

# Accelerated Learning Series

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## A

# Brief History of The United States of America

Freedom loving people all over this planet owe a debt of gratitude to the United States for serving as the template that enabled Governance of the people, by the people and for the people.

***“America will never be destroyed from the outside. If we falter and lose our freedoms, it will be because we destroyed ourselves.”***

***– President Abraham Lincoln***

***“No man has a good enough memory to be a successful liar”***

***– President Abraham Lincoln***

***“Nearly all men can stand adversity, but if you want to test a man's character, give him power”***

***– President Abraham Lincoln***

***“I am a firm believer in the people. If given the truth, they can be depended upon to meet any national crisis. The great point is to bring them the real facts.”***

***— Gen. MacArthur***

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## **Sources**

- History.com
- Wikipedia
- Yale Law
- Miller Center

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## Introduction

There has never been a more inspiring story than the American story for freedom loving people all over the world. America serves as a template for self-governance for all humanity. The American experiment has endured for over two centuries, but the determination of the American people to continue that experiment has been tested over and over again. Fortunately for America, she has been blessed with gifted leaders at her most trying moments.

In this set of notes, we explore three of the most consequential Presidents of the United States – **George Washington** at her infancy, **Abraham Lincoln** when she witnessed a revolt from within and **Franklin Delano Roosevelt** when she witnessed her greatest economic and military challenge.

Yet another remarkable period in the more recent American history is the Civil Rights movement headed by **Rev. Martin Luther King**. We will cover the highlights of this period as well.

Our past provides the best guiding light for our future. There is nothing new about the problems America faces today. Anyone who studies the history of America knows that we have endured far more difficult periods, and we have found sustainable solutions that has made us stronger. However, there is a necessary ingredient in all our previous successes – pragmatic leadership!

We were blessed with leaders that understood the root causes of the problems and applied pragmatic, and often novel, techniques that did not show allegiance to any particular philosophy. The right philosophy was the philosophy that provided the desired results.

We never compromised on the desired results for we always understood that some “truths are self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness”.

Our greatest challenge today is to regain this nimbleness in our approach to our problems. For as long as we have a camp that believes that Government can never be the solution and another that believes that regulation, taxation and redistribution is the only approach that will work, we will remain in this polarized state of affairs.

When we study leaders like Washington, Lincoln or FDR we realize quickly that they adapted their approach as the situation warranted. There are somethings that only the Government can do and must do, and there are times when regulation can become an impediment to our progress. Both these circumstances co-exist at all times. To marry our thought to a party that fails to recognize this nature of reality is to paralyze our progress. And when such paralysis pervades the entire congress, it can prove fatal to our Republic.

Unity in our approach is not something we can simply summon. There is much we can learn from FDR’s fireside chats. Once a President can get the people to buy into a solution, a paralyzed congress will have no option but to come along. That is what it will take – a leader who convinces the people that he or she has visibility into the problems and has solutions to address them.

When President Obama won his first term, he galvanized independents to vote for him. But once he got elected, Obama failed to mobilize the public. Instead he counted on mobilizing Congress. This was his folly. Combine that with the subsequent betrayal of Bernie Sanders by the establishment in the 2016 Primaries, and you get Donald Trump!

Politics is inextricably tied to economics. Nothing is more daunting a responsibility than providing for a family. A job is more than just a paycheck. It is the source of human dignity. Nothing brings greater self-respect than to know that one's skill is being utilized for the greater good. For many decades now, America has conveniently allowed China to provide the majority of consumable products, while claiming that regulations that make American labor less competitive is necessary to maintain our high standards of living. The irony in this claim is that while we subscribe to very high labor standards at home, we are more than willing to consume products from countries where no such standards exist. This is nothing short of ludicrous. We seem to have conveniently forgotten our adage that all men are created equal.

Unless President Biden can compile a list of products that come from China and sort that list by cost and quantity, and methodically eliminate the imports of those products by establishing production in the United States and simultaneously addressing climate change in these new production facilities, the current polarized politics will continue. Neither Identity politics nor rewarding ambition over ability will serve as an antidote to this fundamental economic challenge.

Health Care and Gun control are the other two issues that pull America back.

America's failure to introduce a Single-Payer Health Care system is not just an embarrassment, it stifles the productivity of a nation. To be competitive with other advanced nations, America must recognize that in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Health Care is a Human right. As long as Americans are enslaved to employers to ensure they have healthcare, America will not be a truly free nation. What is needed now is as bold an action on Healthcare as FDR's Social Security.

And finally, nothing has brought more sorrow to American families than the murderous actions of insane citizens who killed our children because they had access to firearms. There is nothing more abused in the US Constitution than the 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment – *"A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed"*. Few would have ratified the Bill of Rights in 1791, if they had known that 22% of our children will fall victim to gun violence. Few would have ratified the Bill of Right in 1791 if they could see the faces of six- and seven-year-olds moments before bullets took their young and innocent lives. Certainly not under Washington's watch!

## Indian tribes of North America

To understand the history of the people of North America, we must first understand the geography of the region. It is believed that Asia was once connected by land to North America. This connecting land mass is referred to as Beringia.



**Map of showing Beringia (Credits: Wikipedia)**

Genetic evidence suggests that Native Indians of North America have new genetic lineages different from their supposed Asian ancestors (2007 Research by Erika Tamm). If in fact Native Indians travelled across the land mass in Beringia, they would have stayed long enough in a region to develop this new Genetic lineage. This has led to the idea that these migrants were stuck in Beringia for thousands of years (Also referred to as the Beringian standstill model).

The current estimate is that Native Indians moved to North America about 15,000 years ago (or much earlier) and a vast variety of Indian cultures subsequently developed.

By the 16<sup>th</sup> century when the Europeans came to North America, there were three linguistic groups of Native Indians – **Iroquoian**, **Siouan** and **Algonquian**.

Most popular Iroquoian tribes included **Cherokee, Tuscarora, Neusioc** and **Coree**.

Most popular Siouan tribes included **Cape Fear, Catawba, Keyauwee, Occaneechi, Pee Dee, Saponi, Sissipahaw, Saura, Tutelo, Waxhaw** and **Waccamaw**.

Most popular Algonquian tribes included **Chowanoac, Hatteras, Moratuc, Croatan, Secotan, Pamlico, Roanoke** and **Weopemeoc**.

The known Indian populations today are:

<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Population</b>
Navajo	308,013
Cherokee	285,476
Sioux	131,048
Chippewa	115,859
Choctaw	88,913
Apache	64,869
Pueblo	59,337
Iroquois	48,365
Creek	44,085
Blackfeet	23,583

## Early European Explorers and the Slave trade (1492 – 1500)

Among the earliest European explorers were **Christopher Columbus** an Italian sailor from Spain looking for a western passage to India. Columbus landed in the Bahamas in **October 1492**.

Yet another Italian navigator **Giovanni Cabota** (a.k.a John Cabot) is supposed to be the first European to land on continental North America in **June 1497**. Giovanni was commissioned by Henry VII of England and is said to have landed in Newfoundland.

In **1499 Joao Fernandes Lavrador** was licensed by King Manuel I of Portugal and landed in Greenland and sighted Labrador (named after “Lavrador”).

When it was realized that what Columbus discovered was not India but a “**New World**”, it was named “**America**” after the Italian navigator “**Amerigo Vespucci**”. The name “**America**” first shows up on the **Waldseemuller map in April of 1507**.

In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the practice of Slave trade was already common within Europe where Europeans were sold as slaves within Europe. By the middle of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Africa became a source of slaves in Europe. In the beginning, slave trafficking from Africa supplemented the trade in humans within Europe, but soon Africa became the main source of slaves all over the world.

The Spanish and Portuguese are supposed to have brought slaves to America from Africa, through Europe, as early as 1503. By 1518, Slaves were shipped directly from Africa to America. The majority of these slaves came from West Africa (modern day Senegal, Angola, Cameroon, Nigeria and Benin).

Between 1500 and 1900 about 25 million Africans were taken as Slaves. Of this, about 11 million came across the Atlantic to America. However, only about 9.5 million Slaves survived the Transatlantic route.

The first recorded African slaves in the British colonies of America is in 1619 in Virginia, but Africans have likely been in America for longer than the British have.

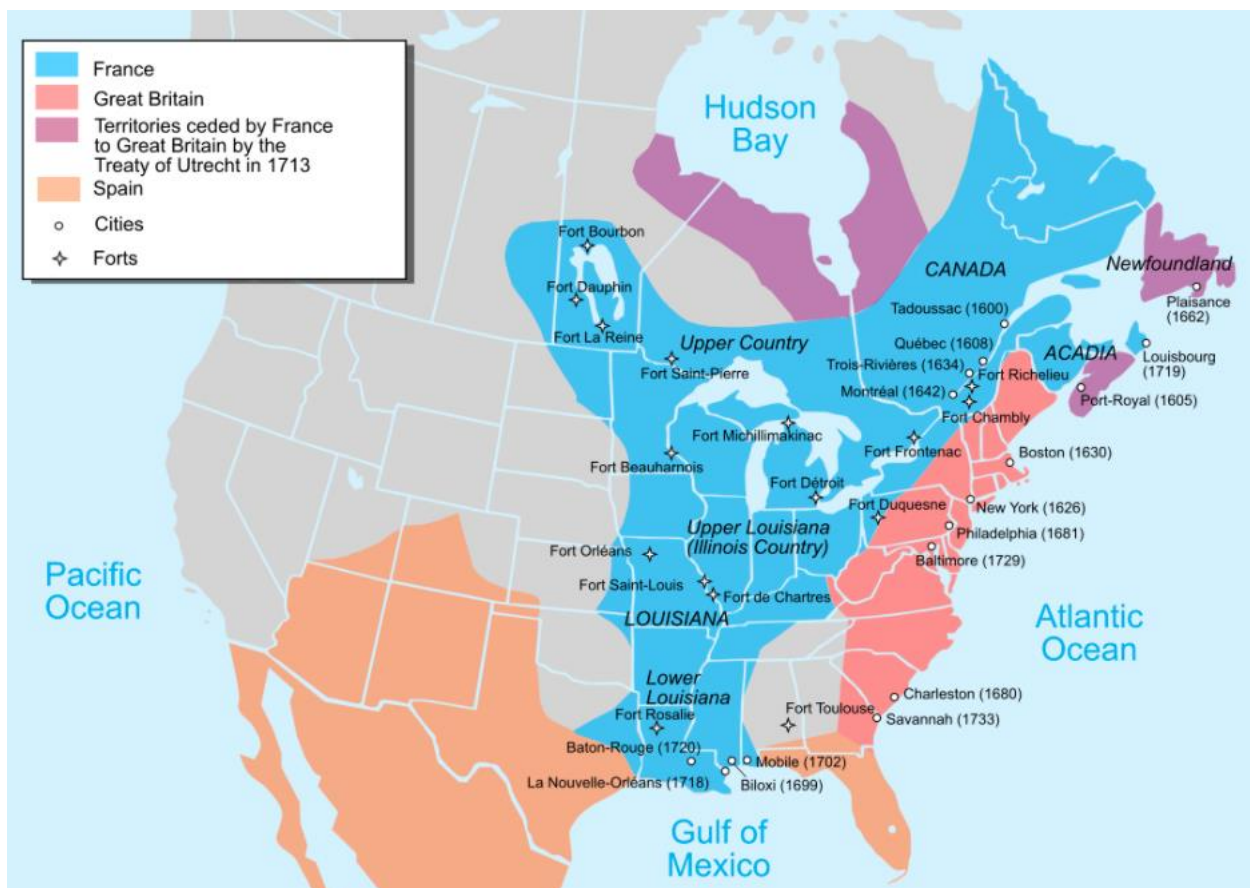


## European colonization of America (1500 – 1763)

Europeans continued to come to North America in search of wealth and to extend their influence in the world. The slave trade flourished. The **Spanish** came to St. Augustine, Florida in 1565. The **British** came to Roanoke (Virginia) in 1587 and later to Jamestown, Virginia in 1606. The **French** founded Quebec in 1608. The **Dutch** came to present-day New York in 1609. Christophe von Graffenried of Bern, **Switzerland** settled in New Bern in 1710.

Early European arrivals were met with curiosity, but friendliness by the native Indians. Indians provided Europeans with deerskin and slave labor and that led to competition between Indian tribes that eventually led to violence. Expansion of European settlements also exerted pressure among Indians.

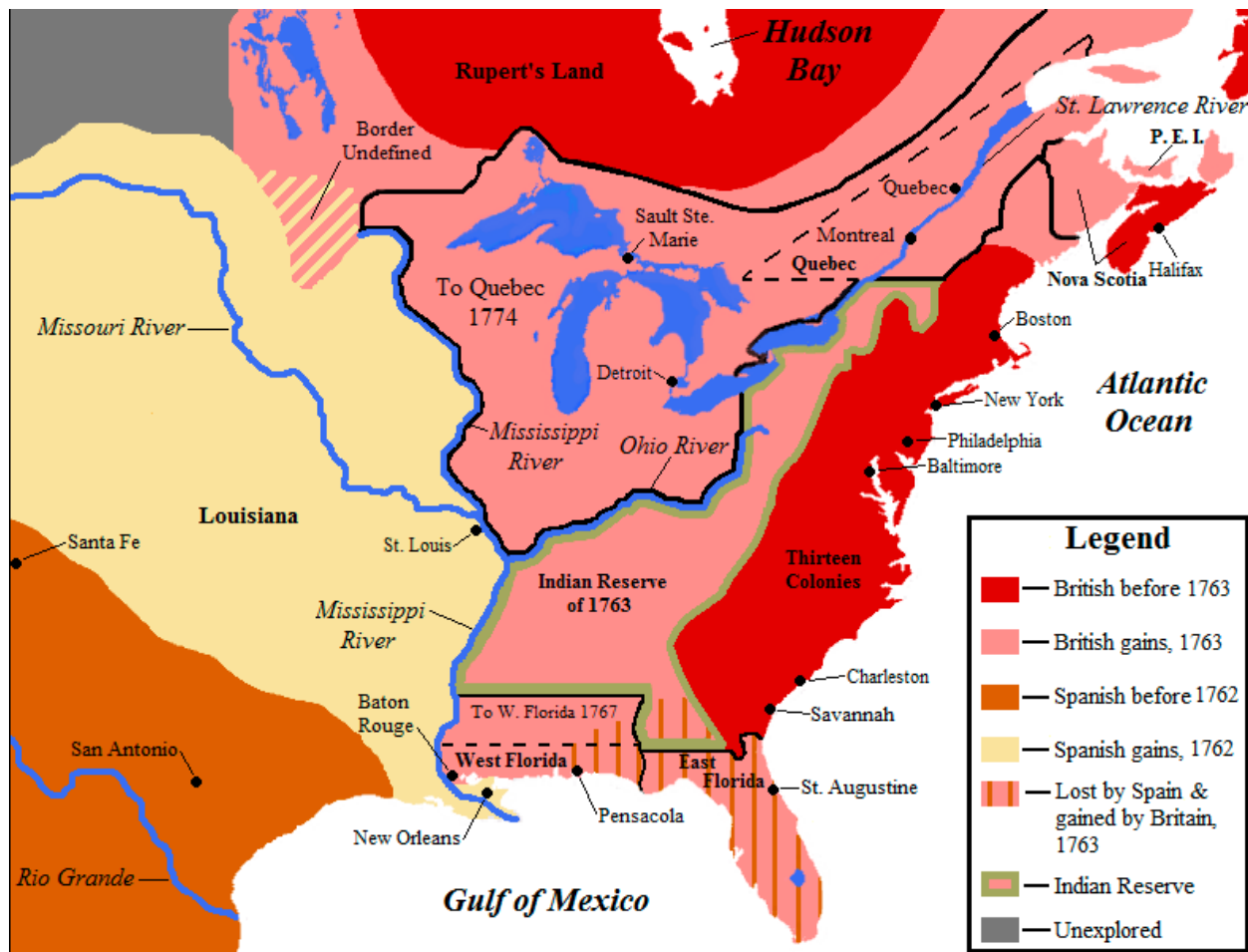
**1711 – 1713** was the **Tuscarora war** representing early Indian resistance to European settlements in the eastern part of North Carolina. The Tuscarora warriors killed 120 of the German and Swiss colonists who founded “New Bern” on the Neuse River in September of 1711. They also destroyed houses, barns and confiscated crops and livestock. Tuscarora people were finally defeated at the village of Neoheroka in March of 1713. Surviving tribal members were forced to a reservation near Lake Mattamuskeet (Hyde County today). Many of these members travelled to New York and Canada and joined the Iroquois confederacy.



Map of Colonies in 1750 (Credits: Wikipedia)

**1754 – 1763** was the **French and Indian war** which began as a dispute over the control of the site of French Fort Duquesne at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The dispute was the start of a war between the French and the British over their extent of colonized area. The French had a population of about 60,000 while the British had about 2 million. The British were supported by Iroquois, Catawba and Cherokee tribes, while the French were supported by Wabanaki and the Algonquin. The violence started in May of 1754 when **Virginia Militiamen under the command of the 22-year-old George Washington** ambushed a French patrol. The British were victorious in the Montreal Campaign in which the **French ceded Canada as per the Treaty of Paris (1763)**.

France gave the eastern part of its colony to Britain after the Treaty of Paris and gave Louisiana, west of the Mississippi to Spain. Britain also gained Spanish Florida.



**Map of the colonies in 1775 (Credits Wikipedia)**

The original thirteen British colonies were:

New England colonies...

1. Massachusetts
2. New Hampshire
3. Connecticut

4. Rhode Island

Middle Colonies...

5. Delaware
6. New York
7. New Jersey
8. Pennsylvania

Southern Colonies...

9. Virginia
10. Maryland
11. North Carolina
12. South Carolina
13. Georgia

## The preamble to the Revolutionary War (1763 – 1776)

After the French Indian war in 1763, Britain was left with large debts. The war was largely funded by the taxes in England, though the bloodbath was endured by the Americans in the colonies. Britain decided to increase taxes and control of the thirteen colonies to repay the debt. The Sugar Act (1764), The Currency Act (1764), The Stamp Act (1765) and the Townshend Acts (1767) were all designed to have a better hold on the colonies.

The Americans however began to protest on the principle of “no taxation without representation”. The British parliament rejected the protests and passed additional taxes. The 1773 Tea Act design to undercut competition by reducing taxes on tea sold by the East India Company was the final straw. This Act was not expected to raise alarm in the colonies, since it was really designed to save the East India company from bankruptcy. The idea was to eliminate the Duty on Tea coming into England, thereby making the Tea more competitive with other options. Effectively this Act made Tea from the East India company cheaper all over the world including the colonies. Though the Tea Act reduced taxes of Tea going through England, it kept the duty of the Tea entering the colonies intact. Americans boycotted the Tea and those in Boston dumped the Tea from three ships in the harbor during the Boston Tea Party of 1773.

The British Parliament reacted by further restricting self-government in Massachusetts using Acts such as the “Intolerable Act”. These new laws allowed British military commanders to claim colonial homes for quartering soldiers.

In 1774 Colonists established the **First Continental Congress** in Philadelphia and this further divided the colonies into **Patriots** who opposed the British rule and the **Loyalists** who supported it. Twelve of the Thirteen Colonies sent elected representatives. Georgia was the only Colony that failed to send representatives, because Loyalists there were more popular than the Patriots. Georgia did however send delegates the following year.

The first convention did not call for Independence, but instead attempted a compromise resolution in December of 1774, that declared a boycott on British goods until the repeal of the “Intolerable Act”.

The months that followed led to several skirmishes between the Militia in the Colonies and the British Army stationed there. “Battles of Lexington and Concord”, “Siege of Boston”, “Gunpowder Incident” were some of the key conflicts in April of 1775.

On June 14<sup>th</sup> 1775, The Second Continental Congress voted to create a **Continental Army** and appointed **George Washington** as commanding General. On July 6<sup>th</sup> 1775, Congress issued the “**Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms**” and on July 8<sup>h</sup> 1775 issued the “**Olive Branch Petition**”.

After failed attempts at peaceful resolutions, the Second Continental Congress approved the **Declaration of Independence on July 4<sup>th</sup> 1776**.

## The Declaration of Independence (1776)

A committee of five representatives of the Second Continental Congress drafted the Declaration of Independence. These five representatives were:

- 1) John Adams (Massachusetts)
- 2) Thomas Jefferson (Virginia)
- 3) Benjamin Franklin (Pennsylvania)
- 4) Roger Sherman (Connecticut)
- 5) Robert Livingston (New York)

The Declaration of Independence is a thoroughly detailed justification for an act of insurrection against King George III.

The following is the statement of the Declaration:

**The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,** When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

**We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.**--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. **Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.** But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

- He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.
- He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

- He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.
- He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.
- He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.
- He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.
- He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.
- He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.
- He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.
- He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.
- He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.
- He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.
- He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:
  - For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
  - For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:
  - For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:
  - For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:
  - For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:
  - For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences
  - For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:
  - For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

- For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.
- He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
- He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
- He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.
- He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.
- He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

## The Model Treaty and the End of the Revolutionary war (1776 – 1784)

**The Declaration of Independence on July 4<sup>th</sup> 1776, formalized the Revolutionary war between the thirteen colonies and the most powerful Army and Navy that world had ever known.** It was clear that the Colonies would need help with the war against the British.

Soon after the Declaration of Independence, the Second Continental Congress introduced the “**Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union**” which served as the **first Constitution of the United States**. It was approved on November 15<sup>th</sup> 1777 and ratified by all thirteen states on March 1<sup>st</sup> 1781. This constitution preserved the independence and sovereignty of the individual States and gave the central government only those powers that were previously accorded to the King and the British Parliament.

On September 17<sup>th</sup> 1776, Congress adopted “**The Model Treaty**” drafted by John Adams to initiate economic channels with the French. However, France did not formally agree to a treaty till early in 1778. The Treaty granted most-favored-nation treatment for trade with the French, ceded French North American military gains to Americans while American gains in the Caribbean to France. France also agreed not to seek peace with Great Britain without British acknowledgment of American Independence. There was a secret clause allowing articles to change if Spain chose to join the alliance.

War with Great Britain would continue until February 27<sup>th</sup> 1782 when the British House of Commons voted against further war. This was an informal recognition of American independence. **On November 30<sup>th</sup> of 1782 the preliminary Articles of Peace is signed by the British negotiator Richard Oswald and representatives of the Unites States of America.**

**The Treaty of Paris on September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1783 formally ends the American Revolutionary War and on November 25<sup>th</sup> of 1783 the British evacuate New York marking the end of British rule. George Washington returns triumphantly with the Continental Army and offers his resignation on December 23<sup>rd</sup> 1783, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.**

**On January 14<sup>th</sup> 1784, The Treaty of Paris is ratified by the Congress and on April 9<sup>th</sup> 1784 the same treaty is ratified by the British and on May 12<sup>th</sup> 1784, the ratified treaties are exchanged in Paris between the two nations.**



## Drafting of the Constitution and the first Election (1785 – 1791)

On March 25<sup>th</sup> 1785 Delegates from Maryland and Virginia gather at Mount Vernon (home of George Washington) to negotiate commerce on shared waterways. **This concludes with the “Mount Vernon Compact” on March 28<sup>th</sup> 1785. This was the first inter-state compact in the Union.**

On May 25<sup>th</sup> 1787 the Constitutional Convention met for the first time at the Pennsylvania State House (now Independence Hall) in Philadelphia to revise the previous Articles of Confederation. This revision was completed on September 17, 1787 when the delegates completed the draft constitution to replace the original Articles of Confederation. **The ratification of this draft Constitution ended on May 29<sup>th</sup> 1790, when the final state (Rhode Island) ratified the Constitution. On January 19<sup>th</sup> 1791, Vermont ratified the constitution and applied to join the Union, making it the 14<sup>th</sup> State of the Union.**

**The First United States Constitution thus took five years and nine months (March 1785 to Jan 1791) complete (See Appendix 1 for US Constitution).**

To aid the ratification of the constitution, a collection of 85 articles and essays were written by **Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay**. These came to be known as “**The Federalist Papers**”. The first 77 of these were published between October 1787 and April 1788. The last eight were published between June and August of 1788.

The new constitution established an executive branch with a President and a Vice President fully separating these offices from the Congress. An “Electoral College” method for electing the President and Vice President was established where each state congressional representation determined the number of Electors for the state. Each Elector was allowed 2 votes. The individual with the greatest electoral votes would become President and the runner-up would be Vice President. In six of the states, the presidential electors were chosen by popular vote. In five other states, the legislature elected the presidential electors. Only in two states was the vote based on a statewide vote as it is today.

On December 15<sup>th</sup> 1788, the first quadrennial Presidential election was held. North Carolina and Rhode Island had yet to ratify the Constitution and hence were not allowed to participate in the election. New York was late to file their electors and hence disqualified. Hence the first election was conducted by ten of the thirteen states.

While there were no political parties at the time of the first election, candidates were classified as either “Federalist” or “Anti-Federalist”. Among the Federalist candidates were John Adams (Former minister to GB), John Jay (Secretary of Foreign affairs), John Rutledge (Gov of S. Carolina), John Hancock (Gov. of Massachusetts), Samuel Huntington (Gov. of Connecticut) and Benjamin Lincoln (Sec. of War). George Clinton (Gov. of NY) was the only Anti-Federalist candidate. George Washington (Former Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army) was an “Independent”.

**George Washington was unanimously elected by all 69 Electors in the first election and John Adams was elected Vice President by 34 of the 69 Electors. George Washington was sworn in as President on April 30<sup>th</sup> 1789.**

**On December 5<sup>th</sup> 1792, the second quadrennial presidential election were held and again George Washington was unanimously elected President.**

The Anti-Federalist party evolved into the “Democratic-Republican” party and tried to change the Vice President in the second quadrennial presidential election but failed.

## Key Events of the George Washington (First) Presidency (1789 – 1797)

### Tariff of 1789 (July 4<sup>th</sup> 1789)

The first major legislation in the US Congress was introduced on July 4<sup>th</sup> 1789. It was a 50 cents per ton duty on goods imported by foreign ships. American ships were charged 6 cents per ton. This was meant to prevent European goods from flooding the American market at the detriment of local manufactures. This Bill was introduced by Representative James Madison after consulting President Washington.

### First Naturalization law of 1790 (March 26<sup>th</sup> 1790)

On March 26<sup>th</sup> 1790, Congress passed the first United States naturalization law. It restricted citizenship to “any alien being a free white person” who had been in the U.S. for two years.

### Copyright law of 1790 (May 31<sup>st</sup> 1790)

President Washington signed the first Copyright law of the United States on May 31<sup>st</sup> 1790.

### Permanent Capital (July 16<sup>th</sup> 1790)

On July 16 1790, President Washington signs a bill permanently placing the nation’s capital along the Potomac River in an area to be called the “District of Columbia”.

### Revolutionary War debts (Aug 4<sup>th</sup> 1790)

On August 4<sup>th</sup> 1790, President Washington signs a bill directing the Federal Government to assume the Revolutionary War debts of the States.

### Moving the capital (Dec 6<sup>th</sup> 1790)

On December 6<sup>th</sup> 1790, the US capital moves from New York to Philadelphia where it remains until 1800 when the District of Columbia permanent home is ready.

### First National Bank (Dec 13<sup>th</sup> 1790)

On December 13<sup>th</sup> 1790, Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton sends Congress a controversial message to create an official Bank of the US. President Washington signs the Bill on February 25<sup>th</sup> 1791.

### First Revenue law (March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1791)

On 3<sup>rd</sup> of March 1791 Congress approved the first Revenue laws creating fourteen revenue districts and placing a tax on all distilled spirits.

### Naming the capital (Sept 9<sup>th</sup> 1791)

On the 9<sup>th</sup> of September 1791, Commissioners name the territory hosting the federal government, the city of Washington in honor of the nation’s first President.

### Bill of Rights (Dec 15<sup>th</sup> 1791)

On December 15<sup>th</sup> 1791, The States officially ratified the first ten amendments to the Constitution (Bill of Rights). President Washington had asked for the ratification in his first inaugural address.

### Kentucky becomes the 15<sup>th</sup> State to join the Union (June 1<sup>st</sup> 1792)

Kentucky becomes the 15<sup>th</sup> State to join the union.

### The Whitehouse (Oct 13<sup>th</sup> 1792)

The cornerstone for the Whitehouse was laid on October 13<sup>th</sup> 1792. Construction took 8 years and it was President Adams and his wife Abigail who first occupied it in 1800. During the war of 1812, the British set the Whitehouse on fire in 1814.

### Re-elected for 2<sup>nd</sup> term (Dec 1<sup>st</sup> 1792)

On December 1<sup>st</sup> 1792, George Washington was unanimously re-elected President of United States by the Electoral College. John Adams was elected for a second term as Vice President.

### Neutrality Proclamation ( April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1793)

On April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1793, George Washington proclaimed neutrality in the emerging conflict between Britain and revolutionary France.

### French Envoy (May 18<sup>th</sup> 1793)

On May 18<sup>th</sup> 1793, George Washington received French Envoy Edmond Charles Genet. France and the US had maintained friendly relations since the 1778 treaty. However President Washington was very concerned that the young nation could not afford to get involved in a war between Britain and revolutionary France. Genet tried to mobilize the American public directly and President Washington asked France to recall Genet. However, Genet was ordered arrested by the new government in France and so Washington allowed Genet to live as a private citizen in New York until his death in 1834.

### Straining relations with Britain (Oct 1<sup>st</sup> 1793)

The Royal Navy of Britain was ordered to confiscate any vessels trading with the French in the Caribbean. In this endeavor the British seized over 200 American ships leading to straining relations with Britain.

### Warships (March 1<sup>st</sup> 1794)

The British aggression prompts Washington and Congress to authorize the production of six warships.

### John Jay Envoy to Britain (April 16<sup>th</sup> 1794)

In the hopes of improving relationship with Britain, Washington appoints Chief Justice John Jay to serve as special envoy to Britain.

### Farmers' insurrection (July 1<sup>st</sup> 1794)

Farmers in Pennsylvania rebel over excise tax on Whiskey. Washington issues a proclamation ordering the insurgents to return home. They fail to stop the protest and then Washington calls 12,000 militia to dissolve the insurrection.

### Battle of Fallen Timbers (Aug 20<sup>th</sup> 1794)

Indian forces with help from the British were defeated by General Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. This helped American settlement in the Ohio territory.

### Jay Treaty (Nov 19<sup>th</sup> 1794)

American statesman John Jay signed the Amity, Commerce and Navigation Treaty with Britain. France and Britain were the two primary trading partners for the US and the war between France and Britain was jeopardizing the surviving of the young nation. Jay's treaty addressed a number of issues that were straining relationship with Britain.

The following summarizes the key items of the treaty:

- Britain promised to leave its forts at the Great Lakes region
- Agreed to arbitration of disputes over the Canadian border
- Allowed American ships limited trading rights with British possessions

The treaty however left unresolved the issues of impressments (Americans working for the British Navy) and American neutrality.

The treaty was ratified on June 24<sup>th</sup> 1795 and signed into law by President Washington on Aug 14<sup>th</sup> 1795.

### Treaty of San Lorenzo (Oct 27<sup>th</sup> 1795)

A treaty with Spain allowing Americans to ship goods through the port of New Orleans without duty.

### Paying Algiers (Nov 1<sup>st</sup> 1795)

The US pays the Dey of Algiers a million dollars for protection of American shipping in the Mediterranean.

### Tennessee becomes 16<sup>th</sup> state to join the Union (June 1<sup>st</sup> 1796)

Congress grants Tennessee statehood.

### France claims Jay Treaty violates 1778 treaty (July 1<sup>st</sup> 1796)

France suspends provisions of the 1778 treaty leading to a serious diplomatic crisis.

### Washington issues farewell Address (Sept 19<sup>th</sup> 1796)

This was a very rare event where a leader relinquishes his power voluntarily. Full Address in Appendix 3.

### John Adams inaugurated as 2<sup>nd</sup> President (March 4<sup>th</sup> 1797)

George Washington retires to his home in Mount Vernon.

### George Washington dies after a very brief illness (Dec 14<sup>th</sup> 1799)

67-year-old President Washington died at his home on Dec 14<sup>th</sup> 1799. Two days earlier a healthy Washington rode his horse around his estate on a cold day. That night Washington woke his wife Martha and claimed he was very sick. Washington was bled many times losing almost 40% of his blood. He is also said to have gargled with a mixture of molasses, vinegar and butter to no avail. By late afternoon on Dec 14<sup>th</sup>, Washington realized death was eminent and asked for his Will. Washington's last words were around 10pm on Dec 14<sup>th</sup>: "I'm just going! Have me decently buried; and do not let my body be put into the vault less than three days after I am dead. Do you understand me? Tis well!"

## The War of 1812 (1812 – 1815)

The lack of agreement on “impressments” in the 1795 Jay Treaty turned into a full-fledged war in June of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, Ireland and British colonies in North America.

For Americans, the kidnapping of American citizens to serve in the Royal Navy (a practice known as “impressment”) was the source of this war. Between 1793 and 1812, the British kidnapped 15,000 American citizens and enlisted their service in their European war against the French.

For the British this war was simply an extension of Napoleonic war. There were other skirmishes that added to the buildup of tensions including the Chesapeake-Leopard affair of 1807 and the Little Belt affair of 1811.

The Canadians were preoccupied with the idea that America would seek to invade the remainder of the British colonies in North America, but there is little evidence to suggest this was part of the American strategy in 1812.

The war ended in February 1815 with the treaty of Ghent. After Napoleon fell in 1814, the Royal Navy no longer needed to block American shipments to France and it no longer needed to impress American seamen. On 24<sup>th</sup> December 1814, the Treaty of Ghent was finalized and ratified by the British on the 27<sup>th</sup> of December 1814 and by the Americans on the 17<sup>th</sup> of February 1815. The agreement called for the prewar boundary between America and Canada and allowed Americans fishing rights in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

Among the key events of the War of 1812 were:

- Invasion of Fort Mackinac (Aug 1812)
- Failed attempts to invade Canada (1812)
- USS Constitution defeats HMS Guerrie (1812)
- Battle of Frenchtown (Jan 1813)
- Battle of Lake Erie – British suffer naval defeat (Sept 1813)
- Andrew Jackson defeats the Creek Indians in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend (March 1814)
- The three-part invasion of US – Chesapeake Bay, Lake Champlain & mouth of Mississippi. **The Star- Spangled Banner comes from a poem “Defence of Fort M’Henry” (1814)**
- British burn the White House in Washington D.C. (Aug 24<sup>th</sup> 1814)
- Battle of Plattsburg at Lake Champlain. American win against larger British force (Sept. 1814)
- Battle of New Orleans. Andrew Jackson wins with only 8 soldiers lost. The British lost 700 and 1400 wounded. (Jan 1815)

## Forming of the current day United States

As per Article 4, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution, new States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union; but no new States shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The following table lists the order in which the current 50 states joined the Union:

Number	State	Year Settled	Entered Union
1	Delaware	1638	Dec 7 <sup>th</sup> 1787
2	Pennsylvania	1682	Dec 12 <sup>th</sup> 1787
3	New Jersey	1660	Dec 18 <sup>th</sup> 1787
4	Georgia	1733	Jan 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1788
5	Connecticut	1634	Jan 9 <sup>th</sup> 1788
6	Massachusetts	1620	Feb 6 <sup>th</sup> 1788
7	Maryland	1634	Apr 28 <sup>th</sup> 1788
8	South Carolina	1670	May 23 <sup>rd</sup> 1788
9	New Hampshire	1623	June 21 <sup>st</sup> 1788
10	Virginia	1607	June 25 <sup>th</sup> 1788
11	New York	1614	July 26 <sup>th</sup> 1788
12	North Carolina	1660	Nov 21 <sup>st</sup> 1789
13	Rhode Island	1636	May 29 <sup>th</sup> 1790
14	Vermont	1724	Mar 4 <sup>th</sup> 1791
15	Kentucky	1774	June 1 <sup>st</sup> 1792
16	Tennessee	1769	June 1 <sup>st</sup> 1796
17	Ohio	1788	March 1 <sup>st</sup> 1803
18	Louisiana	1699	April 30 <sup>th</sup> 1812
19	Indiana	1733	Dec 11 <sup>th</sup> 1816

20	Mississippi	1699	Dec 10 <sup>th</sup> 1817
21	Illinois	1720	Dec 3 <sup>rd</sup> 1818
22	Alabama	1702	Dec 14 <sup>th</sup> 1819
23	Maine	1624	March 15 <sup>th</sup> 1820
24	Missouri	1735	Aug 10 <sup>th</sup> 1821
25	Arkansas	1686	Jun 15 <sup>th</sup> 1836
26	Michigan	1668	Jan 26 <sup>th</sup> 1837
27	Florida	1565	March 3 <sup>rd</sup> 1845
28	Texas	1682	Dec 29 <sup>th</sup> 1845
29	Iowa	1788	Dec 28 <sup>th</sup> 1846
30	Wisconsin	1766	May 29 <sup>th</sup> 1848
31	California	1769	Sept 9 <sup>th</sup> 1850
32	Minnesota	1805	May 11 <sup>th</sup> 1858
33	Oregon	1811	Feb 14 <sup>th</sup> 1859
34	Kansas	1727	Jan 29 <sup>th</sup> 1861
35	West Virginia	1727	June 20 <sup>th</sup> 1863
36	Nevada	1849	Oct 31 <sup>st</sup> 1864
37	Nebraska	1823	Mar 1 <sup>st</sup> 1867
38	Colorado	1858	Aug 1 <sup>st</sup> 1876
39	North Dakota	1812	Nov 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1889
40	South Dakota	1859	Nov 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1889
41	Montana	1809	Nov 8 <sup>th</sup> 1889
42	Washington	1811	Nov 11 <sup>th</sup> 1889
43	Idaho	1842	July 3 <sup>rd</sup> 1890
44	Wyoming	1834	July 10 <sup>th</sup> 1890
45	Utah	1847	Jan 4 <sup>th</sup> 1886
46	Oklahoma	1889	Nov 16 <sup>th</sup> 1907
47	New Mexico	1610	Jan 6 <sup>th</sup> 1912



48	Arizona	1776	Feb 14 <sup>th</sup> 1912
49	Alaska	1784	Jan 3 <sup>rd</sup> 1959
50	Hawaii	1820	Aug 21 <sup>st</sup> 1959

## Key Events of the Lincoln (16th) Presidency (1861 – 1865)

After the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812, the most consequential era in the American history was the Civil War in 1861. This was the war between the Southern (Confederate) states that supported Slavery and the Northern States that hoped to emancipate slaves.

America was blessed with a remarkable and very consequential President during this period who lived up to the words of President Washington and put the Union above all else and successfully emancipated Slaves without fracturing the Union. For this, President Lincoln is revered as one of the three most consequential Presidents of the United States.

The following are the key events of the Lincoln Presidency:

### Formation of Confederate States (Feb 7<sup>th</sup> 1861)

Southern States stretching from South Carolina to Texas elect Jefferson Davis of Mississippi as President of the “Confederate State of America (CSA)” to fight the Union for the freedom to hold Slaves.

### Abraham Lincoln sworn in as the 16<sup>th</sup> President (March 4<sup>th</sup> 1861)

In 1834 previous members of the Whig Party started a new Republican party to oppose the Slavery. Abraham Lincoln was the first President of this Republican party. Between Lincoln’s election and inauguration, seven States from the South secede. In Lincoln’s inaugural address (Appendix 4), Lincoln pacifies the south by claiming he will not interfere with Slavery where it already exists, but will not allow secession of States and will respond to violence with force.

### Confederate Constitution (March 11<sup>th</sup> 1861)

Confederate Congress adopts a new Constitution that declares the sovereignty of the States and forbids the passage of any Bill that outlaws slavery.

### Fort Sumter attack (April 12<sup>th</sup> 1861)

The Civil war begins here. At 4:30am Gen. P.G.T Beauregard opens fire at the Federal Army that is attempting to resupply Fort Sumter, following orders given by President Jefferson on April 9<sup>th</sup>. Fort Sumter was the last remaining Federal Station in the South. Hence the responsibility for starting the Civil was attributed to the Confederate States. Four more states (North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Virginia) joined the Confederacy in the weeks that followed. Lincoln ordered 75,000 volunteers to join the Union Army for 90 days in response.

### Fort Sumter Surrender (April 13<sup>th</sup> 1861)

After 33 hours of attack, Major Anderson of the Union Army surrenders and the federal outpost is evacuated the following day.

### Lincoln declares Sumter an insurrection (April 15<sup>th</sup> 1861)

Lincoln declared Sumter an insurrection and enlists 75,000 militiamen to fight the rebellion. The war will last four and a half years with five million American men serving and over 600,000 casualties.

### Blockade of Confederate Ports (April 19<sup>th</sup> 1861)

Lincoln orders blockade of Confederate ports. This action weakened the Confederacy by disrupting the importation of supplies.

### Arkansas secedes (May 6<sup>th</sup> 1861)

Arkansas secedes from the Union.

### Morrill Tariff (May 10<sup>th</sup> 1861)

Senator Morrill's (Vermont) Bill passes the House of Representatives to introduce excise taxes to help fund the war. Congress regulates imports, doubles duties and levies taxes on manufactured goods.

### North Carolina Secedes (May 20<sup>th</sup> 1861)

North Carolina secedes from the Union.

### Confederate capital moves to Richmond (May 21<sup>st</sup> 1861)

The Confederate capital moved from Montgomery, Alabama to Richmond, Virginia. This was enabled by Virginia's secession.

### Tennessee Secedes (June 8<sup>th</sup> 1861)

Tennessee secedes from the Union.

### Battle of Bull Run (July 21<sup>st</sup> 1861)

Confederate General Beauregard defeats Union General Irvin McDowell near Manassas, Virginia. Confederate General Thomas J. Jackson (a.k.a Stonewall Jackson) stands firm. Confederacy creates a new flag after confusion over the Confederacy "stars and bars" and the Union flag.

### The Union encourages volunteers (July 25<sup>th</sup> 1861)

Union encourages volunteers to join army with \$100 bonus for a two-year commitment.

### First Naval encounter of the Civil war (Sept 14<sup>th</sup> 1861)

First naval engagement of the war happens in Pensacola, Florida between the USS Colorado and steamer Judah. The Union suffers three deaths and four wounded.

### General Winfield Scott retires (Oct 31<sup>st</sup> 1861)

At age 75, General Scott retires as commander-in-chief of the Union army and General George McClellan is named the new Commander of the Union army on Nov 1<sup>st</sup> 1861.

### President Lincoln's son William dies (Feb 20<sup>th</sup> 1862)

William Lincoln dies from typhoid fever. William is the second son Lincoln has lost.

### Ironclad warfare (March 9<sup>th</sup> 1862)

Confederacy converts the wooden Merrimack into an ironclad gunship named Virginia and battles the Union navy. Confederacy loses, forcing it to abandon Norfolk.

### Slavery abolished in D.C. (April 16<sup>th</sup> 1862)

Slavery is abolished in the District of Columbia.

### General Robert E. Lee appointed commander (June 1<sup>st</sup> 1862)

General Robert E. Lee is appointed commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia.

### Union Army adds Black soldiers (July 1<sup>st</sup> 1862)

Major General David Hunter introduces Black troops to the Army. Confederacy threatens to execute captured Black soldiers. Lincoln promises to execute one Confederate soldier for each black killed.

### Second Battle of Bull Run (Aug 29<sup>th</sup> 1862)

Stonewall Jackson and Robert Lee prove too strong for Union troops under General John Pope. Union suffers huge losses and retreat to Washington D.C.

### Battle of Antietam Creek (Sept 17<sup>th</sup> 1862)

The bloodiest one-day engagement of the Civil war occurred at the Battle of Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Maryland. The Union benefited by a copy of General Lee's orders left at a campsite by a Confederate soldier and 5000 men are killed and 18,000 wounded. However, Union General McClellan fails to follow Lee's retreat and frustrates President Lincoln!

### Emancipation Proclamation Announcement (Sept 22<sup>nd</sup> 1862)

President Lincoln announces the Emancipation Proclamation will go into effect on Jan 1<sup>st</sup> 1863. All Slaves in Confederate States will be free. Slaves in non-Confederate border states and in parts of the Confederacy under Union control are not included. European public opinion supports Lincoln.

### Republicans maintain control of both Houses of Congress (Nov 1<sup>st</sup> 1862)

39-12 majority in Senate, 103-80 majority in the House.

### Battle of Fredericksburg (Dec 13<sup>th</sup> 1862)

General Lee defeats General Burnside. Union losses more than 12,600 while Confederates lose 5,300.

### Ironclad Monitor sinks (Dec 31<sup>st</sup> 1862)

Ironclad Monitor sinks off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina.

### Emancipation Proclamation (Jan 1<sup>st</sup> 1863)

All Slaves in Confederate and contested areas of the South are freed. However, Proclamation did not include Slaves in non-Confederate border states and in parts of the Confederacy under Union control. See Appendix 5.

### Battle of Stones River (Jan 2<sup>nd</sup> 1863)

Inconclusive war in the middle of Tennessee with the highest percentage of casualties on both sides.

### National Banking Act (Feb 25<sup>th</sup> 1863)

Secretary of Treasury Salmon P. Chase creates a system for a national bank.

### Conscription law (Mar 3<sup>rd</sup> 1863)

Congress passes Conscription law. However, draftees can hire a substitute for \$300. This angered people who claimed it was "aristocracy legislation".

### Battle of Chancellorsville (May 1<sup>st</sup> 1863)

General Lee wins victory over Union General Joseph Hooker near District of Columbia in Virginia.

### General Stonewall Jackson wounded (May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1863)

Stonewall Jackson wounded in Battle of Chancellorsville by an accidental shot by his own troops. His left arm is amputated and succumbs to pneumonia on May 10<sup>th</sup> 1863.

### Battle of Gettysburg (July 1<sup>st</sup> 1863)

General Lee attempts to take over Washington D.C. through an invasion of the North. General George E. Meade (who replaced McClellan) accidentally meets him at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. After two days of war, General Lee makes his greatest blunder in sending General George Pickett and 15,000 men on a suicidal mission across Cemetery Ridge. By July 4<sup>th</sup> both sides are exhausted with over 50,000 killed. Lee retreats, but General Meade fails to pursue him further frustrating President Lincoln!

### Vicksburg Captured (July 4<sup>th</sup> 1863)

General Ulysses S. Grant captures Vicksburg, Mississippi, giving the Union control over the entire Mississippi. President Lincoln appoints Grant his Lieutenant General and announces, "Grant is my man, and I am his the rest of the war"!

### Protests over Conscription Act (July 13<sup>th</sup> 1863)

Over a hundred people killed in protests over the draft. President Lincoln asks units in Gettysburg to rush to the New York city to end the fighting.

### Gettysburg Address (Nov 19<sup>th</sup> 1863)

President Lincoln asked to give short address to honor those killed at Gettysburg. This address is long remembered for its three short paragraphs. See Appendix 6.

### Lincoln offers full pardons (Dec 8<sup>th</sup> 1863)

President Lincoln offers pardons to Southerners who take the prescribed oath.

### Spotsylvania campaign (May 1864)

General Grant continues to hammer Lee's forces.

### RNC nominated Lincoln again (June 7<sup>th</sup> 1864)

President Lincoln nominated by RNC for a second term. Andrew Johnson nominated as his new vice president.

### Horace Greeley negotiations (July 5<sup>th</sup> 1864)

Negotiations between emissaries for Jefferson Davis and Horace Greeley fail in Niagara falls, NY.

### DNC nominates McClellan (August 29<sup>th</sup> 1864)

General George McClellan is the Presidential nominee for the DNC.

### Confederates evacuate Atlanta (Sep 1<sup>st</sup> 1864)

Confederates evacuate Atlanta, Georgia and Union forces led by General Sherman occupy the city.

More Republicans get elected into both Houses (Nov 1<sup>st</sup> 1864)

Republican majorities increase to 42-10 in Senate and 149-42 in House.

Lincoln reelected (Nov 8<sup>th</sup> 1864)

Decisive victories by Admiral Farragut in Alabama and General Sherman in Atlanta helped propel Lincoln into a second term. Lincoln wins 212 electoral votes to 21 for McClellan.

Sherman March (Nov 16<sup>th</sup> 1864)

After burning Atlanta, General Sherman begins a 300-mile march to the sea with 62,000 men. Captures Savannah in late December.

Salmon P. Chase appointed Chief Justice (Dec 15<sup>th</sup> 1864)

Secretary of Treasury known for the Legal Tender Act of 1862 which ordered the “greenback” with the writing “In God We Trust”, promoted to Chief Justice.

Thirteenth Amendment (Jan 31<sup>st</sup> 1865)

Thirteenth Amendment emancipates slaves without any compensation to their owners.

Robert E. Lee given overall command (Feb 6<sup>th</sup> 1865)

Robert E. Lee takes the role previously served by President Jefferson Davis.

Freedman’s Bureau (March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1865)

Bureau created to help Southern Blacks affected by war. Supplies food, clothing, medical care and placement of freedmen on abandoned lands.

Lincoln 2<sup>nd</sup> term inauguration (Mar 4<sup>th</sup> 1865)

Lincoln inaugurated as president for his 2<sup>nd</sup> term while Andrew Johnson succeeds Hannibal Hamlin as VP.

Confederates recruit slaves (Mar 13<sup>th</sup> 1865)

Jefferson Davis offers freedom to all Blacks and their families if they join the Confederate Army.

Richmond evacuated (April 3<sup>rd</sup> 1865)

Confederates lose their capital.

Surrender at Appomattox (April 9<sup>th</sup> 1865)

Robert E. Lee surrenders to General Grant at Appomattox Court House in Virginia.

Lincoln shot (April 14<sup>th</sup> 1865)

John Wilkes Booth shoots President Lincoln at Ford’s Theater in Washington D.C. at 10:15pm

Abraham Lincoln dies (April 15<sup>th</sup> 1865)

President Lincoln dies at 7:22am. VP Andrew Johnson sworn in as the 17<sup>th</sup> President.

## Key Events of the FDR (32nd) Presidency (1933 – 1945)

America has so far been blessed with truly gifted individuals in her time of greatest need. Like Washington at her infancy and Lincoln at a moment of greatest threat from within, Franklin Delano Roosevelt became America's 32<sup>nd</sup> President when America was struggling to come out of an unprecedented economic depression and heading into the Second World war.

The following are the key events of the FDR Presidency:

### Roosevelt becomes the 32<sup>nd</sup> President (March 4<sup>th</sup> 1933)

Roosevelt inaugurated as the nation's 32<sup>nd</sup> President and appoints first female cabinet secretary.

### Four Day "Bank Holiday" (March 5<sup>th</sup> 1933)

Four Day Bank Holiday to stop the panic run on the Banks. Summons Congress to special session.

### First Lady holds Press Conference (March 6<sup>th</sup> 1933)

Eleanor Roosevelt holds first First Lady press conference where only female reporters are invited.

### Emergency Banking Act (March 9<sup>th</sup> 1933)

Congress passes the Emergency Banking Act that allows Banks to reopen as soon as they can prove they are solvent. Within 3 days 1000 Banks reopen, boosting nation's confidence overnight!

### First "Fireside chat" (March 12<sup>th</sup> 1933)

FDR delivers his first of a series of regular radio addresses to the nation, that became known as the "Fireside chat".

### Reforestation Relief Act (March 31<sup>st</sup> 1933)

Creates Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) that offers work to 250,000 young men immediately and a total of 2 million young men by the end of the program through a national reforestation program.

### United States off the Gold standard (April 19<sup>th</sup> 1933)

By Presidential proclamation, the United States taken off the Gold standard. The value of the Dollar declines internationally, but allows Government to print money and stimulate the economy.

### Federal Emergency Relief Act (May 12<sup>th</sup> 1933)

The Emergency Relief Act provides grants to States for relief projects. An additional Agricultural Adjustment Act paid farmers not to till their land, so as to reduce agricultural produce to help raise prices of Agricultural products. All this was aimed at reducing the 14 million unemployed Americans.

### Tennessee Valley Act (May 18<sup>th</sup> 1933)

Attempting to raise the social and economic standards of residents in remote areas, the Tennessee Valley Act provided rural electrification in seven states.

### Federal Securities Act (May 27<sup>th</sup> 1933)

All Stocks and Bonds to be registered and approved by the Federal Government.

### The National Industry Recovery Act (June 16<sup>th</sup> 1933)

This marked the end of the first 100 Days of the FDR Presidency. This Act established the two agencies that were key to FDR's "New Deal" – The Public Works Administration (PWA) and the National Recovery Administration (NRA). The PWA focused on construction jobs, while the NRA stimulated competition.

### The London Economic Conference fails (July 27<sup>th</sup> 1933)

The conference designed to discuss international depression fails because while the World is concerned about currency stabilization, the US is focused on stimulating trade.

### The National Labor Board (Aug 5<sup>th</sup> 1933)

National Labor Board created to allow collective bargaining.

### Boycott of German-made products (Oct 13<sup>th</sup> 1933)

To protest Nazi antagonism, American Labor federation boycotts German-made products.

### Civil Works Administration by Executive Order (Nov 8<sup>th</sup> 1933)

The Civil Works Administration hopes to provide 4 million jobs.

### Diplomatic Relationship with U.S.S.R (Nov 16<sup>th</sup> 1933)

FDR announces establishment of diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R.

### Gold Reserve Act (Jan 30<sup>th</sup> 1934)

Congress allows President to fix the value of the U.S. Dollar in the range of 50 to 60 cents w.r.t gold.

### Export-Import Bank (2<sup>nd</sup> Feb 1934)

By Executive order FDR establishes Export-Import Bank to encourage commerce with Latin America.

### Ford restores \$5 per Day minimum wage (March 15<sup>th</sup> 1934)

In a sign of confidence, Henry Ford restores his \$5 per day minimum wage to 47,000 of his 70,000 workers.

### Home Owners Loan Act (April 28<sup>th</sup> 1934)

FDR signs Bill designed to promote home construction.

### Securities Exchange Commission (6<sup>th</sup> June 1934)

FDR signs Securities Exchange Act establishing the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) to license stock exchanges to determine legality of market practices.

### Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act (Jun 12<sup>th</sup> 1934)

Congress allows President to cut tariffs by as much as 50% , without congressional consent, for nations granting the U.S. most-favored-nation trading status.

### Federal Communications Commission (FCC) (Jun 19<sup>th</sup> 1934)

Congress creates the FCC to regulate radio, telegraph and telephone communications.

### Federal Housing Administration (Jun 28<sup>th</sup> 1934)

FDR signs bill creating the Federal Housing Administration designed to stimulate home construction.



### Big gains in mid-term elections (Nov 6<sup>th</sup> 1934)

As a public endorsement of the FDR policies, Democrats win nine seats in House and Senate each.

### Social Security (Jan 4<sup>th</sup> 1935)

FDR announces 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the New Deal in the 3<sup>rd</sup> State of the Union speech which includes Social Security for the aged and the unemployed. 2<sup>nd</sup> phase moves from urgent relief to sustained measures for the most vulnerable.

### Work Progress Administration (May 6<sup>th</sup> 1935)

The most successful of FDR's New Deal programs, the Work Progress Administration provides work for millions through the construction and repairs for roads, bridges, schools, parks, air fields and post offices.

### Social Security Act (Aug 14<sup>th</sup> 1935)

FDR signs the Social Security Act which guarantees pensions to Americans over the age of 65, establishes unemployment insurance and assists states in aiding dependent children, the blind and those who do not qualify for Social Security.

### Revenue Act (Aug 30<sup>th</sup> 1935)

This Act increases taxes on inheritances and gifts on higher incomes.

### FDR nominated for 2<sup>nd</sup> term (Jun 1<sup>st</sup> 1936)

FDR and Garner nominated for a 2<sup>nd</sup> term by Democrats.

### Jesse Owens (Aug 1<sup>st</sup> 1936)

African American Jesse Owens dashes Hitler's hope to showcase racial superiority at Berlin Olympics. Owens wins four gold medals in track and field.

### Majority of Newspapers endorse Republican Candidate (Sept 1<sup>st</sup> 1936)

80% of Newspapers are against FDR's New Deal. They support Republican candidate Alf Landon.

### FDR wins 2<sup>nd</sup> term in landslide (Nov 3<sup>rd</sup> 1936)

FDR won 523 electoral votes compared to 8 votes for Landon.

### FDR begins 2<sup>nd</sup> term (Jan 20<sup>th</sup> 1937)

FDR is inaugurated for his second term and states "I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-nourished". Promises to continue with reforms.

### First Black Federal Judge (March 26<sup>th</sup> 1937)

William H. Hastie becomes first black federal judge.

### Aviator Amelia Earhart vanishes (July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1937)

Amelia Earhart vanishes in the Pacific during her round-the-world flight.

### Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenancy Act (July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1937)

Act establishing Farm Securities Administration (FSA), which provides low-interest loans to struggling farmers.

### National Housing Act (Sept 2<sup>nd</sup> 1937)

Act establishes U.S. Housing Authority, which administers loans for rural and urban house construction.

### Preparing for war (Jan 3<sup>rd</sup> 1938)

In State of Union Address, FDR asks congress to help with self-defense, leading to a One Billion Dollar appropriation over 10 years to build the U.S. Navy.

### German troops move into Austria (Mar 13<sup>th</sup> 1938)

Hilter attempts to fuse Austria to Germany.

### Fair Labor Standards Act (Jun 25<sup>th</sup> 1938)

FDR signs Bill raising the minimum wage and setting the maximum work week to 40 hours for businesses engaged in interstate commerce.

### Private message to Britain, France & Germany (Sept 27<sup>th</sup> 1938)

FDR pursues peaceful settlement in growing crises over the Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia.

### Munich Conference (Sept 30<sup>th</sup> 1938)

British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and French Prime Minister Eduard Daladier agree to German annexation of Sudetenland in appeasement strategy that will soon prove futile.

### Hugh Wilson called back (Nov 14<sup>th</sup> 1938)

American ambassador to Germany called back to US to report on anti-Jewish activities.

### WPA announces drop in relief recipients (Dec 13<sup>th</sup> 1938)

Number of American receiving federal relief dropped from 3.2 million the previous year to 2.1 million.

### 1.3 Billion for Defense (Jan 5<sup>th</sup> 1939)

FDR submits 9 Billion budget of which 1.3 Billion is for defense.

### Germany invades Czechoslovakia (Mar 15<sup>th</sup> 1939)

By end of March Czechoslovakia is under German control.

### FDR writes to Hitler and Mussolini (April 7<sup>th</sup> 1939)

After Italy invades Albania, FDR writes to Hitler and Mussolini requesting 10-year guarantee of European peace in exchange for US cooperation in trade and armament talks. Neither accept.

### Transatlantic Passenger Air service (Jun 28<sup>th</sup> 1939)

Pan American flight from Long Island, NY to Lisbon, Portugal with 22 passengers and takes under 24 hours.

### Improve relationship with Britain (July 14<sup>th</sup> 1939)

FDR asks Congress to repeal arms embargo, revise the neutrality law and end trade agreement with Japan.

### Germany and USSR sign non-aggression pact (Aug 23<sup>rd</sup> 1939)

World confused about Germany, USSR agreement. Reveals Hitler's intent to launch war with Poland.

### Germany invades Poland (Sept 1<sup>st</sup> 1939)

Germany launches invasion of Poland marking the start of the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War.

France and Britain declare war on Germany (Sept 3<sup>rd</sup> 1939)

While France and Britain officially join the war against Germany, FDR has little support for war and declares neutrality.

Poland Divided between USSR and Germany (Sept 28<sup>th</sup> 1939)

As part of previous agreement, Poland divided between USSR and Germany.

American ports closed to Submarines of the belligerents (Oct 18<sup>th</sup> 1939)

FDR closes ports and water ways to submarines of belligerents.

Neutrality Act of 1939 (Nov 4<sup>th</sup> 1939)

While ostensibly a neutral plan, it is clearly designed to allow the US to support Britain and France.

USSR invades Finland (Nov 30<sup>th</sup> 1939)

USSR bombs Helsinki and invades Finland.

Heavy losses in the Atlantic (Jan 1<sup>st</sup> 1940)

German subs and U-Boats attack British Navy and allies lose heavily in two months.

Finland signs an armistice and treaty with USSR (Mar 13<sup>th</sup> 1940)

Finland ends Russo-Finnish War and cedes territory to the Russians. Russians sustained heavy casualties which Hitler noted and influenced his decision to invade USSR later.

Germany invades Norway and Denmark (Apr 9<sup>th</sup> 1940)

On the march to France, Germany invades Norway and Denmark. Denmark falls in 12 hours, Norway resists for two months with British and French support before succumbing to Germany.

Churchill takes over from Chamberlain (May 10<sup>th</sup> 1940)

Winston Churchill takes over Britain from the discredited Neville Chamberlain. Germany invades Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Belgium. Churchill will subsequently send many telegrams to FDR requesting American help.

Office for Emergency Management (May 25<sup>th</sup> 1940)

FDR establishes new office for Emergency Management accepting the inevitability of US involvement in the war.

Evacuation of British and French troops from Dunkirk (May 26<sup>th</sup> 1940)

By the time Germans reach the beach at Dunkirk, 330,000 troops are evacuated.

Winston Churchill delivers famous Radio address (Jun 4<sup>th</sup> 1940)

Churchill frames the Dunkirk evacuation as the Allies' determination to win the war. Paris falls to Germans on June 22<sup>nd</sup>.

FDR announces change in Neutrality stance (Jun 10<sup>th</sup> 1940)

FDR announces at the University of Virginia that America is changing its stance of "neutrality" to "non-belligerency". This allows the US to support the Allies more openly.

FDR appoints two Republicans to cabinet (Jun 20<sup>th</sup> 1940)

To gain coalition, FDR appoints two Republicans to the cabinet.

Alien Registration Act (Jun 28<sup>th</sup> 1940)

Act requires finger printing of all aliens.

FDR nominated for an unprecedented 3<sup>rd</sup> term (July 1<sup>st</sup> 1940)

FDR nominated again by the Democrats, but two-term VP John Garner to be replaced by Henry A. Wallace.

Battle of Britain begins (July 10<sup>th</sup> 1940)

First bombing raids by German Air Force begin and continues till October. Britain prevails. FDR requests a defense budget of 4.8 Billion, congress responds with 4 Billion to provide the US with a two-ocean Navy.

Fifty Destroyers exchanged with Britain (Sept 3<sup>rd</sup> 1940)

The US trades fifty outdated destroyers in exchange for air and naval base rights on British holdings.

Selective Training and Service Act (Sept 16<sup>th</sup> 1940)

First peace-time military draft in US history requiring all men between 21 and 35 to register for military training.

FDR wins record third term (Nov 5<sup>th</sup> 1940)

Americans overlook the unwritten rule established by George Washington and elect FDR for an unprecedented 3<sup>rd</sup> term. FDR wins a majority in the electoral votes (449 to 82) but popular vote is much closer (27.2 million to 22.3 million).

1940 End-of-year fireside chat (Dec 29<sup>th</sup> 1940)

FDR declares the US must be the “arsenal of Democracy” and improves the US attitudes toward joining the war.

The four freedoms (Jan 6<sup>th</sup> 1941)

In the 1941 State-of-the-Union, FDR stresses need for congressional support for the freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear against the Axis powers.

FDR inaugurated for third term (Jan 20<sup>th</sup> 1941)

Unprecedented 3<sup>rd</sup> term for FDR.

Unlimited national emergency (May 27<sup>th</sup> 1941)

German victories over Greece and Yugoslavia combined with the sinking of American merchant ship by German U-Boat off the coast of Brazil, leads to FDR proclaiming unlimited national emergency.

All German consulates closed (Jun 16<sup>th</sup> 1941)

FDR orders closing of all German consulates in the US. Germany and Italy retaliate with the closing all US consulates in their countries.

Germany invades USSR (Jun 22<sup>nd</sup> 1941)

Germany breaks Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression pact of 1939 and invades USSR. FDR promises aid to the USSR.

#### Fair Employment Practice Committee (Jun 25<sup>th</sup> 1941)

FDR establishes FEPC by executive order to ensure non-discrimination by race, creed or color in hiring practices within the ever-growing defense industry.

#### Office of Scientific Research and Development (Jun 28<sup>th</sup> 1941)

FDR established OSRD by executive order to coordinate the research of radar, sonar and atomic technologies.

#### Appointment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur (July 26<sup>th</sup> 1941)

FDR nationalized the armed forces of the Philippines (a US dependency at the time) and appoints Gen. MacArthur as commander-in-chief of all US forces in the far East. Also freezes all Japanese assets in the US and halts all trade with Japan.

#### FDR and Churchill meet (Aug 14<sup>th</sup> 1941)

Three days of secret meetings on US and British warships off the coast of Newfoundland between FDR and Churchill lead to Atlantic Charter. Fifteen other countries (including USSR) join. Serves as the initial charter for the United Nations.

#### FDR orders US Navy to shoot on sight any Axis ships (Sept 11<sup>th</sup> 1941)

In response to growing attacks on US ships, FDR authorizes US Navy to shoot on sight any Axis ships found operating in US defensive waters.

#### Largest Tax bill (Sept 20<sup>th</sup> 1941)

FDR signs the largest tax bill in American history.

#### FDR announces, "America has been attacked" (Oct 27<sup>th</sup> 1941)

Ten days after German U-boat torpedoes US destroyer Kearney, FDR stops short of declaring war. Another U-boat sinks US destroyer Reuben James and leads to 100 American lives lost.

#### Japan's attempt at negotiations (Nov 17<sup>th</sup> 1941)

Secretary of State Cordell Hull rejects Japan's request to resume trade, asking that Japan first withdraw from China and IndoChina.

#### Pearl Harbor attack (Dec 7<sup>th</sup> 1941)

Japanese bombers attack US naval base in Hawaii and kill 2400 Americans, wound 1200 others. America loses 8 battleships and 150 planes. Japan officially declares war on the United States. FDR declares December 7<sup>th</sup> "a date which will live in infamy", ask Congress for a declaration of war on Japan. Congress declares war on the same day.

#### Japan invades Philippines (Dec 10<sup>th</sup> 1941)

Japan invades Philippines.

#### Germany, Italy declare war on US (December 11<sup>th</sup> 1941)

US Congress responds by declaring war on Germany and Italy.

#### Admiral Chester Nimitz takes command of Pacific fleet (Dec 17<sup>th</sup> 1941)

Admiral Husband Kimmel relieved of duty after found derelict in preventing attack on Pearl Harbor.

Japan invades Wake Island and Hong Kong (Dec 23<sup>rd</sup> 1941)

Japan invades Wake Island (American territory in the Pacific) and Two days later, takes over Hong Kong.

Birth of the United Nations (Jan 1<sup>st</sup> 1942)

Twenty-six nations sign the Declaration of the United Nations, affirming cooperation against the Axis powers.

Manila falls to Japanese (Jan 2<sup>nd</sup> 1942)

General MacArthur retreats to Bataan Peninsula as Manila falls.

Alien registration (Jan 14<sup>th</sup> 1942)

FDR orders all aliens in the US to register with the federal government.

Emergency Price Control Act (Jan 30<sup>th</sup> 1942)

Act places ceilings on all prices except agricultural products.

US-Britain combined chiefs of staff (Feb 6<sup>th</sup> 1942)

US and Britain announce combined chiefs of staff to coordinate war efforts.

Removal of Japanese Americans (Feb 20<sup>th</sup> 1942)

FDR authorizes a program to remove Japanese-Americans living in the Pacific Coast states to internment camps in Colorado, Utah and Arkansas.

Java Sea Battle (Feb 27<sup>th</sup> 1942)

Allied forces incur heavy losses against Japanese Navy.

Bataan Death March (Mar 11<sup>th</sup> 1942)

Gen. MacArthur force to move command from Philippines to Australia and 75,000 American and Philippine troops surrender to Japanese in Bataan Peninsula. They are forced to march 100 miles to a prison camp. Thousands die.

US Bombers attack Tokyo (April 18<sup>th</sup> 1942)

Major General James Doolittle leads 16 US Bombers in a surprise attack on Tokyo.

Black-outs in Atlantic coast (April 28<sup>th</sup> 1942)

Nightly black-outs along a 15 mile strip of the Atlantic coast to counter German subs.

Battle of the Coral sea (May 4<sup>th</sup> 1942)

US Navy inflicts heavy losses on the Japanese.

Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (May 15<sup>th</sup> 1942)

Act establishes Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

Carrier Yorktown sinks (Jun 3<sup>rd</sup> 1942)

Battle of Midway establishes US Naval superiority and four Japanese Aircraft Carriers destroyed, but US loses Carrier Yorktown.

#### Drive to collect rubber (Jun 15<sup>th</sup> 1942)

Americans join nationwide drive to collect rubber scraps. US will buy Mexico's entire supply for next four years.

#### FDR meets Churchill (Jun 19<sup>th</sup> 1942)

Plans to invade North Africa as Churchill meets FDR in Washington D.C. On November 8<sup>th</sup> 400,000 troops will land in Morocco and Algeria under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command (Commander of US forces in Europe).

#### US Marines land in Solomon Islands (Aug 7<sup>th</sup> 1942)

Long road to Tokyo.

#### Assault on Stalingrad (Aug 22<sup>nd</sup> 1942)

Germans attempt to extend gains in USSR, but this effort will prove difficult in the harsh cold. Turning point on the Eastern front.

#### Nuclear chain reaction (Dec 2<sup>nd</sup> 1942)

University of Chicago scientists show first sustained nuclear chain reaction.

#### Casablanca Conference (Jan 14<sup>th</sup> 1943)

FDR, Churchill and other allied leaders demand Axis powers surrender unconditionally. Plan to invade Italy through Sicily, bomb Germany and aid USSR.

#### US bombs Germany (Jan 27<sup>th</sup> 1943)

American raid on Germany.

#### Shoe rations (Feb 7<sup>th</sup> 1943)

Civilians in the US limited to 3 pairs of leather shoes a year.

#### Food rationing (Mar 1<sup>st</sup> 1943)

Canned goods rationing begins in the US.

#### Battle of Bismarck Sea (Mar 2<sup>nd</sup> 1943)

US and Australian planes have a major victory against Japanese. Twelve Japanese ships destroyed.

#### FDR freezes prices, wages and salaries (April 8<sup>th</sup> 1943)

FDR attempts to stem inflation.

#### North Africa freed (May 7<sup>th</sup> 1943)

Allied forces remove the Axis from North Africa by forced surrender of German and Italian commanders.

#### Trident Conference (May 11<sup>th</sup> 1943)

Churchill, Roosevelt meet top military planner in Washington D.C. to plan invasion of Europe.

#### Warsaw ghetto uprising (May 16<sup>th</sup> 1943)

German troops subdue Jew uprising in Warsaw ghetto and move Warsaw Jews to concentration camps.

#### Pay-As-You-Go Act (June 9<sup>th</sup> 1943)

Act introduces federal withholding income taxes on wages and salaries.

#### Michigan whites protest Black employment (Jun 20<sup>th</sup> 1943)

Detroit Whites protest the employment of Blacks in white-only jobs. Thirty-four die.

#### Germany launches attack on Kursk, Russia (July 5<sup>th</sup> 1943)

Germany's last significant effort at conquering USSR.

#### Sicily falls (July 10<sup>th</sup> 1943)

Allied forces invade Sicily which falls five weeks later, enabling safe passage for Allied troops through the Mediterranean.

#### US Bombers attack Rome (July 19<sup>th</sup> 1943)

500 US Bomber raid Rome.

#### Italian King forces Mussolini to resign (July 25<sup>th</sup> 1943)

King Victor Emmanuel forces Benito Mussolini to resign ending Italy's role in Axis power.

#### Quebec Conference (Aug 11<sup>th</sup> 1943)

In Quebec, FDR, Churchill and others agree on invasion of France in Spring of 1944.

#### Moscow meeting (Oct 19<sup>th</sup> 1943)

Foreign ministers of USSR, Britain, US and China issue statement declaring intentions of fair treatment of Axis powers at the end of the war.

#### Sextant Conference in Cairo (Nov 22<sup>nd</sup> 1943)

FDR, Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-shek demand unconditional surrender of Japan.

#### Tehran Conference (Nov 28<sup>th</sup> 1943)

FDR, Churchill and Stalin meet in Iran (first meeting of the "Big Three") to decide on timing of European invasion by Allied forces.

#### Congress repeals Chinese Exclusion Act (Dec 17<sup>th</sup> 1943)

Chinese Exclusion Act that was passed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century is repealed allowing Chinese immigration to the US.

#### General Eisenhower promoted to Supreme Commander (Dec 24<sup>th</sup> 1943)

FDR announces Gen. Eisenhower will be Supreme commander.

#### Marshall Island invaded (Jan 31<sup>st</sup> 1944)

US forces invade Marshall islands in the Pacific.

#### The "Big Week" (Feb 20<sup>th</sup> 1944)

Raids on German aircraft production. US suffers heavy losses.

#### Allied forces enter Rome (Jun 4<sup>th</sup> 1944)

Allied forces enter Rome after German troops retreat.



### D-Day (Jun 6<sup>th</sup> 1944)

Operation Overlord begins. 176,000 Allied troops, 600 warships, 4000 invasion ships and 10,000 planes land in a series of beaches in Normandy. Almost 26,000 casualties.

### V-1 flying bombs (Jun 13<sup>th</sup> 1944)

Germany attempts pilotless bombs. Only one reaches London.

### B-29 Air raids on Japan (June 15<sup>th</sup> 1944)

First air raids on Japanese mainland.

### FDR is Democratic nominee for unprecedented fourth term (July 1<sup>st</sup> 1944)

FDR is nominated for a record 4<sup>th</sup> term!

### Bretton Woods Meeting (July 1<sup>st</sup> 1944)

44 nations meet in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire to create the International Money Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

### Hitler assassination attempt (July 20<sup>th</sup> 1944)

Bomb explodes near Hitler headquarters in East Prussia. Hitler is unhurt.

### Operation Cobra (July 25<sup>th</sup> 1944)

US Gen. Omar Bradley cutoff German forces in Brittany.

### Guam retaken (Aug 10<sup>th</sup> 1944)

Island of Guam is retaken by US forces.

### Dumbarton Oaks Conference (Aug 21<sup>st</sup> 1944)

Groundwork for the United Nations begins.

### Paris liberated (Aug 25<sup>th</sup> 1944)

Allied forces liberate Paris.

### V-2 German Rockets (Sept 8<sup>th</sup> 1944)

V-2 rockets land in England.

### Quebec Octagon Conference (Sept 11<sup>th</sup> 1944)

FDR and Churchill post war strategies.

### War on German soil (Sept 12<sup>th</sup> 1944)

US forces engage German troops on German soil.

### Gen. MacArthur back in Philippines (Oct 20<sup>th</sup> 1944)

Gen. MacArthur returns to Philippines after US forces invade Leyte Island. Japan has heavy casualties and subsequently limit themselves to kamikaze engagements.

### FDR wins unprecedented fourth term (Nov 7<sup>th</sup> 1944)

Landslide electoral votes (432-99), but popular vote is closer (25.6 million to 22 million for Republican Dewey)

Battle of Bulge (Dec 16<sup>th</sup> 1944)

Germany's last offensive.

FDR inaugurated for fourth term (Jan 20<sup>th</sup> 1945)

FDR enters unprecedented 4<sup>th</sup> term!

Yalta Conference (Feb 4<sup>th</sup> 1945)

FDR, Churchill and Stalin meet in Yalta, Crimea to discuss final assault on Germany.

Manila Captured (Feb 4<sup>th</sup> 1945)

Allied forces capture Manila.

Capture of the island of Iwo Jima (Feb 19<sup>th</sup> 1945)

Hardest-fought battle of the war, US Marines capture the island of Iwo Jima.

Capture of the island of Okinawa (April 1<sup>st</sup> 1945)

US Army nears Japan mainland by capturing Okinawa.

Polls favor peace organization (April 9<sup>th</sup> 1945)

81 percent now favor an international peace organization (was 27% in 1937).

FDR dies (April 12<sup>th</sup> 1945)

FDR dies with a massive cerebral hemorrhage while vacationing in Warm Springs, Georgia. VP Harry Truman sworn in as President.

## Civil Rights Movement (1948 – 1968)

### Executive Order to end Segregation in Armed Services (July 26, 1948)

President Harry Truman issues Executive Order to end Segregation in Armed Services.

### Brown v. Board of Education (May 17<sup>th</sup> 1954)

Supreme Court rules that racial segregation in public schools is disallowed.

### Emmett Till murdered (August 28<sup>th</sup> 1955)

14-year-old Chicago resident brutally murdered in Mississippi for flirting with a white woman. Perpetrators acquitted. Jet magazine publishes photo of Till's beaten body bringing international attention to the incident.

### Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat (Dec 1<sup>st</sup> 1955)

Rosa Parks refuses to give her seat to a white man on a Montgomery, Alabama bus, leading to a Montgomery bus boycott.

### Sixty Black Pastors plan protests (Jan 10<sup>th</sup> 1957)

Sixty Black Pastors meet in Atlanta, Georgia to organize nonviolent protests against racial discrimination and segregation. Among them is the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

### Little Rock Nine (Sept 4<sup>th</sup> 1957)

President Dwight Eisenhower sends federal troops to escort nine black students who were previously blocked from integrating into Little Rock Central High School, in Little Rock, Arkansas.

### Civil Rights Act of 1957 (Sept 9<sup>th</sup> 1957)

President Dwight Eisenhower signs the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to protect voter rights.

### The Greensboro four Sit-in (Feb 1<sup>st</sup> 1960)

Four Black college students refuse to leave a Woolworth's "whites only" lunch counter without being served. They are Ezell Blair Jr., David Richmond, Franklin McCain and Joseph McNeill. They inspired similar protests across the country.

### Ruby Bridges (Nov. 14<sup>th</sup> 1960)

Six-year-old Ruby Bridges becomes the first Black student to integrate into William Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans. She was escorted by four federal marshals.

### Freedom Riders (1961)

Activists known as freedom riders (both Whites and Blacks) took bus trips through the American South to protest segregated bus terminals and "whites-only" washrooms and lunch counters. There was associated violence in many places.

### George Wallace (June 11<sup>th</sup> 1963)

Governor George C. Wallace blocks the doorway at the University of Alabama to prevent two Black students from registering. President Kennedy sends the National Guard to the Campus.

### March on Washington (Aug 28<sup>th</sup> 1963)

A quarter million people march to Washington where the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. delivers the “I Have A Dream” speech in front of the Lincoln Memorial.

### Bomb at Birmingham Church (Sept 15<sup>th</sup> 1963)

A bomb explodes at the 16<sup>th</sup> Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama that kills four girls and injures several others prior to the Sunday service.

### Kennedy Assassinated (22<sup>nd</sup> Nov 1963)

President Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas.

### Civil Rights Act of 1964 (July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1964)

President Lyndon Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1964, outlawing employment discrimination due to race, color, sex, religion or national origin and establishes the US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to help prevent workplace discrimination.

### MLK awarded Nobel Prize for Peace (Dec 10<sup>th</sup> 1964)

Martin Luther King Jr. receives the Nobel peace prize.

### Malcolm X Assassinated (Feb 21<sup>st</sup> 1965)

During a rally by members of the Nation of Islam, Malcolm X is assassinated.

### Bloody Sunday (March 7<sup>th</sup> 1965)

Some 600 civil rights protestors walk from Selma, Alabama to Montgomery to protest black voter suppression. Police brutally attack the protestors. After fighting for the right to march in court, MLK and other leaders lead two more marches and finally reach Montgomery on March 25<sup>th</sup> 1965.

### Voting Rights Act of 1965 (Aug 6<sup>th</sup> 1965)

President Johnson signs the Voting Rights Act of 1965 removing the use of literacy tests as voting requirement and allowed federal examiners to review voter qualifications and federal observers to monitor polling places.

### The Other America (April 14<sup>th</sup> 1967)

MLK delivers “The Other America” speech at Stanford.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m3H978KIR20>

### Martin Luther King Jr. Assassinated (April 4<sup>th</sup> 1968)

MLK is assassinated on a balcony of his hotel room in Memphis, Tennessee. James Earl Ray is convicted for the murder in 1969.

### Civil Rights Act of 1968 (April 11<sup>th</sup> 1968)

President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1968, known as the Fair Housing Act, ensuring equal housing opportunity, regardless of race, religion or national origin.

## Appendix 1: The United States Constitution

**We the People** of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article. I.

*Section. 1.*

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

*Section. 2.*

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

*Section. 3.*

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of

the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; [and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.](#)

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

#### *Section. 4.*

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on [the first Monday in December](#), unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

#### *Section. 5.*

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

*Section. 6.*

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

*Section. 7.*

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

*Section. 8.*

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;



To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

*Section. 9.*

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, [unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.](#)

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

*Section. 10.*

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article. II.

*Section. 1.*

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

#### *Section. 2.*

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

#### *Section. 3.*

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

#### *Section. 4.*

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

## Article III.

### *Section. 1.*

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

### *Section. 2.*

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;— [between a State and Citizens of another State](#),—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

### *Section. 3.*

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

## Article. IV.

### *Section. 1.*

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

#### *Section. 2.*

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

#### *Section. 3.*

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

#### *Section. 4.*

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

#### *Article. V.*

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

#### *Article. VI.*

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

The Word, "the," being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, The Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words "is tried" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

Attest William Jackson Secretary

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independance of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G. Washigton

*President and deputy from Virginia*

## Appendix 2: George Washington Inaugural address

[April 30, 1789]

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Among the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the fourteenth day of the present month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my Country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years: a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my Country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with dispondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance, by which it might be affected. All I dare hope, is, that, if in executing this task I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof, of the confidence of my fellow-citizens; and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me; my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my Country, with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station; it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official Act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the Universe, who presides in the Councils of Nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the People of the United States, a Government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes: and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow-citizens at large, less



than either. No People can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the Affairs of men more than the People of the United States. Every step, by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. And in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their United Government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most Governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me I trust in thinking, that there are none under the influence of which, the proceedings of a new and free Government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the Executive Department, it is made the duty of the President "to recommend to your consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The circumstances under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that subject, farther than to refer to the Great Constitutional Charter under which you are assembled; and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side, no local prejudices, or attachments; no separate views, nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests: so, on another, that the foundations of our National policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of a free Government, be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its Citizens, and command the respect of the world.

I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my Country can inspire: since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity: Since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven, can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained: And since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the

destiny of the Republican model of Government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked, on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the Fifth article of the Constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of objections which have been urged against the System, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good: For I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an United and effective Government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question how far the former can be more impregably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

To the preceeding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will therefore be as brief as possible. When I was first honoured with a call into the Service of my Country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed. And being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments, which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the Executive Department; and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the Station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign parent of the human race, in humble supplication that since he has been pleased to favour the American people, with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and dispositions for deciding with unparelled unanimity on a form of Government, for the security of their Union, and the advancement of their happiness; so his divine blessing may be equally *conspicuous* in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this Government must depend.

## Appendix 3: George Washington Farewell address

### Washington's Farewell Address 1796

1796

Friends and Citizens:

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness, but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety, and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American,

which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and, while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort, and, what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same governments, which their own rival ships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our Western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi; they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain, and that with Spain, which secure to them everything they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliance, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the **Constitution** which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put, in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common counsels and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but, in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms, kindles the animosity of one part against another, foment occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which finds a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be

by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositaries, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the [Constitution](#) designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit, which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked: Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it, avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertion in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment,



inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be, that good policy does not equally enjoin it - It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it ? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue ? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another a habitual hatred or a habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence, frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations, has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld. And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation), facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding, with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils. Such an attachment of a small or weak towards a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none; or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government. the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing (with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them) conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that, by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being

reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion, which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But, if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the twenty-second of April, 1793, is the index of my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your representatives in both houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government, the ever-favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

## Appendix 4: Abraham Lincoln's Inaugural address

### First Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1861

*Fellow-Citizens of the United States:*

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of this office."

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that--

I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.

Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations and had never recanted them; and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause--as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the lawgiver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution--to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause "shall be delivered up" their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not with nearly equal unanimity frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done. And should anyone in any case be content that his oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again: In any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States"?

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules; and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed than to violate any of them trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope of precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again: If the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it--break it, so to speak--but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the [Declaration of Independence in 1776](#). It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the [Articles of Confederation in 1778](#). And finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the [Constitution](#) was "[to form a more perfect Union.](#)"

But if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before the [Constitution](#), having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the [Constitution](#) and the laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the [Constitution](#) itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable withal that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union. So far as possible the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised, according to circumstances actually existing and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events and are glad of any pretext to do it I will neither affirm nor deny; but if there be such, I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union may I not speak?

Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories, and its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from

have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from, will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake?

All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily, the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view justify revolution; certainly would if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guaranties and prohibitions, in the Constitution that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.

From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative, for continuing the Government is acquiescence on one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy a year or two hence arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this.

Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new union as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession?

Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges.



It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive-slave clause of the [Constitution](#) and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, can not be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we can not separate. We can not remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country can not do this. They can not but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you can not fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of [amending](#) it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I can not be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National [Constitution](#) amended. While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself; and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the [Constitution](#)--which amendment, however, I have not seen--has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have referred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this if also they choose, but the Executive as such has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the

North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal of the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance no Administration by any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old [Constitution](#) unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulty.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it."

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

## Appendix 5: Emancipation Proclamation

January 1, 1863: Emancipation Proclamation

Transcript

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twentysecond day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, towit:

``That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

``That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, towit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana , (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Johns, St. Charles, St. James[,] Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New-Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South-Carolina, North-Carolina, and Virginia, (except the fortyeight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth-City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk & Portsmouth

[D]); and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

## Appendix 6: Gettysburg Address

**Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on 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 battle-field 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 that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.**

**But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not 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 before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they 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.**

**Abraham Lincoln  
November 19, 1863**

## Appendix 7: Abraham Lincoln Quotes

“Folks are usually about as happy as they make their minds up to be.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Whatever you are, be a good one.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Do I not destroy my enemies when I make them my friends?”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“America will never be destroyed from the outside. If we falter and lose our freedoms, it will be because we destroyed ourselves.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“My Best Friend is a person who will give me a book I have not read.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“My concern is not whether God is on our side; my greatest concern is to be on God's side, for God is always right.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“I'm a success today because I had a friend who believed in me and I didn't have the heart to let him down.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Books serve to show a man that those original thoughts of his aren't very new after all.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“When I do good, I feel good. When I do bad, I feel bad. That's my religion.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Those who deny freedom to others, deserve it not for themselves”

– **Abraham Lincoln,**

“Whenever I hear anyone arguing for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“I am a slow walker, but I never walk back.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“There are no bad pictures; that's just how your face looks sometimes.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“I can see how it might be possible for a man to look down upon the earth and be an atheist, but I cannot conceive how a man could look up into the heavens and say there is no God.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Those who look for the bad in people will surely find it.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“I don't like that man. I must get to know him better.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“When you reach the end of your rope, tie a knot and hang on.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Be sure you put your feet in the right place, then stand firm.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can not fool all of the people all of the time.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“I would rather be a little nobody, then to be a evil somebody.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“If I were two-faced, would I be wearing this one?”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“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 that day.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“All that I am or ever hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Character is like a tree and reputation its shadow. The shadow is what we think it is and the tree is the real thing.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Always bear in mind that your own resolution to succeed is more important than any one thing.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“The best way to predict your future is to create it.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“No man is poor who has a Godly mother.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory will swell when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.”

– **Abraham Lincoln,**

“I laugh because I must not cry, that is all, that is all. ”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Tact: the ability to describe others as they see themselves.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Elections belong to the people. It's their decision. If they decide to turn their back on the fire and burn their behinds, then they will just have to sit on their blisters.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**



“I will prepare and some day my chance will come.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Give me six hours to chop down a tree and I will spend the first four sharpening the axe.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“No man has a good enough memory to be a successful liar”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“The best thing about the future is that it comes one day at a time.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“My father taught me to work, but not to love it. I never did like to work, and I don't deny it. I'd rather read, tell stories, crack jokes, talk, laugh -- anything but work.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens, you can never regain their respect and esteem. It is true that you may fool all of the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all of the time; but you can't fool all of the people all of the time. -Speech at Clinton, Illinois, September 8, 1854.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“I have always found that mercy bears richer fruits than strict justice.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“All I have learned, I learned from books.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Things may come to those who wait, but only the things left by those who hustle.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“I care not for a man's religion whose dog and cat are not the better for it.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Every man's happiness is his own responsibility.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“You cannot escape the responsibility of tomorrow by evading it today.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“I am in favor of animal rights as well as human rights. That is the way of a whole human being.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“I do not think much of a man who is not wiser today than he was yesterday.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“It's not me who can't keep a secret. It's the people I tell that can't.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“The Lord prefers common-looking people. That is why he made so many of them.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“It has been my experience that folks who have no vices have very few virtues.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“To ease another's heartache is to forget one's own.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“I am not concerned that you have fallen -- I am concerned that you arise.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels worthy of himself and claims kindred to the great God who made him.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall — but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other.”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“You can tell the greatness of a man by what makes him angry”  
– **Abraham Lincoln**

“You cannot help people permanently by doing for them, what they could and should do for themselves.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“You have to do your own growing no matter how tall your grandfather was.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“As a nation, we began by declaring that 'all men are created equal.' We now practically read it 'all men are created equal, except negroes.' When the Know-Nothings get control, it will read 'all men are created equal, except negroes, and foreigners, and Catholics.' When it comes to this I should prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty – to Russia, for instance, where despotism can be taken pure, and without the base alloy of hypocrisy.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“I don't know who my grandfather was; I am much more concerned to know what his grandson will be.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“The probability that we may fail in the struggle ought not to deter us from the support of a cause we believe to be just.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Achievement has no color”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“When I get ready to talk to people, I spend two thirds of the time thinking what they want to hear and one third thinking about what I want to say.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Be with a leader when he is right, stay with him when he is still right, but, leave him when he is wrong.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“I do the very best I know how, the very best I can, and I mean to keep on doing so until the end.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“No matter how much the cats fight, there always seem to be plenty of kittens. ”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“The Bible is not my book nor Christianity my profession. I could never give assent to the long, complicated statements of Christian dogma.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“We should be too big to take offense and too noble to give it.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“I have come to the conclusion never again to think of marrying, and for this reason, I can never be satisfied with anyone who would be blockhead enough to have me.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“If there is anything that links the human to the divine, it is the courage to stand by a principle when everybody else rejects it.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“The ballot is stronger than the bullet.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“My great concern is not whether you have failed, but whether you are content with your failure.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“You can have anything you want if you want it badly enough. You can be anything you want to be, do anything you set out to accomplish if you hold to that desire with singleness of purpose.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Hypocrite: The man who murdered his parents, and then pleaded for mercy on the grounds that he was an orphan.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who knew me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Don’t criticize them; they are just what we would be under similar circumstances.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“It is said an Eastern monarch once charged his wise men to invent him a sentence to be ever in view, and which should be true and appropriate in all times and situations. They presented him the words, "And this too, shall pass away." How much it expresses! How chastening in the hour of pride! How consoling in the depths of affliction!”

— **Abraham Lincoln**

“If this country is ever demoralized, it will come from trying to live without work.”

— **Abraham Lincoln**

“You cannot build character and courage by taking away people's initiative and independence”

— **Abraham Lincoln**

“Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and, under a just God cannot retain it.”

— **Abraham Lincoln**

“Take all that you can of this book upon reason, and the balance on faith, and you will live and die a happier man. (When a skeptic expressed surprise to see him reading a Bible)”

— **Abraham Lincoln**

“Let no feeling of discouragement prey  
upon you, and in the end you  
are sure to succeed.”

— **Abraham Lincoln**

“Those who write clearly have readers, those who write obscurely have commentators.”

— **Abraham Lincoln**

“Determine that the thing can and shall be done and then... find the way.”

— **Abraham Lincoln**

“Republicans are for both the man and the dollar, but in case of conflict the man before the dollar.”

— **Abraham Lincoln**

“Our safety, our liberty, depends upon preserving the Constitution of the United States as our fathers made it inviolate. The people of the United States are the rightful masters of both Congress and the courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the

Constitution.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**

“Don't interfere with anything in the Constitution. That must be maintained, for it is the only safeguard of our liberties.”

– **Abraham Lincoln**