett. His speech was long but commonplace, tho well written & appropriate. Mr. Seward made a good speech, Mr. Lincoln a very short one, but to the point and marked by his pithy sense, quaintness and good feeling."
 - c. Later Lincoln's simple words were hailed as a momentous and insightful speech. At Lincoln's second inaugural address, Charles Francis Adams wrote his father saying, "That rail-splitting lawyer is one of the wonders of the day. Once at Gettysburg and now again on a greater occasion he has shown the capacity for rising to the demands of the hour which we should not expect from orators or men of the schools."

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1858 - Lincoln Douglas Debates Begin
- 1862 - Congress Sets Forth the Homestead Act
- 1863 - Lincoln Signs Emancipation Proclamation
- 1863 - Lincoln Delivers his Gettysburg Address
- 1865 - Lee Surrenders at Appomattox
- 1865 - Abraham Lincoln is Assassinated
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1867 - Carpetbaggers Descend upon the South
- 1868 - President Johnson is Impeached
- 1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Elected to the House

See Also:

- 1941 - Japanese Bomb Pearl Harbor
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1999 – Y2K Ends the American Century

Turning Point #5

1865 - Lee Surrenders at Appomattox

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- After a bloody civil war lasting four years and costing more than 600,000 lives, Lee surrendered the South's remaining army to Grant at Appomattox Court House.
- With the surrender at Appomattox, America was now ready to move full steam into the second half of the 19th century. With the slave issue, in principle, behind it, the nation was about to put its mark on the world's emerging revolution in industry and communication...a revolution in which it would become the leader.

Points for Teachers:

- After chasing Lee through the Peninsula for nearly a year and sustaining casualties at a 2:1 rate over Lee, Grant trapped Lee outside of Richmond and forced his surrender.
- By 1864, the tides of war turned against the South:
 - a. William Tecumseh Sherman drove from Chattanooga to Atlanta (June -July 1864) against fierce opposition of General Joseph Johnston. He then took Atlanta after Johnston was replaced by the fiery General Hood who tried to attack Sherman and was beaten soundly. From Atlanta, Sherman drove toward Savannah taking the town in November. After the start of 1865, he drove north, battering General Beauregard's forces all the way.
 - b. Northern General Philip Sheridan defeated General Jubal A. Early and wrested the rich granary of the Shenandoah Valley from the South.
 - c. In the west, Generals Thomas and Howard mopped up southern armies in Tennessee and Mississippi.
 - d. By 1865 the South's military resources were so low that General Johnson, recalled to oppose Sherman's march northward from Savannah, remarked, "I can do no more than annoy him."

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1858 - Lincoln Douglas Debates Begin
- 1862 - Congress Sets Forth the Homestead Act
- 1863 - Lincoln Signs Emancipation Proclamation
- 1863 - Lincoln Delivers his Gettysburg Address
- 1865 - Lee Surrenders at Appomattox
- 1865 - Abraham Lincoln is Assassinated
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1867 - Carpetbaggers Descend upon the South
- 1868 - President Johnson is Impeached

See Also:

- 1923 - Teapot Dome Oil Scandal Typifies the Roaring 20's

Turning Point #6

1865 - Abraham Lincoln is Assassinated

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Lincoln's death at the hands of the assassin, John Wilkes Booth on April 14, 1865, was considered by many historians as the most tragic event of the 19th century.
- The assassination itself has been filled with speculation and rumor; and established a tradition of conspiratorial debate that has fascinated Americans on through to the assassination of President Kennedy.
- The year of 1865 which had started with such great promise ended with the formation of the Ku Klux Klan in December. Of the death of Abraham Lincoln.

Points for Teachers:

- John Wilkes Booth, a disgruntled Marylander who believed in slavery and states' rights, conspired with eight others to assassinate the leadership of the U.S. Government--Lincoln, Johnson, Seward, Stanton and Grant.
- As for the rest of the conspirators, Lewis Powell severely wounded Seward, but the Secretary survived. The other members either lost heart or were captured before they could carry out their missions.
- Abraham Lincoln had been the sole receptacle of reason and charity towards the south. In his inaugural address of 1865 he had committed himself and the north to act "with malice toward none; charity for all."
- His full quote was: "With malice toward none; charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nations wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."
- The outpouring of grief and admiration for Lincoln matched his vilification while he lived.
 - a. Diarist George Templeton Strong wrote: "We may appreciate him at last."
 - b. Whitman wrote one of his most famous poems: "O Captain! My Captain!"
 - c. An Illinois soldier who had known Lincoln in Springfield said to Walt Whitman, "The war is over and many are lost. And now we have lost the best, the fairest, the truest man in America."

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1858 - Lincoln Douglas Debates Begin
- 1863 - Lincoln Signs Emancipation Proclamation
- 1863 - Lincoln Delivers his Gettysburg Address
- 1865 - Lee Surrenders at Appomattox
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1867 - Carpetbaggers Descend upon the South

See Also:

- 1901 – McKinley is Shot and Theodore Roosevelt becomes President
- 1896 – Plessy v. Ferguson Case upholds Segregation

Turning Point #7

1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The Ku Klux Klan was a secret white society formed at Pulaski, Tennessee, in December 1865. Its purpose was to oppose the Northern efforts of reconstruction.
- The greatest fear for Southern whites was that somehow their former slaves would gain political control over them.
- However, secret societies like the Ku Klux Klan prevented the Blacks from actually voting and gaining real political power. Though eventually driven underground in 1870 by the Force Acts, the KKK outlasted Reconstruction.
- After the Civil War the U.S. would no longer primarily be made up of primarily British and African American people. New waves of ethnic immigrant groups flowed into the country...Irish, Scandinavians, Southern and Eastern Europeans, Jews, and Chinese. Around these groups would emerge new hate societies in the mold of the KKK to hold down the political power of these ethnicities.

Points for Teachers:

- The animosity of whites to blacks was astonishing. Where once the blacks were looked upon as property and therefore had a certain amount of protection because no one wanted to be jailed for property destruction, as free men and women, their lives were considered worthless.
- Southerners saw their rights being taken away and blacks being given privilege over them. This was not the truth. Blacks never dominated the governments of southern states except the lower house in South Carolina. For the most part, blacks elected to office were never equals to their white counterparts. Moreover, in Tennessee, home of the KKK, the Freedmen's Bureau was giving more handouts to whites than to blacks. But the image persisted in the minds of northerners and southerners.
- The reaction of the south to the black suffrage and freedom was almost always anger, disdain and revengeful. The Democratic nominee for governor in Tennessee declared, "The Negroes are no more free than they were forty years ago, and if anyone goes about the country telling them that they are free, shoot him; and these Negro troops, commanded by low and degraded white men, going through the country, ought to be shot down."
- The Klan was described by its founders as "an institution of Chivalry, Humanity, Mercy and Patriotism." It has been estimated that in a three-year period its members killed some twenty thousand black men women and children as well as administering innumerable beatings, whippings and mutilations.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1865 - Abraham Lincoln is Assassinated
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1867 - Carpetbaggers Descend upon the South
- 1868 - President Johnson is Impeached
- 1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Elected to the House
- 1882 - Chinese Exclusion Act Passed by Congress

See Also:

- 1896 – Plessy v. Ferguson Case upholds Segregation

- 1923 - Teapot Dome Oil Scandal Typifies the Roaring 20's

Related Internet Sites

Turning Point #1 - 1861 - Eleven States Comprise the Confederacy

1. American Civil War timeline - <http://www.historyplace.com/civilwar/>
2. Selected Civil War Photographs Home Page - <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/cwphtml/cwphome.html>
3. Civil War American History Timeline Battle Map Pictures - <http://americancivilwar.com/>
4. The Civil War - <http://www.civilwar.com/>
5. Welcome to the US Civil War Center! - <http://www.cwc.lsu.edu/>

Turning Point #2 - 1862 - Congress Sets Forth the Homestead Act

1. Homestead Act - http://www.nps.gov/home/homestead_act.html
2. Reader's Companion to American History http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/rcah/html/ah_042400_homesteadact.htm
3. Great American History Fact-Finder http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/gahff/html/ff_092100_homesteadact.htm
4. Homestead Act of 1862 - <http://www.beatricene.com/homestead/history.html>

Turning Point #3 - January 1863 - Lincoln Signs Emancipation Proclamation

1. The Emancipation Proclamation http://www.blackseek.com/bh/2001/162_emancipation.htm
2. EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, BLACK HISTORY http://www.hobbeset.com/EMANCIPATION_PROCLAMATION_BLACK_HISTORY_1255.html
3. Emancipation Proclamation American History Treasure Chest <http://jollyroger.com/history/AbolitionofSlaverybooks/EmancipationProclamationbooks.html>
4. Emancipation Proclamation American History <http://jollyroger.com/history/CivilWarbooks/EmancipationProclamationbooks.html>
5. The Civil War - Emancipation Proclamation <http://classicals.com/federalist/CivilWarhall/read.php?f=42&i=45&t=45>

Slavery:

1. Chronology on the History of Slavery 1619 to 1789 - <http://www.innercity.org/holt/slavechron.html>
2. Chronology On The History Of Slavery And Racism 1830 http://www.innercity.org/holt/chron_1830_end.html
3. Africans in America - <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/home.html>
4. Encyclopaedia of Slavery - <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAslavery.html>
5. The Slave Trade - <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/slavery.htm>
6. Africa and Slavery - African History on the Internet <http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/africa/history/hislavery.html>
7. H-Slavery Discussion Network - <http://www.h-net.org/~slavery/>

8. Freedmen and Southern Society Project - <http://www.history.umd.edu/Freedmen/>
9. Virginia Runaways Homepage - <http://www.wise.virginia.edu/history/runaways/>

Turning Point #4 -1863 - Lincoln Delivers His Gettysburg Address

1. The Gettysburg Web site - <http://www.gettysburg.com/>
2. MilitaryHistoryOnline.com - Battle of Gettysburg
<http://www.militaryhistoryonline.com/gettysburg/>
3. Gettysburg Living History The Gettysburg Cavalry
<http://www.memberbbb.com/gettyscav.html>
4. Gettysburg address - history papers -
http://www.historypapers.net/categories/gettysburg_address.html
5. Picture History - Lincoln at Gettysburg
<http://www.picturehistory.com/find/p/1225/mcms.html>
6. History Channel Classroom: Lincoln and Gettysburg
http://www.historychannel.com/classroom/admin/study_guide/archives/thc_guide.0158.html

Turning Point # 5- 1865 - Lee Surrenders at Appomattox

1. Photographic History of the Civil War - Vicksburg to Appomattox
<http://www.mysticseaport.org/shop/item.cfm?mid=1999&mc=96A>
2. Appomattox - <http://www.geocities.com/csa31va/Appomattox.html>
3. History of Company G - <http://www.geocities.com/Yosemite/Trails/5160/history.html>

Turning Point #6 - 1865 - Abraham Lincoln is Assassinated

1. Abraham Lincoln Assassination - <http://members.aol.com/RVSNorton/Lincoln.html>
2. Picture History - Abraham Lincoln's Assassination
<http://www.picturehistory.com/find/p/3242/mcms.html>
3. Today in History: April 14 - <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/apr14.html>

Turning Point #7 - 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan

1. A Brief History of Ku Klux Klan and Their Flag of Hate -
<http://www.pointsouth.com/csanet/kkk.htm>
2. Anti-Immigration and the KKK
http://www.history.ohio-state.edu/projects/clash/Imm_KKK/KKK%20pages/KKK-page1.htm
3. KKK - The Ku Klux Klan : Black History Daily -
http://www.blackseek.com/bh/2001/164_KKK.htm
4. Ku Klux Klan - <http://afroamhistory.about.com/cs/reconstruction/g/kukluxklan.htm>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 5A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM FIVE

(Answers: 1-b, 2-a, 3-abefg, 4-c, 5-b, 6-a, 7-a, 8-a, 9-b, 10-c, 11-c, 12-a, 13-c, 14-c, 15-a, 16-b)

Program Six - 1866 - 1870

A New Nationalism

The United States emerged from the war with the Union preserved but the nation still divided. The wounds of the great conflict would not heal for several generations. And yet, the time after the war was a curious mixture of reconstruction politics and growing economic nationalism. As carpetbaggers descended upon the South, a new kind of wealth appeared on the horizon. A new kind of entrepreneur set his sights upon the country's growing industry of the country. The nation itself, caught up in the euphoria of peace, sought economic security in the market place of goods, industry, and commerce. Fueled by spectacular riches gleaned from the gold and silver fields of the far west, the economy surpassed heights previously thought impossible. The number of millionaires skyrocketed from 19 in 1865 to several thousands by 1900.

But it was not only the economy that was on the move. Farmers moved west, out onto the great plains in such numbers that they brought under cultivation more land than in all the years before 1870. The nation pushed beyond its natural boundaries and looked to Alaska as a new frontier.

Beginning with the effects of reconstruction on the South in segments on Carpetbaggers and President Johnson's impeachment, Program Six then follows the beginnings of this economic nationalism that would transform the United States from a third world nation to an international leader in Seward's Folly, the completion of the transcontinental railroad and John D. Rockefeller's creation of Standard Oil.

Turning Point #1

1867 - Carpetbaggers Descend on the South

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In 1867, the Reconstruction Acts, passed by Congress, opened the door for Northerners to go South and help set up new governments. Though most were sincere individuals who wanted to help Blacks integrate into a white dominated society, a few Northerners merely took advantage of the defeated South.
- During the Civil War, many Southerners were ardent Unionists and now they too came forward to join the new political battles. These men became known as scalawags and were more bitterly hated by the Confederates than the carpetbaggers.
- Politically, after the war, the fervor of the abolitionists died out. Not many would follow the abolitionists' new leader Fredrick Douglas's exhortation: "Slavery is not abolished until the Black man has the ballot."
- After reconstruction ended and Northern armies pulled out of the South, forces opposing Black civil rights, like the Ku Klux Klan, all but ended any political strides made by Blacks during Reconstruction.

Points for Teachers:

- Called Carpetbaggers because they arrived with suitcases made from carpet.
- Carpetbaggers did some good, including:
 - a. State Constitutions, guaranteeing rights to blacks and disabled as well as free education, endured for several decades after the war.

- b. Extended social services for disabled and orphans.
- c. Educated blacks and helped them to register to vote.
- d. Compulsory education.
- e. Rebuilt Infrastructure: In South Carolina, Daniel Chamberlain, Yale graduate and a distinguished Union officer was elected governor of the state after the war. During his governorship, \$200,000 was spent on free schools, \$37,500 for the University and \$8,000 for the care of the deaf mute and blind contrasted with \$44,600 spent three years earlier for all three.
- But there was graft with each dollar of public money spent, letting of contracts and laws passed by the state legislatures. A major part of misappropriated funds went to decorating legislative chambers.
- The amount of corruption was also overblown for political purposes. Of the hundreds of charges brought only a few were proven in a court of law. Also the Planter class who complained the loudly about malfeasance in office were deeply involved in corruption of their own, chiefly in Railroad schemes that promised huge returns to investors.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1868 - President Johnson is Impeached
- 1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Elected to the House

Turning Point #2

1867 - U.S. Acquires Alaska...Seward's Folly

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The purchase of Alaska added 593,000 acres, more than half of the Louisiana Purchase to the United States. The purchase price of \$7,000,000 worked out to 2.5 cents per acre.
- Secretary of State William Seward was one of the last great champions of Manifest Destiny. He once proposed that the United States declare war on Europe in order to reunite the States and stop the Civil War.
- Alaska would become the greatest bargain of all times, evidenced by its natural bounty - the discovery of gold in 1898, oil 70 years later, and its strategic position in the cold war with the Soviet Union.

Points for Teachers:

- Starting with Ivan the Terrible, the first Tsar and continuing through Peter the Great (early 1700's) and Catherine the Great (late 1700's), Russia spread eastward beyond the Ural Mountains into Siberia and to Alaska. There had always been some trade between the Siberian coastal tribes and the Alaskan Indians. Peter the Great had the idea of creating a Russian Empire that stretched up and down the western coast of North America, rich in furs and fishing.
- Russia had seen her hopes of colonization of the West Coast of North America dashed with the successful conclusion of the Mexican American War and the British

American accord over Oregon Territory. She wanted to unload Alaska believing it was barren.

- At the time many American's referred to the purchase as "Seward's Icebox." Time would prove its worth: gold in 1898 and oil in 1968.
- The United States would have one more fling at Manifest Destiny at the end of the century. From 1898 - 1900, it would acquire Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii. Hawaii became a state on August 21, 1959.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1768 - The Indiana Company buys 1,800,000 Acres from the Iroquois
- 1803 - The Louisiana Purchase
- 1821 - Inauguration of the Santa Fe Trail
- 1846 - United States Declares War on Mexico
- 1849 - Treaty Between the U.S. and Hawaiian Islands
- 1867 – U.S. Acquires Alaska . . . Seward’s Folley
- 1889 - Oklahoma Land Rush Begins
- 1898 – Sinking of the Maine
- 1906 - Work is begun on Panama Canal

Turning Point #3

1868 - President Johnson is Impeached

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- President Andrew Johnson's impeachment was a political maneuver by the Radical Republican faction of Congress to get rid of the enemy who opposed their Reconstruction Plan.
- The conflict: Johnson believed, like Lincoln, that Reconstruction should fall under the powers of the Executive Branch. He wanted to restore the states and the union quickly. Also, like his predecessor, Johnson opposed racial equality and federal efforts designed to achieve it.
- The Radical Republicans wanted the South to pay for the wounds inflicted on the Union by the war and they championed political and social equality for all Blacks.
- Congress came up one vote short of removing Johnson from office.

Points for Teachers:

- Diarist George Templeton Strong reflected the mood of the nation toward Johnson. In December 1866 he noted, "Johnson disgraces high place and deserves to be impeached." By 1868 as the trial wore on and its obvious political underpinnings became known to the nation at large, Strong shifted his tone as did most Northerners.
- Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, presided over the trial. He rose above the partisan feelings and political ambition to conduct the trial fairly and impartially. 19 Senators opposed conviction and 35 supported. Seven republicans dared to defy their party on the moral grounds that the impeachment was a political witch-hunt. For many this ended their careers. One of these was Senator Edmund Gibbon Ross of Kansas, an outspoken critic of Johnson. During the voting he sat

nervously tearing up pieces of paper. As the clerk called his name, he rose and said clearly, "Not guilty."

- The Immediate consequence of the trial and no conviction was that the Senate adjourned for vacation. The long term effects were more telling:
 - a. Johnson had no hope of being nominated for a second term.
 - b. Americans became wary of the Radicals and their political agenda.
 - c. The election of 1868 became a battle of reconstruction which the Radicals won only by nominating the war hero, Ulysses Grant and waving the "bloody shirt" of democrats' disloyalty during the war and Southern culpability. Four years later when Republicans approached Sherman about running for President, the General shied in horror pointing at Grant and stating shrewdly, "What do they think I am? A Damned fool?...Look at Grant. What wouldn't he give now if he had never meddled in politics? No they must let me alone. They can't bedevil me."

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1994 - Whitewater Leads to the Impeachment of President Clinton
- 1923 - Teapot Dome Scandal
- 1972 - Watergate

Turning Point #4

1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- When the final spike was driven at Promontory Point, Utah, May 10, 1869, completing the transcontinental railroad, it was both the crowning moment of a national obsession, comparable to putting a man on the moon, and the start of a new era - the era of big business.
- The idea of a transcontinental railroad began in 1836 with the development of the steam locomotive. The railroads grew steadily in importance up until the Civil War.
- It is hard to overestimate what an economic force the railroads were. From 1865 to 1890, 123,000 miles of track were laid.
- The actual running of a railroad introduced new kinds of management. It involved acquiring and maintaining engines and train cars, constantly tending track, running train stations, maintaining records of commerce traveling over the routes, competing for market share and managing a complex legal and financial infrastructure unknown to the world only ten years earlier.
- Many of the people who controlled the railroads such as Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jay Gould and James Fiske embodied the term Robber Barons, industrialists who exploited an area of industry for the creation of their own personal wealth. In the Gilded Age of the late 19th century, the golden spike was symbolic of America's new drive by rich and poor alike to amass great fortunes.

Points for Teachers:

- In the 1830's and 1840's, railroad building in the United States was a frenzied affair similar to the canal mania, which gripped the states in the 1820's and 30's, especially

in the heavily industrialized North where every major city and hundreds of smaller ones were linked by steel.

- The Republican Party, realizing that the continued growth of the United States meant easy access to the western part of the country, subsidized the railroads as well as settlers who wanted to go west.
- Republicans passed railroad legislation in 1862, which provided subsidies to the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific railroads, which had embarked on building the first transcontinental railroad.
 - a. Large land grants: For every mile of track laid, the railroads received six square mile of territory in a checkerboard pattern on either side of the tracks.
 - b. Loans on second mortgage bonds: \$16,000 for each mile of track on level ground; \$48,000 in the mountains; and \$22,000 elsewhere.
- Gangs of Chinese laborers pushed the tracks of the Central Pacific east through the Sierra Nevadas. Irish laborers pushed the Union Pacific west across the plains of Nebraska and Colorado.
- After the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, four more lines crossed the country: the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe in the south and the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern in the north.
- Railroad Barons:
 - a. Jim Fisk, Daniel Drew and Jay Gould--railroad manipulators who conspired together to milk the public but embodied the term "Robber Barons" applied to late 19th century industrialists.
 - b. Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt who started life as a ferryman and went on to build up a fortune in steamboats and another one in railroads and made the New York Central into a great railway linking the resources of the Mid West with the Atlantic Seaboard.
 - c. James J. Hill, who in the era after government subsidies to transcontinental railroads, built the Great Northern Railway from Minneapolis St. Paul through the Dakotas, Montana and Idaho on into Washington, ending at Seattle. Skillful conservative management enabled him to carry his program through. He was the antithesis of the free wheeling, morally bankrupt railroad promoters like Gould and Fisk.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1732 - The First Stagecoach Line
- 1789 - Alexander Hamilton Becomes Secretary of the Treasury and Shapes America's Modern Industrial Economy
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1825 - Erie Canal is Completed
- 1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates his Mechanical Reaper
- 1848 - Gold Is Discovered at Sutter's Mill
- 1862 - Congress Sets Forth the Homestead Act
- 1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
- 1870 - Rockefeller Incorporates Standard Oil of Ohio
- 1901 – McKinley is Shot and Theodore Roosevelt becomes President

- 1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1908 - Ford Introduces the Model T
- 1914 – Clayton Antitrust Act Passed
- 1933 - Roosevelt's 'Hundred Days' begins his New Deal
- 1976 - Personal Computers Herald the Post Industrial Age

Turning Point #5

1870 - Rockefeller Incorporates Standard Oil of Ohio

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- A series of new technological innovations would change societal patterns which had existed since humans built their first villages. Foremost among these was tapping the potential of oil
- No one embodied the exploitation of resources and labor better than John D. Rockefeller who established the Standard Oil Corporation in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1870.
- The development of oil as a business had four phases: discovery, transportation, refining and marketing.
- John D. Rockefeller would come to control for a time all four phases.
- He led the parade of new wealth accumulation, operating under an economic policy known as laissez faire. Laissez Faire incorporated the idea of the invisible hand of the market place to regulate and control economic activities.

Points for Teachers:

- By 1870, the United States had transformed itself from an agrarian based society to a nation dominated by commerce and industry.
 - a. From its humble beginnings at the Constitutional convention in 1787, the U.S. had grown from thirteen states and 864,746 square miles to 35 states and 2,969,640 square miles,
 - b. A population of 4,000,000 had become 40,000,000.
 - c. By 1870, the value of her manufactured products was more than \$4,000,000, the value of its agricultural production \$2,700,000,000.
 - d. There were 80,000 miles of telegraph wire and 70,000 of miles of railroad.
 - e. In the words of historian Page Smith, "Such figures, constantly reiterated, produced a kind of statistical euphoria."
- The names of American industrialists of the late 1800's still stand out over a hundred years later--Armour and Swift in meatpacking, Pillsbury in flour milling, Weyerhauser in lumber and Westinghouse in electricity. But two men especially captivate the imaginations of historians and people in general--Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, the preeminent industrialists of their day.
- The Standard Oil trust became the model for many imitators. In the 1880's 15 new trusts appeared including, The American Cottonseed Oil Trust, the National Linseed Oil Trust and the Whiskey Trust.
- Rockefeller was the outstanding proponent of consolidation of American Industry. He wrote of the trend toward consolidation: "This movement was the origin of the whole system of modern economic administration. It has revolutionized the way of

doing business all over the world. The time was ripe for it. It had to come, though all we saw at the moment was the need to save ourselves from wasteful conditions...The day of combination is here to stay. Individualism has gone never to return."

- The formation of trusts in the 19th century set the stage for the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890) and the Clayton Anti Trust Act (1914).

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1789 - Alexander Hamilton Becomes Secretary of the Treasury and Shapes America's modern Industrial Economy
- 1862 - Congress Sets Forth the Homestead Act
- 1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
- 1879 – Thomas Edison Demonstrates the Incandescent Lamp
- 1880 – George Eastman Patents Kodak Roll Film
- 1901 – McKinley is Shot and Theodore Roosevelt becomes President
- 1908 - Ford Introduces the Model T
- 1914 – Clayton Antitrust Act Passed
- 1923 – Teapot Dome Oil Scandal Typifies the Roaring 20's

Related Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1 1867 - Carpetbaggers Descend on the South

1. The Carpetbagger - Civil War - <http://www.thecarpetbagger.com/history.htm>
2. Carpetbaggers - <http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/history/A0810564.html>
3. The Truth About Northern Carpetbaggers - <http://www.truthinhistory.org/carpetbaggers.htm>
4. Reconstruction & Carpetbaggers - <http://www.chuh.org/curriculum/SS8/6Reconstruction.lasso>

Turning Point #2 1867 - U.S. Acquires Alaska...Seward's Folly

1. Today in History: March 30 Seward's Folly - <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/mar30.html>
2. Reader's Companion to American History - -ALASKA PURCHASE http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/rcah/html/ah_002000_alaskapurcha.htm
3. Seward's Folly - http://library.thinkquest.org/22550/1867_2.html

Turning Point #3 1868 - President Johnson is Impeached

1. The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson - <http://www.impeach-andrewjohnson.com/>
2. US Senate: Art & History Home > Historical Minutes http://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/minute/The_Senate_Votes_on_a_Presidential_Impeachment.htm
3. Andrew Johnson's Impeachment - <http://www.bigissueground.com/history/blair-andrewjohnson.shtml>
4. History of the Impeachment of Andrew Johnson <http://www.worldwideschool.org/library/books/hst/northamerican/HistoryoftheImpeachmentofAndrewJohnsonPresidentoftheUnitedStates/chap3.html>

Turning Point #4 1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad

1. Central Pacific Railroad Photographic History Museum - <http://cpr.org/>
2. History of the Transcontinental Railroad - <http://bushong.net/dawn/about/college/ids100/history.shtml>
3. The Transcontinental Railroad - <http://bushong.net/dawn/about/college/ids100/>

Turning Point #5 1870 - Rockefeller Incorporates Standard Oil of Ohio

1. John D Rockefeller and Standard Oil - <http://www.bilderberg.org/whatafel.htm>
2. THE HISTORY OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY
<http://www.history.rochester.edu/fuels/tarbell/MAIN.HTM>
3. The History of Standard Oil- <http://www.us-highways.com/sohist.htm>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 6A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM SIX

(Answers: 1-b, 2-a, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b, 6-b, 7-b, 8-a, 9-c, 10-d, 11-b)

Program Seven - 1871 - 1881

Technology and Growth

The years after the Civil War saw the emergence of a booming economy based on industry and technology, transforming the nation. People left the farms to work in the cities. Factories replaced cottage industries. The economy grew at an astonishing pace. Industry pushed into the midwest as had the pioneers the years before. By 1870, trade through the city of Chicago amounted to \$450,000,000 annually. Visionary men like Cyrus McCormick and George Pullman established their manufacturing there. Chicago slaughterhouses received the steers driven overland along the Chisholm and Abilene trails. In 1871, it was the largest City west of the Alleghenies, handling a tenth of all American commerce.

The nation, like the city, was in change and flux. It became a time of hard living for the vast numbers of Americans and immigrants who found work in factories run by trusts--the Oil Trust, the Cottonseed Trust and the Beef Trust to name a few. The trusts were headed by a few men--like Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller and J.P. Morgan--the so-called Robber Barons who lived lives of immense power and wealth.

At first, the laborer had no one to speak for him, and his welfare lay at the whim of factory bosses. But in this vacuum there emerged labor unions--the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor and the United Mineworkers. Fought at every turn by big business and government, the unions would take a 500 years before garnering real gains for working men and women.

The years after the Civil War also saw the emergence of a new kind of inventor, the backyard tinkerer, who borrowed concepts from physics and chemistry, and created the new technology that helped transform the landscape of the United States from a rural and agricultural nation to an urban and industrial one. Men like Thomas Edison, Alexander

Graham Bell and Elijah McCoy, whose inventions earned him the eponym, 'the real McCoy,' became household names.

Program Seven follows the new growth of America as it began the long, and at times tortured, conversion from a rural to urban society, from agriculture to industry, from hand built tools and machines to mechanization, from hard farming toil to service and technology. Segment number one depicts the Chicago fire and is followed by Susan B. Anthony's attempt to vote, Robert Smalls, short term as a representative to the U.S. House and George Armstrong Custer's ill-fated charge against the combined Sioux and Cheyenne nations at the battle of the Little Bighorn. Finally, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison and George Eastman are profiled as they changed America's life with technology.

Turning Point #1 **1871 - Chicago Fire**

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Chicago was a terminus for farmers and cattlemen shipping produce and beef back east.
- On a Sunday Evening, October 8th, 1871, somewhere near O'Leary's barn, legend has it that a cow kicked over a lantern, and Chicago burned to the ground.
- The almost instantaneous rebuilding of Chicago has become symbolic of America's resiliency.

Points for Teachers:

- Chicago was the commercial center of the Midwest. And the destruction the fire produced wrought a sense of apprehension and urgency to businessmen from San Francisco to New York.
- The "Nation" declared, "At the close of business on Monday, a gloomy atmosphere, an unrefined sense of dread and terror, overhung the entire financial community and the ablest, calmest, most conservative did not hesitate to express their fear that the catastrophe of Chicago will prove the beginning of widespread financial and commercial difficulty.... The destruction of so large an amount of property at Chicago has a most disastrous effect and tends to destroy credit in every direction and to precipitate a panic."
- Thirteen months after the Chicago fire, a terrible fire swept Boston, destroying most of the buildings in a 65 acre area in the center of the city, including a majority of the city's warehouses.
- Both of these fires helped precipitate the panic of 1873. The nation's economy, driven by reckless over expansion and a host of get rich quick schemes, petered out as the demand for goods dried up.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1813 - New Madrid Earthquake
- 1907 – Frank Lloyd Wright Completes the Robie House in Chicago
- 1999 – Y2K Ends the American Century

Turning Point #2

1872 - Susan B. Anthony is Arrested for Voting

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Susan B. Anthony was arrested for trying to vote.
- Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were leaders in the campaign to give the right to vote to women.
- The Women's Suffrage movement was a part of a wave of reform activities that surfaced prior to the Civil War.

Points for Teachers:

- In 1840 a group of women including Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott traveled to the World Anti Slavery Convention in London but were denied the right to participate. This and similar experiences provoked a women's rights crusade. in the United States
- In 1848, the first Women's Rights Convention was held at Seneca Falls, New York. They adopted a statement paraphrasing the Declaration of Independence. After listing women's specific grievances, the statement closed with a demand that women, "have immediate admission to all the rights and privileges which belong to them as citizens of the United States."
- The election of 1872 polarized the suffrage issue:
 - a. The Grant led Republicans had a platform plank hinting at Women's suffrage. This caused the women's suffragette Societies to back the Republican Party.
 - b. The Liberal Republican Party soundly detested women in politics and having the vote. Liberal Republican stalwart, Henry Watterson called women advocates of suffrage, "Red Nosed Angels" and "Silly Sallies."

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1920 - Women Gain the Right to Vote
- 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education
- 1955 - Rosa Parks is Arrested
- 1973 - Roe v. Wade

Turning Point #3

1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Elected to the House

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- That Blacks played a significant role in Reconstruction politics.
- However, when Federal troops pulled out of the South in 1877, whites once more gained control of the political processes.
- Smalls was a hero in the Civil War for capturing a Confederate gun boat

Points for Teachers:

- 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments were passed and approved by the northern states to the Constitution in the three years following the war. These amendments gave blacks the rights to citizenship, to vote and to sit in public office.
- In the South after the war, most whites were opposed to Negroes serving in government or having the right to vote.
- The editor of the Memphis Appeal wrote that if Negro suffrage were forced upon the South, then "It would be our sacred duty...to annihilate the race."
- Four categories of blacks leaders in the south: Free blacks before the war came from larger cities like Richmond, Charleston and Savannah; ex soldiers; northern blacks drawn South to help out by teaching; and ministers.
- During this period of Reconstruction, the South elected 2 black senators and 15 black representatives. But no blacks were elected to governorships. A few were made judges and they ruled quite competently from the bench.
- But southern antipathy to blacks made their tenures often violent.
- After reconstruction ended and the northern military was removed in 1876, whites began to assert themselves. Intimidation returned and the days of the black politician and influence were over.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1739 - Black uprising in South Carolina
- 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Act
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1881 - Booker T. Washington Open Tuskegee Institute
- 1896 - Plessy v. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation
- 1909 - W.E.B. Du Bois founds the NAACP
- 1936 – 38 -Jesse Owens And Joe Louis debunk Hitler's Aryan superiority
- 1954 - 'Brown v. Board of Education
- 1955 - Rosa Parks is Arrested
- 1963 - Martin Luther King's 'I Have a Dream Speech'
- 1965 - Black Urban Riots Begin

Turning Point #4

1876 - Alexander Graham Bell Demonstrates the Telephone

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell was one of the most important breakthroughs in information technology of the last two centuries.
- In the last quarter of the 19th century, a new kind of inventor moved onto the stage. Men like Bell, Edison and Tesla used science and technology to create totally new devices rather than just improve old ways of doing labor.

Points for Teachers:

- In the generation before the Civil War, men like McCormick, Deere and Bessemer created engineering marvels, and their vision had led to the industrialization of America.

- Men like Bell, Edison and Tesla investigated the application of science and technology in the areas of communication and electricity.
- New kinds of invention, spun from the building blocks of science, captured the imagination of the country and in the future gave rise to the radio, television and the computer; to antibiotics, heart transplants and stem cell research.
- The number of patents given to inventors jumped from less than 2000 a year in the 1850's to 13,000 a year in the 1870's and 21,000 a year in the 1880's and 90's.
- The typical inventor was untrained and tinkered in his back yard, operating on a shoestring. For example, Christopher Sholes in 1867 invented the typewriter and sold his patent to the Remington Arms Company, which put the typewriter on the market in 1875. E.A. Callahan of Boston developed a superior stock ticker and in 1866, Cyrus W. Field employed new techniques to repair and improve his transatlantic telegraph cable.
- Inventions were not restricted to whites. Prominent Black inventors were Elijah McCoy, whose inventions earned him the eponym, 'the real McCoy', George Washington Carver, Bessie Blount, Sambo Jackson, the inventor of ice cream, and Granville T. Woods, known as the Black Thomas Edison.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - Capt. Andrew Robinson designs and constructs a schooner
- 1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates his Mechanical Reaper
- 1879 - Thomas Edison Demonstrates the Incandescent Lamp
- 1880 - George Eastman Patents Kodak Roll Film
- 1893 - First Gas Powered Automobile is Demonstrated
- 1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1908 - Ford Introduces the Model T
- 1926 - Goddard Initiates the Space Age
- 1976 - Personal Computers Herald the Post Industrial Age

Turning Point #5

1876 - Battle of Little Bighorn

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer fell in battle along with 264 men under his command on June 25, 1876 near the Little Bighorn River in south central Montana.
- It was the Battle of the Little Bighorn, also known as Custer's Last Stand.
- It was a brilliant military victory for the Indians led by the Sioux chief, Crazy Horse. The Little Bighorn was the biggest defeat of the U.S. Army by the Plains tribes. But it also marked the end of the Indians way of life.
- With the arrival of horses to the plains in 18th century, a Native American culture arose around the horse and buffalo and a formidable warrior class grew up with it.

- It was a way of life that successfully controlled the Great Plains up until the middle of the 19th century.
- In 1848 the discovery of gold in California changed all this and began a process, that over the next 25 years, saw the Plains Indians succumb to the white man's diseases and their superior numbers.

Points for Teachers:

- Custer, graduated near the bottom of his class from West Point, was a brash young cavalry officer who made a name for himself during the Civil War. He was awarded a brevet General rank that reverted to Colonel at war's end. He then went west to fight Indians.
- Custer was despised by the Indians as a squaw killer. His most famous battle prior to his last stand at the Little Bighorn was the Battle of Washita where the 7th wiped out a Cheyenne village of mostly women and children and old men.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1750 - Native American horse cultures dominate the Great Plains
- 1763 - Ottawa Chief Pontiac's War for Independence
- 1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe
- 1832 - Black Hawk War Ends with Massacre at Bad Axe River
- 1890 - Battle at Wounded Knee
- 1973 - Second Battle of Wounded Knee

Turning Point #6

1879 - Thomas Edison Demonstrates the Incandescent Lamp

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Thomas Alva Edison was America's best known inventor. In his 84 years he recorded 1093 patents.
- Edison's focus on the potential of small amounts of electricity opened up the world of technology we know today. Without his successful experimentation, not a single piece of the modern world could exist.

Points for Teachers:

- Edison patented his first invention at age 22. By age 26 he opened up his laboratories in Menlo Park, New Jersey with a group of ambitious, talented experimental scientists and engineers who were well aware of the relationship of practical research to the rapidly expanding world of industrial technology.
- Inventions and improvement fairly flew out of the laboratory, including a carbon transmitter for Bell's telephone and Edison's most famous invention, the phonograph in 1877.
- Edison went to work on the light bulb. He was stymied by two problems: the creation of a vacuum bulb and a durable filament. He licked both problems with persistence and ingenuity.

- The results of Edison's electric light can be seen in the vast amount of indoor and outdoor lighting available throughout the world today. Astronauts from orbit can see the great cities awash in a sea of light.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - Capt. Andrew Robinson designs and constructs a schooner
- 1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates his Mechanical Reaper
- 1876 - Alexander Graham Bell Demonstrates the Telephone
- 1880 - George Eastman Patents Kodak Roll Film
- 1893 - First Gas Powered Automobile is Demonstrated
- 1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1908 - Ford Introduces the Model T
- 1926 - Goddard Initiates the Space Age

Turning Point #7

1880 - George Eastman Patents Kodak Roll Film

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- George Eastman, the founder of Kodak, was the principle driving force behind making film easy and versatile to use.
- Eastman also created a corporate structure and philosophy that is emulated today. Using the classical, hierarchical management style, it employed engineers to stay on the cutting edge of technology, maintained a family like corporate culture, produced a recognizable yellow package for its film, and dominated the market for film for the next 80 years

Points for Teachers:

- The word photography, which is derived from the Greek words for "light" and "writing," was first used by Sir John Herschel in 1839, the year the invention of the photographic process was made public.
- During the previous decades perhaps as many as ten individuals had tried to make a photograph. At least four were successful: Joseph Nicéphore Niepce, Louis J. M. Daguerre, and Hippolyte Bayard in France, and William Henry Fox Talbot in England.
- Eastman explained the name Kodak this way: "I devised the name myself. The letter "K" had been a favorite with me - it seems a strong, incisive sort of letter. It became a question of trying out a great number of combinations of letters that made words starting and ending with 'K.' the word 'Kodak' is the result."

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - Capt. Andrew Robinson designs and constructs a schooner
- 1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat

- 1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates his Mechanical Reaper
- 1876 - Alexander Graham Bell Demonstrates the Telephone
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- 1926 - Goddard Initiates the Space Age

Turning Point #8

1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Booker T. Washington was the most influential Black educator of the 19th century.
- In July of 1881 at the age 25, Booker T. Washington took over the Tuskegee Normal Industrial Institute in Alabama...a trade school. Beginning with only two shacks for the campus, he would develop it into a major Black educational institution.
- At his death in 1915, he was both revered by those blacks who owed him their livelihoods, and reviled by those other blacks who felt held back by his appeasement policy.

Points for Teachers:

- Booker T. Washington, like many Northerners saw that the future of the South lay in casting off the bonds of an agriculturally based economy in favor of an industrial based one. For him, the Black was ideally suited for this changeover and his schooling must reflect this changeover.
 - a. Washington said, "We want more than the mere performance of mental gymnastics. Our knowledge must be harnessed to the things of real life." Washington went on to say that that foundation of black advancement must be laid on the "habits of thrift, a love of work, economy, ownership of property, bank accounts."
 - b. Washington also quoted Fredrick Douglas, the most eloquent Black orator of the age: "Every blow of the sledgehammer wielded by a sable arm is a powerful blow in support of our cause. Every colored mechanic is by virtue of circumstances as elevator of his race. Every house built by a black man is a strong tower against the allied hosts of prejudice...Without industrial development there can be no wealth; without wealth there can be no leisure; without leisure no opportunity for thoughtful reflection and the cultivation of the higher arts."
- As Tuskegee's fame grew so did the influence and reputation of its head master. In 1893 at the age of 37, Washington became a national spokesman for all Blacks.
- In his speeches he reiterated the themes of hard work and thrift and he continued to argue against agitation for equality. Speaking at the Cotton States International Exhibition in Atlanta, he laid out what would later be called the Atlanta Compromise where he stated that Blacks should concentrate on learning basic trades and farming while eschewing agitation for equality.
- He said, "There is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin, not at the top."

- Washington's philosophy had its detractors; among them was W.E.B. Du Bois. Specifically, Du Bois believed that Washington's bargain: a loss of political and social rights in return for larger chances of economic development was a bad one for Black families. What Washington failed to understand was that, "It is utterly impossible, under modern competitive methods, for working men and property-owners to defend their rights and exist without the right of suffrage."

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1739 - Black uprising in South Carolina
- 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Act
- 1831 – Nat Turner Begins his Rebellion
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Elected to the House
- 1896 - Plessy v. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation
- 1909 - W.E.B. Du Bois founds the NAACP
- 1936 –38 - Jesse Owens And Joe Louis debunk Hitler's Aryan superiority
- 1954 - 'Brown v. Board of Education
- 1955 - Rosa Parks is Arrested
- 1963 - Martin Luther King's 'I Have a Dream Speech'
- 1965 - Black Urban Riots Begin

Related Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1 1871 - Chicago Fire

1. The Great Chicago Fire - <http://www.chicagohs.org/fire/>
2. History Files - Chicago Fire - <http://www.chicagohs.org/history/fire.html>
3. Fire Prevention History - <http://firesafety.buffnet.net/history.htm>
4. Chicago Fire - http://www.chicago-fire.com/organization/fire_history.asp

Turning Point #2 1872 - Susan B. Anthony is Arrested for Voting

1. Susan B. Anthony - <http://www.history.rochester.edu/class/sba/first.htm>
2. SUSAN B. ANTHONY - <http://www.history.rochester.edu/class/suffrage/Anthony.html>
3. Susan B Anthony - Biography and Links - <http://womenshistory.about.com/library/bio/blanthony.htm>
4. Susan Anthony - <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAWanthony.htm>
5. History of Women's Suffrage - <http://www2.worldbook.com/features/whm/html/whm010.html>

Turning Point #3 1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Elected to the House

1. ROBERT SMALLS - <http://www.cla.sc.edu/AFRA/Robert%20Smalls.html>
2. Robert Smalls Lecture Series 2001 - <http://www.cla.sc.edu/AFRA/2001.html>
3. Robert Smalls - <http://www.infoplease.com/cgi-bin/id/A0878501.html>
4. Robert Smalls - <http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0878501.html>
5. Robert Smalls Homepage - <http://robertsmalls.org/letters/>

Slavery:

1. Chronology on the History of Slavery 1619 to 1789 -
<http://www.innercity.org/holt/slavechron.html>
2. Chronology on The History Of Slavery And Racism 1830
http://www.innercity.org/holt/chron_1830_end.html
3. Africans in America - <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/home.html>
4. Encyclopaedia of Slavery - <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAslavery.htm>
5. The Slave Trade - <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/slavery.htm>
6. Africa and Slavery - African History on the Internet
<http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/africa/history/hislavery.html>
7. H-Slavery Discussion Network - <http://www.h-net.org/~slavery/>
8. Freedmen and Southern Society Project - <http://www.history.umd.edu/Freedmen/>
9. Virginia Runaways Homepage - <http://www.wise.virginia.edu/history/runaways/>

Turning Point #4 1876 - Alexander Graham Bell Demonstrates the Telephone

1. The History of the Telephone
<http://inventors.about.com/library/inventors/bltelephone.htm>
2. Alexander Graham Bell - Biography
<http://inventors.about.com/library/inventors/bltelephone2.htm>
3. Inventor Alexander Graham Bell -
<http://www.ideafinder.com/history/inventors/bell.htm>
4. Alexander Graham Bell - The Man -
<http://www.fitzgeraldstudio.com/html/bell/theman.html>
5. BBC - History - Alexander Graham Bell (1847 - 1922)
http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/bell_alexander.shtml

Turning Point #5 1876 - Battle of Little Bighorn

1. Custer Battle: Archaeology and History - <http://www.custerbattle.com/>
2. Eye Witness to History - <http://www.ibiscom.com/custer.htm>
3. Battle of the Little Bighorn - <http://curtis-collection.com/tribe%20data/custer.html>
4. Archaeology, History, and Custer's Last Battle: The Little Bighorn -
http://www.history-us.com/Archaeology_History_and_Custers_Last_Battle_The_Little_Big_Horn_Reexamined_0806129980.html
5. BBC - History - Custer and the Battle of Little Bighorn
http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/war/custer_battle_04.shtml

Turning Point #6 1879 - Thomas Edison Demonstrates the Incandescent Lamp

1. Edison's Home Page - <http://www.thomasedison.com/>
2. Thomas A. Edison Papers - <http://edison.rutgers.edu/>
3. Edison Birthplace Museum - <http://www.tomedison.org/>
4. Thomas Alva Edison as a Scientist and Inventor -
<http://sln.fi.edu/franklin/inventor/edison.html>
5. Inventing Entertainment: the Early Motion Pictures and Sound
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/edhtml/edhome.html>

Turning Point #7 1880 - George Eastman Patents Kodak Roll Film

1. A History of Photography -<http://www.rleggat.com/photohistory/>
2. American Museum of Photography (SM) -- View Great Photographs
<http://www.photographymuseum.com/>
3. American Photography: A Century of Images-
<http://www.pbs.org/ktca/americanphotography/>
4. A History of Photography, by Robert Leggat - <http://www.kbnet.co.uk/rleggat/photo/>
5. History of Photography Timeline - <http://www.photo.net/history/timeline>

Turning Point #8 1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute

1. The History Cooperative || Booker T. Washington Papers -
<http://www.historycooperative.org/btw/>
2. Gale - Free Resources - Black History Month
http://www.galegroup.com/free_resources/bhm/bio/washington_b.htm
3. Booker T. Washington (1856-1915)
<http://www.virginia.edu/history/courses/fall.97/hius323/btw.html>
4. Booker T. Washington - Pictures - Biography - eBooks
<http://www.topicsites.com/booker-t-washington/>
5. Booker T. Washington History - Information - Autobiography
<http://www.topicsites.com/booker-t-washington/booker-t-washington-history.htm>
7. Black History Is Old History <http://www.blackturncoat.com/archives/history.html>

Slavery:

1. Chronology on the History of Slavery 1619 to 1789 -
<http://www.innecity.org/holt/slavechron.html>
2. Chronology on The History Of Slavery And Racism 1830
http://www.innecity.org/holt/chron_1830_end.html
3. Africans in America - <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/home.html>
4. Encyclopaedia of Slavery - <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAslavery.htm>
5. The Slave Trade - <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/slavery.htm>
6. Africa and Slavery - African History on the Internet
<http://www.sul.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/africa/history/hislavery.html>
7. H-Slavery Discussion Network - <http://www.h-net.org/~slavery/>
8. Freedmen and Southern Society Project - <http://www.history.umd.edu/Freedmen/>
9. Virginia Runaways Homepage - <http://www.wise.virginia.edu/history/runaways/>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 7A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM SEVEN

(Answers: 1-a, 2-a & d, 3-a, 4-c, 5-b, 6-d, 7-a, 8-a, 9-a-d, b-c, c-b, d-a, 10-c, 11-b, 12-a, 13-a, 14-a, 15-a, 16-c, 17-b)

Program Eight: 1881 - 1898

The United States Evolves from Experiment to Paradigm

Like its new capital, the United States had begun the century as a meager conglomeration of sixteen states, cobbled together by a Constitution of compromises; an experiment that many leaders in Europe believed could not and would not last a half century. The crude

hovel of its government housed disparate political philosophies, sectional antagonisms and competing ways of life. The infrastructure connecting the sections of the country was haphazard at best and dangerous at its worst. And yet in this muddy village of a new nation there were grandiose dreams of a sparkling metropolis of democracy and commerce. Throughout the course of the century, aided by the continent's natural isolation from the rest of the world, inspired men and women would see their dreams come to fruition.

Isolationism was America's watchword, the key expedient to its enrichment and fulfillment as a nation. Yet, the end of the 19th century saw this pillar of American policy slowly dwindle away as industrial might brought it into contact with the rest of the world.

But the politics of America's survival encompassed much more than isolationism. The United States was (and remains) a nation of dichotomies that somehow mesh and move forward to success. It was a country of rugged individualism and community involvement, of success and failure; and perhaps most importantly, the process of failure sewing the seeds of future success. Within its boundaries lay a vast expanse with room for invention and growth, for freedom and life. And though it might take a long time before the fulfillment of dreams was realized, the determination of men and women was a part of the national character, celebrated in story and song, in legend and myth. Weaned on fantastic stories of mythic characters like John Henry, Pecos Bill and Paul Bunyan, raised by larger than life people like Annie Oakley, Calamity Jane and Wild Bill Hickock, and nurtured by the successes of self made millionaires like Astor, Carnegie and Rockefeller, Americans possessed a can-do spirit that lifted the nation to the pinnacle of success in the world economy.

But the road to its success was not a smooth one. Every step forward was tempered by a half step backward of indignation, segregation, war, political and personal destruction. The annals of American history in the 19th century are filled with the bereavement of millions. The laborer was demoted from dignity to an asset of business, tossed aside in recession and paid little in boom times.

Equality would have to wait for the next century when the country looked inward for new frontiers to conquer. But the century held, even in its most dire times, a ray of hope for the future. The nation had fought its way out of the backwaters of colonialism to step out onto the world's stage a powerful nation. In the process its determination to succeed as a great nation sewed the seeds to succeed morally and ethically in its treatment of the poor, the colored and the immigrant.

Program Eight depicts the last quarter of the century as it embraced examples of the American spirit: Clara Barton forming the Red Cross, Mark Twain's publication of the Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn, the Oklahoma Land Rush and the invention of the automobile. But the program also portrays the setbacks and obstacles to American growth that would make the successes of the next century so much more poignant: The

Chinese Exclusion Act, the Battle at Wounded Knee, Plessy versus Ferguson and the sinking of the Maine.

Turning Point #1

1881 - Clara Barton Organizes the American Red Cross

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Clara Barton was a nurse who worked to relieve the suffering of those in times of natural disasters and in war, such as the Civil War.
- Barton was responsible for bringing the Red Cross to the United States.
- By May 21, 1881, she had already set up the first chapter of the American Association of the Red Cross and a year later the Federal government officially recognized the organization.

Points for Teachers:

- The Swiss humanitarian Jean Henri Dunant established the Red Cross. Dunant received the first Nobel Prize in 1901.
- Clara Barton met him while traveling in Europe after the Civil War.
- A list of a few the Red Cross's early relief efforts:
 - a. The Michigan forest fires in 1881; the Mississippi floods of 1884; the Johnstown flood of 1889 and Galveston hurricanes of 1893 and 1900.
 - b. In the 1890's Barton sent her volunteers overseas to help Russian farmers and Armenian victims of Turkish massacres in 1896.
 - c. Already working with Cubans in 1898, when war broke out, Barton made her organization's volunteers available to American military, the first time the National Red Cross became involved in a war. The Red Cross set up field kitchens and helped refugees as well as military personnel.
- On June 6, 1900 following years of lobbying by Clara Barton and others, the Red Cross was given a congressional charter.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1732 - Influenza Sweeps Through the American Colonies
- 1811 - New Madrid Earthquake
- 1900 - Dr. Walter Reed Discovers yellow fever is transmitted by mosquitoes
- 1947 - The Marshall Plan for Europe

Turning Point #2

1882 - Chinese Exclusion Act Passed by Congress

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- America's industrial power has been built on the backs of cheap labor, labor imported from elsewhere.
- The Chinese role in building the western railway network is legendary.
- With the economic downturn in 1873, a huge backlash arose against the Chinese. In the same decade, immigration into the U.S became a national issue for the first time and continues to the present day.

- The Chinese Exclusion Act was repealed in 1943 so that now there is a thriving Chinese culture in many parts of the United States.

Points for Teachers:

- Immigration before the Civil war reached a high of 250,000. By 1870 it was 400,000 a year. The panic of 1873 reduced the number to a relative trickle but then by 1881 the numbers swelled to 700,000.
- The railroads and mining industry brought in immigrants from Europe and Asia. In 1854 13,000 Chinese were brought into to work on the Pacific Coast railroads and in the mines. In subsequent years between 3,000 and 5,000 came in until 1869 when the total reached 12,000 and peaked in 1882 at 40,000. In the mid 1870's over 100,000 Chinese lived in California working in the Railroad and mining industries.
- Antagonism against the Chinese was rife in California. The race riots in San Francisco against the Chinese community were as great if not greater than any against the Blacks in the South or the North.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1798 - Alien and Sedition Acts Usher in a Bleak Period of American Political Freedom
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1896 - Plessy vs Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation
- 1954 - Senator Joseph McCarthy is condemned by the Senate

Turning Point #3

1885 - Mark Twain Publishes "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The importance of Mark Twain in American literature. Ernest Hemingway wrote, "All modern literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called Huckleberry Finn."
- The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was written in 1884 and published in 1885. It is the story of Hulk Finn, a young lad who lived along the Mississippi River who needed to break free from the hypocritical constraints of society.
- Twain was part of a new cadre of American withers: Henry James, Russell Lowell, and Bret Hart. Their writing was more realistic, dealing directly with social themes and the inner urgings of characters

Points for Teachers:

- Mark Twain is admired for capturing typical American experiences in a language, which is realistic and charming.
- William Dean Howells, editor of the 'Atlantic Monthly,' wrote the following on Twain's style: "So far as I know, Mr. Clemens is the first writer to use in extended writing the fashion we all use in thinking, and to set down the thing that comes into his mind without fear or favor of the thing that went before or the thing that may be about to follow."
- H.L. Mencken considered Twain, "the true father of our national Literature."

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1702 - Cotton Mather publishes, "The Ecclesiastical History of New England."
- 1735 - Peter Zenger Acquitted of Libel in New York
- 1783 - Noah Webster Issues "Blue-backed Speller"
- 1819 - Washington Irving Publishes "Rip Van Winkle"
- 1826 - James Fennimore Cooper Publishes "Last of the Mohicans"
- 1845 - Edgar Allan Poe Publishes "The Raven"
- 1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe Publishes "Uncle Tom's Cabin"
- 1906 - Upton Sinclair Publishes "The Jungle"
- 1940 - Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" is published

Turning Point #4**1889 - Oklahoma Land Rush Begins****STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- Oklahoma at this time was land ceded to the Native American tribes. But at the urging of many vested interests, particularly the railroads and the Boomers--settlers who squatted on Indian Lands--the Federal government declared 2 million acres of Indian land open to Black and White settlers at noon, April 22, 1889.
- Following the land rush, Congress created the Oklahoma Territory on May 2, 1890. In succeeding years, four more strips of Indian land were opened to settlers.

Points for Teachers:

- Following the gold miners and their rush for wealth in the western portions of the United States came the cattlemen who staked out large ranges from Wyoming and Montana in the north to Texas in the south.
- With the east overflowing with farmers and more immigrants and families pushing west to find land suitable for settling, farmers followed the cattlemen.
- The plains presented their own problems for farming: severe winters, flash floods in the spring, summer heat, droughts and grasshopper plagues which chewed crops down to nothing. There were no forests for building houses or creating fences; everything had to be imported. But American ingenuity and inventiveness served to solve many of these problems.
 - a. The creation of the sod house
 - b. Joseph F. Glidden invented barbed wire for cheap fences in 1874. By 1883 the Glidden Factory was turning out 600 miles of barbed wire a day.
 - c. Tapping the vast aquifers with windmills solved the problem of water.
 - d. Techniques of dry farming made the land arable.
 - e. Farm implements improved to make tilling, planting and harvesting more economical.
- The result was that the plains were opened up to farming. One man could take on 135 acres to farm as compared to 7.5 acres of only a generation before.
- The myth of farmers settling the great American west could not be reconciled with the facts.

- a. Though millions of acres were sold and traded hands, very few actually ended up in the hands of homesteaders. Most belonged to land speculators and the railroads.
- b. The dry land farming introduced in the 1890's was not sustainable and led to topsoil erosion. Eventually, the dust bowl conditions of the 1930's led 1000's of families to abandon their homesteads and move into the cities.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1747 - The Ohio Land Company is Established
- 1768 - The Indiana Company buys 1,800,000 Acres from the Iroquois
- 1803 - The Louisiana Purchase
- 1821 - Inauguration of the Santa Fe Trail
- 1849 - Treaty Between the U.S. and Hawaiian Islands
- 1862 – Congress Sets Forth The Homestead Act
- 1867 - U.S. Acquires Alaska...Seward's Folly
- 1902 – The Government Passes the Newlands Reclamation Act

Turning Point #5

1890 - Battle At Wounded Knee

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The Battle at Wounded Knee in 1890 was the last battle of the Plains Indian Wars, which began in 1862. It was the longest running war in American history.
- A new ritual, the Ghost Dance, precipitated the battle and the massacre of over 300 Indians, mostly women and children.

Points for Teachers:

- The 1887 Dawes Severalty Act converted the traditional, communally owned land of the American Indians into private homesteads.
- It was being used by the government to carve the Pine Ridge Reservation into six smaller agencies and at the same time take even more land promised to the Indians in the Treaty of 1868.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1750 - Native American horse cultures dominate the Great Plains
- 1763 - Ottawa Chief Pontiac's War for Independence
- 1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe
- 1832 - Black Hawk War Ends with Massacre at Bad Axe River
- 1876 - Battle of Little Bighorn
- 1973 - Second Battle at Wounded Knee

Turning Point #6

1893 - First Gas Powered Automobile is Demonstrated

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Frank and Charles Duryea built the first American automobile powered by a gasoline engine invented earlier by another American, George B. Seldon in 1879.
- The automobile would transform American society, primarily in the hands of Henry Ford.

Points for Teachers:

- On September 22, 1893, the Duryea brothers tested their first prototype automobile, a gasoline-powered, one cylinder motor with electric ignition attached to a horse buggy.
- In 1895 Charles Duryea formed the Duryea Motor Wagon Company, the first U.S. company dedicated to automobile manufacture.
- The Duryeas were not the first to build automobiles in the world. Gottlieb Daimler was building cars in Europe at this time. In the U.S. others were also building. Ransom E. Olds developed a car and Alexander Winton made cars featuring B.F. Goodrich tires.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - Capt. Andrew Robinson designs and constructs a schooner
- 1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates his Mechanical Reaper
- 1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1908 - Ford Introduces the Model T
- 1926 - Goddard Initiates the Space Age

Turning Point #7

1896 - Plessy vs Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In 1896 the Supreme Court of the United States rubber-stamped the principle of "equal but separate" for Blacks and Whites in Southern states. The upholding of Plessy v. Ferguson would guarantee segregation and racial hatred would persist for another three-quarters of a century.
- By siding with Southern 'Jim Crow' laws, the Supreme Court and the Federal government abandoned the Black's cause of integration into American political life, leaving this divisive issue for succeeding generations to solve.

Points for Teachers:

- As long as the Radical Republicans held power in the government they were able to make equality for the Black man synonymous with his emancipation. Throughout the South during Reconstruction, Northern troops enforced the policies of the Freedmen's Bureau and made it possible for Blacks to assume positions as judges, teachers, lawyers, legislators and other influential individuals in Southern states. But with the election of 1876, Black equality fell part.
- Discrimination and segregation was not limited to the South

- After Reconstruction, labor unions practiced discriminations and Northern towns and states issued laws for segregation and discrimination.
- Two years after Plessy v. Ferguson, the Supreme Court took the final step in reducing the Black's rights to nothing and ending all the gains he had made under reconstruction.
- In the case of Williams v. Mississippi, the court sanctioned an 1890 Mississippi scheme that combined the poll tax, literary test and resident qualification to reduce Black participation in voting.
- The rest of the Southern States followed and in 1907 Blacks dropped out of public life, disappeared from the polls and the last Black congressmen left office in 1901.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1739 - Black uprising in South Carolina
- 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Act
- 1831 - Nat Turner Begins his Rebellion
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1881 - Booker T. Washington Open Tuskegee Institute
- 1908 - W.E.B. Du Bois Founds the NAACP
- 1936 - 38 - Jesse Owens And Joe Louis debunk Hitler's Aryan superiority
- 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education
- 1955 - Rosa Parks is Arrested
- 1963 - Martin Luther King's 'I Have a Dream Speech'
- 1965 - Black Urban Riots

Turning Point #8

1898 - Sinking of the Maine

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- America opened the 19th century with one kind of expansion--Manifest Destiny--and closed the century with a new kind of expansion--imperialism.
- The Spanish American War was promoted by American sugar interests in Cuba and by a 'jingoist press.'
- The War began after the battleship USS Maine sank in Havana harbor.
- Though the cause of the explosion that sunk the Maine was never determined, the press was certain who was responsible. Like the Alamo sixty years before, the rallying cry was; "Remember the Maine, To hell with Spain."
- Spain lost the war very quickly and ceded the Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico to the United States. Cuba became an independent nation.
- America was now ready to move into the 20th century as an international imperial power with a new kind of leader, Teddy Roosevelt.

Points for Teachers:

- On the last quarter of the 19th century, Captain Alfred T. Mahan, the foremost exponent of the navy and is rightfully called the father of the modern American navy, argued for the buildup of foreign markets, the expansion of the merchant marine, the

creation of a modern American navy to protect both, and the acquisition of bases overseas to enable the fleet to operate successfully.

- Mahan wrote in 1890, "Whether they will or no, Americans must now begin to look outward." At the end of the century America stood on the brink of becoming a world power. All she needed was a little push. The Spanish American War provided that impetus.
- The American press supported American imperialism. Called Yellow journalism, the press whipped up sympathy for the Cubans against their Spanish overlords. Strong allies were The 'New York Journal' owned by William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer's 'New York World'.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1814 - Washington is Captured and Burned by the British
- 1814 - Star Spangled Banner is Written
- 1815 - Battle of New Orleans
- 1836 - Alamo Falls
- 1914 - 1917 - America Prepares for World War I
- 1917 - America Enters World War I
- 1941 - Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor
- 1944 - D-Day Operation Overlord
- 1950 - President Truman Sends American Troops to the Aid of South Korea
- 1950 - 1953 The Korean War
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1964 - Vietnam War: Congress Passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1968 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 - Vietnam War: Cease Fire Ends War
- 1983 - The Grenada Conflict
- 1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy

Related Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1 1881 - Clara Barton Organizes the American Red Cross

1. Women's History Month - Biographies

http://www.galegroup.com/free_resources/whm/bio/barton_c.htm

2. Clara Barton - Civil War Nurse - <http://womenshistory.about.com/cs/bartonclara/>

3. Clara Barton biography - <http://www.lkwdpl.org/wihohio/bart-cla.htm>

4. American Red Cross -- History Timeline -

<http://www.redcross.org/museum/timemach.html>

5. American Red Cross - Museum - <http://www.redcross.org/museum/>

6. American Red Cross - Our History -

<http://www.roanokevalleyredcross.org/history.htm>

Turning Point #2 1882 - Chinese Exclusion Act Passed by Congress

1. Reader's Companion to American History

http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/rcah/html/ah_016400_chineseexclu.htm

2. Chinese Exclusion Act

http://sun.menloschool.org/~mbrody/ushistory/angel/exclusion_act/

3. Chinese American History Timeline - <http://online.sfsu.edu/~ericmar/catimeline.html>

4. History of San Francisco Chinatown- <http://www.sanfranciscochinatown.com/history/>

Turning Point #3 1885 - Mark Twain Publishes "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

1. Mark Twain quotations - History - <http://www.twainquotes.com/History.html>

2. A Scrap of Curious History - Mark Twain

<http://classiclit.about.com/library/bl-etexts/mtwain/bl-mtwain-scrap.htm>

3. Private History of the Jumping Frog Story - Mark Twain

<http://www.boondocksnet.com/twaintexts/historyfrog.html>

4. Today in History: November 30 -<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/nov30.html>

Turning Point #4 1889 - Oklahoma Land Rush Begins

1. Oklahoma: The official Oklahoma Web site -

<http://www.state.ok.us/osfdocs/stinfo2.html>

2. Oklahoma Historical Society - <http://www.ok-history.mus.ok.us/>

Turning Point #5 1890 - Battle At Wounded Knee

1. EyeWitness to History - <http://www.ibiscom.com/knee.htm>

2. Massacre At Wounded Knee, 1890 - <http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/knee.htm>

3. History: 19th century events -

<http://www.essortment.com/in/History.Events.19th.Century/>

4. Great American History Fact-Finder - -Wounded Knee

http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/gahff/html/ff_196600_woundedkneeb.htm

5. Wounded Knee 1890- <http://www.picturesfree.org/cdcaptions/woundedknee.htm>

6. Picture History - Scenes of 1891 - Battle of Wounded Knee

<http://www.picturehistory.com/find/p/16704/mcms.html>

Turning Point #6 1893 - First Gas Powered Automobile is Demonstrated

1. The Showroom of Automotive History: 1896 Duryea

<http://www.hfmgv.org/exhibits/showroom/1896d/ads.html>

2. The Duryea Brothers - <http://inventors.about.com/library/inventors/blDuryea.htm>

3. The History of the Automobile - Gas Engines

<http://inventors.about.com/library/weekly/aacarsgasa.htm>

4. Automotive History - <http://www.autoshop-online.com/auto101/histtext.html>

Turning Point #7 1896 - Plessy vs Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation

1. AFRO-AMERICAN ALMANAC - <http://www.toptags.com/aama/docs/pvferg.htm>

2. US History, Civil War: A Study in Change -

<http://www.big6.com/showarticle.php?id=36>

3. Plessy v. Ferguson - <http://www.ux1.eiu.edu/~cfrnb/plessy.html>. Link 2

<http://www.kids-right.org/plessey.htm>. Link 3 and

<http://www.campus.northpark.edu/history/>

<http://www.milforded.org/schools/jlaw/abatson/plessy/plessywq.htm>

4. Historical Documents - 19th Century American History Documents
<http://www.historicaldocuments.com/19thCentury.htm>
5. Harlan, John Marshall - <http://www.encyclopedia.com/html/H/HarlanJ12.asp>

Turning Point #8 1898 - Sinking of the Maine

1. United States History - Internet Resources - Foreign Relations
<http://www.humanities.mcmaster.ca/ushistory/foreign/maine.html>
2. Today in History: February 15 - <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/feb15.html>
3. EVENTS--Sinking of USS MAINE
<http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/events/spanam/events/maineskg.htm>
4. USN Ships--USS MAINE (1895-1898).
<http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/sh-usn/usnsh-m/maine.htm>
5. History Channel Classroom
http://www.historychannel.com/classroom/admin/study_guide/archives/thc_guide.0507.html
6. Centennial of the Spanish-American War - 1898-1998
<http://www.zpub.com/cpp/saw.html>
7. Events -- Spanish-American War -
<http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/events/spanam/eve-pge.htm>
8. Wars and conflicts of the US Navy - <http://www.history.navy.mil/wars/>
9. Spanish American War History Resources
<http://www.historesearch.com/spainamwarmil.html>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 8A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM EIGHT

(Answers: 1-c, 2-a, 3-a, 4-b, 5-d, 6-a, 7-b, 8-b, 9-c, 10-d, 11-a, 12-b, 13-a-b, b-c, c-a, d-d, 14-a, 15-d, 16-a, 17-bde)