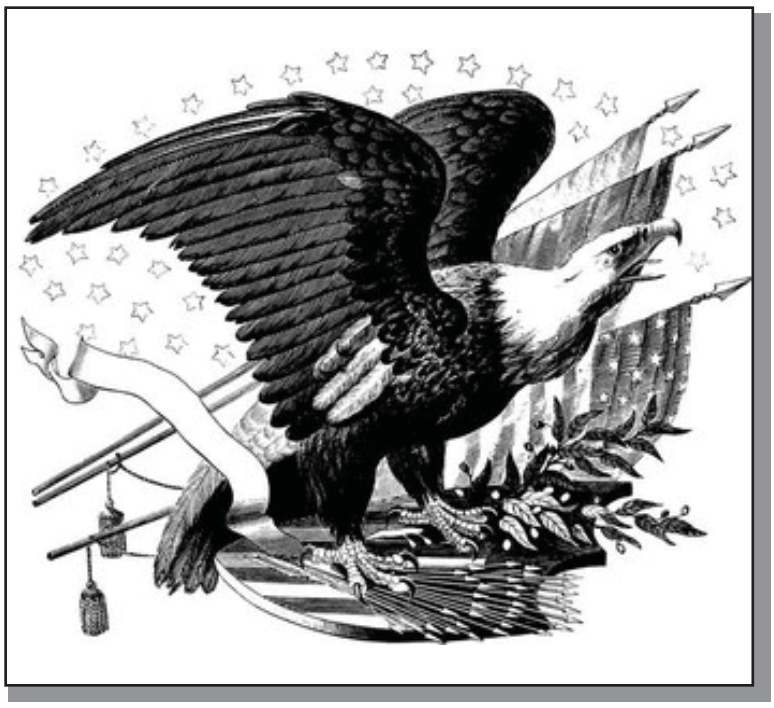
The Defining of America
1846-1903

The People, Places and Principles of America



Chapter 8

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Chapter 8
Time Line 1846-1903

Use this timeline for referencing important dates throughout the chapter



1846 *Mexican War of 1846*

1850 *Compromise of 1850*

1852 *"Uncle Tom's Cabin" Published*

1860s *Railroad Expansion; Age of Steel*



1861-1865 *Civil War*

1862 *Homestead Act*

1863 *Battle of Gettysburg*

1865 *Abraham Lincoln Assassinated*

1869 *Gold Railroad Spike*

1871 *Peak of Chisholm Trail*

1876 *Alexander Graham Bell's Telephone*

1903 *First Modern World Series*

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The Defining of America

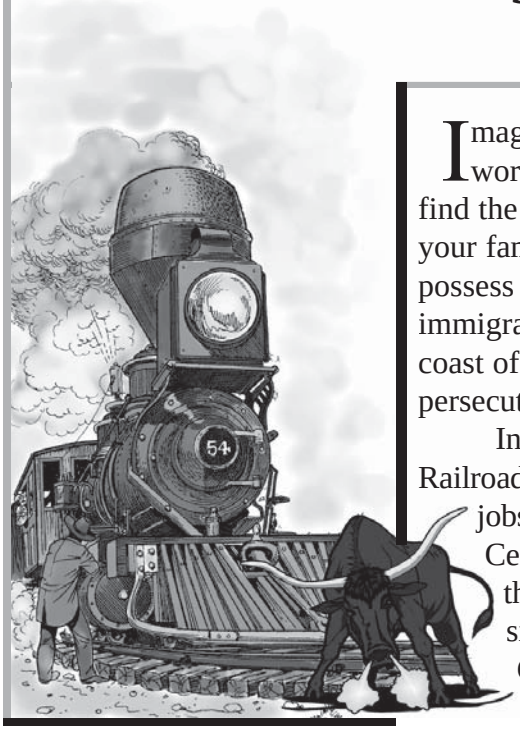


Topic 1
Transportation

Chapter 8

Section One
Topics 1-5

ON TRACK WITH CHINAMEN AND IRISHMEN



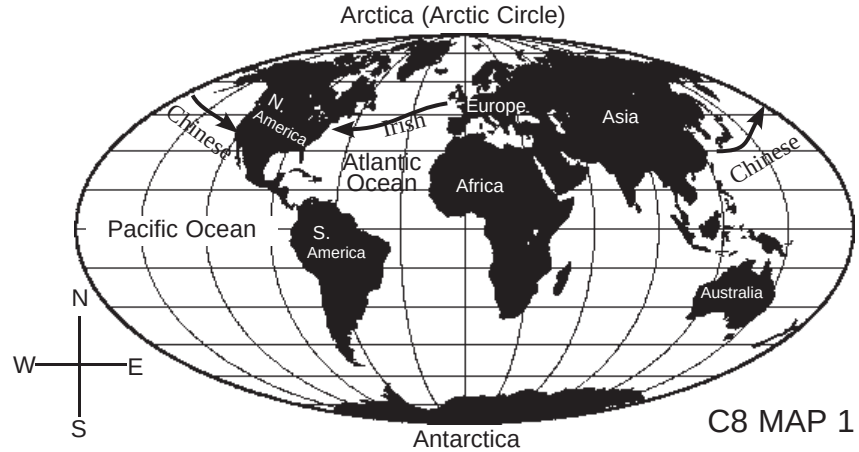
Imagine living in a foreign country and knowing only a few words of the language. Your clothes are different. You cannot find the food you like. You struggle to find work to support your family. You are lonely, homesick, desperate for work, but possess few job skills. That was the condition of many Chinese immigrants who left their homes and immigrated to the west coast of the United States in the 1860s to avoid starvation and persecution in China.

In San Francisco, California at the time Central Pacific Railroad was hiring workers, hundreds of Chinese men accepted jobs that did not require language skills—only hard work. Central Pacific Railroad was glad to hire Chinese because they worked hard. They did not get drunk, and they avoided sickness by drinking tea made with boiled water. Most Chinamen weighed only about 110 pounds but were healthy and strong. They insisted on daily baths and, though they paid extra for it, the Chinese also demanded Chinese food.

Ireland was homeland to another hard working group of immigrants. Thousands of Irishmen brought their families to the east coast of the United States to escape starvation caused by a great potato famine. Between 1830 and 1860, more immigrants came from Ireland than from any other country. When they moved to the United States, many of the Irish did not find work in the eastern states and traveled west to help build new railways.

VOCABULARY

Burly: large, muscular
Amenities: modern inventions that make life easier
Taunting: mocking, jeering, making fun
Avalanche: masses of snow or rock that slide down mountains
Faulty: defective, unreliable
Commemorating: recognizing publicly, celebrating
Entrepreneurial: risking or investing one's resources and time to start a business
Utilizing: putting to profitable or beneficial use



C8 MAP 1

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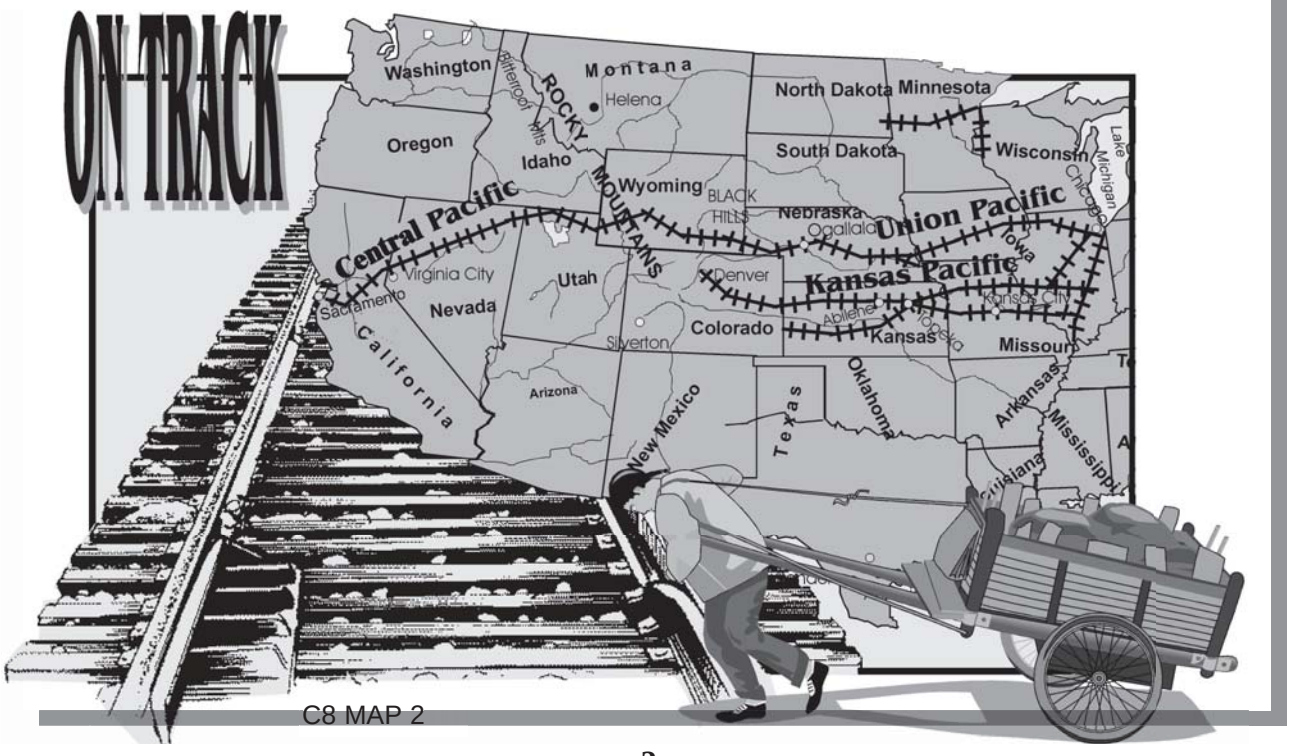
Both ethnic groups (the Chinese and the Irish) were part of the valuable project to link the continent by railroad so goods and people could be transported across the country. Traveling by wagon or routing through Central America or around South America was too slow and dangerous. The railroad was a perfect solution to this problem. Chinese duties in building the railroads included using explosives to demolish boulders in the way before tracks were laid. The ***burly,*** and often large, Irishmen laid heavy steel rails. Other workers pounded metal spikes into huge wooden crossties with such power that sparks flew from steel hammers.

Men who built the railroad tracks faced many personal hardships and conflicts. Separated from their families, railroad workers lived in primitive camps with few ***amenities***. Wild animals and Indians intimidated the Chinamen and irritated the Irishmen. Differences in customs and physical appearances caused conflict between the two groups. Chinese workers, instantly recognizable by their long black, single braids (queues) and smaller bodies, felt threatened by the large, rowdy Irishmen. Both groups spoke English with an accent difficult for each other to understand, but ***taunting*** tones crossed the language barrier.

Laying the track was not easy. Blizzards, ***avalanches***, floods, and ***faulty*** explosives were constant dangers. Sixty miles from their starting point in Sacramento, California, railroad crews encountered one of their most challenging problems: Cape Horn, a 2,000 ft. high stone mountain that rose almost straight up from the American River. A ledge for the tracks had to be cut into the rock almost 600 feet from the mountain's top—almost an impossible place to put workers!

The engineer in charge of the project requested volunteers to be lowered in wicker baskets from the top of the cliff. Several lightweight Chinamen accepted the challenge. Burly Irishmen held ropes that lowered the baskets. Cooperation between Irishmen and Chinamen allowed the dangerous project to be completed. Not one life was lost while the men prepared the track along the ledge on the sheer cliff.

The Central Pacific Railroad continued building tracks eastward to join the tracks of another railroad company,



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the Union Pacific Railroad, which was heading westward. As the gap between the westward and eastward tracks grew smaller, competition arose to determine which company could lay track faster. Irishmen and Chinamen had already learned to work together. On April 28, 1869, the Central Pacific Railroad crew surpassed all existing records when they laid more than ten miles of track in 12 hours. It was an incredible accomplishment in the days of sledge hammers, pickaxes, and wheel barrows.

On the historic day of March 10, 1869, the tracks met at Promontory Summit near Ogden, Utah. On a golden spike driven into the ground ***commemorating*** the joining of the tracks, these words were inscribed: *"May God continue the unity of our Country as this Railroad unites the two great Oceans of the world."*

Railroads dramatically changed the way Americans traveled and conducted business. Iron rails and barbed wire fences combined to change the way western ranchers shipped their longhorn cattle to feed the masses of eastern markets.

LONGHORNS ON THE TRAIL

Hamburgers sizzling on a grill are appetizing. However, before railroads, refrigerated trucks, and fast food restaurants, beef was unavailable or too expensive for a majority of Americans.

After the Civil War, several million wild and unbranded longhorn cattle roamed the Texas plains and hills. The cattle were available to anyone who could catch them. Because so many free cattle roamed Texas, the beef supply kept prices lowered to about $4 to $5 per head. In the northeastern states, however, the small supply of beef could not satisfy the demands for meat, thus prices were ten times higher than in Texas.



Cowboys realized that they had a huge supply of cattle that would match the demands of the northeast. ***Entrepreneurial*** Texas cattlemen rounded up the free-roaming cattle and drove large herds to markets up north to take advantage of the good supply of and high demand for Texas beef.

One such entrepreneur was a wagon trail boss named Jesse Chisholm who blazed a trail for his wagons and cattle, ***utilizing*** parts of the Shawnee Indian Trail. It ran from the North Canadian River, in what is now Oklahoma, to the Little Arkansas River in Kansas. In 1864, Chisholm added a herd of 250 cattle to his wagon train. When Jesse Chisholm arrived at his destination, the hardy Texas cattle were easily sold. Because Chisholm was the first to drive cattle over the dangerous Indian trail, the brave Texan's name became linked with the successful cattle drives that followed, and the trail was renamed the Chisholm Trail. Mr. Chisholm never asked for fame; he just shared

VOCABULARY

Drover: one who manages cattle, driving them to market and caring for them
Accommodate: to provide living space
Pilfer: to take illegally, steal or rob
Tranquil: peaceful, calm
Bypass: to go by or around, not through
Quarantined: isolated because of disease
Abated: decreased gradually

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information about the trail so others could use it to sell cattle in Kansas.

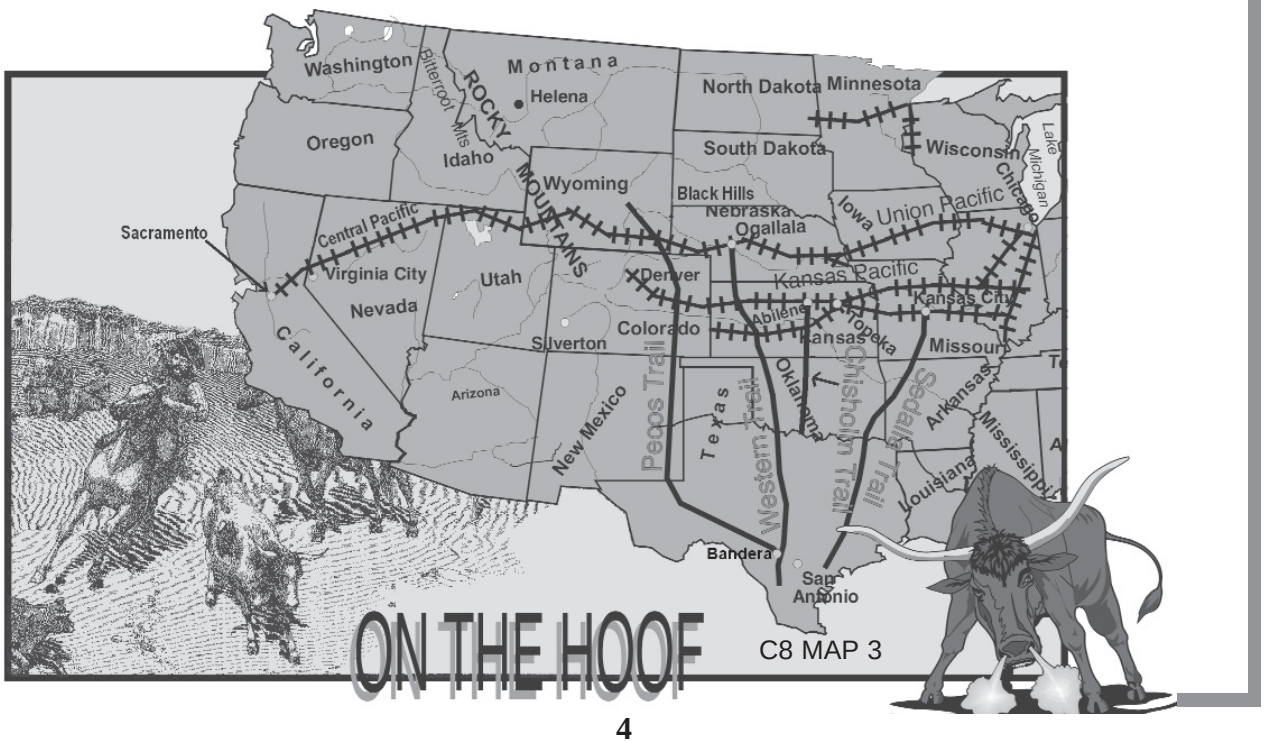
Cattle ***drovers*** faced floods, dust storms, drought, renegade Indians, cattle rustlers, and stampedes, but Texas cattlemen knew potential profits were worth the risk. Cattle which cost $5 per head in Texas, with $2 for trail expenses, netted a good profit in Kansas markets. Drovers calculated their selling prices according to losses along the trail and market demand in Kansas. Texas cowboys sold their cattle for prices ranging from $10 to $30 per head.

Abilene, Kansas, the northern terminal of the Chisholm Trail, prospered from the cattle business. In 1867, forty-five thousand head of Texas cattle passed through Abilene. New businesses opened to ***accommodate*** visitors who brought the herds. Buildings were constructed, property values rose, and cash flowed.

Unfortunately, big profits meant big trouble for Kansas towns. Abilene was targeted by outlaws who robbed and murdered for what cash they could ***pilfer*** from strangers. Lawmen were rare or far away, therefore, most honest men were forced to use guns to protect themselves from outlaws. When gamblers came, disputes often erupted into gunfights and death. Drunks from the new saloons wandered aimlessly through the streets or slouched against doorways. Rowdy cowboys fired their guns at random, upsetting the ***tranquility*** of residents. In an effort to restore the peace and quiet they had once known, citizens of Abilene wrote letters to Texas ranchers requesting that drovers ***bypass*** Abilene. The townspeople wanted financial benefits, but preferred to send the cattle business and its problems to other cities which could control the rowdy Texas cattle drivers.

Texas ranchers had several problems that dwindled their profits and threatened their livelihoods. Other than difficulties with concerned citizens, cattle froze in winter ice storms and died of thirst in summer droughts. Diseased animals had to be ***quarantined***, and when too many cattle flooded the market, prices dropped. A money crisis during the Panic of 1873 reduced public demand for beef, and ranchers could not pay operational expenses.

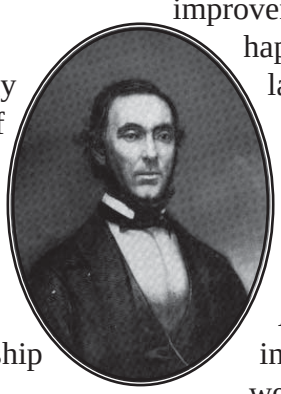
The presence of railroads and barbed wire added to trail drive problems and eventually doomed the Chisholm Trail. Farmers and ranchers along the trail installed fences, not wanting to share their grass and water with thousands of longhorn intruders. Many ranchers enforced their fence lines with armed riders. Frequently disputes over



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barbed wire or watering holes erupted into lethal range wars—feuds between cattlemen.

The great cattle drives that characterized America's western frontier eventually ended. Technology produced faster ways of sending beef to market. Railroad tracks from Fort Worth, Texas, to northern cities provided affordable rail shipments. After refrigerated cars became available, meat packing plants were built in Texas. Ranchers then could ship processed beef more economically than driving or hauling live cattle.

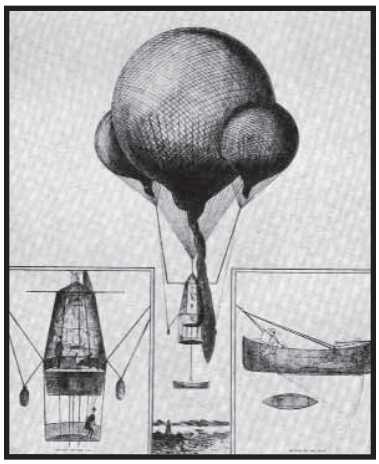


John Wise

Traffic along the Chisholm Trail gradually ***abated***, and stopped altogether in 1885, but it left behind a legacy. The Chisholm Trail supported the greatest controlled migration of animals in world history. More than 600,000 Texas cattle were herded to market on the Chisholm Trail in its peak year of 1871. Though its primary usage as a cattle trail abated, the Chisholm Trail continued to benefit Americans for decades. While using the trail, Texans met ranchers from Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, and the Dakotas, with whom news was exchanged. Ranchers crossbred cattle for improved stock. The trail spurred railroad construction in the West and Southwest. Profits from this market route helped Texans regain financial stability after the Civil War.

Jesse Chisholm died not knowing the fame he earned, nor how much the West benefitted from the trail bearing his name.

A few years later, creative men expanded their imaginations and began to think of other ways to improve travel on land and sea. These creative men also began to consider air travel as a possibility.



John Wise's diagram

AIRBORNE, AT LAST!

By the mid 1800s, transportation improvements were happening on both land and sea. Some men ***aspired*** to travel in the air so they could see what the world looked like from above. Even though Americans ultimately lead the world in the Industrial Revolution, Europeans were first to apply lighter-than-air technology. Frenchmen in 1738 used paper balloons with heated air to lift men off the ground. Later experiments involved silk balloons and hydrogen, but these products were too expensive for practical transportation.

Because of ***exorbitant*** costs for sulfuric acid to manufacture hydrogen, ballooning was not affordable for public transportation and remained only a sport for ***exhibitions***. Affordable materials were not the only restrictions. Imperfect technology and design hampered safe and reliable use of balloons.

John Wise, an early American ***aeronaut***, invented the rip flap to improve

VOCABULARY

Aspired: hoped, planned, dreamed
Exorbitant: much more than necessary
Exhibitions: displays at shows or fairs
Aeronaut: one who operates or travels in an airship or balloon
Obstructions: obstacles that could cause harm
Elusive: unable to be discovered
Dirigibles: motor-powered blimps (airships)

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balloon landings. The flap opened to allow gas to escape rapidly, causing the balloon to descend. A net-like cover on the balloon held the limp fabric in a parachute shape to reduce the rate of descent.

Landing safely was still a major problem. Controlling speed or direction aloft was not crucial. Descending, however, was perilous. To prevent a brisk wind from dragging the descending balloon and its occupants into various ***obstructions***, the drop zone needed to be open ground with no buildings or trees.

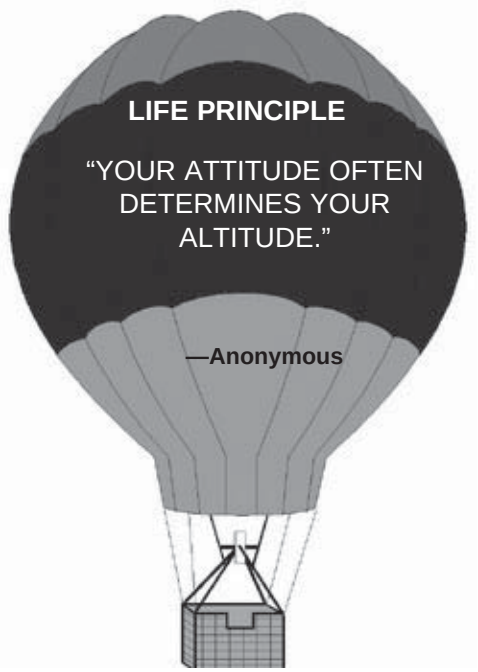
Even though high cost and technical difficulties were common in hot air balloon travel, neither prohibited use of balloons in warfare. Americans followed the example of the notorious French general, Napoleon, whose balloons functioned as military observation posts. During the Civil War, both Southern and Northern armies used hot air balloons to spy on enemy troops.

Because sparks from firearms could explode the gas in balloons, the only "weapons" aboard were pairs of binoculars. Tethering balloons to the ground with a one-half-mile rope leash stabilized the balloon's position and made landings more predictable. Close proximity to the enemy often made the airborne soldiers more vulnerable to attack than the ground crews.

Controlling descents remained ***elusive*** throughout the 1800s. Some balloonists lost their lives because they failed to recognize the limitations of balloons. John Wise died when he was unable to control his balloon and landed in icy Lake Michigan.

John Wise had made more than 460 successful balloon flights and invented numerous improvements that helped popularize the sport. Wise's plan for a trans-Atlantic balloon flight never materialized. However, his contribution to balloon technology later helped ***dirigibles*** accomplish that feat. Dirigibles were developed in the 1900s as a result of balloon experiments. Dirigibles greatly increased man's quest to travel by airborne devices.

Travel improvements on land and sea also enhanced customs in social events, fashions, and architecture.



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The Defining of America

Topic 2
Art, Architecture, Fashions & Furniture

Chapter 8

FASHIONS AND PROGRESS DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Section One
Topics 1-5



Beginning in the early 1850s, as traveling peddlers and dry goods salesmen sold their wares to pioneers in the West, magazines and mail order catalogues became available. The first well known magazine was *Godey's Lady's Book*, which offered styling and fashion tips. Magazines published later included *Peterson's Magazine*, *McCall's*, and *Harper's Bazaar*.

Fashion was slow to change, but as the 19th century progressed, American society rapidly evolved. Women's fashions were more complicated than men's. To help a woman sew the styles of her day, magazines like *Harper's Bazaar* included patterns. The absence of fashion news in the West forced pioneer women to utilize magazines to update knowledge of current clothing styles, as well as new sewing and baking ideas.

Throughout the 1850s and into the 1870s, a plainly-styled one piece frock was worn by the pioneer woman. A shawl and apron added the only decoration to the plain dress. In fact, *Godey's Lady's Book* stated, *"the fashion of appearing in the street without a scarf, shawl, or* ***mantilla*** *is not considered ladylike, nor is it the fashion."*

In eastern American cities, displaying fashion and selling clothing took a different turn. Instead of relying upon magazines and mail order catalogues for current styles, stores began to expand their displays of products and merchandise. In 1861, a Philadelphia man named John Wanamaker became a pioneer in merchandise displays. He developed the first department store, known as the *Grand Depot*, which initiated many of the retailing practices still used today. Wanamaker separated the store's contents into departments for men and boys, and women and girls, and marked each clothing item with a price. He also guaranteed the quality of the merchandise, set a standard price on items and offered the exchange of goods. Other merchants displayed their products without prices and "***haggled***" with customers to arrive at the highest price possible.

VOCABULARY

Mantilla: lace scarf worn over hair and shoulders
Haggled: argued; discussed with stubbornness
Evangelist: a Christian leader who preaches at various churches and public places
Ideologies: assertions and theories about human life and culture
Elaborate: very fancy
Era: time period in history
Mantle: loose cloak or cape that covers and conceals
Ravaged: destroyed; ruined
Cumbersome: clumsy, getting in the way

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VOCABULARY

Somber: dark, dull, gloomy
Plumes: fancy feathers stuck in fashionable hats
Elegant: well educated, attractive, poised
Asunder: torn apart

Wanamaker's success was the result of his honesty and integrity. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) for many years, taught Sunday school every week, and supported popular ***evangelists*** D.L. Moody and Billy Sunday by allowing his store to be used for revival meetings.

John Wanamaker's marketing techniques were gaining popularity when the Civil War began. Just as America was being torn by clashing economic and political ***ideologies***, female fashion styles were also topics of controversial conversations. Northern dress was influenced by the English, while the Southern style was influenced by the French. Similar in many ways, both French and English fashions for women were ***elaborate***. It was the ***era*** of the *crinoline* and Victorian-style large skirts.

The crinoline was a hoop skirt in an exaggerated form, worn over large petticoats stiffened with horse hair or steel wire cages. The crinoline laced up the front and tied around the waist. The crinoline and petticoats were then covered by a dress, skirt, or ***mantle***.



Some crinoline cages measured nearly 80 inches across the bottom. Crinolines were widely criticized, but women of fashion still wore them. A popular song of that time that criticized the uncomfortable style was:

Now crinoline is all the rage
with ladies of whatever age,
A petticoat made like a cage—
oh, what a ridiculous fashion!
'Tis formed of hoops and bars
of steel, or tubes of air which lighter feel,
And worn by girls to be
genteel, or if they've figures to conceal,
It makes the dresses stretch far out
a dozen yards or so about,
And pleases both the thin and
stout—oh, what a ridiculous fashion!

The dresses created terrible nuisances when a woman had to get out of a carriage, a train, or make her way through a crowded room. However, one crinoline story had a happy ending. A heroine during the Civil War passed through enemy lines and was able to smuggle safely into the hands of the war-ravaged Southern army some cloth, several pairs of cavalry boots, a roll of crimson flannel, packages of gilt braid, sewing silk, cans of preserved meats and a bag of coffee—all hidden under her enormous crinoline.

While women were struggling not to trip in their ***cumbersome*** crinolines, men had less elaborate costumes—long, black and shiny broadcloth frock coats, with loose-fitting pantaloons (trousers). Favorite colors were ***somber*** blacks, grays, and browns. Men wore their hair short when the Civil War began and longer during its later years. Beards, whiskers, and mustaches were popular.

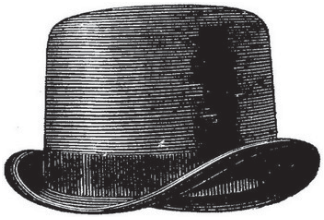
Both the North and South favored cotton fabric. Cotton was used in such fabrics as ginghams, muslins, and calico. Calico, one of the least expensive cotton materials, was the fabric of choice with frontier families, both during the War and afterward.

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In 1863, at the height of the war, cloth—including cotton fabrics in the South—became scarce. If calico could not be purchased, women spun wool into yarn that was dyed then knitted the yarn into clothing.

In big cities of the North, war did not impede cultural activities of fashion-conscious people. Many continued to attend assemblies, socials, and balls to raise funds for the war, and to lift morale. A woman's evening accessories worn to social events might have included a silk, gauze, or linen fan fastened on ivory, coral or sandalwood sticks. Other accessories were lockets hung on ribbons, and gold or silver watches on shoulder chains that were pinned to the waist.

Bonnets with ***plumes***, ribbons, and flowers were popular. Women's hairstyles included braids turned up and pinned close to the back of the head. This style made wearing bonnets or hats easier. Men generally continued to wear top hats and the new "Bowler" style hat.



Bowler hat

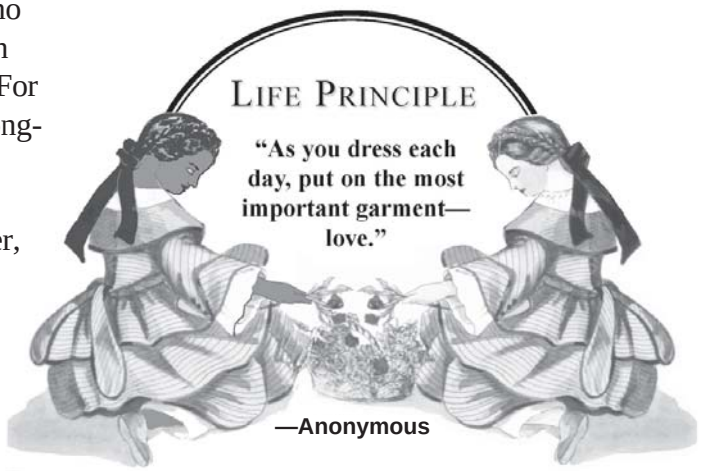
In the South, slave styles usually reflected the plantation owners' generosity—or lack of it. Common wear among male slaves included hats with wide brims and high crowns. Men also wore coarse cotton shirts, loose jackets, loose trousers, and leather shoes. Women slaves wore restyled hand-me-down dresses, aprons and shawls, from the wife and daughters of the plantation owner. Slaves who worked in the house were better dressed with clothes that accommodated particular tasks. For instance, butlers on large plantations wore long-tailed black coats and waistcoats, along with white gloves and crisp cotton shirts.

In 1863, John Jasper, a slave preacher, was given his freedom. Known for his rousing preaching style and spellbinding funeral services, Jasper dressed well and carried himself as a gentleman. He was usually seen dressed in a frock coat, long waistcoat, and trousers of matching fabric. The ***elegant*** Jasper preached to both blacks and whites. He is credited with encouraging numerous slaves to embrace Christianity.

Although most children's fashions of the time mimicked adult styles, both girls and boys had clothing designed especially for them. Little girls wore hoop-skirts. They also wore sunbonnets and calico printed dresses. A popular concept, however, was to dress young ladies in plain styles and colors to discourage vanity. Little boys wore popular sailor costumes with big, wide collars and ribbon ties.

During the Civil War, cotton was popular, but, in 1862, it was cut off from markets overseas. Ten years later, in 1872, cotton produced in the United States reentered world trade. The superiority of cotton grown in the United States proved beyond dispute that American cotton was king. The Civil War had ravaged southern families and plantations, yet United States cotton soon claimed the top spot in the world cotton market. Today, cotton continues to be a major export for the United States because of its practical use in garment manufacturing.

How a nation can split *asunder* as in the Civil War may be difficult to understand. In the next three vignettes, you will study several events that led to the war between the North and the South.



—Anonymous

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The Defining of America

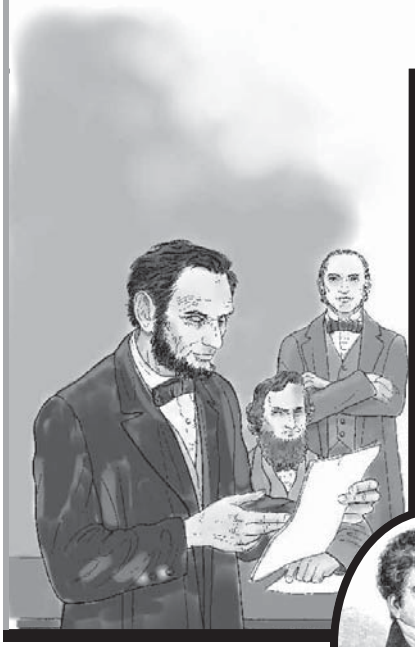


Topic 3
Government & Economics

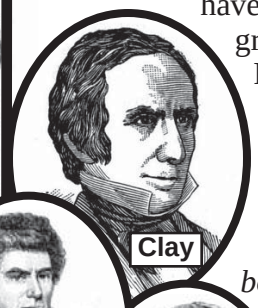
Chapter 8

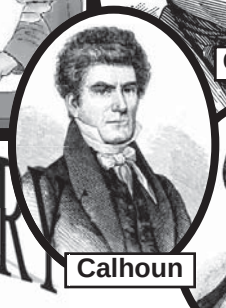
THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

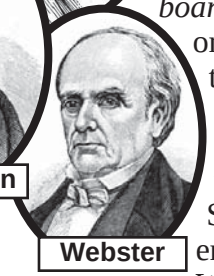
Section One
Topics 1-5



Three great Americans, Henry Clay, John Calhoun, and Daniel Webster, were major leaders in Congress from 1825 to 1850. Henry Clay, the senior senator from Kentucky, was a seasoned ***legislator*** at age 73. When he was younger, Clay was described as a ***charismatic*** speaker who made men cheer and women swoon. Despite frail health and old age, when he might have settled down for his sunset years, Henry Clay's greatest adventure was about to unfold.


Clay


Calhoun


Webster

For four ***decades***, he had held public office. Clay was nominated for President three times. He became known for his ability to arrive at political compromise. Clay borrowed the concept from Benjamin Franklin who learned *"to shave a little off both sides to make two boards fit."* In other words, Clay learned that in order to gain a big goal, some little things had to be sacrificed or given up.

Like a child hopping on one foot, then the other, the Union teetered ***precariously*** with 15 Northern free states and 15 Southern slave states. After war with Mexico ended in victory for the United States, vast Western expanses threatened to upset the critical balance between the North and South in 1848. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (also known as the Mexican Cession) established the Rio Grande River as the Texas border and ***ceded*** much of the southwestern region to the United States. The treaty increased the size of the United States by one third.

California's population ***mushroomed*** after gold was discovered in 1849. When California citizens applied for admission to the Union, Southern politicians became alarmed that California and other territories would enter the United States as Free states and would upset the precarious balance.

On the other hand, the North was ***reluctant*** to allow the advance of slavery into new territories and wanted all new states to be Free. Northerners were also reluctant to return runaway slaves to Southern owners.

Into this crisis stepped Henry Clay, whose eloquence as a speaker made him one of Abraham Lincoln's heroes. On January 29, Henry Clay laid the Compromise of 1850 before the U.S. Senate.

VOCABULARY

Legislator: an elected law-maker, member of Congress or state legislature
Charismatic: energetic, persuasive
Decade: a period of ten years, such as from 1850-1860
Precarious: not stable, uncertain
Ceded: added to by means of a treaty
Mushroomed: grew very quickly
Reluctant: did not want to
Advocate: an aggressive supporter of a cause
Philosopher: one who studies causes, attitudes, and principles

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Clay's compromise proposed admitting California as a Free state. Utah and New Mexico would vote on the slavery question in their own territories. Texas would give part of the land along her western boundary to New Mexico, in exchange for the United States assuming a $10 million debt from territorial days. The slave trade, but not slavery, would be abolished in the District of Columbia. Finally, a fugitive slave act would enforce the return of runaway slaves to their owners in the South. Clay's proposal ignited a magnificent debate on the Senate floor.

Senator John C. Calhoun from South Carolina was the South's leading ***advocate*** of States' rights regarding slavery. Calhoun's stance may be difficult for modern Americans to comprehend, but he was regarded as a devout and brilliant political ***philosopher*** who argued that the federal government had no authority to ***meddle*** in the affairs of individual states for whatever reason.

Calhoun's opposition to Clay's proposal was somewhat ***justified***, but Calhoun's ill health limited his ability to present his argument effectively. Instead, he sat nearby while a ***colleague*** read what proved to be Calhoun's final message to Congress. He died less than a month later.

Daniel Webster, Senator from New Hampshire, had been the country's most ***ardent*** champion of national unity and New England's greatest spokesman. Defying age and his own illness, Webster presented his defense of Clay's compromise with legendary dignity and a majestic voice that ***enthralled*** many senators.

Webster's abolitionist allies turned against him, but he put aside his personal distaste for slavery in an effort to save the United States from Civil War. Clay, the great compromiser, is remembered for delaying the Civil War for ten years, but without Webster's support, Clay's proposal might have failed.

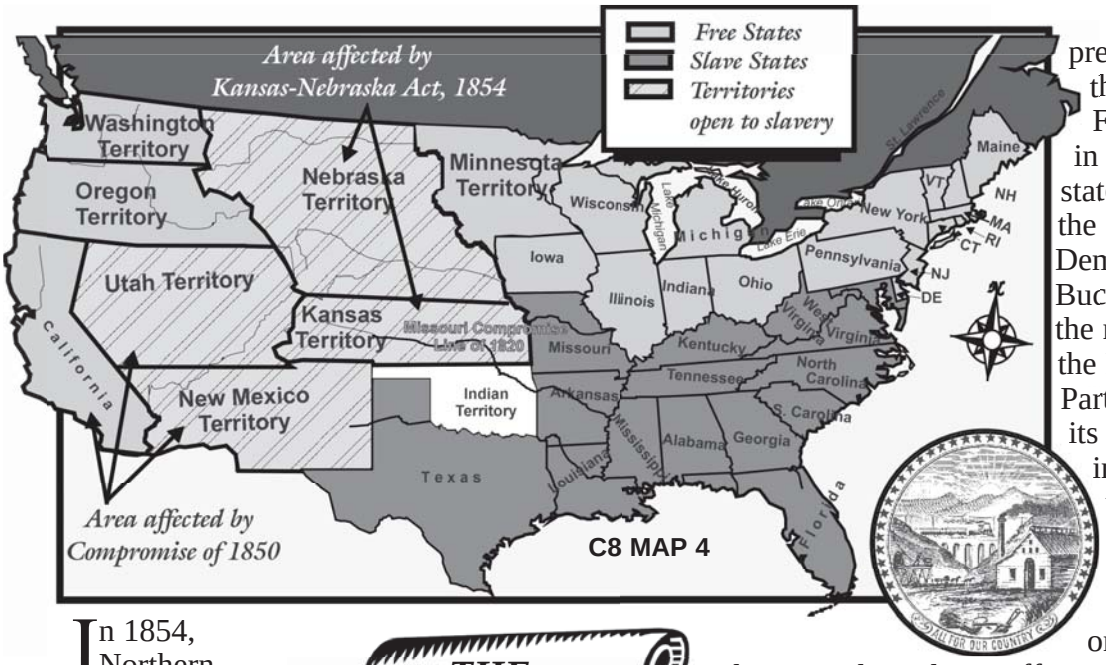
Politicians were not the only public figures who felt strongly about slavery. In 1852, Harriet Beecher Stowe, a white woman and abolitionist, published the novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The story showed that even though many black slaves were submissive, they were often mistreated by abusive owners who did not hold human life in high esteem. Stowe's book quickly spread political and emotional opposition to slavery across the country. Even the Compromise of 1850 could not postpone indefinitely the growing distaste for slavery.

Henry Clay, John Calhoun, and Daniel Webster passed from the scene and left to Abraham Lincoln the awesome task of ending slavery while preserving the nation. Through the years, Americans have learned that elected officials alone cannot be depended upon to preserve liberty. Every citizen has a responsibility to keep freedom ablaze. In 1854, groups of Northern citizens united to create a large-scale opposition to slavery.



Meddle: to interfere, to be nosy
Justify: to defend one's actions or philosophical position (ideas, thoughts) on the basis of principles or perceived rights
Colleague: a person with whom one works
Ardent: eager, passionate
Enthralled: captivated; emotionally gripped by something
Disenchanted: seriously disappointed, upset, not satisfied
Coalition: an alliance between people who desire to make political changes
Grave: very serious
Inauguration: the acceptance ceremony of a political office
Illiterate: unable to read or write
Obscurity: unknown
Subsequent: next in the order of events
Orator: one who speaks in public
Garnered: gained, acquired
Forum: public discussion and debate of a social issue

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OPPOSES SLAVERY

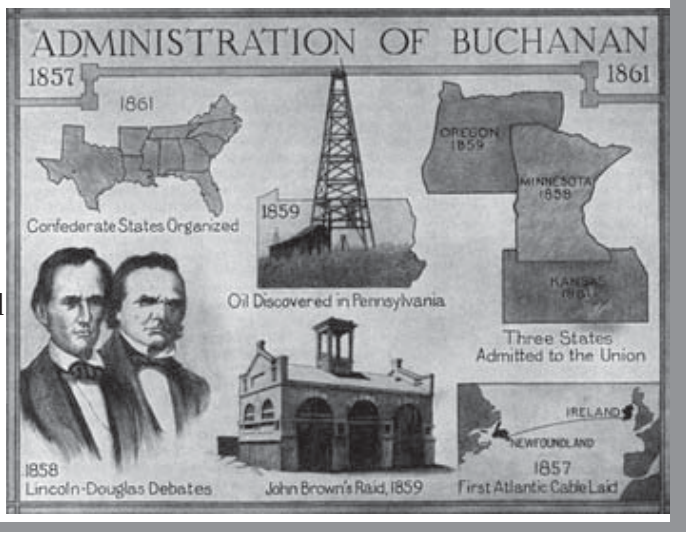
In 1854, Northern Whigs, ***disenchanted*** Democrats, and Free Soilers joined forces to create the second major political party in the United States. This new ***coalition*** grew from outrage over Democratic-supported legislation extending slavery into the West. The coalition formed and adopted the name "Republican Party" because years ago Thomas Jefferson's Republican Party had opposed slavery in the Northwest Territory.

Jefferson had been a wise man who anticipated that our country would one day go to war over slavery. Once, when Jefferson was an old man, he had compared the argument over slavery to a *"firebell in the night"* that was a warning of danger to the Union. Years later, Thomas Jefferson was proven to be correct. There could be no doubt. The Union was in ***grave*** distress in the mid 1850s.

In 1856, the Republican Party fielded its first presidential candidate, explorer John C. Frémont who ran on a platform opposing the spread of slavery to the western territories. A political *platform* consists of the ideas and principles a political party presents to the public. Frémont won in 11 Northern states, but lost the election to Democrat James Buchanan. Before the next election, the Republican Party broadened its appeal by including high tariffs in its platform. *Tariffs* are special taxes on exported and imported goods. Tariffs were especially damaging to Southern states which depended upon exported cotton to England for much of their economic stability. Republican ranks swelled as people prepared to vote.

On March 6, 1857, two days after James Buchanan's ***inauguration*** as President, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney announced a Supreme Court decision affecting Dred Scott, an ***illiterate*** slave who had previously lived in ***obscurity***. John Emerson, an Army surgeon, purchased Scott in the 1830s. Sometime later, Emerson took Scott to military posts in the free state of Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory where slavery was barred.

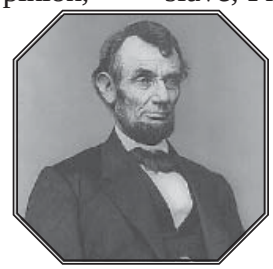
When Emerson died, his widow, an opponent of slavery, planned to free Scott.



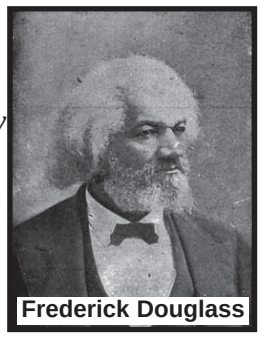
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Instead, anti-slavers persuaded Widow Emerson to seek a court decision to determine the rights of a slave who had lived in free territory. A lower court in St. Louis declared Scott free, but the Missouri Supreme Court returned Scott to servitude in 1852. The case was hotly debated until 1857, when in a ***subsequent*** suit, Dred Scott vs. Sandford, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that because Scott remained a slave in Missouri, he had no right to sue. In his written opinion, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney stated that, *"No Negro could be a citizen of any state."* He further declared that prohibiting slavery in any territory would deny slave owners the right to take their property to that territory without risk of loss. Judge Taney's decision outraged Republicans who believed the ruling was *"wicked and false."* Supporters of slavery celebrated their victory. Anti-slavery forces agonized over the blow to their cause. Freed by his owner a few days after the court decision, Scott lived and worked in the St. Louis area until his death in 1858.


Stephen Douglas


Abraham Lincoln

The issue of slavery was on the mind of nearly every American. In the autumn months of 1858, slavery was the main topic of seven dramatic debates between Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic senator from Illinois, and his Republican challenger, Abraham Lincoln. In accepting his party's nomination for U.S. Senator from Illinois, Lincoln declared that, *"this Government cannot permanently endure half slave and half free."* Douglas, nationally renowned as an ***orator***, responded, *"this Government can exist...divided into free and slave states."* The nation caught a glimpse of Lincoln's wit when he denounced Stephen Douglas' arguments as thin soup *"made by boiling the shadow of a pigeon that had starved to death."*


Frederick Douglass

In spite of deep divisions over slavery within the Democratic Party, Douglas retained his Senate seat in the election of 1858. Lincoln's defeat, however, was only temporary. The debates had ***garnered*** him a national reputation as an able orator who was against extending slavery. Lincoln ran against Stephen Douglas again in the 1860 race for president. This time the results were different—and in Lincoln's favor. He won!

The Douglas-Lincoln debates were not the only ***forum*** from which the issue of slavery was debated. A young fugitive slave, Frederick Douglass, spoke eloquently against slavery. Douglass was born on a Maryland plantation. At about age eight, Frederick was sent to Baltimore, Maryland, where he was a servant to a woman named Mrs. Auld who taught Frederick, along with her own children, to read and write. However, the law forbade the education of slaves, so out of fear of the law, Mrs. Auld ceased instructing the lad. However, once given the chance to learn, Frederick possessed an unquenchable desire to obtain more knowledge. Douglass was often caught reading a newspaper or book, and always carried a copy of *Webster's Dictionary*. Every day when Frederick had free time, he joined his White playmates in the streets and exchanged his lunch biscuits and sandwiches for reading lessons.

At age 21, Douglass escaped slavery when ***benefactors*** raised money and purchased Douglass' freedom. For the next six years, he lectured throughout the northeastern coast against slavery. Douglass' autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass,* gained ***acclaim***, and his passionate pleas against slavery gained support. During the Civil War, Douglass recruited Black soldiers for the Union Army. Following the war, Douglass devoted his skills to helping freed slaves learn how to be productive and employable in the new society. President Lincoln later appointed Douglass as U.S. ***ambassador*** to Haiti.

The depth of Abraham Lincoln's character—and his place in American history—would soon be revealed. The

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Republican Party assumed control of national politics under the wisdom of President Abraham Lincoln.

A COMMON MAN, BUT BY NO MEANS ORDINARY

You have recognized the profile of Abraham Lincoln on a penny and perhaps know he was assassinated at Ford's Theater. But he was not merely a tall, ***gangly*** man who became America's 16th president. He played a critical role in the history of our great nation and even the world.

In May 1860, Republicans met in Chicago to choose their candidate for President. "Honest Abe," described as a *"common man, but by no means ordinary,"* received the nomination. The nickname was as plain as the man himself. His reputation for honesty had been established almost 30 years earlier when Lincoln's partner in an unsuccessful business venture died, and Abe conscientiously paid off all debts which had been ***incurred***. A folklore account of Abe's honesty entails a time when Abe was a clerk in a convenience store and a woman accidentally dropped a penny from her purse. Abe found the penny and walked a mile to return the penny to the woman.

Lincoln, with his gaunt face, shaggy eyebrows, and dark beard, was photographed often, usually in serious poses. Cameras of that day, which required long exposure times, discouraged smiles and other signs of spontaneous humor. However, those who knew Abe Lincoln found that photos could not capture the sparkle of his eye or his earthy animation. In spite of his ***melancholy*** personality, contemporaries said Lincoln loved to tell funny stories. One writer records that Abe joked more than any president before or since, perhaps to balance the heavy responsibilities he bore during the horrors of the Civil War.

Brevity and ***humility*** were other unique Lincoln qualities. He was not a typical politician who liked to talk. His unforgettable Gettysburg Address was little more than two minutes long. Millions of students have memorized it. You will read and memorize part of Lincoln's speech later in this chapter.

During his race for the U.S. Senate in 1858, Lincoln declared, *"A house divided against itself cannot stand."* Two years later the nation was on the verge of collapse. In December 1860, South Carolina declared itself *"a free and independent state."* Six other states had already ***seceded*** by the time Lincoln became the nation's 16th President on March 4, 1861. Four more states, Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia would soon align themselves with the Confederate cause. In Lincoln's ***inaugural address***, he reminded the eleven rebellious states of his oath to *"preserve, protect and defend the Union."*

South Carolina was a strong advocate of states' rights and slavery. And even

VOCABULARY

Acclaim: recognition from important people
Benefactor: one who does good without expecting anything in return
Ambassador: one who is sent to a foreign nation to establish political ties with his own country
Gangly: tall, long limbed
Incurred: caused
Melancholy: personality characterized by quiet moods, sadness, or depression
Brevity: few words, no excess of speech
Humility: giving credit to others, not proud
Secede: to separate from a political body or federation (union of states)
Inaugural address: acceptance speech given by an elected official at the beginning of his or her term in office
Subjection: being dominated or controlled by a group to whom allegiance is expected or required

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though President Lincoln also believed in states' rights and limited federal power, the president strongly believed that no state could voluntarily leave the Union. Lincoln cautioned that violent acts to support secession would be considered revolutionary. He vowed to uphold federal laws in all states and maintain possession of federal property, including Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens in the seceded states.

Lincoln advised South Carolina that Union ships loaded with supplies were on the way to Fort Sumter which still flew the Union stars and stripes in Charleston harbor. On April 12, rather than allowing Union ships to re-supply the fort, Confederate troops fired the first shot. Union troops abandoned Fort Sumter after 34 hours of Confederate bombardment. The war between the states had begun. Keeping the country intact would be much more costly, in terms of time and human lives, than anyone could envision. On April 15, 1861, President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers to defend the Union.

Lincoln pleaded for Congressional support to declare war, if necessary, to abolish slavery and to preserve the United States: *"In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve...The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will applaud and God must forever bless."*

Lincoln's character and philosophy set the tone in American political history as well as changes in the U.S. Constitution. The Republican Party—"The Party of Lincoln"—first championed freedom, then equality for blacks. Martin Luther King, the renowned Civil Rights leader of the 1950s, was a Republican. Milestones in desegregation were accomplished under Republican leadership, with the goal of fostering self-reliance among blacks. In that regard, Lincoln said, *"If you give a man a fish, you feed him for a day. If you teach a man to fish, you feed him for a lifetime."* The majority of Democrats, however, favored slavery in Lincoln's time, and segregation (inequality) far into the 1900s. Instead of encouraging black self-reliance so that they too could attain the "American dream", Democrats preferred only to "give a man a fish" so to speak, thereby making blacks dependent on the Democratic party handouts. Some black Republicans refer to this ***subjection*** as "Uncle Sam's plantation."

On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued the Proclamation of Emancipation which declared freedom for all slaves in the United States. Three amendments to the Constitution were passed in the years following the Civil War: the 13th Amendment which officially prohibited slavery and two additional amendments (14 and 15) which assured total freedom and rights of citizenship to former slaves.

Amendment XIII (1865) Prohibited slavery; **Amendment XIV (1866)** ratified in 1868, Ensured citizenship to slaves and prohibited Confederates from holding state or national elected office; **Amendment XV (1869)** ratified in 1870, Ensured that the right to vote would not be denied on basis of race, color, or previous servitude.



"Freedom is not the right to do as you please, but the liberty to do as you ought." —*Anonymous*

LIFE PRINCIPLE

In the next topic you will examine some of the military aspects of the War Between the States. Several decisive battles affected the final outcome of the war:

1. **The Battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861)**
2. **Fort Donelson (February 16, 1862)**
3. **Monitor vs. Merrimac (March 2, 1862)**
4. **Gettysburg (July 3, 1863)**
5. **Petersburg (April 2, 1865)**
6. **Surrender at Appomattox, Virginia (April 9, 1865).**

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The Defining of America

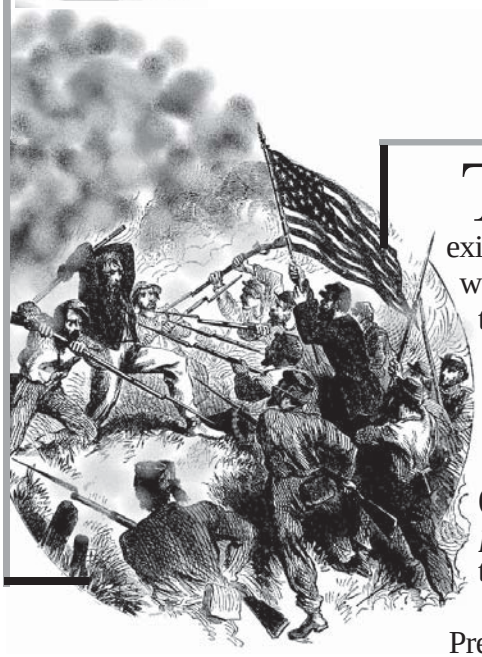


Topic 4
Military

Chapter 8

A NATION DIVIDED

Section One
Topics 1-5



The Civil War was far more than just another military chapter in America's history. It was a bitter battle for the country's existence—brother fought against brother, father against son. It was a conflict in which no one was the true victor. Both sides lost thousands of good men.

Turmoil fueling the war had been ***festering*** for years. ***Sectionalism*** created division between the North, the South, and the new Western territories. The two significant issues were: (1) states' rights to determine their own affairs, and (2) slavery, which was at the center of all the economic and ***philosophical*** differences between the regions. Slavery became the focal point of both sides.

Abraham Lincoln, representing the Republican Party, won the Presidential election of 1860. Personally, Lincoln believed slavery was a terrible evil. However, Lincoln also firmly believed that the Union should be preserved at all costs. He would do whatever had to be done to preserve the United States. Politically, Lincoln believed that in order to preserve the Union, he would have to tolerate slavery where it already existed but should not allow it to be taken into any more new territories.

Southern states made their intentions clear. If Lincoln were elected President, the South would secede from the Union. True to their promise, they formed a new government called the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis was elected the Confederate president. Both the Union and the Confederacy began amassing their militaries with hundreds of thousands of volunteers. Because of the South's political rebellion, Southern soldiers were called "Rebels."

When the Confederacy declared itself independent from the Union, all U.S. possessions in the South were considered enemy property. Thus, United States' forts, ships, and ***arsenals*** in the Southern states were seized by the Confederate army. Post Offices were taken over, as well as the New Orleans Mint which produced and held $500,000 worth of gold bars and coins belonging to the United States government.

A Confederate attack on Fort Sumter on April 13, 1861, started the Civil War. Fort Sumter, South Carolina, was a fort in the South still controlled by the Union. When Lincoln refused to acknowledge the South's sovereignty and instead, declared that he was going to send supplies to Fort Sumter, the Confederates fired upon the fort to force the Union to withdraw federal troops.

VOCABULARY

Turmoil: confusion, upsetting emotions and actions
Festering: becoming increasingly bitter and agitated; a state of progressive deterioration; trouble brewing beneath surface conditions
Sectionalism: each section of the country wanting to make its own rules
Philosophical: pertaining to underlying core values and belief systems
Arsenal: supply of weapons
Interchangeable: able to be substituted
Blockade: an obstruction that does not allow passage
Ironclad: covered with iron
Sustain: to support or nourish
Undermine: to weaken or injure

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Major Anderson, the fort's commander, and his men defended Fort Sumter for over 30 hours after the initial attack against the fort. However, supplies were so low that Anderson knew he would soon be forced to abandon his position. Anderson's instructions to his men were to resist attack only long enough to satisfy the military code of honor. When Union troops marched out of Fort Sumter in surrender, they retired with dignity to the tune of "Yankee Doodle,"and with colors flying and drums beating.

With railroad systems already in place, and access to more quantities of money, manpower, and supplies, the North was in a much better position than the South to fight a war. Industries in the North were flourishing and able to manufacture weapons and products to keep the Union army supplied. Assisting the North's capabilities was Eli Whitney's invention of ***interchangeable*** parts for guns which could be mass produced in Northern factories.

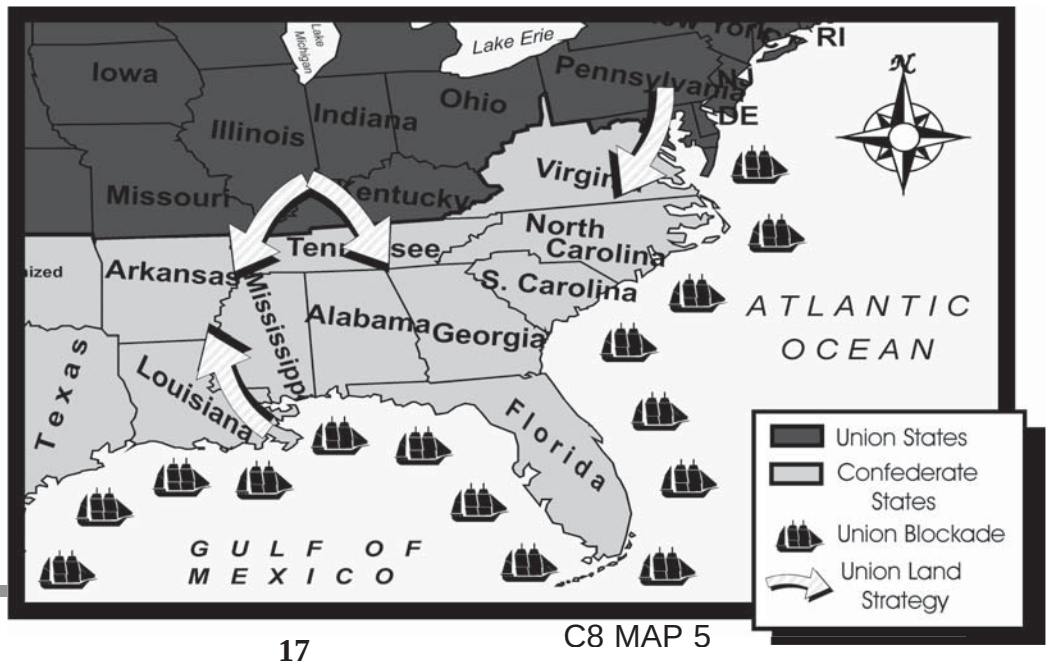
Both Northern and Southern forces were gifted with excellent military leaders. The North had heroic men like Generals Ulysses S. Grant, George B. McClellan, and William T. Sherman. Confederate heroes included General Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, J.E.B. Stuart, and General Beauregard. In the Mexican War of 1846, General Lee of the South and General Grant of the North had fought together for the same army and had been trained by the same leader. Now, the Civil War made the men enemies. Before the war ended, both generals would oppose one another in the battlefields of Virginia.

The divided nation split America's families over slavery and states' rights. Sons and fathers and brothers fought opposite one another. Mothers and wives cried for the South and wept for the North, as their loved ones died for both sides. Even if the immediate household stood together in the fight, a man could find himself shooting at a neighbor, an uncle, or a lifelong friend in the opposing army. Hundreds of thousands of families paid a heavy price to free this nation from the blight of slavery.

Early in the Civil War, Northern forces were surprised to be defeated at the First Battle of Bull Run. That battle caused the North to realize that Southern forces would not be easily or quickly stopped. The Southern army was filled with brave soldiers committed to the principles for which the Confederacy fought—states' rights, defense of homes, and the plantation way of life.

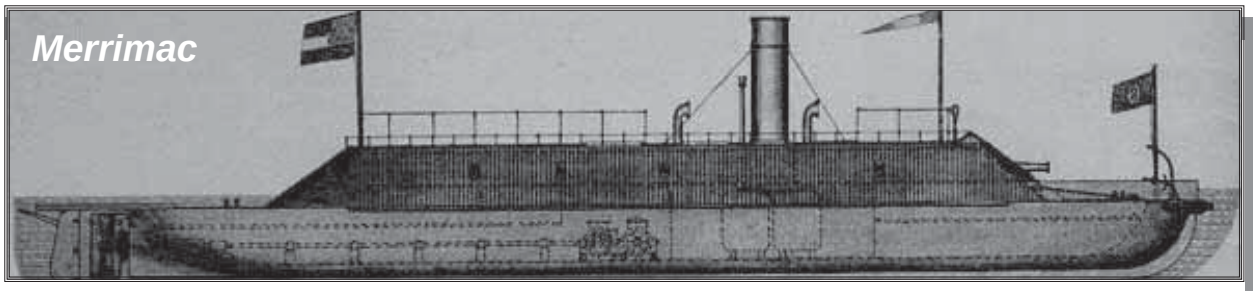
Northern generals divided their military campaign in two—the war in the West and the war in the East. In both areas, the strategy was to cut the South's supply lines, divide the region into smaller sections isolated from the rest of the Confederacy, and conquer them one at a time. This strategy is referred to as *divide and conquer*.

Battles were fought at sea as well as on land. The Union ***blockaded*** the South to stop supplies from being received and to stop cotton from being exported. This strategy would cause a severe economic downturn for the South so they could not adequately fund the war effort. In response, the Confederacy covered a large boat with metal plates and sent their ***ironclad*** vessel, named the *Merrimac*, against the Union ships.



C8 MAP 5

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In March of 1862, the ironclad *Merrimac* sailed into Hampton Roads Bay, Virginia. The *Merrimac* fired cannon balls into the wooden Union ships and sank them. Cannon balls striking the hull of the *Merrimac* bounced off her armored sides.

The next day, the *Merrimac* was in for a surprise. A strange-looking vessel described by one observer as *"a cheese box on a raft"* came into the bay. The flat, iron body had a round iron tower, from which extended two cannons. This ship, called the *Monitor*, battled the *Merrimac*, forcing her to withdraw. Thus, the Northern blockade was protected. This encounter demonstrated the superiority of ironclad warships and forever altered naval warfare around the world.

The South had hoped to gain military support from England, which needed Southern cotton, but Southerners' hopes were in vain. The British themselves had recently renounced slavery and had no intention of ***sustaining*** it in another country. Europe was willing to wait for American cotton until the war ended.

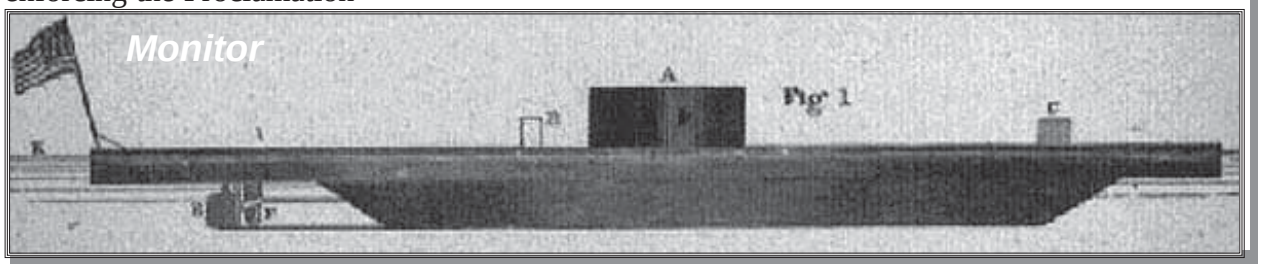
President Lincoln decided to issue the Emancipation Proclamation to free all slaves on January 1, 1863. It declared *"all persons held as slaves"* in areas where the states were *"in rebellion against the United States"* were to be *"then, thenceforward, and forever free."* Even though enforcing the Proclamation would be impossible, Lincoln hoped that the Proclamation would ***undermine*** the Confederacy.


Deck of the *Monitor* with its iron tower

The key to northern victory lay in capturing and controlling the Mississippi River. Union naval forces commanded by David Farragut captured the city of New Orleans, where the Mississippi River runs into the Gulf of Mexico. Union army forces under the command of Ulysses Grant moved south along the river, capturing key forts along the way. In July 1863, Union forces under Grant and Farragut united. Control of the Mississippi River was in Union hands, and the Confederacy was cut in two.

In the East, the war was not going as well for the Union. Frequent engagements ended with neither side gaining a clear advantage. Lincoln appointed a series of generals, searching for one capable of defeating the South's brilliant commander, Robert E. Lee. Impressed with Grant's success in gaining control of the Mississippi River in the West, the President assigned Grant the responsibility of commanding Union forces in the East. Grant won a key victory in Chattanooga, Tennessee. From there, Grant sent Union forces led by William Sherman on a *scorch and burn* "march to the sea" through Georgia, burning a path of destruction 40 miles wide. This devastating maneuver ***demoralized*** the Confederacy.

Meanwhile, Grant shifted his attention to the East and captured Richmond, Virginia, the



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Confederate capital. On April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered his sword to General Grant at the Appomattox Court House in Virginia.

The war was over after four hard years of fighting. Over 600,000 soldiers had been killed, and 400,000 more were wounded. Battlefields were strewn so thickly with the dead and dying that soldiers could not walk without stepping on fallen comrades. The turning point was the Battle of Gettysburg, the bloodiest single battle of the War.

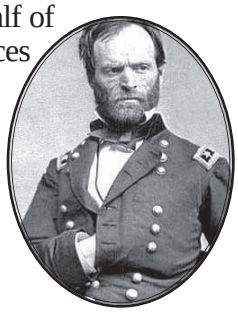


David Farragut

General Lee suffered the loss of 25,000 men, while the Union lost 23,000 troops. In the course of the Civil War, over half of Southern forces were killed, wounded, or captured and confined to disease-ridden Union prisons. In a total of 160 Union and Confederate POW camps, 56,000 more died before the War's end. Hundreds of thousands of wives, mothers, sisters, and children were unable even to locate or bury their family members, and struggled to begin life anew.



Ulysses S. Grant



William Sherman



Robert E. Lee

Both sides consoled themselves with, *"The war is over!"* Northerners rejoiced in victory, but, along with Southerners, grieved their losses. Nearly every American family had lost one or more members or knew someone who had. But both sides were glad to put down their weapons and return to farms, schools and factories, but deep bitterness would remain for decades to come.

One of the great tragedies of the Civil War was that more men were killed by their own countrymen than were killed in seven foreign wars, from the War for Independence, through the Korean War ending in 1953, over a span of nearly 200 years. By a costly victory the nation was preserved, slavery was abolished, and industrial development began anew in America.

VOCABULARY

Demoralized: removed the desire to continue fighting; removed hope
Malice: ill-will toward someone with intent of causing harm

Even before the war ended in 1865, Lincoln had been re-elected as president in 1864 and had already began the work of healing the broken country. Lincoln's second inaugural address spoke to both sections of the nation who were in dire need of healing and unity:

*"With **malice** toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's 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."*

With the conclusion of the Civil War, also known as the War Between the States, the United States began anew to become *"one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."*

War brings out strong feelings often expressed through song and poetry. As we will see in the next section, the literature of the Civil War era reflected a combination of grief, faith, and optimism.



Life Principle

"A house split asunder cannot stand. A home full of strife and division is doomed."

—paraphrased from the Bible

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The Defining of America

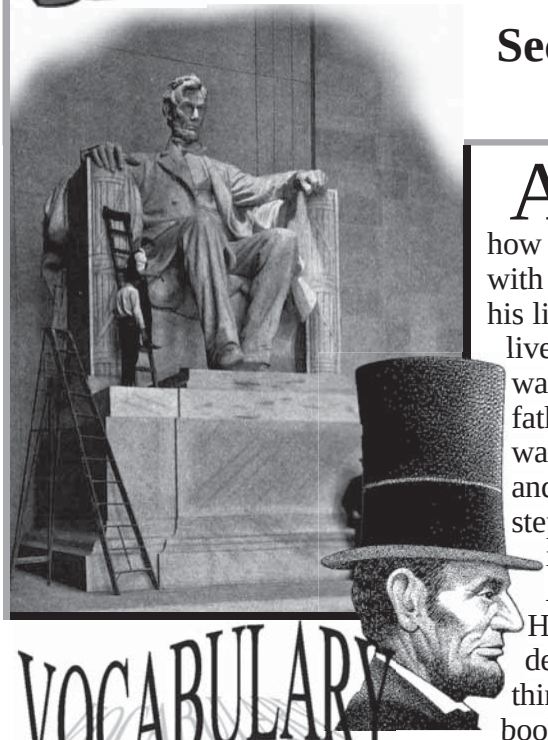


Topic 5
Education, Music & Literature

Chapter 8

LITERATURE FROM A NATION IN FLAMES

Section One
Topics 1-5



Abraham Lincoln had not been privileged to attend a prestigious university where he could have learned how to deliver eloquent speeches. Instead, Lincoln was faced with numerous hardships and setbacks. The first ten years of his life were spent in ***abject*** poverty. At one point, the family lived in a crude, three-sided shelter of logs and branches, warmed only by a fire near the opening, while Abe's father, Thomas, built a cabin. Abe's mother died when Abe was nine years old. Thomas remarried the following year, and conditions for the family began to improve. Abe's new stepmother, Sarah, believed that education was key to self improvement. Previous to Sarah entering the family, Abe had had approximately only one year of schooling. However, his meager formal education had stimulated a deep desire to learn. With Sarah's help, Abe learned many things and traveled the countryside, borrowing neighbors' books that he would read by firelight after the farm chores were finished. Abraham Lincoln's wisdom and public speaking ability were the results of reading many good books, such as *Pilgrim's Progress, Aesop's Fables, Grimshaw's History of the United States,* biographies of George Washington (and others), and the Bible. Great speeches and good pieces of literature from such books were the models Lincoln learned to ***emulate***.

Even though Abe Lincoln read and learned from the literary works of others, he was soon to make his own ***indelible*** contribution to literature. Throughout the Civil War years and immediately thereafter, Americans made relatively few contributions to literature. However, Lincoln, in his quiet and humble way, made one outstanding exception at Gettysburg.

President Lincoln was called upon to speak during a memorial ceremony at Gettysburg in November 1863. The battle in the fields and on the hills around that little Pennsylvania town had turned the nation's attention to the blood-soaked countryside. A portion of that battlefield was set aside as a National Memorial. The highest officials of the day took part in the dedication ceremony. Large crowds listened to a two-hour speech by Edward Everett, the most admired public speaker of that time. Some people wandered over the battle-scarred fields, grieving as they saw weapons, personal items, and even remains of horses still littering the awful site.

VOCABULARY

Abject: beggarly, hopeless; the lowest condition or state of being
Emulate: to equal or exceed another's actions; imitate a role model
Indelible: that cannot be blotted out, washed out, or removed; lasting; permanent
Score: meaning *twenty*
Consecrate: set apart for a special purpose
Pessimistic: negative thoughts or beliefs
Repentance: a true change of heart, typically having religious or moral meaning; turning from a destructive lifestyle to a constructive one
Posthumously: occurring after one's death

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By the time the President rose to speak, the ceremony had been long, and the sun was hot. His message was brief—less than five minutes. Some people completely missed what he said. A reporter, however, wrote down Lincoln's words and printed them later. The people who heard and read what Lincoln had said were deeply moved by his message. Today, President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address (delivered in ten dramatic sentences) has an honored place among America's most treasured documents. That day at Gettysburg, President Lincoln rallied Americans to remember that their nation had been reborn because men wanted to be free.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

*Four **Score** and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.*

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives, that this nation might live.
*It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate – we cannot **consecrate** – we cannot hallow – this ground.*

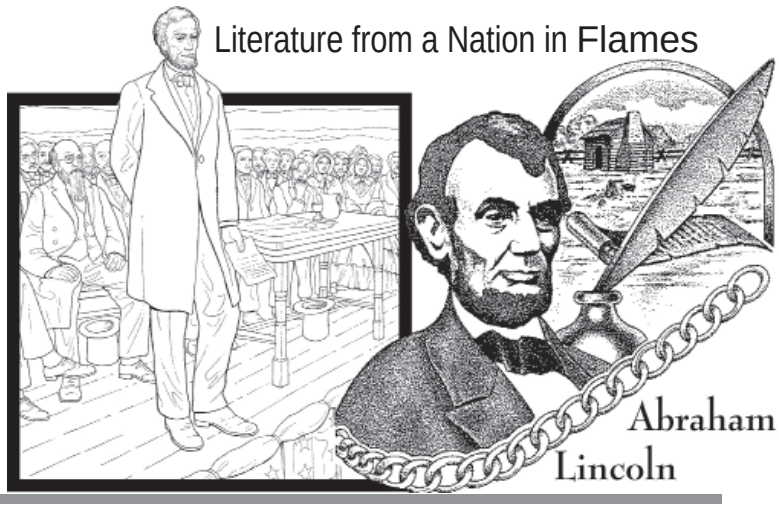
The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here, have, thus far, so nobly advanced.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining for us – that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion – that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain – that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom – and that, government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

The Civil War left many Americans ***pessimistic*** and bitter. Years would pass before Americans began to express optimism again in their literature. One great exception was in music. Evangelist Dwight L. Moody and his song director, Ira Sankey, ushered in a bold new form of church music. Those two men incorporated portable musical instruments to appeal to massive audiences which learned to sing from memory hundreds of gospel songs. Moody and Sankey also met the spiritual needs of the large American populace through a message of ***repentance*** and the hope of heaven.

Gospel messages and songs were the hits of the day. One gospel song writer, Fanny Crosby (a blind woman), wrote more



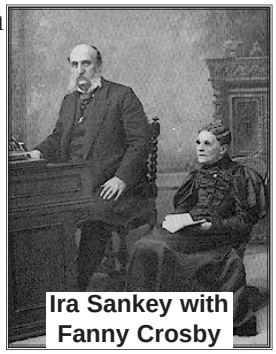
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Fanny Crosby


D.L. Moody


Emily Dickinson

than 8,000 poems which were set to music by various musicians. Crosby's songs continue to remain popular among many congregations today. Some well known titles include, "To God Be the Glory," "Pass Me Not, Oh, Gentle Savior," "Rescue the Perishing," and "He Hideth My Soul."


Ira Sankey with Fanny Crosby

Another great American poetess was Emily Dickinson. Born in Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1830, Emily grew up in the home of her well-educated father who was an attorney and Congressman. Miss Dickinson wrote more than 2,000 poems and hundreds of letters which were not published until after her death in 1886. Her poetry combined religion, social circumstances, and personal feelings. Dickinson's collections remained basically unknown among literary critics until 1924 when, ***posthumously***, Emily became a poet of international importance. Her poem, "Triumph," depicts her lifestyle and feelings:

Stanza 1 *Triumph may be of several kinds.*
There's triumph in the room
When that old ***imperator****, Death,*
By faith is overcome.

Stanza 2 *There's triumph of the finer mind*
When truth, ***affronted*** *long,*
Advances calm to her supreme,
Her God her only ***throng****.*

Stanza 3 *A triumph when temptation's bribe*
Is slowly handed back,
One eye upon the heaven renounced
And one upon the rack.

Stanza 4 *Severer triumph, by himself*
Experienced, who can pass
Acquitted *from that naked bar,*
Jehovah's countenance!

Students across America memorized Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, studied Moody's sermons, sang Crosby's songs, and read Dickinson's poems. One-room rural schools and large urban schools incorporated literature from the Civil War into America's public education efforts.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

In 1869, Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard College in Massachusetts, wrote an article in which he proclaimed that democracy gave every person an opportunity to improve his or her social and economic status. Eliot believed a good education gave each person freedom to achieve the dreams and goals to which a person aspired.

In the 1860s, America offered two kinds of secondary schools. One prepared students for college; the other prepared youth for work. This system forced young people before age 12 to decide the direction of their lives, by choosing between manual labor and professional careers. Eliot refused to believe that Americans wanted their children directed into permanent careers at such an early age. Furthermore, Eliot knew that young people without higher education would be terribly disadvantaged; Eliot believed that all teenagers should be allowed to continue their education beyond elementary school.

VOCABULARY

Imperator: commander
Affronted: insulted
Throng: large group of people
Acquitted: cleared of charges of wrong-doing
Inalienable: bestowed by God; not able to be violated or changed
Theology: beliefs about God

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A broader base for learning was not a new idea for Americans. As early as 1743, Benjamin Franklin had stressed a wider range of subjects for all students. Franklin's idea for "academies" had spread throughout America before the Civil War. More than 1,300 private institutions were founded for students who could afford to attend. In 1821, the idea that vocational high schools could prepare students for work inspired the opening of a new school in Boston. It was the first public high school opened for boys ages 12 to 15. The curriculum prepared boys as merchants or machine operators. The belief that all young Americans deserved more than an elementary education began to gain popularity.

As the High School Movement spread, taxpayers objected as they had done when public schools were started for elementary education. Some parents thought that laws for funding public schools took away parental choice to educate their own children as the parents considered appropriate. Understandably, a large segment of citizens did not want their money used to educate children of other people.

Courts in several states upheld laws that created public schools. Finally, the Michigan Supreme Court, in 1874, ruled that tax supported high school education, as well as grade school education, was the ***inalienable*** birthright of every American.

By 1900, more than 6,000 public high schools were in operation across the nation. Taxpayers in many states provided textbooks "free" to students. Equal opportunity for education became the American way of thinking. With tax-supported education came compulsory school attendance laws which required youth to attend public or private school from ages 6 to 16.

American public education showered benefits on children, but bypassed millions of adults. Because public schools educated students only through age 16, many adults who were not educated banded together to learn to read and write at their own expense. Pioneer women worked hard to help educate westerners by starting reading clubs which developed into community libraries. People began meeting regularly to discuss the books read for self-improvement.

Hungry for knowledge, people in the West welcomed speakers who lectured on a variety of topics. In the days before motion pictures, radio and television, large crowds gathered in communities to hear lectures on topics ranging from science to ***theology***.

The idea for such lectures was popularized by Josiah Holbrook in Connecticut, starting in approximately 1836. Holbrook observed that thousands of people were hungry for knowledge and education. He thought he could educate people by teaching courses in a series of lectures. The National American Lyceum that Holbrook organized was meant to improve American culture. People in the West thoroughly enjoyed these lectures.

Much later, in 1874, the Chautauqua group in New York began to organize nationwide public lectures on a variety of subjects, and also offered home study courses. Meetings were often held in tents or public buildings and featured well-known speakers such as Mark Twain, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Daniel Webster, Henry David Thoreau, Frederick Douglass, Lucy Stone, Henry Ward Beecher, Swiss-born Louis Agassiz, Scotland's George MacDonald, and other notable persons. In 1892, more than 100,000 people were enrolled in home studies. Americans of that era continued the strong belief that education offered positive alternatives to many of life's problems.

Most Americans of this era held their Christian faith dear. These theological and philosophical views were often expressed in songs, stories, speeches, essays, memoirs or journals and other media, as well as in political and social movements. In the next lesson, you will learn about the Negro expression of faith in song.



The best leaders...almost without exception and at every level, are master users of stories and symbols.

-Tom Peters

LIFE PRINCIPLE

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The Defining of America



Topic 6
Religion & Celebrations

Chapter 8

FREE TO SING—THE NEGRO SPIRITUALS

Section Two
Topics 6-10



Music has often been a form of emotional and religious expression throughout history. Songs have been associated with wars, romance, adventure and bondage. The Negro slave population often expressed through songs, their grief, hope, faith and love.

The majority of slaves submitted to their masters. Some people might ***interpret*** this as weakness, but slaves saw it as restraint and/or their only reasonable option to death. In dealing with their plight, slaves drew from a deep inner well of faith. Tens of thousands of slaves turned from pagan religions to Christianity and left a mesmerizing legacy of undeterred faith for future generations. Not only did the adults embrace the Christian faith, but they also taught it to their children, and, often, sought gently to influence their masters.

Like the Israelites of the Bible during their time of slavery to Egyptians, American Negro slaves toiled, confident that a deliverer from God would come. In the meantime, their ***yearning*** for freedom rolled forth in songs called *spirituals*, rich with images of bondage and liberation.

Let My People Go

When Israel was in Egypt's land,
"Let my people go."
Oppressed so hard they could not stand,
"Let my people go."
Go down, (go down) Moses, (Moses)
Way down in Egypt's land;
tell old Pharaoh to let my people go!

Lyrics to Negro Spirituals sometimes served as code words to convey secret meetings or escape plans. Lyrics also served as educational purposes for illiterate slaves who were forbidden to learn to read. Memorized songs were the most popular "schooling" for slaves, but most spirituals were simply religious songs that gave peace and comfort in painful times.

Nobody Knows

Nobody knows the trouble I've seen,
nobody knows but Jesus;
Oh, nobody knows the trouble I've seen,
glory hallelujah!

VOCABULARY

Interpret: explain the meaning
Yearning: strong desire
Scores: a large number counted in units of 20, as in 20, 40, 60, 80, etc.
Faith: belief, hope, or expectancy in God, a person, or a system
Prominence: well known to the public, important, highly regarded
Icon: a symbol; an object of devotion; an idol

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While many spirituals had slow rhythms and melancholy lyrics, others pulsated with strong beats and swirled with thrilling words of hope, love, joy, and peace.

When the Saints Go Marching In
O when the saints go marching in,
(to heaven)
O when the saints go marching in,
O Lord, I want to be in that number—
When the saints go marching in!

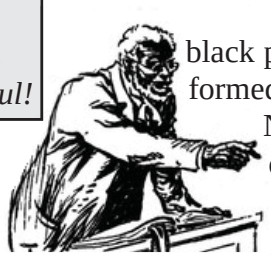
Peace Like a River
I've got peace, like a river!
I've got peace, like a river!
I've got peace, like a river, In my soul!
I've got love, like an ocean!
I've got love, like an ocean!
I've got love, like an ocean, In my soul!
I've got joy, like a fountain!
I've got joy, like a fountain!
I've got joy, like a fountain, In my soul!

Negro spirituals made their way into mainstream culture. "Go Tell It On The Mountain" is a popular Christmastide tune; "This Little Light Of Mine" is known by ***scores*** of children; "Kum Ba Yah, My Lord" (Come By Here, My Lord) is sung around countless campfires every year, and several contemporary music groups have popularized "Lean On Me."

From the Negro slave quarters emerged the powerful Black churches of America where youth learned to express their deepest emotions through inspirational spirituals and sermons. Because slaves were not allowed to attend schools, developing mental skills was accomplished through committing gospel songs and sermons to memory. Slaves not only learned about God, but how to express feelings and thoughts through music and speech.

Remarkably, out of the thousands of Negro spirituals composed in bitter conditions, none encouraged hatred or revenge. Because of this, the spirituals are much more than an interesting aspect of America's music history; these songs are a testament to the ***faith*** and strength of an enslaved people. Rather than take matters into their own hands, most slaves chose to wage a spiritual war, overcoming despair by singing melodies of faith, hope, and love, and believing that God would someday provide deliverance.

By the early 1900s, black vocalists were rising to ***prominence*** on the mainstream American music scene. Many of them had began singing in churches as children and had been coached and encouraged by their local congregations. These forerunners paved the way for later music "stars," such as Ethel Waters, Marian Anderson, and Mahalia Jackson who became internationally known.



After the Civil War, the number of black preachers grew dramatically. They formed congregations of newly freed Negroes and developed a unique oratory style that has remained popular even today. Many black preachers of the era were not confined to churches but became vocal community organizers who impacted all areas of life, including education, politics, economics, and civil matters. Many of them preferred to be called "Reverend". Even 100 years after the emancipation of Negroes as American slaves, black "Reverends" were still impacting life on a national level. For example, the late "Reverend" Martin Luther King, Jr. of the 1960s rose as an ***icon*** of the American black preacher. King was not only a preacher, but was also a ***social activist*** who organized his congregation to make national, political, and social changes.

In 2003, former baseball star, William Blair, age 82, opened a museum and hall of fame to honor black preachers. Blair's daughter, who is director of the museum in Dallas, Texas, said, *"African-Americans sang and prayed our way to where we are today; that story needs to be told."* Mr. Blair

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said that church history is a big part of African-American history and that, *"the church was part of the African-American experience from the very beginning...the church was all we had..."* Ernestine Cole, the museum's public relations director, expounded upon the importance of faith and religion among African-Americans when she said, *"...it [the church] has literally been a lifesaver in the black community..."*

The religion of the slaves was important. Equally important was the faith of the U.S. President who ended slavery in America.

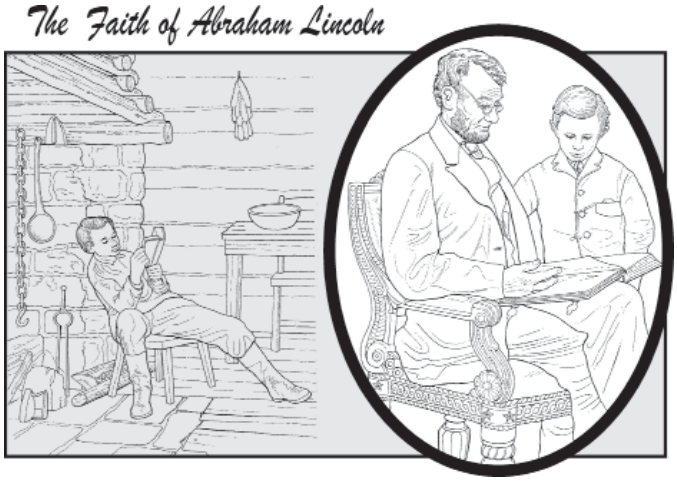
THE FAITH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln is often portrayed as a grave and serious president, and he was, at times. But he was also a man of tremendous wit, humor and kindness. Another distinction was the deep religious principles by which he presided over the White House.

Lincoln has been labeled the most truly religious of all our Presidents. Never a formal member of a ***denomination***, Lincoln nevertheless held religion in high esteem. In 1846, when he was campaigning for Congress, Lincoln responded to public charges that he was not a Christian:

> *"That I am not a member of any Christian Church, is true; but I have never denied the truth of the Scriptures; and I have never spoken with intentional disrespect of religion in general... I do not think I could, myself, be brought to support a man for office whom I knew to be an open enemy of, and scoffer at, religion."*

Lincoln's appreciation of faith developed and grew by the fireside in his father's log cabin in Indiana. An ***avid*** reader when he could get books, young Lincoln devoured such classics as *Robinson Crusoe*, and



biographies of Thomas Jefferson, among others. But, the book he returned to most often was the Bible. Lincoln said in an 1864 address,

> *"In regard to this Great Book, I have but to say, I believe the Bible is the best gift God has given to man...But for this Book we could not know right from wrong. All things, most desirable for man's welfare, here and hereafter, are to be found portrayed in it."*

Abraham Lincoln relied upon his faith during the stormy days of the Civil War. The split nation deeply distressed Lincoln. In his second inaugural address in 1865, our 16th

VOCABULARY

Social activist: one who supports direct, vigorous action in behalf of, or in opposition to, various controversial issues of a social and political nature
Denomination: a classification; often pertaining to smaller religious groups within a larger belief system, such as the Protestant religion having denominations of Lutheran, Methodist, Pentecostal, etc.
Avid: eager and dedicated
Unrequited: not returned
Etched: drawn, carved
Sentiment: opinion, feeling

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President interpreted the war as judgment from God against slavery. Lincoln put forth the theory that God would allow the war to continue until *"all the wealth piled by the bond-man's two hundred and fifty years of* ***unrequited*** *toil shall be sunk."*

As the war raged on, Lincoln's habit was to pray in the White House. He once confessed:

> *"I have been driven many times upon my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom, and that of all about me, seemed insufficient for the day."*

When General Robert E. Lee marched 76,000 Confederate soldiers into Pennsylvania, Lincoln slipped into his room for prayer. Later he remarked that, *"a sweet comfort crept into my soul that God Almighty had taken the whole business into His own hands."*

In 1862, Lincoln's faith was given a personal blow with the death of his 12-year-old son, Willie. Though the President grieved, he did not give up his faith in God. In fact, many observers noted that Lincoln was seen more frequently with a Bible in his hand and that he attended church services more regularly.

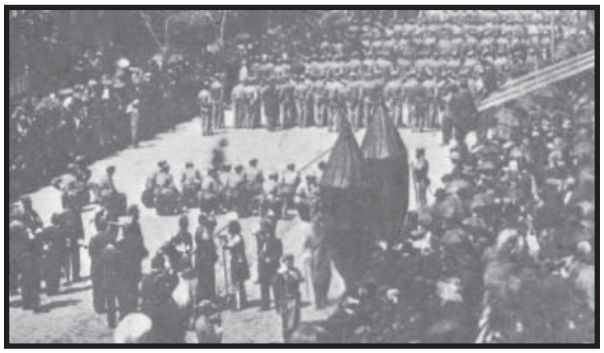


On October 3, 1863, with a formal proclamation, President Lincoln began the national annual observance of Thanksgiving:

> *"It has seemed to me fit and proper that God, should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged, as with one heart and one voice, by the whole American people."*

The President suggested that an annual celebration be held on the fourth Thursday of November. Thanksgiving is still celebrated today by Americans. Lincoln also signed a Congressional bill in 1864 requiring that the words "In God We Trust" be ***etched*** on all U.S. coins. Later, it was expanded to all U.S. currency. To preserve Lincoln's legacy in our hearts and minds, his face appears on all U.S. one-cent coins. Only a handful of presidents have had the honor of their faces being stamped onto a coin or printed on paper tender.

Abraham Lincoln died on the morning of April 15, 1865, the victim of an assassin's bullet the preceding evening. Actor John Wilkes Booth shot the president in the back of the head, mortally wounding him, as he sat with his wife in Ford's Theatre, attending a performance on the evening of April 14. The President's funeral train stopped at 11 major cities and was viewed by more than six million people before ending at Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois. Reverend James Reed summed up the ***sentiments*** of the American people when he said of the fallen leader, *"A greater work is seldom performed by a single man. Generations yet unborn will rise up and call him blessed. "*



Abraham Lincoln's funeral procession

During the middle and later years of the 1800s, religion had a profound effect on American society when concerned Christian women intervened in harmful social practices.

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FRANCES WILLARD—WOMAN CRUSADER

In the 1800s a common practice among men was to gulp a mug of beer at breakfast or several glasses of wine throughout the day. In the early days of our republic, water was often unsafe to drink, and the dangers of alcohol were not widely known. But as our nation urbanized, packing people into cities and factories, the ill-effects of drunkenness became obvious. Concerned women began to proclaim a need for ***temperance***. Christian women opposed the evils of alcoholism, such as poor job performance, accidents, violence, and family breakups. Groups of women went on the offensive and gathered publically to resist and speak out against family abuses associated with alcoholic beverages.

The Temperance Movement arose in the 1820s. At first, temperance workers tried to persuade people not to drink. Women circulated pledge documents asking men who signed to refrain from all alcoholic beverages. The names of those who refrained were marked with a "T," meaning total abstinence. They became known as *teetotalers*, a word still used today for people who do not drink alcohol.

VOCABULARY

Temperance: refusal to drink alcoholic beverages
Enactment: made into law by Congress
Repealed: undone, taken away
Delegate: representative of a group of people
Succumbing: giving in to pressure
First woman: the leading female of a movement
Immortalized: given lasting, undying fame and recognition

Despite the hardworking efforts of temperance workers, alcohol-related abuses continued. But the teetotalers were not discouraged. They began campaigning to limit the sale of alcohol, and later, to ban it altogether. Their efforts were finally rewarded when ***enactment*** of the 18th Amendment in 1920 made buying, selling, manufacturing, or transporting alcoholic beverages illegal. The bill remained in affect for 13 years but was ***repealed*** in 1933.


Frances Willard

Frances Willard was the nation's most famous temperance worker. In 1871, she became president of the Evanston College for Ladies in Illinois. Eight years later, Willard was elected president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), a post she held until her death in 1898. Under Willard's vigorous leadership, women became a strong moral force in the anti-liquor crusade. Willard was not a narrow-minded spoilsport; she held a *big picture* view of temperance. Her slogan, "Home Protection", made clear her concern for the American family. Willard correctly assessed that alcohol misuse led to domestic violence, child abandonment, and the breakup of the family.

She encouraged the WCTU to start kindergartens for young children and industrial schools for older girls so they could learn to be self-sufficient. Willard supported labor organizations with the belief that decent working conditions and fair wages strengthened the family unit. Willard was also a leader in the suffrage movement which sought to give women the same political privileges as men. Frances Willard was elected in 1888 as a ***delegate*** to the Methodist church general conference but was not allowed to participate because of her gender. Rather than becoming offended or bitter, Willard worked harder, molding the WCTU into the largest women's organization of 19th century America. In an 1877 letter to a friend, Willard wrote:

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"I firmly believe God has a work for (women) to do as evangelists, as bearers of Christ's message to the ungospeled, to the prayer-meeting, to the church generally, and the world at large, such as most people have not dreamed. It is therefore my dearest wish to help break down the barriers of prejudice that keep them silent."

Willard tirelessly worked toward her goals without ***succumbing*** to a vengeful spirit. Congress praised her as *"the **first woman** of the 19th century, the most beloved character of her times."* Of her, Mrs. Willard's friend and poet wrote:

She knew the power of banded ill,
But felt that love was stronger still,
And organized for doing good
The world's united womanhood.

By 1890, Willard's WCTU had 250,000 due-paying members. Willard, herself, was hailed as one of the best known, most-influential persons of the late 19th century. So esteemed was she that 20,000 mourners attended her funeral services in 1898 in New York and Chicago.

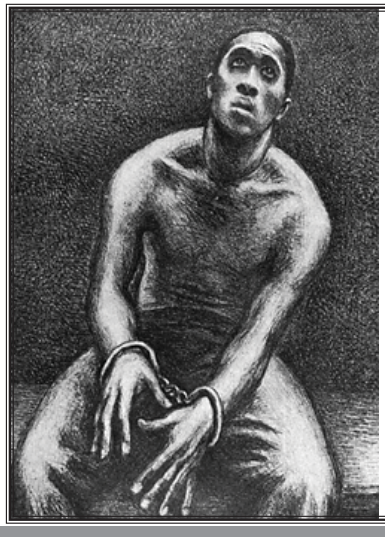
Because of the graciousness she displayed in realizing her vision, she has been ***immortalized*** in a statue in the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D.C.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union did not die with Frances Willard. Today the WCTU has branches in every state, in Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. True to Willard's work, the WCTU educates young people on the dangers of alcohol, drugs and tobacco. The organization also promotes child welfare, good citizenship and world peace.

In 1910, Frances Willard and, author, Harriet Beecher Stowe, were some of the first women to be elected to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans.

Before leaving the time of the Civil War, we need to understand the life of a great man in the Confederacy—General Robert E. Lee.

LIFE PRINCIPLE



"A man is a slave to whatever controls him."
—Dr. Ronald E. Johnson

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The Defining of America

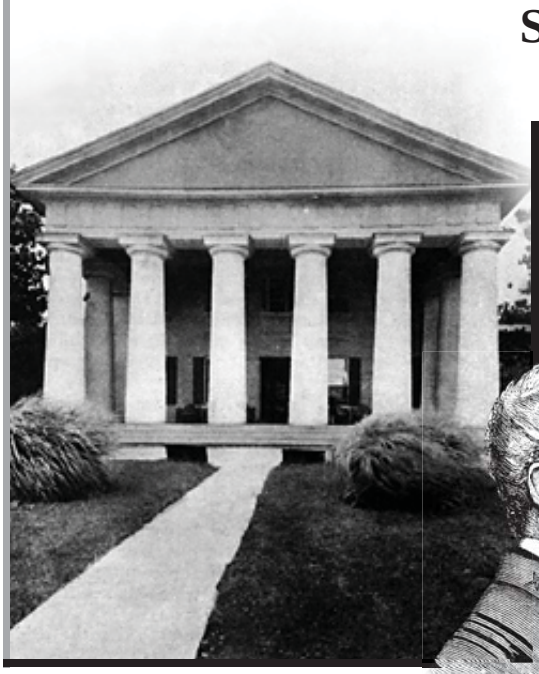


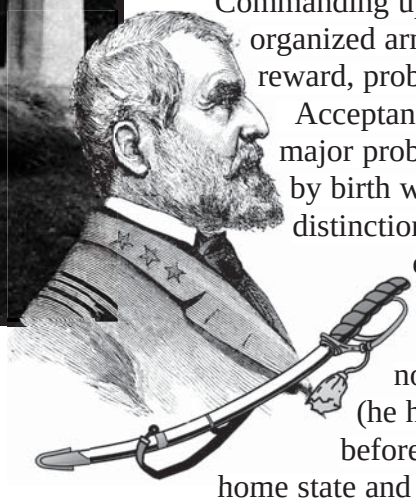
Topic 7
Dominant Personalities & Events

Chapter 8

A PORTRAIT OF LOYALTY

Section Two
Topics 6-10





The decision of a lifetime lay before Robert E. Lee...it was a military man's dream come true. Clearly, if Robert E. Lee accepted the command of the Union army, offered to him by President Lincoln himself in April 1861, it would be a career-***clincher***. Commanding up to 100,000 soldiers in a well-organized army would bring recognition and reward, probably worldwide fame.

Acceptance, however, would create a major problem for Lee who was a Virginian by birth with a Southern heritage—distinctions that gave Lee honor and dignity, but which also affected his decision to decline Lincoln's generous offer. While Lee did not believe in secession or slavery (he had freed his own slaves years before), the loyalty Lee had to his home state and to states' rights overwhelmed his desire for personal advancement.

As he struggled with the decision he had to make, Lee wrote to his sister: *"With all my devotion to the Union and the feelings of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home."*

Then, with heartbreak, but with clear conscience, Robert E. Lee turned down the biggest job offer he had ever received and resigned his commission in the U.S. Army. Not only was he turning down a job, he was laying down his sword forever...or so he thought.

However, that was not the end of military involvement for Robert E. Lee, a man ***revered*** along with General George Washington for his strong character and military ***prowess***. It was, in fact, the threshold of an adventure that would make Lee a true American hero. Lee headed home for Virginia to begin what he thought was to be a restful time in his life. His past achievements, however, were too great to be set aside.

VOCABULARY

Clincher: that which establishes permanence
Revered: held in deep respect
Prowess: superior skill, ability, bravery, valor
Demerit: a negative mark given to an offender
Prestigious: superior character, quality and reputation
Alma mater: the school, college, or university from which a person graduated
Loathed: hated, despised
Exploits: military missions and maneuvers
Formidable: having qualities that inspire awe while causing fear and dread from enemies

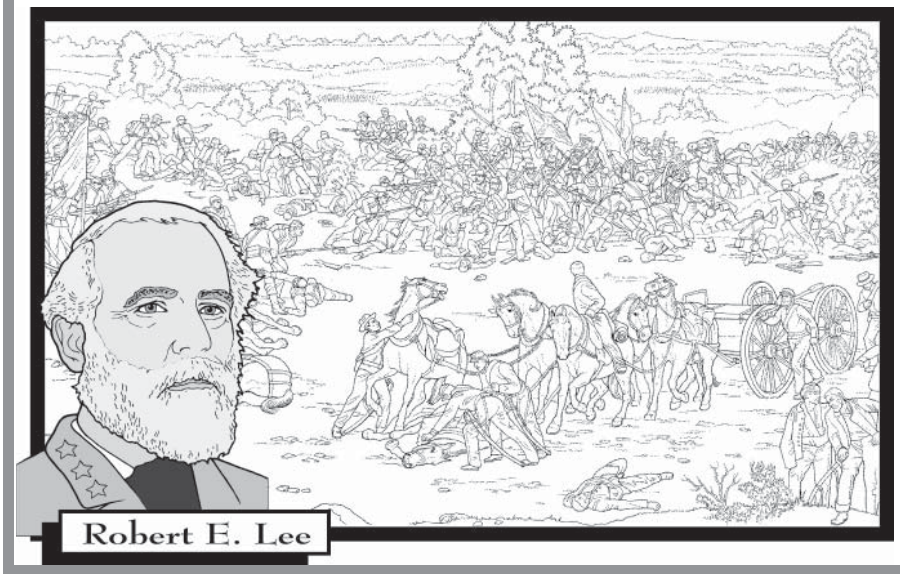
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VOCABULARY

Fledgling: weak, unstable, unable to survive on its own
Ingenious: clever, smart, skilled
Forged: created, formed, molded
Ragged: torn, frayed, worn

Robert Edward Lee was born in 1807, the son of General Henry "Light-Horse Harry" Lee, a fierce patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence and a U.S. Senator. Young Robert grew up on a large Virginia plantation on the banks of the Potomac River. He graduated from the U.S. Army Academy, West Point, in 1829, second highest in his class of 46 army cadets, without a single ***demerit***—a record unequaled even to this day. He was then appointed to the ***prestigious*** Army Engineer Corps.

In 1831, the tall, dark-haired Lee married Mary Randolph Custis, the great-granddaughter of one of Lee's heroes, General George Washington. Robert and Mary had seven children, and Robert was a devoted father to each one.


Robert E. Lee

For a man who would ultimately achieve greatness, Lee's first 17 years in the military might be considered uneventful. Then came the Mexican War in 1846. During that conflict, Lee accepted and carried out, with great authority and success, several extremely difficult and dangerous assignments and missions. These included an especially daring expedition against Mexico City which hastened the end of the war and acquired thousands of acres of land for the United States. Although Lee felt he was just doing his duty, he was proclaimed a hero.

From 1848 to 1860, Lee accepted several other assignments, including the superintendency of his old ***alma mater***, West Point. By that time, tensions over states' rights—and specifically slavery—began to divide the country Lee had so faithfully served. Because of Lee's war record in Mexico, President Lincoln asked Lee to become general of all Union troops.

After declining President Lincoln's offer, Lee returned to his native Virginia which had recently seceded from the United States and joined the Confederacy. Lee was asked to lead military forces from Virginia in the Confederate Army. Fiercely devoted to the union of the United States, Lee ***loathed*** to fight against the flag under which he had served. But, out of duty to Virginia, the 54-year-old general accepted the offer. Like so many others with loyalties on both sides of the Civil War, Lee prayed the conflict would be brief. It was not. Had he commanded Northern troops, the Civil War probably would have ended rather quickly.

One of Lee's first challenges was to save

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the city of Richmond, Virginia, and inflict long-term damage on Union forces. A series of ***exploits*** collectively referred to as the Seven Days' Battles saved Richmond and broke the Union Army's strategy. Afterward, the Confederate Army rallied behind Lee's leadership. So ***formidable*** was General Lee's military expertise, that for the first half of the War, the South seemed to be winning.

General Lee won several more victories, including the Second Battle of Bull Run and the Battle of Fredericksburg in Virginia, where Lee's men severely defeated Union troops. At one point, the Confederates came dangerously close to attacking Washington, D.C., itself. However, on July 1, 1863, the infamous three-day battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, was waged. Complete disaster confronted the Confederates. Both the North and the South suffered terrible losses, but the ***fledgling*** Southern army could not replace troops as easily as the better-staffed Union army.

In February 1865, Lee became Commander-in-Chief of all Confederate armies, but the promotion came too late. By then, the South was fighting a hopeless battle. After Southern troops gave up Richmond and retreated along the Appomattox River, Union forces boxed in the Confederates. To end the bloodshed, Lee surrendered to General Grant on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court House in Virginia. The next day, Lee issued his final military order to the Confederate soldiers:

> *"I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen. By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes...I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you His blessing and protection."*

Even though the South lost the Civil War, Lee had proven himself to be an ***ingenious*** military strategist and diplomatic leader of men. According to many historians, Robert E. Lee's greatest gift was his ability to inspire and motivate his troops to wage war. *"He is the only man whom I would follow blindfolded,"* said Confederate General Stonewall Jackson.

Lee is often referred to as one of the *"last classic generals."* Against all odds, often ill fed and even barefooted, the men Lee commanded gave their general nothing less than their last ounce of strength and spirit. Robert E. Lee was a much loved leader who ***forged*** a ***ragged*** group of rebels into a mighty fighting machine. A devoted family man and a dedicated patriot, Robert E. Lee's entire life gave Americans from both the North and South something for which to be proud—a portrait of courage and loyalty.

The middle 1800s brought change to all areas of life. The next vignette reveals changes that occurred in sports and recreation.



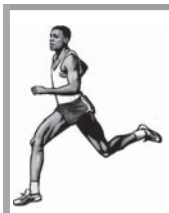
Life Principle

"Rank does not confer privilege or give power. It imposes responsibility."

—Anonymous

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The Defining of America

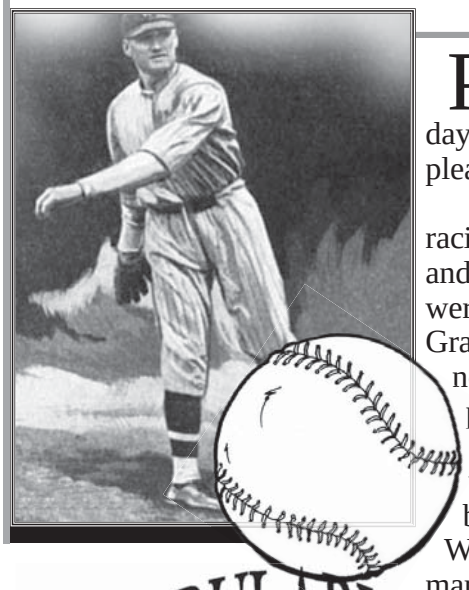


Topic 8
Sports & Recreation

Chapter 8

Section Two
Topics 6-10

RACES AROUND THE BASES AND TRACK



Prior to, and for approximately three decades after the Civil War, most Americans worked hard from sunrise to sunset, six days a week. Leisure time or involvement in sporting events for pleasure was scarce.

Americans today enjoy sports such as basketball, horse racing, auto racing, baseball, football, boxing, ice hockey, track and field, golf, and tennis. But the sports Americans enjoy today were mostly unknown before General Lee surrendered to General Grant to end the Civil War in 1865. Basketball and football had not yet been invented. Baseball was so new only a few people played it, and it was not nationally organized. Golf, as we know it, as well as tennis, ice hockey, and, of course, auto racing, were unknown. Boxing was illegal. Men engaged in foot races, but track and field sports did not emerge until after the Civil War. Horse racing, archery, and sport shooting (rifle and pistol marksmanship) are America's oldest sports. Archery and sport shooting grew out of the natural need to obtain food or protect homes. Horse racing and horse and buggy racing began in colonial days, and race tracks were in use throughout the Civil War. In those days, spectators' comforts were not considered—people just stood to watch competitions.

Almost all American sports were founded and organized after 1890. Even so, looking at sports from that era is like looking at old photo albums of your friends—you recognize them, but they look so different.

Football: The first professional football game was played in 1895 in Latrobe, Pennsylvania. The quarterback was paid $10. Today's professional quarterbacks, like Manning and Romo, earn millions each season. The first ***Rose Bowl*** was held in Pasadena, California on New Year's Day in 1902. Many countries have games called *football*, but their games are more like what we call ***soccer*** or ***rugby***. Actually, America's football (also called *gridiron* football) slowly evolved from rugby, which evolved from soccer. American football gained popularity in colleges and was played competitively in the ***Ivy League Universities*** in the Eastern United States. High schools and townspeople also formed and organized teams representing their schools and towns. Players like University of Illinois runner Red Grange and American Indian Jim Thorpe popularized the game during the early 1920s.

VOCABULARY

Rose Bowl: an annual football game played between various winning college teams
Soccer: the original, British "football"; a game in which the foot moves the ball down the field toward a guarded goal
Rugby: a British type of football with different rules, a variation of soccer
Ivy League Universities: long-established colleges, highly regarded for their academic and social prestige, such as Harvard, Yale, and Princeton
Syndicated: organized
Intercollegiate: competition between universities and colleges

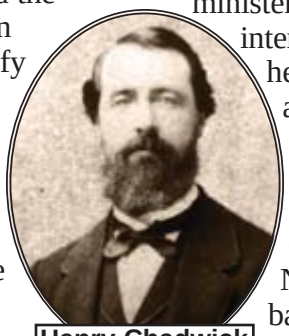
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VOCABULARY

Excursion: journey, foray
Enthusiastic: exhibiting great emotion and commitment; literally means "en theo" (Greek for "in God")
Lucrative: profitable, having enough returns on investment to make one "well-off" or wealthy

In its infancy, football was very rough. In the 1905 season, 18 players were killed, and more than 150 were seriously injured. The next year, the President of the United States, Teddy Roosevelt, demanded reforms. He was in favor of vigorous athletics, but he realized that football could not continue if it was not made safer. Changes were made in uniforms and protective head gear. The first jerseys with identifying numbers appeared at a game in 1912. Numbered jerseys impacted the spectators, who took more interest in the game as they were able to identify favorite players. Game strategies and skills were also improved.

Baseball: Newspapers and magazines were reporting and featuring baseball games as early as 1845, but the first baseball league was not formed until 1858. The first baseball World Series was held in 1903—the same year the Wright brothers made their first powered airplane flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.


Henry Chadwick

Beginning in the early 1900s, interest in baseball soared. In fact, 1900 began the modern era of major league baseball. Baseball quickly became such an influential part of American life that it became known, as "America's National Pastime."

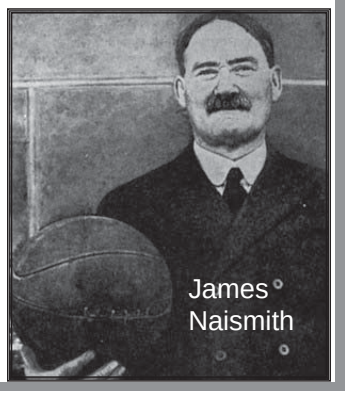
Part of the popularity of baseball was created because of media coverage. A man named Henry Chadwick was known as the "Father of the Game". Chadwick spent 50 years promoting baseball. Baseball also became popular because it required very little equipment and only an open pasture or vacant city lot. Every community had the opportunity to gather after work hours to play baseball. And they did.

By 1889, well known songs, as well as the poem, "Casey at the Bat," baseball stories in dime novels, and baseball trading cards all boosted the popularity of organized baseball.

In the early 1900s, baseball pioneer, Al Spalding, became a leading 20th century player and manager. He attempted to identify the origin of baseball and believed that the game evolved from the English game of *rounders*, which was brought to America by the colonists. Al Spalding was also a sporting goods manufacturer. The Spalding name still appears on sporting equipment.

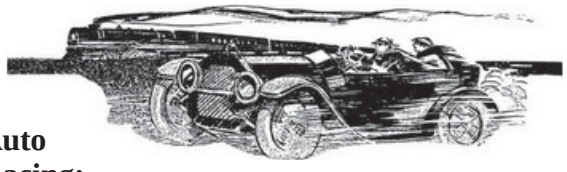
Other baseball heroes emerged. All-time favorites like "Babe" Ruth, Stan Musial, Mickey Mantle, and Jackie Robinson popularized the game. It remains today as a major U.S. sport.

Basketball: James Naismith, a humble, creative, Canadian-born Presbyterian minister, wanted to combine his spiritual interests with his love of sports. As such, he was dedicated to serving humanity and developing character in young people through sports. In 1891, as physical education instructor at a Massachusetts Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), Naismith created the game of basketball to entertain young men during cold winter months. (He also invented the football helmet during the same time period.) That first basketball game used a soccer ball along with two, half-bushel wooden peach baskets hung as the goals, and Naismith's 13 original rules. The game was an immediate success! Within four years after Naismith posted his first peach baskets, the fast-moving game of basketball swept across the United


James Naismith

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States. Like baseball, basketball required simple equipment and a large room or outdoor area. Basketball, the only major sport truly originating in the United States, is one of the most widely played and watched sports in the world. Superstars during the 1980s, like Larry Byrd and Michael Jordan, established large television audiences for the game.



Auto Racing: The Indianapolis Motor Speedway opened in 1909. The first racing cars were simply the first automobiles. However, during the early 1900s, car manufacturers began to develop special types of cars to race on closed roads and tracks. Before special tracks were built, most auto races were on open roads lined with spectators. Barney Olfield and other daring drivers attracted large crowds who gathered to watch the automobiles rumble around dirt tracks. Today, crowds of spectators watch cars travel up to 200 miles an hour (and even more) on concrete or paved tracks. Popular races include the "Indy 500" and NASCAR.

Horse Racing: Have you heard of the Triple Crown? The three most renowned and oldest horse racing stakes in America are collectively called the Triple Crown. The Triple Crown consists of the Belmont stakes (first in 1886), the Preakness (1873), and the Kentucky Derby (1875). The steeplechase is another type of horse racing which involves jumping over obstacles such as brush, timber, or hurdles. Organized steeplechasing began shortly after the Civil War. Horse-drawn carriage racing is also a popular type of entertainment. Viewers at horse and carriage races often enjoy placing bets on horses and/or jockeys. Unfortunately, ***syndicated*** crime leaders and gambling have become associated with horse racing.



Golf: Open pastures offered opportunity for gentlemen to engage in the game of golf. It was imported to America in 1887 from Scotland. During the 1950s, Ben Hogan became a household name because of his golf victories on the Professional Golf Association (PGA) tour. Jack Nicklaus was another famous player in the 1960s. Between 1997 and 2010, a young player named Tiger Woods dominated professional golf.

Boating: Boating and sailing have been part of American history in several ways. The colonists sailed on the *Mayflower* to freedom in America; American Indians used canoes for transportation and fishing, and ships were used in commerce and war. Beginning in the 1800s, rowing and sailing for recreation became popular events. The world's most famous sailboat race, the *America's Cup*, began in 1851. In this race, a boat from another nation challenges the New York Yacht Club for a cup first won by the schooner, *America*, in 1851. Regattas (racing meets), became important sporting events at eastern universities. In the United States, the oldest ***intercollegiate*** regatta was first held in 1852 by Harvard University and Yale University.

Other Forms of Recreation: In addition to organized sports, Americans enjoyed many other pastimes. Industrial growth in the late 1800s and early 1900s encouraged people to participate in recreational opportunities. Increased leisure time allowed even the picnic to become a pleasant Sunday afternoon event, not necessarily combined with berry picking or fishing as it had been in early America. Developments in transportation permitted outdoor ***excursions*** into the mountains and forests. People who preferred indoor events engaged in such recreation as tea meetings, oyster suppers, garden parties, and strawberry festivals.

Swimming also became a popular recreation at the turn of the century. Railroads enabled townsfolk to travel to the seashore, and both indoor and outdoor pools were built in towns and cities so people could swim more often.

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Americans are ***enthusiastic*** sports fans who value participation in athletics, both as players and as spectators. Sports provide many opportunities for enjoyment of wholesome recreation.

Athletics quickly moved from volunteer organizations for community and neighborhood fun to "high end" businesses with huge salaries for athletes. Owners, managers, coaches and their staff, mid-level assistants, and thousands of other personnel became necessary for the success of the operation. By the beginning of the 21st century, sports teams and sporting events were multi-billion dollar enterprises. For example, in 2009 the Dallas Cowboys football team owner built, in Arlington, Texas, the largest stadium in the history of the world. The new Cowboys' Stadium boasted a 1.15 billion dollar price tag. The stadium was lavish, to say the least. It seemed that no expense was spared. The television screen that hung from the top rafters to give spectators a closer view alone cost 40 million dollars!

When athletic and sporting events went from just volunteer "fun" to serious business, many physically fit young sports enthusiasts quit their full-time jobs as truck drivers, school teachers, mechanics, and so forth, to become full-time athletes. Now, athletes work full time for sporting organizations, such as the Dallas Mavericks, the Denver Broncos, or the Chicago Cubs.

Some full-time athletes do not work for organizations, but work for themselves and enter competitions sponsored by athletic organizations. Such is the case with golfers who enter contests to win money with the Professional Golfers Association (PGA). Some "big" names associated with this group are Tiger Woods and Phil Mickleson.

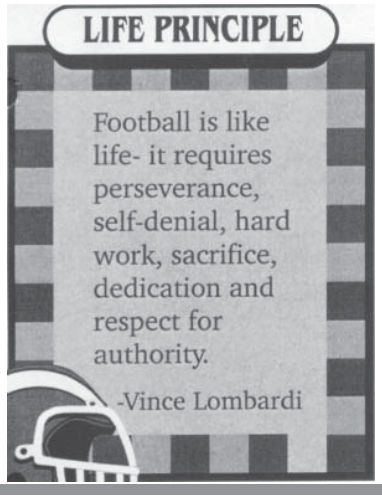
Lance Armstrong, a famous cyclist who won seven first-place medals in the international bicycle competition known as the *Tour de France*, was an independent athlete who entered contests in order to win money. He retired for two years, then returned to the *Tour de France* in 2009, coming in at third place.

The Professional Bullriders Association (PBR) is also an organization that sponsors events for full-time bull riders. Some of their popular athletes over the last decade have included Ty Murray and Tuff Hedeman of Stephenville, Texas, along with twin brothers, Adam and Gilbert Carrillo, also of Stephenville, Texas. Brazilian bull rider, Adriano Moraes, also made a big name for himself in rodeo at the beginning of the 21st century.

Mixed martial arts fighters enter contests sponsored by organizations like the Ultimate Fighting Championship (UFC) or World Extreme Cagefighting (WEC). Big names in that industry at the beginning of the 21st century were Randy Couture and Chuck Liddell (heavy weight), Matt Hughes (welter weight), and Anderson Silva (middle weight).

In today's America, many schools, universities, communities, and municipalities (cities), have organized sports teams that play year-round. The Olympics is also of much interest to Americans. The United States first competed in the Olympics in 1896. The Olympics organize every two years for summer and winter games. A different nation is chosen as the host country for each season. The 2008 Olympics in Beijing, China generated massive worldwide interest. Olympic winners such as swimmer, Michael Phelps and gymnast, Shawn Johnson, inspired many American youths to dream big and pursue their athletic abilities.

However, all of the excitement of modern athletics would have seemed strange to our ancestors whose daily quest for life's necessities left little time for extra activities. In the America after the Civil War, communities were left to pick up the pieces of broken families, schools, and churches. As the country began to rebuild, many widows in the East were left alone, while single men in the West had few options for brides.



The absence of women in Seattle, Washington, caused a unique problem that was solved by a creative young man.

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The Defining of America



Topic 9
Family & Home

Chapter 8

Section Two
Topics 6-10

IMPORTING THE FEMININE TOUCH



Life was rough and rugged in the early days of Seattle, located in the Washington Territory. Western states were heavily populated with single men who had ventured into the area as trappers, explorers, gold seekers, gun-smiths, guides, carpenters, and other tradesmen. In the 1860s, Seattle found itself severely lacking the feminine touch. Thanks to the ***enterprising ambitions*** of one local resident, 22-year-old Asa Mercer, the only college graduate in Seattle, the absence of females was resolved. Mercer's solution to the imbalance in Seattle's population has been dramatized humorously in theater productions, books and movies.

Realizing the Civil War had created a shortage of single men in the East, leaving many single women with limited choices for husbands, Mercer saw a golden opportunity to help solve these problems for both Seattle and the states in the East. Mercer traveled to the East with the goal of obtaining potential brides for Seattle bachelors. On May 16, 1864, twelve women escorted by Mercer stepped off a ship docked in Seattle. Mercer's brainstorm worked. In a very short time, all of the women were married or employed as schoolteachers.

With this initial success, Mercer decided to expand his mission. He would return to the East and bring back more ladies. Money to fund a second trip poured in from lonesome loggers and miners hoping to find wives. The project may have even prompted a few ***lovelorn*** lumberjacks to bathe and brush their teeth!

On his second trip, however, Mercer faced numerous obstacles but was determined to bring a cargo of sweethearts to Seattle. The very day Mercer arrived in New York to launch his second roundup was the day President Abraham Lincoln was ***assassinated***. The national turmoil following Lincoln's death caused a delay of several months before Mercer could begin recruiting women.

VOCABULARY

Enterprising: full of energy and initiative
Ambitions: goals, objectives, desires
Lovelorn: desiring love
Assassinated: murdered for political purposes
Circulars: pamphlets distributed or "circulated" throughout an area or region
Negotiate: to reach an agreement
Beneficiary: one who benefits
Yoke: wooden device that holds together two oxen for work

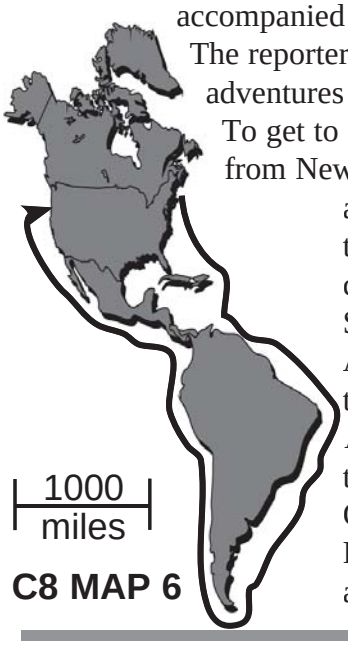
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Throughout New York City, Mercer distributed ***circulars*** inviting single women, widows, and orphan daughters of Civil War soldiers to relocate in the Northwest for a new life. Articles published in The New York Times and Harper's Weekly helped boost interest, and hundreds of women signed up for Mercer's adventure.

Then a second obstacle loomed in Mercer's way. The steamship *Continental*, which had been secured to transport Mercer and his adventurous group of 700 women, was sold to a West Coast company. Mercer ***negotiated*** with the new owners to transport the lady passengers as far as San Francisco. Under the new ownership, the ship was headed for San Francisco anyway; therefore, Mercer only had to arrange passage further up the coast to Seattle.

Due to the unexpected delays, only 100 of the original passenger list actually made the trip. Many of the women could not afford to stay in expensive New York hotels while Mercer made new travel plans. Although most of the travelers in Mercer's westward bound party were unattached women, several single men, and men with families accompanied the group.

A New York Times reporter also accompanied the group. The reporter filed exciting adventures along the way. To get to San Francisco from New York by boat, the adventurers had to travel down the east coasts of the United States, Brazil, and Argentina, around the tip of South America, and up the west coasts of Chile, Peru, Costa Rica, Mexico, and California.



C8 MAP 6

The weather was cooperative, and illness reportedly was no worse than seasickness, so the trip was quite pleasant.

On April 24, 1866, 14 weeks after leaving New York, the *Continental* approached San Francisco's hilly landscape. Six passengers chose to stay in San Francisco, and the rest were transported to an eager welcoming committee in Seattle. While Asa Mercer had the welfare of his fellow males at heart as he carried out his two missions, he also ended up a ***beneficiary***. Three months after arriving home in Seattle with his special cargo, Mercer married one of his former passengers, Annie Stephens of Baltimore.

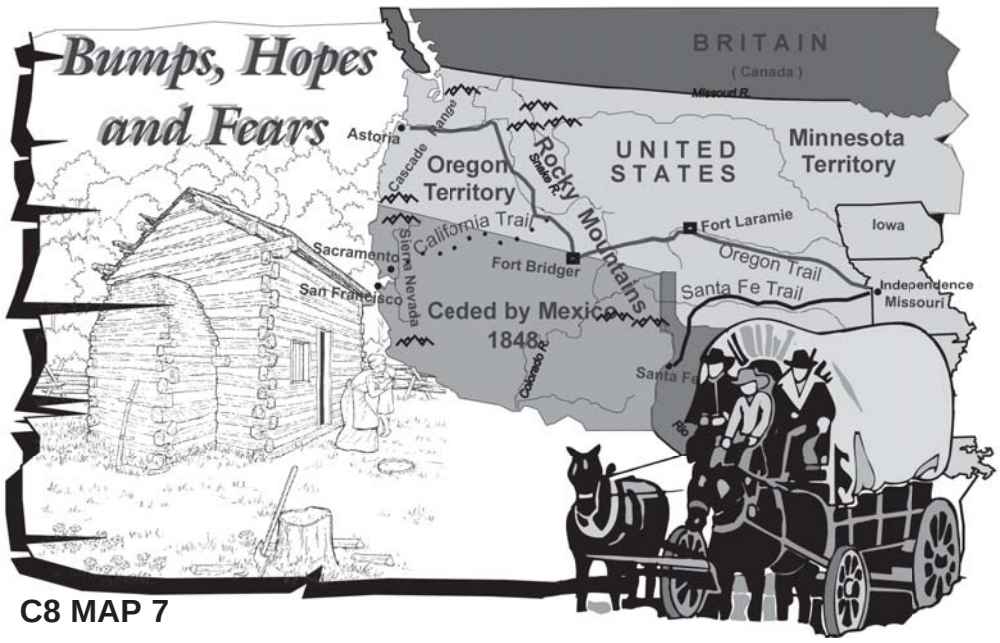
About the time Mercer was transporting brides by boat, many eastern families grew restless, due to post war turmoil in their home states. Families began moving west by traveling overland. The next vignette reveals how wagon trains moved households across America.

BUMPS, HOPES AND FEARS— CONQUERING THE TRAILS

"Wagons, ho!" At this command, whips cracked, oxen strained under ***yokes***, and nearly 100 white canvas-topped wagons, laden with supplies and people, began moving toward a destination that promised new life and new hope. "On to Oregon!" shouted the adventurers, which included a young Missouri woman named Arabella Clemens. In May 1864, with her two sisters and their husbands, Arabella wanted to escape the bitterness of the Civil War. During the next five months, Arabella crossed 2,000 miles of rugged American terrain to start life anew in the Pacific Northwest.

Clemens was among an estimated 250,000 to 350,000 men, women, and children who, between 1840 and 1870, made one of the greatest peacetime overland migrations in

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C8 MAP 7

history. About 70,000 of the migrants were members of the new Mormon, or Latter Day Saints (LDS), religious sect who were pressured to leave eastern and midwestern locations, due to some of their beliefs, (such as the illegal practice of polygamy) which were also contrary to mainline Christianity. The result was aggressive, community rejection of the new sect.

Others were lured west by the promise of cheap land, gold, and wide-open spaces with room to roam. Bold pioneers paid heavy prices to start life anew in a wild land. Pioneers sold most of their belongings, bought wagons, and loaded them with necessary supplies—then headed west. Most pioneers journeyed over one of the famous paths, such as the Oregon Trail or the Santa Fe Trail.

Threatened by harsh weather, illnesses, and Indian attacks, those brave travelers are credited with starting hundreds of new settlements on America's western frontier. They were bound for the "New Country," otherwise known as the California and Oregon territories...lands topped with rich farming soil and boasting temperate climates.

Reaching their destination was a harsh challenge for most pioneers. A wagon and supplies usually cost between $300 and $600, not a small sum in the 1800s. Various pioneer guidebooks were published to assist travelers with preparation. Required along with tools, tents, and guns were recommended supplies (per person) such as:

2 blue or red flannel over shirts
2 woolen undershirts
2 pairs thick cotton drawers
4 pairs woolen socks
2 pairs cotton socks
4 colored silk handkerchiefs
2 pairs stout shoes, for footmen
1 pair boots, for horsemen
1 pair shoes, for horsemen
1 poncho
1 coat and 1 overcoat
1 comb and brush
2 tooth-brushes
*1 pound **castile** soap*
3 pounds bar soap for washing clothes
*1 belt-knife & **whetstone***
Stout line thread, large needles, a bit of beeswax, a few buttons
Paper & pins and a thimble, all contained in a small buckskin or cloth bag.

Added to this list were items needed by mothers and children, along with bedding, food, cooking utensils, and home medical supplies needed on the trail. Special items were also often packed, such as family ***heirlooms***, perhaps a set of gunsmith tools or a special piece of furniture, and a Bible.

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Packing had to be done very efficiently in wagons that were only ten feet long and four feet wide. A wagon with two people on board could weigh from fifteen hundred to three thousand pounds. No wonder the journey was slow and tiring as heavily loaded wagons traveled only five to twenty miles per day, depending on the terrain.

A family spent weeks and sometimes months planning and preparing for life on the trail. They had to be resourceful and practical, yet equipped to handle various potential problems. Here is one diary entry from a woman preparing to go West:

> *"I have to make a feather **tick** for my bed...the linen is ready to go to work on... have cut out two pair of pants for George...I have worked almost day and night this winter; have the sewing about all done but a coat and vest for George. Will wash and begin to pack and start with some old clothes on and when we can't wear them any longer will leave them on the road. "*

Journeys were accomplished in groups. Led by an experienced captain, dozens of families banded together for support and security. Wagon trains usually left in May, hoping to reach their destination within four or five months so they could cross dangerous mountain ranges prior to winter. Timing often meant life or death.

Days on the trail often began about 4 a.m. After several hours required to prepare a hearty breakfast, gather livestock, milk cows, and ready oxen and wagons for that day's travel, the westward travelers heard the captain's familiar call, "Roll the wagons!"

Stuffed with supplies, the constantly jolting and swaying wagons were so uncomfortable that pioneers usually walked alongside their temporary houses on wheels. Keeping up was no problem because the wagons moved at the rate of one to two miles per hour. Typically, only small children and elderly pioneers rode inside.

After about five hours of slow travel, the wagon train stopped for *nooning*—a time to eat a midday meal, often just breakfast leftovers, and, more importantly, to rest the tired animals. Then, the wagon train continued into an afternoon of slow caravaning.

By early evening, the captain determined a good campsite with enough grass for the animals. The wagon train stopped and organized into a circle for overnight protection. After a hot meal, most of the travelers settled down for the night. (Typically, they slept under their wagons on the ground.) They were tired, and rest was vital before the predawn wake-up call the next morning. Not everyone slept, however. Men took turns guarding the wagons and livestock from thieves, Indians, and predators such as wolves, bears, and cougars.

VOCABULARY

Castile: hard, white, odorless soap
Whetstone: a special stone for sharpening knives
Heirlooms: items valuable to a family; items usually passed from one generation to the next
Tick: a fabric case for a "mattress," usually filled with feathers or straw
Turf: topsoil bound by grass roots and cut into blocks
Seaboard: region along the sea or ocean

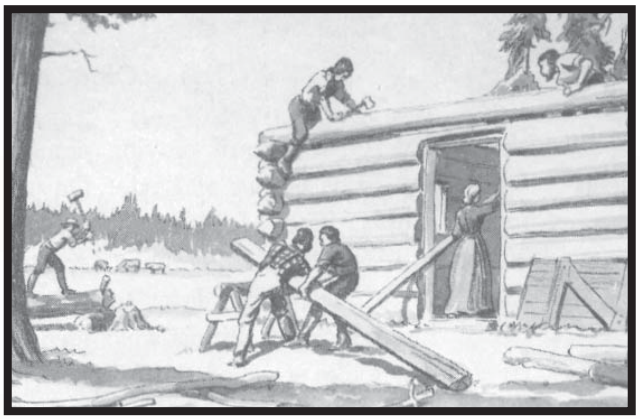
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Some of the realities of the trail were sickness, accidents, and death. Diaries were filled with reports of snake bites, drownings, fevers, and stampedes. Sometimes children fell off wagons and were run over, suffering crushed limbs or death. Some accounts estimate that one in ten overland pioneers died in transit. Life was hard. Death was common. The movie "7 Alone" relates the true story of a family in the westward migration to Oregon in 1843. Disaster left seven children to continue the last 200 miles alone, on foot, in bitter winter conditions. Such perseverance and heroic sacrifices by pioneers helped to make America great.

The biggest killer of emigrants, however, was disease—especially cholera, a deadly intestinal illness, later discovered to have come from drinking contaminated water. *"So many of our company have died of the cholera that I cannot recount all their names,"* reports one diary entry. Another entry from the same diary: *"July 11. Passed 15 graves. Made 13 mi. July 12. Passed five graves. Saw eight dead cattle. Made ten miles."* These sad reminders of the perilous road traveled did not daunt the courage and determination of those hopeful pioneers. Their courage, faith, and hope for beginning a new life enabled them to endure the hardships. Western pioneers paused only long enough to sigh, weep, "hitch up their belts" and move on.

After crossing treacherous mountain ranges and fording wide rivers marking the 2,000 mile trek, survivors like Arabella Clemons sighed in relief. But weary travelers had little time to celebrate.

Constructing a home was the first order of business for the new arrivals. Depending on the area and the terrain, that first home was constructed from whatever materials could be gathered quickly. Often, wood to build a house was taken from the very wagon that transported the pioneers across the prairie. Another common building material was *sod bricks*, two and one half foot blocks of ***turf***. Sod homes leaked during rainstorms, causing muddy floors, but the dirt walls kept the house cool in summer and warm in winter. As families prospered, they crafted log homes to replace their first



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crude shelters. Furniture also was rugged, its quality representing the carpentry skills of the husband.

Just like their ancestors who settled the Eastern ***Seaboard*** some 250 years earlier, western pioneer families knew the meaning of self-reliance. Early Western settlements had no churches or schoolhouses—although they often were the first public buildings to be erected. Settlers had no theaters, few books, and only crude supply stores, usually miles away.

Another disadvantage pioneers faced was the loss of guidance and advice from grandparents. Due to the harshness of trail life, older family members often remained back East. The valued assistance and guidance traditionally provided by grandparents were sorely missed. Frontier families were on their own, depending upon each other not only for survival, but to make homes out of the raw and often wild, western lands.

Everyone helped with the many tasks. Once shelters were constructed, barns had to be built, livestock pens constructed, wells dug, crops planted, and children taught and trained. Children found little time to play. From very young ages, boys and girls worked right alongside their mothers and fathers.

Life was tough. Some gave up and moved back to the comforts of eastern states. But the many who "stuck it out" and persevered experienced great satisfaction and pride in the farms and settlements they created. In addition to outlaws, epidemics, Indian attacks, and wild animals, these early westerners fought loneliness and poverty. When you look at old photographs, you see serious faces. Pioneers survived because they were brave, bold, steadfast, and remarkably independent.

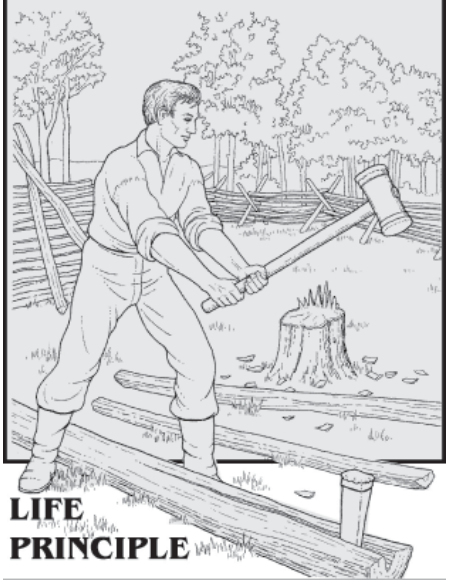
Hope drove determined pioneers to keep going and beat the challenges of their wild, unsettled land. They believed in the future and the hard work required to get there. The payoff was that homesteaders acquired vast amounts of their own land and experienced the satisfaction of creating something with their own hands. Pioneers built homesteads out of rough land, and they did it together as families. America's frontier men and women planted the seeds of new communities which still stand proudly today.

Aside from water, food was the most basic necessity of frontier life. The difficult trip west by wagon train guaranteed drastic challenges in finding, preserving and preparing food. Managing their food supply was life and death business for early pioneers. They had to stock their wagons with adequate supplies, depend on whatever fresh meat was available, and be resourceful and efficient in preparing and storing their food.

In the next vignette, you will read in detail about food on the trail.

"Proper preparation solves 80 percent of life's problems"

—H. Jackson Brown, Jr.



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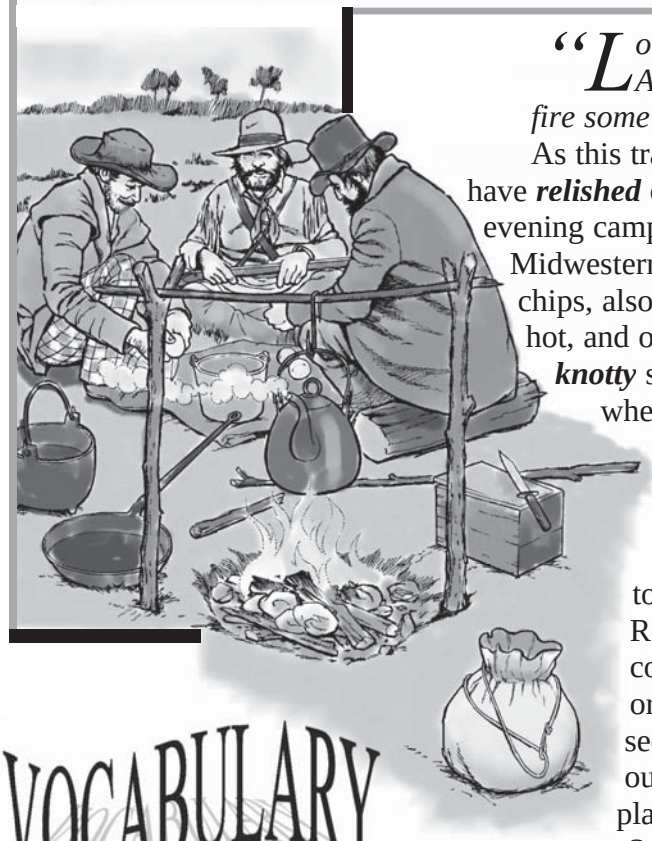
The Defining of America

Chapter 8

Topic 10
Food

Section Two
Topics 6-10

MUDDY COFFEE AND COLD BISCUITS



"Look at her now with the pout on her lips
As daintily with her fingertips—She picks for the fire some buffalo chips."

As this trail song suggests, pioneer women may not have ***relished*** collecting dried buffalo dung to heat the evening campfire. However, hardy ladies who crossed the Midwestern prairies quickly came to appreciate buffalo chips, also called *meadow muffins*. They produced a clean, hot, and odorless fire. Dried manure was better than ***knotty*** sagebrush twisted into coils—the alternative fuel when buffalo chips were scarce. The sagebrush, or prairie grass, burned too quickly. During the 1800s, ***ingenuity*** and resourcefulness enabled thousands of determined travelers to prepare food for the wagon train journeys from Missouri to California, Oregon and Washington.

Relying only upon what ***Conestoga wagons*** could store and what could be caught, harvested, or shot on the trail, emigrants spent much time securing and preparing food. How well they fared out on the hot prairie trail depended upon proper planning and a whole lot of persistence.

Suggestions provided by previous pioneers enabled young and inexperienced women to prepare adequate meals along the trail. Guidebooks urged emigrants to take proper provisions. A typical list of food supplies per adult included: 100 pounds of flour, 70 pounds of bacon, 30 pounds of "hardtack" which was also called *pilot bread*, and plenty of beans, rice, coffee, sugar, dried fruit, baking soda, and vinegar. Food was stored in finely-stitched, double canvas sacks. Enterprising merchants became prosperous by selling "trail food and supplies" to pioneers. Stores sprang up in or near towns along the Missouri River where wagon trains organized to begin their westward treks. Independence was the known as "the jumping-off place" where wagons headed west.

Campfire cooking was a challenge for the thousands of women who nourished their families on the trails for four to five months. A few women were fortunate to own small, portable stoves made of sheet metal—the ancestors of today's campfire

VOCABULARY

Relished: enjoyed
Knotty: full of knots
Ingenuity: requiring cleverness, creativity and intellect
Conestoga wagon: wagon topped with arched, wooden ribs covered with a white canvas; a covered wagon
Purified: without impurities, clean
Game: wild animals hunted for food, hides, or sport
Outcropping: a part of a rock formation that appears at the surface of the ground

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stoves. However, most ladies had to dig a trench, collect fuel (chips or grass), then suspend cast-iron cooking pots over the fire on a pole, held up by two forked sticks.

Cooking on the trail meant overcoming numerous obstacles. Burned food and spills were common. Dust, rain, and mosquitoes often made dinner miserable. One woman's diary reported that her bread came out almost black from mosquitoes trapped in the rising dough. Trail cooking challenged every woman's patience!

Some ladies became very skillful at outdoor cooking. One woman listed cooked beans and meat, stewed apples, and pancakes as her Sunday dinner menu. Another wrote that her family's breakfast included baked bread, stewed apples, potatoes, and meat, followed by a supper of griddle cakes, stewed berries, and tea.

Breakfast and supper were hot meals. During midday "nooning," families usually drank old coffee left from breakfast and ate leftover bread or meat, and perhaps some dried apples and peaches. Boiled coffee was the drink of choice at meals because it disguised the taste and purified the often-muddy water found along the trail.

Independence Rock



Families who brought a healthy milk cow enjoyed fresh milk. Many creative travelers also discovered an easy way to make butter. A pail of cream was hung on the side or under the wagon. After being bumped and sloshed all day along the trail, the cream produced butter by nightfall. That butter was a welcomed delight at the evening meal, even though it did not remain fresh for very long on the trail.

Along with supplies packed at the start of the trip, west-bound travelers also depended heavily upon wild game such as deer, antelope, fish and birds. Each adult male pioneer was expected to bring one rifle and one revolver. A shotgun was also a welcomed sight. Plenty of ammunition and a variety of sharp knives were also required for defense and for killing and preparing ***game*** along the trail. Rabbits, quail, pheasants, prairie chickens, wild sheep, elk, antelope, and buffalo were usually available to good hunters. Fishing along the way was also helpful, especially once the wagons reached mountain rivers. Gathering berries was another routine chore for women and children as the men set up camp. The berries provided sweet desserts for campfire suppers.

Exhausting overland trips allowed little time for preparing special meals. One event, though, was regularly mentioned in many diaries kept by early pioneers: celebrating the Fourth of July. Honoring the birth of the nation was even more memorable if the wagon train had reached Independence Rock in present-day Wyoming. Thousands of westward travelers etched or smeared their names in paint or axle grease on Independence Rock, which became known as the "*Great Register of the Desert*" one of the most famous landmarks of the Oregon Trail. This gigantic ***outcropping*** of granite is 1,900 feet long, 700 feet wide, 128 feet high, and bears the names of more than 5,000 emigrants. Another major trail landmark, named "Devils Gate," could be seen in the distance from Independence Rock, and lay about a day's journey west. Devil's Gate is a sizable ***cleft***

VOCABULARY

Cleft: a v-shaped space or opening made by splitting: a fissure
Cache: (kash) a hole or hiding place
Sumptuous: delicious, tasty, fulfilling

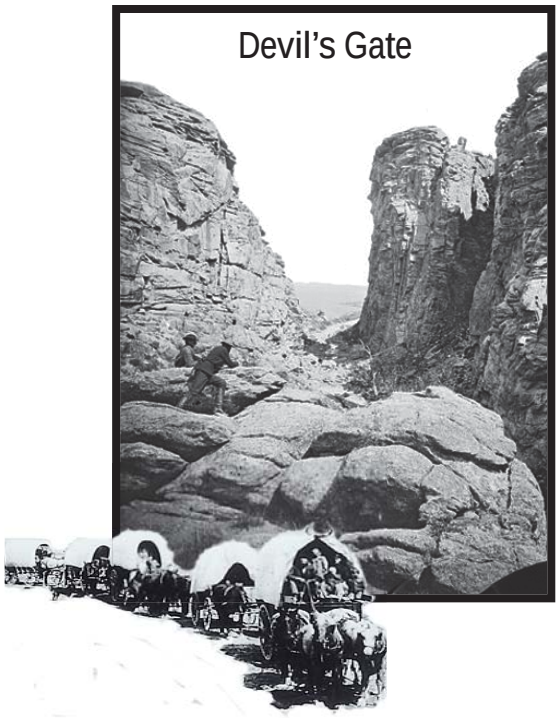
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in the area's Sweetwater Rocks, measuring some 1500 feet long and 370 feet deep. The 300-foot span at the top narrows to just 30 feet at the base. Emigrants frequently stopped here, also, to etch their names and hike through the cleft.

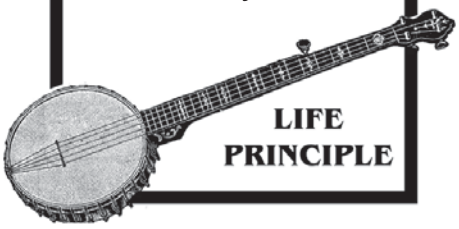
Whether they reached Independence Rock or not by July 4th, the overlanders were always ready to stop, often for several days, to celebrate the Nation's birthday. A bountiful meal was spread for all to enjoy—roasted meats, fresh bread, beans, rice, coffee, lemonade, and assorted cakes and pies. It was the time a secret ***cache*** of treasured chocolate might be brought out for the children. Topping off this ***sumptuous*** meal was plenty of dancing, games, campfire conversations, and thanking God for freedom.

When the holiday celebration came to a close, the refreshed pioneers gathered their belongings and returned to the trail.

Not all emigrants settled on the West Coast. In the next vignette, you will learn about the settlers who recognized the value of America's heartland.



"There are few, if any, jobs in which ability alone is sufficient. Needed also are loyalty, sincerity, enthusiasm, and cooperation."
—Anonymous



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The Defining of America



Topic 11
Discoveries & Explorations

Chapter 8

Section Three
Topics 11-15

SETTLING THE GREAT PLAINS

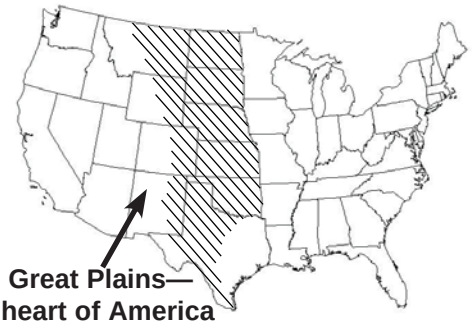


Gold seekers by the thousands flooded California in the mid 1800s. And, at last, America's western and eastern coasts were connected by railroad tracks stretching across the huge open range of the Great Plains. Still roamed by rattlesnakes and coyotes, the Great Plains lay at the heart of our country, but few people had settled there. The ***lure*** of gold drew settlers through America's flat heartland to the promises of riches on the West Coast.

The leaders of our country knew that people living and working on the land would add more wealth and stability to the nation. By changing the way people could own land, the U.S. Congress made an offer eastern families could not refuse. The Homestead Act of 1862 gave free land to any citizen 21 years or older who lived on and worked 160 acres for five years. Word of this special offer spread around the world.

The Bureau of Immigration reported that America's Great Plains were rich with opportunity. In Europe, people existed by working for wealthy landowners. With little hope of ever owning their own land, these hard workers were easily persuaded that their destiny lay in America. From Germany, Scandinavia and Russia, immigrants came by the thousands and hundreds of thousands with high hopes that their commitment to hard work would at last earn them a better way of life. And they were right!

Railroad companies encouraged European immigrants to purchase land in what is now Nebraska and Kansas. The Northern Pacific Railroad hired nearly a thousand agents to distribute leaflets in various languages throughout Europe advertising the land in America. Railroads encouraged immigrants and settlers to farm in the ***Midwest*** and ship their produce by rail to eastern

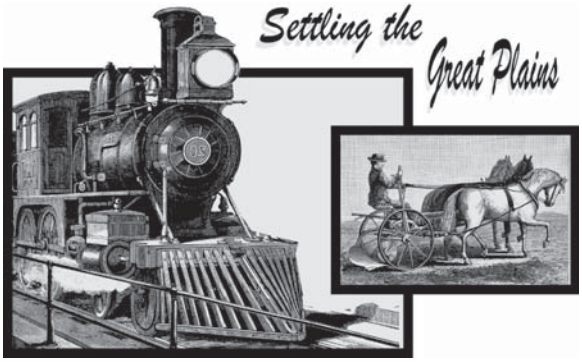


The Great Plains—the heart of America

VOCABULARY

Lure: temptation or bait
Midwest: north-central states mainly around the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi River valley; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska; known for its rich farmlands
Shanty: shack; small, run-down building
Sodbusters: nickname for prairie farmers who "busted the sod" with plows in order to plant crops
Foliage: plants, greenery
Tenet (ten-et): a principle or foundational truth
Supply and demand: little customer demand for a product results in high pricing; high customer demand for a product results in lower pricing

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markets. Soon, wheat and corn farms were scattered across the Midwest from Ohio to Nebraska and Kansas.

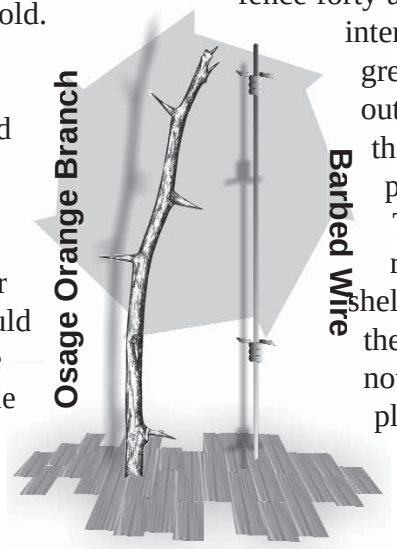
By 1880, Kansas had 850,000 residents and Nebraska had 450,000. Ten years later in 1890, Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota were ready for statehood, as were North Dakota, Washington, and Idaho. Between 1870 and 1890, more land was claimed and used for agriculture than in all the earlier years of America's history.

Settlers discovered that farming required a lot of faith and hard work. Weather on the Plains ranged from searing heat to blasts of arctic cold. In the fall, deadly prairie fires raged, and floods washed over fields in the spring. Life in a sod ***shanty*** was dark and dirty. The ceiling dropped dust and straw constantly, and after a rain, the ceiling dripped muddy water for days. Many ***sodbusters*** who could not endure the rough prairie life returned to the more comfortable East. But for people who had the strength and will power to hang onto their land, rewards were unbelievably great.

New inventions gave settlers essential tools. A special steel-pointed plow was used to break the tightly packed prairie sod. This was first done in Kansas with plows pulled by four powerful oxen. The prairie, which had few trees and very little water, was far richer than the settlers had imagined. With no forests to clear, farmers found land ready to plow. A farmer after just one successful crop could cultivate more land and enlarge his claim. Profits from 100 acres of a good wheat crop meant the farmer could farm 1,000 acres.

Unavailability of trees required farmers to find materials other than wood for fences. Jonathan Turner, who had gone to Illinois in 1833 to establish a college, solved the fencing problem for many farmers. Turner believed carefully planted ***foliage***, was the only practical way to create fences on open prairies.

In 1835, Turner heard about a thorny plant, the Osage Orange, growing along the banks of the Osage River in Arkansas. By 1847, Turner had made a business of selling the seeds which grew inside a ball, like orange seeds. Turner advertised that the Osage Orange would grow on any soil where common prairie grass grew. Farmers could fence forty acres with the bushy trees that intertwined branches as the trees grew. A thorn under each leaf kept out animals. Floods did not harm the trees, and prairie fires did not pass through the green hedges. The trees served as breaks from rough prairie winds and gave shelter to cattle. Nothing would eat the bitter leaves, and the seeds did not scatter new plants to unwanted places.



Some people laughed at the professor's fantastic fence, calling it "Turner's Folly." But Turner's business grew as he urged farmers to plant his "tree fence." Turner applied basic *free enterprise principles*: provide a product people need and they will buy it.

Turner's Osage Orange tree fence encouraged manufacturers who were

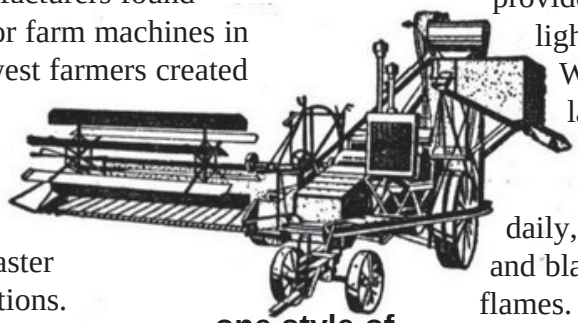
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VOCABULARY

Improvise: resourcefully using available materials to substitute for what is needed
Split rail: timber split length-wise, used for building fences
Reaper: a machine for harvesting grain crops
Combine: a harvesting machine that cuts off the grain heads, separates the grain seeds from their coverings, and cleans the grain while moving through the field
Thresher: a machine that separates seeds (grain) from plant fibers

constantly searching for ways to improve prairie life to invent "devil's rope" or barbed wire. Another free enterprise ***tenet—supply and demand***—gained momentum. Barbed wire for fencing became in such demand, that low prices enabled every landowner to fence his land. In 1874, Joseph Glidden invented a superior type of wire. In 1883, the company using Glidden's patent produced 600 miles of the new wire each day. Before good wire was available, the earliest pioneer farmers had struggled to ***improvise*** with such items as stone walls, ***split rails***, shrubs, and brush to fence farm property.

By 1880, manufacturers found their greatest market for farm machines in the Great Plains. Midwest farmers created huge markets for manufacturers of agricultural machines. Crops could be planted and gathered faster with mechanical inventions. Sowing became easier. Seeds were turned under by a "walking plow." The ***reaper*** was the first effective harvesting ***combine*** used in the United States. Pulled by twenty to forty horses, the harvesting combine worked as a reaper and ***thresher***, gathering and bagging the grain. As farms grew larger, farmers bought the riding plow, disk plow, and multiple plow, as well as the one-row and two-row cultivators.



one style of harvesting combine

In the 1850s, a Canadian product, coal oil, changed the way farmers lit their prairie homes. Coal oil lamps were more practical than candles, but caused a strong and nauseating odor. Later, Americans began distilling kerosene from petroleum (oil). Kerosene was a less expensive alternative to coal oil, but America had no oil wells at that time.

A small supply of oil was extracted from streams in northwestern Pennsylvania. Blankets were used to soak up the oil, but the awkward process yielded only a small amount. In 1859, an oil drilling rig near Titusville, Pennsylvania finally brought in an impressive amount of oil. Soon petroleum wells supplied an ample quantity of fuel for lights throughout America.



Kerosene lamps in rural areas provided better light than the gas lights used by city dwellers. Wicks of the kerosene lamps had to be carefully trimmed. The chimneys and fireplaces had to be washed daily, because the lamps smoked and blackened the glass around the flames.

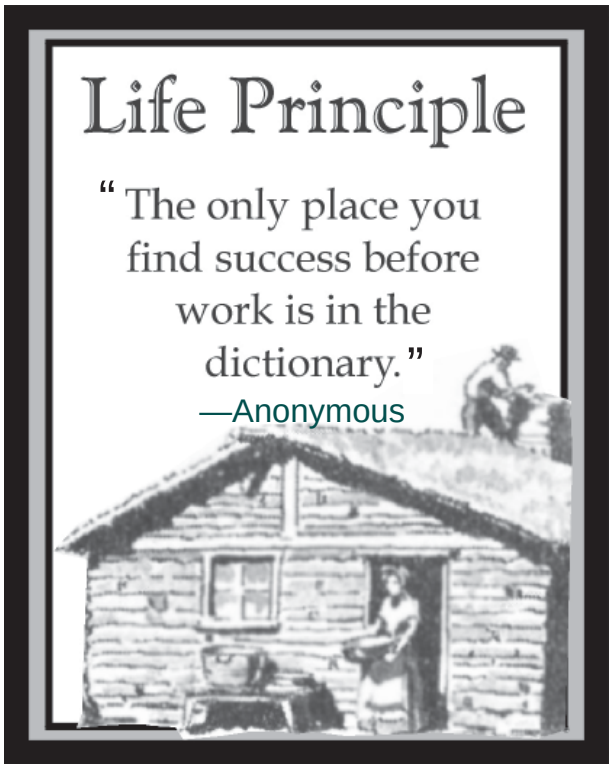
For outside light, the kerosene lantern was far better than the old candle-fitted lantern used for after-dark chores. Kerosene carriage lamps with reflectors enabled coachmen to travel safely

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on unlit roads after dark. In the late 1800s, kerosene lanterns also appeared on the latest models of farm machinery.

The discovery of petroleum as a source of energy drastically altered the way Americans lived. Petroleum products began to appear all across the country. Just to name a few are gasoline, asphalt, wax, lubricating oils, foam, tar, and kerosene. Petroleum has remained a mainstay of the American economy ever since. But, toward the end of the 1900s, Americans had become concerned about the polluting factors of petroleum use and were investigating alternative sources of fuel. However, when petroleum was first discovered as a usable fuel in the 1850s, great excitement swept the land as potential for a better quality of life was anticipated.

Just as America's leaders had foreseen, settlers living and working in the heart of our great country brought wealth and stability to their families and to the nation. Wealth and stability also came from industrial development as we will see in the next vignettes.



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The Defining of America

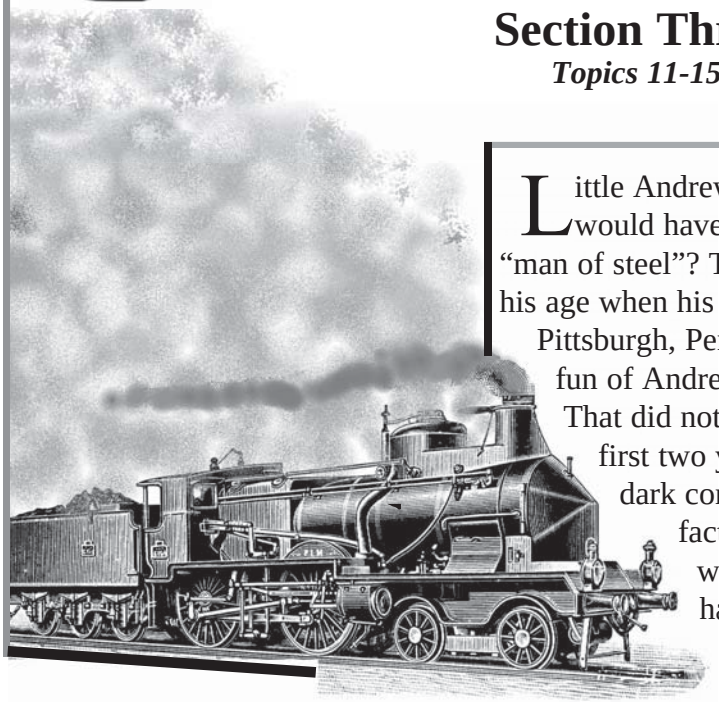
Chapter 8



Topic 12
Industry & Medicine

Section Three
Topics 11-15

AMERICA'S MEN OF STEEL



Little Andrew did not look much like Superman. Who would have thought he would become a millionaire "man of steel"? Thirteen-year-old Andrew was small for his age when his family immigrated from Scotland to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Neighborhood children made fun of Andrew's accent and called him "Scotchie." That did not stop the ambitious lad who toiled his first two years in America as a ***bobbin-boy*** in the dark confines of a textile mill, a cloth-producing factory, in which Andrew earned $1.20 a week. He did not complain. He was glad to have a job.

Andrew was delighted when he heard that a telegraph company was hiring messengers for the extravagant sum of $2.50 per week. But Andrew's father disapproved, thinking such a large salary meant the company was looking for a bigger and stronger boy. All Andrew wanted was an opportunity to prove himself, which he explained to his father and his future employer.



Andrew Carnegie

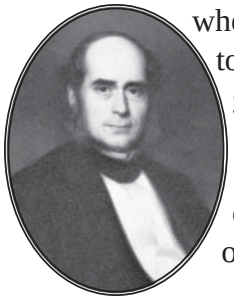
Prove himself is exactly what Andrew Carnegie did for several years. He worked at various jobs, then, as an adult, he entered the railroad business. Carnegie was known for his determination to make things happen when other employees failed to seize opportunities or gave up on assignments. Indeed, Carnegie rarely let an opportunity pass. He noted in his autobiography, *"It is a great mistake not to seize the opportunity."*

Carnegie foresaw that railroads could help expand the new steel and iron industries that were emerging in America. Iron is one of the most abundant and widely distributed elements in the world. It exists in 22 U.S. states in commercially usable form. In 19th century America, ***hardware*** items such as train rails and

VOCABULARY

Bobbin-boy: a boy who kept thread supplies to workers
Steel: iron containing less than 1.7 percent of carbon
Hardware: tools, articles made of metal
Surmised: reasoned; considered
Malleability: ability to be shaped by hammering
Locomotive: a self-propelled vehicle that travels along rails and is used for moving railroad cars; a train engine
Berth: built-in bunk bed; typically in a ship, train or bus
Hydroelectric: using water power to generate electricity

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Henry Bessemer

wheels, nails, wire, tools, pipe, plows, guns and machine parts, as well as pots and pans for cooking, were made of iron.

The Age of Steel began in the l860s when the Bessemer process was developed by an Englishman named Henry Bessemer and William Kelly from Kentucky. The Bessemer process reduced carbon levels in iron, making it economically feasible to produce large quantities of steel.

Andrew Carnegie, by that time, was no longer a skinny teen nicknamed "Scotchie." He had made a fortune in railroading. Always on the lookout for opportunities, Carnegie correctly ***surmised*** that the Civil War would spur the growth of railroads and heavy industry, increasing demands for steel. In 1865, Carnegie formed the Keystone Bridge Company near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The company grew into a complex of seven iron and steel producing factories. By 1900, steel-making was the major industry in the United States, and Carnegie's factories produced one-fourth of the steel in America. The following year, a company called U.S. Steel was formed and bought out Carnegie's business for $450 million.

More than any other material, steel laid the foundation of industrial technology. Steel continues to be the metal of choice for skyscrapers, bridges, automobiles, ships, planes, and a multitude of other items. Adding chromium and other metals to iron produces *stainless* steel, known for its toughness, resistance to stains and corrosion, and its ***malleability***. Today, steel production remains one of the ten largest industries in the United States.

The Promise of a Shining Future



Other countries, mainly in Europe, began to realize the value of steel for their industries. During the 1900s, the ongoing Industrial Revolution spread to the rest of the world. By 2009, China and India were the industrial leaders, surpassing the United States and Europe in steel production and use.

The teenager from Scotland, whose first job paid $1.20 a week, left a legacy of enormous accomplishment in the industrial world. What Carnegie did with the wealth he accumulated was even more remarkable. His belief that great wealth was a "sacred trust" to be administered for the public good led him to donate $350 million to libraries and other worthwhile causes. Andrew Carnegie gave joyfully, not grudgingly, reflecting his own love of books and his commitment to the value of learning.

As the age of steel was developing in the United States, other discoveries and inventions were also making life easier for Americans. The next vignette will introduce several important inventions.

THE PROMISE OF A SHINING FUTURE

Can you imagine the excitement caused in a little frontier town as the "iron horse" steamed around the bend, its single headlight beaming? Crowds cheered as the

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George Pullman

smokestack belched, and young and old observers welcomed new arrivals stepping off the train. To America's frontier men and women, chugging ***locomotives*** meant cars full of long awaited visitors and freight. The railroad also brought the promise of a shining future to towns along the tracks.

Canals, roads, and coastal waters were adequate for shipping products in crowded eastern markets. However, widespread rural centers of population in the West required a faster and more economical form of transportation than horses, wagons, or ships. America's railroad system developed in response to that need. Between 1829 and 1841, U.S. railroad lines imported more than 100 English locomotives. Later, engines were designed and built in America to meet the rigors of this nation's vast expanses and rough terrain.

Numerous creative minds and hard-working hands contributed to America's distinctive version of locomotives and railroad cars. In 1864, George Pullman patented his *sleeping* car. The Pullman car permitted passengers to sleep in special compartments with ***berths*** instead of remaining seated upright in conventional railroad cars. Reverend David Macrae, a visiting Scotsman, noted that payment of an extra dollar entitled a passenger to a *"tolerably comfortable berth"* where *"you could sleep as soundly as in your own bed at home."* Pullman's dining car further added to the conveniences and luxuries of train travel, enabling passengers to eat well while traveling long distances.

While Pullman's designs targeted comfort, George Westinghouse, Jr. focused on safety. In 1869, this young inventor was only 22 years old when he patented the air brake and founded Westinghouse Air Brake Company. His revolutionary steam-power braking system enabled railroad engineers to stop an entire train with just one lever, dramatically increasing the safety of high-speed rail travel.

Westinghouse's inventive genius was not limited to the air brake and other railroad equipment. He also helped light up America through the safe, efficient electric power system he developed. Building upon Thomas Edison's discovery of *direct current* (DC), Westinghouse proved to a skeptical public that *alternating current* (AC) was more effective than direct current. In 1886, Westinghouse established Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. The company constructed transformers that enabled AC systems to send electrical power for greater distances than the three mile limit of DC systems. When Westinghouse proved that AC current was safe and superior to DC current, AC quickly became the principle power source for residential and commercial use.

Westinghouse built the nation's first ***hydroelectric*** station in 1895, successfully harnessing the mighty power of Niagara Falls. By the turn of the century, Westinghouse

VOCABULARY

Folklore: widely held, but factually unsupported, tales concerning people and events; legends, popular myths
Masonry: brick or stone used in construction of walls, buildings, or other edifices
Obelisk: a tall, four-sided shaft of stone, pointed at the top
Ore: rock from which valuable materials are mined and extracted, such as copper or iron ore
Metallurgist: one who heats or mines metals
Myriad: a huge number

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Electric employed more than 50,000 workers and had become one of the greatest energy-producing companies in the world. Westinghouse's company encouraged other entrepreneurs, and in the years to follow, electric companies sprang up by the hundreds across the nation as families realized the advantages of having electricity in their homes. This in turn encouraged the opening of all kinds of businesses that sold electric gadgets and parts for lighting and heating in homes and businesses, as well as schools and churches. The far-reaching impact of how to make electricity affordable for the average person, home, and community was astounding.

Over the next 150 years, Americans continued to produce power through hydroelectricity, which proved to be of tremendous economic benefit to the people of the United States. By the year 2009, dams in the United States used for hydroelectric purposes numbered 2,400.

Thanks to the courage and diligence of George Westinghouse in the 19th century, contemporary Americans enjoy the benefits of electricity in their homes, schools, churches, military institutions, and businesses.

Entrepreneurs like Andrew Carnegie, Henry Bessemer, George Pullman, and George Westinghouse risked time and resources to develop better ways of life for all Americans, but were sometimes called "Robber Barons" by critics who envied the others' earned wealth. Critics forget that thriving businesses, birthed by free enterprise initiatives, create millions of jobs for people. Critics also forget that a person is entitled to the fruits of his/her own labor, and that many millionaires donate millions of dollars to enhance their communities and nation.

The next vignette reveals a contest between industry and a Negro folklore hero who became a legend.

JOHN HENRY, THE STEEL DRIVIN' MAN

Railroads helped design America's heritage. Railroads not only enabled Americans to transport people and merchandise, tracks also provided the themes and substance for hundreds of poems, stories, songs, ***folklore***, and legends. You may be familiar with the song, "I've been workin' on the railroad, all my live-long days..." and many other tunes that depict this era in our history.



During the 1870s, railroad tracks were being laid across plains and through mountain tunnels. Manual labor was beginning to give place to steam-powered machinery. Man power was simply too inefficient to move massive amounts of rock and steel. As old methods gave way to new technology, a legend arose of one black man who could out-perform a steam-powered steel driver.

John Henry, celebrated as America's first legendary work hero, stood over six feet tall and could swing an eight pound sledge hammer as if it were a toy. His physical size and strength reportedly dwarfed other men. No one could even come close to driving railroad spikes as fast as John Henry. A mere two or three blows from the giant's sledge would drive a steel spike deep into oak railroad ties. Inevitably, the question was asked, "Could John Henry drive a spike quicker than the new technology?" A contest was



bronze statue in honor of John Henry

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arranged—John Henry's sledge against a steam-powered steel driver.

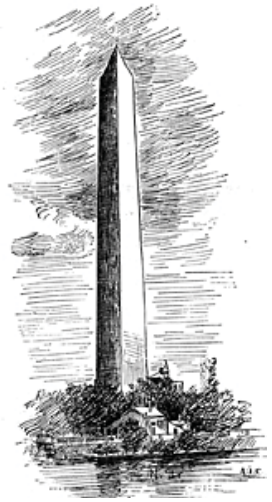
The steam driver pounded spikes at a steady rhythm, but the sounds of John Henry's sledge rang across the valley as he pounded, in record time, a record number of spikes into the oak ties. John Henry won the contest, but died from exhaustion—leaving behind a legend never to be forgotten. A century later, singer Tennessee Ernie Ford immortalized John Henry in a popular ballad: "John Henry, the Steel-Drivin' Man". Later, still, the 1995 movie, *Tall Tale: The Unbelievable Adventure* featured John Henry, along with two other larger-than-life legends: Pecos Bill and Paul Bunyan.

The next vignette is about a man who worked with a new type of metal that was just coming into use in the mid 1800s.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ALUMINUM CAP

While Americans moved forward in technology and industry, they remembered to look back to their founding and honor those who made life in this country possible. Among those honored was the "Father of our Country," George Washington, the first president and leader of the army that freed us from British tyranny.

At a height of 555 feet, the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C. is the tallest ***masonry*** structure in the world and is a national memorial in honor of George Washington, the first president of the United States. Dedicated in 1885, the year after construction was finished, and opened to the public in 1888, this structure required 36 years to complete. The impressive marble ***obelisk*** was designed and constructed by William Frishmuth. The monument is hollow inside, allowing visitors to climb the stairway (or take an elevator) to the top for a panoramic view of our nation's capital. Carved in capital letters in the marble blocks along the stairway are four Bible verses and the phrase, "IN GOD WE TRUST" (our National Motto), "GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND," and "MAY HEAVEN TO THIS UNION CONTINUE ITS BENEFICENCE." The words "Praise be to God" are inscribed on the cast aluminum pyramid cap.



The Washington Monument

When newspapers described the monument and its cap, readers by the hundreds of thousands were introduced to aluminum for the first time. Aluminum, recognized today as the most common metal on Earth, was completely unknown until the 19th century.

In nature, *aluminum* is always found in combination with other elements. To be usable, it must be extracted from its native ***ore***. In the 1850s, a French chemist devised a costly chemical process to extract small quantities of aluminum. For more than 30 years, chemists and inventors from several nations pursued methods of extracting aluminum. However, the process was too expensive for mass manufacturing.

Charles Martin Hall, a boyish-looking amateur chemist from Oberlin, Ohio, believed he could recover aluminum through an electrical process. After graduating from Oberlin College, Hall rigged a "laboratory" in a woodshed behind the Hall family home for further experiments. What the young scientist lacked in fancy equipment was compensated by his imagination and persistence.

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Hall's sister, Julia, who had graduated from Oberlin two years earlier, assisted her brother with his experiments. Julia kept meticulous notes and sketches of her brother's experiments. Imagine the excitement in the homemade laboratory when one cold February day in 1886, Hall produced his first shiny, marble-sized pieces of aluminum!

Almost at the same time, a French inventor named Paul L.T. Heroult discovered a similar process. When Hall had to defend his discovery in court, Julia's carefully dated records established that Hall's invention was indeed his own, and not connected to or copied in any way from Heroult's. Eventually, Hall was awarded patent rights in the United States. Both he and the French inventor were recognized, and the technique became known as the Hall-Heroult process.

Securing financial backing for research and development was difficult. After several attempts, Hall obtained the support of Alfred E. Hunt, a Pittsburgh ***metallurgist***. Hunt and a few of his entrepreneurial friends formed the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, which later became the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA). In 1890, Hall was named vice-president of ALCOA.

ALCOA became the most successful industrial monopoly in America and developed the earliest technology for aluminum production. Today ALCOA is a multinational corporation employing hundreds of thousands of personnel in its worldwide operations. Hall's discovery has contributed to many other industries, especially the manufacturing of aircraft, space vehicles, and automobiles.

Even though Hall and his backers recognized aluminum's great potential, the metal was not considered practical for commercial use until 1903. When the Wright brothers used an engine with an aluminum crankcase for their first powered flight at Kittyhawk, use of this marvelous metal took off, too. The aluminum industry and the Hall-Heroult process remain in common use worldwide.

Hall reached his goal of becoming a wealthy inventor and awarded Julia for her help. He provided for Julia's future with ALCOA profits. Recognizing the role education played in his career, Hall also made generous contributions to Oberlin College.

From George Washington's cap to the crankcase of the Wright brothers' plane and a ***myriad*** of other exciting uses, aluminum is still flying high in America's space-age technology.

No technical advance is made without fuel to provide the energy. In the next vignette, you will learn how coal affected America's industrial growth.



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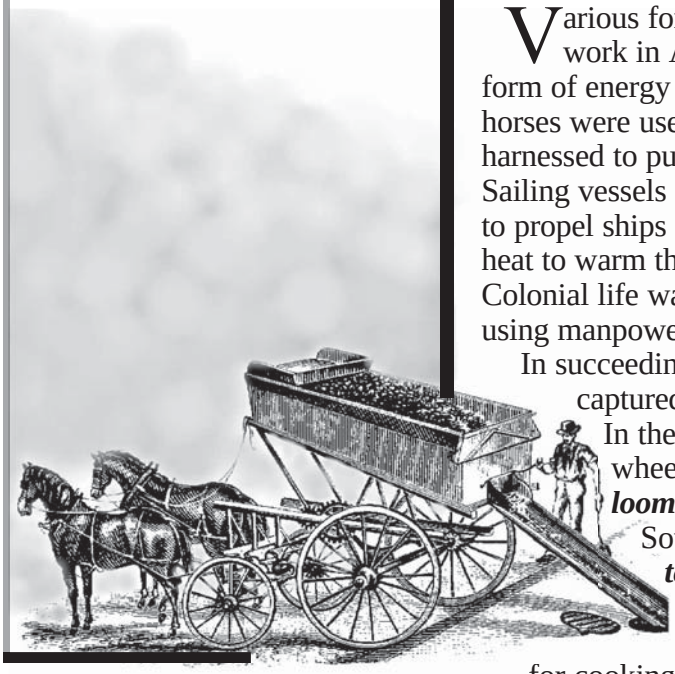
The Defining of America

Chapter 8

Topic 13
Light & Energy

Section Three
Topics 11-15

COAL FUELS THE FIRES



Various forms of energy were harnessed to perform work in America. Manpower was the most common form of energy used in colonial America, but as oxen and horses were used to make work easier, these animals were harnessed to pull plows, wagons, cannons, and ***barges***. Sailing vessels adjusted their sails to catch the wind in order to propel ships onward. Colonists burned wood to produce heat to warm their families and to cook food. For 100 years, Colonial life was simple, and most energy needs were met by using manpower, animals, wood, wind, and water.

In succeeding years, in grain producing states, mills captured water energy to prepare grain for market. In the North, massive Niagara Falls turned water wheels, furnishing energy to thousands of power ***looms*** where fabric was manufactured. In the South, steam-powered farm machinery increased ***textile*** production.

Coal was first used in America by Southwest Indian tribes as early as the 1300s for cooking, heating, and baking clay pottery. The first re-discovery of coal in the United States is recorded to have been made by a French explorer in 1701 in the Richmond, Virginia, area settled by French Huguenot settlers along the James River.

Most uses for coal in early colonial days were for heating blacksmithing furnaces and homes. In 1748, the first commercial mining of coal was recorded. During this time, coal was used for creation of shot shells for guns and other wartime uses. This became helpful during both the French and Indian War and the American War for Independence.

By the early 1800s, Americans had found other ways of using coal, and it was being mined in greater quantities for use in industries such as glass manufacturing. Demands of manufacturing and transportation created increased reliance upon wood and coal to produce steam for energy.

With such a large land mass and a growing population, Americans produced more goods than their families needed, so large quantities of goods were available for markets worldwide.

Products had to be transported where they were needed. Industrial products of the North had to travel to the South and the West. Middle America's grain had to be transported across

VOCABULARY

Barges: flat-bottomed freight boats
Loom: a device for weaving threads to make cloth
Textile: any woven fabric (cloth)
Indigo: a plant that yields a deep blue dye; used for dying fabrics
Boiler: a container (often very large) in which things are heated or burned to produce steam
Necessitated: made necessary
Adequate: good enough

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the country in all directions, and the South's cotton and ***indigo*** crops were demanded in northern cities and European markets.

Railroads and ships were able to provide for America's increasing transportation needs. Thanks to a creative American named Robert Fulton who applied steam powered engines to boats, travel and shipping products on the waterways became more efficient, effective, and economical.

Both wood and coal provided fuel for steam ships which were powered by huge ***boilers***. Forests along river banks provided ample fuel, however, one draw-back was that the use of wood ***necessitated*** frequent stops to replenish the stock. Wood burning steam engines were ***adequate*** until American commerce demanded better and more efficient alternatives to wood fuel.

When locomotives were created, they first used steam from burning wood to power their engines. One undesirable side effect of this, however, was the cutting down of forests to provide for steam powered transportation (as was the problem with ships that used this same method).

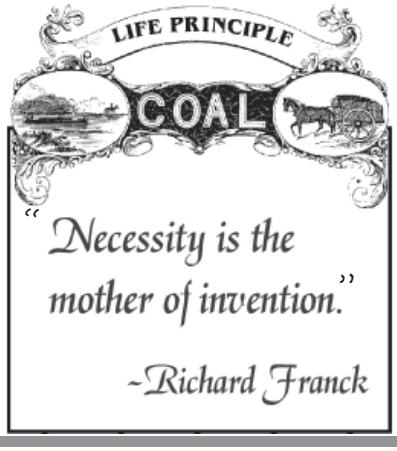
The first American made steam locomotive was created in 1830 and dubbed "Tom Thumb," due to its small size. Public interest in coal as fuel was stirred up when the engineers converted "Tom Thumb" from wood burning to coal burning. A bucket of hard coal would last eight times longer than a bucket of wood. This conversion encouraged other engineers to do the same and opened up widespread interest in coal for multiple uses.

Coal was destined to be an important source of America's energy. Coal soon became "the world's most valuable mineral" and was the industrial fuel of choice for factories and for steam engines into the late 1800s. Coal was also vital to the steel making process which produced the rails on which coal-burning locomotives ran. Railroads linked various states: their outgoing locomotives were fueled by coal, and the returning trains carried products forged by coal-burning industries.

As coal mining increased, entire communities existed to meet the national and global demands for this wonderful and plentiful source of energy buried beneath the Earth's crust. With the rise of iron and steel industries, coal production increased by 300 percent during the 1870s and early 1880s.

Today's primary use of coal is to produce electricity. This usage was made feasible by one of history's most renowned inventors—Thomas Edison. In 1882, Edison built the first practical, coal-fired electric generating station, supplying the electricity to some residents of New York City. In 1901, General Electric Company (GE)—a giant corporation still in business today—built the first alternating current (AC) power plant at Ehrenfeld, Pennsylvania.

Between 1970 and 1990, coal production in the United States increased from 520 million tons to one billion tons. By the 21st century, Americans were producing nearly 1.1 billion tons annually. Geological survey technology confirms that the United States is second only to Canada in coal reserves worldwide.



As the United States needed new sources of energy, American men and women produced solutions. Along with advances in manufacturing were great advances in communication, as you will discover in the next vignette.

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The Defining of America

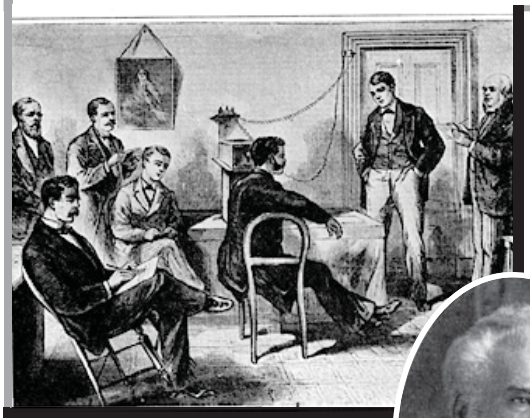


Topic 14
Communication

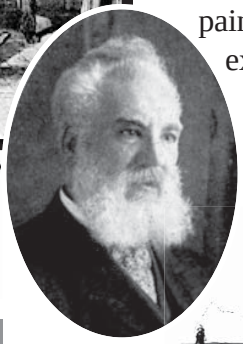
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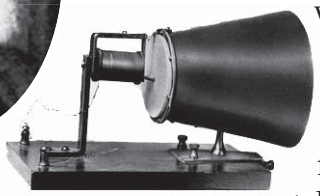
ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL'S SEVEN WORD REVOLUTION



"Mr. Watson, come here, I want you." These seven simple words marked a classic moment in scientific discovery. The man who spoke them revolutionized the way people communicated around the globe. These significant words were uttered on March 10, 1876, in a small Boston laboratory after years of painstaking research and a multitude of discouraging experiments.



Alexander Graham Bell had spilled some acid. He called out to his ***colleague*** and friend, Thomas A. Watson, who rushed into the room where Bell had spoken near an electrical instrument. That ***crude*** electrical instrument conveyed the first spoken message over a telephone.



On that memorable day, words were carried only a few yards, but by 1915, telephone lines stretched across the North American continent with thousands of telephones in use. Today, with underwater cables and satellites in space, we can communicate clearly and quickly around the globe—thanks to the diligence and persistence of Alexander Graham Bell.

Mr. Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1847. From his youngest years, Alexander was a curious and inventive thinker. His father and grandfather were both teachers of speech, so many of Bell's curiosities stemmed from an inherited love of sound. He wondered if wheat made noise while it grew, and was fascinated by the relationship between thunder and lightning. His interest in anatomy led him to create an attic museum crammed with carefully cleaned and mounted animal bones.

Bell's first invention was the result of a request by a local miller, who challenged his son and Bell to find something useful to do. When the boys asked, "What?" the miller grabbed a handful of wheat and told them, *"Try to figure out how to*

VOCABULARY

Colleague: an assistant or associate in a professional setting
Crude: primitive, not perfected
Passion: an intense interest in, and devotion to, a concept or object
Affixed: physically attached
Debilitating: having extreme weakness or impaired strength
Tuberculosis: a deadly disease of the lungs caused by the tubercle bacteria
Harmonic: several tones unified into one tone
Concurrently: all at the same time
Investor: one who commits money to projects he deems worthy in order to earn more money in return as projects prosper
Centenary: having to do with one hundred years

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remove the husks!" Immediately, the boys started experimenting on a discarded machine with rotating paddles. They ***affixed*** metal brushes and poured the wheat through their invention. Later, Bell would refer to that experience as *"my first incentive to invention."*

While Bell was inventing a husk scraper, his father was working on a "visible speech" method to help deaf people learn to speak. Bell's own mother was deaf and had never heard the voice of her son or husband.

As a young man, Bell was influenced by a German scientist named Hermann von Helmholtz who used electric vibrations to create vowel sounds.

In 1870, after the death of Bell's two brothers to the ***debilitating*** disease of ***tuberculosis***, he and his parents moved to Ontario, Canada seeking a healthier climate. In 1871, Bell relocated to Boston to pursue his passion of teaching hearing-impaired people. In his spare time, Bell put his new knowledge of electricity to work. He began experimenting with a ***harmonic*** telegraph, a device which would carry several messages ***concurrently*** over wire. Money to fund this project came from two wealthy investors, both of whom had deaf children. That is when Bell hired Mr. Watson as his assistant.

By the middle of 1874, Bell thought about designing a machine that would transfer speech, instead of just sounds in the form of Morse Code. He knew his idea would work...if he could just figure out how to make an electrical current vary in density when sound passed through it.

Eventually, Bell gave up teaching to learn all he could about electricity. Totally absorbed by the idea of perfecting a telephone, he and Watson worked late into evenings that produced frustrating failures. Inspired by Samuel Morse, Bell said,



"Morse conquered his electrical difficulties, although he was only a painter. And I don't intend to give in either till all is completed." It was precisely this quality of undaunted persistence that made Alexander Graham Bell a success.

Bell and Watson experimented with different media to produce vibrations: first tuning forks, then metal reeds. On one miserably hot summer day, Bell and Watson were working in adjoining attic rooms of the lab, each man surrounded by tools, transmitters and receivers. Equipment in both rooms was connected by 20 feet of telegraph wire. One of the reeds on Watson's equipment became stuck, and while he was plucking on it, Bell heard a vibration sound from a reed on one of the instruments in his room. In disbelief, Bell ran out of the room and asked Watson to keep plucking on the reed. Again the sound was transmitted. This incident on June 2, 1875, marked the birth of the telephone.

VOCABULARY

Capital: money, usually referring to the money required to start a business
Subsequent: coming after, following in order
Advocate: to use one's voice or writings to defend a cause or to provide strong support regarding an ideology, program, or plan

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At that point, Bell knew his idea of a telephone was practical, if only he could figure out how to reproduce vibrations of the human voice. Just nine months later, on March 10, 1876, Bell called his assistant on the first telephone. At the ***Centenary*** Exhibition in Philadelphia later that year, numerous exhibits of art, industry, and science were on display from around the world, but Bell's telephone became the star attraction.

Intense weeks and months were invested in improving the new invention. Sound transmissions became better and better as Bell and Watson experimented concurrently. Never forgetting his passion for helping deaf people, Bell began organizing day schools for deaf children in several metropolitan areas.

The dedicated inventor had sacrificed a regular income when he quit teaching to pursue inventing. Now he was ready to earn money to reimburse the two wealthy investors who had provided ***capital*** for Bell to work on a better telegraph. Bell was very much in love with the deaf daughter of one of the investors. Bell was ready to get married, and he wanted to offer financial security to his bride.

Through popularity of his new invention and a ***subsequent*** lecture tour, Bell was able to raise enough money to marry his sweetheart. In July 1877, Bell and Mabel Hubbard were wed. The couple later had two daughters.

In less than two years, a company was formed under Bell's name. The Bell Telephone Company later became American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T), still one of the most successful companies in America.

The man who always carried the plight of the deaf in his heart invented the telephone before he was thirty years old. Over the next 45 years, along with thinking up ideas for other inventions, Alexander Graham Bell continued his work for the hearing impaired. He founded a school in Washington where he ***advocated*** for every deaf child an opportunity to learn to speak. A champion of validating deaf people's place in society, Bell worked hard to dispel the notion common during that day that deaf people were unintelligent.

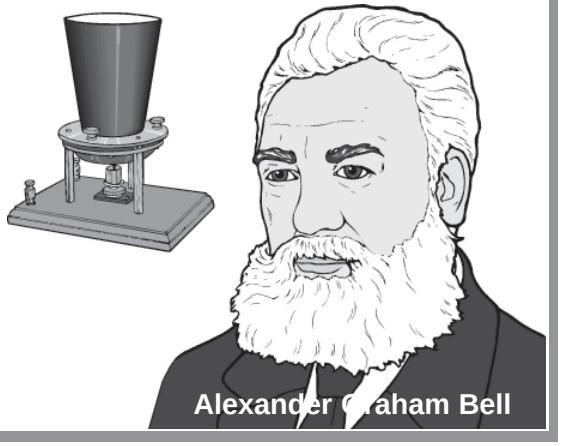
Bell was honored repeatedly for this work. But he will be most remembered for advancing communication through his invention of the telephone. On the day of his funeral in August 1922, in tribute to the man who made instant voice communication a reality, the telephones of America remained silent for one minute.

Little could Mr. Bell have imagined that just over 100 years later (or so), other inventive Americans would build upon his invention to create cell phones, facsimile (fax) machines, email, the Internet, and other electronic devices and methods that enable a person to communicate instantly with others across the nation or even in other countries!

During the late 1800s, America was moving forward in many and varied areas. The next vignette tells about two creative scientists who developed new agricultural products.

Life Principle

"Success is not instant; neither is failure permanent—they are but a pause in your pursuit of achievement."
—Anonymous



Alexander Graham Bell

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The Defining of America

Topic 15
Agriculture

Chapter 8

Section Three
Topics 11-15

MEN OF SCIENCE, MEN OF AGRICULTURE





George Washington Carver was one of our nation's true ***agricultural*** heroes. He did not suddenly become brave, courageous, or wise. Instead, his character was built every day by choosing to do what was right and good. His life was marked with tragedy, but George Washington Carver learned to live without bitterness. Moses Carver, a farmer, bought a slave named Mary and her sons, Jim and baby George. The Carvers treated their slaves like family rather than property, so when Mary was kidnapped and disappeared, the two boys were raised as sons of Moses and Susan Carver. In those days, African slaves were called "colored people", or *Negroes.* In recent years, the descendants of such persons are referred to as African-Americans or Black Americans. Often, these terms will vary, depending upon the preference of each person.

George was quiet natured and very intelligent. At that time in history, the law did not allow "colored" children to attend schools which were also attended by white children. Mrs. Carver sought to provide an education for George, but the school for Negro children was too far away. Mrs. Carver found a way around her difficulties by teaching George at home. Early in life, George developed an understanding of agriculture, earning him the nickname "plant doctor." When George was about 12 years old he enrolled in a school for Negro children in a nearby town. George lived with and worked for a family while attending that school.

George's work and study patterns ***characterized*** him throughout his life. He was determined to learn and willing to work hard to accomplish his goals. He cut wood, cooked meals, and cleaned and ironed laundry to pay for books and supplies.

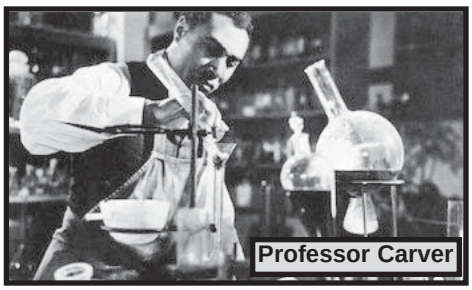
After graduation from high school, George wanted to attend college. He did well enough on the exams to earn a scholarship, but when George went to the college admissions office to sign his scholarship papers, the dean informed George that "colored" students were not accepted, regardless of their ability to pass the entrance exams.

George decided not to become bitter about the doors that were closed to him; he just kept looking for opportunities that were open. He wisely realized that a man whose heart is poisoned by

VOCABULARY

Agricultural: having to do with the growth, development, fertilization, and propagation of plants
Characterized: distinguished by, known for
Compost: decomposing materials from plants and animals used as fertilizer
Rotate: to alternate and change places in a systematic fashion
Depleted: empty, exhausted, used up
Bolls: the seed pods or capsules of a plant
Boll weevil: a small gray insect with a long snout that destroys cotton bolls
Distraught: very sorrowful and worried; deeply anxious

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Professor Carver

bitterness never fulfills his dreams. Soon, he found an open door—a friend told George about Simpson College where he was admitted in September 1890 on the basis of his academic excellence.

One of his teachers took special interest in George because he was a gifted artist. Miss Budd observed that not only could George draw plants with precise detail, but he also knew a great deal about plants. Miss Budd encouraged George to become an agricultural scientist. Following his teacher's advice, George moved to Iowa State College to study agriculture.

While there, George W. Carver became the best black agriculturalist in America. In 1894, he was the first black man to graduate from Iowa State College. He stayed there and became a professor, where he had a complete lab for his experiments and was able to teach some of America's finest young agricultural students.

In 1896, an ex-slave named Dr. Booker T. Washington, who was the president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, asked Mr. Carver to teach agriculture at Tuskegee. Professor Carver faced a difficult decision. Would he stay in Iowa and teach in well-equipped laboratories, or would he sacrifice to help black students in a crude building with no modern equipment? George Washington Carver made a decision that changed the destiny of many black Americans: he chose Tuskegee.

Even though Tuskegee was a small school, the lack of equipment surprised Professor Carver. Not the sort of man to complain, George sent his students into the community to find pots, pans and jars for experiments. With Professor Carver as a teacher, agriculture was never boring. The professor creatively approached his work with the belief that, *"Human need is really a great spiritual vacuum which God seeks to fill."* Carver used whatever materials were available to teach even the most complex scientific principles.

VOCABULARY

Bushel: a unit of measurement equal to eight gallons
Versatility: the ability to be used for more than one purpose
Contemporaries: persons who live and work during the same era of time
Scale: a means of measuring increases or decreases of something

Carver's job was to train students to be successful farmers. All around him, worn-out soil produced weak cotton plants. Professor Carver taught his students how to grow better cotton. Tuskegee students were certainly surprised at how their new professor taught agriculture.

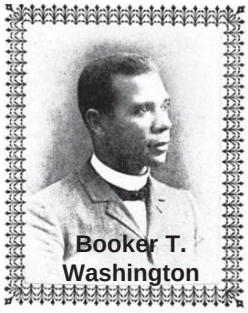
First, Carver taught his students to strengthen the soil by ***composting*** food scraps and mud, and to ***rotate*** crops in order to put nutrients back into the soil. The Professor's students planted cowpeas one year, then sweet potatoes the following year. Such crop rotation replenished ***depleted*** soil, enabling farmers to remain in one location for several years.

Professor Carver surprised his students even more by planting *goobers*, the African term for peanuts. Americans did not recognize the value of peanuts, and used them for hog food, but Carver knew that goobers added nitrogen to soil that had been depleted by continuous cotton crops.

Professor Carver developed a reputation as a knowledgeable and skilled agricultural expert who "crossed social barriers". Many white farmers in the area sought advice from him. Dr. Booker T. Washington was concerned for farmers who

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were unable to get to Tuskegee for help. *"We are failing our people,"* he told Carver. In response to this dilemma, Carver developed a traveling laboratory that was an instant success. Invitations poured in, and Professor Carver traveled with his laboratory on weekends to teach people better farming methods. Dr. Washington was thrilled as the reputation of Tuskegee Institute soared.


Booker T. Washington

Finally, after allowing the soil a few years to rest from the cotton harvest, Professor Carver told his students they could now plant cotton on the replenished land. The success of Professor Carver's plan was evident when healthy plants produced large ***bolls*** of fluffy cotton. But disaster was right around the comer—the ***boll weevil*** came and devastated the healthy cotton plants. ***Distraught*** farmers rushed to Professor Carver once again, who advised the farmers to spray the cotton plants with poison and plow them under to kill the weevils. The Professor told farmers to wait a month, then plant peanuts. The boll weevils would die, and the peanuts would add nitrogen back into the soil. Not knowing what else to do, the farmers complied.

One day a woman asked Professor Carver what to do with all the goobers she harvested. Peanuts were easy to grow, and they were nutritious food for livestock, but Carver realized peanuts had no cash market. He walked into the woods to think and later told someone, *"I had a little talk with my Creator. The Creator gave me "goobers," and together we went back to the lab and got down to work."*

Professor Carver spent the next six days and nights in his laboratory with his peanuts. After hours of testing, Carver began to unfold the mysteries of the peanut. He discovered over 300 uses, including oil, cosmetics, milk, ink, dyes, shaving cream, and paper. Carver was also the first person to make peanut butter.

In 1921, yet another obstacle had to be overcome. Peanuts, as a crop, had been a big help to the South. But, peanuts brought into America from other countries were taxed at such a low cost per ***bushel*** that American peanut farmers could not afford to raise peanuts and make a living. To protect the American peanut industry, the Peanut Growers' Association (PGA) wanted the United States Senate Committee on Agriculture to raise the import tax on peanuts. The PGA asked Professor Carver to represent peanut growers at the Senate hearings in Washington, D.C.

The hour was late by the time Mr. Carver was asked to make his presentation. He was given only ten minutes; but at the conclusion of ten minutes, the Senate committee was so fascinated by the peanut and its ***versatility*** that Professor Carver was asked to continue his presentation.

One senator asked Mr. Carver where he learned so much about peanuts. *"From a book,"* replied Mr. Carver. When asked, *"What book?"* Mr. Carver replied, *"The Bible. lt says that God has given us everything for our use. He has revealed to me some of the wonders of the fruit of His earth."* The Senate committee responded by raising the import tax, thereby protecting the peanut industry for American farmers.

During his lifetime, George Washington Carver was friends with other leaders like President Theodore Roosevelt, automobile entrepreneur, Henry Ford, and electric light inventor, Thomas Edison. But what made Carver great were his daily decisions to do right and good. In 1939, he received a medal for his work. George Washington Carver made a major difference in the lives of thousands of American students and farmers. When asked the secret of his success, Carver replied, *"It is simple. It is found in the Bible; 'In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths.'"*



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George Washington Carver and Luther Burbank were ***contemporaries***. While Mr. Carver was improving agriculture in the South, Luther Burbank was revolutionizing plants in California.

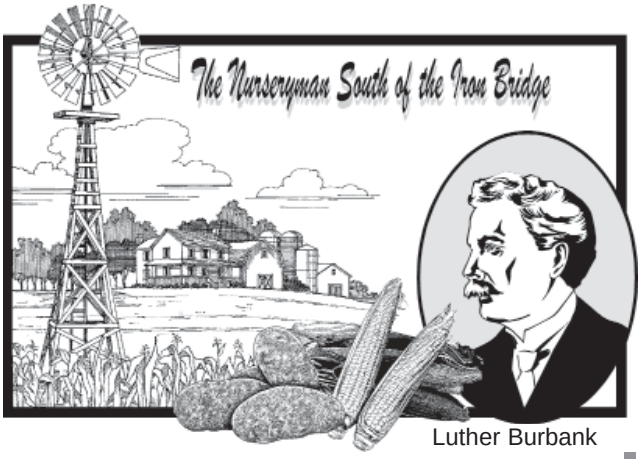
Born in Massachusetts in 1852, Luther Burbank was a curious child, eager to understand nature's surprises. Luther's Uncle Levi helped the boy explore plants during long walks together in nearby forests.

At age 17, Burbank bought a small farm in order to have a place to experiment with plants. That purchase was the beginning of an exciting career. Luther learned as a young man that by creating the right growing conditions, plants could be "fooled into growing." Burbank determined to train his plants into better products.

Burbank grew and sold corn to raise money for his agricultural experiments. To compete with other corn growers, Burbank planted his seeds indoors where warm temperatures encouraged rapid growth. In the spring, when the field soil was warm, Burbank set his small plants outside. Other farmers were just beginning to plant their seeds while Burbank's plants were already above ground. His corn ripened faster, and he was able to sell it ahead of the normal market date.

Luther became well known for developing the Burbank potato. Most potatoes were grown by planting pieces cut from older potatoes. One day Luther found a seed ball on one of his potato plants. He planted the seeds, most of which produced twisted, strange-looking potatoes, but one plant produced thirteen huge, well-shaped potatoes. Burbank cooked one, finding it delicious. For the next three years, Luther replanted from these potatoes, eventually producing enough to sell. Many of our large baking potatoes today are called Burbank potatoes.

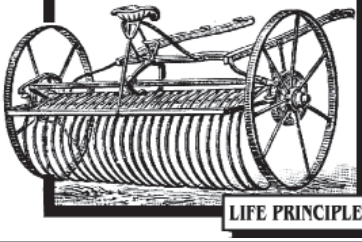
Burbank continued to search for new ways to train plants to work for people. He moved to California where the weather allowed him to work with a wider variety of plants. Calling himself "The Nurseryman South of the Iron Bridge," Burbank began his plant business. Though he did not have much money, he had an eye for good plants.



Luther Burbank

Burbank continued his experiments on a huge ***scale***, providing over 800 new varieties of plants. At any one point, he "maintained 3,000 experiments involving millions of plants." He continually combined the strengths of one plant with the strengths of another, producing new and better plants that would grow where they were needed. Selecting the best of his experiments to develop and sell, Luther Burbank produced jucier fruits, tastier green peas, and sweeter corn. He also produced healthier grains and grasses, larger cacti, more beautiful roses and other decorative flowers. He searched the nearby hills for the finest flowers. After marking them with strings, he waited for fall when he could go back and collect the seeds. Burbank sent the seeds to nurserymen in other states, and soon was exporting his seeds all the way to England.

"The successful man will profit from his mistakes and try again in a different way."
—Dale Carnegie



LIFE PRINCIPLE

Agriculture in America benefitted greatly from the scientific labors of men like George Washington Carver and Luther Burbank. These men refused to be shut out by closed doors but chose instead to walk through the doors that were open to them.

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