Class of 2015

And Justice For All

Volume 1

April 29, 1871
The Industrial Revolution was the machines taking the place of hand tools. That’s when things went wrong. The machines couldn’t run because they had no power, so people wanted to build machines that are steam-powered. One of those was known as the Spinning Jenny which was like the Cotton Gin made by Eli Whitney. Then, all was changed in 1790. Richard Arkwright made a textile plant. In the dry seasons, the machines didn’t run because of all the dryness. Arkwright had an accomplice Samuel Slater who made Industrialization happen in the U.S. Then the Industrial Revolution took hold when Francis Cabot Lowell came back from his trip to England. He made improved versions of English machines. Also, there were developments. One was mass production. In the 1800’s, Eli Whitney stepped out of hiding and made the Cotton Gin. In that time period they had Child labors who were seven and eight years old. This revolution made cities in the U.S. doubled in size ten years at a time. Then, the urban problems came up. Some of them were sewage problems, spreading diseases, and fires. People made inventions like the telegraph by Samuel F.B. Morse. The Mechanical Reaper, used for cutting stalks of wheat, was built by Cyrus McCormick. He also made the Thresher which separated the corn from the stalks. The light weight, steel plow was intended to make soil smoother. John Deere, made this. 

After 1820, music was recognized more because artists began to create music and art some of the writers were Ralph Emerson who was the leading transcendent. Henry Thoreau was the writer of Walden’s Pond; Herman Melville was the writer of Moby Dick. There is more to come. Nathan Hawthore wrote The Scarlet Letter; Louisa Alcott wrote Little Women; Henry Longfellow wrote The Song of Hiawatha; Walt Whitman wrote Leaves of Grass; and John Whittier wrote poems to end slaves. He was accompanied by Francis Harper who also wrote those poems. Now it is time to talk about painters that are famous. George Bingham, Thomas Cole, and George Catlin painted landscapes. Famous songs and writers were “Yankee Doodle”, English, Irish, Scottish tunes, American songs, Spirituals, “Camp town Races,” and “Old Folks at Home.” The most famous songwriter then was Stephen Foster. He wrote the last two songs on the song list.
General Winfield Scott

The great General Winfield Scott's death was a horrible thing, and it is hard to talk about. The tragic day was on May 29, 1966 in West Point, New York. The cause of is unknown.

He was born on June 13, 1786, in Petersburg, Virginia. The lucky woman to marry the general was Lucy Baker. Their son was John Baker Scott. The second woman that he was married to was María De Hart Mayo. He had six glorious children.

They are María Scott, John Scott, Virginia Scott, Edward Scott, Cornelia Scott, and Adeline Scott. His parents were William Scott and Ann Mason.

nally, the Sewing Machine was made by Elias Howe.

Mike Honcho's Hospital

Say hello to Dr. Wattz. This is the best hospital in the world. You are going to love it so much you will want to get hurt on purpose.

nally, the Sewing Machine was made by Elias Howe.

Finally, the Sewing Machine was made by Elias Howe.
Lowell Mills and Girls

Francis Cabot Lowell created the most up-to-date textile mills of his time. The mills started in England. In England, one mill created and spun the thread. In another mill, the thread was woven. Lowell saw this. When he returned to the United States, he and an associate created the Lowell Mill. It was more efficient because it combined spinning and weaving thread in one mill. He and several partners created the first factory in Waltham.

Mr. Lowell died in 1817, but his partners kept the factories going. All of them, including Lowell, had hoped for a better life for their workers. His partners fulfilled that hope. They created towns with boarding houses, hospitals, and libraries. The first town of this kind was named Lowell, after the late Francis Cabot Lowell. Many of the workers and inhabitants of this town were farm girls. After work, they would go to lectures and libraries to study. In this way, they got a much better education than they would have had if they had stayed on their farms.

Francis Cabot Lowell was loved and admired. Charles Dickens himself respected him.

He helped create mills, towns, and better lives for others. Who knows where we would be today, if not for him.

Mexican Settlements

Many Mexican settlements were made up of peninsulares, or Spanish settlers. Their children, if born in America, were called Creoles. A peninsulare and Native American child was a Mestizo. All of these types of people came together to create a distinct Southwest culture.

Many Spanish missionaries tried to convert the Native Americans that lived in the settlements into Catholics. Most of the Native Americans were forced to live and work in these missions. The majority of them died from being overworked and diseases.

The cultures of the Spanish and the Indians started to blend together. The Spanish gave the Indians their language, religion, and use of law. The Indians, in return, gave the Spanish their food, clothing, and use of adobe.

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain. Before, only peninsulares were allowed to own land, but the Mexican government allowed rancheros to own land as well.
The government also removed the missionaries and gave the land to the peninsulares and rancheros.

This angered the Native Americans, because they owned the land first. They started raiding the peninsulares and rancheros for their land. This resulted in a decrease of the Native American population.

Mary Lyon

She was born on February 28, 1797, in Buckland Massachusetts. Her parents were Aaron and Jemima Lyon. She had six siblings.

One of her tragedies of life started very early. Her father died when she was five years old.

Her accomplishments include starting the first women’s college, and getting her own stamp. The college was started in 1873. It was called Mount Holyoke Female Seminary in Massachusetts.

Key:
LYON; INDIANS; MILLS; SPAIN; GIRLS; MARY; LOWELL; COLLEGE; LAND

On March 5, 1849, she died of a fever at South Hadley. She is buried at the Holyoke College in South Hadley.

Key:
CREOLE; MESTIZO; SETTLEMENT; WATHAM; FACTORY; THREAD; MILL; ENGLAND; STAMP; HADLEY
The Revolution Takes Hold

In the early years of our country, people liked to experiment with things. This led to mass production. Mass production was helping our country excel. It was very important. By the 1800’s, craftsmen had started making clocks, guns, and things of that sort. At this point if something were to break, you’d have to get the broken part fixed or just get a whole new object. This was because everything was made unique. Eli Whitney, however, thought of a new way to do things. He came up with the idea of interchangeable parts. This way you could just go to the store and buy the part you need. Soon after, this was being used in the production of products. This made everything more convenient and much cheaper.

In the Lowell Mills people had been treated much better. The treatment wasn’t so harsh anymore. There was a difference between some

mills. In Samuel Slater’s mills, he worked children. As kids started working, the conditions got harsher. In the 1800’s most of the kids were working on farms, but this was much different than working in a factory. Many children were employed as young as seven years old, but they weren’t paid until the age of ten. The children working here had no opportunities for education and learning. By 1880, over one million children between the ages of ten though fifteen were being paid for work. The places these people worked were appalling. They were very poorly lit, so you could hardly see while you were working. They got little fresh air, and the owners told workers that the machines were made to do a task, not to keep a worker safe. As a result, many were hurt and didn’t get any help. They worked twelve to fourteen hours a day. Shorter days were proposed. They said eight hours for sleep, eight
hours for work, and eight hours for God. After this, things gradually improved.

California’s Changing Population

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Obituary of Stephan Austin

Stephan Austin was born November 3, 1793, and he died on December 27, 1836. He died of a cold that had worsened and turned into a terrible sickness which killed him. He was born in Wythe County, which is now known as Austinville, Virginia. Stephan was born to Moses Austin and Mary Brown Austin. Stephan had three siblings: Eliza, Emily and James.

Through his life he had many accomplishments. He was most known for his pilgrimages to Texas. In 1813, he was elected to the territorial Legislature of Missouri. When he died, he had no spouse or children.

Horses For Sale

- Good work horses
- Tall
- Beautiful
- Healthy

$150

$120
Slave for Sale!

- Hardworking.
- Responsible.
- Reliable.

Only $250

By Hannah D., 10
Northern Cities and Problems

This American crisis had been the center of attention for a long time. There is a new thing in store. Cities are growing like crazy. New York had 33,000 people living there in 1830. Though New York is still smaller than most European cities, it is getting larger. Pittsburg, Pennsylvania has doubled its size from 23,000 in 1840. In 1850, Louisville had 43,000, making it larger than Washington, D.C.

Though cities were growing, many had a lot of problems. They had filthy streets and didn't have a sewage system. They had a lack of clean water would spread diseases. Cities used to have huge fires. Insurance companies paid fire fighters to save insured buildings. That is why, sometimes at the scene, they are fighting rival fire fighters instead of the fire.

The West

As the nation grew, American's idea of "The West" changed. By the 1820's, the land from the Appalachian to the Mississippi river had been settled. As population soared, the Americans began to look beyond the Mississippi River. The Great Plains were to the West of the Mississippi but settlers didn't think this land was suitable.

People were attracted to the Northwest's fertile land. The Oregon Territory was very large. The U.S., Great Britain, Russia, and Spain all claimed this land.

The Southwest was in these states: California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Texas, and about half of Colorado. Spain controlled this area first. Then Mexico controlled it, and now the U.S. controls it.

The Oregon Trail
Washington Irving

Washington Irving was born in New York City in 1783. He was the first American to make a living as a popular poet. He was the first American writer to win a wide readership in Europe. Irving is most known for *The Sketch Book*. This is a collection of essays that also contains two famous short stories: “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” and “Rip Van Winkle.”

“Rip Van Winkle” is a humorous fantasy about a lazy New York farmer who goes asleep before the American Revolution. He doesn’t wake up for twenty years. He died in 1859.

Local Teacher Jailed

Chris W. was jailed yesterday after a buggy chase on the freeway. He was randomly making fun of the bartender for being stupid enough to give him money. He was using his significant math skills to confuse him. Then the bartender called the police and said that this man stole his money. Chris started to run, and he made it to his buggy. Then the sheriff came and shot his at his horses. Unfortunately, the police have faster horses, and they caught him on a high speed chase going down the street. They said they got to a top speed of twenty-five miles per hour.
Growth of the Northern Industry

The growth of the northern industry was started by the invention of the telegraph, then the mechanical reaper, and then the sewing machine. There were also things to do with the thresher and manufacturing goods.

One of these was the Telegraph which was made by Samuel F.B. Morse. Samual knew his invention worked when he sent electronic signals of dots and dashes that resembled letters from the alphabet. Samual sent a message from Washington, D.C, to Baltimore and soon got a response.

The mechanical reaper, which was made by Cyrus McCormick made it easier to settle the prairies of the Midwest. The reaper cut stalks of wheat way waster then a man could.

The Thresher made many advances in American life making farming easier. The sewing machine was made in 1846 by Elias Howe. Years later Isaac Singer improved this machine making clothing more efficient in quantity. Clothing became less expensive. People with little money started to dress like the wealthier people.

Sam Houston

Sam Houston died on July 26, 1863, in Texas. His death was unknown.

Born on March 2, 1793, his mother was Elisabeth Paxton Houston. Sam was born in Virginia. His wife was Tian Rogers Houston 1799 and then it was Margaret Moffette Lea Houston 1819. His Children were Sam Houston, Nannie Houston, Marry Houston, Margaret Houston, Antoinette Houston, Andrew Houston, William Houston, and Temple Houston.

At age fifteen, he ran away and lived with the Indians for three years. Later he attended country school. He then went to the army for a while. In 1823 he was elected to be a congressman. Sam won the Battle of San Jacinto in 1836 capturing Santa Anna.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow died on March 24, 1882, in Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. His cause of death was unknown.

Henry was born on February 27, 1807, in Cumberland County Portland, Main. Father was Stephen Longfellow, and his mother was Zipah Wadsworth Long-
Henry's first wife was Mary Storer Potter from 1831 to 1835 when she died. His second wife was Frances Appleton in 1843 to 1861 when she died. His children are Charles Appleton (1844 to 1893), Ernest Wadsworth Longfellow (1845 to 1921), Fanny Longfellow (1847 to 1848), Alice Mary Longfellow (1850 to 1928), Edith W. Longfellow (1853 to 1915) and Annie Longfellow Thorpe (1855 to 1934).

Henry's Highlights, His first poem was “Battle of Lovells Pond” at age thirteen; He wrote “Paul Revere's Ride”. He also wrote the “Song of Hiawatha.” He wrote Evangeline. He wrote the “Courtships of Miles Standish.” In 1836, Longfellow taught at Harvard then he resigned in 1854.
Traveling Made Easy!

We’ve all been there, waiting in line to hop on the ferry pulled by horses. Obviously, you’re not in a hurry because they take so long to get up stream. Not anymore! Robert Fulton in this year 1807, has created the steamboat! It was called the Clermont; it’s 133 feet long with wooden side paddles to help pull it along!

Word has it, a new one is being built called a clipper. It is very slender, fast, and made for ocean going.

I recently had an interview with an inventor, who said he created something called a Steam Locomotive. Instead of cars being pulled on tracks by horses, it’s all done by machine! Peter Cooper said it should be done by 1830. The first railroad, going from Baltimore to Ohio, should be done by 1828.

Help Wanted!!
Need railroad builders, Engineers, and blacksmiths.
Great Pay and Great opportunities!
Go to Annex building to apply

History of Mormons

The Mormons are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. They were founded by a man by the named Joseph Smith.

The Mormon people live differently than others. They hold property in common, and they believed in polygamy (having more than one wife.) They have lived in New York, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, and later Utah. Joseph Smith was later murdered. Brigham Young, their new leader, was sick of the poor treatment. He and 15,000 other’s decided to move to Utah.

At first, times were very hard. The soil was not suitable for farming and crickets came in to eat their crops. Luckily, seagulls came in and ate the crickets.

After the Mexican Cession happened, Utah was part of the U.S. There were three issues between the government and Mormons.

One, the Mormon Church controlled election processes in the Utah Territory. Two, the church supported business owned by Mormons. Three, polygamy, which is illegal in the U.S.

Forty years later, things were finally settled. Polygamy became illegal and Utah became a state in 1896.
All his life, he has been a German immigrant. He sent the first American fur-trading expedition to Oregon and established the American Fur Company in 1808. A town was even named after him: Astor, Oregon.

He sent two groups to Oregon. Group one sailed around the South American tip and up the Pacific. Group two traveled across the continent using the information that had been recorded by Lewis and Clark. Both were successful.

A beautiful, trained Chow-Chow is now for sale. She is NOT fixed and goes by the name Baby Bird. Best for herding animals including buffalo. Eats anything and everything! She is very good with families and doesn’t mind little children. Price is negotiable.

Amazing, crispy, locally grown apples for sale! Hand picked and bug free! We sell all kinds, from Granny Smith to Honey Crisp. You can get a dozen apples for five cents!

APPLE PIES FOR SALE!!
About the best thing sent from above! You can choose what apple is used! Crust is flaky and sprinkled with cinnamon and sugar! Price depends on apples chosen and packaging. Makes a great gift!
A New wave of Immigrants

A new wave of immigrants have arrived in America. Why did they come here? It started with the Irish because their farmland was owned by British landlords. Their basic crop was the potato. In 1845, a fungus destroyed the potato crop causing famine. The years that followed were often called the Great Hunger. More than a million starved, and nearly a million went to the U.S. The Irish men found work doing the lowliest jobs in construction or laying railroad tracks.

Germans are another big group that immigrated to America. The Germans had fled to the U.S. because of failed revolutions against harsh rulers. Most Germans moved west, and many settled in the Ohio River Valley and Great Lakes Region.

Some Americans reacted against immigration and the growing population. These Americans were referred as nativists. The nativists opposed Irish immigration because the Irish were mostly Roman Catholics. One group of nativists created the Know-Nothing Party. The Know-Nothing Party became a political party in 1856. The Know-Nothing Party candidate for president won twenty-one percent of the votes, the party soon disbanded.

William Becknell

1787-1856
Created the Santa Fe Trail

William Becknell was born in Rockfish Creek, Virginia, in 1787. He became interested in trading and selling. He married Jane Trusler in 1807. He moved to Missouri County in 1810 and became a ranger in the War of 1812. After the war, he got engaged in salt trade. Jane died from sickness, and he married Mary Cribbs and they had four children. He contracted heavy debts and organized an expedition in the late summer of 1821. They went to Santa Fe three times. He then retired and relocated with his family. Will died in 1856 due to natural causes.
John Augustus Sutter

1803-1880

Established Sutter’s Fort in soon-to-be Sacramento

John was born in February 15, 1803, in Kadern Baden, Germany. He became an apprentice to a firm of printers and booksellers; then decided it wasn’t his thing. He met Annette D’beld, and they got married in Bergdorf on October 24, 1826. Due to a series of business failures, John went to America to seek fortune. He headed west for Missouri where he worked as a merchant and innkeeper. In July 1, 1834, he finally reached California. Sutter met with Governor Alvarado at Montgomery to discuss establish himself with Mexico. Gold was found on his land, and he eventually went bankrupt. He got reunited with his family after being gone for sixteen years. He died on June 18, 1880.

Rush’s Thunderbolts

The only medicine that makes you feel good Inside and out.

Rush’s Thunderbolts™ is treatment to the common stomach disease known as constipation and to help the movement of the bowels

Side Effects Include: Severe allergic reactions (rash; hives; difficulty breathing; tightness in the chest; swelling of the mouth, face, lips, or tongue); dizziness; failure to have a bowel movement within 6 to 8 hours after using Rush’s Thunderbolts; fainting; muscle cramps or pain; rectal bleeding; swelling, pain, or irritation; weakness.

Remember, Rush’s Thunderbolts™ is your friend. So feel the warm embrace of a severe lower-bowel adrenaline “rush”.

By Devon 11, 18
African Americans in the North

While the African Americans were living in the North, they had faced several hardships such as discrimination. They could still be considered slaves because slavery didn't end in the North until early 1800’s. They could still be put to work, but after slavery ended, people would secretly keep slaves and use them.

Once slaves go their freedom, they meet the new arrivals from the South. For them, this probably was a very emotional time. Since they got their freedom, people thought their treatment got better but it really didn't. Their treatment actually got worse. It started with discrimination and segregation. This would mean they couldn't go to same school, drinking fountain, busses, as white people could. Finally, it later lead to ranking system, and they were a part of the lower rank.

Team Tryouts

Come try out for the Boston Red Stockings on March 2, 1871. Tryouts will be held at Fenway Park from 12:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. Fenway Park is located on Red Stockings Boulevard and 41st street. You are guaranteed a t-shirt and a free supper. If you make the team we will call you the next day and let you know.
Robert Dale Owen was born May 14, 1771 to Robert Owen and Anne Williams in Newton, Montgomeryshire, Wales, Great Britain. He was very well-known as a writer. He wrote things on educating, parenting, working conditions, employment training, child care, workplace nurseries, women, the environment, health, preventive medicine and health education, care for the elderly and infirm, international co-operation, campaign for universal harmony. He was also known as a pioneer of cooperation in philanthropists and industry. He also did work like stopping employment of children. He established old-age and sickness insurance, and set up educational and recreational facilities. This men will truly be well-honored. He later died on November 17, 1858, in Newton, Montgomeryshire, Wales, Great Britain. His death is still unknown.

At the time in the 1800’s, expansion really got people excited. Many of the Americans were in support of expanding west. Thomas Jefferson knew if we were going to grow our population we would need some more land. By the 1840’s, people really wanted to move west. So, Manifest Destiny really meant from sea to shining sea or from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
Cotton became the greatest source of wealth in the South during the 1800’s. The first reason was the boom in textiles caused by the Industrial Revolution. This created a huge demand for cotton. The second reason was a new invention that allowed the South to meet these demands.

The cotton gin, invented by Eli Whitney in 1793, allowed the South to meet these demands. The cotton gin used a spiked cylinder to remove seeds from the cotton fibers. Before this, laborers could only pick out a pound of cotton per day. With this invention, they could process fifty times as much cotton, so cotton became more profitable.

The reason they were able to produce so much cotton was the slave labor. In 1790, there were 698,000 enslaved Africans, but by the 1860’s, there was about four million slaves. The price of a slave increased ten to twenty times during this time. Because of this slave labor, they produced ten times as much cotton in 1820 as they did in 1790. They grew fifteen million pounds! This kingdom was dominated by the small, but wealthy class of plantation owners. Over half of the other farmers didn’t have slaves, so they grew corn and raised hogs and chickens.

The election of 1844 had a debate about annexing states. John Tyler favored annexing, but he wasn’t nominated for a second term. The Whigs nominated Henry Clay instead. Democratic candidate James Polk called for both annexations. Polk, the candidate of expansion, won the election.

Shortly before leaving office, Tyler asked Congress to annex Texas. They promptly held a convention of Texas delegates. They voted for it, and Texas became a state three days before Tyler left office. Keeping campaign promises, Polk negotiated a treaty with Britain. The United States got any land south of latitude 49˚ N. This land became the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

The annexation of Texas increased tensions with Mexico. Mexico had never formally recognized Texas’s independence. The treaty Santa Anna was forced to sign at San Jacinto set the southern boundary of Texas at Rio Grande. Mexico claimed it was the Nueces River farther north. Texas hadn’t ever controlled this area, but it would give them a lot more land. President Polk put pressure on Mexico to accept the claim, but they didn’t.

Join the Ku Klux Klan
Come to the secret meetings and get fully inducted
Herman Melville died September 28, 1891, at his residence of a heart attack in New York City. He died at the old age of seventy-two. Herman was born August 1, 1819, to his loving parents, Allan and Maria Melville. He was born into a family of war heroes and wealthy merchants. He ran away to sea on a whaler. Later, he became a seaman on the United States. He married Elizabeth Shaw, and they had two sons and two daughters. Their names were Malcolm, Stanwix, Elizabeth, and Francis. He wrote many stories about his experiences at sea. In 1846, he wrote his first book Typee. He then wrote Omoo in 1847, Mardi in 1849, Redburn in 1849, Whites Jacket in 1850, and his most famous novel Moby-Dick in 1851. During his later years, his son, Malcolm, committed suicide. His son, Stanwix, went to sea and later died in 1886.

“I am, as I am; whether hideous, or handsome, depends upon who is made judge.”

Herman Melville

These two slaves are for sale by their owner. They have only tried to run away three times and have not succeeded. They are very hardworking. These slaves want a very cruel slaveholder, so they can get whipped.

Price:
Frederick-$600
Harriet-$550

A horrible mass murder occurred two days ago. Fifty-three free blacks attacked a white village and murdered seventy-eight white men. This rebellion was led by the very famous black Nat Turner. It was a horrible murder and fifty of the fifty-three blacks were convicted. Come watch the hangings Tuesday at 3:00 P.m.
Life Really Isn’t Fair

Life in the South is very hard for African-Americans. They don’t have anything good. Right now, only six percent are free. Even free Africans lives still aren’t pleasant. They cannot get any good jobs. If they even find one, they are lucky. Kids cannot go to school very easily, and they are denied almost all rights. They are not allowed to vote, serve on juries, or testify in court. Added to that, most are hunted by slave owners to return back to slavery.

Now, enslaved people even have it harsher. They are literally treated as things. Most owners use slave codes to control the. Slaves worked and worked almost all day non-stop. To deal with this, they sung spirituals to keep them going. Also, they were separated from their families. If they tried to escape they are heavily beaten. One that happened recently is the Nat Turner revolt. He had a vision to kill whites. He killed about sixty whites. Think of how lucky you have it, even when things aren’t the greatest.

Transcendentalism

A new way of thinking has recently been found. Originally, this was found to be called Romanticism, but here it is called Transcendentalism. This new way of thinking values emotion, nature, and imagination. One leader is Ralph Waldo Emerson. He teaches that higher values reflect nature. Henry David Thoreau took on this lifestyle. He lived in nature for a while, and now back in society is preaching civil-disobedience. He recently spent a night in jail for not paying a tax that he says supports slavery.
Elizabeth Blackwell was born on February 3, 1821. Her parents were Samuel and Hannah Blackwell.

She became the first woman to enter a medical school. She tried twenty-nine different schools and she finally was entered to Geneva Medical College.

After college, she opened her own practice. She was never married and didn’t have any kids.

On May 31, 1910, Elizabeth suffered a severe fall and later died.

Quote
“For what is done or learned by one class of women becomes, by virtue of their common womanhood, the property of all.”

Singer Sewing machine for sale by owner. This style of sewing machine is a limited amount. So buy now for only $10.99!

Slave for Sale!

This slave is a very good price of $12.99! This is a one time offer and she is a very hard-working slave!
Between 1750 and 1820, there was a lot of travel to the West. The first people that moved west were the Scotch-Irish and Germans from Pennsylvania. They started moving west in the 1750’s.

Later in 1775, Daniel Boone led a group of thirty people across the Appalachian Mountains. While traveling through the mountains, they established the Wilderness Road, which went through the Cumberland Gap and led into Kentucky. The Wilderness Road was the main trail for people moving west.

In the 1800’s, many immigrants started moving west. Many of them traveled along old Indian game trails. The travel was so steady that between 1792 and 1819, eight states were added. They are Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, and Alabama.

Zachary Taylor was born in 1784, in Barboursville, Virginia. His parents were Lieutenant Colonel Richard Taylor and Sarah Dabney Strother.

Zachary met his wife, Margaret Mackall Smith, and married her. They had six children: Ann Mackall Taylor, Sarah Knox Taylor, Octavio P. Taylor, Margaret Smith Taylor, Mary Elizabeth Taylor, and Richard Taylor.

Zachary accomplished a lot in his life. He was a general in the War of 1812. He also attacked the Seminole Indians in the 1830’s. Finally, his bravery was rewarded and was named President in 1848.

On July 4, 1850, he was eating cherries and drinking milk. It was warm that day and he got sick. He died five days later.

You will always be loved Zachary Taylor.
Life in the West

Life was different in the West. Many newcomers faced hardships, which included disease, accidents, and natural disasters. They also had to use hand tools to clear land, plant crops, and build shelters.

Some people just didn’t like living in the West, so they left and moved back East. Many others stayed in the West, and some of them prospered.

The women in the West had higher status than women in the East. This was because the women worked on their family farms and were depended on more. In 1869, the Wyoming Territory was the first territory to allow women the right to vote.

Native Americans were a problem in the West. In some areas, like Southern Oregon, they were friendly to whites. But, in other areas like Northern Oregon, they disliked whites. White and Chinese miners started moving to Oregon in the 1850’s when gold was discovered. Tensions flared between the Native Americans and the fortune seekers. In 1855, violence erupted when the Chinese and whites attacked and killed dozens of Native American men. Then three months later, they killed an equal amount of Native American women and children. Finally, the United States government had had enough, they stepped into the situation, and forced the Native Americans to sign a peace treaty.

Help Wanted

As you know the railroad industry is picking up. In the near future the railroad will be the main use of transportation. Therefore we need more people to work on the railroad crews. This job does not pay well, ($7 cents an hour) but we still encourage you to join the work force. Working conditions are also not very good. They consist of long hours of manual labor in the scorching sun with the possibility of injury. Typical day consists of back-breaking work and singing, “I’ve been working on the Railroad”. We do not offer workers compensation if you would get hurt, which is very likely. There are no paid lunch brakes. Even though it’s a poor job we still encourage you to help your nation.

By Michael P. 26
Roads, Turnpikes, and Canals

Farmers and merchants wanted to have a way to move their goods to market quickly and cheaply. They began building roads. The National Road was the first federally funded road. It began in 1811 in Cumberland, Maryland, and stretched to Vandalia, Illinois, in 1850. In marshy areas, wagons traveled on corduroy roads made from sawed off logs, laid side by side.

They then began to build turnpikes, or toll roads. At certain points, a bar on a hinge swung out across the road. Travelers would have to stop and pay in order to pass.

Before canals, rivers only ran north and south. They decided to change that by building canals. Canals are channels that are dug across land and filled with water. In 1816, DeWitt Clinton proposed a canal from the Hudson River to Lake Erie. At Lockport, five double locks raised the canal fifty feet. Because of the location, New York became the richest city in the nation.

The Oregon Trail

Marcus and Narcissa Whitman set up a mission in Oregon to serve the Cayuse Indians. The Cayuse did not trust them. In 1847, an epidemic of measles came out killing many Cayuse adults and children. The Whitmans greatly spurred the settlement of the West. Thus, more easterners made the journey. They were in the grip of the “Oregon Fever.”

The Oregon Trail stretched two thousand miles from Missouri to Oregon. Disease and accidents killed about one out of every ten travelers. The trail was scattered with “leeverites,” short for “leave ‘er right here.” More than fifty thousand people reached Oregon between 1840 and 1860.
Isabelle Baumfree was born in 1797 in Ulster County, New York. Her parents were James and Elizabeth Baumfree. She had four sisters: Elizabeth, Sophia, Diana, and Hannah. She was first sold around age nine when her second master died in 1808. She married Thomas and together they had four children. In 1843, Isabelle changed her name to Sojourner Truth. The first thing she did when she was freed was buy her kids out of slavery. She worked as a women's rights activist. She became a speaker all over the country. She helped slaves after they were freed. Truth died in 1883, at age eighty-six at Battle Creek, Michigan.

"Whatever women do, they must do twice as well as men to be thought half as good. Luckily this is not difficult.”
-Sojourner Truth

Slave For Sale!! Her name is Sydney. She is very hardworking and never runs away. She is good with animals and is very respectful.

$15.87
The Missouri Compromise

In 1819, the U.S. had 11 free states and 11 slave states. The Missouri Compromise would let Missouri become a slave state and Maine a free state. They both wanted to be admitted into the Union. These two states being admitted to the Union would maintain balance in the Senate.

Senator Henry Clay in 1820 convinced Congress to adopt the Missouri Compromise. In addition it allowed the Louisiana Territory north of the southern border of Missouri to be free of slavery. The compromise had another feature; it gave southern slave owners the opportunity to find escaped slaves in the free regions. The compromise seemed to balance the interests of the North and South.

Texas Wins Independence

In 1820, the Spanish government of Texas gave a land grant to Moses Austin, which he used to establish a small colony in Texas. After Moses died, his son, Stephen, led a group of three hundred or more Americans into Texas. Later, Mexico won independence from Spain.

Soon after thousands of Americans started going to Texas. They soon came into conflict with the Mexican government. The new settlers were Protestant, not Catholic. Many settlers were slaveholders from the American South who wanted to grow cotton, but Mexico had already abolished slavery. For a limited time Mexico allowed violations of their laws. Finally in 1830, Mexico banned Americans from settling in Texas. Unfortunately for Mexico, Americans continued showing up. American settlers wanted more representation in Mexican legislature. Then in 1836, Texas declared their independence from Mexico and formed the Republic of Texas, their own country.
Cyrus McCormick was born on February 15, 1809, to Robert Hall McCormick and Mary Ann McCormick in Rockbridge County, Virginia.

In 1835, Cyrus was united in marriage to Nancy Fowler. Cyrus and Nancy had two children: Cyrus Hall Jr. and Harold. Cyrus invented many things, but one of the most known is the Mechanical Reaper which was used for harvesting. He and his brother shared McCormick Harvesting Machine Company.

Cyrus was handicapped for the last four years of his life. Cyrus passed away on May 13th of 1884 at the age of 75. He will be missed by many. Blessed be his memory.
The movement that changed religious feeling and ideas forever is known as the second Great Awakening. In the 1820’s many Americans believed in predestination, the idea that God decided the fate of a person’s soul even before birth. The second Great Awakening preached differently. They said that people’s own actions determined their salvation. Charles Finney, one of the most important preachers of his time, was the first of many religious revivals in 1826. Before long, he was preaching all over. He may even hold them for as long as a week. He believed that the emotion of a revival could touch even the hopeless sinner. Even thought the awakening encouraged reform, people wanted to improve society. That’s why they created Utopian Communities. This was a chance to make a perfect society. They were communities where everyone got the same equal rights, but then people started to slack off. They ended up failing. What started this all was the Jacksonian Democracy. Before people could only vote if they owned land, the Jackson Democracy had said anyone could vote. This made Political parties ‘more open for choosing candidate for president.

James K. Polk, a democratic candidate, knew that the Mexican government needed money. He offered to purchase California, Rio Grande border, and New Mexico, but the Mexicans refused. They didn’t want to give up. Polk, trying to provoke the Mexican attack on U.S. troops, sent General Zachery Taylor to the land south of the Nueces. The Mexicans thought this meant war. Polk then asked congress for a declaration of war. The war was very popular. Support for the war was strongest among southerners and westerners, but the north argued that it was called “Mr. Polk’s War”. Polk ordered troops under the command of Stephen Kearny. He was supposed to invade and capture Santa Fe. They moved towards California.
California had begun their own revolt against Mexico. John C. Fremont took command of the rebellion and he joined U.S. troops. They quickly captured Monterey, Santa Fe, San Francisco, and San Diego. By the 1847, all of southern California was under American control. The Americans had the Mexican capital. The United States won the war.

Francis Cabot Lowell was born on April 7, 1775, in Newburyport, Massachusetts. He was born into a wealthy family. His parents were John Lowell and Susanna Cabot. He graduated from Harvard in 1793. He studied the British textile very closely. His Boston Manufacturing Co. in Watham was the world’s first mill that performed all operations, converting raw cotton into clothing. He then married Hannah Jackson, and they had one daughter and three sons. He died at an early age of forty-two. He left his leading job to his oldest son, Francis Cabot Lowell II. In tribute of Francis, his business partner changed the name of their mill town to Lowell in 1822, and it is still named that today.

Slave for Sale!
This evil little slave is only $9.95! Call now!
What a deal!
We Need Education

Education was an area of concern for reformers. The first American schools were set up just for religious purposes. In 1642, they passed a law requiring large towns to hire teachers and build schools. In this, Massachusetts set up the first public schools.

The need for better education was a problem. By 1800, the only state to require public schools was Massachusetts.

Horace Mann, from Massachusetts, took lead in education reform. After becoming head of state board of education, he convinced Massachusetts to improve public school systems, by the 1800’s public schools gained acceptance in the Northeast.

The reformers who had tried to improve education for African-Americans often met with resentment. Produce Crandall, who was a Quaker, had opened a school for African-American girls in Connecticut. Hostile neighbors then attacked and destroyed the school. African-American education teachers soon opened their own schools.

American Literature

Washington Irving drew or wrote upon the Dutch History of New York. He wrote The Legend of Sleepy Hollow and Rip Van Winkle.

James Fenimore Cooper had created a popular character, Natty Bumppo, who was a frontiersman who kept moving westward. He wrote The Deerslayer and The Last of the Monicans.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was the leading transcendentalist.

Henry David Thoreau lived in the woods for two years and wrote the book Walden.

Herman Melville was fascinated by psychology and extreme emotions. He wrote the novel Moby Dick.

Nathaniel Hawthorne descended from Puritans and wrote The Scarlet Letter.

Books For Sale

These books are for sale if you want them they are $100
Nathaniel Hawthorne was born on July 4, 1884, in Salem, Massachusetts, to Nathaniel and Elizabeth Hawthorne. He married Sophie Amelia Peabody Hawthorne and had 3 children: Una Hawthorne, Julian Hawthorne, and Rose Hawthorne. He was a novelist and short story writer. He died on May 19, 1864, because of a severe illness called dementia. He is now buried at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in Concord, Massachusetts.

Help Wanted

We are in need of an African American Teacher for our School.

Slave for Sale

This hard-working slave is for sale. If you want to buy her, she is $100.

WANTED

Nate Young is wanted for Murder of his sister. If you see him please call the police right away. Reward is $100.

Missing Child

Nick Brown has gone missing, he was last seen on his bicycle. If you see him please contact Police.
The Anti-slavery Movement

The Anti-slavery movement is one event that many have awaited. This event started some time ago, but real momentum has started now. The group, once thought to be crazy, is being backed by the famous political leaders Alexander Hamilton and Benjamin Franklin.

In 1780, Pennsylvania became the first state to end slavery. Now, in 1804, every state in the north no longer allows slavery. Congress then followed this up with prohibiting slavery in the North western Territory.

There have been many attempts to end slavery. One notable attempt that recently happened was performed by the American Colonization Society. Their plan involved slowly buying slaves from plantation owners. After they had a significant amount of free blacks, they would transport them to Liberia in western Africa. This plan has so far failed, mainly due to the African-Americans not wanting to leave their homes, but has freed about 1,400 slaves to date.

So, you may not have to worry yet if you’re a rich plantation owner. In a few years when the anti-slavery movement has picked up some speed, you may.

Robert Fulton

1765–1815
The engineer and artist, Robert Fulton, tragically died at his house this past week.

Fulton, born November 14, 1765, was raised in poverty by his mother, Mary Fulton. His father, Robert, died early in his son’s life. After his father’s death, Robert was drawn out of school and taught by his mother. Robert was an average student, and after schooling, moved to England to study drawing.

Though he never had any family, he became famous for designing the first U.S. steamboat Clermont. He continued to be active until his death on February 24, 1815.

“But how to raise a sum in the different States has been my greatest difficulty.”

-Robert Fulton

James Fennimore Cooper

James Fennimore Cooper died
in his home this past week from sclerosis in the liver.

He was born in Burlington, New Jersey, to William and Elizabeth Fenimore Cooper. After being born, he moved to Coopersville, New York, where he lived for most of his life. He was the eleventh of twelve children. After dropping out of Yale, he married his wife, Susan Augusta DeLancy, and had two children: Elizabeth and Susan.

He started writing books after he got married, most were about Natty Bumppo criticizing the destruction of nature. He wrote many famous books, including: The Deer Slayer, and his most famous, The Last of the Mohicans. He shall forever be remembered.

Local Farmer Discovers Slug!

Could this be the Cure to Cancer?

Jimmy Dean Armstrong, a local farmer discovered perhaps the greatest scientific discovery of all time, the cure to cancer. This amazing cure to a disease that has not yet discovered was quickly beaten dead and eaten by a pack of rabid kittens, and it is now suspected that the last living species of this slug is dead. So for now, actually try to discover cancer first.

FOR SALE

100 Slaves

That great big general store that nobody likes.

Sale! Evil slaves for sale.
Opposition to slavery

By mid 1800’s, there was a growing opposition to slavery in the states. Many people were inspired when the second Great Awakening started. A lot of people were inspired by Charles Finney, he was an abolitionists were people who wanted to end slavery.

A Quaker, William Lloyd Garrison opposed the use of violence to end slavery. He later published an abolitionist newspaper called Liberator in 1831.

In 1829, David Walker published his Appeal to the Citizens to the World. His strongly worded piffled urged enslaver people they rebelled to gain freedom.

Henry David Thoreau

Henry David Thoreau was born July 12, 1817. His parents were John Thoreau and Cynthia Dunbar Thoreau. He studied at Concord Academy 1828-1833 and at Harvard University. He also became a teacher at Canton, Massachusetts. He later became an American writer. He ended up writing two books and a lot of articles. He died May 6, 1862, due to a disease. He was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. He is a role model to people today like Martin Luther Jr.

Lost slaves
One dollar reward
Henry Clay was born April 12, 1777, in Virginia. He was the seventh of nine kids. At the age of twenty, he moved to Lexington and later established himself as a successful lawyer. On April 11, 1799, he married Lucreta Hart. He later became interested in politics. He was elected to the Kentucky legislature in 1803. He was also re-elected. In the 1824 election, John Quincy Adams won presidency and selected Henry Clay as his Secretary of State. Henry Clay later died on June 29, 1852.

Singer sewing machines for sale.
One for $15
Two for $20
Five for $65
Ten for $125
There is a limited supply

Steele plow
Fifty dollars
The Underground Railroad was a network of blacks, whites, northerners, and southerners who secretly helped slaves get their freedom. Having a part in this was both illegal and dangerous. The name is ironic because I was neither underground nor a railroad. Along the way, abolitionists donated clothes, food, and money for slaves to obtain train and boat rides.

Conductors were people who led escaped fugitives to stations. Stations were homes, churches, caves, or anywhere else a fugitive would go for safety.

Harriet Tubman was one of the most recognizable conductors of the Underground Railroad. She was a slave who had herself escaped and she was nicknamed “Black Moses” after the biblical leader. She had helped in the escaping of over three hundred fugitives. She had never lost a passenger in her nineteen trips. Slave owners were giving a forty thousand dollar reward for her capture.

Levi Coffin, an Indian Quaker, was also a big part of the Underground Railroad. He assisted in the escape of over three thousand fugitives.

Overall, over fifty thousand slaves gained their freedom via the Underground Railroad.

Thomas Cole Art Auction

Prometheus Bound
Niagara Falls, 1830
The Departure
Traders Lead The Way

The first Americans to move west were traders. In 1821, Captain William Becknell led a wagon train filled with merchandise from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Other Americans soon followed Becknell’s trail. The trail became known as the Santa Fe Trail.

Up North, fur traders were making a big profit. John Jacob Astor, a German immigrant, sent the first fur-trading expedition to Oregon. Astor established the American Fur Company in 1808 at Fort Astor, now known as Astoria, Oregon. He also found a passage through the Rocky Mountains, which opened the Northwest for missionaries and settlers who followed.

Thomas Cole (1801-1848)

Thomas Cole passed away February 11, 1848, in Catskill, New York at 8:00 P.M., in the Main House at Cedar Grove. Thomas was a famous painter from Bolton, Lanchashire, England, who emigrated to the United States with his family in 1818. His paintings were mostly based on American landscape. He is also the founder of the Hudson River School, an art institute. Thomas was born February 1, 1801, in Bolton, Lanchashire, England. His premature death was the result from a pleurisy attack. Thomas Cole’s funeral was held in the Saint Luke’s Church.

Lake view
Location: Rocky Mountains
3 bedroom
2 bath
5 acres of land
$4,000
Opposing Abolition

The North’s reasons for opposing the Abolitionists were the North and South faced powerful obstacles. Some Northerns profited from existence of slavery. Some Northern textile mill owners and merchants relied on cotton produced by southern slave labor. This was Northerners feared that freed slaves might come to the north and take over their jobs.

Violence started to erupt because of different views between the Abolitionists. In 1835, William Lloyd Garrison was dragged through the streets of Boston. Abolitionists started to become more offensive, and they grew larger and also have more support.

The south’s reason for opposing the Abolitionists was they defended slavery. The south went on trying to have those opposing slavery arrested for libel. Congress passed a “gag rule” blocking discussion of antislavery petitions.

The California Gold Rush

The California Gold Rush began in 1849. When the people found gold their population went from fourteen-thousand to 100,000, and the news spread like fire. James Marshall found gold on John Sutter’s land near Sacramento.

Water rights are legal rights to use the water in a river, stream or other body of water. During the California Gold Rush settlers used water for irrigation and mining. The first people to reach a stream used as much as water at they wanted. Disputes over water rights often erupted into violence.

Mining towns attracted both miners and people because they were hoping to make money from miners. In the mining towns, no laws were created. Vigilantes would punish people for crimes even though they had no legal rights.

Women during the gold rush worked at hotels, stores, and some of them mined. During that time mostly men were coming to dig for gold. The ratio was twelve to one, men to women.

The outcome was few miners found much gold but some people continued to search for gold in the west. Many people settled in the west for good.
Isaac Merritt Singer was born on October 27, 1811, in Pittstown, New York. His parents are Adam Singer and Ruth Benson. Isaac has eight siblings. On July 23, 1875, he died from heart failure, and he is buried in Torquay, England.

Isaac was married five different times and has up to twenty-four children.

Before Isaac Singer became famous his job was an actor. In 1790, he invented the Singer Sewing Machine, and then he built his own company.

Gold has been found in California! Come one or come all and get your treasure. Become rich over night and your life will be set.

The Singer Sewing Machines on sale!! One machine for $15 or two for $25. The Singer Sewing Machine saves a person a lot of time for making clothes or blankets.

Isaac Singer always said, "The greatness of art is not to find what is common but what is unique."
Women's Rights - the Struggle begins Seneca Falls

In the 1820’s, women had very little rights. Many Americans thought that women’s lives should be at home and kept private.

Some of the main causes for women’s rights were that women could not vote, and they could not serve on juries, own property. They also could not divorce abusive husbands. Many abolitionists also believed that women also deserved equal rights. Women were also denied equal education opportunities.

Since women’s rights were such a problem, the Seneca Falls convention launched the Women’s Rights Movement. The Women’s Rights Movement helped women get equal rights with men.

There were many effects or happenings during the Women’s Rights Movement. Suffragist movement demanded that women get the right to vote. States passed laws that protected women’s property. Some colleges started accepting women, and private schools were opened for women. Women also started working at places that weren’t an option to them before.

One person that was a big part of the Women’s Rights Movement was Elizabeth Candy Stanton.

“...we are assembled to protest against a form of government without the consent of the governor to declare out right to be free as man is free to be represented in the government which we are taxed to support.”

Emma Willard

Emma Willard was born February 23, 1787. Her parent’s names were Samuel Hare and Lydia Hart.

Emma Willard married Dr. John Willard in 1809, but Dr. John Willard died in 1825. Thirteen years later, she married Dr. Christopher Yates, but nine months later they got a divorce.

Emma Willard has accomplished a lot in her life. In 1819, she started an academy in Troy, New York that was called Waterford Academy. It closed two years later in 1821, she them opened Troy Female Seminary, another school for female reformers. Emma Willard was a big part of the Women’s Rights Movement.

At the age of sixty, she was a free woman, and she continued her writing.

Emma Willard died on April 15, 1870 and was buried at Oakwood Cemetery. She passed away in Troy, New York.
Horace Mann was born on May 4, 1796, in Franklin, Massachusetts. His parents were Thomas Mann and Rebecca Stanley/Mann.

In 1830, Horace Mann got married to Charlotte Messer, but sadly two years later she died on August 1, 1832. He later married Mary Tyler Peabody. He had three children: Horace Jr., George Combe, and Benjamin Pickman.

Horace Mann had accomplished a lot in his lifetime including American Education Reformer, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives for six years, and a Massachusetts senate for three years.

Horace Mann was sixty-three when he passed away. He passed away on August 2, 1859.
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By Angel R. 45


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