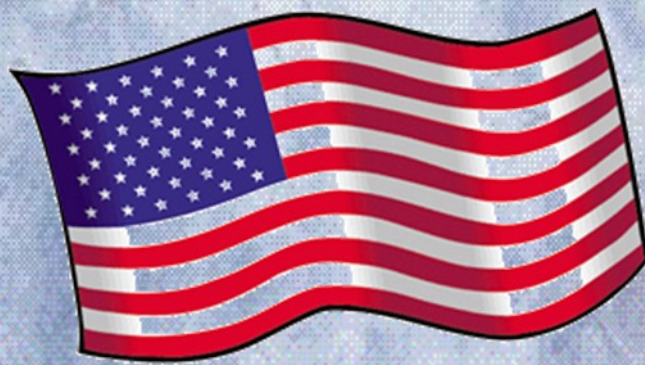


5¢

# Patriotic Press



"This nation will remain  
the land of the free only  
so long as it is the home  
of the brave."

-Elmer Davis

Sunday March 16, 1826

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# Democrats

By: Kelsey

In 1830, Andrew Jackson and some reporters formed a new party, and they called themselves Democrats. This group liked to spend money and take chances.

The Democrats had a lot of support. The most support for the party came from frontier farmers in the West. Some support also came from craft workers and factory workers in the East.

Back then, people didn't like the way of choosing a president. Before then, they held a caucus. Soon the democratic spirit changed the way of choosing candidates for president. Many thought that the caucus was unfair because few people took part in them. By the 1830s, parties began to hold nominating conventions. Delegates came and selected the party's candidate for president. This process gave people a direct voice in choosing their future leader.

In conclusion, a new group formed that Andrew Jackson led. They called themselves Democrats. Democrats like to spend money and take chances. They had a lot of support from farmers, craft workers, and factory workers. In the 1830s they set up a new system for choosing a president called the nominating conventions. Now Democrats are all over the United States.



## Mexican Cession

By: Kelsey

In 1847 the American army was in Mexico City, so the Mexican government had no choice but to make peace. In 1848 Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Under this treaty, Mexico ceded all of California and New Mexico to the United States. These lands were called the Mexican Cession. In return, the United States paid Mexico fifteen million dollars. The Americans also agreed to respect the rights of Spanish-speaking people in the Mexican Cession. This event played a big part in American history.



# Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906)

By: Kelsey

Susan B. Anthony, also known as Susan Brownell Anthony, was born on February 15, 1820, in Adams, Massachusetts. Susan was born to a strict



Quaker family. she was second of eight children in her family.

When Susan was three, she began to read and write. Susan's father was very strict, and he wanted them to get a good education.

When she started getting older, Susan taught a private family for one dollar per week. She taught for fifteen years and then joined Elizabeth Cady Stanton. In 1852 she joined the women's rights movement. In this group she was an energetic organizer, and she was ready to go anywhere at

any time to speak. When she spoke to The public about women's rights, most audiences heckled her and threw eggs at her. Somehow, she always managed to finish her speech. Susan had innumerable friends. She was an activist, reformer, teacher, and a lecturer. She never married anyone in her lifetime. She mainly just focused on women's suffrage. Susan opposed abortion, and was very racist. In 1979 Susan's image was chosen for the new dollar coin. Unfortunately, in 1999 her image was replaced with the face of Sacagawea.

Susan died on the date of March 13, 1906. She died of pneumonia and of heart failure. Miss Anthony will always be remembered as a great speaker for women's rights.



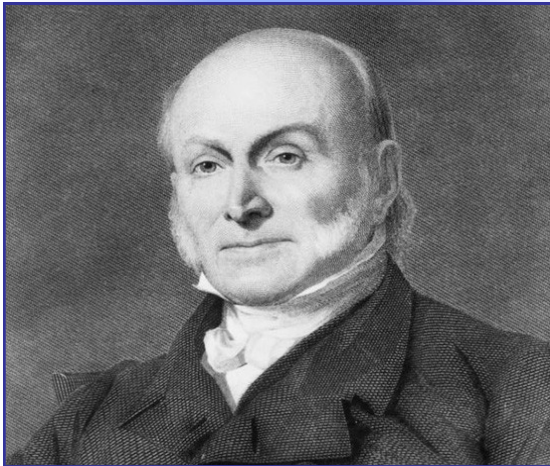
**HELP WANTED!**

Earn money and a good job at the Local General Store. Earn up to 50 cents a day. Stop in today if interested.

# Whigs

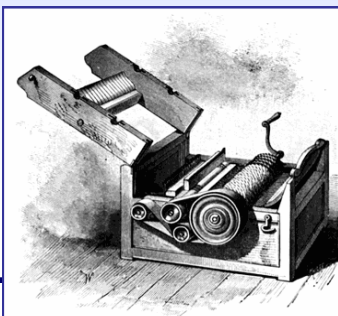
By: Jordan 8-3

There is a new political party called the Whigs. They are called the Whigs because of an older political party in Britain that opposed King George III. They thought he had too much power. The Whigs in America had the same thoughts and ideas. They disliked too much power, and they liked the idea of a National Bank. In the 1832 election they were for John Quincy Adams and against Andrew Jackson.



## Cotton Gin Repairer:

I will repair any cotton gin for \$3 per hour. Labor includes free lube.



# Creation of Trade

By: Jordan 8-3

In the 1840's more and more factories started showing up. More and more people started getting angry about their conditions. These people formed a workers union. The union made sure that factories treated their workers fairly. The union demanded for higher wages, better working conditions, and less hours. If these demands were not met they would go on a strike or stop working.

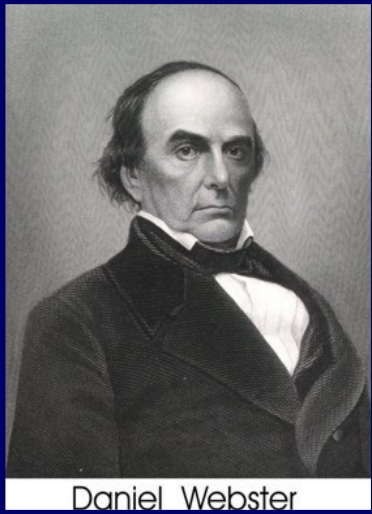


**FOR SALE:** 1890 covered wagon for fifteen dollars. Includes: free cover, free wheels for one year and a free whip.

# Daniel Webster

By: Jordan

Daniel Webster died October 24, 1852. He was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire.



Daniel Webster

He was the ninth of ten children. His father was a farmer, and a tavern-keeper, and a war veteran from the Revolutionary War. At age fifteen, he went to Dartmouth College after college. He taught at a school then he

went to Boston and became a very prestigious lawyer. He even was a lawyer in front of the Supreme Court twice. Then he moved to Portsmouth and married Grace Fletcher. They had five kids there.

Then, he moved to Washington, but on the way his wife Grace Fletcher died. He became a senator from 1813 to 1817 then again from 1823 to 1827. Then, he became the Secretary of State twice from 1841 to 1843 then again from 1850 to 1852, but he did not finish this term because he died before it ended.

## Colonial Word Search

b o a l m o i o g  
 r e p a p s w e n  
 i c l i b e r t y  
 t i e n g l a n d  
 a t m o d e e r f  
 i s i l i p n e r  
 n u g o e n e r e  
 s j d c p n d b n  
 l i a r i e i i a

Colonial  
 Liberty  
 Freedom  
 Newspaper  
 Britain  
 England  
 Justice

# Bank of the United States

By: Tori

In the 1830's, something huge arose. It was the Bank of the United States. The Bank of the United States created huge problems for President Jackson and the Westerners. The main things were money, loans, Nicholas Biddle, Clay and Webster trying to get rid of President Jackson, and the Election of 1832.

Jackson and people from the West disliked the Bank because it was too powerful. Many Westerners suffered because they wanted loans to finance new farms and businesses. President Jackson objected the way the Bank was run. Congress created the bank for public good, and Jackson believed Biddle used it was a profit for him and his wealthy friends.

Many problems were created because of the Bank of the United States. The cutbacks hurt most farmers, merchants, and other people. Jackson disliked Nicholas Biddle, whom was the president of the bank. Biddle used his power to convince Congress members.

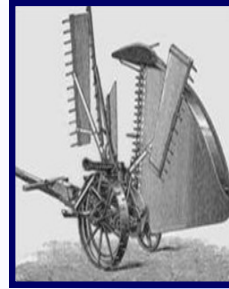


Two Whigs, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, devised a plan to get rid of Jackson. The Bank's charter, or legal document giving rights, wasn't due until 1836. Clay and Webster wanted to make it an issue in the 1832 Election. Clay pushed a bill through Congress in 1832. When the bill reached President Andrew Jackson's desk, he vetoed it. He gave two reasons for his veto. The first was only states, not the federal government had the right to charter banks. The second was the bank gave advantages to people who already had wealth and power.

In the Election of 1832, the Whigs chose Henry Clay to run against Andrew Jackson. The Whigs were stunned when Jackson won big. The bank then closed its doors in 1836.

# Farming Inventions of the 1800's

By: Tori



In the 1800's, two farming inventions were invented that changed farmers' lives. The North came up with many inventions. John Deere invented a light weight plow made up of steel. Earlier plows were made up of wood or iron. The plow was heavy so it was pulled by horses.

Later on, Cyrus McCormick created a mechanical reaper in 1847. A reaper is a horse drawn machine that mowed wheat and other grains. As a result, thousands of farm workers left the countryside. When a farmer plowed the ground, soil stuck to the iron so farmers would have to clean it often. In 1872, McCormick invented a reaper which automatically bound the bundles with wire.

The two major inventions, invented by northern people were the light weight plow by John Deere and the mechanical reaper by Cyrus McCormick.

# Elizabeth Cady Stanton

## 1815-1902

By: Tori

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 87 was born on November 12, 1815, to Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston Cady. Elizabeth was the eighth child out of eleven and miraculously survived. Five of her siblings died during infancy or childhood. She went through a tough time



when her brother, Eleazar, died at the age twenty before graduating from college.

Through college, Elizabeth met and married an abolitionist, Henry Brewster. In 1840, Elizabeth and a group of Americans sailed to London to attend the World Antislavery Convention.

There, the convention refused to let women take part in the proceedings. She stayed in London for weeks with her friend and co-founder Lucretia Mott. She formed the National Women's Loyal League on behalf of the Constitutional abolition of slavery. Elizabeth was very blessed when she received the best female education available at the time from Emma Willard's Academy. Through her marriage, she had seven children.

Her last years were spent in New York City. Elizabeth and her four sisters lived to an old age. At age eighty-seven, she passed away at her home in New York. She was said to have died of heart failure on October 26, 1902.

# Cows for Sale!

## Cows for Sale!

**How many:** new born calves and older cows approximately fifty-five

**Type:** males and females calves and older cows all Jerseys

**Location:** Fargo, North Dakota

*Stop at the General Store for more information!*

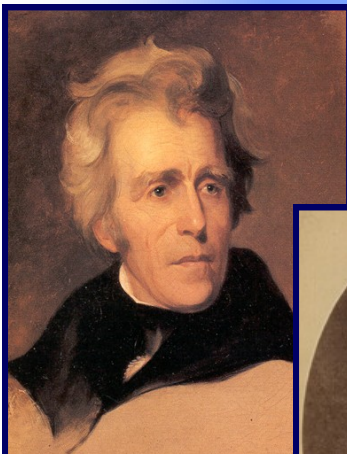




# The Tariff Of Abomination

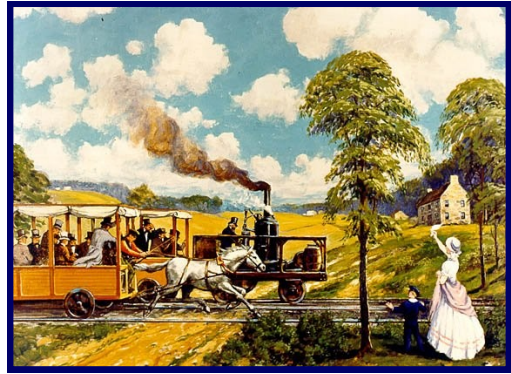
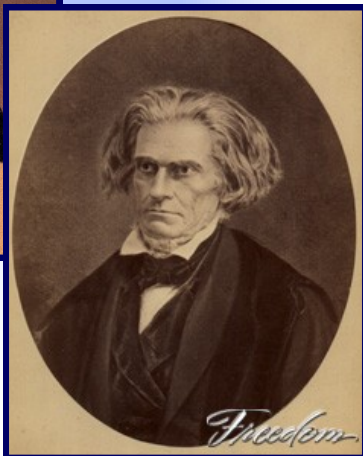
By: Dylan

Have you ever heard of the Tariff of Abomination, or otherwise known as the Tariff of 1828? The Tariff of Abomination, which means something is hated, was passed in 1828. It was known as the highest tariff in the United States. The Tariff of Abomination taxes goods that were imported from Europe to America. The goods were taxed so American goods would cost less money. The Tariff of Abomination hurt some people and helped some people. It hurt the southerners pretty bad. When the southerners exported their cotton to England, and they got something in return. They had to pay to get that product into the United States. Vice-President John C. Calhoun led against it. The tariff was the first crisis in Andrew Jackson's second term of presidency. The only people it really helped were the northern manufactures.



Andrew Jackson

John C. Calhoun



## First Railroads

By: Dylan

The First Railroads helped a lot with transportation. The railroads were created in the 1800's and made of wooden rails covered with strips of iron. Horses and Mules pulled the cars along the rails. People made fun of the clattering of the horses.

In 1800's an English family created a steam-powered engine called *The Rocket*. *The Rocket* barreled at thirty miles per hour, which at that time was fast. A problem with the steam-powered engine was that sparks from the smokestack would burn people's clothes and set barns on fire. After *The Rocket* was built, there was another engine called *Tom Thumb* in 1830. They had a race between *Tom Thumb* and a horse-drawn car. *Tom Thumb* was leading by a lot. Then, it ended up breaking down. In the end the horse-drawn car won the race.



# Marcus Whitman (1802-1848)

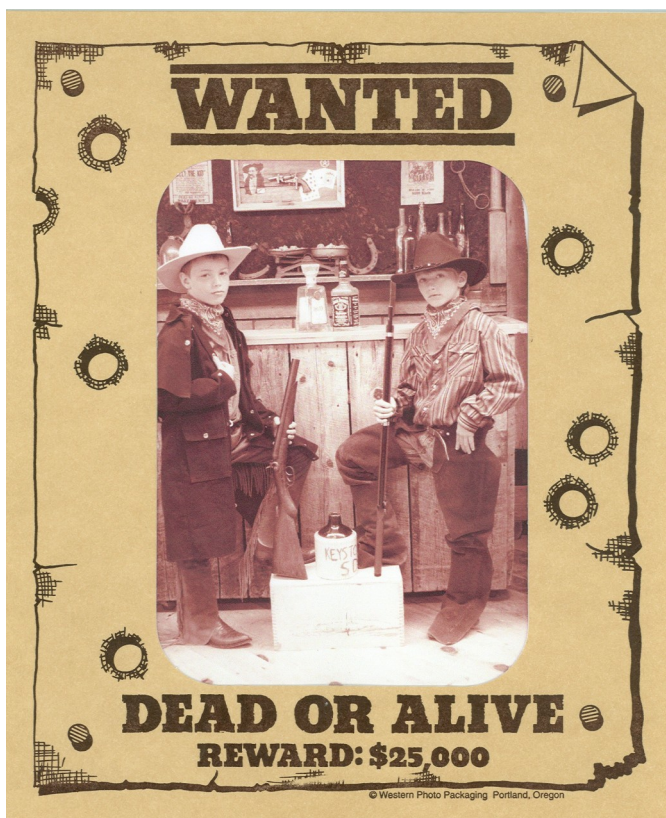
By: Dylan

On September 4, 1802, Marcus Whitman was born. His parents were Beza and Alice Whitman.

Marcus married Narcissa (Prentiss) Whitman on February 18, 1836. They had a daughter named Alice Carissa Whitman on March 1837. In 1839 she drowned and Marcus and Narcissa depressed.

Marcus Whitman was a doctor. When Marcus and Narcissa traveled through the Rocky Mountains near the Columbia River, they built a mission among the Cayuse Indians in Walla-Walla, Washington in 1836. Marcus and Narcissa planned to convert Indians into Christianity. After they built their mission, many more Americans moved to the West. Many of the Cayuse Indians were killed by the diseases they brought. After many

died, the Cayuse Indians took revenge and killed fourteen white people including the Whitman's on November 29, 1847. This was called the Whitman Massacre. Their deaths led Congress to organize the Oregon Territory in 1848.



Dylan and Cole are wanted for murder, robbing banks, and stealing cattle and horses

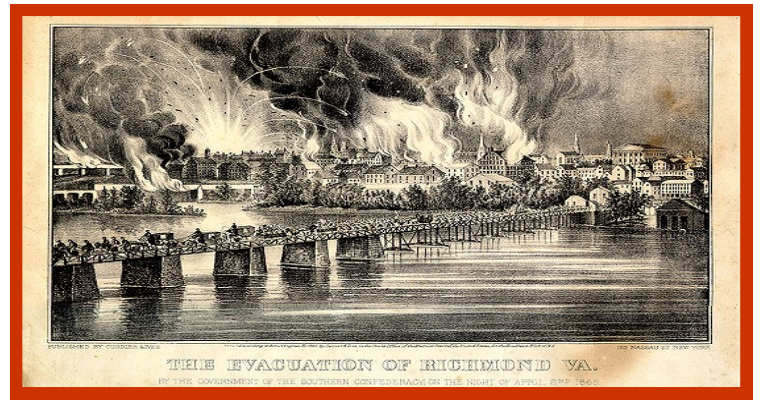
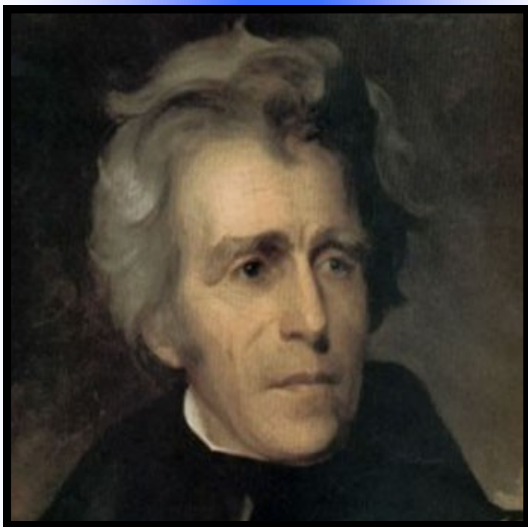
\$25,000 Reward— DEAD OR ALIVE

They were last seen at the Country Bank

## Election Of 1824

By: Skyler

During the election of 1824, there were four candidates John Adams, Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, and William Crawford. John Adams is from Massachusetts, and he had a total of eighty-four electoral votes and 115,969 popular votes. William Crawford is from Georgia and had a total of forty-one electoral and 46,979 popular votes. Andrew Jackson is from New Orleans and had a total of ninety-nine electoral votes and 152,933 popular votes. Henry Clay is from Kentucky and had a total of thirty-nine electoral votes and 47,136 popular votes. Andrew Jackson had won the election.



## New Immigrants 1840's-1850's

By: Skyler

Immigrants came to America in the 1800's. They could not vote until they lived in America for twenty-one years, but newcomers called "Nativists" only had to wait five years.

Some people felt that the Nativists "stole" jobs from native born Americans by working for lower pay. Others blamed immigrants for the crime of growing cities.

Still, many mistrusted many Irish and German Nativists who were Catholics. The blaming of the immigrants never stopped.



## Frederick Douglass (1818 -1895)

By: Skyler



Frederick Douglass was born on February 1818 and died on February 20, 1895. He had two wives, Anna Murray and Helen Pitts Douglass. Frederick Douglass lived in Rochester, and he was the leader of abolitionists. He was one of Americas first great black speakers.

In 1845 he wrote an autobiography which won him world fame. Two years later he published an anti-slavery paper called the North Star.

Frederick Douglass also served as an advisor to President Lincoln during the Civil War and fought for adoption of Constitutional Amendments that guaranteed voting rights and other civil liberties for blacks.

Get your fish here at  
**Rochester Fish Shop.**  
 Be the first to own a fish. Cost  
 of one fish is 7 cents.  
 Located on Main Street next to  
 the local bake shop.



**Fish for sale!**

# The Indian Removal Act

By: Luke Grooters

The Indian Removal Act was passed in 1830 by Congress. It stated that natives had to move west of the Mississippi river. Between 1835 and 1838 the United States Army forced natives out of their land at gunpoint.

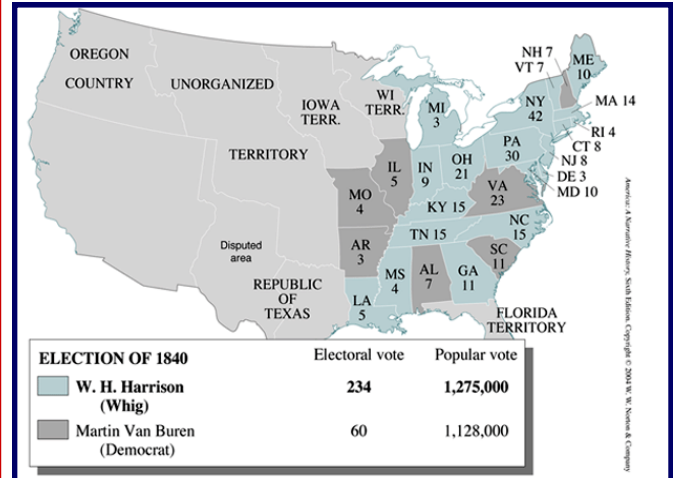
The United States had a portion of land reserved for the Indians west of the Mississippi. This land was called the Indian Territory. They had a very long a sorrowful journey to the reservation and many people called this the Trail of Tears. Many natives died during this journey because of food shortages and old age.

The Seminole Indians were Indians from Florida. They were led by Chief Osceola. The Seminoles refused to leave and they battled The United States Army from 1835 to 1842. This was known as the Seminole war. After this war the Seminoles were forced off their land.

Before the act was passed there were about 125,000 Indians west of the Mississippi. But after the act was passed there were only a few thousand lonely Indians left on the west side of the Mississippi.



# The Election of 1840



By: Luke Grooters

The Election of 1840 was considered a landslide too many people. The Whig candidates were William Henry Harrison for President and John Tyler for Vice President. The Democratic candidate was Martin Van Buren.

The Whigs won the election with 234 electoral votes and 1,275,612 popular votes. The Democrats only received 60 electoral votes and 1,130,033 popular votes.

Sadly, after only being in office less than a month, Harrison died from pneumonia. John Tyler took over. He had once been a Democrat and he disappointed the Whigs in office. His whole cabinet resigned after a while except for Daniel Webster.



Musket For sale-\$16.95  
Contact Luke at the town stables.

# Martin Van Buren (1782-1862)

By: Luke Grooters

Martin Van Buren died at his residence in Kinderhook, NY, early in the morning on July 24, 1862. He had been suffering from an illness for a long time. The illness was believed to be an infection in his chest. He was seventy-nine years old when he died.

Martin was born to Abraham Van Buren and Maria Hoes Van Alen on December 5, 1782. He was born in and grew up in Kinderhook, NY. The same town where he would later breathe his last breath.

Martin married his cousin Hannah Hoes. They had four who were Abraham, John, Martin, and Smith.

His political career started off with two terms in the New York Senate from 1812-1820. After that he was wanted as Andrew Jackson's Secretary of State. After the election of 1832 he was elected as Andrew Jackson's Vice President. After that, he ran for President in 1836. He won the election and

became President of the United States.



**Cotton  
Bales  
for  
Sale!**



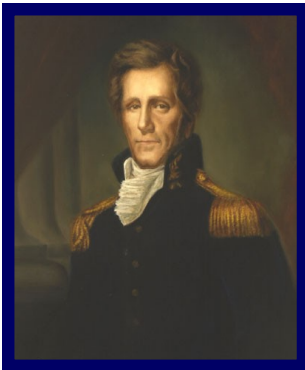
**50 bales  
of cotton  
at 5 cents  
per bale!  
Contact  
Luke at  
the town  
stables**

## Election of 1828

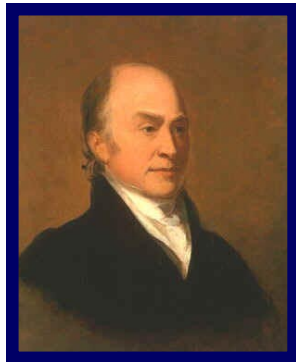
By: Morgan

In the year of 1828, two candidates were selected for president. First, we have Andrew Jackson. Jackson is from Tennessee and is more of a homely guy. His Vice President was John Calhoun. Calhoun was from South Carolina. Jackson wasn't the only guy running, Andrew Jackson ran against John Quincy Adams. John Adams was from Massachusetts, and his running mate was Richard Rush from Pennsylvania.

These two men just didn't have their Vice-President's backing them up, they also had other supporters. Adams had the Whigs or in other words, National-Republicans. Jackson had the democrats supporting him the whole way. Thanks to the democrats and John Calhoun, Jackson came out with the win with, popular vote of 647,286 and electoral vote of 178. Adams trailed behind with popular vote of 508,064 and electoral vote of 83.



Andrew Jackson



John Quincy Adams.

## Bear Flag Republic

By: Morgan

On June 14, 1846, California declared itself an Independent Republic. Even before hearing about the Mexican War, Americans in Northern California had risen up against Mexican War. When this happened, the rebels raised a handmade flag and showing a grizzly bear.

After all of this, there was a big rebellion in California. This rebellion was led by General Stephen Kearny. He headed west along the Santa Fe Trail. General Kearny and his army captured Santa Fe without even firing a shot. After Kearny was done in the west, he decided to make his way, in a hurry, to San Diego. After many battles, Kearny finally took over in southern California early in 1847.



Bear Flag Republic

# Elizabeth Blackwell (1821- 1909)

By: Morgan

Elizabeth Blackwell was born on February 3, 1821, to Samuel and Mama Blackwell. Elizabeth was born in Bristol, England. She didn't spend her whole life there. In fact, she moved around a lot, but it started when she was age eleven. She and her family moved to the U.S.

Elizabeth Blackwell, like I mentioned, moved a lot when she and her family came to the U.S, they moved from New York, to Jersey City, to Cincinnati. In Cincinnati she, and her sisters and her mother decided to open a private school after her father passed away. After her long experience with private schooling, Elizabeth went to Henderson, Kentucky, to be a teacher. She also was a teacher in North Carolina and South Carolina.

In 1847, Elizabeth Blackwell decided it would be best to go to college. She applied to many, but got rejected over and over again. She finally received a letter saying she was accepted to Geneva Medical College in New York. She was one of the best students of Geneva College. She graduated in January of 1846. Elizabeth graduated first in her class, she was the first woman to set up a nursing school in the nation. She was also the first woman in the U.S with medical a degree.

After she was done with college, Elizabeth went to England for training in La Metternich, Paris. In 1851 she returned to New York and set up a private practice in her house. There, she saw children and women. In 1852 she published a book, The laws of Life; with special reference to the Physical Education of girls.

In 1853, a year after her book, she opened a dispensary in New York City. She was not alone in this practice, she was joined by her sister Emily Blackwell and Dr. Marie Ezakrzewska. She was not married during these years, but she got an idea to adopt a little girl in 1854, an orphan, Katherine Barry. She was also known as "Kitty."

After five years with Kitty she was incorporated the dispensary. In 1859 Elizabeth and Kitty returned to the U.S and worked with a in formicary.



On November 1868, she developed women's medical college in England. After this, her life wasn't quite done. In 1875, she became a professor of gynecology at the London School of Medicine for children. Elizabeth finally slowed down and remained there till her death in 1907, due to a serious fall down the steps. She died May 31, 1907, in Sussex.

Elizabeth will always be remembered, whether it was teaching, professor, or a mother. She will always be in our hearts.

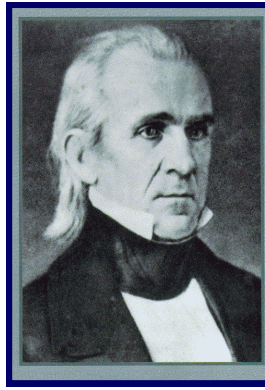
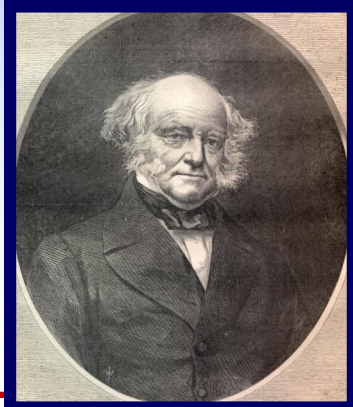


## Panic of 1837

By: Brandi

During the Panic of 1837, Martin Van Buren took office. He began his presidency at the start of the Panic. Andrew Jackson tried to stop the Panic before his term ended. He told speculators that they had to buy land with only gold or silver, not paper money.

There were several causes of the Panic of 1837. One of those causes was the Tariff of Abominations. The tariff made it so that goods imported from Europe would cost more than American goods. Another cause of the Panic was that speculators were buying land to make profits. They borrowed money from state banks, so that meant there were no limits on the lending. People needed gold and silver to buy the land, so the paper money that was printed was worthless. Speculators ran to banks to trade their paper money for gold and silver. The banks ran out of gold and silver, which caused speculators to panic. Another cause was the fall of cotton prices due to an oversupply. Planters could not pay back the loans, which caused more banks to close. The result of these events ended in a deep economic depression that lasted three years. Ninety percent of the factories closed and thousands of people were out of work. In some cities, hungry crowds broke into warehouses to steal food.

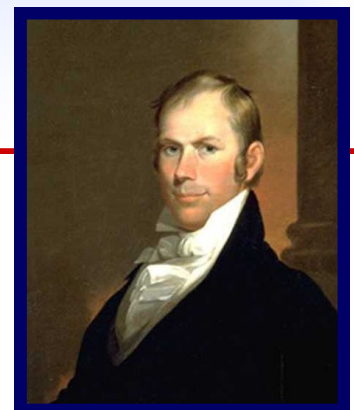


## Election of 1844

By: Brandi

In the Election of 1844, the Whigs nominated a famous respected leader named Henry Clay. On the other hand, the Democrats chose James K. Polk of Tennessee to run for President. Voters nominated James K. Polk because they knew him as a candidate who favored expansion. He demanded that California, New Mexico, Texas, and Oregon be added to the United States. Polk also made Oregon a campaign issue for the situation. John Tyler, the president before the election, tried to back up the idea of annexing Texas to gain support from either party to stay President for a second term.

In the end James K. Polk was elected and George Dallas was elected Vice-President.



# Dorothea Dix (1802-1887)

By: Brandi

Dorothea Dix was born in Hampden, Maine, on April 4, 1802. Her mother's name was Mary, and her father's name was



Joseph. She also had two brothers. The oldest was Joseph, and the baby was Charlie. Growing up, she had to make religious tracts for her father because

he was a preacher. Dorothea had to sleep on the attic floor in their cabin. Her favorite past-time was visiting her grandfather Dix. When she turned seven, her grandfather was murdered.

Dorothea moved in with her grandmother at Boston when she was twelve. Her grandmother was very stern, and demanding, and she made sure Dorothea got an education and training. Then, not too long after, she had to move in with her great-aunt in Worcester, Maine.

When she was older, Dorothea opened up a school. Her teaching methods were strict, but she taught very well. Dorothea also opened a school for older children on her grandmother's property.

Dorothea was engaged to be married, but since she was so devoted to her work, she never married. Her fiancé eventually

married some other woman. During the heartbreaking situation, she also had to support her widowed mother along with taking care of both brothers.

When Dorothea got lung cancer and started having depression in 1836, she sailed to Europe to rest. She was still ill when she got there, so William Rathbone III took care of Dorothea. From him, she learned how to take care of herself and other people.

In 1838, she returned to Boston. Then in 1841, she volunteered to teach at a Sunday school jail in Cambridge. Dorothea saw the cruel conditions there and decided to do something about it. She went to France, Greece, Russia, Canada, and Japan to observe their conditions. President Pierce let Dorothea build St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington D.C.

In 1881, Dorothea became ill, and stayed at her first hospital she built in New Jersey until she died. While she was there she kept writing letters to show her support.



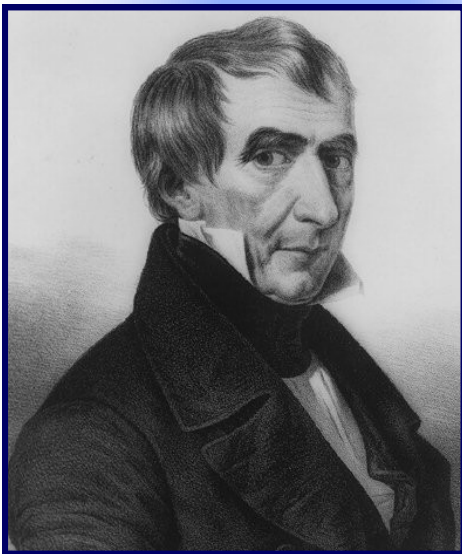
## William Henry Harrison Dies!

By: Seth

William Henry Harrison was born on February 9, 1773, on the Berkeley Plantation. He was the youngest of seven children, and his parents were Benjamin Harrison V and Elizabeth Bassett. Harrison was made famous when he was an army general and beat Tecumseh in the Battle at Tippecanoe.

He was chosen as the Whig's presidential candidate for the election of 1840. He got many votes in the election because of his victory at Tippecanoe. He won the election, beating the Democratic candidate, Martin VanBuren. When he won the election, he gave a one hundred minute inauguration speech in snow and freezing rain. He caught pneumonia that day because he wore no hat or overcoat.

He died after about one month in office on April 4, 1841, at the age of sixty-eight. He had the shortest term in office in U.S. history of thirty-two days. After he died, his Vice-President, John Tyler, took his place.



## Factories in the U.S.

By: Seth



In the early 1800's, factories started popping up in the United States. Shop owners finally realized that they could produce more cheap goods if they hired more cheap or unskilled workers. Before factories, skilled workers built a product, like shoes, one at a time. When they hired unskilled workers, the factories worked much like an assembly line.

Factories in the early 1800's would hire whole families to work from 4:00 A.M. to 7:30 P.M. Many factories had no windows or heating systems. Workers often got injured working with the huge machines, and courts at that time didn't fine unsafe factories. No matter how bad the factories were in the U.S., they were still better off than in Europe where many people couldn't even get jobs.

The skilled workers that used to make products one at a time created trade unions. They went on strikes because they believed they deserve higher pay, less hours, and safer working conditions. Their striking eventually paid off. In 1940, President VanBuren approved a law for ten hour workdays. Then in 1842, a Massachusetts court declared that people had a right to strike, before that, striking was illegal.

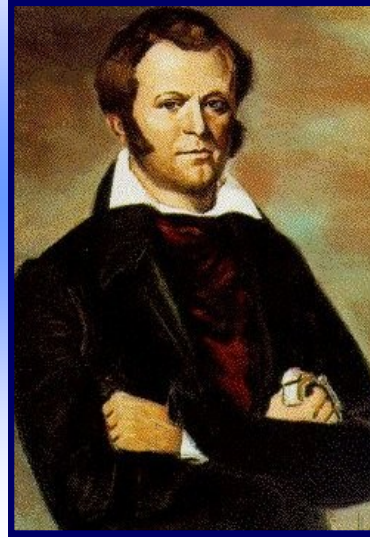
## Jim Bowie 1836-1796

By: Seth

Jim Bowie died on March 6, 1836. He was born on April 10, 1796, in Logan County Kentucky, or what is now Simpson County. His dad was Rezin Bowie, and his mom was Elve Ap-Catesby Jones. His brothers are John J., Stephen, and Rezin P. Bowie. After he was born in Kentucky, he moved to Missouri and then to Louisiana where he spent most of his youth. When he was a grown man, his brothers described him as stout, raw-boned, about six feet tall, and one hundred eighty pounds.

When he grew up, he moved to Texas and fought in the Texas Revolution. He was a leading participant in the Battle of Concep-

cion and in the Grass Fight near San Antonio. He was also a leader alongside William Travis at the Siege of the Alamo. At the Alamo, he was disabled when he caught pneumonia and was confined to his cot where he died at the Battle of the Alamo.



# 1794 Viper For Sale!



Equipped with snake skin exterior. Has plenty of horses under the hood, in fact, he ate one last week. Still in original condition. It has never been messed with since I got it, and if you try to mess with it, it might kill or injure you.

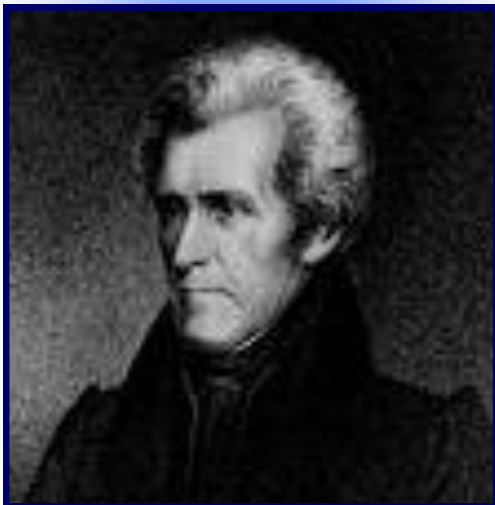
## Presidential election of 1832.

By: Cody

The election of 1832—the time of election is in the air. The candidates and their running mates are Andrew Jackson with Martin Van Buren, Henry Clay with John Sergeant, John Floyd with Henry Lee, and William Wirt with Amos Ellmaker.

Andrew Jackson's political party is a democratic party; Henry Clay and John Floyd is a Nat'l Republican; and William Wirt is a Anti-mason; Now I'll tell you how it went. 54.2% of popular votes went to Andrew Jackson; 37.4% went to Henry Clay; William Wirt had 7.8%; and last but not least, John Floyd had 0.6%.

Andrew Jackson had 2191 electoral votes; Henry Clay had 49 John Floyd had 11, and William Wirt had 7.



## Reaction to the new

By: Cody

Between 1850 and 1860, nearly one million Germans arrived in America, not everyone welcomed the flood of newcomers called Nativists. Some Americans wanted to preserve the country for native born white citizens. They gave seven reasons for disliking immigrants: some felt that they stole jobs, others blame immigrants for crime in growing cities.

The Nativists called for laws to limit immigration, they also wanted to keep immigrants from voting also they had to live in America for 21 years. In 1840, nearly all Americans were protestant. In 1856, the know-nothing candidate for president won 21% of the popular vote. After that the party started to die.

## Zachery Taylor (1784- 1850)

By: Cody

Zachery Taylor was born on November 24, 1784, Montecello, Virginia. His parents are Richard Taylor and Mary Strother. He spent his boyhood on the Kentucky frontier. He married Margret Taylor died in July of 1850 in Washington, D.C. He was the twelfth president of the United States in 1849-1850 elected by the Whig party. He was a hero of the Mexican- American War from 1846-48. He

died only sixteen months after taking office.



Chickens for sale only for \$5 a piece also there are longhorns, goats, and dogs at Hoy Farms two mile out of town then turn left for one mile and on the right is where I'm selling them.



## Men of the Mountains!

By: Nate

Have you ever seen a Mountain Man? Probably not because they make a living out in the West, off trapping animals for furs. These men lead very dangerous lives to get the furs you want. Everything from Indian attacks bears, and poisonous snakes. The wild is no place for the weak. These men are mentally tough and quite young. They are so into the wild that their clothes are made of animal hides. They also carry a "possible" sack that has their pipe, tobacco, bullet mold, and etc. in it. They are well fed in spring and summer, but once winter hits you might see a Mountain Man eat anything he can get. Sometimes they live in an Indian village for the winter, and they might even marry an Indian woman.

They are not totally shut off from the outside world. Every July, the Mountain Men and traders get together and have fun. Then, the Mountain Men trade off their furs for the things they need. Sometimes they got cheated out of furs for goods. After a while the animals, like beavers, became scarce and the need for animal skins also went down. Mountain Men found some word by leading settlers to Oregon.

A few people led in the new work of a guide. Jedediah Smith led people to Oregon. Manuel Lisa led settlers up the Missouri river. Even a woman "Mountain Man," Marie Dorian, found herself leading people to Oregon.



## New Clipper Ship

By: Nate

Because speed is the key to successful trade at sea, people wanted a faster way to travel. In 1845, John Griffiths launched the Rainbow, the first of the clipper ships. It had tall masts, huge sails, and narrow hull. The ships broke every speed record, and one ship even sailed from New York to Hong Kong in just eighty-one days. It took older ships five months to reach Hong Kong. These ships brought wealth to port cities like Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

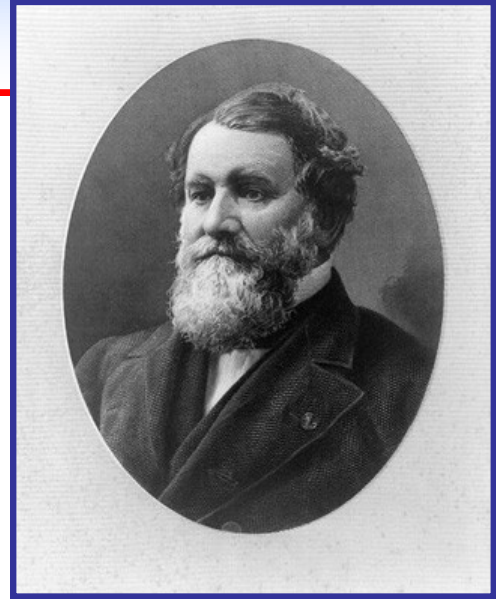


# Cyrus McCormick

## (1809-1884)

By: Nate

Cyrus McCormick, seventy-five, died on May 13, 1884, in Chicago, Illinois. Born in Rockridge County, Virginia, he lived with his father, Robert, and his mother, Mary Anna. He got interested in inventing from his father. In July of 1831, he built the mechanical reaper. He also improved many farming tools and he amassed a large fortune with his inventions. He was a great man.



# Get Your Animal Skins



Get ten for 5\$! It's  
a great deal!





# Oregon Trail

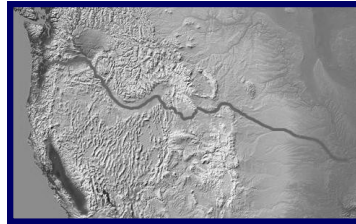
By: Andrew

Every spring a group of about ten thousand people travel from independence, Missouri, to Portland, Oregon. These people travel on a two thousand mile trail that made them suffer many hardships.

They started out by meeting in Independence, Missouri. After they had a group meeting, they would elect a leader to make decisions for them. Then, they would set up their camps. The next day they would start leaving right away.

At night, they would drive their wagons into a circle. Then they would put their cattle in the middle, so that they couldn't get out. In the morning they would wake up to a bugle horn at the crack of dawn.

They ran into some problems along the way, so they brought extra provisions and ammunition. Indians often tried to raid them. They made it to Portland, Oregon, by about late August or early September. If they didn't make it before October, they would die.



## The 1800's

L I W L H Q S D B S C H  
 W I V A F K V N Z T R Y  
 V K A O G L B R L A R A  
 X M O R M O N S W R R T  
 Y T E R T P N N G C F H  
 U U T J H N O S W O Q C  
 Z R N W R S O H L M Y O  
 C N A R K B I G Q E K V  
 X E S C N G F Q E D F Q  
 X R A W S M A D A R R A  
 Q J Y O O I Z H S T O L  
 V K E X J C D W D W H S

ADAMS  
 OREGON TRAIL  
 COWS POLK  
 DEMOCRATS TURNER  
 JACKSON WAGONS  
 MORMONS Whigs

## Election Of 1848

By: Andrew

One month ago the election of 1848 was held. There were four candidates: Zachary Taylor, Lewis Cass, Martin Van Buren, and Gerrit Smith. The Vice-Presidential candidates are Millard Filmore, William Butler, Charles Adams, and Charles Foote.

Zachary Taylor is a man from Louisiana. He is in the Whig party. His running mate is Millard Filmore, who is from New York. They received 1,362,101 popular votes, and 163 electoral votes.

Lewis Cass is a man from Michigan. He is in the Democratic party. His running mate is William Butler, who is from Kentucky. They received 1,222,674 popular votes, and 127 electoral votes. They are in the Free Soil party. He received 391,616 popular votes, and 0 electoral votes.

Martin Van Buren is a man from New York. His running mate is Charles Adams, who is from Massachusetts. They are in the Free Soil party. He received 391,616 popular votes, and 0 electoral votes.

Gerrit Smith is a man from New York. He is part of the Liberty party. His running mate is Charles Foote, who is from Michigan. They received 2,733 popular votes and 0 electoral votes. The winner of the election was Zachary Taylor.



**Nat  
Turner  
1800-  
1831**

By: Andrew

On October 2, 1800, a man named Nat Turner was born on the Benjamin Turner Plantation in Southampton County Virginia. He had an interesting childhood as a slave. He had been sold three times before ending up at The John Travis Plantation. He was one of few slaves that were allowed to read, right, and have a religion.

When he grew up, he became a fiery preacher. Then he and six slaves killed the Travis family. Later on he and eighty-one slaves killed fifty-one white men. Because of his actions, he and sixteen of his followers were hung in Jerusalem, Virginia.



# The New Country of Texas

By: Shayna

When Mexico won its independence from Spain, they agreed to let Stephen Austin lead settlers into Texas.

The Mexican's say they let them come because there were only 4,000 Mexicans living in Texas, and they wanted Americans to help develop Texas. The other reason is that they hoped American settlers would help control Indian attacks in Texas.

Mexico gave Stephen Austin and each settler a large grant of land under some conditions. In return, the American settlers had to agree to become Mexican citizens, obey Mexico's laws, and worship in the Roman Catholic Church.

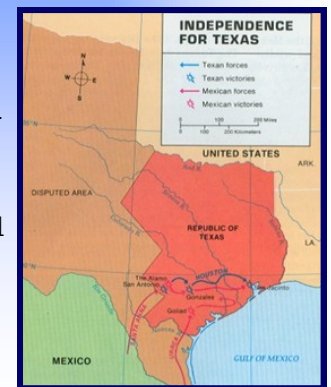
Austin chose three hundred families to move to Texas with him. He looked for hardworking people who knew how to work and who could take care of themselves. In 1821, they were the first Americans that moved to Texas. Under wise leadership the colony grew very fast. By 1830 more than twenty thousand Americans had settled into Texas.

Mexico, on the other hand, was worried that the Americans were going to try to claim Texas. Americans that were moving into Texas felt no loyalty to Mexico. Since Mexico was getting nervous, it decided to enforce laws on the Texans. One law was forbidding any other Americans to move to Texas. Another law was to band slavery in Texas. The Texans also now were required to go to the Catholic Church.

Then, Santa Anna came to power. He threw out the Mexican Constitution. He wanted to drive all Americans out of Texas. The Texas Americans felt the time for a rebellion had come. The Tejans helped the Texas Americans because they didn't like Santa Anna.

In October 1835, in the town of Gonzales, they fought against the Mexican troops. The Texans defeated Mexico forcing them to retreat. This battle was known as The Lexington of Texas. Two months later Texans took San Antonio.

While Santa Anna massed his troops, Texans met with Washington-on-the-Brazos. There on March 2, 1836, they declared their independence from Mexico. They called themselves the Republic of Texas. They appointed Sam Houston as commander of their army, and they prepared to fight later battles.



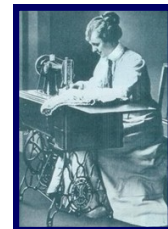
## HELP WANTED

(In the town of Prairie Groves)

~Help needed in the seamstress shop.

~Pay is \$0.50 a day.

~You need to know  
how to sew by hand  
and by machine.



~If you are interested contact Mrs.

Spindle.

# The Mexican War



By: Shayna 8-3

Mexico was very mad at the annexing of Texas. They never accepted independence of Texas for they were concerned that the example of Texas might encourage Americans in California and New Mexico to rebel.

Americans were also mad at the Mexicans. President Polk offered to pay Mexico \$30 million for California and New Mexico. Mexico strongly opposed any further loss of territory and refused. The Americans thought Mexico stood in the way of Manifest Destiny.

On January, 1846, Polk ordered General Zachary Taylor to cross the Nueces River and set up posts along the Rio Grande. He knew Mexico owned this land, and he wanted them to get mad enough to go to war.

In April of 1846, Mexican troops crossed the Rio Grande and fought briefly with the Americans. Soldiers on both sides were killed. President Polk claimed that Mexico shed blood on the American soil, so the congress declared war on Mexico.

The South and West wanted more land, so they were in favor of the war. Northerners opposed the war because they saw it a South plot to add slave states to the union. Still, Americans joined the war effort.

General Zachary Taylor crossed the Rio Grande in New Mexico. We won several battles against the Mexican Army.

In February of 1847, Zachery Taylor defeated General Santa Anna in the Battle of Buena Vista.

At this time General Winfield Scott landed another American army at the port of Veracruz. Scott then marched west toward the capitol, Mexico City. They followed the same route taken by Hernando Cortes three years earlier. Americans won this war.



## Sarah Grimke (1792-1873)

Shayna 8-3

Sarah Grimke was born on November 26, 1792, to a wealthy slave holder in Charleston, South Carolina. She had one sister, Angelina. They both developed an early dislike of slavery.

When Sarah was older, she and her sister moved to Philadelphia. There, they joined the Society of Friends. Her sister started to write pamphlets. Sarah followed her sister's example by publishing An Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern States.

These pamphlets were publicly burned by officials in South Carolina. The sisters were warned that they would be arrested if they ever returned home.

Then, Sarah and Angelina moved to New York. They were the first women to lecture for the Anti-Slavery Society. This brought attacks from religious leaders who disapproved of women speaking in public. Sarah wrote bitterly about these men who she thought were attempting to drive women from almost every sphere of moral action. Refusing to give up the campaign, the sisters became pioneers in the struggle for women's rights.

When Angelina got married in 1838, Sarah decided to go with them to Belleville, New Jersey. There, they opened their own school. Later, they started a school at Raritan Bay Community in New York.

During the Civil War, Sarah wrote and lectured in support of Abraham Lincoln. She continued to campaign for civil rights and women suffrage until the day she died, December 23, 1873.

# The Alamo

By: Tirzah

In the mid 1700's the Alamo was built. The Alamo was an old Spanish mission in Texas. It includes a church, corrals, barracks, and storage space. The wall is 12 ft. high and 5 ft. thick. An army of 187 men defended the Alamo in the winter of 1835-1836. Their commander was William Travis. Two famous frontiersmen in this group were Jim Bowie and Davy Crockett. On February 23, 1836, a man spotted the gleam of swords in the sunlight; Santa Anna's Army had arrived. Their small army could not hold the Spanish army for much longer. Commander Travis sent a messenger past the Mexican line to get help from other men in Texas. Sixty people were able to sneak past the Mexicans. For twelve days the Texans defended the Alamo. Then, on March 6, 1836, a Mexican cannon fire broke through the Alamo walls. The Spanish army poured in. 182 Texans and 600 Mexicans lay dead. The five remaining alive, including Davy Crockett, were executed at Santa Anna's orders.

While the troops were defending the Alamo, Sam Houston was organizing his army. On April 21, 1836, Houston attacked Santa Anna at the San Jacinto River. The battle lasted eighteen minutes. Houston forced Santa Anna to sign a treaty granting Texas its freedom.

They named their new nation "The Lone Star Republic" and elected Sam Houston as President.



## Mormons Move

By: Tirzah

The Mormons belonged to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. They were the largest group of settlers to move into the Mexican Cession. Joseph Smith was the founder of the church.

In the 1840's, the Mormons built the town of Nauvoo; it was the largest town in Illinois. The neighbors greatly disliked the Mormons. In 1844, an angry mob killed Joseph Smith. The Mormons quickly chose Brigham Young as their new leader. Young realized that they needed a new and safer home. He decided to go to the isolated Valleys of Utah.

In the 1840's, it was a big challenge to move fifteen thousand men, women, and children from Illinois to Utah. The Mormons prospered in Utah. Young planned an irrigation system and a new city. They named the city Salt Lake City.



# Emily Dickinson (1830-1886)

By: Tirzah

Emily Dickinson was born to Emily Norcross and Edward Dickinson on December 10, 1830 in Amherst, Massachusetts. She lived there for most of her life. Emily was the middle child. She had an older brother, William (also called Austin), and a younger sister, Lavina

She attended Amherst Academy for seven years. When she was seventeen, she went to Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary. She only stayed here for less than a year mostly because of homesickness and poor health. In her lifetime, Emily wrote over 1800

poems. Only less than a dozen were published.

In 1883, Emily caught the Bright's disease, which affects the kidneys. She died on May 15, 1886. After her death, her sister found her cache of poems and many of them were published.



## People of the 1800's

B O W I E N B M G B R E G Y D  
 D H U F A B L N M L A R K N O  
 E O C M I I A C E S E X Q O U  
 B Q B D A O C W G R F H S H G  
 Z U P V G O K H H A U R S T L  
 T D C Z R O W R P I L B L N A  
 O V G M P K E H R C T W N A S  
 N L I M M T L Z I E J M R A J  
 T C G Y R O L Y A T N E A A V  
 K N O S N I K C I D T R C N E  
 S T A N T O N D T S T K U M K  
 S T V V A Z I X B R S M P T M  
 B B L T I X L E X O U O T Q I  
 V D J A F R W Q N S V T X Z R  
 U R P S O R P S R D Z T H L C

ANTHONY	BLACKWELL	BOWIE
CRIMKE	DICKINSON	DIX
DOUGLASS	JACKSON	MCCORMICK
MOTT	STANTON	TAYLOR
TRUTH	TUBMAN	TURNER
VANBUREN	WEBSTER	WHITMAN

# Manifest Destiny

By: Cole

The Manifest Destiny occurred during the mid 1840's. The Manifest Destiny was when Americans expanded all the way to the Pacific Ocean. The Americans believed they could do this because they had the best democratic government in the world. They also believed they were better than Indians and Mexicans.

The trails people took to get to the Pacific Ocean were the Mormon Trail, Oregon Trail, Butterfield Overland Mail, Gila River Trail, California Trail, Old Spanish Trail, Santa Fe Trail, and the Emigrant Trail. The effects of the Manifest Destiny were that more and more people came each year. The Natives were driven out of their homeland. It affected how people elected the President. People voted for James K. Polk because of the expansion.



## Gold Rush

By: Cole

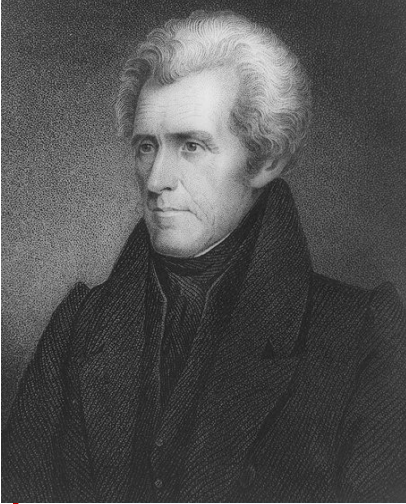
The California Gold Rush started in January 1848 when James Marshall found gold at Sutter's Mill. In a few days the word spread to San Francisco. Eighty thousand people joined the rush including carpenters, bakers, teachers, and students. Greed turned people into criminals.

One way they were able to get gold was by putting pans with holes in the water catching gold nuggets. Some cultures involved in the California gold rush were Indians, Mexicans, Chinese, and the African-Americans. The Indians died of starvation and were murdered. The Mexicans lost some of their land. The Chinese came in 1848 for work. The African-Americans came to join the rush, and some became rich. The mix of people in California gave it a unique culture.

# Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

By: Cole

Andrew Jackson was born on March 15, 1767, in the Waxhaws region in South Carolina. When he was a boy, he was captured by

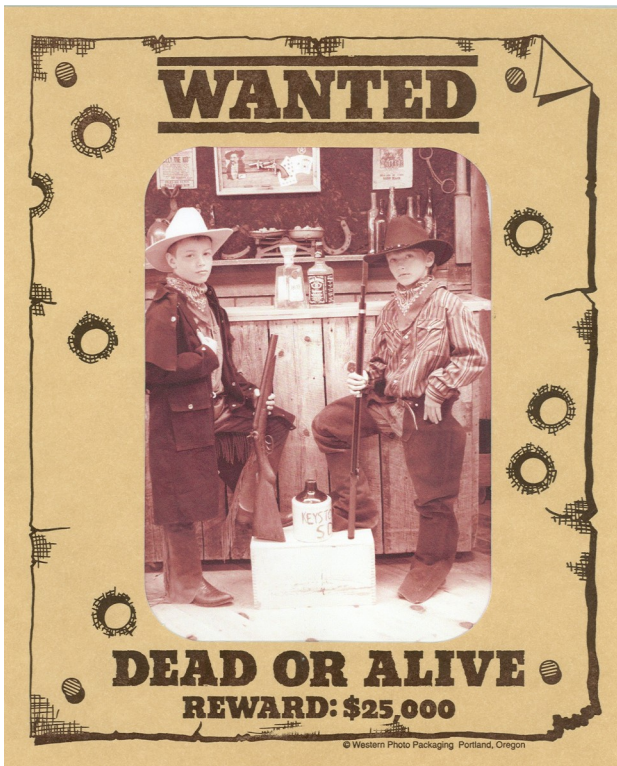


B r i t i s h Troops. He was struck across the face with a sabre because he didn't shine their boots.

He married Rachel Donelson on August 1791. In 1802 he was elected

major general of the militia. He defeated the Creek Indians at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. He also won the Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815.

Andrew Jackson was in two elections. The Election of 1824 he received the most votes against John Quincy Adams, William Crawford and Henry Clay. In the Election of 1828 he defeated Adams. Andrew Jackson died on June 8, 1845 in the Hermitage near Nashville, Tennessee.



**Remember you have a chance to make money**

Cole and Dylan have robbed banks and killed people.

Please find them dead or alive for a reward of \$25,000.

They were last seen robbing the Country Bank.

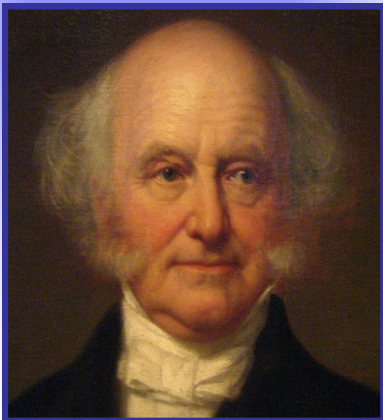
REMEMBER: \$25,000



# Election of 1836

By: Nani

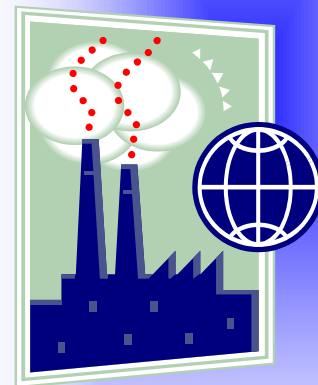
The year is 1836 and it's time again for an election. We have five candidates in this year's election. Here are the men: Martin Van Buren from New York is here to serve as a democrat. William Henry Harrison is here from Virginia serving as a Whig. Hugh L. White from North Carolina is also a Whig. Daniel Webster of New Hampshire is also a Whig. Lastly, W.P. Mangum of North Carolina is an anti- Jackson party. Now the results are in! William Henry Harrison with 73 electoral votes and 550,816 popular vote. Hugh L. White with 26 electoral and 146,107 popular votes. Daniel Webster with 14 electoral votes and 41,201 popular votes. W.P. Mangum with 11 electoral votes and 0 popular vote. Finally we have Martin Van Buren with 170 electoral votes and 764,176 popular vote! He was chosen president of 1836 and chosen to run with him is Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky.



# Introduction to Steam Power

By: Nani

Up until the 1830's factories ran on water power. They were built alongside swift flowing rivers. In 1830, they had the good idea to use steam power instead of water, it was a success. Steam power was healthy, and also cheaper and more powerful. Now, they can also move anywhere they want, not just by the river.



**Factories Future**

# Lucretia Coffin Mott

(1793-1880)

By: Nani

On January 3, 1793, Lucretia Coffin was born to a couple Quaker parents in Nantucket, Massachusetts. When she was thirteen years old she went to a Quaker boarding school in New York State. While there, she worked as a teachers' assistant. Also, there she met her future husband, James Mott.

In 1811, they got married and lived in Philadelphia. Mrs. Mott was not just a mother and a housewife, though. She was also a very strong willed woman. She did and accomplished many things in her life.

In 1821 she was a Quaker minister. In 1827 she strongly opposed slavery. In 1830 she and her husband decided to get out of the cotton trade. In 1840 she and her husband went to London to go to the famous Worlds' Anti-Slavery Convention. Women were not allowed to be full time participants. In 1848 she met Elizabeth Cady at the Seneca Falls Convention in New York. In 1850 she published the *Discovery on Women*.

The tragic day for she and her family was November 11, 1880, when Lucretia Coffin Mott left



For one day only come to the Liberty Store and get everything in the store 75% off!!!

From: noon to midnight!

Located: First left in town



# The Santa Fe Trail

By: Taylor

The Santa Fe Trail is a trail that starts in Independence. As it crosses the plains, it runs into Fort Dodge. After leaving Fort Dodge, the trail runs along the Arkansas River for awhile before crossing it. Then, after crossing the river, the trail starts going into the Rocky Mountains. Then it runs straight into Santa Fe.

The Santa Fe Trail was created by William Becknell, a merchant and adventurer. He started off from St. Louis in 1821, and led a group of traders across the Santa Fe Trail. When they reached Santa Fe, they found eager Mexicans ready to buy their goods. After William and his group traveled the trail many other Americans followed.



## Dividing Oregon

By: Taylor

When Polk took office in 1845, one of his campaign promises was to gain control of Oregon.

There was one little problem, though. It seemed Britain didn't want to hand it over, and it looked like the U.S. and Britain would go to war. Well, Polk didn't want a war, so he and Britain made an agreement. This agreement was that Britain got the land above the 49° N Latitude and America got the land below it.

America named this land the Oregon Territory. Later it was split into three states. Oregon was made a state in 1859; Washington was made a state in 1889; and Idaho was made a state in 1890.

# Harriet Tubman 1820-1913

## (Araminta Ross)

By: Taylor

Araminta Ross was born in 1820 at Maryland's Dorchester County as a slave. At the young age of five or six, she started to work as a house slave. Then, seven years later she began to do field work.

When she was in her early teens, she stopped an overseer from hitting another field hand. When she did this, she got struck in the head with a two-pound weight. Later on, this caused her to go into a very deep sleep when she slept.

In 1844, she married a free black named John Tubman. She took his last name and later changed her first name to Harriet, her mother's name.

Another obstacle came into her life. In 1849, she was concerned she was going to be sold. With the help of a white woman, she ran away.

After this she came back to get her sister and her sister's two children. Then, she came back again to get her brother and two other slaves. On the third trip

back she was going to get her husband, but found he had remarried. This didn't deter her. Instead, she found other slaves to save.

By 1856, Tubman's capture

would've brought a \$10,000 reward. Sometimes she would overhear men talking about how she was illiterate. Then, she would pull out a book to remove any suspicion.

She had made the trip to the South nineteen times by 1860. On one of her last trips she rescued her seventy-year-old parents.

Harriet also went to a lot of anti-slavery meetings. During the war, she was a cook, nurse, and spy for the north.

After the war Harriet settled in Auburn, New York, where she spent the rest of her long life. She died in 1913 at the old age of ninety-three.

Her parents were Ben and Harriet Ross. Her seven siblings were Linah, Mariah Ritty, Soph, Ben, Rachel, Henry, and Moses.



## HORSES FOR SALE



\$450



\$600



\$500

If interested in any of these horses please go to your local livery stables and ask us about these well broke animals.

# U.S. Annexing Texas

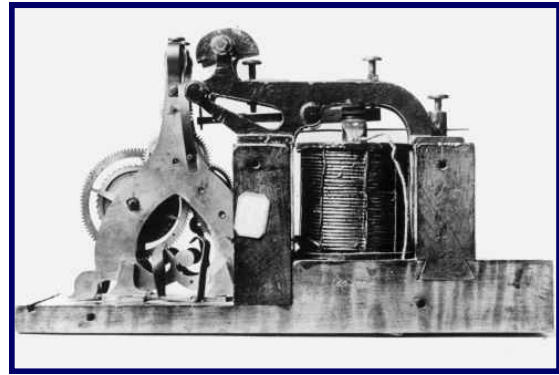
By: Jody

In 1836, the United States of America refused to annex the state of Texas. Eight years later in 1844, many Americans had changed their minds about the annexation. In that same year Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, signed a treaty of annexation with the United States. President Polk and the senate refused to ratify it due to fear of war with Mexico.

Houston was determined to make Texas apart of the U.S. He pretended as if the Republic of Texas was going to become an all of Britain. Americans dreaded the thought, and his plan worked. In 1845, Congress passed a joint resolution admitting Texas to the Union.

Mexico was angered with the U.S. Not only were they mad about losing Texas, they were also mad because they wanted the Nueces River as their border. The Nueces River is about 200 miles north of the Rio Grande River, which Texas claimed as the border.

All of these disputes soon led to the Mexican War.



## Invention of the Telegraph

By: Jody

In 1837, Samuel F. B. Morse invented a "talking wire," as people would call it. This "talking wire" was known as a telegraph. A telegraph was a device that sent electrical signals along a wire. The signals were based in a code of dots, dashes, and spaces; this code soon became known as the Morse Code.

Congress gave Morse funds to run forty miles of wire from Washington, D.C., to Baltimore. On May 24, 1844, Morse set up his telegraph in the Supreme Court's chamber in Washington. He typed out a short message and sent it. The people in Baltimore received it, and it was a success.

After all this had happened, thousands of companies opened and used telegraphs.

## Syrup Candy

Your favorite snow and syrup candy is back! We have fresh snow on and the ground, and it's ready to be used. All you have to do is pour your favorite type of syrup on the snow, and wait for it to get hard.

\*Come visit us at the Candy Craft House, today!



# Sojourner Truth (1797-1883)

By: Jody

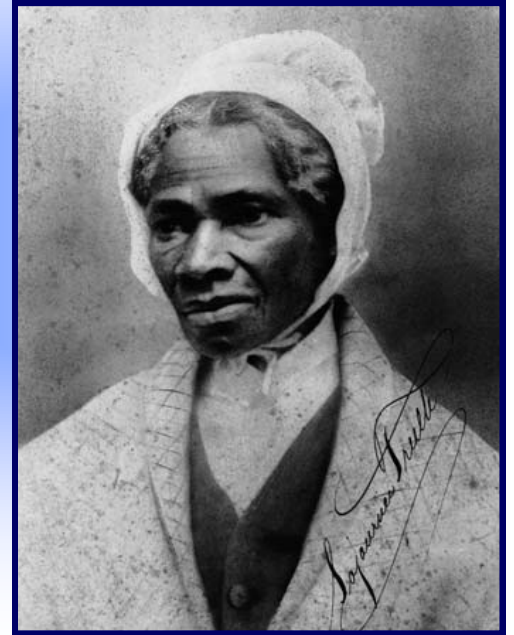
Sojourner Truth, born into slavery in New York, was a runaway slave whose real name happened to be Isabella Baumfree. She changed her name in 1827, stating that God had sent her to declare truth unto people.

She became a public speaker after her escape. In 1851, Sojourner attended an anti-slavery meeting. This is where she made her famous "Ain't I a Woman" quote. Along with speaking, she also worked in Union hospitals and camps for freed slaves.

Sojourner's mother's name was Betsy. Betsy and her husband (Sojourner's father) were sold as slaves when she was born. Her husband's name was Thomas. With her husband, Sojourner and Thomas had five children: Elizabeth, Diana, Sophia, Peter, and their fifth

child who was not traced. Her possible name was Hannah.

At the age of 108, Sojourner Truth died at Battle Cree, Michigan. Her legacy will be with many people.



Wool  
Knit  
Hats

Come visit the Supermarket  
and pick one of these hats up!  
It's a super cheap accessory  
and it keeps you warm on the  
coldest days!



Stay warm and  
look fabulous!

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