

A history of the united states boors

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America and, in turn, took to Europe corn, turkeys, tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco, beans and zucchini. Many researchers and early settlers died after being exposed to new diseases in America. However, the effects of new Eurasian diseases suffered by colonists, especially smallpox and measles, were much worse for Native Americans because they were not immune to them. They suffered from epidemics and died in very large numbers, usually before large-scale European settlements began. Their societies were destroyed and hollowed out as a result of the scale of death. The first settlements Main articles: Spanish colonization of America, Dutch colonization of America, New Sweden and French colonization of America Spanish contact Spanish explorers were the first Europeans who reached the present-day United States, after the expeditions of Christopher Columbus, beginning in 1492 established possessions in the Caribbean. Juan Ponce de Leon landed in Florida in 1513. Spanish expeditions quickly reached the Appalachian Mountains, the Mississippi River, the Grand Canyon and the Great Plains. Christopher Columbus's letter on the discovery of America to King Ferdinand and queen Isabella of Spain in 1539 by Hernando de Soto explored the southeast extensively, and a year later Francisco Coronado explored from Arizona to central Kansas in search of gold. Escaped horses from the Coronado party spread across the Great Plains, and the Plains Indians mastered horse riding for generations. Small Spanish settlements eventually became important cities such as San Antonio, Albuquerque, Tucson, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Dutch Mid-Atlantic Dutch West African Company sent explorer Henry Hudson to search for the Northwest Passage to Asia in 1609. New Netherland was founded in 1621 by a company to benefit from the North American fur trade. At first, growth was slow due to mismanagement of the Dutch and Indian conflicts. After the Dutch purchased Manhattan Island from Native Americans for \$24, the land was named New Amsterdam and became the capital of New Holland. The city expanded rapidly and in the mid-1600s became an important shopping center and port. Despite the fact that they were Calvinists and built the Reformed Church in America, the Dutch were tolerant of other religions and cultures and traded with the Iroquois in the north. The colony served as a barrier to British expansion from New England, and as a result there was a series of wars. The colony was taken over by Great Britain in 1664, and its capital was renamed New York. The New Country has left a lasting legacy of American cultural and political life of religious tolerance and reasonable trade in urban areas and rural traditionalism in rural areas (typical of the history of Rip Van Winkle). Famous Dutch Americans include Martin Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Franklin Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt and Frelinghuysen. The Swedish settlement in the early years of the Swedish Empire, Swedish, Dutch and German shareholders formed the New Sweden Company for the fur and tobacco trade in North America. The first expedition of the company was led by Peter Minuit, who was governor of New Holland from 1626 to 1631, but left after a dispute with the Dutch government, and landed in the Gulf of Delaware in March 1638. The settlers founded Fort Christina on the site of modern Wilmington, Delaware, and entered into land ownership contracts with indigenous groups on both sides of the Delaware River. Over the next seventeen years, another 12 expeditions brought settlers from the Swedish Empire (including modern Finland, Estonia and parts of Latvia, Norway, Russia, Poland and Germany) to New Sweden. The colony has established 19 permanent settlements along with many farms, extending to present-day Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It was incorporated into New Holland in 1655 after the Dutch invasion of the neighboring colony of New Holland during the Second North War. Ten years later, Juk Cartier sailed in search of the Northwest Passage, but instead discovered the St. Lawrence River and laid the groundwork for the French colonization of America in New France. After the collapse of the first colony in the 1540s, the French Huguenots settled in Fort Caroline near present-day Jacksonville, Florida. In 1565, Spanish troops led by Pedro Menendez destroyed the settlement and established the first European settlement in what would become the United States - St. Augustine. After that, the French mostly stayed in Quebec and Acadia, but far-reaching trade relations with Native Americans throughout the Great Lakes and the Midwest extended their influence. French colonists in small villages along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers lived in agricultural communities that served as a source of grain for settlements on the Gulf Coast. The French founded plantations in Louisiana with New Orleans, Mobile and Biloxi. British Colonies Additional information: British colonization of America Except from the description of New England by English explorer John Smith, published in 1616. Mayflower, which transported pilgrims to the New World. During the first winter in Plymouth, about half of the pilgrims died. The British, attracted by Francis Drake's raids on Spanish treasures leaving the New World, settled a strip of land along the east coast in the 1600s. The first British colony in North America was founded in Roanoke by Walter Raleigh in 1585, but failed. Twenty years passed before the next attempt. Early British colonies were created by private groups seeking profit, and were marked by famine, and Native American attacks. Many immigrants were people seeking religious freedom or fleeing political oppression, peasants displaced by the industrial revolution, or those who were simply looking for adventure and opportunity. In some areas, Native Americans taught colonists to plant and harvest crops. In other countries, they attacked settlers. The virgin forests provided a sufficient supply of building materials and firewood. Natural bays and harbours are lined up along the coast, providing easy ports for substantial trade with Europe. Settlements remained close to the coast because of this, as well as the resistance of native Americans and Appalachia that were found in the interior. The first settlement in Jamestown Skuanto, known for being an early link between the indigenous population of southern New England and the Mayflower settlers who made their settlement on the site of the former summer village of Skuanto. The first successful English colony, Jamestown, was founded by Virginia in 1607 on the James River in Virginia. The colonists were busy searching for gold and were poorly equipped to live in the New World. Captain John Smith kept the young Jamestown together in his first year, and the colony descended into anarchy and almost failed when he returned to England two years later. John Rolfe began experimenting with tobacco from the West Indies in 1612, and by 1614 the first batch had arrived in London. It became Virginia's main source of income for a decade. In 1624, after years of illness and Indian attacks, including the Powhatan attack of 1622, King James I abolished the charter of the Virginia Company and made Virginia a royal colony. New England Jenny Augusta Brownscombe, First Thanksgiving in Plymouth, 1914, Pilgrim Hall Museum, Plymouth, Mass. New England was originally settled primarily by Puritans fleeing religious persecution. The pilgrims sailed to Virginia on the Mayflower in 1620, but were knocked off course by the storm and landed in Plymouth, where they agreed to a social contract rules in the Mayflower Compact. Like Jamestown, Plymouth suffered from disease and starvation, but the local Wampanoag Indians taught colonists how to farm corn. Plymouth was followed by the Puritans and the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. They maintained a charter of self-government separate from England, and elected founder John Winthrop as governor for most of his early years. Roger Williams opposed Winthrop's treatment of Native Americans and religious intolerance and founded the Providence Plantation Colony, later Rhode Island, on the basis of religious freedom. Other colonists established settlements in the Connecticut River Valley, as well as on the coasts of modern-day New Hampshire and Maine. Native American attacks continued, with the most significant of them occurring during the 1637 Pequot War and King Philip's war in 1675. New England has become a trade and industry because of poor mountain soil agriculture is difficult. Rivers were used to power grain mills and sawmills, and numerous harbors facilitated trade. Close-knit villages developed around these industrial centers, and Boston became one of America's most important ports. Middle Indians trade 90-pound packs of fur at the Hudson's Bay company's trading post in the 19th century. In the 1660s, the former Dutch New Holland was established in the middle colonies of New York, New Jersey and Delaware, characterized by a significant degree of ethnic and religious diversity. At the same time, the Iroquois of New York, reinforced by years of fur trade with the Europeans, formed a powerful Confederation of Iroquois. The last colony in the region was Pennsylvania, founded in 1681 by William Penn as a home for religious dissenters, including quakers, Methodists, and Amish. The colony's capital, Philadelphia, became the dominant commercial center for several short years, with busy docks and brick houses. While the quakers inhabited the city, German immigrants began flooding the hills and forests of Pennsylvania, while the Irish Scots advanced to the far western frontier. the southern colonies of the extremely rural southern colonies contrasted largely with the north. Outside Virginia, the first British colony south of New England was Maryland, established as a Catholic harbor in 1632. The economy of these two colonies was built entirely on yeoman farmers and planters. Planters have established themselves in the Tidewater area of Virginia, creating massive slave-labor plantations, while small farmers have made their way into the political office. In 1670, the province of Carolina was founded, and Charleston became a major commercial port of the region. While Virginia's economy was based on tobacco, Carolina was much more diversified, exporting rice, indigo and lumber as well. In 1712, the colony was divided in half, creating North and South Carolina. Colony of Georgia - the last of the Thirteen Colonies - was founded by James Oglethorpe in 1732 as a border with Spanish Florida and a colony of reforms for former prisoners and the poor. The Indian massacre of Jamestown settlers in 1622. Soon the colonists in the south feared all the natives as enemies. John Gadsby Chapman, Epiphany of Pocahontas (1840), on display in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. Religion expanded considerably after the First Great Awakening, a religious revival in the 1740s led by preachers such as Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield. American evangelicals fueled by the Awakening added a new emphasis to the divine outpourings of the Holy Spirit and the conversions that brought in new believers with intense love for God. The Renaissance encapsulated these distinctive features and carried the newly created evangelism into the early republic, laying the groundwork for the Second Great Awakening in the late 1790s, and the abolition of slavery; they drew many slaves and recognized some as preachers. The main article of the government: Colonial government in thirteen colonies Each of the 13 American colonies had a somewhat different governmental structure. As a rule, the colony was governed by a governor appointed from London, who controlled the executive administration and relied on the local elected legislature to vote on taxes and law enforcement. By the 18th century, American colonies were growing at a very rapid rate as a result of low mortality, along with sufficient land and food supplies. The colonies were richer than most parts of the UK, and attracted a steady stream of immigrants, especially teenagers who arrived as servants. Slavery and slavery More than half of all European immigrants to Colonial America came as servants. Few could afford the cost of a trip to America, and so this form of non-free labor provided the means for immigration. As a rule, people sign a contract, agreeing to a fixed term of labor, usually four to seven years, and in return will receive transportation to America and a piece of land at the end of their slavery. In some cases, ship captains were rewarded for the delivery of poor migrants, and extravagant promises and kidnappings were therefore commonplace. The Virginia Company and the Massachusetts Bay Company also used indentured servants of labor. The first African slaves were brought to Virginia from the British West Indies in 1619, just twelve years after Jamestown was founded. Originally regarded as servants who could buy their freedom, the institution of slavery began to harden, and forced slavery became lifelong, as the demand for labor on tobacco and rice plantations grew in the 1660s. By the 1770s, African slaves made up a fifth of the American population. The question of independence from Great Britain did not arise as long as the colonies needed British military support against the French and Spanish powers. These threats disappeared by 1765. However, London continued to view the American colonies as existing for the benefit of the mother country in a policy known as mercantilism. Colonial America was affected by a severe shortage of labour, which used forms of non-free labor, such as slavery and servitude. British colonies have also been marked by a policy of avoiding strict enforcement of parliamentary laws, known as benevolent neglect. This allowed the development of the American spirit to differ from its European founders. A map of the independence British and French settlements in North America in 1750, before the French and the British, appears in the South Carolina and Virginia, with wealth based on large plantations and slavery. Unique The system operated in upstate New York, where Dutch tenant farmers rented land from wealthy Dutch owners such as the Van Rensselaer family. Other colonies were more egalitarian and Pennsylvania was particularly so. By the mid-18th century, Pennsylvania was basically a middle-class colony with limited respect for its small upper class. A writer for a Pennsylvania magazine in 1756 summed it up: The people of this province tend to be of the middle grade, and are now worthy of it at the level. They are mostly hard-working farmers, skilled or men in the trade; they enjoy a love freedom, and the sneaky ones think he is entitled to citizenship of the greatest. Political Integration and Autonomy Join, or Die: This 1756 political cartoon by Benjamin Franklin called on the colonies to unite during the French and Indian Wars. The French and Indian Wars (1754-1763), part of the larger Seven Years' War, was a turning point in the political development of the colonies. The influence of the French and Native Americans, the main rivals of the British crown in the colonies and Canada, was significantly reduced, and the territory of the Thirteen colonies spread to New France, both in Canada and Louisiana. Military action has also led to greater political integration of the colonies, as evidenced by the Albany Congress and symbolizes Benjamin Franklin's call to the colonies to join, or die. Franklin was a man of many inventions - one of which was the concept of the United States of America, which originated after 1765 and will be implemented ten years later. Taxation without representation After The UK acquired French territory in North America, King George III issued a Royal Proclamation in 1763, with the aim of organizing a new North American empire and protecting Native Americans from colonial expansion into western lands beyond the Appalachian Mountains. In the following years, tensions developed between the colonists and the crown. The British Parliament passed the Stamps Act of 1765, introducing a tax on colonies without passing through colonial legislatures. The question was drawn: Does Parliament have the right to tax Americans who were not represented in it? Crying No to taxation without representation, the colonists refused to pay taxes as tensions escalated in the late 1760s and early 1770s. Population density in the American colonies in 1775. The Boston Tea Party in 1773 was a direct act by activists in the city of Boston to protest the new tea tax. Parliament reacted swiftly the following year with intolerable acts, depriving Massachusetts of its historic right to self-government and placing it under military rule, which caused outrage and resistance in all thirteen colonies. Patriotic leaders from each colony convened the First Continental Congress to coordinate Resistance to the Unbearable Unbearable Congress called for a boycott of British trade, published a list of rights and complaints and asked the king to correct these claims. However, this appeal to the Crown had no effect, and therefore the Second Continental Congress was convened in 1775 to organize the protection of the colonies from the British army. Ordinary people became rebels against the British, even though they were not familiar with the ideological justifications that were being offered. They held very strongly a sense of rights that they felt the British were deliberately violating - rights that stressed local autonomy, fair dealing, and government consent. They were very sensitive to the issue of tyranny, which they believed was manifested by the arrival of the British Army in Boston to punish the Bostonians. This reinforced their sense of rights violated, leading to fury and demands for revenge, and they believed that God was on their side. Main articles of the American Revolution: The American Revolution and the History of the United States (1776-1789) See also: Memory of the American RevolutionAmerican War of Independence began in Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts in April 1775, when the British tried to seize ammunition and arrest the leaders of the Patriots. In terms of political values, Americans were largely united in a concept called a Republican who rejected the aristocracy and emphasized civic duty and fear of corruption. For the founding fathers, according to one group of historians, republicanism was not only a concrete form of government. It was a way of life, a basic ideology, an uncompromising commitment to freedom and a complete rejection of the aristocracy. Reading the Declaration of Independence, originally written by Thomas Jefferson, presented on July 4, 1776. Washington's unexpected crossing of the Delaware River in December 1776 was a major comeback after the loss of New York; his army defeated the British in two battles and recaptured New Jersey. Thirteen colonies began a rebellion against British rule in 1775 and declared their independence in 1776 as the United States of America. During the American War of Independence (1775-1783), the Americans captured the British invasion of Saratoga in 1777, secured the northeast, and called on the French to have a military alliance with the United States. France brought Spain and the Netherlands, balancing the military and naval forces on each side, because Britain had no allies. General George Washington (1732-1799) was an excellent organizer and administrator who successfully worked with Congress and state governors, selecting and mentoring his senior officers, supporting and supporting their troops, and supporting the idealistic Republican army. His biggest problem was logistics, as neither Congress nor the states had the means to adequately provide equipment, ammunition, clothing, or even the food of the soldiers. As a battlefield Washington often outsmarted its British counterparts. As a strategist, however, he had a better idea of how to win the war than they did. The British sent four invasion armies. Washington's strategy drove the first army out of Boston in 1776 and was responsible for the surrender of the second and third armies in Saratoga (1777) and Yorktown (1781). He restricted British control of New York and several places, while maintaining Patriot's control over the vast majority of the population. Loyalists and the Declaration of Independence of Great Britain John Trumbull (1819) Loyalists, on which the British counted, made up about 20% of the population, but suffered from a weak organization. When the war ended, the last British army left New York in November 1783, taking with them the leadership of the Loyalists. Washington suddenly then, instead of seize power for itself, retired to his farm in Virginia. Seymour political scientist Martin Lipset notes: The United States was the first major colony to successfully rise up against colonial rule. In this sense, it was the first new nation. The Declaration of Independence on 2 July 1776, the Second Continental Congress, meeting in Philadelphia, proclaimed the independence of the colonies, adopting a resolution by Richard Henry Lee that stated: These United colonies and by law must be free and independent states, that they are exempt from the allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political communication between them and the State of Great Britain, and should be, completely dissolved; that immediate action should be taken to assist foreign powers and to co-form the Confederacy for closer colonies. On July 4, 1776, they adopted the Declaration of Independence, and this date is celebrated as the birthday of the nation. On September 9 of that year, Congress officially changed the name of the country to the United States of America. Up to this point, the nation was known as the United Colonies of America. The new nation was founded on the ideals of enlightenment liberalism and on what Thomas Jefferson called the unjustified rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It was strongly devoted to republican principles, which emphasized that people are sovereign (not hereditary kings), demanded civil duty, feared corruption and rejected any aristocracy. Early Years of the Republic Main Article: History of the United States (1789-1849) See also: First Party System and Second Party System Confederation and Constitution Reading of the U.S. Constitution 1787 Additional information: Articles of the Confederation and History of the United States Constitution Economic Growth in America per capita income. The index with 1700 is set as 100. In the 1780s, the national government was able to address the issue of the western regions of the young United States, which were mutilated by the states in Congress and became With the migration of settlers to the northwest, they soon became states. Nationalists are concerned that the new nation was too fragile to withstand international war, or even internal uprisings such as the 1786 Shays Uprising in Massachusetts. The nationalists, most of them war veterans, organized in each state and persuaded Congress to convene the Philadelphia Convention in 1787. Delegates from each state wrote a new constitution that created a much more powerful and effective central government, one with a strong president, and powers over taxation. The new Government reflects the prevailing republican ideals of guaranteeing individual freedom and limiting power through a system of separation of powers. Congress was given the power to ban the international slave trade after 20 years (which it did in 1807). The compromise gave the Southern Congress a deal out of proportion to its free population by allowing it to include three-quarters of the number of slaves in the total population of each state. This provision increased the political power of the Southern representatives in Congress, especially as slavery was extended to the Deep South by removing Native Americans and transporting slaves through extensive domestic commerce. To appease anti-feminists who feared too powerful a national government, the country adopted the United States Bill of Rights in 1791. Including the first ten amendments to the Constitution, it guarantees individual freedoms, such as freedom of speech and religious practice, by jury courts, and states that citizens and states have reserved rights (which are not specified). President George Washington's legacy of George Washington remains one of the two or three greatest in American history, as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, hero of the revolution, and first president of the United States. Reading president George Washington's farewell address in 1796, George Washington - a famous hero of the American War of Independence, commander-in-chief of the Continental Army and president of the Constitutional Convention - became the first President of the United States under the new Constitution in 1789. The national capital moved from New York to Philadelphia in 1790 and finally settled in Washington in 1800. The main achievements of the Washington administration were the creation of a strong national government, which was recognized without a doubt by all Americans. His government, following the vigorous leadership of Finance Minister Alexander Hamilton, took over state debts (debt holders received federal loan bonds), created the U.S. Bank to stabilize the financial system and created a single system of tariffs (import taxes) and other taxes to pay off debt and provide financial infrastructure. To support his programs, Hamilton created a new political party - the world's first voter-based - Federalist The system of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison formed the opposition Republican Party (usually called the Democratic Party). Hamilton and Washington introduced the country in 1794 to the Treaty of Jay, which restored good relations with Great Britain. The Jeffersoners protested violently, and the voters aligned for one or the other party, thus creating the First Party System. Image activity on Election Day in Philadelphia by John Lewis Crimmel, 1815 The Federalists promoted business, financial and commercial interests and wanted more trade with the UK. Republicans have accused the federalists of plans to establish a monarchy, turn the rich into a ruling class and make the United States a pawn of the British. The agreement passed, but the policy began to heat up. Problems for the federal government serious challenges to the new federal government included the Northwest Indian War, the ongoing Cherokee-American wars and the whisky uprising of 1794, in which Western settlers protested against the federal liquor tax. Washington called on the state militia and personally led the army against the settlers, as the rebels melted away and the power of the national government was firmly established. Washington refused to serve more than two terms, setting a precedent, and in his famous farewell address it extolled the advantages of the federal government and the importance of ethics and morality, warning of foreign alliances and the formation of political parties. John Adams, a federalist, defeated Jefferson in the 1796 election. The war loomed with France and the Federalists used the opportunity to try to silence the Republicans with alien and mutiny acts, create a large army with Hamilton in charge, and prepare for the French invasion. However, the Federalists split up after Adams sent a successful peace mission to France, which ended with the quasi-war of 1798. The growing demand for slave labor Home article: Slavery in the U.S. Slaves await sale: Richmond, Virginia. The 1853 sketch, in the first two decades after the Revolutionary War, had a dramatic change in the status of slavery among the states and an increase in the number of freed blacks. Inspired by the revolutionary ideals of men's equality and influenced by their less economic dependence on slavery, the northern states abolished slavery. The Upper South eased the factory, increasing the proportion of free blacks in the Upper South (as a percentage of the non-white population) from less than one per cent in 1792 to more than 10 per cent by 1810. By that date, a total of 13.5 percent of all blacks in the United States were free. After that date, when demand for slaves increased due to the expansion of cotton cultivation in the deep south, the number of manmissions declined dramatically; and the U.S. domestic slave trade has become an important source for many planters and traders. In 1807, Congress severed U.S. involvement in the Atlantic slave trade. Louisiana and the Republican under Jefferson Jefferson considered themselves a border man and a scholar; he was very interested in expanding and exploring the West. Jefferson's greatest achievement as president was the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, which provided American settlers with great potential for expansion west of the Mississippi River. Jefferson, himself a scientist, supported expeditions to study and map the new domain, primarily the expeditions of Lewis and Clark. Jefferson deeply believed in Republicanism and argued that he should be based on an independent farmer and planter. He did not trust cities, factories and banks. He also distrusted the federal government and judges and tried to weaken the judicial system. However, he met his match in John Marshall, a federalist from Virginia. Although the Constitution defined the Supreme Court, its functions were vague until Marshall, the chief justice (1801-35), determined them, especially the right to repeal acts of Congress or state that violated the Constitution, first stated in 1803 in Marbury v. Madison. War 1812 Main article: War of 1812 Territorial expansion; Louisiana Buying in White. Thomas Jefferson defeated Adams in the 1800 presidential election. Americans were increasingly angry at Britain's violation of the neutral rights of American ships to the pain of France, the impression (capture) of the 10,000 American sailors needed by the Royal Navy to fight Napoleon, and British support for hostile Indians attacking American settlers in the Midwest with the aim of creating a pro-British Indian barrier state to block American expansion to the west. They may also have wanted to annex all or part of British North America, although this is still actively discussed. Despite strong opposition from the Northeast, especially from the Federalists, who did not want to disrupt trade with Great Britain, Congress declared war on June 18, 1812. Oliver Hazard Perry's message to William Henry Harrison after the Battle of Lake Erie began with one of the most famous sentences in American military history: We met the enemy, and they are ours. In this 1865 painting, William Powell Perry is transferred to another ship during the battle. The war was unpleasant for both sides. Both sides tried to invade the other and were repulsed. U.S. command remained incompetent until last year. U.S. militias proved ineffective because the soldiers did not want to leave their homes, and attempts to invade Canada repeatedly failed. The British blockade destroyed American trade, bankrupted the Treasury and further angered new Australians who smuggled supplies into Britain. The Americans under General William Henry Harrison finally acquired the Naval Lake Erie and on defeated the Indians under Tecumseh in Canada, while Andrew Jackson ended the Indian threat in the southeast. The Indian threat of expansion into the Midwest was finally terminated. The British invaded and occupied much of Maine. The British raided and burned Washington, but were recaptured in Baltimore in 1814, where the Star Banner was written to celebrate American success. In update New York, a major British invasion of New York was drawn back to the Battle of Plattsburgh. Finally, in early 1815, Andrew Jackson decisively defeated a major British invasion of the Battle of New Orleans, making him the most famous war hero. After Napoleon (apparently) disappeared, the causes of the war evaporated and both sides agreed to a peace that left the pre-war borders intact. The Americans won on February 18, 1815, when almost simultaneously there were news of Jackson's victory in New Orleans and the peace treaty that left the pre-war borders in place. Americans have been proud to swell from success in the second war of independence; skeptics of the anti-war federalist party were put in disgrace, and the party never recovered. Britain never achieved the military objective of giving the Indians a barrier state to block further American settlements, allowing settlers to enter the Midwest without fear of a serious threat. The War of 1812 also shattered America's negative perception of a permanent army that proved useful in many areas against the British, as opposed to ill-equipped and ill-trained militias in the early months of the war, and instead military officials decided to deploy regular troops as the country's main defense. The second great article The Awakening of the Great Awakening. The Second Great Awakening Drawing of the Protestant Camp Collection, 1829. The Second Great Awakening was a Protestant renaissance movement that affected the entire nation in the early 19th century and led to the rapid growth of the church. The movement began around 1790, gained momentum by 1800, and after 1820 the number of members quickly increased among Baptist and Methodist congregations whose preachers led the movement. It was past its peak by the 1840s. Many converts believed that the Awakening marked a new millennial era. The Second Great Awakening stimulated the creation of many religious movements, including abolitionism and moderation, designed to eliminate the evil of slavery before the expected Second Coming of Jesus Christ. The Era of Good Feelings Main Article: The Age of Good Feelings or the Age of Good Feelings As Strong Opponents of War, the Federalists held the Hartford Convention in 1814, which hinted at disunity. The national euphoria after the victory in New Orleans destroyed the prestige of the Federalists, and they no longer played a significant role as a political party. President Madison and most Republicans realized they were stupid enough to let the Bank of the United States close because its significantly hampered funding War. With the help of foreign bankers, they chartered the Second Bank of the United States in 1816. The settlers chose the plains of Nebraska. Republicans have also introduced tariffs aimed at protecting the infant industry, which was created when Britain blocked the US. With the collapse of the federalists as a party, the adoption by Republicans of many federalist principles and the systematic policies of President James Monroe in his two terms (1817-1825) to downplay partisanship, the nation entered an era of good feelings, with far less partisanship than before (or after) and shut down the First Party system. The Monroe Doctrine, expressed in 1823, proclaimed the view of the United States that European powers should no longer colonize or interfere with America. It was a defining moment in United States foreign policy. The Monroe Doctrine was adopted in response to American and British concerns about the expansion of Russia and France into the Western Hemisphere. In 1832, President Andrew Jackson, the 7th President of the United States, ran for a second term under the slogan Jackson and No Bank and did not renew the charter of the Second Bank of the United States of America, ending the Bank in 1836. Jackson was convinced that the central bank was used by the elite to take advantage of the average American, and instead implemented state-owned banks, commonly known as pet banks. Westward Expansion of Indian Removal Home Article: Indian Removal of the Indian Expulsion Act has led to the transplantation of several Native American tribes and a trail of tears. In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Expulsion Act, which authorized the president to negotiate treaties that exchanged Native American tribal lands in the eastern states for land west of the Mississippi River. His goal was primarily to remove Native Americans, including five civilized tribes, from the American southeast; they occupied the land that the settlers wanted. The Jackson Democrats demanded the expulsion of the indigenous population, the refusal to recognize state laws as reservations in the West. Vigi and religious leaders opposed the move as inhumane. Thousands of deaths as a result of relocation, as seen on the Cherokee Trail of Tears. The Tropes of Tears killed approximately 2,000 to 8,000 of the 16,543 displaced Cherokees. Many Seminole Indians in Florida refused to move west; they fought the army for years in the Seminole Wars. The second party system Of the main articles: The second party system and the presidency of Andrew Jackson Henry Clay After the first party system of federalists and Republicans withered in the 1820s, was created the scene for the emergence of a new party system based on well-organized local parties that appealed for votes (almost) of all adult white men. The former Jeffersonian (Democratic-Republican) party split into factions. They are divided over the choice of a successor James Monroe and the faction of the party that supported many of Jefferson's old principles, led by Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, became the Democratic Party. As Norton explains the transformation in 1828: The Jeffersonians believed that the naive will finally triumphed. Through generously funded coalitions of state parties, political leaders and newspaper editors, the popular movement elected a president. The Democrats became the country's first well-organized national party, and a rigid party organization became a hallmark of nineteenth-century American politics. Opposing factions led by Henry Clay helped form the Whig party. The Democratic Party had a slight but decisive advantage over the 1850s, when the Vigs disintegrated on the issue of slavery. Behind the platforms issued by state and national parties stood the widely shared political view that characterized the Democrats: Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune-leading Wig Paper endorsed Clay for President and Fillmore for Governor, 1844. Democrats represented a wide range of views, but shared a fundamental commitment to Jeffersonian concept of agrarian society. They saw the central government as an enemy of individual freedom. The corruption deal of 1824 heightened their suspicions in Washington's politics. ... The Jacksons feared the concentration of economic and political power. They believed that government intervention in the economy benefited special interest groups and created corporate monopolies that favoured the rich. They sought to restore the independence of the individual (the common man, i.e. the artisan and the ordinary farmer), ending federal support for banks and corporations and restricting the use of paper currency, which they did not trust. Their definition of the appropriate role of government tends to be negative, and Jackson's political power is largely expressed in negative actions. He vetoed more than all previous presidents combined. Jackson and his supporters also opposed the reforms as a movement. Reformers seeking to turn their programs into legislation have called for a more active government. But Democrats tend to oppose programs such as education reform in the middle of creating a public education system. They believe, for example, that public schools restrict individual freedom by interfering with parental responsibility and undermining freedom of religion by replacing church schools. Jackson also does not share the humanitarian problems of reformers. He did not sympathize with the American Indians, initiating the removal of the Cherokee on the Trail of Tears. The vast majority of anti-slavery activists, such as Abraham Lincoln and Mr. Walters, rejected Harrison's theology and believed that slavery was an unfortunate social evil, not a sin. The Westward Expansion and the main article of Manifest Destiny Main: Border guards and men of the Irish-Catholic 69th New York Volunteer Regiment attend Catholic services in 1861. Teh Teh colonies and a new nation grew rapidly in the population and region, as the pioneers pushed the settlement border west. The process finally ended around 1890-1912, when the last large farmland and ranches were inhabited. Indigenous American tribes in some places resisted militarily, but they were suppressed by settlers and the army and after 1830 were resettled in the reservations in the west. The highly influential Frontier Thesis of Wisconsin historian Frederick Jackson Turner argues that the border has shaped the national character, with its boldness, violence, innovation, individualism and democracy. The California Gold Rush brought about 300,000 people to California from other U.S. and abroad. Recent historians have emphasized the multicultural nature of the border. The Wild West of the second half of the 19th century pays great attention to the media. According to Hein and Farager, the border story tells the story of the creation and protection of communities, the use of land, the development of markets and the formation of states. They explain: This is a story of conquest, but also one of the survival, perseverance and fusion of peoples and cultures that have given birth and continue to live in America. The first settlers in the west were The Spaniards in New Mexico; they became U.S. citizens in 1848. Hispanics in California (Californios) have been overwhelmed by more than 100,000 gold rush miners. California has grown explosive. By 1880, San Francisco had become the economic center of the entire Pacific coast with a diverse population of a quarter of a million people. From the early 1830s to 1869, the Oregon Trail and its many branches were used by more than 300,000 settlers. The '49ers (in California Gold Rush), ranchers, farmers, entrepreneurs and their families headed to California, Oregon, and other locations in the Far West. The train car took five to six months on foot; after 1869, the trip took six days by rail. The fate of the Manifesto was the belief that American settlers were destined to spread across the continent. This concept was born out of a sense of mission to atone for the Old World by a high example... generated by the potential of a new land to build a new sky. The Manifesto of Destiny was rejected by modernizers, especially Vigs like Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln, who wanted to build cities and factories - no more farms. Democrats strongly advocated expansion and won key elections in 1844. After a fierce debate in Congress, the Republic of Texas was annexed in 1845, leading to a war with Mexico that considered Texas part of Mexico because of the large number of Mexican settlers. The American occupation of Mexico City in 1848 by the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) erupted with whigs opposed to war and democrats supporting war. The U.S. Army, using regulars and a large number of volunteers, defeated the Mexican army, invaded several ports, captured Mexico and won decisively. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war in 1848. Many Democrats wanted to annex all of Mexico, but the idea was rejected by the Southerners, who argued that the inclusion of millions of Mexican people, mostly mixed races, would undermine the United States as an exclusively white republic. Instead, the U.S. took Texas and the slightly populated northern parts of California and New Mexico. Hispanics were granted full citizenship and Mexican Indians became American Indians. Simultaneously, gold was discovered in California in 1849, attracting more than 100,000 people to northern California for months in the California Gold Rush. A peaceful compromise with Great Britain gave the United States ownership of the Oregonian country, which was renamed Oregon Territory. Sectional conflicts and separate divisions of civil war between the northern and southern main articles: Origins of the American Civil War and the history of the United States (1849-1865) Map of the United States, 1863 Union Territory Union State of the Union not resolving the provisions of the union of restlessness, allowing the territories of the Confederate Union of Restlessness (claimed by the Confederacy) Central issue after 1848 was the expansion of the union... contrasting elements of the fight against slavery in the North, against the pro-slavery elements that dominated the south. A small number of active northerners were abolitionists who claimed that the possession of slaves was a sin (from the point of view of Protestant theology) and demanded its immediate abolition. Many more people in the North were opposed to the expansion of slavery, seeking to put it on the path to extinction so that America would be committed to free land (as in low-cost farms owned and cultivated by the family), free labor and freedom of speech (as opposed to censorship of abolitionist materials in the south). White Southerners insisted that slavery brings economic, social and cultural benefits to all whites (and even slaves themselves), and denounced all anti-slavery as abolitionists. The justifications for slavery included economics, history, religion, legality, social good and even humanism to continue their arguments. Advocates of slavery argued that the sudden end of the slave economy would have profound and self-in-life-economic consequences in the south, where reliance on slave labor was the foundation of their economy. They also argued that if all slaves were liberated, unemployment and chaos would be widespread. Religious activists were divided into slavery, with Methodists and Baptists divided into northern and southern denominations. In the North, Methodists, Congregationalists and quakers included many abolitionists, especially among female activists. (Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran denominations largely ignored the issue of slavery.) The compromise of 1850 and popular sovereignty The issue of slavery in the new territories was seemingly settled by the Compromise 1850 mediated by Lig Henry Clay and Democrat Stephen Stephen The compromise included recognizing California as a free state in exchange for the absence of federal restrictions on slavery imposed on Utah or New Mexico. The subject of the dispute was the Fugitive Slaves Act, which strengthened federal enforcement and required even free states to cooperate in turning runaway slaves into their owners. Abolitionists have lashed out at the law to attack slavery as in the best-selling anti-slavery novel Uncle Tom's Cabin Harriet Beecher Stowe. The 1820 compromise was repealed in 1854 by the Kansas and Nebraska Act, promoted by Senator Douglas in the name of people's sovereignty and democracy. This allowed voters to decide on the legality of slavery in each territory and allowed Douglas to accept neutrality on the issue of slavery. Anti-slavery forces rose in anger and dismay, forming a new Republican Party. Pro- and anti-contingents rushed to Kansas to vote slavery up or down, in the wake of a miniature civil war called Bleeding Kansas. By the late 1850s, the young Republican Party dominated almost all northern states and thus the Electoral College. She insisted that slavery would never be allowed to expand (and thus would slowly die out). Plantation-based societies based on southern slavery have become rich, based on the production of cotton and other agricultural goods, and some of them have especially profited from the domestic slave trade. Northern cities such as Boston and New York, as well as regional industries, were economically associated with slavery by banking, shipping and manufacturing plants, including textile factories. By 1860, there were four million slaves in the south of the country, almost eight times more than across the country in 1790. Plantations were very profitable, due to the large European demand for crude cotton. Most of the profits were invested in new lands and in the purchase of more slaves (mostly from dwindling tobacco regions). The United States, just before the civil war. All the lands east of the Mississippi River were organized as states in the Union, but the West was still largely unsettled. For 50 of the first 72 years of the slaveholder, the slaveholder served as President of the United States, and during this period only slave-owners were re-elected for a second term. In addition, southern states have benefited from an increase in their numbers in Congress because of the partial counting of slaves in their populations. The slave revolts of the slave rebellion, Gabriel Prosser (1800), Denmark Vesey (1822), Nat Turner (1831), and the most famous John Brown (1859), caused fear in the white south, which imposed stricter oversight of slaves and reduced the rights of free blacks. The Fugitive Slaves Act of 1850 required states to cooperate with slave owners in an attempt to return escaped slaves, which outraged the northerners. Previously The slave who reached a non-slave state is supposed to have reached sanctuary and freedom under the Missouri compromise. Supreme Court in 1857 De Ed Scott v. Sandford ruled that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional; Angry Republicans said the decision threatened to make slavery a national institution. President Abraham Lincoln and the secession after Abraham Lincoln won the 1860 election, seven southern states separated from the Union and created a new nation, the Confederate States of America (Confederation), on February 8, 1861. It attacked Fort Sumter, a U.S. Army fort in South Carolina, thus fueling the war. When Lincoln called on troops to suppress the Confederacy in April 1861, four more states separated and joined the Confederacy. Some of the (northernmost) slave states have not separated and have become known as border states; they were Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. During the war, northwest Virginia seceded from the Confederacy, and became the new union of the state of West Virginia. West Virginia is commonly associated with border states. The main article of the American Civil War: The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when 100,000 Confederate soldiers attacked a U.S. military facility in Fort Sumter, South Carolina. In response to the april 15 attack, Lincoln called on states to send 75,000 troops to retake the forts, protect the capital and preserve the Union, which he believed still existed intact despite the actions of the delatated states. The two armies conducted their first major clash in the First Battle of Bull Beg (Battle of Manassas), which ended in the defeat of the Union, but, more importantly, proved to the Union and the Confederacy that the war would be much longer and bloodier than originally thought. Lincoln with Allan Pinkerton and Major General John Alexander McClelland at the Battle of Antietam. Soon the war was divided into two theaters: East and West. In the Western Theatre, the Union was relatively successful, with major battles such as Perryville and Shiloh along with the alliance of gunneric river domination, producing strategic Union victories and destroying major Confederate operations. The war at the Eastern Theatre began badly for the Union, as the Confederates won at the intersection of Manassas (Bull Run), near Washington. Major General George B. McClellan was placed in charge of the Allied armies. After reorganizing the new Potomac Army, McClellan failed to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia, in his campaign on the peninsula and retreated after attacks by newly appointed Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee. Meanwhile, both sides focused in 1861-1862 on the raising and training of new armies. The main action was the success of the union in control of the border states, with the Confederates were mostly expelled from Maryland, West Virginia (new state), Kentucky and Missouri. The 1862 Confederate autumn campaign in Maryland was designed to damage the morale of the Union and win European support. It's over. Confederate at the Battle of Antietam, and Lincoln's warning he would A proclamation on release in January 1863 if the states did not return. Creating slavery is the central goal of the war revitalizing Republicans in the North as well as their enemies, the anti-war Copperhead Democrats. This put an end to the risk of British and French intervention. Lee's smaller army won the Battle of Fredericksburg in late 1862, leading to another change of commander. Lee won again at the Chancellorsville Battle in May 1863, while losing his top mate, Stonewall Jackson. But Lee pressed too hard and ignored the threat of union in the west. Lee invaded Pennsylvania in search of supplies and to cause war-weariness in the North. In perhaps a turning point of war, Lee's army was badly beaten at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, and barely made it back to Virginia. At home, industrial expansion in the North has expanded dramatically, using extensive rail links and moving industrial workers to munitions factories. Foreign trade has increased, with the United States providing both cotton and cotton to the UK, and the UK sending industrial produce (as thousands of units) to the United States. The British have acted by blockading southern ports, luxury goods and ammunition to the Confederation, bringing out tobacco and cotton. The blockade of Union increasingly closes Confederate ports, and by the end of 1864 the blockade is producing an annual average of more than 100,000 tons of goods. A major turning point in the Gettysburg address originally spelt by U.S. President Abraham Lincoln on September 30, 1864, in the West, on July 4, 1863, Allied forces under the command of General Ulysses S. Grant gained control of the Mississippi River at the Battle of Vicksburg, dividing the Confederacy. Lincoln made General Grant commander of all Union armies. Grant planned General William Tecumseh Sherman at head of the West Army. Sherman traveled with Chattanooga to capture Atlanta, a decisive victory that ended a war of jitters among Republicans in the North who feared they might not re-elect Lincoln in 1864. Lincoln won the landslide. The last two years of the war have been bloody for both sides, with Sherman marching almost unopposed westward through central and eastern Georgia and then moving up through South Carolina and North Carolina, burning cities, destroying plantations, destroying railroads and bridges, but avoiding civilian casualties. Sherman demonstrated that the south does not have a long-term ability to withstand a northern invasion. Much of the heart of the Confederacy was physically destroyed and could no longer provide its combat armies with much-needed food, horses, mules, wagons, boots, or ammunition. In the spring of 1864 Grant, realizing that Lee had failed to replenish the losses, while Lincoln would provide a replacement Union, began a war of attrition against Lee's army of Northern Virginia. This war of attrition was divided into three main major The first, the Overland campaign forced Lee to retreat to the city of St. Petersburg, where Grant launched his second major offensive, the Richmond-Petersburg campaign, in which he besieged St. Petersburg. After a nearly ten-month siege, St. Petersburg surrendered. However, Fort Gregg's defense allowed Lee to move his army out of St. Petersburg. Grant pursued and launched the final Appomattox campaign, which resulted in Lee surrendering his 28,000-strong Northern Virginia army on April 9, 1865, to Appomattox Court House. Other Confederate armies followed suit, and the war ended without a postwar mutiny. The American Civil War was the earliest industrial war in the world. Railways, telegraph, steamships and mass weapons were actively used. The mobilization of civilian factories, mines, shipyards, banks, transport and food foreshadowed the consequences of industrialization in World War I. It remains the deadliest war in American history, killing some 750,000 soldiers and an unspecified number of civilian casualties. About ten percent of all northern men between the ages of 20 and 45 and 30 percent of all southern white men between the ages of 18 and 40 died. His legacy includes ending slavery in the United States, restoring the Union and strengthening the role of the federal government. According to historian Allan Nevins, the Civil War had a great long-term impact on the United States in terms of developing its leadership potential and moving the entire nation beyond the teenage stage; the struggle and its attendant demands for industry, finance, medicine, and law also helped train many leaders who, over the next 35 years, until 1900, had a powerful impact on most social, economic and cultural fronts. She broke down the barriers of the parish; that put an end to the lack of confidence in large-scale efforts; it has hardened and is ripe for all the people emotionally. Teenage land of the 1850s... rose under the blows of the battle for the adult estate. The nation of the post-Appomattox generation, though, unfortunately suffered (especially in the south) from military losses, and deeply scarred psychologically (especially in the North) from the war of hatred and greed, was finally power, resolution, and self-confidence masculinity. Liberation See also: Military history of African Americans in the American Civil War and the release of the Proclamation The first reading of the Proclamation on the Liberation of President Lincoln Francis Bicknell Carpenter (People in the image are interactive.) A modern reading of the Proclamation on the Liberation of President Abraham Lincoln of 1863, giving freedom to all African Americans living in the Confederacy, but not to those who are within the Union. The proclamation for liberation was decreed by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863. In one blow, it changed the legal status, as the U.S. government acknowledged, 3 million slaves in designated areas from slave to free. He had the practical effect that is once a slave escaped control of the Confederate government by running away or through the achievements of federal troops, the slave became legally and effectively free. The owners were never compensated. Plantation owners, realizing that emancipation would destroy their economic system, sometimes moved their slaves as far as possible out of the reach of the Union Army. By June 1865, the Union Army controlled the entire Confederacy and freed all designated slaves. A large number of people moved to camps in the care of the Freedmen's Bureau, where they were given food, shelter, medical care and employment arrangements. The severe upheavals of war and reconstruction have had a significant negative impact on the black population, with a large number of illnesses and deaths. Main article of the Reconstruction Era: Era of Reconstruction See also: The History of the United States (1865-1918) Freedmen's vote in New Orleans, 1867. Reconstruction continued from the Proclamation of the Liberation of Lincoln on January 1, 1863, to the Compromise of 1877. The main problems faced by Lincoln were the status of former slaves (so-called libertarians), the loyalty and civil rights of former rebels, the status of 11 former Confederate states, the powers of the federal government needed to prevent a future civil war, and the question of whether Congress or the president would make important decisions. Serious threats of starvation and displacement of unemployed freedmen were met by the first major federal relief agency, the Freedman Bureau, which operated under the army. Three reconstruction amendments were adopted to expand the civil rights of black Americans: the Thirteenth Amendment banned slavery; The Fourteenth Amendment guarantees equal rights for all and citizenship for blacks; The Fifteenth Amendment did not allow the use of race to disenfranchise men. The radical reconstruction of the ex-Confederate remained under the control of most southern states for more than two years, but changed when radical Republicans gained control of Congress in the 1866 election. President Andrew Johnson, who sought simple conditions for reunification with former rebels, was virtually powerless in the face of the Radical Republican Congress; he was impeached, but the Senate's attempt to remove him from office failed by one vote. Congress stripped black men of their rights and temporarily stripped many former Confederate leaders of their right to hold office. The new Republican governments came to power on

by 1877. In response to the radical reconstruction of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) (KKK) in 1867 as a white supremacist organization, speaking out against black civil rights and Republican rule. President Ulysses Grant's energetic execution of the Ku Klux Klan Act of 1870 shut down the clan, and it disintegrated. Paramilitary groups such as the White League and the Red-Shirts emerged around 1874, who openly worked to use intimidation and violence to suppress the voting of blacks to restore white political power in states in the South during the 1870s. Rietbe described them as a military unit of the Democratic Party. Reconstruction ended after the disputed elections of 1876. An 1877 compromise gave Republican candidate Rutherford B. Hayes the White House in exchange for eliminating all remaining federal troops in the South. The federal government withdrew from the south, and the Southern Democrats took control of every southern state. From 1890 to 1908, the southern states effectively lost the rights of a majority of black voters and many poor whites, overshadows voter registration through polls, literacy tests and other arbitrary devices. They enacted segregation laws and introduced second-class status for blacks in a system known as Jim Crow that lasted until the Civil Rights Movement. The growth and industrialization of the main arteries: the Gilded Age and the American Indian Wars - west of the Mississippi (1811-1924) Border and Railroad Completion of the Transcontinental Railway (1869) on the First Transcontinental Railroad, Andrew J. Russell in the second half of the nineteenth century was marked by rapid development and settlement in the Far West, first by wagon trains and river boats, and then contributed to the completion of the transcontinental railroad. A large number of European immigrants (especially from Germany and Scandinavia) occupy low-cost or free farms in the Prairie states. The mining of silver and copper opened the Mountain West. The Indian Wars United States Army fought frequent petty wars with Native Americans as settlers encroached on their traditional lands. Gradually, the U.S. acquired Native American tribal lands and repaid their claims, forcing most tribes to subsidized reservations. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (1894, from 1789 to 1894: The Indian was under the United States government were more than 40 in numbers. They cost the lives of some 19,000 white men, women and children, including those killed in separate fighting and the lives of some 30,000 Indians. The actual number of Indian killed and wounded should be much higher than this... Fifty percent of the extra will be a safe estimate. Scottish Gilded Age immigrant Andrew Carnegie spearheaded a huge expansion of the American steel industry. The Gilded Age was a term that Mark Twain used to describe the late 19th century, with a dramatic expansion of American wealth and prosperity, highlighted by mass in government. The reforms of the era included the Civil Service Act, which competitive exam for applicants for public office. Other important pieces of legislation include the Interstate Trade Act, which ended rail discrimination against small shippers, and the Sherman Antitrust Act, which prohibits business monopolies. Twain believed that this century was corrupted by such elements as land speculators, scandalous politics and unethical business practices. Since the days of Charles A. Beard and Matthew Josephson, some historians have argued that the United States was actually plutocratic, at least part of the Gilded Age and the progressive era. As financiers and industrialists such as I.P. Morgan and John Rockefeller began to accumulate vast fortunes, many American observers were concerned that the country was losing its pioneering egalitarian spirit. By 1890, American industrial production and per capita income exceeded those of all other countries of the world. In response to large debts and lower agricultural prices, wheat and cotton farmers joined the Populist Party. The unprecedented wave of immigration from Europe served both to provide labor for American industry and to create different communities in previously undeveloped areas. From 1880 to 1914, during the peak years of immigration, more than 22 million people migrated to the United States. Most of them were unskilled workers who quickly found work in mines, mills and factories. Many immigrants were artisans (especially from the UK and Germany), bringing human skills, while others were farmers (especially from Germany and Scandinavia) who bought inexpensive land on the prairie for the railways that sent agents to Europe. Poverty, growing inequality and dangerous working conditions, as well as socialist and anarchist ideas, a litige from European immigrants, led to the growth of the labor movement, which often included violent strikes. Unions and Strikes Chapter 9 of the Jungle, a 1906 muckracking novel by Upton Sinclair describing corruption in the Gilded Age. Skilled workers have banded together to control their crafts and raise wages by forming trade unions in industrial areas of the north-east. Until the 1930s, several factory workers joined trade unions in the labor movement. Samuel Gompers led the American Labor Federation (1886-1924), coordinating several trade unions. Industrial growth was rapid, led by John D. Rockefeller in oil and Andrew Carnegie in steel; both became leaders of philanthropy (the Gospel of Wealth), giving their fortunes to the creation of a modern system of hospitals, universities, libraries and foundations. Mulberry Street, along which is the Little Italy of Manhattan. Lower East Side, circa 1900. Nearly 97% of the 10 largest American residents 1900 were non-Hispanic whites. The panic of 1893 erupted and became a serious nationwide depression that affected farmers, workers and businessmen who saw prices, wages and profits fall. Many railways went bankrupt. As a result, the political backlash has fallen The party whose leader is President Grover Cleveland has taken most of the blame. Labor unrest was associated with numerous strikes, most notably violent in 1894, which was closed by federal troops on Cleveland's orders. The populist party gained strength among cotton and wheat farmers as well as coal miners, but was overtaken by the even more popular Free Silver movement, which demanded the use of silver to increase the cash supply, leading to inflation that the Silvers promised would end the depression. The financial, rail and business communities fought back, arguing that only the gold standard would save the economy. In the most intense election in the nation's history, conservative Republican William McKinley defeated William Jennings Bryan, who ran on the ticket of Democrats, populists and silver Republicans. Brian swept south and west, but McKinley ran landslides among middle-class, industrial workers, cities, and among upscale farmers in the Midwest. Prosperity returned under McKinley, the gold standard was adopted, and the tariff was raised. By 1900, the United States had the strongest economy in the world. In addition to two short recessions (in 1907 and 1920), the overall economy remained prosperous and grew until 1929. Republicans, citing McKinley's policies, took credit. Imperialism Additional information: American Imperialism This cartoon reflects judge-magazine's view of America's imperial ambitions after a rapid victory in the Spanish-American War of 1898. The American flag flies from the Philippines and Hawaii in the Pacific to Cuba and Puerto Rico to the Caribbean. The United States became a world economic and military power after 1890. The main episode was the Spanish-American war, which began when Spain abandoned American demands to reform its repressive policy in Cuba. The Magnificent Little War, as one official called it, included a series of rapid American victories on land and at sea. At the Paris Peace Conference, the United States acquired the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Guam. Cuba has become an independent country under close American custody. Although the war itself was widely popular, the peaceful conditions proved controversial. William Jennings Bryan led his Democratic Party in opposition to control of the Philippines, which he denounced as imperialism that did not change American democracy. President William McKinley defended the acquisition and rode high as the nation returned to prosperity and felt triumphant in the war. McKinley easily defeated Brian in a rematch of the 1900 presidential election. After defeating the uprising of The Filipino Nationalists, the United States participated in a large-scale program to modernize the Philippine economy and dramatically modernize public health facilities. By 1908, however, Americans had lost interest in and turned their international attention to the Caribbean, the basin, construction of the Panama Canal. The canal opened in 1914 and increased trade with Japan and the rest of the Far East. A key innovation was the open-door policy, under which the imperial powers were given equal access to Chinese business, and none of them allowed China to take control. Discontent and Reform Progressive Era Home article: The Progressive Era of American Children of Many Ethnic Groups celebrate noisily in the 1902 Pak cartoon. Dissatisfaction with the growing middle class of corruption and policy inefficiency, as usual, and the inability to address the increasingly important urban and industrial problems led to a dynamic Progressive Movement that began in the 1890s. In every major city and state, as well as at the national level, as well as in education, medicine and industry, progressives have called for the modernization and reform of dilapidated institutions, the elimination of corruption in politics and the introduction of efficiency as a criterion for change. Leading politicians of both parties, most notably Theodore Roosevelt, Charles Evans Hughes and Robert La Follette on the Republican side, and William Jennings Bryan and Woodrow Wilson on the Democrats side, took up the cause of progressive reform. Women have been particularly involved in demands on women's suffrage, banning and improving schools; their most prominent leader was Jane Addams of Chicago, who created settlement houses. Muckraking journalists such as Upton Sinclair, Lincoln Steffens and Jacob Riis have exposed corruption in business and government along with the rampant poverty of the inner-city. Progressive companies have introduced antitrust laws and regulated industries such as meatpacking, drugs and railways. Four new constitutional amendments - sixteenth to nineteen - resulted in progressive activism, resulting in federal income tax, direct election of senators, a ban, and women's suffrage. The period also saw the major transformation of the banking system with the creation of the Federal Reserve in 1913 and the advent of cooperative banking in the United States with the founding of the first credit union in 1908. The progressive movement continued until the 1920s; the most active period was 1900-18. Women's Additional Suffrage: Women's Suffrage in the U.S. Charlotte Perkins Gilman (pictured) wrote these articles on feminism for the Atlanta Constitution, published on December 10, 1916. The women's suffrage movement began with the National Freedom Party's National Assembly in June 1848. Presidential candidate Gerrit Smith advocated for women's suffrage and installed it as a party board. A month later, his cousin, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, together with Lucretia Mott and other women, organized the Seneca Falls Convention, which adopted the Declaration of Sentiments, which called for equal women's rights and the right to vote. Many of these activists became politically aware during the Movement. Women's rights Stanton, Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony, among many others, led during First Wave Feminism. Stone and Paulina Wright Davis organized the outstanding and influential National Convention on Women's Rights in 1850. The movement reorganized after the Civil War, gaining experienced activists, many of whom worked to ban the Union of Women of Christian Moderation. By the end of the 19th century, several Western states had given women full voting rights, although women had won significant legal victories, winning rights in areas such as property and child custody. Around 1912, the feminist movement began to awaken, emphasizing its demands for equality and arguing that the corruption of American politics requires the purification of women because men cannot do it. Protests became more common as suffragette Alice Paul paraded through the capital and major cities. Paul split from the great National American Women's Suffrage Association (NAWSA), which advocated for a more moderate approach and supported the Democratic Party and Woodrow Wilson, led by Carrie Chapman Catt, and formed a more militant National Women's Party. The suffragettes were arrested during the Silent Guards pickets near the White House, the first time such tactics were used, and were taken as political prisoners. The old anti-suffrage argument that only men can fight, and therefore only men deserve the right to vote, was refuted by the enthusiastic participation of tens of thousands of American women on the home front in World War I. In addition, most Western states had already given women the right to vote in state and national elections, and representatives of those states, including Moriana's first woman, Jeannette Rankin, had demonstrated that women's suffrage was successful. The main resistance came from the South, where white leaders were concerned about the threat of black women voting. Congress passed the 19th Amendment in 1919, and women could vote in 1920. NAWSA became the League of Women Voters, and the National Women's Party began lobbying for equality and the Equal Rights Amendment, which will pass Congress during the second wave of women's movement in 1977. Politicians responded to the new electorate by highlighting issues of particular interest to women, especially the ban, the heart of children and world peace. The marketplace for women's voting came in 1928, when big-city machines realized that they needed the support of the new voters, a Catholic from New York, Meinwilde. Protestants mobilized women to support the ban and vote for Republican Hoover. Women suffragettes demonstrating for the right to vote in 1913. A parade of women suffragettes in New York in 1917 with posters with signatures of more than a million women surrounded by posters in English and support for Franklin Roosevelt, Herbert Lehman and the American Labour Party teaches other women to vote. 1936 War, Prosperity and Depression World War I Main Articles: American Entry to World War I and the United States on the Home Front during World War I American Cemetery in Romagne-sous-Montfaucou As World War II raged in Europe since 1914. President Woodrow Wilson took full control of foreign policy, declaring neutrality but warning Germany that the resumption of an unrestricted submarine war against American ships supplying goods to NATO countries would mean war. Germany decided to take the risk and try to win by cutting off supplies to the UK through sinking ships such as the RMS Lusitania; The U.S. declared war on April 1917, largely because of the threat of the Telegram of Zimmerman. American money, food and ammunition arrived quickly, but troops had to be drafted and trained; By the summer of 1918, American soldiers led by general John Pershing's American Expeditionary Force had arrived at a rate of 10,000 a day, while Germany could not replace its losses. The opposition to the war was suppressed by the Rebellion Act of 1918 and the Espionage Act of 1917. German language, left-wing and pacifist publications were suppressed, and more than 2,000 were imprisoned for speaking out against the war, and political prisoners were later released by U.S. President Warren G. Harding. The result was a victory for the Allies in November 1918. President Wilson demanded that Germany overthrow the Kaiser and accept his terms in the famous Fourteen Points speech. Wilson dominated the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, but the Allies of the Treaty of Versailles (1919) abused Germany as Wilson pinned all his hopes on a new League of Nations. Wilson refused to compromise with Senate Republicans on the power of Congress to declare war, and the Senate rejected the Treaty and the League. Original article of the Roaring Twenties: The History of the United States (1918-1945) Additional information: Roaring 20s and causes of the Great Depression Prohibit agents from destroying barrels of alcohol in Chicago, 1921. In the 1920s, the United States grew steadily as an economic and military world power. The United States Senate has not ratified the Treaty of Versailles imposed by its allies on the defeated central Powers; instead, the United States had chosen to pursue a one-sided story. The aftershocks of the October Revolution in Russia led to real fears of communism in the United States, which led to red fear and deportation of foreigners, considered subversive. The money supply dropped significantly between Black Tuesday and bank holidays in March 1933, when there were massive banking runs across the United States. While public health facilities were growing rapidly in the progressive era, and medical schools were modernized, and in 1918 the country lost 675,000 lives as a result of the Spanish influenza pandemic. In 1920, the production, sale, import and export of alcohol were banned by the eighteenth eighteenth Ban. As a result, in cities illegal alcohol became a big business, largely controlled by racketeers. The second Ku Klux Klan grew rapidly in 1922-25, and in 1925 the country lost 675,000 lives as a result of the Spanish influenza pandemic. In 1920, the production, sale, import and export of alcohol were banned by the eighteenth eighteenth Ban. As a result, in cities illegal alcohol became a big business, largely controlled by racketeers. The second Ku Klux Klan grew rapidly in 1922-25, and in 1925 the country lost 675,000 lives as a result of the Spanish influenza pandemic. In 1920, the production, sale, import and export of alcohol were banned by the eighteenth eighteenth Ban. 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2010s include the rise of new political movements such as the Conservative Tea Party and the liberal Movement Occupy. At the beginning of the decade there was also unusually harsh weather. In 2012, more than half of the country experienced record drought, and Hurricane Sandy caused extensive damage to coastal areas of New York and New Jersey. Trump signed Executive Order 13769 at the Pentagon as Vice President Mike Pence and Defense Secretary James Mattis look on, the January 27, 2017 Debate on Rights for the LGBT community, primarily same-sex marriage, began a shift in favor of same-sex couples, and is reflected in dozens of polls released earlier in the decade. In 2012, President Obama became the first president to openly advocate same-sex marriage, and the 2013 Supreme Court decision in U.S. v. Windsor envisioned federal recognition of same-sex unions. In June 2015, the Supreme Court legalized same-sex marriage nationally in Obergefell v. Hodges. What happened to All Lives Matter?, a protest against Donald Trump's political debate continuing on issues such as tax reform, immigration reform, income inequality and U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East, especially with regard to global terrorism, the rise of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and the attendant climate of Islamophobia. On November 8, 2016, Republican presidential candidate Donald Trump defeated Democratic nominee Hillary Clinton to become U.S. president-elect. Trump's election has been mired in controversy after U.S. intelligence agencies concluded that associates of the Russian government interfered in the election to undermine public confidence in the democratic process in the United States. That, along with questions about possible collusion between the Trump campaign and Russian officials, led to the start of an investigation into the FBI, as well as the Senate and House intelligence committees. The worldwide pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), a new infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), was first confirmed to have spread to the United States in January 2020. Within four months, coronavirus had killed more than 100,000 people in the United States. The United States has suffered more coronavirus deaths than any other country, with the U.S. death toll exceeding that of the Korean War and the Vietnam War combined. On May 25, 2020, George Floyd's death sparked mass protests and riots in all major cities, with many states called to the National Guard. The killing sparked a debate about police brutality. See also the U.S. portal American Urban History Colonial History of the United States Economic History of the United States History of Agriculture in the United States Education in the History of the United States Foreign Policy History of Immigration to the United States History of Religion in the history of the United States Southern History of the United States women in the United States List of Historians on the Study List of History Journals List of United States Presidents Military History of the United States Review of the History of the United States Politics of the United States Racism in the United States Territorial Evolution of the United States It (i.e. Svein Estridsson, King of Denmark (r. 1047-1076) named another island in this ocean, discovered by many, which is called Vinland because the vines grow there wild, making the best wine. We learn not from a whimsical opinion, but from the true story of the Danes. - Ganshe. 275-276. Inquiries - Johnson, Paul, 1928- (1999). 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