

A Comprehensive Chronicle of World History
Volume III of IV
1800 to 1899
The Reach for Power

Frank P. King

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**A Comprehensive Chronicle of World History
Volume III of IV**

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About the Comprehensive Chronicle of World History

This book exists because we cannot know ourselves, our current situations and problems, our ancestors, and other humans without a dispassionate understanding of our past. History is our best record of reality past, and without it we have no way to appreciate human nature and the length, progress, and depth of our actions, institutions, and experiences. This work, started in 1994, was the unabridged original source for my much shorter book published as *A Chronicle of World History: From 130,000 years Ago to the Eve of AD 2000*. Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America, 2002.

It has been my exceptionally good fortune to have David Moore, an engineer, historian, and, in my eyes, a real philosopher (see <http://romanconcrete.com> and <http://battleofsaipan.com>), as my longtime friend. His son, John Moore, is also a distinguished engineer with very broad interests and has made it possible for this work to be published on the Internet. I thank both of them for helping to make history better.

About Volume III (+1800+1899)

Please note: When it comes to dates, the author keeps it simple and non-sectarian: -/minus = BC (before Christ) or BCE (before the common era) and +/plus = AD (anno Domini) or CE (common era). Some entries cover the beginning date (or an estimation) and the ending date to indicate "moving time" or the time span covered by that situation. Example: -100+100 = 100 BC/ BCE to AD/CE 100.

Volume III covers the following topics: the Age of Napoleon; the Industrial Revolution; growth of the middle class and urbanization; romanticism; realism; the Transportation Revolution; nationalism, nation-building, and the national unification of Italy, Germany, and elsewhere; evolution and liberalism; the year of revolutions (1848); the Crimean War; British dominance versus Indian nationalism; the Opium War and Taiping Rebellion in China; the Mexican-American War; progressive political, economic, and social reforms in Austria, Hungary, Russia, and elsewhere; Marx and Marxism; the socialist and union movements; the "Irish Question"; the American Civil War and the end of slavery; the development of the North American West; late colonialism/imperialism and great power rivalries all over the world; the emergence of women; Latin American stability and instability; Bismarck and power politics; imperialism and revolts in China; Japan's great transformation during the Meiji State (1868+1890); emergence of Europe and the USA as great military-industrial powers; Africa threatened by European imperialism; the Cuban Revolution; the Spanish-American War and Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines, and Hawaii; the balance of power in Oceania.

Preview Timechart for Volume III

(many of these dates are necessarily approximate)

East African trade expanded

1800+1875

Thomas Jefferson elected president of USA	1801
Napoleon first consul for life in France	1802
USA bought Louisiana from France	1803
Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific	1804+1806
Napoleon emperor of France	1804+1814
Sierra Leone founded	1808
Revolutions in Latin America	1808+1826
Napoleon/France invaded Russia	1812
USA and UK went to war	1812+1815
Congress of Vienna	1814/5
Battle of Waterloo	1815
Shaka chief of the Zulu nation	1817+1828
Formation of the Prussian Zollverein	1818
Liberia founded	1821
Louis Pasteur	1822+1895
Monroe Doctrine proclaimed	1823
Decembrist Revolt in Russia	1825
First railway in England	1825
Erie Canal completed in New York	1825
Andrew Jackson elected president in USA	1828
Greek Revolution and Independence	1829
Revolution in France	1830
English Reform Bill	1832
Slavery abolished in British colonies	1833
Poor Law reform in England	1834
Texas Revolution	1835/6
China misruled	1835+1908
English Chartist movement	1838+1848
Anglo-Chinese or Opium War	1839+1842
Realism movement	1840+1880
Pedro II ruled Brazil	1840+1889
Mexican-American War	1846+1848
English repealed the Corn Laws	1846
Political revolutions in Europe	1848
Karl Marx's Communist Manifesto	1848
Second French Republic	1848
Frankfurt Assembly in Germany	1848/9
California gold rush	1849
Taiping and other rebellions in China	1850+1873
Second French Empire/Napoleon III	1852+1870
Japan opened to the West/Commodore Perry	1853/4
Crimean War	1854+1856
Bessemer steel process invented	1856
Unification of Italy	1858+1866
French forces took Saigon, Vietnam	1859
Charles Darwin's Origin of Species	1859
Abraham Lincoln elected president	1860
Italy unified, and Russian Serfs liberated	1861
American Civil War	1861+1865
Otto von Bismarck: a major German and European force	1862+1890
Emancipation Proclamation	1863
Mexico ruled by Maximilian	1863+1867
French established a Cambodian protectorate	1864
Danish-Prussian War	1864
First International	1864
Austro-Prussian War	1866

American rebels surrendered; Lincoln killed	1865
Slavery legally ended in USA	1865
Sun Yat-sen	1866+1925
Austria-Hungary joined	1867
English Parliamentary Reform Bill	1867
North German Confederation	1867
Meiji Restoration in Japan	1867/8
Suez Canal opened	1869
Transcontinental railroad in USA	1869
First commercial electrical generator	1870
Franco-Prussian War	1870
Rockefeller incorporated Standard Oil	1870
German Empire proclaimed	1871
Paris Commune	1871
Feudalism ended in Japan	1871
British bought majority interest in Suez Canal	1875
German Social Democratic Party founded	1875
Mary Baker Eddy wrote Science and Health	1875
Constitution for Third French Republic	1875
Invention of the telephone	1876
Congress of Berlin	1878
Zulu Empire destroyed	1879
British invaded Egypt	1879
Thomas Edison invented electric light bulb	1879
Belgium colonized the Congo	1879/80
Mahdist uprising in Sudan	1880s
Triple Alliance	1882
Berlin West Africa Conference	1884
British dominated East Africa and Nigeria	1885
Gold discovered in South Africa	1886
Sherman Anti-Trust Act in USA	1890
Europeans settled in Rhodesia	1890
Pan-Slavism a force	1890+1914
Angry farmers formed Populist Party in USA	1892
Drefus affair	1894+1899
Sino-Japanese War; Taiwan annexed to Japan	1894/5
Segregation made legal in USA	1896
Spanish-American War	1898
USA annexed Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, Puerto Rico	1898
Marie Curie discovered radium	1898
Germans in East Africa; British in Sudan	1899
Wireless telegraph invented	1899
Boer War in South Africa	1899+1902
Filipino-American War	1899+1902

Other Volumes in the Chronicle

Volume I covers the period –136,000 to +1399. During this period, humans just like us physically and mentally created cultures and made the difficult progression from living as nomadic hunters and gatherers to the time when they lived in organized societies everywhere. In brief, our predecessors went from living in isolated wandering bands to living in fixed communities and nation-states.

Volume II covers the period +1400 to +1799. During this time, our ancestors worked to change their conditions from being members of agricultural, feudal societies ruled by warlords or absolute rulers to the start of the Industrial Revolution with people ruled by constitutional monarchies and democratic republics. In other words, people created more enlightened, scientific/technological, liberal societies that respected individual rights and were part of the emerging interdependent global economy.

Volume IV covers the period from 1900 to 2000. During the 20th century, which can very easily be called the Great Age of Global Wars, new forms of totalitarian, expansionist governments and the last phases of colonialism and imperialism were defeated while a new, united Commonwealth of Nations and a kind of World Civilization started to become apparent.

About the Author

Frank P. King has lived and worked in Las Vegas, Nevada, the US Territory of Guam, Hawaii, the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, Japan/ Okinawa, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, and has traveled extensively elsewhere. He earned his BA and MA degrees in English at the universities of Denver and Northern Colorado and his MA and PhD in history respectively at the universities of Keele and Cambridge in the United Kingdom. He is the author of *A Chronicle of World History: From 130,000 Years Ago to the Eve of AD 2000* (2002), *America's Nine Greatest Presidents* (1997), *Strange Comments* (2002), and *The New Internationalism: Allied Policy and the European Peace 1939-1945* (1973). He is also the editor of *Oceania and Beyond: Essays on the Pacific Since 1945* (1976) and the editor (with Robert D. Craig) of the *Historical Dictionary of Oceania* (1981).

The Comprehensive Chronicle - Volume III (+1800+1899)

1800: Deeply alarmed by the United Irishmen and other rebels, both the Irish and British Parliaments passed identical Acts of Union. One hundred Irish seats were made available in the British Parliament and 28 seats were opened for Irish peers in the British House of Lords.

Napoleon and his troops started a second Italian campaign when they crossed the Alps over the Grand St. Bernard Pass and defeated the Austrians at the Battle of Marengo in Piedmont. Again France gained control over northwestern Italy.

The Germans and Austrians were repeatedly defeated by one of Napoleon's best generals and potentially his rival, Victor Moreau (1761+1813), commander of the army of the Rhine, in southern Bavaria.

Napoleon signed treaties of peace with the pope in Rome and the subdued Austrians.

Thomas Jefferson defeated John Adams in the exceedingly close election for president in November, which was finally decided by members of the House of Representatives, with some unexpected political help from Alexander Hamilton who despised Adams and his ally Aaron Burr more than he hated Jefferson.

It has been estimated that 90 percent of the people at this time who lived in today's Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru were Indians.

There were about 25,000 slaves - mainly from Madagascar, Mozambique, and Indonesia - and 21,000 free Whites in the Cape Colony of South Africa. *Trekboers* (from the Dutch words *trek*/as in "to pull" a wagon and *boer*/farmer) had already pushed their way east along the coast with its Mediterranean weather and vegetation from Cape Town past the Gamtoos River and the Sundays River as far as the Fish River. (Little if any expansion went north of Cape Town into the Namib Desert.)

Thirteen nations - including Britain, Portugal, Holland, France, Spain, Sweden, and Denmark - had "factories"/business establishments on Shameen island in the Pearl River opposite

Guangzhou/Canton which probably was the largest city in the world with 1.5 million people.

London, Europe's largest city, had about 864,000 people, Paris about 550,000, Berlin 172,000, Hamburg 130,000, while New York City had about 60,000 inhabitants.

An Egyptian assassinated the commanding general of the desperate French army in Egypt.

Britain seized and kept the important island of Malta in the Mediterranean.

About 90 percent of Germans lived in rural areas and only about 5 percent lived in cities.

The American federal government moved from Philadelphia to Washington, the District of Columbia, and the new, permanent capital city.

Gaelic was still widely spoken outside of the Anglicized towns and cities in Ireland.

Denmark Vesey (1767+1822) bought himself out of slavery in Charleston, South Carolina, and set himself up as a self-employed carpenter.

Ottawa, Canada, was founded.

Richard Trevithick (1771+1833), an English mining engineer, made several important contributions to the development of high-pressure steam engines, even though none of them were commercially successful. He died in debt.

Alessandro Volta (1745+1827) produced the first steady electric current from a crude battery of zinc and silver disks separated by felt. Some called it a voltaic pile. Some thought a unit of electric potential should be called a "volt."

Robert Owen (1771+1858) became the manager of a mill at New Lanark, Scotland, and made it into a model manufacturing community for the good of workers, managers, and owners working together.

Josiah Spode (1754+1827) developed a formula in England's "potteries" for making bone porcelain/china.

There were some 48 different Baptist associations in the USA.

John Adams, second president of the USA: "Vanity, I am sensible, is my cardinal vice and cardinal folly." In **Jane Austen's** novel *Northanger Abbey*, the heroine claimed history "tells me nothing that does not either vex or weary me. The quarrels of popes and kings, with wars or pestilences in every page; the men all so good for nothing, and hardly any women at all; it is very tiresome." **William Wordsworth** in *Lyrical Ballads*: "There neither is, nor can be, any essential difference between the language of prose and metrical composition."

1800+1803: The French pressured the Spanish government, which they feared was not strong enough to resist the British, to cede the Louisiana Territory west of the Mississippi to them, which they did.

1800+1823: Pius VII, a reactionary, was pope. He restored the Jesuits, the Inquisition, and ended, as best he could, toleration for the Jews.

1800+1850: About 90 percent of Swedes lived in rural areas, and about 75 percent of Swedes worked in agriculture. Iron, timber, and oats (mainly to Britain) – were major exports.

1800+1870: Danish agricultural exports increased greatly.

1800+1900: The British East India Company gained control over the collection and sale of salt and opium (produced by government monopoly mainly in Bengal). The British exchanged in Shanghai, Canton, and other places Bengali opium for Chinese tea and silk and thus saved themselves the expenditure of large amounts of silver.

The Reform Movement/*Haskalah*/"Jewish Enlightenment" among German and European Jews was mainly led by secular thinkers who favored reason, the scientific approach, cultural assimilation, and repudiation of the idea that Jews are the "chosen people." This movement is often associated with Moses Mendelsohn and other *maskilim*/"men of understanding," who, among many other ideas, favored the founding of German-language secular schools for Jews and the end of the cultural isolation of Jews.

The pan-Scandinavian movement that attempted to unify the people of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway culturally, economically,

militarily, and politically, made little, if any, progress.

The number of Jews in Europe increased from about two million to nine million as people moved to safer places and as people became healthier.

The number of German cities with populations over 100,000 people increased from two to 33.

There were only two British prime ministers during this time who were not noble peers of the realm - dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, or barons - by appointment or birth. The exceptions were Robert Peel, the son of a cotton magnate, and William Ewart Gladstone, the son of a Liverpool merchant. Both of them were outstanding prime ministers.

The Japanese artists Utamaro (1753+1806), who painted many beautiful women, Utagawa Hiroshige (1797+1858), mainly a landscape painter, and Hokusai (1760+1849), also a landscape painter, were very influential among European connoisseurs and artists, especially the Impressionists.

Travel time from St. Petersburg to Paris overland decreased from 20 days to 30 hours.

1800+1913: That part of world economic output dedicated to foreign trade increased from 3 percent to 33 percent.

1800+1914: The population of Europe increased at a greatly accelerated rate from 150 million to 400 million persons.

1800+1945: Most parts of Southeast Asia went from being covered by thick forests to being much less forested. The island of Java became nearly deforested.

Chinese peddlers and business people were common in most urbanized parts of Southeast Asia. Chinese coolies could be found at most mine sites in the region.

1800+1992: The number of hospitals in the USA increased from two to 6649.

1801: Just as England and Scotland had been united in 1707, so Ireland was officially united with Britain. The new nation now became officially titled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The Irish Parliament ceased

to exist. For the first time in history, England-Wales-Scotland-Ireland was all joined together by a single government. Irish, Scottish, and Welsh nationalists opposed this union now and for many years thereafter.

French-speaking rebels in Haiti drove the Spaniards off the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola.

It was illegal to sell serfs away from the land they worked in Russia that still was very feudal.

The French government and the pope concluded a Concordat of peace and understanding that recognized the autonomy of the French Catholic Church.

Denmark and the USA were two of the most important neutral nations from the North Atlantic region during the global wars of this time.

Before Jefferson was inaugurated president in March, the Federalists and John Adams passed the Judiciary Act which made it possible for them to stuff the federal courts with Federalist judges, who served life-terms, for many years to come.

The long-suffering French army in Egypt finally surrendered to a joint British-Turkish force.

France and Spain tried to divide Portugal between them.

Jefferson and his Secretary of State, James Madison, learned that the ownership of the Louisiana Territory had passed from Spain to France. Spain still owned all of Florida.

For the first time, France and Britain carried out national censuses.

Prime minister William Pitt, the younger, and William Grenville, the foreign secretary, resigned from office when George III refused to approve the Catholic Emancipation Act passed by Parliament.

The Danish fleet was badly defeated by the British, led by Horatio Nelson (1758+1805), the hero of the Nile, at the Battle of Copenhagen. The Danes had fought for their neutrality that the overbearing English interpreted as favoritism towards France.

The pasha of the pirate state of Tripoli on the Barbary Coast of North Africa, who had long received bribes from the British and Americans and wanted more, declared war on the USA. American warships were sent by Jefferson to blockade Tripoli.

Czar Paul I of Russia was murdered at St. Petersburg in the St. Michael Palace by some of his drunken military officers in a palace revolution that ended his four years of insane rule.

Napoleon's government in France passed an education law that established state grammar schools with scholarships for students. Part of the goal of this legislation was to train more military officers and civil servants.

China had a population of about 295 million; India had about 131 million; Russia about 33; France 27; the Ottoman Empire 21; Italy had a population of about 17.2 million; Japan 15; the German free-cities and states 14; Spain 10.5 million; Britain about 10.4 million; Ireland 5; America 5; Egypt 2.5. Canton/Guangzhou was the largest city with 1.5 million; Nanjing, Hangchow, and Edo/Tokyo had 1 million each; London had 864,000 people; Constantinople 548,000; Paris 548,000; 530,000 in Kyoto; 60,500 in New York; and 1565 in Pittsburgh.

Francois Dominique Toussaint L'Ouverture, formerly a Haitian slave, and his followers controlled most of the island of Hispaniola (which now contains both Haiti and the Dominican Republic). There were about 400,000 slaves on the island.

Thomas Young (1773+1829), a British physicist, advanced the wave theory of light.

Joseph Lalande (1732+1807), a French astronomer and the director of the Paris Observatory, made a catalogue of 47,390 known stars.

The Vicomte de Chateaubriand (1768+1848), an important statesman and great French writer, published *Atala*, a romance about American Indian life in which he praised the "noble savage."

The *Lydia* was the first American ship to land on Guam in the Marianas in the northwestern Pacific/Oceania.

Thomas Jefferson became the third American president (1801+1809) and expressed during his inauguration the "essential principles" of his new administration: "Equal and exact justice to all men . . . peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations entangling alliances with none . . . freedom of religion; freedom of the press; and freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected . . . The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment." Arthur Wellesley, the **Duke of Wellington** (1769+1852), soldier and politician: "I like to walk alone." **Friedrich von Schiller**: "Against stupidity the gods themselves struggle in vain." **Napoleon Bonaparte**: "A nation must have a religion, and that religion must be under the control of the government."

1801+1805: Napoleon made Tuscany and part of Umbria in central Italy into the Kingdom of Etruria.

The USA and the forces of the pasha of Tripoli/Libya warred inconclusively as the Americans tried to stop the Barbary Coast pirates from raiding their shipping and hiking-up the cost of tribute and hence the prices of doing business in the Mediterranean. The Barbary States were Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli. They were all part, nominally, of the Ottoman Empire. The American ship *Philadelphia* and its crew were held captives for more than a year until a ransom of \$60,000 was paid.

1801+1813: Swiss-born Albert Gallatin served presidents Jefferson and Madison with distinction as Secretary of the Treasury. Thereafter he served his country as a diplomat.

1801+1815: About 90 percent of Norwegians lived in rural places and worked on farms.

1801+1825: Alexander I was the czar of all the Russians.

1801+1861: The Russians annexed Georgia, south of the Caucasus Mountains in what became known as the Transcaucasian region, and then conquered and reconquered the entire region.

1801+1914: Some seven million Russians emigrated from European Russia to

Siberia/Asiatic Russia east of the Ural Mountains.

1801+1918: Reykjavik was the Danes' headquarters in Iceland.

1801+1922: The span of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

1802: During January, Napoleon turned the Cisalpine Republic into the Italian Republic with its capital at Milan. It included the former Republic of Venice.

After nearly a decade of war in Europe, there was peace, as the result of the Treaty of Amiens in March between France and Britain. By the terms of this temporary peace, France gained Egypt, Malta, and the Cape of Good Hope. Britain kept Ceylon/Sri Lanka and Trinidad. France withdrew from Naples and recognized the independence of Portugal and the Ionian Islands in the Ionian Sea of western Greece.

France in September annexed the Piedmont region in northwestern Italy bordering on France and Switzerland, west of Lombardy, occupied Parma, and interfered in Switzerland - so they claimed - because the British had changed their minds and would not surrender Malta.

After the French withdrew most of their troops from the Papal States, Pope Pius VII recognized the French Republic. A deal had been done.

Napoleon, in a notable blunder, sent his favorite sister Pauline Bonaparte (1780+1825) and her husband General Leclerc to put down the slave rebellion in Haiti. The brilliant black general Toussaint L'Ouverture was tricked, captured, and sent to France where he died in prison. During the effort, however, about 22,000 French troops died in Haiti mostly from yellow fever. One of the casualties was Leclerc. This was the end of Napoleon's visions for a new French Empire in North America because the first step was never completed.

The Spanish governor of French Louisiana closed the Mississippi River to American shipping. Possibly this was intended to emphasize the value of the territory to the Americans.

The British Parliament passed a Health and Morals of Apprentices Act which legally kept

pauper children under 9 years of age from working at night and longer than 12 hours a day.

The Board of Health in Boston started to regulate burials, impose quarantines, order vaccinations against smallpox, and improve the city's hygiene in other ways.

The United States Military Academy was located at West Point, in the Hudson Valley above New York City, and was the headquarters for the engineering corps of the US Army.

Across the Potomac River from the capital, Arlington House was completed for Martha Washington's grandson George Washington Parke Custis; it would later become the home of Robert E. Lee, Custis's son-in-law.

E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, an American enterprise, was founded for the purpose of manufacturing explosives.

Trinidad Island in the Caribbean became a British colony.

Karl Archard, a German chemist, started a factory for processing sugar beets in Prussia.

The term "biology" was created by Gottfried Treviranus (1776+1837), a German naturalist and anatomist whose brother Ludolf Christian Treviranus (1779+1864) was also a famous naturalist.

Nathaniel Bowditch (1773+1838), an astronomer, published *The New American Practical Navigator*. (Later in his life he became the president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.)

Madame Tussaud/ Anne Marie Grosholtz (1761+1850) opened an exhibition of wax models and death masks of famous people in London.

Walter Bagehot (1826+1877), British economist and journalist, in *The English Constitution* (1867): "It has been said, not truly, but with a possible approximation to truth, 'that in 1802 every [European] hereditary monarch was insane.'" **Napoleon Bonaparte**: "Friendship is only a word; I care for nobody."

1802+1820: Rama I of Siam, with the approval of French leaders in the region, supported a Vietnamese puppet, the Emperor Gia Long, as the ruler of Vietnam with his capital at Hue.

1802+1821: Victor Emmanuel I (1820+1878) was the king of Sardinia until he was forced to abdicate in favor of his brother because of his own reactionary policies.

1803: The Haitians proclaimed The Republic of Haiti.

Napoleon was desperate for funds. Napoleon and Charles de Talleyrand, the French foreign minister, ignored some of the provisions of the Treaty of San Ildefonso of 1800 with Spain and sold the 828,000-square-mile Louisiana Territory for about \$15 million US dollars/80 million French francs in late April, just two weeks before another round of the Franco-British war began. The terms defining the Louisiana region, which the French had officially occupied for only three weeks, were imprecise and could be interpreted as giving the USA Texas and all of West Florida from Baton Rouge on the Mississippi eastward to the Perdido River. The Americans took over the territory in late December.

The Louisiana Purchase, the greatest real estate deal in history - from the Gulf of Mexico, including Louisiana, the Mississippi River, and the island of New Orleans, to the Rocky Mountains - roughly doubled the size of the United States of America. Robert R. Livingston (1746+1813), the American minister in France, negotiated the deal that was masterminded, with a bit of luck, by Thomas Jefferson. British bankers were delighted to loan the Americans some of the money to pay for Louisiana.

Estimates put the slave population of Brazil at about five million.

The Mogul emperor in India accepted the protection of the British and thereafter became an even smaller figurehead.

The Wahhabi occupied the holy places of Mecca and Medina.

Napoleon banished Madame de Stael/ Anne Louise Germaine Necker (1766+1817), a philosopher from Paris, because her political views in his opinion were too democratic, radical, and enlightened.

Some experts estimate that about 40 percent of the Indians in California had been converted to Catholicism.

Chief Justice John Marshall (served 1801+1835) of the US Supreme Court ruled in *Marbury v. Madison* that any act of Congress was null and void if it conflicted with the Federal Constitution.

Ohio was admitted as the 17th state of the American Union.

The leader of the Irish rebellion of July, Robert Emmet, was hanged by the British in September.

There were only an estimated six steam engines in use in the USA.

Cotton surpassed tobacco as the leading export and cash crop in the USA.

King Kamehameha I (ruled 1759+1819) of the Big Island of Hawaii united by force the major islands of Maui and Oahu and frightened the leaders of Kauai into joining them. Kamehameha used American, English, and Welsh beachcombers and mercenaries and European guns and ships as part of the process of uniting his kingdom.

Fort Dearborn, built by American federal troops and named for the Secretary of War, was the start of Chicago.

The site of the city of Buffalo, New York, was surveyed at the mouth of the Niagara River on Lake Erie.

The Middlesex Canal connected the Merrimack River with Boston Harbor.

John James Audubon (1785+1861), 18, got off a boat from France in Philadelphia. He was the son of a Haitian Creole mother and an adopted French father. In 1808 he moved to Kentucky, opened a general store, and started to become a world famous painter of birds.

The island of Tasmania/Van Diemen's Land, southeast of the Australian mainland, was first settled.

Joseph Lancaster (1778+1838), an English Quaker schoolmaster, wrote *Improvement in Education as It Respects the Industrious Classes*, which advocated using older students as monitors and tutors. (In 1818 he went to the USA and founded several schools there.)

Robert Fulton (1745+1815), an American engineer, who had been working in Paris since

1797, built a small ship that was moved by steam power. French onlookers watched Fulton run his experimental steamboat up and down the Seine River. Fulton also made a submarine, the *Nautilus*, in Brest, Brittany, France.

The German pharmacist Friedrich Wilhelm Adam Saturner, who isolated it from opium, named morphine for the Greek god of dreams Morpheus.

150,000 people died in Istanbul of the plague.

Haoles/foreigners shipped the first horses to the Hawaiian Islands.

Thomas Jefferson: "We should all then, like the Quakers, live without an order of priests, moralize for ourselves, follow the oracle of conscience, and say nothing about what no man can understand, nor therefore believe."

1803+1805: Napoleon always liked to organize or reorganize his conquests. In order to achieve his objective of destroying the Holy Roman Empire, he secularized 64 ecclesiastical principalities, amalgamated 45 of the 51 "free cities" into larger political divisions in Germany, reduced imperial knights to nobodies, attached some 112 imperial cities and principalities to Baden, Bavaria and Wurttemberg (which became independent kingdoms), and Prussia.

Many of the *rajputs* of northwestern India, the Sikhs of the Punjab, the Pathans of Afghanistan, the Gurkhas of Nepal and the Marathas/Mahrattas of Maharashtra and other parts of south central India, all famous warriors, claimed to be descendants of the Aryan invaders of ancient times.

1803+1806: Adam Johann Krusenstern (1770+1846), a Russian admiral, led Russia's first around-the-world expedition. One of his sailors was Otto Kotzebue.

1803+1814: France was continually at war with its foreign enemies.

1803+1860: Cotton exports increased from about 22 percent to more than half of all exports from the USA.

1803+1967: Abortions were illegal in Britain until the Abortion Law Reform Act (1967) made some abortions legal under medical supervision.

1804: The French Senate and Tribune, a decision later confirmed overwhelmingly in a national plebiscite, made Napoleon, with help from Talleyrand and others, emperor. It was the short-term end of any hope for a republican and civilian form of government in France. Pope Pius VII (1742+1823) traveled to Paris to consecrate Napoleon. Some folks with long memories said the ceremony was something like Charlemagne's in 800.

The so-called *Code Napoleon* - a synthesis of the reforms of the French Revolution and Roman law - was adopted in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Palatinate, Prussia, Hesse-Darmstadt, Geneva, Savoy, Piedmont, and Parma/Piacenza. The work was done by the jurist Antoine Boulay de la Meurthe (1761+1840) and his associates. This code upheld the Revolution's secular advances in terms of the new equality among citizens and the new property rights that had become the law in France.

Napoleon Bonaparte visited the Rhineland where he was cheered repeatedly according to some sources.

The Holy Roman Emperor Francis II (1768+1835), a member of the Habsburg family, proclaimed himself Emperor Francis I of Austria. His domains included parts of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Austria, and Italy. His wife and first cousin Maria Theresa was the daughter of the king of Naples.

The French Empire was proclaimed in early December.

Haiti became independent and no longer was a French colony. Jean Jacques Dessalines (1758+1806) succeeded Toussaint L'Ouverture as the leader of the rebels in Haiti against France. He quickly made himself emperor Jean Jacques I. When their own government in the western part of Hispaniola freed Haitian slaves, some understandably killed their masters and slave drivers. Some Whites fled to Baltimore, Maryland. Dessalines died, some two years later, while trying to suppress an uprising by his own people.

With Napoleon planning an invasion of England, the young William Pitt formed a coalition with Sweden, Austria, and Russia.

Because of bad wheat harvests, Parliament passed exceedingly high import duties on foreign grains. These Corn Laws, as they become known, richly rewarded British producers over the ensuing years.

The White Lotus Rebellion, which had started in 1796, ended in China.

Alexander Hamilton, only 49, the first US Secretary of the

Treasury was killed in an unnecessary duel with Vice President Aaron Burr, his long-time political rival in New York politics. Indicted in both New York and New Jersey for this crime, Burr escaped to the South where over the next three years he probably schemed to create an independent empire with General James Wilkinson who was about to be made governor of the Louisiana Territory and who had been a secret Spanish agent for quite some time.

The US Congress authorized the sale of 160-acre tracts of public land at public auctions.

The first shipment of bananas from South America was unloaded in New York City.

The Church of Christ/Disciples of Christ started among evangelical Presbyterians in Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

New Jersey abolished slavery.

Richard Trevithick built a steam locomotive that hauled on iron rails 10 tons of iron and 70 men almost 16 km/10 miles in two hours.

Joseph-Marie Jacquard (1752+1834), a French textile engineer from Lyons, designed and built an ingenious, futuristic, proto-automated loom that could weave cloth into a great number of patterns by using punched cards to control the shuttle and woof.

Ludwig van Beethoven, one of the prophets and princes of the Romantic Movement in European music, finished his opera *Fidelio*. When he heard that Napoleon had made himself emperor of France, **Beethoven**, who understood politics and history, changed the name of his Third Symphony in E flat major from "Napoleon" to "Eroica": "He is an ordinary human being after all! . . . now he will put himself above everyone else and become a tyrant." **Antoine Boulay de la Meurthe**, French jurist: "It is worse than a crime:

it is a blunder." **Lucien Bonaparte** (1775+1840), brother of Napoleon I, to another of his brothers, Joseph Bonaparte (1767+1844): "To tell the truth, Napoleon is a dangerous man in a free country. He seems to me to have the makings of a tyrant."

Thomas Jefferson: "When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself public property." **Napoleon Bonaparte**: "Success is the greatest orator in the world."

1804+1806: Anticipating the future, President Jefferson asked Congress in January 1804 for \$2,500, which they approved, to send an expedition to explore the Louisiana region. Captain Meriwether Lewis (1774+1809), 29, President Jefferson's personal secretary, and William Clark (1770+1838), 33, brother of the famous frontiersman George Rogers Clark (1752+1818), led a 35-man expedition up the broad Missouri River from today's St. Louis to find its headwaters and explore an overland route across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Some have called this the "Corps of Discovery."

1804+1810: Napoleon turned the Batavian Republic into the Kingdom of Holland with someone he could work with and trust as king, his brother Louis Bonaparte (1778+1848).

1804+1812: Meyer Amschel Rothschild (1743+1812), a rabbi turned moneylender-financier from Frankfurt-am-Main, among other jobs, became an agent and money warrior for the British and transmitted funds from the British government to Wellington in Spain, paid subsidies to various friends of Britain on the European continent, and negotiated loans for Denmark. Five of his sons - Anselm Meyer, Solomon, Nathan Meyer, Charles, and James - became powerful and respected European financiers and bankers in London, Vienna, Naples, and Paris following his death.

1804+1813: Orthodox Christians in Serbia, who had received some weapons from the Austrians and some encouragement from the Russians, rebelled against their Turkish masters and killed some of their supposedly elite troops, the janissaries. One of the rebel leaders was Kara George. Some experts regard this First Serbian Uprising as the start of modern history in the Balkans since it was the first time a well-defined group of Christians had challenged the authority

of the sultan of the Ottoman Empire. The Serbs were doomed when the Russians stopped fighting Ottoman troops in Wallachia and Moldavia and returned to defend their country against Napoleon's Grand Army.

1804+1814: Napoleon I was Emperor of the French Empire between these dates, if not earlier.

1804+1890s: The Muslim Fulani in Hausaland established an empire that ruled all the Hausa city-states and some parts of Adamawa, Nupe, and Yorubaland west of what today is Nigeria.

1804+1918: Eastern Armenia, between the Ottoman and Persian empires, was occupied by the Russians.

1804+1960: The world's population increased from one to three billion people.

1805: The core members of the Third Coalition - Austria, Britain, and Russia - shared the aim of restoring France to its frontiers of 1789. Only the Prussians and the British, by year's end, resisted Napoleon.

The Americans, acting on their own against the Barbary Coast pirates, bombarded Tunis in August.

The same month, the British fleet overwhelmingly defeated a combined French and Spanish fleet off Cape Trafalgar near Gibraltar and captured 20 French ships without a single British loss. This was another great victory for Horatio Nelson, possibly the greatest naval tactician of his time, who was killed by a French sharpshooter near the moment of his greatest victory. Some experts say that Trafalgar was one of Napoleon's worst losses because it gave the British durable, long-term naval superiority.

Thomas Jefferson started his second four-year term as president of the USA.

Napoleon scored a major victory in Germany at Ulm in October. Napoleon in a drive to the Danube marched his troops into Vienna in November after some 30,000 Austrian troops, almost an entire Austrian army, surrendered. Napoleon in December, with only 68,000 of his own troops, outsmarted and defeated Alexander I, the tsar of Russia, who had no skills or

experience as a military leader, with some 90,000 Russian and Austrian troops in Moravia at the battle of Austerlitz/Slavkov/"place of fame," sometimes called the Battle of the Three Emperors. During the space of a single, decisive day, the Russians and Austrians were crushed. This frightened the Prussians into preparing once more for war and the Russians into retreat. This was Napoleon's greatest and favorite military victory. The Peace of Pressburg shrank Austria into a mid-power. Napoleon and France controlled most of Western Europe.

The Austrians surrendered Piedmont, Parma, Piacenza, and other Italian possessions to the French and give Augsburg and the Tyrol/Tirol to the Bavarians. During December, in accordance with the Treaty of Pressburg/Bratislava between France and Austria the Austrians withdrew from Italy and recognized Napoleon as king of Italy. The French seized Venetia, Istria, and Dalmatia/Illyria that made France, an Adriatic power with an interest in the Balkans.

Napoleon Bonaparte annexed Genoa and proclaimed himself the King of Italy. He was crowned in Milan in May. After the Austrians were defeated at Ulm in southern Germany by the French, the Bourbon rulers of Sicily and Naples were deposed in December. This new Kingdom of Italy, proclaimed in May, was governed by Napoleon's viceroy, Eugene Beauharnais (1760+1794).

Napoleon's sister, Pauline/Paolina, the widow of General Leclerc, had remarried Prince Camillo Borghese in 1803. Pauline was made the ruler of Guastala, Parma, and Piacenza, which were later, in 1808, annexed by France.

Prussia set-up an internal duty-free trade zone to stimulate its economy.

From Tangiers, on the Strait of Gibraltar in Morocco, Europeans got their first tangerines.

The USA and Britain broke diplomatic and commercial relations over the rules of trade with the West Indies. The Americans wanted free trade.

The Lewis and Clark expedition finally arrived on the shores of the Pacific. They had been most ably helped by Sacajawea, a Shoshone teenager,

and her French-Canadian husband who acted as guides and interpreters.

Frederic Tudor, 21, exported New England ice to Cuba, the Caribbean, and South America.

Beethoven dedicated his Sonata in A major for violin to the violinist Rudolf Kreutzer who, in effect, called the work without sense and impossible to play. The work is still best known as the *Kreutzer* Sonata.

Antoine-Henri Jomini (1779+1869), a close student of Napoleon's strategy and tactics, published his *Treatise on Grand Military Operations* that was studied by military students all over the world for many years thereafter.

Aaron Burr and his fellow schemers sailed a comfortable flatboat down the Mississippi River from Pittsburgh on their way to New Orleans. What was said and planned is not yet known.

Walter Scott (1771+1832), a Scottish writer, in his poem "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" asked "Breathes there a man, with soul so dead/Who never to himself hath said/This is my own, my native land!" **Admiral Collingwood** (1748+1810), English naval commander, before the great battle at Trafalgar: "Now, gentlemen, let us do something today which the world may talk of hereafter." **Horatio, Lord Nelson**, British admiral, in his diary on the eve of the battle of Trafalgar: "May the Great God, whom I worship, grant to my Country and for the benefit of Europe in general a great and glorious victory; and may no misconduct in anyone tarnish it; and may humanity after Victory be the predominant feature of the British Fleet. For myself, individually, I commit my life to Him who made me, and may His blessing light upon my endeavours for serving my Country faithfully. To Him I resign myself and the just cause which is entrusted to me to defend. Amen. Amen. Amen." **Robert Southey** (1774+1843), British poet: "The death of Nelson was felt in England as something more than a public calamity; men started at the intelligence and turned pale, as if they had heard of the loss of a dear friend." **William Pitt**, the younger: "England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example." **William Wordsworth**, a very smart British poet, on hearing that Napoleon had absorbed Venice into his empire:

"Venice, the eldest Child of Liberty/She was a maiden City, bright and free."

1805/6: Napoleon issues the Berlin and Milan decrees in an attempt to hurt and disrupt British shipping and their economy without regard for the impact on America.

1805+1807: Zebulon Montgomery Pike (1779+1813), a young American Army lieutenant, led two expeditions to explore the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers in search of their sources.

1805+1808: The government of Spain was allied with Napoleon.

1808+1813: Starting with a revolt against Napoleon in Madrid, this was the time of Spain's War of Independence.

1805+1814: Napoleon created five Italian republics - Cisalpine, Ligurian, Parthenopaeian, Lucca, and Rome - and ruled the Kingdom of Italy.

1805+1849: The Ottoman military official, Mohammed/Mohemet/Mehmet Ali (1769+1849), originally an Albanian who had been sent to drive the French out of Egypt in 1801 and restore effective control over Egypt, decided his future was brighter in Egypt than in Istanbul. With support from and victories by his troops, he became the most powerful person in Egypt and its effective ruler. The Ottoman sultan appointed him pasha/viceroy/governor of Egypt in 1805 (his descendants ruled Egypt until 1953). Among his many accomplishments, he destroyed the power of the Mamluks (1811), took-over the tax collection system, Europeanized and modernized his armed forces and officer corps, recruited Sudanese slaves for his army, annexed parts of Sudan and Nubia (1820), defeated the Ottoman Turks in Syria (1831/2), made Egypt independent of the Turks, and nearly became the sultan of the Ottoman Empire.

1805+1850: Hawaiian sandalwood was in great demand in China.

1806: Some expert estimates are that by this time the Catholic Church and its clergy owned half of the total wealth of Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, and Peru and nearly that much in other parts of Latin America.

When the French forced the abdication in August of Franz/Francis II of Austria that was the end of the absurd Holy Roman Empire that had been originally organized, according to some, by Charlemagne in +800. Others claim the Empire had lasted only 850 years.

British troops secured the strategically important Cape of Good Hope at the tip of the African continent.

Except for Sardinia and Sicily, which were protected by a British fleet, all of the important parts of Italy were under French control.

Fearful that Napoleon would capture Hanover, the Prussians mobilized their forces in August, but the French defeated them at Jena and Auerstadt and then occupied Berlin in October. Some 122,000 French troops defeated the Saxons and Prussians and then advanced into Poland. The French army entered Warsaw in November, where the Prussians had ruled for 11 years.

The American expedition of 30 men led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark surprised many by returning in September to St. Louis after almost 28 months in the wilderness. They had journeyed, without being seriously molested, some 6000 wandering miles to the Pacific coast and back thru Indian territory. This expedition and survey of the unspoiled West was essentially one of the first scientific surveys of modern times.

In retaliation for the British blockade of France, Napoleon's Berlin Decree of November was supposed to stop British trade with Europe and was meant to cut-off food and supplies to the British from French-controlled parts of Europe. In fact, the French navy was incapable of enforcing this stratagem that became known as the Continental System. It encouraged smuggling and disrespect for the French and Napoleon. Many thought the French economy was hurt more by the blockade than the British economy.

The British fleet with conventional artillery bombarded Copenhagen, Denmark, and some 30,000 rockets developed by William Congreve (1772+1828) for allegedly siding with the French and trading with the enemy.

Charles James Fox, a liberal and progressive member of Parliament since 1768, as he was about to introduce a bill that would have ended the slave trade in the British Empire, died.

Sultan Selim III (ruled 1789+1807) of the Ottoman Empire attempted to take-over the Danubian Principalities, Wallachia and Moldavia (approximately today's southern and eastern Romania and Moldova), which had been ruled for centuries by two princes from the Greek Phanariot community (Phanar was a district in Constantinople/Istanbul). The Russians decided to intervene.

The Russians took over Dagestan and Baku on the western shore of the Caspian Sea.

Without supplies of raw cotton, which had been cut-off by the French, many mills in Lancashire, England, closed. The utopian Robert Owen was one of the few employers who continued to pay full wages to his workers at his New Lanark mill. The cotton industry in Britain employed about 90,000 factory and 184,000 handloom workers.

Lt. Zebulon M. Pike and his expedition discovered Pike's Peak in Colorado, not far from today's Denver.

US trade fell two-thirds because of the economic warfare between France and Britain that was also directed by both sides against neutral nations. Americans replaced foreign goods with their own manufacturers. Daring smugglers became rich.

Whale oil, candle wax, and coal gas were used in lamps in Rhode Island and other places.

The US Congress and President Jefferson authorized construction of the National Road in order to connect Cumberland, Maryland, with the Ohio River and beyond; also to construct the Natchez Trace, a 500-mile road, following an Indian trail, from Nashville to Natchez along the Mississippi River.

Noah Webster (1758+1843), an American scholar, published his *A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language*.

Young William Colgate opened a candle and soap factory called Colgate-Palmolive-Peet in New York City.

The first gymnasium - an agricultural high school - was founded in Germany.

Aaron Burr abruptly left his flatboat boat at Natchez and headed for Florida when he learned that President Jefferson had ordered his arrest.

Napoleon I: "England is a nation of shopkeepers." **Aaron Burr**, American politician: "The rule of my life is to make business a pleasure and pleasure my business." President **Thomas Jefferson** to the English physician Edward Jenner who had discovered a smallpox inoculation in 1796: "Yours is the comfortable reflection that mankind can never forget that you have lived. Future nations will know by history only that the loathsome smallpox had existed and by you has been extirpated." **Ernst Moritz Arndt** (1769+1860), a German poet and politician, in *Geist der Zeit* that attacked Napoleon: "Germany is there wherever the German language resounds and sings hymns to God in Heaven."

1806/7: During the War of the Fourth Coalition, Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Saxony fought France.

The British captured Buenos Aires, which they estimated had a population of about 55,000 persons, with ten ships and about 1600 troops in June 1806. Then they were driven out of the city by local troops. The British captured Montevideo, not far across the River Plate from Buenos Aires, with a reinforced army of 12,000 and again were defeated by the citizens of Buenos Aires and the Spanish.

1806+1808: Joseph Bonaparte (1768+1844), one of Napoleon's brothers, was king of Naples. He was kept on his throne by a French army.

1806+1810: Napoleon's brother Louis Bonaparte (1778+1846) ruled Holland as King Lodewijk I until Napoleon complained about his work and sympathies. Then, Napoleon annexed the country to France.

1806+1812: Russia and the Turks contended for control over the Danubian Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia (in what would become Romania and Moldova). Russia defeated the Ottomans in a series of military engagements and gained the valuable province of Bessarabia,

near Moldavia, between the Dniester and Prut rivers.

1806+1813: The Continental System of economic warfare by the French was meant to exclude British trade with the European Continent. It was also directed against the USA and other neutral nations that wanted to profit by trading with the British and other enemies of France.

The representatives or princes of 16 states in south and southwestern Germany had agreed to join the *Rheinbund*/Confederation of the Rhine, which was a French protectorate, and made a pledge to support France militarily or suffer the consequences. Saxony joined the Confederation in 1806. Now all of the important parts of Germany, except for Prussia and Austria, were allied with France.

Napoleon created the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. Most Poles were delighted as they had prayed for many years that Poland would again become an independent nation.

The guerrilla Army of the Holy Faith fought against the French in Italy.

1806+1831: Heinrich Friedrikch Karl Stein (1757+1831), Karl August Hardenberg (1750+1822), and Gerhard Johann David von Scharnhorst (1755+1813) were leaders in the efforts to reform and modernize Prussia. As examples, serfdom was abolished east of the Elbe River; Jews were treated more decently; the army was reorganized and a short-service system was initiated; and the justice system was modernized.

1806+1832: Jean-François-Thérèse Chalgrin and others worked on the *Arc de Triomphe*/ Arch of Triumph in Paris. It was originally meant to commemorate Napoleon's victories. (Today it is the site of France's "Unknown Soldier.")

1807: The Russian and French armies fought to a standoff in February in East Prussia during the Battle of Eylau. During June French forces captured Danzig and decisively won battles at Friedland, captured Königsberg, the capital of East Prussia, and thus controlled nearly all of Prussia. The Russians seemed eager to sign an armistice; the Prussians had little choice.

Serfdom was abolished in Prussia.

The French drove to the Niemen River by July. There, at Tilsit/Sovetsk in western Russia, Napoleon, Tzar Alexander I, and Friedrich Wilhelm III of Prussia met on a raft to make peace. The Treaties of Tilsit obligated Russia to recognize the grand duchy of Warsaw. Danzig was restored as a free city. Prussia yielded all lands between the Rhine and the Elbe to Napoleon and all their possessions in Poland, including Warsaw, gained during the second and third partitions, and thus was reduced in size by half. The French were large winners and acted like it. The Russians and Prussians, secretly, openly, and falsely also promised to join with the French against the British. This summit meeting at Tilsit was Napoleon's greatest victory in 11 years of sustained, superior effort. The French controlled all Berlin, Vienna, and Warsaw.

After 19 years of effort, William Wilberforce (1759+1833), an Evangelical Christian, saw the passage of a bill in Parliament that made the slave trade abroad illegal. The British put together an Anti-Slavery Squadron to patrol for slavers in the waters of West Africa shortly thereafter. Slavery in the British Empire, however, was still legal.

Encouraged by Jefferson at every step of the way, the Congress passed a law, effective 1 January 1808, the earliest possible date under the terms of the Constitution, that like the British had just done forbade the foreign slave trade.

Brazil was the only Latin American country that did not have even one university. It only had two small printing presses. Blacks, who numbered about two million, outnumbered Whites by about four to one. Brazil had the largest numbers of slaves in the Western Hemisphere. Nearly all of the people in the country lived along the coastline. Brazil was one of Latin America's most backward places by nearly all of the commonly accepted indicators of progress in the modern world. Rio de Janeiro, the country's largest city, only had about 30,000 inhabitants.

Lima was about three times larger than Rio de Janeiro, and Mexico City was about four times larger than Rio.

Again the English attacked Copenhagen because the Danes, who were neutrals, were thought to have been supportive of the French.

The British Order in Council, which was meant to counter Napoleon's Berlin Decree, forbade all neutral nations to trade with France without a British license.

A French army passed thru Spain in order to attack Portugal, which was not only pro-British and anti-Spanish, but also a nest for smugglers who were helping to break France's blockade of trade with Britain. John VI and his unpopular Spanish wife, Carlota Joaquina, fled Portugal with John's crazy mother, Queen Maria I, 15,000 of their fellow aristocrats, and a British naval escort. They all sailed to safety in Bahia, Brazil. On their arrival, Brazil immediately acquired Latin America's finest collection of rare manuscripts, books, and fine art works of many kinds. From that time forward, Brazil became more important in some ways than Portugal. Since the hated French now controlled Portugal, it was quite logical that the British, who had long been active in Brazilian markets, should come to monopolize Brazil's trade, which is exactly what happened.

The British occupied Alexandria, Egypt, for half a year until the Turks drove them out.

By the end of the year, only the British were fighting against Napoleon.

George III dissolved Parliament rather than see its members grant Catholics freedom of religion.

Janissaries in Istanbul pulled-off a palace coup with such success that they deposed and temporarily replaced the Ottoman sultan.

The *Leopard*, a British man-of-war, fired on the American frigate *Chesapeake* during the summer just outside American territorial waters off Norfolk, Virginia, killed three Americans, wounded another 18, and removed four alleged British deserters. President Jefferson temporarily closed US ports to all armed British vessels. Southern cotton and tobacco planters joined New England shippers in protests against this embargo that seriously hurt their businesses and earnings.

Former vice president Aaron Burr was arrested in Alabama and brought to trial for treason in

Richmond, Virginia, before a circuit court with Chief Justice John Marshall of the Supreme Court in the chair. Burr was accused of scheming to carve an independent empire out of Mexico and the Louisiana Territory. The jury acquitted him because the Constitution requires two witnesses to an overt act of treason. (Burr then went into self-imposed exile in Britain and France until returning to the USA in 1812.)

Thomas Jefferson signed an Embargo Act in December that prohibited all US ships from leaving US ports for foreign ports; the intent was to force the French and British to repeal all restrictions on American trade. Many American merchants, especially those from New England, did not take this legislation seriously and continued illegally with their profitable, but risky, businesses.

Napoleon's sister Marie-Anne Elisa Bonaparte Bacciochi (1777+1820), the Duchess of Lucca since 1805, was made the boss of Tuscany in Italy by her younger brother. She later called herself the Countess of Compignano.

John Colter (1775+1813) discovered the spectacular Old Faithful geyser in the Yellowstone, region of Wyoming.

London had gas lighting in some streets.

It took 32 hours for the first commercially successful side-wheeler, the *North River Steam Boat* (later renamed the *Clermont*), to travel up the East River from New York City to Clermont, New York. It was designed by Robert Fulton, financed by Robert Livingston, and powered by an English-made engine.

The University of Maryland was founded.

After this time, nearly all of the European and American missionaries who reached China were Protestants.

Jacques Louis David, who had been Napoleon's court painter since 1804, completed the *Coronation of Napoleon*.

Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775+1851), an English landscape and watercolor painter, completed *Sun Rising in a Mist*.

Napoleon I: "I want the whole of Europe to have one currency; it will make trading much easier."

Thomas Jefferson: "I never thought him [Aaron

Burr] an honest, frank-dealing man, but considered him as a crooked gun or other perverted machine, whose aim or shot you could never be sure of." **Sydney Smith** (1771+1845), British clergyman and writer: "The moment the very name of Ireland is mentioned, the English seem to bide adieu to common feeling, common prudence, and common sense, and to act with the barbarity of tyrants, and the fatuity of idiots."

1807+1811: Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla (1753+1811), a priest, heroically tried to start a revolution against the Spanish in New Spain/Mexico. Most of his supporters were Indians, peasants, and Mestizos.

The French occupied parts of Portugal.

1807+1813: Jerome Bonaparte (1784+1860), one of Napoleon's brothers, was made king of Westphalia, which borders on the Netherlands in western Germany, including the Ruhr Valley, east of the Rhine.

1807+1814: The Grand Duchy of Warsaw was a French puppet state. The Russians were alarmed. (Thereafter it was divided by the Congress of Vienna between the original carvers Austria, Prussia, and Russia.)

1807+1823: Robert Morrison (1782+1834), an energetic and talented Scotsman, was the first Protestant sent to China by the London Missionary Society. He translated the *New Testament* into Chinese (1809+1814), had it printed (1819), founded an Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca (1818), and completed his *Chinese Dictionary* (1823).

1807+1888: From the time the British and Americans declared the slave trade to be illegal to the abolition of slavery in Brazil, an estimated 1.3 million slaves were shipped across the Atlantic from Africa to the New World despite the growing international opposition to the practice and institution on moral, religious, humanitarian, and legal grounds.

1808: French forces occupied Rome in February. Some Italians continued to oppose the French.

Napoleon miscalculated his popularity and the benefits and difficulties of ruling Spain when he ordered the invasion of that country. The French replaced Ferdinand VII with Joseph Bonaparte as king of Spain. Spanish loyalists in Mexico City

prevented the establishment of a creole-dominated council.

British forces landed in Portugal and northern Spain under the command of Arthur Wellesley/duke of Wellington and scored victories against the French, especially at Vimeiro. Napoleon took over command of French forces on the Peninsula himself in the fall.

The British government ruled the settlement at Freetown, Sierra Leone, in West Africa, which had been established by British abolitionists and originally settled by free Blacks from England and Nova Scotia in 1787 and thereafter.

The French abolished the Inquisition in Spain and Italy.

Something new, Henry Crabb Robinson (1775+1867) was sent by *The Times* of London to cover the Peninsular War in Spain and Portugal.

The grand vizier of the Ottoman Empire tried to make his own candidate the sultan. That person was strangled by the janissaries who had their own choice. Eventually the grand vizier committed suicide rather than be captured by his bodyguards. This was all a sign of the internal condition of the Ottoman Empire.

The Japanese shogun showed no interest in receiving a British diplomatic-commercial mission.

Around this time, escaped slaves in Jamaica, known as Maroons, gathered together in the central highlands and founded their own self-governing agricultural community.

Jefferson's Secretary of State and his successor James Madison and the Jeffersonian Republicans, some called them Democrats, easily won in the national election.

John Jacob Astor (1763+1848), a German-American entrepreneur, was the only shareholder of the American Fur Company and was on his way to becoming enormously rich and one of America's leading financiers.

Nicolas Appert (1749+1841), a French inventor and a chef, won a large prize for inventing a process of vacuum-packing food in jars for Napoleon's armies. (He started the world's first commercial canning factory in 1812.)

Municipal councils were established in Prussia.

Excavation work was underway at Pompeii, Italy.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe wrote the first part of *Faust*, a story about mad ambition. Some of the themes had been used earlier in the play by the same name written in 1601 by Christopher Marlowe.

The German art and literary critics and brothers Karl Wilhelm Friedrich von Schlegel (1772+1829) and August Wilhelm von Schlegel (1767+1845) contrasted "classicism" and "romanticism." The former, according to them, was influenced by rules of form, craftsmanship, and technical proficiency. The latter was dedicated to free expression of feelings, moods, personal views, and opinions.

Charles Fourier (1772+1837), pioneer French social reformer: "The extension of women's rights is the basic principle of all social progress." **Heinrich Stein** in his *Political Testament*: "Germany must assert itself in its strategic position between France and Russia."

1808/9: Finland separated from Sweden.

1808+1810: Andreas Hofer (1767+1810), an innkeeper, was one of the leaders of a revolt against both the French and Bavarians in the Austrian Tyrol by peasants whose land had been given by Napoleon to Bavaria. Troops from France and Bavaria crushed this rebellion. His enemies shot Hofer.

John Dalton (1766+1844), one of the greatest English chemists, had tried to establish atomic weights and describe the atomic structure of matter for years. Now, he published his *New System of Chemical Philosophy*, which included "Dalton's Law."

1808+1813: The French invaded Spain with more than 100,000 troops and captured Madrid in 1808. The Spanish people in May, with some support from the Portuguese, revolted rather than accept Napoleon's brother Joseph Bonaparte - who had been until then the king of Naples and, technically also of, Sicily (1806+1808) - as king of Spain. Joseph Bonaparte displaced Ferdinand VII (1788+1833), who then ironically lived for six years in exile on the estate of Talleyrand, the French foreign

minister, before he was restored as the king of Spain.

The guerrilla war in Spain and Portugal, the Peninsular War, as the British called it, lasted until the French were driven from Iberia. It was in effect a Spanish Civil War with outside involvement. The British lost almost 50,000 soldiers in this effort and spent millions of pounds.

Joseph Bonaparte was replaced as king of Naples by Joachim Murat (1767+1815), Caroline Bonaparte's husband and one of Napoleon's soldier-diplomats. When he attempted to make himself king of all Italy, he was shot by indignant nationalists.

1808+1817: William Carr Beresford (1768+1854), a British soldier, was in command of the Portuguese army during the Peninsular War (1808+1814) and, some said, was in effect the leader of a weak and reactionary junta that ruled Portugal until more liberal leaders forced him out in 1817.

1808+1828: Thirteen new nations won their independence in Latin America.

1808+1839: Mahmut II, the Ottoman sultan of Turkey, anxiously watched during his reign as Bessarabia, Egypt, Greece, and Serbia became, respectively, part of Russia, autonomous, independent, and extremely restive.

1808+1861: About 300,000 slaves were illegally imported into the USA.

1809: The War of the Fifth Coalition was waged this year and featured Britain and Austria versus France.

The British continued their diversion in Spain and defended Portugal. Arthur Wellesley was made the commander of the Peninsula War. His brother, Richard Wellesley, a supporter of the younger William Pitt's foreign policy and Wilberforce's efforts to end the slave trade, was made foreign secretary (1809+1812).

Napoleon himself had some successes in Spain early in the year until he was forced by circumstances to go to Bavaria, a French ally, and save the situation against the Austrians who again were foes of France. He and his forces then pushed onward and captured Vienna in May.

Within a few days, however, the Austrians, on the north bank of the Danube, defeated at Aspern the French forces that were under the personal direction of the emperor. This was Napoleon's first serious defeat after years of warfare.

The French took-over the Illyrian/Dalmatian Provinces along the Adriatic coastline from the Austrians. France thus gained a base in parts of Slovenia, Croatia, and Dalmatia. Their center of operations was Zagreb.

The Papal States and Rome were annexed to France in May. Pope Pius VII, before he was arrested and imprisoned (until 1814), excommunicated Napoleon.

Shortly before leaving office, Jefferson signed the repeal of the Embargo Act of December 1807 that had failed to improve the conduct of either the British or French towards American shipping.

The British captured Cayenne and Martinique in the Caribbean Sea from the French.

The nations of Haiti and Santo Domingo (later the Dominican Republic) separated and divided the island of Hispaniola between them.

At mid-year, the French won an awful victory at the Battle of Wagram, a village northeast of Vienna, against the Austrians with 23,000 French soldiers wounded or killed out of an army of 181,700; the Austrians, with an army of almost identical size, had 19,110 wounded or killed and 6740 missing. The French were unable to cross the Danube River.

Napoleon divorced his barren wife Josephine (1763+1814) supposedly for reasons of state.

By the end of the year, the British controlled the high seas, Portugal, Sardinia, and Sicily.

The Ottoman Turks, the Americans, the Swedes, and the Russians were all neutrals at this time.

The Helvetic Republic in Switzerland, the Batavian Republic in Holland, the Duchy of Warsaw in Poland, and the Kingdom of Westphalia in Germany were all controlled by a French general/emperor and ironically influenced to some extent by Enlightenment ideals and thinking.

James Madison (1751+1836) was inaugurated as the 4th US president in March. Congress passed the Non-Intercourse Act that reopened American trade with all countries except France and the United Kingdom. The British minister told President Madison that his country would repeal its 1807 Orders in Council. Some 1200 American ships quickly sailed for British ports. The British government, however, repudiated this agreement and halted trade once more. Non-intercourse was as ineffective as Jefferson's embargo.

The Treaty of Fort Wayne gained three million acres of Indian land on the Wabash River for the USA and made General William Henry Harrison (1773+1841) an American hero and celebrity.

Chilean nitrates were initially exported to Europe primarily to make explosives rather than to make fertilizers.

The first Canadian steamer, the *Accommodation*, sailed along the St. Lawrence River from Montreal to Quebec.

The Sikhs and British signed a treaty of friendship at Amritsar that stopped the Sikh confederacy from encroaching further on the territory of the East India Company.

Washington Irving (1783+1859), as Diedrich Knickerbocker, published *A History of New York from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty* (1809). Later (1819/20) he created, among other things, the character of Rip Van Winkle and popularized the concept of the character St. Nicholas who brought gifts down chimneys.

Elizabeth Ann "Mother" Seton founded the Sisters of Charity and the first American parochial school near Baltimore (she was canonized in 1975 by the Roman Catholic Church as the first American saint).

Robert Owen suggested to his bemused partners that they build nurseries, schools, playgrounds, and lecture halls for the benefit of their workers and their company at New Lanark and no longer employ children under 10 years old in their cotton mills.

David Ricardo (1772+1823), an influential English economist, wrote "The High Price of

Bullion: Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes."

Franz Joseph Haydn died after writing 108 symphonies, 58 string quartets, 60 piano sonatas, 15 surviving operas, and 4 oratorios.

Napoleon to the Empress Josephine, whom he had just divorced: "I still love you, but in politics there is no heart, only head."

1809+1813: A British army led by Sir Arthur Wellesley, who later became the Duke of Wellington, landed in Portugal and slowly marched and fought its way across Spain to southern France.

The Illyrian Provinces, along the Adriatic coast from Trieste to Dubrovnik plus parts of Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, Kraina, Slavonia, and Slovenia, were attached to the French-dominated Kingdom of Italy but administered from Ljubljana in central Slovenia.

1809+1917: Finland stopped being part of Sweden in 1809 when the Russians took it from them. Finland then became part of the Grand Duchy of Russia.

1810: All of the Spanish colonies in Latin America, except for Peru, were in an early state of revolt. Creoles were often the leaders in establishing juntas in Caracas, Buenos Aires, Bogota, Quito, Santiago, and Mexico City.

The Argentinean revolution started in Buenos Aires on 25 May. The foremost leader and propagandist for the anti-Spanish forces, for a short while, was Mariano Moreno, who unlike Simon Bolivar (1783+1830) always supported the Catholic Church.

The Creole priest Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla led some 50,000 plus rebels, who acted more like a mob than a disciplined army, in the capture of Guanajuato, but then they were repulsed from Mexico City by Spanish troops. The rebels retreated to Guadalajara, Mexico's second largest city and declared Mexico's independence on 16 September.

Simon Bolivar, who had toured in Europe and the USA and had joined a French Masonic lodge, was one of the leaders of the recently organized Supreme Junta of Venezuela, his native country. This junta's somewhat inconsistent program was

to "safeguard the rights of Ferdinand VII" (the deposed king of Spain) and to end Spanish taxes, the slave trade, and duties on foreign goods.

Macon's Bill Number Two reestablished trade between the USA, Britain, and France.

A group of Swedish army officers deposed Gustav IV Adolf (1778+1837), the autocratic king of Sweden whose performance and policies during the Napoleonic wars had been a disaster for his country that lost its neutrality, Pomerania, and Finland. A new constitutional monarchy was created and one of Napoleon's former marshals, Jean-Baptiste Jules Bernadotte (1763+1844), was elected as the crown prince.

The Russians annexed Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Wallachia.

Napoleon and France annexed Holland and in North Germany the cities of Bremen, Lubeck, Hamburg, and Hanover, among other places.

Kamehameha I (1758+1819) had, for the first time, united all the Hawaiian Islands under his control and had founded the Kamehameha dynasty.

The number of departments/provinces administered by the French Empire had increased from 83 to 120. The population of France, much of it now non-French, had increased since the start of the Revolution from 20 to 44 million persons.

American settlers in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, rebelled against continued Spanish control of West Florida and declared they had established a Republic of West Florida. The USA quickly absorbed this territory (which since 1812 has been called the Florida parishes of Louisiana) as far eastward as the Pearl River.

Napoleon married an 18-year-old Austrian archduchess, Marie Louise (1791+1847), with the hope of having an heir to his empire.

The *Oktoberfest* started in Munich to celebrate the marriage of Bavaria's crown prince.

Yellow fever killed 25,000 persons in Cadiz and Barcelona, Spain.

The Cotton Spinners' Association in Manchester, England staged one of the first strikes since the start of the Industrial Revolution.

Oliver Evans built the first mechanized flourmill in the USA in Pittsburgh.

Marc Isambard Brunel (1769+1849), who had pioneered mass production methods at the Portsmouth Shipyards, manufactured footwear for the British army.

Robert Castlereagh (1769+1822) and George Canning (1770+1827), two of the bright lights in Pitt's administration, fought a duel over the proper conduct of the Peninsular War during which neither of them were seriously wounded.

Some sailors in the British Royal Navy were eating early versions of tinned/canned food.

During May, the US Congress, led by Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, authorized reopening trade with Britain and France if either country would end restrictions on American commerce. This time the French tricked the Americans, as the British had misled them earlier, into imposing the embargo against only the British while continuing to seize American ships. It was a fiasco that cost the Americans dearly.

US treasury secretary Albert Gallatin estimated the nation was now economically self-sufficient. American cotton mills had grown in number from 62 to 269 over the past year.

The Scots-American ornithologist Alexander Wilson sighted two billion (sic) passenger pigeons traveling in a flock 250 miles long over Kentucky.

New York City surpassed Philadelphia in population as America's largest city; New Orleans had a population of 24,562; Pittsburgh had 4768; Lexington 4,326; Cincinnati 2450; Louisville, Nashville, Natchez, St. Louis had about 1000 persons each. The total USA population was 7,215,858.

A University of Paris professor of chemistry Louis Nicolas Vauquelin (1763+1829), among his many discoveries, named the plant *Nicotiana rustica*, which so many American farmers grew and so many people all over the world enjoyed smoking and chewing, and named its active ingredient *Nicotianine*.

Joseph de Maistre (1753+1821), apologist for monarchist governments: "Scratch the Russian, and you will find the Tartar." "Every country has

the government it deserves." One of the heroes of the revolution in Argentina, **Manuel Belgrano**: "How can it be expected that men can love labor, that customs can be regulated, that there will be plenty of honorable citizens, that virtue will overcome vice, and that the government will receive the fruits of its cities, if there is no public instruction and if ignorance is handed down from generation to generation with greater and greater increments."

1810+1812: Resistance to the French in Prussia, some of it by partisans, grew more effective.

1810+1814: The Cortez/parliament of Cadiz, the center of rebellion against the French, governed Spain, in part, and its members wrote a liberal constitution in 1812.

Regional juntas/governing committees were established in Buenos Aires, New Grenada, Chile, and other places in opposition to the Spanish Cortes. A few of these groups were called "Supreme Councils for the Conservation of the Rights of Ferdinand VII." At about this time, the population of Spain was 10 million and that of the Spanish colonies in the New World some 16 million. Some 7.8 million people lived in Mexico.

1810+1821: The Mexican War of Independence.

1810+1823: Bernardo O'Higgins (1778+1842), the illegitimate son of an Irish merchant who had been at one time governor of Chile (1789) and the viceroy of Peru (1795), was "the Liberator of Chile" and the head of that country's first national, as opposed to colonial, government.

1810+1825: There were wars of liberation and independence in most parts of the Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere. The three major regions of upheaval were Mexico, Venezuela-Colombia, and Argentina-Chile.

1810+1850: Some historians claim that Brazil was, in effect, a protectorate, especially in economic matters, of Britain.

1810+1871: The population of New York City increased from 100,000 to more than one million persons.

1810+1910: The nations of the Andes - in today's Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru - were characterized by violence, government by tyrants, economic

and educational backwardness, and, with a few exceptions (see 1840+1870), poverty. Many of the people from the Andes could not, or would not, speak Spanish.

1810+1955: New York was the most populous of the American states until it was surpassed by California.

1811: The ruling junta in Venezuela, of which Simon Bolivar and other progressive Creoles were the leaders, declared their country to be independent of Spain.

The leaders of Paraguay, Uruguay, and Bolivia all feared the hegemony of Buenos Aires and forcibly resisted becoming part of Argentina.

Spanish professionals and mercenaries defeated the Mexican revolutionary leader Miguel Hidalgo, even though his undisciplined army outnumbered the enemy by about ten to one, in mid-January. Many of the peasants who supported the priest fled and returned to their homes. Hidalgo was captured, tried, and executed by Spanish troops, and his head was put on public display in an iron cage.

Egypt's Mamluk leaders were invited to a banquet in Cairo by the new Ottoman viceroy/pasha Mohammed/Mehmet Ali and were then massacred.

Kamehameha I, the new ruler of the united Hawaiian Islands, in an effort to modernize the culture of his people, ended human sacrifices and allowed some foreigners to settle in his kingdom.

Tecumseh (1768+1813), the leader of the Shawnee, and his brother Tenskwatawa /"the Prophet" set out to unite their tribe with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks against the encroaching Whites. During Tecumseh's absence, the Shawnees attacked Governor William Henry Harrison and his Indiana Territory troops at their camp on the Tippecanoe River. The Indians suffered greater losses than the Americans. Tecumseh retreated to Canada. Many Americans blamed the British-Canadians for providing the Indians with guns and ammunition. Some of them argued that it was necessary for the USA to invade Canada in order to prevent more Indian "uprisings."

There were at this time about 8 million Americans and half a million Canadians.

The Spanish in East Florida were unwilling or unable to control the Indians in their territory who raided American settlements in the surrounding area.

A number of the new members of Congress, headed by Henry Clay (1777+1852) of Kentucky, the new Speaker of the House, Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, Felix Grundy of Tennessee, and John C. Calhoun (1782+1850) of South Carolina were labeled "War Hawks" by the press and their opponents for their anti-British and pro-expansionist attitudes.

The US Navy had 16 well-equipped warships with well-trained crews and officers. The US Army had 6700 troops who, by general consensus, were neither well trained nor well led.

Congress let the 20-year charter of the Bank of the United States expire.

Mexican revolutionaries in Acapulco stole a shipment of silver coins from a Spanish galleon that was about to leave for Guam in the Western Pacific and then Manila in the Philippines. The coins were meant for the payment of Spanish garrison, government, and mission personnel.

Henri Christophe (1767+1820), a former West Indian slave who in 1790 had been one of the courageous leaders of the revolt against the French along with Toussaint L'Ouverture and Jean Jacques Dessalines, made himself King Henri of Haiti. (He was later accused of being most cruel to his troops and others.)

The instant Napoleon's only legitimate son was born to his second wife, the Austrian Marie Louise, the infant, Francois Charles Joseph Bonaparte/Napoleon II (1811+1832), became the king of Rome.

William Bligh, English explorer and sailor, was promoted to admiral. He had sailed with Captain James Cook, captained the *Bounty* when there was a mutiny, which some said he caused, had then made a heroic voyage in a small boat with the remainder of his crew across a large part of the Pacific in 1789, and had been the governor of New South Wales when there was a mutiny, called the Rum Rebellion, in 1808, which

some said he provoked by his behavior and policies.

President Madison sent Britain an ultimatum demanding the revocation of the 1807 Order in Council and an end to the harassment and impressments of American sailors and ships.

Russian hunters, farmers, and traders built Fort Ross above San Francisco Bay.

US customs duties fell 50 percent from the 1806 level as legal trade with Britain and France almost disappeared.

States' rights advocates temporarily slowed the Cumberland Road in the USA by blocking congressional appropriations to build the first national road and other internal improvements.

Nicholas Roosevelt's *New Orleans* was the first steamship to go from Pittsburgh down the Ohio River to the city at the mouth of the Mississippi.

New York City wisely adopted a grid pattern for future streets and avenues on the advice of its commissioners who probably had listened to their own technical advisers.

Earthquakes, according to various reports, turned the current upstream on the Mississippi River for several hours, bluffs crumbled into the river, and the aftershocks and tremors, which lasted for several months, were reported in Detroit, Baltimore, and Charleston.

The French were driven out of Batavia and Java in Indonesia by Thomas Stafford Raffles (1781+1826), an energetic employee of the British East India Company, and his irregular forces. Raffles administered Java until 1816 and improved the land tenure system there.

There were about 4.5 million head of wild cattle on the *llanos*/interior plains of Venezuela. There were about 35 million head of wild cattle on the pampas of Argentina.

Britain used paper money to avoid a financial crisis.

The Austrian government declared bankruptcy.

Friedrich Krupp (1787+1826) added a shed to his house in Essen, sold his sugar and coffee wholesaling business, and opened *Krupp Gusstahlfabrik*/Cast Steel Works in order to

supply the various needs of Napoleon's armies and navy.

Scottish Highlanders moved into what was then called the Red River settlement. Today it is the province of Manitoba, Canada.

Jane Austen (1775+1817) published anonymously in London *Sense and Sensibility: A Novel by a Lady* that is full of insights and wit written with great craft.

1811/12: British regulars, Dutch-settler commandos, and their Khoisan allies drove the Xhosa out of the Zuurveld west of the Fish River in Cape Colony, South Africa.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772+1834), English poet and critic: "Reviewers are usually people who would have been poets, historians, biographers, &c., if they could; they have tried their talents at one or at the other, and have failed; therefore they turn critics."

1811+1814: John Jacob Astor, the owner of the American Fur Trade Company, had one of his skippers build Fort Astoria (in today's Oregon) at the mouth of the Columbia River as a trading post. After three years, he sold his operation at Astoria to the Canadian North West Company, which was established in what would become British Columbia.

During this time both Canada and the USA were connected from the Atlantic to the Pacific only by sea.

1811+1816: Taking their name from "General" or "King" Ludd, very likely a folklore character or the apprentice, Ned Ludd who had earlier smashed a loom, Luddites rioted around Nottingham breaking spinning jennies and burning one of Richard Arkwright's cloth weaving factories. Most of the rioters, skilled hand-workers who were being displaced by machines, had recently become unemployed. Copycat Luddites rioted in various parts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire. They had considerable support from the common folk and local officials who were suffering from high-prices, especially for wheat flour, and job insecurity or unemployment. Parliament made the destruction of machines a capital crime. Many of

the so-called Luddites were hanged or sent to prisons in Australia and elsewhere.

Jean Lafitte/Laffite (1780+1826), a French smuggler and pirate, operated around New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico.

1811+1820: The leader of the revolution in *la Banda Oriental*/the Eastern Bank of the River, better known as Uruguay, was Jose Artigas, a rancher. During the last years of his ascendancy, before he was forced into exile in Paraguay, the Portuguese in Brazil and the leaders of Buenos Aires threatened the independence of Uruguay.

1811+1821: The components or essential parts of the Spanish Empire in the New World broke away until only the islands of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Santo Domingo (which became independent in 1844) remained. The many islands of the Philippines were still a Spanish colony.

By the end of this period, only these European colonies remained on the mainland of the New World: British Canada; British Honduras; Dutch, French, and British Guiana; and Russian Alaska.

1811+1823: The number of wild cattle on the *llanos*/plains of Venezuela declined from 4.5 million to 256,000 as a partial result of the revolution and civil wars.

1811+1840: Jose Gaspar Rodriguez Francia (1756+1840), a doctor of divinity who practiced law for 30 years, was the *El Supremo*/ perpetual dictator of Paraguay. He was, by many accounts, upright, hard working, frugal, strange, and ruthless. He promoted the Church, the Fatherland, and the Paraguayan military spirit.

1812: Before the invasion of Russia, Napoleon controlled most of Western Europe. Only in Spain were there active rebels on the ground that openly opposed Napoleon and the French.

The Cortes in Cadiz wrote a Liberal Constitution for the Spanish people. Arthur Wellesley and his British troops scored a significant victory over a French army in the Peninsular War at Salamanca and entered Madrid in August. Jose de San Martin (1778+1850) was a veteran colonel in the Spanish army with 20 years of experience fighting, among others, the Moors and the French. He returned home and became one of the military leaders of Argentina's revolution.

Simon Bolivar was made a colonel and then a general in the insurgent army in Colombia/New Granada.

The towns of Oaxaca and Acapulco were captured by the Mexican revolutionaries under the lead of Jose Maria Morelos, a supporter of Miguel Hidalgo.

The Americans started the 30-month War of 1812 on 18 June, after much provocation over many years, unaware that the British Orders in Council of 1807 had been revoked two days earlier.

During May, Napoleon started the invasion of Russia, which was, at the time, Britain's only ally against the French, with his Grand Army of some 612,000 soldiers, more than half of them Austrians, Prussians, Poles, Dutch, Germans, Italians, and Swiss, which was the largest fighting force ever assembled in European history to date. The Russian army numbered about 160,000. The Russians lost the Battle of Borodino, some 100 miles west of Moscow, on 7 September. More soldiers sacrificed their lives there and then than in any single battle before that day: the French lost some 30,000 and the Russians about twice as many. Field marshal Mikhail Kutusov (1745+1813) wisely retreated and saved the remainder of his army. The French Grand Army occupied Moscow during mid-September, but the Russians set the city on fire, after evacuating most of the 300,000 inhabitants, slashed the French fire hoses, and three-quarters of Moscow burned. Kutusov's forces numbered some 110,000 including replacements and reinforcements.

Bonaparte was advised to retreat from Russia, but the French emperor refused. On 19 October, Napoleon, who finally and tardily realized the dangers of remaining in Moscow over the winter, started his retreat from Russia. Many of his troops already suffered from typhus, enteric fever, and dysentery. The term *partisan* was used by the French to describe the bands of savage Russian guerillas who fought against them night and day. The Russians scorched the earth all around Napoleon's army. His troops suffered cruelly from hunger, cold, and Russian snipers. Napoleon abandoned his army, as he had in Egypt earlier, in December and returned to France, supposedly to raise a new army of

reinforcements. Total French losses thru the cruel, frozen winter were some of the worst in history. When the remnants of Napoleon's army returned to France during the spring months, about 400,000 of the original contingent had died and another 100,000 had been taken prisoner. The commander of the very last French unit to leave was general Michel Ney (1769+1815).

The Napoleonic Empire never recovered from Napoleon's disastrous miscalculations and blundered invasion of Russia during 1812. The principal battles during Napoleon's invasion of Russia were fought at Smolensk (August), Borodino (September), and the Berezina crossing (November). The Prussians and Austrians withdrew from the Grand Army, and Prussia and Saxony allied themselves with Russia. Some 16 months later, Napoleon was an exile and his empire was a wreck.

By this time some 80,000 Europeans lived in Upper Canada/Ontario and about eighty percent of them were of American origin.

The Russians, damaged as they had been by Napoleon, nonetheless invaded and annexed Bessarabia, between the Dniester and Prut rivers in Moldova. Some things you always have time and energy for.

The population of Upper Canada/Ontario was about 100,000 people of which about 75 percent were Canadians of American ancestry.

Thomas Douglas, the earl of Selkirk, who earlier had attempted to find a place in the New World for dispossessed Irish and Highland Scottish peasants on Prince Edward Island and in Upper Canada, sponsored a group of settlers who went to the forks of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers in what was then the Red River colony in today's Winnipeg in Manitoba.

The British sold more goods, in terms of value, to Brazil than to all of Asia and more to Brazil than to 80 percent of the total sent to all of Latin America.

An earthquake devastated Caracas and its port of La Guaira in Venezuela during the revolution. Some 20,000 people were killed in Caracas. Some priests and Spanish loyalists called the earthquake divine retribution for rebellion.

Several revolutionaries were captured and sent to Cadiz, Spain, where they died as prisoners.

During July, General William Hull (1753+1825), the governor of the Michigan territory (1805+1812) and a veteran of the American War of Independence, led from Detroit an American expedition of some 2000 troops across the Detroit River, north of Lake Erie. Their goal was to conquer Upper Canada. British-Canadian troops and 1000 of Tecumseh's warriors defeated them. Hull surrendered his full force in August. (He was subsequently convicted of, but was not executed for, cowardice and neglect of duty in a 1814 court-martial.)

During October, General Stephen Van Rensselaer and his 600 troops, who had been advancing northward along the Niagara River, crossed over the Niagara River to the Canadian side. When the New York militia failed to support them, some 1000 British regulars, 600 local militia, and 500 Iroquois heavily defeated Rensselaer's forces.

General Henry Dearborn in mid-November led the largest contingent of American troops along Lake Champlain by way of Plattsburgh towards Montreal, but at the border his militia troops refused to cross into Canada. Instead, they went home.

The *United States*, under the command of Stephen Decatur (1779+1820), and the sloop *Wasp*, commanded by Jacob Jones, scored some victories at sea against the British, as did the future commander of the Mediterranean and Pacific squadrons, Isaac Hull (1773+1843), the brother of William.

By the end of the year, the British had blockaded the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

Various critics to disparage the US government's efforts during the war used the term "Uncle Sam".

Louisiana became the 18th state of the Union in the USA.

Seth Thomas (1785+1859) began to make affordable clocks in Connecticut.

During the November presidential elections, New York's De Witt Clinton won every northern state except Pennsylvania and Vermont. Eastern

shippers alleged President Madison's anti-British policies were bad for business and were helping the tyrant Napoleon. "War hawks" and frontiersmen eager for the spoils of war, led by the Speaker of the House, the young and ambitious Henry Clay of Kentucky, supported Madison and were his margin of reelection victory, 128 electoral votes to 89.

Eli Whitney was getting rich from his manufacturing and army supply business. A new machine tool industry started to prosper in New England.

About four million Jews lived in Russia, another 1.5 million in Austria-Hungary, some 550,000 in Germany, 300,000 in the Ottoman Empire, about 250,000 in the USA, some 125,000 Jews lived in Warsaw, and more than 50,000 total lived in Vienna, Odessa, Budapest, Berlin, and New York City.

The Times newspaper in London was printed on a cylinder press.

The New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery was first published.

The German philosopher Georg Hegel (1770+1831) wrote the *Science of Logic* in two volumes.

George Gordon/Lord Byron (1788+1824), 24, published *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, which made him a famous poet almost immediately. He had traveled in Portugal and Spain during the Peninsular War and to Albania, Greece, the Aegean, and Turkey, where he had swum across the Hellespont in 1810.

Jane Austen wrote and published *Pride and Prejudice*.

Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand on Napoleon's Pyrrhic victory at Borodino: "This is the beginning of the end." **Mikhail Kutuzov**, the Russian general who was Napoleon's nemesis: "Napoleon is a torrent which as yet we are unable to stem. Moscow will be the sponge that will suck him dry." **Byron**, British poet: "There are but two sentiments to which I am constant - a strong love of liberty, and a detestation of cant, and neither is calculated to gain me friends." **Lady Caroline Lamb**: "[Byron is] Mad - bad - and dangerous to know."

1812+1814: Spanish progressives in the Cortes, many of them representatives from Masonic lodges, while holding-out against the French in Cadiz, wrote and promulgated a liberal constitution in May 1812 that was based on universal suffrage, a unicameral parliament, and a limited monarchy in Spain. Their efforts were overturned by extremists the next year and then with the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy in 1814.

1812+1815: The Anglo-American War of 1812/War of 1812, among other reasons, was waged because the British violated the American three-mile territorial limit, imposed a paper blockade which curtailed American trade, and impressed American sailors with no regard for their legal/civil rights and personal safety.

The brothers Jacob Ludwig Carl Grimm (1785+1863) and Wilhelm Carl Grimm (1786+1859), philologists and folklorists, published their famous fairy tales in Germany.

1812+1876: Spanish liberals repeatedly tried in 1812, 1820, 1837, 1852, 1869, and 1876 to make their country's constitution more progressive. The conservative, sometimes reactionary, forces of the monarchists, aristocrats, landowners, and clergy were always too strong for them.

1812+1917: Bessarabia/Moldova was annexed to the Russian Empire.

1813: The British and Wellington drove Joseph Bonaparte and the French from Spain and then invaded southern France.

A revolutionary congress in Mexico, composed mainly of representatives of the lowly masses, declared their independence in November and made another priest and friend of the martyred Hidalgo, Jose Maria Morelos, a mestizo, head of their government. Their progressive objectives were the ending of judicial torture, no special privileges for any class (including the clergy) or group (like the Spanish), redistribution of Church funds and the large estates for the advancement of the public, the ending of unfair taxes and government monopolies, and a provision that only native Mexicans could hold public offices.

King Frederick William III of Prussia called on volunteers to save the homeland from the

French in March, and tens of thousands responded.

Napoleon and his empire-building-nationalist supporters recruited a new army - mainly inexperienced recruits - of 200,000, some calculate 350,000, and to replace the one lost in Russia. They returned to Germany in April 1813. This young army won a great battle at Dresden in Saxony during August.

Of necessity, but only for a short time, Russia and Prussia became allies to save themselves from Napoleon. The Russians occupied Hamburg and Dresden.

Britain financially subsidized the war efforts of Prussia and Russia.

The French recaptured Hamburg.

After three days of fighting in October - it was called the Battle of the Nations - at Leipzig, also in Saxony, the French lost to a combined force of the Prussians, Russians, Swedes, and Austrians. Some 38,000 French troops and 55,000 Allied troops were killed or wounded. The Allies' artillery, which numbered some 1400 pieces, proved to be superior. Napoleon's Saxon mercenaries deserted him. Napoleon began a retreat from German soil. Another 30,000 French soldiers, who were protecting the retreating survivors, were left behind in Leipzig where they were surrounded and slaughtered until they surrendered. When French forces crossed the Rhine River, Allied armies pursued them. The Battle of the Nations was the largest of all the battles during the Napoleonic Wars. There would be none comparable to it until the American Civil War and World War One.

The Dutch revolted and expelled the French.

The Austrians displaced the French in the Illyrian Provinces of Dalmatia and Istria along the Adriatic Sea.

By the end of the year, the Allies were ready to invade France if Napoleon would not make peace. Austria, Britain, Prussia, and Russia - the Quadruple Alliance - had defeated Napoleon although not everyone could see or understand the facts of the matter.

Humanitarians in England organized a Society for the Prevention of Accidents in Coal Mines

after a series of ghastly and costly mining disasters.

The Americans scored some victories over the British forces on the Great Lakes. Oliver Hazard Perry (1785+1819), commander of an improvised squadron on Lake Erie in September and a veteran of the Tripoli action, earned victories over the British. Commodore Perry destroyed the British flotilla on Lake Erie. The British overwhelmed Fort Niagara and burned Buffalo. The *British eventually captured the USS Chesapeake, an American frigate, even though the captain, James Lawrence, before dying, had ordered the crew "Don't give up the ship."*

The Congress of Chilpancingo declared Mexican independence. Spanish-Mexican troops invaded restless Texas.

General William H. Harrison of "Tippecanoe" fame won the Battle of the Thames in Ontario and saw the Shawnee ally of the British, Tecumseh, the most charismatic Indian leader of the era, dead.

The Americans burned the provincial parliament building at York/Toronto, Canada, in April but then the Americans were defeated by the British at Stoney Creek in southeastern Ontario and, by the Iroquois, at Beaver Dams.

A third invasion by the Americans of the Niagara Peninsula failed. Their efforts to capture Montreal also failed (as it did again a year later).

General James Wilkinson, a veteran of the Revolutionary War and a conspirator with Aaron Burr and the Spanish to form their own western empire, was the losing general at Montreal. He was acquitted of charges of cowardice by a court-martial.

The Creek Indians successfully attacked Fort Mims on the Alabama River above Mobile in August.

While Spain was a battlefield and in the utmost confusion, the USA annexed the remainder of West Florida along the Gulf coast of Mississippi and Alabama.

Birmingham, Alabama, was founded.

Francis Cabot Lowell (1775+1817), who had memorized the workings of English textile machinery, and his investors established the

Boston Manufacturing Company, a cotton textile mill, in Waltham, Massachusetts, where spinning and weaving was done by machinery that used power from the Charles River. They started with raw cotton and ended with cloth. As their business expanded, most of their employees were young women recruited from unproductive New England farms. Waltham, and eventually Lowell and Lawrence on the Merrimack River, became planned communities and company towns.

The Pall Mall district of London was lit by gaslights.

The social reformer Robert Owen published *A New View of Society*.

Johann Rudolf Wyss (1781+1830), a professor of philosophy at the University of Bern, completed *The Swiss Family Robinson* based on a story originally written by his father, Johann David Wyss (1753+1818).

Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792+1822), 21, wrote the poem *Queen Mab*, after being expelled from Oxford two years earlier for circulating his essay on "The Necessity of Atheism."

John James Audubon saw a flight of passenger pigeons take three days to pass overhead; he called it a "torrent of life." **Oliver Hazard Perry** on his victory over the British on Lake Erie: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." **Jane Austen**: "I have been a selfish being all my life, in practice, though not in principle." "She was a woman of mean understanding, little information, and uncertain temper." **Percy Shelley**, English poet: "Titles are tinsel, power a corrupter, glory a bubble, and excessive wealth a libel on its possessor." **John Adams** to Thomas Jefferson, often his political opponent: "You and I ought not to die before we have explained ourselves to each other."

1813+1815: The War of the Sixth Coalition featured Russia, Prussia, Britain, Austria, Sweden, Spain, and Portugal against Napoleon and the French.

1813+1821: Simon Bolivar led an army that finally liberated Venezuela from Spanish control although the last loyalists, *llaneros*/plainsmen, and bandit troops were not completely defeated until 1824.

1813+1823: The Third Anglo-Maratha War ended the last most serious threat to Britain's hold on India.

1813+1833: Less expensive and more attractive (to some eyes) British cottons made with machines ruined Bengal's enormous and ancient homespun cotton industry. Millions of women, children, and men, it has been estimated, lost their jobs and livelihoods as a result.

The liberals were defeated in Spain, and Ferdinand VII again became the reactionary king after the French went home. The Inquisition was reinstated. He opposed the liberal Cortes and the liberal constitution of 1812, supported counter-revolutionary extremists, and tried to rule as an absolute monarch. He effectively and unintentionally accelerated the dissolution of the Spanish Empire in Latin America.

1814: The British, Russians, Austrians, and Prussians had fought their way into the outskirts of Paris by the end of March. Wellington's army had crossed the Pyrenees into France from Spain. French public opinion, as and not as one would expect, increasingly failed to support Napoleon and the war effort against the allied invaders.

Holland, following the examples of Denmark, Britain, and the USA, made the slave trade illegal.

Major General Andrew Jackson (1767+1845) of the Tennessee militia and his army of some 2000 volunteers defeated the Creek Indians at the Horseshoe Bend of the Tallapoosa River and ended the Creek Indian War. In the resulting treaty, the Creeks lost two-thirds of their lands in Georgia and Alabama to the USA.

Napoleon abdicated in April, four days after Jackson's victory at Horseshoe Bend. He had ruled and misruled France for some 13 and half years. The Allies exiled him. Napoleon was given sovereignty over the 95-square-mile island of Elba, not far from his birthplace on Corsica, off the coast of northern Italy, with an income from the French government. He was only 45 years old.

Europe ended 22 years of warfare. Some 600,000 foreign and 400,000 French troops had been

killed during the Napoleonic Wars. But, these are little better than "educated guesses."

After the defeat of Napoleon, the British sent some 16,000 veteran troops to North America. They were also better able to blockade the USA's Atlantic seaports and launch naval attacks against them.

The unpopular Bourbon monarchy was restored in France by the victorious allies with considerable help and support from the double-dealing Charles Maurice de Talleyrand who again became minister of foreign affairs, as he had been under Napoleon. Louis XVIII (1755+1824), who claimed to have been the king of France since 1795, was made the new French king in late April. It was almost like there had never been a revolution or a need for one. The Royal Charter in June made the monarchy somewhat constitutional.

Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Britain signed the Treaty of Chaumont. The winning powers did not exact any war indemnity from France. Military and diplomatic representatives of the victorious powers in late May, fearing revolutions throughout Europe, basically returned France and the rest of Europe to the boundaries of 1792.

The Dutch officially yielded Cape Town, South Africa, to the British.

Pope Pius VII, who had been a virtual prisoner of the French in France since 1809, was allowed to go home.

Sweden lost Finland to Russia but gained Norway from Denmark as the result of negotiations between the prince of Orange and the allied powers. An assembly of Norwegian leaders met at Eidsvoll, near Christiania, and proclaimed their country a constitutional monarchy separate from Denmark (after 417 years together). They elected their own king who was their first since 1389. The next year the Swedes forced the Norwegians to unify with them again. Although they were allowed to keep their own constitution and *Storting*/parliament, the Norwegians had to give-up on having their own king. Karl XIII/Charles XIII (1748+1818), the king of Sweden since 1809, also became the king of Norway. He ruled as a constitutional monarch.

Manila in the Philippines became a kind of open port to foreign trade as the military and economic strength of Spain's Empire began to grow weak.

The British began to become more powerful commercially in China, India, and Oceania.

George Stephenson (1781+1848), a British engineer, built a steam locomotive that could haul 30 tons of freight faster than a horse-drawn cart.

US Brigadier General Winfield Scott (1786+1866), 28, was wounded twice at the Battle of Lundy's Lane, won by neither side, in July near Niagara Falls in Canada.

The British landed an attack force in June, without opposition, in Maryland, only 40 miles from the District of Columbia. In late August, very near Washington, 3000 British regulars routed 7000 American militiamen and then burned the capitol in retaliation for the Americans' having earlier in the war destroyed York/Toronto, Canada. (President and Mrs. Madison, and many others, had already escaped to Virginia by the time the British started to do their mischief.)

British troops from Nova Scotia forced their way into northern Maine.

Commodore Thomas Macdonough frustrated the British and a force of some 15,000 British regulars and Canadian militia, led by the governor-general of Canada, on Lake Champlain. The British were turned back in the fall.

Baltimore, Maryland, was the fourth largest city in the USA. British ships bombarded, but did not defeat or capture, Baltimore's Fort McHenry, an island in the harbor, in September. Baltimore was defended by some 13,000 American troops. Francis Scott Key, 34, a Georgetown, Maryland, lawyer was there to secure the release of an American held on a British ship. Key wrote the lyrics for the "Star Spangled Banner" which became the USA's national anthem.

Andrew Jackson and his troops invaded Spanish Florida, East Florida, and captured Pensacola in November.

Jackson and his volunteers went to New Orleans in late November without knowing that a British invasion fleet was on its way from Jamaica. When he learned of its approach, he and his troops rushed to fortify the city as best they could.

The Hartford Convention met with 22 delegates from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, and New Hampshire in mid-December. Most of them were old Federalists from the part of the country where the war was most unpopular. There was some loose talk threatening secession from the Union, but nothing of any real significance happened. The irrefutable fact was they were too late, and the war was nearly over. More than anything else, the members of this convention covered themselves with the stain of disloyalty and regional self-interest and ended whatever fading chances the Federalist Party had for a revival.

The Treaty of Ghent was signed on Christmas eve and officially ended the War of 1812 between the USA and UK.

Large landlords in Scotland started to drive thousands more of their tenants off their estates, so they could raise more sheep, grow fewer crops, employ fewer people, reduce their expenses, and make more money. After not many months, homeless Highlanders comprised two-thirds of Scotland's population. This was part of a heartless economic trend that was widely copied in Ireland, England, and many other places.

Jeremy Bentham (1748+1832), a utilitarian philosopher, jurist, and social reformer, William Allen, a Quaker philanthropist, and Robert Owen, a Lancashire mill owner and utopian humanitarian, cooperated in a program to improve the living conditions of mill hands and their families.

The Library of Congress had burned in the flames of the District of Columbia ignited by British troops. Thomas Jefferson offered his world-famous private library as a replacement. Congress accepted and paid Jefferson a very modest sum that he needed because without much of a head for business he had not enough money in the later years of his life to live on.

The scorched executive mansion in the District of Columbia became the White House after a much needed paint job.

The *Carabinieri* became an elite paramilitary police force in Piedmont, under the control of the king.

A steam-powered cylinder press that could crank-out 1000 pages an hour printed The Times of London newspaper.

Except "when it is required to preserve the life of the mother when that is gravely threatened," abortions were made illegal in France for the next 160 years.

Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres (1780+1867), a French painter who had studied with Jacques Louis David, painted *The Grande Odalisque* in the classic manner.

Marshal **Pierre Francois Charles Augereau** (1757+1816), a hero of the Revolution, on Napoleon's departure for the island of Elba: "Soldiers, you are released from your oaths by the abdication of a man who, after sacrificing millions of victims to his cruel ambition, did not have the courage to die the death of a soldier."

1814, September+1815, June: The Congress of Vienna met. Some of the notables in attendance were Clemens Lothar Wenzel Metternich (1773+1859), Alexander I (1777+1825), Robert Stewart Castlereagh (1769+1822), Wellington/Wellesley (1769+1852), and Talleyrand (1754+1838), from Austria, Russia, Britain, and France respectively. The Austrian Metternich was the chief chef of the Treaty of Vienna.

Prussia added territory up to the left bank of the Rhine, Danzig, and Swedish Pomerania. The Napoleonic Confederation of the Rhine was replaced by a new league of German states (including Austria) called the Germanic Confederation. Prussia, the major power in this Confederation, thus replaced the Habsburgs as France's chief rival.

A Polish kingdom smaller than the former Duchy of Warsaw was revived under the permanent supervision of the Russian czar, but that puts the best possible face on it. In effect, Poland became part of Russia that faced in the West the Germanic Confederation and the

Austrian Empire. Russia annexed Lithuania and Finland.

A union of the Austrian Netherlands/Belgium and Holland, plus the former Dutch Republic formed the Kingdom of the Netherlands, under King William I of the House of Orange. Luxembourg was made a grand duchy under the rule of the king of the Netherlands.

Austria relinquished control over the Netherlands and the Upper Rhine. Galicia, Lombardy, and Venetia were given to Francis II (1768+1835), the last Holy Roman emperor, who was also just happened to be Francis I, the emperor of Austria, which made the Austrians politically dominant on the Italian peninsula. Austria got more land in Illyria.

The Kingdom of Sardinia included the island of Sardinia plus Piedmont and Savoy on the continent.

The Papal States were restored. Naples and Turin reverted to their ancient status as kingdoms.

The English took Malta in the Mediterranean and the strategically important Helgoland, one of the Frisian Islands, in the North Sea.

Spain kept Naples and Sicily.

Norway and the Faroe Islands (midway between Norway, Scotland, and Iceland) were annexed to Denmark.

1814/15: The Spaniard Francisco Goya/Francisco Jose de Goya y Lucientes painted the *Execution of the Citizens of Madrid, the Third of May 1808*, and recorded in his etchings the *Disasters of the War*.

Madame de Stael/Anne Louise Germaine Necker, French writer: "The greatest things that man has done, he owes to the painful sense of incompleteness of his destiny." "Search for the truth is the noblest occupation of man; its publication is a duty."

1814+1816: The British waged war in Nepal and extended their rule to the Himalayas.

1814+1824: Katsushika Hokusai (1760+1849), Japanese block printer and wood-engraver, became famous for his advanced style of *Ukiyoye*/"passing world" style of colored woodcut designs and his brilliant collection

titled the *Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji* that became the *Hundred Views of Mount Fuji* (1835).

1814+1905: After briefly declaring their independence from Denmark, the Norwegians joined the Swedes in an Act of Union as a junior partner.

1814+1947: The island of Malta in the Mediterranean Sea was a British colony.

1815, March 6 to June 22: The Hundred Days of Napoleon's attempted return to power.

The new French government behind Louis XVIII, the younger brother of Louis XVI, enjoyed much support from the nobles and Catholic officials, but not necessarily from the common people after the fall of Napoleon in April 1814. The Napoleonic constitution had been burned, and republicans and Protestants were persecuted. Some called this a time of "White Terror."

Napoleon concussed and delighted people all over the world by attempting a return to power. Many people did not get the news until it was all over. He landed at Cannes from Elbe on 6/7 March and was quickly joined by tens of thousands of volunteers. This was the start of the "Hundred Days." When they arrived in Paris on 20 March, the still adoring mobs were there to greet them. Louis XVIII was nowhere to be found because he was on the run and no one followed him. Napoleon campaigned in Belgium during May and June.

Austria, Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden quickly resurrected the Alliance - plus troops from the Germanic Confederation. With some 72,000 soldiers, Napoleon attacked British forces in today's Belgium at Waterloo, only a few miles south of Brussels. The Battle of Waterloo was won and lost on 18 June 1815. Napoleon was defeated by an Allied army of British, Dutch, and German troops from Brunswick, Hanover, and Nassau under the command of the Duke of Wellington and two Prussian Generals Gebhard von Blücher (1742+1819) and Count Neithardt von Gneisenau (1760+1831). After his final defeat, Napoleon again abdicated on 22 June and was taken as a prisoner of war to the remote island of St. Helena in the South Atlantic where he, and an era, died in 1821.

Nathan Meyer Rothschild, 38, a London investment banker, was one of the very first to learn of Napoleon's defeat from messages delivered from the Continent by his own team of carrier pigeons. He and his associates, armed with this news, got even richer by selling and buying appropriately as the markets fluctuated up and down.

Napoleon II/Francois Charles Joesph Bonaparte (1811+1832), the only son of Napoleon I and Marie Louise, who lived in Austria from 1814 to his death of tuberculosis, was proclaimed by Bonapartists, but no others, the emperor of France for five days in late June/early July.

Duke of Wellington/Arthur Wellesley, British general and politician, at the start of the Waterloo campaign: "I have got an infamous army, very weak and ill-equipped, and a very inexperienced staff." **Wellington**, British commander during the Battle of Waterloo: "Hard pounding this, gentlemen; let's see who will pound longest." "It [the Battle of Waterloo] has been a damned serious business - Blücher and I have lost 30,000 men. It has been a damned nice thing - the nearest run thing you ever saw in your life . . . By God! I don't think it would have done if I had not been there." "I used to say of him [Napoleon] that his presence on the field made the difference of forty thousand men."

1815: The *Deutscher Bund*/Germanic Confederation - the successor to the Holy Roman Empire - was now composed of 39 states (including Holstein) and cities represented in a Diet/parliament. The major leaders were the Austrian emperor, the king of Prussia, the king of Denmark (who was also the elector of Schleswig), the king of England (also the Elector of Hanover), and the king of the Netherlands (also the elector of Luxemburg).

The British ruled Ceylon, Malta, and Mauritius and the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean, plus a few extra West Indian islands that they had gained from both France and Spain.

The Danish, Dutch, French, and Spanish fleets had been severely damaged during the Napoleonic War. With the British in firm control of South Africa, Ceylon, and Mauritius - and with a superior navy - the British were now the

rulers of the routes to the riches of India, China, and Latin America.

Americans of all kinds - free Blacks, Creoles, militiamen, volunteers - behind the leadership of Andrew Jackson (1767+1845), who had some assistance from the French pirate Jean Lafitte, won the Battle of New Orleans on 8 January. (The pirate Lafitte and his men earned themselves pardons for past crimes from President James Madison.) The British lost 700 out of some 7500 troops and suffered 1400 wounded; the crafty Americans suffered only 8 dead and 13 wounded. This was the single major victory for the USA during the War of 1812 - two weeks after the peace agreement between the British and American governments had been signed at Ghent, Holland.

Britain suffered a temporary economic depression caused, in part, by the return home of 400,000 troops. English landowners, who enjoyed more than their fair share of political representation, persuaded the members of Parliament to pass stronger protectionist Corn Laws that restricted the import of grains in order to increase their prices and profits and hinder their competition. Peasants, veterans, and workers quickly found that their earnings were insufficient to keep pace with inflated food prices. The Corn Laws undoubtedly made the economy worse for ordinary people.

One could easily argue that Napoleon and his envisioned Grand Empire had been a total failure. The *ancient régime*, however, had been assaulted and discredited, aristocratic privileges were no longer universal, and the revolutionary middle class had won some victories.

Sumbawa volcano in Indonesia, on the island of Sumbawa, east of Java, erupted in what may have been the greatest blast in recorded history. Some 50,000 people were killed. It certainly ranked with the eruption on the island of Thera some 33 centuries earlier.

The Spanish shot Jose Maria Morelos, the second leader of the Mexican Revolution, in the back in December.

Michael Ney was shot for treason by the new, post-Napoleon French government for his obstinate loyalty to Napoleon. He had been called "the bravest of the brave" when he

commanded the rearguard of Napoleon's army as it retreated from Russia. He had fought with Napoleon at Waterloo.

Napoleon's brother in law, Joachim Murat, the former king of Naples, went back to Italy, after playing a major part in Napoleon's campaigns in Russia and Germany, and tried to proclaim himself the king of Calabria. He was finally court-martialed and shot by his rivals, the supporters of Ferdinand III (1769+1824), and the grand duke of Tuscany and archduke of Austria.

Alexander I (1777+1825) of Russia circulated a proposal for a "Christian Union of Charity, Peace, and Love," best known as the Holy Alliance, which was signed in September by the Tsar, the Emperor Francis I of Austria, and King Frederick-William III of Prussia. The Alliance was obviously designed to promote the Christian religion, the virtue of conservative deference to one's betters, and absolute monarchies and monarchs while stifling republicanism and liberalism.

10,000 seasoned Spanish veterans were shipped to Venezuela where they defeated the revolutionary armies of Simon Bolivar.

The Apothecaries Act in Britain helped keep unqualified doctors from getting licensed and practicing their craft.

The very last Spanish galleon, the *Magallanes*, left Acapulco, Mexico, for Cavite in Manila Bay, the Philippines. The Spanish galleon trade that had connected China, the Philippines, Guam, Mexico, and Europe since 1569 was ended by the loss of the Spanish Empire in Latin America. After this date, trade ships from Spain to the Philippines and back sailed across the Indian Ocean.

Total American casualties for the War of 1812 were 2260 dead and 4505 wounded.

With Congressional and presidential authorization, Stephen Decatur, who had led a daring raid in 1804 into Tripoli Harbor and had been a hero of the War of 1812, with an American naval squadron of 10 vessels, forced the leader of the Barbary States - the Ottoman dey of Algiers - to sign a treaty in late June whereby the Algerians stopped their pirates from harassing American shipping and

collecting tributes from them as they had for several years. The leaders of Tunis and Tripoli followed along by August. All these pirate chieftains, now that they had been defeated, paid indemnities for the losses they had caused.

The Provident Institute for Savings in Boston was the first American savings bank.

The New York State legislature, behind the leadership of Governor De Witt Clinton, approved the sale of bonds to finance the construction of the Erie Canal. So, private money, not public money, built the Erie Canal.

In Berlin, and a few other places, small groups of Jews stopped observing Mosaic dietary laws and customary rules of dress as part of a "Reform" movement to modernize their religion and culture.

The Americans built their first steam-powered warship.

The Scottish road surveyor and builder John Loudon McAdam (1756+1836) improved drainage and invented superior quality surfaces for roadways in Britain by using crushed rocks bound with gravel. (Modern versions of macadamized roads use tar or asphalt.)

The village of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, with about 500 residents had some 38 handicraft shops that did baking, blacksmithing, clothing, tanning, and made railroad tracks.

Alexander of Russia: "Republics are not in fashion." **John Adams** to Thomas Jefferson: "The fundamental article of my political creed is that despotism, or unlimited sovereignty, or absolute power, is the same in a majority of a popular assembly, an aristocratic council, an oligarchical junto, and a single emperor."

1815/6: The Pope was restored, along with the Inquisition and the Index, in Rome.

Nepal fell under the control of Britain.

1815+1817: The Serbs again rebelled and tried to free themselves from Turkish rule. After a series of nationalist uprisings, Serbia became a semi-autonomous province within the Ottoman Empire, but a Turkish *pasha* was still stationed in Belgrade.

1815+1818: Otto von Kotzbue (1787+1846), a German explorer, led Russia's second naval expedition around the world. (He also led their third global circumnavigation during 1823+1826).

1815+1821: There was a major recession in the USA with resulting drops in land values along with drops in the reliability and worth of banks.

1815+1824: The reign of the Bourbon king of France, Louis XVIII/Comte de Provence, who largely owed his crown to the statesmen Charles Talleyrand and Klemens von Metternich. He had spent 23 years of his life in something less than heroic, but nonetheless comfortable, exile during the Revolution and the Empire in Coblenz, Verona, Blankenberg, Calmar, Mittau, Warsaw, and England.

1815+1830: Poland was again a pretend kingdom.

Possibly about one third of the world's supply of handicrafts was made in China. Only about 10 percent of the Chinese lived in urban places.

1815+1837: Louis Joseph Papineau (1789+1871) was the speaker of the House of Assembly for Lower Canada/Quebec and was one of the foremost leaders of the *Parti Canadien/Parti Patriote* that opposed union with Upper Canada/Ontario and was critical of the British imperial government.

1815+1848: The formerly French-dominated Illyrian Provinces became the Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia under Habsburg/Austrian rule.

There were many revolutionary movements and efforts in Europe towards greater respect, more legal rights, and more freedom for individuals.

The population of the Germanic Confederation increased from 22 to 35 million persons.

Liberals and progressive European diplomats mostly hated Prince Klemens von Metternich. He was dedicated to preserving the kingdom of Austria, monarchies everywhere, their noble supporters, and squashing republicans and change.

1815+1851: The population of Upper Canada/Ontario dramatically increased from 100,000 to 952,000 persons.

1815+1860: More than five million self-paid immigrants went to Canada. More than a few of them suffered cholera, dysentery, and seasickness during the journey.

The cotton production in the USA increased from something like 150,000 bales to 3.8 million bales.

1815+1861: The Congress of Vienna reinstated Ferdinand I (1751+1825), a Spaniard and a despot, who created the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies - in reality a combination of Sicily and Naples - in 1816. The Austrians helped keep him in power since he had little popular support. He was succeeded by his son, Francis I, who was succeeded by his son Ferdinand II (1810+1859), who was succeeded by his son Francis II (1836+1894), the cowardly "Bombino," who was driven off his throne by Giuseppe Garibaldi and his "Red Shirts."

1815+1864: Schleswig/Slesvig, including its major city of Flensburg, was populated by a mixture of Danes and Germans who were governed along with the province of Holstein by Denmark.

1815+1866: The Germanic Confederation unified, to some limited extent, the parts of Germany, including Prussia and Austria.

1815+1870: The *Risorgimento* called for the unification of all the Italian provinces, including those claimed by the Austrians. Camilio Benso di Cavour (1810+1861) and Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807+1882) were the most conspicuous leaders of this political movement. They staged rebellions in 1848/9 that failed, but nonetheless a unified Italy became a reality in 1861. Venetia (1866) and the Papal States (1870) joined a united Italy soon after.

The development of coal and iron resources conspicuously increased during this period in many parts of Europe because of the Industrial Revolution.

1815+1905: Sweden and Norway were united.

1815+1914: Some historians have called this the "Concert of Europe Century" after the allied triumph over Napoleon led by the Quadruple Alliance of Austria, Britain, Prussia, and Russia. Others can see within this time period three political phases: reactionary politics (1815+1848),

liberal-reform politics (1848+1871), and growing national rivalries (1871+1914).

More than 30 million European immigrants settled in the USA. This was one of the greatest voluntary mass migrations in human history.

Some historians see these 99 years as the proper span of the 19th century: from the end of the Napoleonic Wars to the start of World War One.

1816: Austria, Prussia, and Russia all wanted the city of Cracow. Instead, it was made into the Republic of Cracow.

James Monroe (1758+1831), a Democratic-Republican like his fellow Virginians Jefferson and Madison, easily won the presidential election in November 1816. Monroe had been Madison's Secretary of State and was one of the last heroes of the Revolution still active in politics. The Federalists, the party of Washington, Hamilton, and Adams, were showing every sign of quickly vanishing forever from the national political stage.

The people of Argentina revolted against Spain. The United Provinces of La Plata became independent of Spain on 29 July. The new revolutionary government claimed the Falkland Islands/*Las Malvinas* as their own territory since they had belonged to Spain since 1766.

The world's temperature fell during mid-year possibly as a result of the dust thrown-up by the volcanic eruption in the East Indies during 1815.

Mohammed Ali, the viceroy of Egypt, moved his troops, under the command of his adopted son Ibrahim Pasha, into Arabia where they suppressed a puritanical Muslim sect, the Wahabi, who had taken over the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

The British returned Java to the Netherlands.

With the downturn in the British economy, the Luddites once again rioted and made efforts to smash machinery that displaced skilled hand-workers.

The British Navy, free from the duties imposed by the Napoleonic Wars, bombarded Algiers, and forced the pirates there to free some 3000 slaves, many of them Europeans. Along with the American action in 1815 this was the end of the Barbary States and the bad Barbary Coast pirates

as a menace to international shipping in the Mediterranean Sea.

John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, Henry Clay of Kentucky, and Daniel Webster of New Hampshire rallied Congressional politicians and passed a bill that created a new Bank of the United States.

The Canadian steamer, the *Frontenac*, sailed the Great Lakes.

Cotton, tobacco, and rice accounted for about 66 percent of the USA's exports.

The US Congress, over the objections of New England shipping interests, erected a 25 percent import duty to continue protection of the nation's industries from foreign competition. The Tariff of 1816 was opposed by nearly all of the congressmen and senators from the South, the export center of the American economy, where they were dependent on European imports for goods and exports for earnings. The tariff passed anyway.

Baltimore, Maryland, was the first American city to have gas lighting for its streets and its own plant for making coal gas.

The new city of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania was founded on a site first occupied by Europeans in 1759.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was founded in New York.

The "floating wedding cake," the steamboat *Washington* was launched at Wheeling, Virginia, and became the model for future American riverboats. It was designed by Captain Henry M. Shreve, 31, who would later be honored by the founders of Shreveport, Louisiana.

This was the start of commercial cranberry farming in bogs along the American Atlantic coast.

George Manby (1765+1854), an English inventor, made a fire extinguisher.

The German linguist Franz Bopp (1791+1867) was the first scholar to use the term "Indo-European" in reference to a family of languages.

Jane Austin, who would die at 41 the following year, published the superb novel *Emma*.

The opera *The Barber of Seville*, with music by Gioacchino Rossini (1792+1868) and lyrics by Beaumarchais, of American Revolution fame, opened to much controversy in Rome.

Robert Owen, British economic and social reformer: "What ideas individuals may attach to the term Millennium I know not; but I know that society may be formed so as to exist without crime, without poverty, with health greatly improved, with little, if any, misery, and with intelligence and happiness increased a hundredfold; and no obstacle whatsoever intervenes at this moment, except ignorance, to prevent such a state of society from becoming universal."

1816+1819: Serfdom was abolished in the Baltic provinces of Russia.

1816+1820: John VI, the king of Brazil and Portugal, sent an invasion force to Uruguay. They occupied Montevideo as a first step to taking-over the entire country.

1816+1828: Shaka (1787+1828) under the influence of his mother was the founder and leader of the Zulu empire. Born the illegitimate son of the Zulu chief, he killed his half-brother, the heir apparent, took control and organized the Zulu clan, one of the lesser Nguni-speaking clans of Natal, and then led a powerful army that made the Zulus the overlords of much of southeastern Africa by 1820. Some of the reasons for Shaka's great success were the ability of the Zulus to absorb other clans; his remarkable ability to almost completely militarize Zulu society and culture and to keep the Zulus in an almost continuous state of war and to keep his warriors motivated and rewarded with booty.

1816+1840: There were a series of tribal wars in the interior of South Africa - mostly caused by scarce grazing, farming, and hunting lands - which were called by the Ngoni in the southeast lowveld *Mfecane*/"the crushing" and by the Sotho-Tswana in the highveld *Difaqane*/*Lifaqane*/"the scattering." After Shaka's Zulu kingdom was established (1816), many Nguni, Sotho/Kololo, and Ndebele/Matabele, moved into today's Zimbabwe, Barotseland/Zambia, Malawi, and Tanzania where they came into conflict with local tribes

and even more trouble/conflict was caused. Some historians insist that the impact of the arrival of Europeans in South Africa caused this conflict and confusion among the tribes that was analogous to a rack of pool balls being broken.

1816+1945: Westphalia - which is between western Germany and the Netherlands east of the Rhine, including the Ruhr valley - was a province of Prussia.

1817: José de San Martín and his Army of the Andes in Argentina, which included refugees from Chile, trudged along the paths over the Andes, in some places thru passes nearly 13,000 feet high, during January and February, to attack the Spanish forces in Chile. They numbered less than 6000. The journey took them 21 days. They completely surprised the Spaniards and defeated them on 12 February at the Battle of Chacabuco. Two days later they marched into Santiago. Lima was still some 1500 miles to the north.

President James Monroe and the government of the USA recognized the legitimacy of Simon Bolívar and the Venezuelan patriots as belligerents.

American and other privateers tried their best to capture or sink as many Spanish ships as they could find during their time of weakness.

France, following the precedents set by Denmark, Britain, the USA, and Holland, declared the slave trade to be illegal.

The Rush-Bagot Treaty negotiated by US Secretary of State Richard Rush and British minister Charles Bagot, limited their countries' naval forces on the Great Lakes and improved police protection against smugglers. Also, most important, they neutralized or de-militarized the Canadian-American frontier, greatly to their nations' mutual and everlasting advantage.

The Serbians, as they had over the past few years, again tried to expel the Turks from their land; this time their leader was Milosh Obrenovich (1780+1860). The Turks, under their weakening sovereignty, allowed the Serbs to found a Serbian dynasty that would last until 1842 and then again from 1858 until 1903.

Ohio Indians ceded four million acres of land to the United States' federal government.

Georgia backwoodsmen and their women and children attacked and were attacked by marauding Indians from Florida and thus started the Seminole War. Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory," was authorized by Secretary of War Calhoun to lead a difficult and sensitive police action to drive *Seminoles*/"runaways"/"separatists," who were Creek refugees, back to East Florida without attacking any Spanish forts.

The German immigrant and financier John Jacob Astor mainly monopolized the Mississippi Valley fur trade.

The Cumberland Road was completed from Cumberland, Maryland, on the Potomac River, to Wheeling, Virginia, on the Ohio River.

A Conestoga wagon was called a "Flying Machine" when it traveled from New York City to Philadelphia, some 90 miles, in three days.

Construction started on the 363-mile Erie Canal in New York, which was built with private funds. It connected Troy on the Hudson River with Buffalo on Lake Erie.

The steamboat *Washington* went upstream from New Orleans to Louisville, Kentucky, in 25 days.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange started buying and selling shares/stocks.

The University of Michigan was founded at Ann Arbor.

The Harvard Law School opened its doors.

Mississippi, where slavery was legal, entered the Union as the 29th state. The American Colonization Society was established for the purpose of relocating slaves and ex-slaves back to Africa. Some of its most prominent members were Henry Clay, John Marshall, James Madison, James Monroe, and Daniel Webster.

Some Muslims started giving the *zayat* - 12 percent of their income - to a series of Aga Khans in Egypt.

David Ricardo, a British economist, published *Principles of Political Economy* and advanced a "labor theory of value."

Robert Peel, the innovative young British Secretary for Ireland (1812+1818), started a professional constabulary for Ireland, which

seemed to be perpetually on the verge of revolution.

Some 200,000 former Haitian slaves completed a showplace, the Citadelle/Citadel, for the dictator Henri Christophe (1767+1829), a former slave who had killed Emperor Dessalines in 1807. It cost 2000 lives over 13 years and no one knows how much money and misery.

The *Caledonia* was the first English steamer to go to sea.

Jose de San Martin, who was still in Argentina: "You may be certain that the war will not be over until we capture Lima." **James Monroe** claimed: "The hunter or savage state requires a greater extent of territory to sustain it than is compatible with progress and the just claims of civilized life . . . and must yield to it." **Thomas Malthus**, in the fifth edition of his famous essay, claimed the misery of overpopulation was necessary to "stimulate industry" and discourage "indolence." **David Ricardo**: "The natural price of labour is that price which is necessary to enable the labourers, one with another, to subsist and perpetuate their race, without either increase or diminution." **Samuel Taylor Coleridge**: "That willing suspension of disbelief for the moment, which constitutes poetic faith."

1817/8: The Seminole War helped persuade Spain to cede Florida to the USA.

1817+1819: Britain waged its final war against the Marathas in India.

1817+1820: British merchants formed the British Legion and recruited some 5000 mercenaries to fight against the Spanish in various parts of Latin America.

1817+1823: Chile gained its independence from Spain after Bernardo O'Higgins and other Chilean patriots at the Battle of Maipu decisively defeated loyalists. O'Higgins, the "Liberator of Chile," was briefly the president of that country until he was driven into exile in Peru in 1823.

1817+1825: James Monroe was the very last of the distinguished "Virginia dynasty" (Washington, Jefferson, Madison) to served as president. In 1820 he was reelected by an Electoral College vote of 231 to 1. It was, according to many people, an "Era of Good Feelings" for Americans.

1817+1826: After spending many thankless years trying to raise funds for the project, Thomas Jefferson designed and oversaw the building of the state-owned University of Virginia at Charlottesville. It was meant to be a kind of academic village with classically designed buildings headed by a Pantheon-domed library. Classes began in 1825 with an Enlightenment/neo-classical curriculum also influenced by Jefferson's thinking.

1817+1913: In no particular order, Serbia, Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, and Macedonia all broke away from the Turks and their Ottoman Empire and became independent nations.

1818: According to the provisions of the Convention of 1818, nearly the entire US-Canadian border was fixed by mutual agreement along the 49th parallel from the Lake of the Woods, Minnesota, to the crest of the Rocky Mountains. The disputed Pacific Northwest/Oregon Country was to be jointly occupied for a 10-year period. American fishing rights in Canadian waters were also better defined. Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Austria, the Quadruple Alliance, became the Quintuple Alliance with the addition of France. Their purpose, supposedly, was to keep the peace in Europe. The Russian czar then proposed that a "Holy Alliance" of these nations should preserve, by using force if required, the existing governments and frontiers in Europe. Some people wondered and worried whether the colonial empires of the European powers were exempted.

The British conquered the Marathas and the Rajput states of Poona and Indore in India. After this time, the only existing military power remaining in India that possibly could have challenged the British was the Sikh kingdom of the Punjab.

By June, after a campaign of only some four months, Jackson with his army of Tennessee volunteers and friendly Creeks had seized control of Spanish Florida from the Appalachicola to the Suwannee and Pensacola. He had also hanged a couple of Seminole leaders without much of a trial. The Florida panhandle was no longer Spanish, and it was clear that they no longer had any military strength in Florida.

Secretary of State John Quincy Adams (1767+1848), son of the second president, set to work on the threatened Spanish immediately.

Spain, quickly fading from the American Continent, relinquished all claims to the Pacific Coast north of the 42nd parallel.

One of John Jacob Astor's agents from the American Fur Co. opened a trading post on Lake Michigan at a place that would later become Milwaukee.

American ships regularly went to Sumatra in the Netherlands East Indies to buy pepper.

The Black Ball Line, with four clipper ships, connected New York, Baltimore, and Liverpool weekly.

Cincinnati, Ohio, became known to some people as "Porkopolis" because large quantities of pig parts packed in brine-filled barrels were sold and transported to many places from there.

Illinois, without slavery, became the 21st state of the Union.

The American Congress agreed on a flag with 13 alternate white and red stripes and with a blue square containing a white star for each state of the union.

The Institution of Civil Engineers was founded in Britain.

Eli Whitney invented a milling machine to better make muskets. This turned out to be, according to some experts, more important to the progress of the Industrial Revolution than the cotton gin.

In London a surgeon at Guy's Hospital, James Blundel, performed the first successful blood transfusion.

It took the paddle steamer *Savannah*, which was built by the American engineer Moses Rogers with a 90-horsepower engine, some 31 days to make the trip across the Atlantic from Savannah, Georgia, to Liverpool, England. Sails were used nearly 90% of the time because of the limited space for coal storage in the ship.

Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, 21, published *Frankenstein, or The Modern Prometheus* one of the first and very best science fiction stories about a crazy scientist and research ethics. The poet Percy Bysshe Shelley was her husband, her

mother was the feminist and writer Mary Wollstonecraft, and her father was the philosopher William Godwin, a champion of human and women's rights.

Ludwig van Beethoven, after 20 years of poor hearing, went completely deaf, but continued to write music.

Frederic Chopin (1810+1849), a Pole, was already a celebrity as a pianist at the age of 8. (He became famous later as a composer.)

Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley: "Nothing contributes so much to tranquilize the mind as a steady purpose - a point on which the soul may fix its intellectual eye."

1818+1822: The members of the Congress of Vienna plus France met at Aix-la-Chapelle (1818), Troppau (1820), Laibach (1821), and Verona (1822). During each of these meetings, the British opposed the use of force to suppress revolutions in Greece, Naples, and Spain. This resistance, by the leading naval power of the "Congress System," countered the reactionary spirits of the time that were led by Austria and Russia.

Thomas Cochrane (1775+1860), a former Scottish naval commander, twice a member of the British Parliament, an escaped prisoner who had been charged with fraud, was recruited by San Martin and O'Higgins to be the head of Chile's navy. The Spanish called him *El Diablo* because he was enormously successful in sinking their ships and attacking their ports in Chile and Peru. Cochrane was later the commander of the Brazilian navy (1823+1825) and the Greek navy (1827/8).

1818+1870: Pacific whaling by sailors and ships from many nations flourished from the "Offshore Ground" near Peru to Japan and from the icy waters of the far North Pacific to the icy waters of the far South Pacific and all places in between.

1818+now. The Bernadotte dynasty was the royal family of Sweden. Karl XIV Johan/Charles XIV of Sweden and Norway (ruled 1818+1844), who earlier, under the command of Napoleon had been known as Marshal Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, was the founding father. He was

adopted by the childless Karl XIII of Sweden and Norway and elected the crown prince in 1810.

1819: Bolivia became an independent country during the Battle of Boyaca in August when some 2000 patriots defeated 3000 loyalists. The rebels thus removed the last obstacle to their entering Bogotá and in effect ended the viceroyalty of New Granada.

The Seminole War ended with the Adams-Onis Treaty, which some called the Transcontinental Treaty: The United States government made payment of \$5 million to Americans in Florida and the surrounding area to settle their claims against the Spanish government for not controlling their Indians. Spain ceded all of its claims in Florida to the USA. The new western boundary of the Louisiana Purchase was designated as the Sabine River, then the Red River, then the Arkansas River, and then the 42nd parallel to the Pacific coast. Andrew Jackson was briefly the first American governor of Florida.

Thomas Stamford Raffles established an important base for his employers, the East India Company, at Singapore at the southern tip of the Malayan Peninsula.

The archconservative Metternich persuaded his own government and many members of the Germanic Confederation to stifle all revolutionary and even liberal movements by using police powers, spies, legal inquisitions, and censorship.

On 16 August at St. Peter's Field, Manchester, England, a crowd of about 50,000 people gathered to hear Henry "Orator" Hunt (1773+1835) and other speakers discuss the need for the repeal of the Corn Laws, parliamentary reform, and other reform measures. The local militia tried to end the meeting with horses and sabers by charging the crowd. Things got out of hand. Eleven demonstrators were killed, including two women, and some 400 others were injured. British journalists and historians, especially of the labor-liberal variety, still call this event the Peterloo Massacre. Subsequently, Parliament passed the repressive Six Acts that curtailed the civil liberties of the public. Hunt spent three years' in prison (1820+1823) for giving his speech.

The American economy experienced a downturn. Cotton prices, as one example, fell from \$.325 a pound in 1818 to \$.143 per pound in 1819. The effects of this "panic," as it was aptly called, lasted some three years.

Some 3000 mainly Irish immigrants completed work on the first stretch of the Erie Canal after two years of labor from Utica to Rome, New York. There were thousands of casualties on the project from work accidents, snakebites, pneumonia, malaria, and other causes.

A group of independent thinkers in Boston, mostly called Unitarians, asserted there is only one Divine Being and not three or more. Some called them modern Deists. They founded the American Unitarian Association. One of their leaders was William Ellery Channing (1780+1842), a Congregationalist pastor, who became a tireless opponent of slavery.

Some 51,000 houses in London had gas burners.

On Prado Avenue in Madrid, Spain, the Royal Art Museum opened its doors to the public. Inside there were some 311 paintings on exhibit.

In the US House of Representatives, the slave states had 81 votes and the free states had 105. The population trend as well as public sentiment was running against the South.

Memphis, the cotton capital of ancient Egypt, was reborn at Fort Adams on the Mississippi River in Tennessee. Minneapolis, 900 miles up the same river, was founded at Fort Snelling.

The University of Cincinnati and, separately, Madison College at Hamilton, New York - which would become better known in the future as Colgate University - were founded.

The University of St. Petersburg was founded in Russia.

The Papal Index banned Lawrence Sterne's *A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy*.

Horace Hayman Wilson (1786+1860), while working at the Calcutta mint in India, published the first *Sanskrit-English Dictionary*.

The German philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer (1788+1860) published the influential *World as Will and Idea*.

Some members of the public and some painters like Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775+1851) and John Constable (1776+1837) preferred wild gardens and rural, stormy, and mountainous landscapes.

Walter Scott's historical romance *Ivanhoe* renewed a popular historical interest in the Middle Ages and the study of romantic, ancient cultures during "the good old days."

Metternich: "My most secret thought is that the old Europe has reached the beginning of the end." **William Cobbett** (1763+1835), an English writer and social reformer, who had lived and worked in Philadelphia for a short while, commented that in America one could "go into hardly any man's house without being asked to drink wine or spirits, even in the morning." **Lord Byron**, British poet, liberal, and free spirit: "The mountains look on Marathon/ And Marathon looks on the sea/ And musing there an hour alone/ I dream'd that Greece might still be free." **William Hazlitt** (1778+1830), British essayist: "The love of liberty is the love of others; the love of power is the love of ourselves." **Percy Bysshe Shelley** on George III: "An old, mad, blind, despised, and dying king, / Rulers who neither see, nor feel, nor know, / But leech-like to their fainting country cling, / Till they drop, blind in blood, without a blow." **Arthur Schopenhauer:** "Only through history does a nation become completely conscious of itself." "Eros is the first, the creator, the principle from which all things proceed." "The power by virtue of which Christianity was able to overcome first Judaism, and then the heathenism of Greece and Rome, lies solely in its pessimism, in the confession that our state is both wretched and sinful, while Judaism and heathenism were optimistic."

1819+1821: Americans were gripped by problem of whether Missouri, which was north of 36°30' latitude, should be admitted to the Union as a slave state.

1819+1822: Americans suffered the effects of a serious economic downturn.

1819+1824: Revolutions in Latin America destroyed most of what was left of the Spanish Empire but not Roman Catholicism and other enduring aspects of Spanish culture.

In a series of brilliant US Supreme Court decisions, John Marshall led his colleagues in ruling for the centralization of federal power as opposed to that of states' rights.

Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court **John Marshall**, in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, declared, "The power to tax is the power to destroy" and ruled that no state had the right to tax the federal government in any way.

1819+1842: The British government acquired Singapore in 1819, Malacca in 1824, and Hong Kong in 1842. They were all very valuable properties.

1819 +1848: Nearly all the governors and many of the officials who ran Britain's colonies at the Cape of Good Hope in Africa and New South Wales in Australia were veterans who had fought against the French in India or in Spain.

1819+1973: The Barakzais dynasty ruled Afghanistan.

1820s: The population of Egypt was about 2.5 million people of who about 90 percent were *fellahin*/peasants.

William Huskisson (1770+1830), a farsighted member of the British cabinet, and others advocated free trade as a way of increasing prosperity. Duties on some imports were reduced during this period in Britain, but the Corn Laws, high duties on imported grain that enriched domestic producers, were not repealed or even lowered.

Some 5000 barrels a year of opium from India were visibly sold, mainly by British merchants, in China.

Rochester, New York, especially after the opening of the Erie Canal, became very busy and prosperous because of flourmills that bought wheat from the farms of the Genesee River valley and sold flour to hungry people and businesses in New York City.

Montreal, with a population of 20,000 or more, leaped ahead of Quebec as Canada's leading city and as the financial and trade center of the entire country.

The new textile factory town of Lowell, Massachusetts, boomed. Most of the workers were daughters of poor farm families.

Partly because of the enormous popularity of Walter Scott's historical novels, the Gothic style once again became a common style in England.

South Carolina suffered an agricultural recession, in part caused by soil depletion and poor agricultural practices, and lost some 70,000 person who moved West looking for new land and opportunities.

A few American writers got noticed not only in their own country but also in other parts of the English reading world. Washington Irving with *The Sketch Book* (1820), James Fenimore Cooper with *The Spy* (1821) and *The Pioneers* (1823), and William Cullen Bryant with *Poems* (1821) are examples.

1820s+1873: The Sultan Seyyid Said of Oman welcomed Arab development of clove plantations on the islands of Pemba and Zanzibar in East Africa that were worked by slaves. Sultan Said, in fact, moved his capital to Zanzibar in 1840. Until the British pressured the Omanis to close the slave market at Zanzibar in 1873, it was the largest market of its kind in East Africa.

1820: The Missouri Compromise allowed Maine to enter the Union as a nonslave state and Missouri to become a slave state. Arkansas Territory was opened to slavery. This agreement maintained the tenuous balance between North and South in the US Senate. Slavery was outlawed in those portions of the Louisiana Purchase north of 36°30' latitude to the Rocky Mountains, a line that ran roughly along the northern boundary of the Arkansas Territory.

The Grand Duchy of Lithuania became an important center of Russia's Pale of Settlement for Jews and a kind of cradle for Yiddish culture.

Jose de San Martin and about 4000 troops loaded themselves and their equipment at Valparaiso on eight Chilean warships and 16 transports manned by 1600 sailors and marines, commanded by Thomas Cochrane, and sailed for Peru. Some thought that they would meet with Bolivar's army there.

The British shipped some 4000 men, women, and children as settlers to their Cape Colony of South Africa where they were expected to hold the line against the Xhosa.

For the second time, a liberal parliament in Spain tried to make Ferdinand VII into a constitutional monarch. He again resisted, and a civil war broke-out.

The first Christian missionaries from New England arrived in Hawaii.

The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), flush from buying and selling Erie Canal bonds, surpassed the Philadelphia exchange and remained until now the nation's largest market for stocks and bonds.

Indianapolis was founded on the White River in Indiana.

The US Congress passed a law that allowed for the sale of public land for only \$1.25 per acre cash in parcels of 80 acres.

Between 1801 and this date, 1.5 to 2 million Americans moved west of the Alleghenies.

Pittsburgh had a population of 7248. The total US population was about 9.6 million. For the next 20 years the USA would benefit from an average of 35,000 Irish immigrants per year.

Stephen Harriman Long (1784+1864), an army explorer and leader of an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, inaccurately described what became the Nebraska Territory as "a great American desert." Long's Peak in Colorado, not far from Denver, is named after him.

Nathaniel Brown Palmer, 21, an American seal-hunter from Connecticut, helped discover the Antarctic continent and eventually had a mountainous peninsula named for him south of 64°30'.

The British, Americans, Japanese, Australians, and others hunted for whales in the waters of Micronesia in Oceania.

The US Congress defined the illegal importation of slaves as a form of piracy that was punishable by death.

Sante Fe, New Mexico, the largest Spanish settlement north of Mexico, had some 6000 residents. San Antonio, Texas, and St. Augustine, Florida, each had only about 1500 people.

George III, died at the age of 81, and was succeeded by his profligate son, who was 57,

George IV (1762+1830). Princess Caroline of Brunswick (1768+1821), wife of George IV, was considerably more popular and respected than her husband.

The Cato Street conspiracy to assassinate members of the British cabinet was exposed and its ringleaders were executed.

Liberal military, religious, and political leaders, progressive secret society members, modern business and union people, and others all called for constitutions and limited monarchies in Spain, Naples, and Portugal.

Metternich called for military actions to suppress rebellions in Spain and Italy. When reformists in Naples asked for a constitutional monarchy, they got was the occupation of their city by Austrian troops. Robert Stewart Castlereagh (1769+1822), the British Foreign Secretary until his death, tried to squash such reactionary interventions.

Reform military leaders in Spain again tried to overthrow Ferdinand VII.

Started in 1478, the Spanish Inquisition finally was ended.

Reformists in Portugal created a constitutional monarchy.

Jamaica in the West Indies had a slave population estimated at 340,000 persons.

Cholera killed thousands in the Philippine Islands and China.

Quinine sulfate, which is effective against malaria, was finally discovered.

Henri Christophe, one of the leaders of the revolution in Haiti against France, who had been the king of Haiti since 1811, reportedly killed himself when his troops deserted him because of his excessive cruelty to them and others.

Ali Pasha Arslan (1741+1822), known to some as the "Lion of Janinia," was an Albanian ruffian who had been the pasha of parts of central Greece, Trikkala/Trikala and Janina, since the 1780s. He had been the governor of the Ottoman division of Rumelia/Roumelia, which included Albania, Macedonia, and Thrace, since 1803. Lord Byron had been one of the many visitors to his barbarous court. This year Ottoman Sultan

Mahmud/Mahmut II deposed him for intriguing with the British and French. Later he was executed for the same crime.

André Marie Ampère (1775+1836), a French physicist and mathematician, described the left and right-hand properties of the magnetic field surrounding a wire carrying electric current. The ampere became the standard unit of measurement for an electric current's intensity.

Canvass White (1790+1834), one of the lead engineers on New York's Erie Canal and an expert on lock and canal construction, patented hydraulic lime in order to make concrete such as had been used extensively in the ancient world by the Romans and others. Such concrete was used in the construction of the Erie Canal and in later years water projects to supply the needs of people in New York City.

Stephen Decatur, American naval hero of action in Tripoli (1801+1805), during the War of 1812, and against the Algerian pirates (1815) was killed in a duel by a fellow naval officer.

Guano, bird droppings, used in South America and other parts of the world since ancient times, became a popular fertilizer in Europe.

William Blake published his illustrations for the *Old Testament*.

Francisco Goya painted *Self-Portrait Being Attended by Dr. Arrieta*.

Thomas Jefferson: "This momentous question [what to do about slavery], like a firebell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union." "I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education." **Charles Caleb Colton** (1780+1832), British clergyman and writer: "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery." "When you have nothing to say, say nothing." **John Foster** (1770+1843), English Baptist minister: "But the two classes [the educated and the uneducated] so beheld in contrast, might they not seem to belong to two different nations?"

1820/1: Peru became independent of Spain. José de San Martín was called the "Protector of Peru" for a short time after he liberated Lima with some help from the Scotsman Thomas Cochrane, the commander of Chile's navy during the War for Freedom and many others.

Rebels in Spain attempted to restore the progressive constitution of 1812. There were sympathetic uprisings in Naples, Sicily, and Turin that started within their armies.

1820+1822: Mehemet/Mohammed 'Ali, the viceroy of Egypt, had the Egyptian army invade the Sudan with some 4000 troops armed with European guns and artillery. They made Khartoum, at the juncture of the White and Blue Nile Rivers, the administrative capital of their new territory.

1820+1823: Spain was faced with the loss of its empire and colonies. Many Spaniards revolted against the reactionary Ferdinand VII. Finally, in 1823 with help from French troops Ferdinand's crown was saved.

1820+1828: *La Banda Oriental*/the East Bank of the River, better known as Uruguay, was part of Brazil.

1820+1830: There were *Carbonari*, secret independence societies of nationalists and revolutionists, in France and, especially, Italy. They were behind revolts in Naples (1820), Turin (1821), and Rome (1830).

For most of this decade, the United Provinces of La Plata/Argentina were in a state of chaos.

1820+1839: The Ottoman ruler Mahmud II (reigned 1808+1839) and his advisors decided to massacre and disband their Janissaries, the sultan's slave troops/guards, who had just deposed and killed, with considerable popular support, Selim III. The Janissaries had served the Ottomans well and mainly faithfully for some 400 years. About 6000 to 10,000 janissaries were killed or driven-off by troops and, sometimes, mobs in Istanbul.

1820+1840: The number of manufacturing workers in the USA increased eight times. The number of Americans living in cities doubled. The Industrial Revolution is mighty.

British interest in Sind (today's southern Pakistan) increased in proportion as Russia's influence in Persia, real and imagined, increased. It was a reaction to the "creeping bear" phenomenon.

Afghanistan was held in a grip that alternated between Russia and Britain. The Russians encouraged the Persians to invade Afghanistan in 1837, but the scheme failed. The British installed their own leader there in 1839.

1820+1849: There were significant, intermittent attempts at revolutions and insurrections in various parts of Italy during these years.

1820+1860 (and beyond): Pastoralists or, as some called them, squatters claimed, seized, and occupied huge amounts of land in what became Moreton Bay north of what now is Brisbane thru the Port Phillip District of what became Victoria to Adelaide in South Australia. The effects on the Aboriginal people were devastating, and they were pushed to the edges of Australian life.

The average number of US patents issued annually went from 535 to 2525.

1820+1880: The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM), similar in purpose to the London Missionary Society, sent Congregational missionaries to Micronesia where they served in little-known places like Kosrae, Pohnpei, Ebon, and Chuuk/Truk. By the 1880s there were more than 50 ABCFM missions and churches in the Caroline and Marshall islands.

1820+1899: Sudan was ruled by Egypt.

About 20 million immigrants settled in the USA.

1820+now: Prisoners in the dungeons of Naples formed a secret society - the Camorra - that was politically very influential by 1848, if not earlier. When efforts, not completely successful, were made to quell the organization in 1911 in Naples, some of its members reportedly emigrated and became founding members of the Mafia in the USA.

1821: General Agustin de Iturbide (1783+1824), the head of the loyalist forces in Mexico, cut a deal with one of the surviving members of Morelos's followers that made Iturbide the sole leader of an independent Mexico which

included the provinces of California and Texas. Today's New Mexico, Nevada, and Arizona were also parts of Mexico. The last Spanish official left Mexico.

Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras declared their independence from Spain.

Simon Bolivar, the "Liberator" as many called him, was made the president of Greater Colombia that at that time included Colombia, Venezuela, Quito in Ecuador, and Panama. During May, the Congress of Greater Colombia drafted a constitution that created a government that "will forever be popular and representative." They also abolished the slave trade, the Inquisition, ended any tribute owed by the Indians, and established freedom of the press.

Spain officially ceded Florida to the United States.

The Quintuple Alliance of Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France, with Britain dissenting, authorized and encouraged the Austrians to suppress liberal revolts in southern Italy and Sardinia.

35,000 Turks invaded mainland Greece. Ottoman troops massacred many Greeks on the island of Chios in the Aegean and sold the rest into slavery. The Austrians, again misled by Metternich, warned the dull Russian czar, Alexander I, against helping the Greeks.

The Russians, who had formed in 1799 the Russian-American Company to do business in furs, claimed the coast of Alaska south to 51' latitude and threatened to capture all foreign ships within 100 miles of the area. Some Americans regarded that threatening line as running thru Oregon Country.

Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company merged in Canada, became the Hudson's Bay Company, and were given by the British Parliament a monopoly over trade in Rupert's Land and territory from the Arctic and Pacific Oceans to the upper Great Lakes. By this time, after the conclusion of the War of 1812, many of the British had decided they no longer needed the Native peoples of North America as their allies.

The University of Buenos Aires was chartered.

William Bechnell established the Santa Fe Trail between Franklin, Missouri, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Agents of the American Colonization Society for the repatriotization of slaves to Africa bought land in West Africa that became Liberia.

Emma Hart Willard started the Troy Female Seminary at Troy, New York; it was the first women's college in the USA.

George Washington University was founded in the District of Columbia.

The first tuition-free public high school in America opened in Boston.

The Fulton Fish Market opened in New York City along the East River.

Americans ate game birds in large numbers.

Natural gas was discovered at Fredonia, New York.

Fur trappers founded Kansas City, Missouri, at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri rivers.

Orangemen-Protestants in Dublin accused British officials of being too lenient toward the Irish Catholic population.

President James Monroe vetoed the Cumberland Road Bill on the grounds that Congress did not have the constitutional authority to collect tolls. He favored a constitutional amendment to give the federal government such a power.

Britain went on the gold standard.

The prestigious McGill University was founded in Montreal with money bequeathed by Canadian businessman James McGill.

France had a population of 30.4 million; all of the German states, duchies, free cities, and principalities amounted to 26.1 million; the Italian states 18 million; Britain had 14; Austria 12; and Ireland 6.8.

The population of New York City reached about 124,000.

A large family could live comfortably on an income of \$3000 per year in New York City.

The British launched the *Vulcan*, the first all-iron sailing ship.

The steamboat *Robert Fulton*, built by Henry Heckford, completed a trip from New York to New Orleans and Havana.

James Mill (1773+1836), Scottish philosopher, historian, and economist, invented the word "capitalism" to describe the economic system of manufacturing in Britain, Holland, Sweden, Prussia, the USA, and other places that were experiencing the Industrial Revolution.

The Englishman Michael Faraday (1791+1867), a chemist-physicist, did important work on electromagnetic rotation and thus advanced the discovery of the electric motor.

Jean François Champollion (1790+1832), a French Egyptologist, deciphered some of the Egyptian hieroglyphics and other inscriptions on the Rosetta stone, found in 1799. These discoveries helped demystify the ancient Egyptian civilization.

Jean Lamarck (1744+1829) proposed a logical, commonsense, and false theory of evolution, still believed by some people today, that alleges environmental factors produce structural and genetic changes in animals, including humans, plants, and all living things, which can be inherited by later generations.

William Church, a Connecticut inventor, patented the prototype-typesetting machine in England.

The USA had some 4000 miles of turnpikes and toll roads that mainly connected eastern cities and towns.

Thomas De Quincey (1785+1859) published his essay "Confessions of an Opium Eater" in the *London Magazine*.

Walter Scott finished his novels *Kenilworth* and *The Pirate*.

An Ohio Quaker, Benjamin Lundy (1789+1839), who had earlier founded the Union Humane Society, started publishing a newspaper called the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* in Baltimore. He counted 106 emancipation/manumission societies in the slave states with some 5150 members and 24 similar groups in free states with some 1475 members. In 1836 he started

publishing in Philadelphia *The National Enquirer* that became the *Pennsylvania Freeman*.

John Constable painted *The Hay Wain*.

Stratford Canning (1786+1880), British diplomat, to George Canning (1770+1827), also a diplomat: "I wish . . . that the Greeks were put in possession of their whole patrimony and that the Sultan were driven, bag and baggage, into the heart of Asia." **Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel** (1770+1831), German philosopher: "The middle class . . . is politically conscious and the one in which education is most prominent. For this reason it is also the pillar of the State so far as honesty and intelligence are concerned. A State without a middle class must therefore remain on a low level." **John Marshall**, American jurist: "The people made the Constitution, and the people can unmake it. It is the creature of their own will, and lives only by their will."

1821/2: The Portuguese royal family returned to Portugal. Brazil became an independent kingdom with its own monarch, Pedro I, the son of the refugee king of Portugal, John VI.

1821+1824: Spain granted land to Moses Austin (1761+1821) for a settlement in northern Mexico. Stephen Fuller Austin (1793+1836) completed his father's vision by leading and founding the first permanent Anglo-American settlement of about 2000 persons in Mexico's Texas territory.

1821+1825: Simon Bolivar was the liberator of Columbia and Ecuador in 1822, Peru and his native Venezuela in 1824, and Upper Peru in 1825, which was renamed Bolivia.

1821+1833: The heroic Greeks gained their political independence from the Turks. The Greek War of Independence started against the Ottoman Turks in the Danubian Principalities and then a few weeks later in the Peloponnesus, Rumelia, Macedonia, and Thrace. The brothers Alexander (1792+1828) and Demetrios (1793+1832) Ypsilanti and other members of the secret society the *Philiki Etairia*/"Friendly Society" (founded in 1814 in Odessa, Russia) led a band of Greek guerrillas against the Turks in Bucharest and then asked the Russians for help, which did not come. The Patriarch Gregorias of the Russian Orthodox Church was accused by the sultan Mahmud II of being implicated and was publicly hanged in Istanbul. Many other

members of the Orthodox hierarchy were killed as well. Mobs in many towns and cities of the Ottoman Empire indiscriminately killed thousands of Greeks. Greek mobs in some places slaughtered Turks and other Muslims.

Greeks in the Peloponnesus, the islands of Hydra, Spetsai, and Psara, Crete, and parts of continental Greece were the first to win their independence. The Greeks had some limited support from the pasha Mehemet/Mohammed Ali of Egypt. During 1824/5, the Turks successfully attacked the quarreling Greeks in the Peloponnesus and other places.

The decisive battle was in a bay at Navarino in the southwestern Peloponnesus during October 1827 when the Ottoman fleet was destroyed. British, French, and Russian ships supported the Greeks.

Greek-Turkish war ended officially during the London Conference of February 1830 when the governments of Britain, France, and Russia agreed that there would be an independent Greece. No representatives of the Greek insurgents or the Ottoman Empire were present.

The Greeks were the most important maritime merchants of the Ottoman Empire. Most of the sailors in the Ottoman navy were Greeks and Albanians.

1821+1834: Texas changed from being an almost uninhabited province, except for many warrior Indians, in northeastern Mexico to a place where there were 20,000 Americans and only 5000 Mexicans.

1821+1844: Haiti ruled the rest of the island of Hispaniola that most people called Santo Domingo that them became the Dominican Republic.

1822: Ecuador became an independent nation.

Royalist officer Agustin de Iturbide made himself Emperor Agustin I of Mexico and imprisons member of the Mexican Congress.

George Canning, who succeeded Castlereagh as British Foreign Secretary, approved of the newly independent, republican Latin American nations, free trade between Britain and them, and the end of the Spanish Empire. In this his

attitudes were similar to those of President Monroe and his administration.

Canning also approved of the end of Muslim domination of Christians in the Balkans. He made his government's positions clear during the Congress of Verona in October. Without Britain's support, the "Congress/Concert system" envisioned by Metternich and others could not, and did not, work well.

The Quintuple Alliance, minus Britain, now became, again, a Quadruple Alliance. Its members were Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France. They collectively daydreamed and planned obscurely for an expedition to take-back control of the colonies of Spanish America.

The Council of Verona, which was in effect the new Quadruple Alliance, authorized France to militarily suppress a liberal uprising in Spain and restore the monarchy.

President Monroe's policy was for the USA to diplomatically recognize all the independent nations in Latin America, i.e. Argentina/La Plata, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru.

Most of Canton, China, burned.

There was a huge volcanic eruption of Galung Gung on the island of Java; more than 1000 villages were destroyed.

Jose de San Martin and Simon Bolivar met face-to-face for the first and last time at the port of Guayaquil on Ecuador's Pacific coast in July. Their main purpose, which had been largely accomplished already, was to plan a campaign that would drive the Spanish and their loyalists completely out of Peru. Instead they disagreed about the most appropriate form of government for Peru. Neither of them seemed very optimistic that democracy would or could take hold there.

Jose de San Martin argued with and dismissed Thomas Cochrane, the head of Chile's navy. San Martin resigned as Protector of Peru to the Peruvian Congress in September and declared " . . . I am weary of hearing people say that I wish to make myself a monarch." Shortly thereafter the people of Upper Peru broke away and named their country Bolivia. Almost immediately the rest of the country broke into pieces and was ruled by regional warlords.

Charles Babbage (1792+1871), an English mathematician, partially built what was called a "difference engine" to calculate tables of life expectancy, presumably for use in the insurance business. Some regard this as a kind of early computer that could figure the values of logarithms and trigonometric functions.

Free Blacks from the USA in West Africa founded the country that became Liberia in 1847. It was located south of the British colony for free Blacks in Sierra Leone. The settlers were assisted and funded by members of the American Colonization Society who had bought the land from local chiefs in the Cape Mesurado area. Monrovia (named for one of the most important members of the American Colonization Society, President James Monroe) became the capital of Liberia, as it is today.

Americans were becoming leaders in textile and other manufacturing.

Denmark Vesey, a local freedman, started a slave rebellion in Charleston, South Carolina, which resulted in his own hanging and that of 35 slaves and the deportation of another 34.

American traders were allowed to do business in Sante Fe in what today is New Mexico.

William Buckland (1784+1856), a clergyman, discovered while digging in a cave in Wales (called Paviland) a skeleton which years later was called a Cro-Magnon "Red Lady" (because of the ocher that covered her bones).

The German linguist and folklorist Jacob Grimm formulated "Grimm's law" which some people called the "First Germanic consonant shift." It described the sound changes between Indo-European and German where *p* becomes *f*, *b* becomes *p*, etc.

Thomas Jefferson: "Had the doctrines of Jesus been preached always as pure as they came from his lips, the whole civilized world would now have been Christian." **Stendhal/Henri Beyle** (1783+1842), French writer: "Only great minds can afford a simple style." "For those who have tasted the profound activity of writing, reading is no more than a secondary pleasure."

1822/3: Briefly independent Mexico and the First Empire was ruled by a dictator, General Augustin de Iturbide, who tried to rule Mexico

as Emperor Augustin I. His Mexican Empire, which was about twice the size of present-day Mexico, reached all the way from the northern frontier of Panama (which still belonged to Colombia) to the northern boundaries of what became California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. He was deposed by a putsch which included General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna (1797+1876).

1822+1831: Brazil became an independent monarchy under the constitutional rule of Pedro I.

1822+1846: Robert Peel was an outstanding reformer in the conservative tradition in British politics. As home secretary (1822+1827 and 1828+1830), he modernized the police force and its members who thereafter became known as "Bobbies." In 1829 he supported emancipation for Roman Catholics. As prime minister (1834+1835 and 1841+1846), he favored eliminating the Corn Laws that taxed imported grains at the expense of consumers.

These were the great years for the "mountain men" of the North American Rocky Mountains until the beaver started to become scarce.

1822+1885: Victor Marie Hugo (1802+1885), an enormously prolific and popular poet and writer with republican sympathies, who worked in several different genres, was one of the foremost leaders of the French Romantic movement.

1822+1889: Sometimes called the Empire period in Brazilian history when the country had a constitutional monarchy.

1822+1914: The demand for and the supply of Egyptian cotton increased tremendously, especially during the American Civil War.

1823: French troops, as authorized a year earlier by the Council of Verona and approved by the French king, Louis XVIII, invaded Spain, chased the liberals and progressives out of Madrid, and restored the reactionary Ferdinand VII to the Spanish throne. He ruled like a tyrant for another decade. The Americans, among others, heard reports and rumors that the Quadruple Alliance of Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France planned next to restore the Spanish Empire in the New World.

President Monroe issued his **Monroe Doctrine** (not named as such until 1823) in his annual message to Congress in December. The gist of this fundamental and powerful foreign affairs message or dictum, but never a law, was "The American continents . . . are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

Philhellenes formed the London Greek Committee and progressives like Lord Byron, David Ricardo, and Jeremy Bentham for the purpose of helping the Greek insurgents. Sympathetic Americans formed a similar organization in New York City a few months later.

Emperor Augustin I of Mexico abdicated and was replaced by a Triumvirate (1823/4) of generals.

New Orleans was the fifth largest city in the USA.

On 21 September of this year, according to the *Book of Mormon* (1830), Moroni, "a glorified, resurrected being" appeared to the Prophet Joseph Smith (1805+1844) and revealed secret knowledge to him.

The first American settlers arrived in Texas.

Initially rough, but always stimulating, so-called bourbon whisky was distilled in Kentucky in sizeable quantities.

The Russian petroleum industry started at Baku on the Caspian Sea.

An Asiatic cholera epidemic started to spread all over the world.

Michael Faraday liquefied chlorine that would later be widely used to purify water and make bleaches.

Jan Evangelista Purkinje (1787+1869), a Bohemian-Czech, was the first to classify fingerprints by types.

Upper Assam in India started to produce tea in competition with Chinese varieties.

Charles Mackintosh, a Scottish chemist, invented a waterproof cloth that became very popular all over the world, among many other uses, for making rain gear.

The great English romantic George Gordon Byron, son of Captain "Mad Jack" Byron (1756+1791) and grandson of John "Foulweather Jack" Byron (1723+1786), finished his poem *Don Juan* (started in 1819). It was based in part on the story of his grandfather John Byron, an English naval officer, who had been shipwrecked off the coast of Chile in 1741 and made a voyage around the world 1764+1766. Byron went to Greece in 1823 in his yacht *Bolivar* to help the nationalist rebels against the Turks. He caught tuberculosis or a marsh fever and died there the following year.

Hugh Bourne (1772+1852), one of the founders of a religious group called by some Ranters, wrote a *History of the Primitive Methodists*.

Heinrich Heine (1797+1856), German poet: "Wherever books will be burned, men also, in the end, are burned." **Thomas Jefferson** to James Monroe: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe." Claude Henri de Rouvroy/Comte de **Saint-Simon** (1760+1825), French social reformer, visionary, socialist, aristocrat who lived, at times, in poverty: "To each according to his capacity. To each capacity according to his work." **Byron**, English poet: "For what were all these country patriots [in Britain] born? /To hunt, and vote, and raise the price of corn?"

1823+1829: Pope Leo XII worked against Jews, Protestants, the *Carbonari* (a secret and sometimes progressive society), and, in general, liberals and opponents of the Austrians in Italy.

1823+1831: Jedediah Strong Smith (1799+1831) was an American mountain man and major explorer of the North American West. During this period it has been estimated he covered some 16,000 miles from the South Pass in Colorado through the Rocky Mountains into the Great Basin to the Columbia River. On the return trip, Smith and his companions crossed the Sierra Nevada Mountains in northern California-Nevada and reached the Great Salt Lake. He led the first overland expedition to southern California from Salt Lake, Utah, to the lower Colorado River, thru southern Nevada, across the Mojave Desert, and then to San Diego where a mission had been established in 1769. In years to come, some would call this the "Old

Spanish Trail" or the "Mormon Trail." Comanche Indians killed Smith while leading a wagon train to Sante Fe, New Mexico.

1823+1838: The United Provinces of Central America - composed of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and San Salvador - formed a Confederation of the United Provinces of Central America which, unfortunately, did not last long.

1823+1841: James Fenimore Cooper, the American author of some 50 novels, is best remembered for the ones he wrote during this time: *The Pioneers*, *The Last of the Mohicans*, *The Prairie*, *The Pathfinder*, and *The Deerslayer*. These novels are sometimes called the Leatherstocking Tales.

1823+1847: Daniel O'Connell (1775+1847), whom some called "the Liberator," was the leading Irish nationalist politician and advocate of Catholic emancipation during this time. O'Connell, a lawyer, was the founder of the Catholic Association which opposed the mainly English landlords in Ireland.

1824: The British and Dutch did a deal that better defined their spheres in Southeast Asia. The British gave up their claims to Sumatra while gaining from the Dutch the port of Malacca.

Mexico granted hundreds of "rancho" estates to Mexican settlers in California. These *rancheros* often used Indians as slave laborers.

The frozen Neva River broke-up and flooded St. Petersburg and Kronstadt.

John Quincy Adams, the Secretary of State, supported and guided by President James Monroe, got the Russians to accept the line 54°40' as the southern boundary of Alaska.

The Egyptians invaded and conquered Crete while the Greeks and Turks fought each other.

The British started to take over Assam and Burma.

During the November presidential election in the USA, Andrew Jackson received 99 electoral votes, John Quincy Adams 81, William H. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 37. None of the candidates received a majority; hence, members of the House of Representatives decided the election in February 1825 (much as they had the

Jefferson-Adams-Burr-Pinckney election of 1800).

In the case of *Gibbons v. Ogden*, with John Marshall still serving as chief justice, the US Supreme Court ruled that the federal government had the authority to regulate interstate commerce.

The US Army Corps of Engineers was given the mission to build harbors, dam and channel rivers, and generally develop waterways and other civil projects. The justification was to support military operations. The authorizing legislation was the Road Survey Act.

Federal, state, and territorial land grants, which amounted to subsidies, to the Wabash and Erie Canal Co. and to other private canal companies would total more than five million acres during the next 42 years.

What became known as the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in Troy, New York, was the nation's first science, technical, and engineering school.

The Franklin Institute in Philadelphia offered adult education classes mainly in science and technical subjects.

Samuel Comstock, in January, led a mutiny in Oceania on the whale ship *Globe* out of Nantucket, Massachusetts. All of the officers were slaughtered by the mutineers who sailed the ship to Mili Atoll in the Marshall Islands of Micronesia, where they were either killed by the natives, whom they abused, or fled with the *Globe* to South America. The only two remaining survivors, Cyrus Hussey and William Lay, were the first outsiders to learn the Marshall language; in 1828 they published a book on the subject.

Ashanti tribesmen captured the British governor of South Africa, decapitated him, and used his head as a goblet.

During the Barrackpore Mutiny in India, the native regiment refused to march. British commanders fired artillery on them.

Parliament repealed the Combination Acts, and British workers got the legal right to organize unions.

Britons founded the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA).

William Sturgeon (1783+1850), an English scientist, invented one of the first practical electromagnets.

Robert Owen in Britain advocated free education for working people and the poor, equality for women, and the abolition of slavery. Owen helped start utopian communities in England, Ireland, Mexico, and purchased a German Lutheran community in Indiana, USA, called New Harmony. All of these experiments in communal living eventually failed, but their examples continue to inspire utopians until today.

James Bridger (1804+1881) led a party of explorers from the East to the Great Salt Lake in Utah.

British bricklayer, stonemason, and contractor Joseph Aspdin (1779+1855) patented Portland cement (named after the stones of Portland Island in England) that would set hard even under water. He thus revived a technology and vital building material in Europe that had been dormant or "lost" since the Roman engineers of the legions were concrete masters.

The British Navy reduced the daily rum ration from half to a quarter pint.

The first licensed Scotch whisky distillery started operation in Glenlivet.

Some experts have estimated that about 3000 flatboats sailed down the Ohio River every year.

Leopold von Ranke (1795+1886), a German, published his first book *History of the Latin and Teutonic Peoples, 1494-1535*.

Antonio Narino, a hero of the Colombian revolution who for many years had hung a picture of Benjamin Franklin in his home: "I have loved my country; only History will say what this love has been." **William Hazlitt** (1778+1830), English essayist: "The more we do, the more we can do."

1824+1828: There was a regular steam-powered bus service in London, England.

1824+1830: Charles X (1757+1836), another Bourbon and an ultra royalist, succeeded his

brother Louis XVIII as king of France. Almost immediately, there were signs that he was not popular, especially when he talked, as he often did, about compensating the nobles for property taken and other losses they had "suffered" during the Revolution. When the mobs expressed their opposition to the monarchy, Charles suspended the Chamber of Deputies in May 1830 and tried to muffle the press. He was pushed off his throne during the July Revolution of late July 1830. Left with no other alternative that would allow him to keep his head and valuables, he then went into exile in Scotland and Prague. He was replaced by the "citizen" or bourgeois king Louis-Philippe (1773+1850), another Bourbon (his father was the ill-fated Duc d'Orleans [1743+1793]). Louis-Philippe had in years past renounced his titles (1792), served in the National Guard during the Revolution, traveled to the USA (1796), and lived near London (1800).

1824+1831: The British defeated the Ashanti and established the Gold Coast in West Africa.

1824+1834: William Lyon Mackenzie (1795+1861) was the publisher of the *Colonial Advocate* in Toronto and then the mayor (1834) of that city.

1824+1835: The First Federal Republic in Mexico.

1824+1840: American mountain men trapped, hunted, and camped along streams, creeks, washes, gullies, and rivers in Arizona and other places in the Southwest and found, among other things, traces of gold.

1824+1852: Henry Clay, American politician from Kentucky, ran unsuccessfully for president three times. He was a leader of the Whigs/liberals. Twice he championed and brokered efforts to keep the Union intact with the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850. His "American System" - which was neo-Hamiltonian - supported a national bank, internal improvements (roads, bridges, canals, railroads) at national expense, and protective tariffs. He was Abraham Lincoln's favorite politician.

1824+1855: Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna (1795+1876) was for much of this time, the unfortunate and endlessly ambitious dictator of Mexico. He led three revolts against top leaders

of his country and lost Texas and the Mexican-American War of 1846+1848. Most of the last two decades of his life were spent in exile.

1824+1886: British troops from India defeated the supporters of the Kingdom of Burma in a number of Burma Wars.

1825: The once great Spanish Empire was reduced to the colonies of Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Guam and the rest of the Marianas, and a few outposts in Africa.

Bolivia became an independent country.

Uruguay revolted and became independent of Brazil that went to war with Argentina over control of Uruguay.

The Decembrists, mainly military officers, failed in their revolt, the day after Christmas, in St. Petersburg and elsewhere. They wanted to replace the newly installed autocrat Nicholas I (1796+1855) with his brother Constantine (1779+1831) who supposedly was a moderate and approved of a constitutional monarchy for Russia.

John Quincy Adams received the votes of 13 states; Jackson received the votes of 7 states. Henry Clay and his supporters had voted for Adams. Clay became Adams's Secretary of State. Jackson and his supporters felt cheated.

The Dutch annexed western New Guinea/Irian Jaya in Oceania.

The nobility who lost their lands during the French Revolution were, in part, indemnified.

The Canada Tenures Act allowed landholders to become more modern and convert their landholdings from seigniorial to freehold.

The Erie Canal and the Hudson River were open all year round. This was the start of the canal era in American history. The St. Lawrence River was blocked by ice almost half of each year. The Erie Canal, from Albany on the Hudson River to Buffalo on Lake Erie, started in 1817, opened in November. A flotilla of boats traveled from Buffalo, New York, to the state capitol in Albany. The canal cut travel time by one-third from New York City to Buffalo and the Great Lakes. The canal, some 586 km/364 miles long and 40 feet wide, greatly increased the importance of Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland,

Columbus, Detroit, Upper Canada, and Fort Dearborn/Chicago as it linked the Great Lakes with the Hudson River and New York City, the great port of the Atlantic seaboard. The Midwest/Middle West, the breadbasket of North America, was now connected by water with the Atlantic Ocean.

The New York Stock Exchange did nearly all of its business selling and buying the shares of gas lighting, canal, turnpike, and mining companies.

The Marquis de Lafayette helped Americans celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the American Revolution by touring American towns and cities.

Some 600 Boston carpenters went on strike for a 10-hour workday.

Omaha, Nebraska, had its start on the Missouri River as a trading post.

American artists founded the National Academy of Design in New York City. Samuel F. B. Morse (1791+1872), who later became famous for his work with the magnetic telegraph and as the inventor of the "Morse code," was its first president.

The first organized group of Norwegian immigrants arrived in the USA.

Most American Unitarians professed no creed. The Unitarians in religious fellowship accepted dissenters, Theists, Deists, Humanists, Buddhists, Reform Jews, Stoics, Sceptics, Taoists, and even Atheists and Agnostics.

Thomas Babington Macaulay (1800+1859), British historian and politician: "Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learnt to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait for ever."

1825+1830: During the Java War, the Indonesian prince Diponegoro and his followers attempted to expel the Dutch.

Following this war the Dutch established a centralized colonial government.

1825+1855: The reign of Nicholas I of Russia. He was one of the most reactionary and repressive of all the conservative Romanovs. His goals were to wage war with Turkey, enlarge the Russian Empire, and preserve Russia's dated social and economic customs and structures. His foreign policy efforts led to the Crimean War (1854+1856).

1825+1870: The Dutch in Indonesia mainly concentrated their economic and military efforts on Java.

1825+1910: On average the economy of the USA grew 1.6 percent per capita annually.

1825+1971: Trucial Oman was a number of allied sheikhdoms under British protection in the Persian Gulf.

1826: Simon Bolivar tried, without much success, to organize a congress of independent Spanish American nations to consider cooperation and unification. His thinking was too far advanced for his time.

Some of the very last, loyal, overseas Spanish troops surrendered in Peru and Chile.

The British formed the Straits Settlement that was composed of Malacca, Penang, and Singapore. Malaysia also became a British colony.

Portugal limited the powers of its monarchy after a constitutional debate that had lasted some 80 years.

Britain's Cape Colony pushed its borders north to the Orange River.

Britain had 2.3 million tons of merchant shipping, but only 24,000 tons were powered by steam.

Thomas R. Malthus expanded his 1798 pamphlet, now in its 6th edition, into a book, *Essay on Population*, with the same alarming thesis: population in the modern world increases faster than national income and resources.

Both John Adams, 90, and Thomas Jefferson, 83, longtime adversaries and friends, in one of the great coincidences of history, died on 4 July, the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Pennsylvania made kidnapping a felony and, in effect, nullified the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793.

Canadian Peter Skene Ogden from the Hudson's Bay Company led a British expedition into parts of the Great Basin between the Wasatch Range in Wyoming-Utah and the Sierra Nevada in Nevada-California.

In Munich, Germany, Aloys Senefelder (1771+1834), the director of the Royal Printing Office, invented a color lithographing process.

Joseph N. Niepce (1765+1833), a chemist, made a picture of a barnyard in France on a pewter plate after eight hours of exposure that was the first photograph on metal.

John Walker invented the safety match.

Alan Wood's Delaware Iron Works made shovels and spades in large numbers with machinery.

Protestants in Boston organized the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance.

The University of Munich in Bavaria was founded.

Henry Crabb Robinson, the famous war correspondent for *The Times*, who also was a literary figure and a barrister, was one of the founders of London University. University College was founded by the philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748+1832) and others; Jews were allowed to matriculate.

Joseph von Eichendorff (1788+1857), German poet: "Those whom God wishes to show true favour/He sends out into the great wide world."

Richard Brinsley Sheridan: "The Right Honourable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests, and to his imagination for his facts."

1826+1831: Pedro I (1798+1834) remained in Brazil after his father's death and then abdicated in favor of his daughter Donna Maria da Gloria. He had surprised many people by supporting independence for Brazil in 1822.

The Muslims of northern India fought with the Sikhs and lost.

1826+1833: Rama III, the king of Siam/Thailand, in an effort to modernize his country negotiated and signed trade treaties with Britain and the

USA. He also fought with the forces of Burma for control of the Indochina peninsula. He controlled parts of Laos but not Cambodia.

1826+1837: Millions of Europeans died of cholera.

1826+1838: James Audubon (1785+1851) published a collection of 435 colored prints based on his original watercolor paintings called *The Birds of America* that were enormously popular both in North America and Europe, and still are.

1826+1847: Felix Mendelssohn (1809+1847) was an important German composer, performer, conductor, and music educator. He was the son of a banker and the grandson of the famous Jewish-German-Enlightenment philosopher and scholar Moses Mendelssohn (1729+1786).

1827: Some people claimed Simon Bolívar was a tyrant, and Peru seceded from Colombia.

Greek defenders on the Acropolis were forced to surrender to the invading Ottoman Turks. Britain, France, and Russia promised in the Treaty of London to support the Greeks against the Turks. When the Ottoman sultan would not accept an armistice, the three named countries above destroyed the Egyptian and Turkish fleets at Navarino, which slowed the expansion of Egypt and advanced the independence of Greece from Turkey.

George Canning, a moderate Tory/conservative, formed a coalition with the Whigs whereby he became prime minister of Britain. Earlier, 1807+1810 and 1822+1827, he had been an outstanding foreign secretary.

After the death of Shaka's mother this year, he executed some 7000 people who appeared insufficiently mournful.

The village of Ottawa was founded on the Ottawa River in Canada.

The state of Massachusetts required that each place with a population of 4000 have a high school that taught college preparatory courses including Latin, Greek, and rhetoric.

George Simon Ohm (1789+1854), a German physicist, discovered and observed the relationship between the intensity of electrical

current and resistance, as expressed in Ohm's Law.

Joseph Henry (1797+1878), an American physicist and engineer, built an electromagnet for lifting heavy weights. Apart from Michael Faraday, he had discovered electrical induction. (Henry in 1846 became the first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC.)

The Scots-Irish-American evangelist Alexander Campbell (1788+1866) started the Disciples of Christ who were sometimes called Campbellites. He and his followers believed in the importance and virtues of the simple, original Christian churches.

The Papal Index banned Emmanuel Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason*.

The first Mardi Gras celebration was held in New Orleans in February.

Robert Peel, British politician: "There is not a single law connected with my name which has not had as its object some mitigation of the severity of the criminal law; some prevention of abuse in the exercise of it; or some security for its impartial administration." **George Canning**: "I called the New World into existence [by supporting the Monroe Doctrine, among other measures] to redress the balance of the Old." "Things are getting back to a wholesome state. Every nation for itself, and God for us all."

1827/8: There were five rebellions in Chile.

1827+1830: The American artist James Audubon published *The Birds of America* in four volumes with 435 plates and 1,065 illustrations made from life-size watercolors and etchings. It was an enormous and lasting achievement.

1827+1849: Edward Gibbon Wakefield (1796+1862) had a remarkable influence, mainly with his pen, on British, New Zealand, Australian, and Canadian thinking about colonial development. While a prisoner, he wrote *A Letter from Sydney* (1829), which advanced the idea that the government's sale of smallholdings of land to settlers would yield superior results to expanding and continuing Australia as a penal colony. Later he wrote *England and America* (1833), and *A View of the Art of Colonization* (1849). His work particularly energized the members of the South Australian

Association who founded South Australia in 1836. Wakefield worked for the liberal reformer Lord Durham in 1838 while the latter was governor-general of Canada.

1828: Uruguay became an independent country after Argentina and Brazil had fought over its fate the previous year, and the British had mediated a settlement.

There were 6598 slaves in the eastern districts of Britain's Cape Colony in South Africa. Most were owned by Afrikaner farmers/Boers.

The British and the Argentineans argued about who owned the Falkland Islands, while the British controlled them.

Paraguay was ruled by a "benevolent despot," some called him, Jose Gaspar de Francia (1766+1840), who abolished the aristocracy and the Inquisition.

The US and Britain again agreed to extend their 1818 agreement on the joint occupation of the Pacific Northwest Territory/Oregon Country indefinitely.

The Russians won a three-year war with Persia. They also gained most of Armenia and exclusive rights to keep a navy in the Caspian Sea. They finally declared war on the Ottoman Turks ostensibly to help Greece win its independence.

The Catholic Association and Daniel O'Connell protested because all the Irish delegates in the British Parliament were Protestants since Catholics were ineligible to serve as members of Parliament.

There were 24 states in the American Union with nearly 13 million people living in them.

The most recent groups of immigrants to the USA came from Ireland and Germany.

The hero of the War of 1812, and the disappointed loser of the disputed election of 1824, Andrew Jackson was elected president over the incumbent John Quincy Adams. John Caldwell Calhoun was re-elected vice president.

President Adams as one of his last official acts signed a tariff bill into law. It raised duties on manufactured goods, and thus pleased Daniel Webster, New England shippers and industrialists, some western farmers, Henry

Clay, and those who wished to embarrass Adams. In response to this Tariff of 1828, called by some the Tariff of Abominations, Vice President Calhoun wrote the "South Carolina Exposition and Protest" which echoed earlier arguments by Jefferson and Madison, before they served as president, that states could lawfully nullify acts of the federal Congress that state conventions defined as unconstitutional.

Noah Webster, after mastering many languages and working 28 years on the project, published *An American Dictionary of the English Language* in two volumes (which became *Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language*). It was a cultural and scholarly achievement of lasting importance.

Francis Leiber (1798+1872), a German immigrant, published the first edition of the *Encyclopedia Americana* in Boston.

Peter Skene Ogden explored the Humboldt River in Utah and Nevada.

Coal moved along the Delaware and Hudson Canal from northeastern Pennsylvania to New York.

An earthquake in Japan killed 30,000.

A revised Corn Law in Britain gave consumers some relief from the high prices in force since 1815.

The Scottish jurist **Henry Peter** (1778+1868), one of the founders of the University of London, told the House of Commons that "Education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but impossible to enslave." **Thomas Macaulay**: "The reluctant obedience of distant provinces generally costs more than it is worth." "The [press] gallery in which the reporters sit has become a fourth estate of the realm." **Jeremy Bentham** (1748+1832), English utilitarian philosopher and social reformer: "Everyone to count for one and no-one for more than one."

1828/9: The British Parliament repealed the anti-Catholic and anti-Nonconformist Test Acts. The leaders of the Church of England, radical Protestants, the House of Lords, and the king strenuously opposed the Catholic Emancipation Act, mainly the work of the duke of Wellington, the prime minister since the year before, and both Whig and Tory reformers. It made it

possible in 1829 for British Catholics, but not Jews, to have full civil rights, to vote, sit in Parliament, and hold public offices (after taking an oath denying papal authority to intervene in British domestic affairs). It had a great impact on the Irish. Until this time, it had been extremely difficult for Catholic Irishmen to buy land in Ireland or to be politically influential in either the United Kingdom or Ireland.

Catholic schools and churches immediately and rapidly grew in numbers and strength.

1828+1830: Simon Bolivar, who had not been very popular as the perpetual Protector of Bolivia, returned to Colombia.

Uruguay, with some help from the British, became an independent nation.

1828+1840: Dingaan/Dingane, Shaka's half-brother and assassin, was the king of the Zulu nation. He led the massacre of the Boers in Natal in 1837 and was defeated by them at the Blood River the next year. He then went into exile in Swaziland where he was murdered by one of his own brothers.

1829: The London Protocol made Greece an autonomous tributary state of the Ottoman Empire. After nearly four centuries of rule by the Turks, the Greeks were the first Balkan nation to gain independence from the Ottomans.

Serbia continued to be somewhat autonomous from the Turks, as it had been since 1815.

The leaders of Venezuela, not happy with their revolutionary partners in Colombia, declared their country's independence and that was the end of Greater Columbia.

There was another Russo-Turkish war. The Russians took over "protection" of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia at the mouth of the Danube and the eastern coast of the Black Sea. The Ottomans were rulers of the fertile agricultural lands of the Danubian Principalities only in name after this time.

Britain claimed the entire continent of Australia. Western Australia was established as a British colony.

Spanish troops from Cuba briefly skirmished with Mexican forces in Tampico, Mexico. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and his

forces drove the last of the Spanish out of Mexico. The Republic of Mexico tried to abolish slavery.

The New England Asylum for the Blind opened in Boston; its chief benefactor was merchant Thomas H. Perkins.

It was common each year for about 75,000 Americans to be imprisoned for their debts of which more than half were worth less than \$20.

The Scottish social reformer Frances "Fanny" Wright (1795+1852) settled in New York and shocked many people by advocating contraception, the sharing of wealth, an end to religion, and the necessity of freedom for slaves and their relocation outside the USA.

"Bobbies," headquartered at Scotland Yard in London, started to make that city safer than ever before.

Tom Thumb, built by Peter Cooper, was the first American railway train.

Louis Braille (1809+1852), a French educator, developed a writing system for the blind that used a stylus to make an alphabet for words and music, with different patterns of raised dots that would eventually be used by most blind persons throughout the world.

Nikolai Lobachevski (1793+1856), a Russian mathematician, invented a non-Euclidean geometry.

Robert Peel, British politician: "I am very far from being prepared to admit that the improvement of the situation of a common police constable by giving him more money would increase the efficiency of the establishment." **Stephen D. Miller**, South Carolina's governor, told the state legislature that "Slavery is not a national evil; on the contrary, it is a national benefit." **Johann Wolfgang von Goethe**: "Classicism is health, romanticism is disease."

1829+1831: Ewing Young, Antonio Armijo, William Woolfskill, and George Yount, leading various groups of fur-trappers, pounded, blazed, sweated, and trudged along the Old Spanish Trail from Santa Fe, New Mexico, thru southernmost Nevada to California.

1829+1833: Cholera spread from the city of Orenburg in the Urals to Moscow (1830), to Poland, Prussia, Hungary, Austria, to London, Paris, and Amsterdam (1832), to Scandinavia, to Portugal and Spain (1833). Thereafter it spread around the world for the next 90 years. (The original Greek word *cholera* means "gutter." It is caused by a bacterium that contaminates water that causes infections in the small intestines that cause intestinal flux-diarrhea-dysentery and rapid dehydration.

1829+1836: Private settlements in Australia were founded at Perth (1829), Melbourne (1835), and Adelaide (1836).

1829+1837: Andrew Jackson was inaugurated as the seventh president of the USA on 4 March. He was a 61-year-old widower, a slave-owner, and a westerner. Chief Justice Marshall swore him in. Some called him the leader of "King Mob." He thought of himself, as did most people, as a Democrat.

1829+1852: Juan Manuel de Rosas (1793+1877) was the dictator of Argentina. He had started in 1815 the first meat-salting plant in Buenos Aires and had prospered greatly. He became the leader of the Gauchos after having learned their language, customs, and culture. He championed the causes of regional autonomy, the *estancias*/ranches, and the rights of the people of the interior against those of the cities. Sometimes Rosas and his followers talked like they wanted to make Argentina separate from Buenos Aires. Up until 1840, his rule was mainly bloodless and supported by public opinion. In 1849 he seized control of Buenos Aires and the entire Plate-Uruguay-Parana river system. His collective enemies and jealous neighbors finally drove him out of office and Argentina.

1829+1861: Some Chilean historians call this the time when their country was "an autocratic republic." Others have doubts about how apt this description is.

1830s: The Chinese government and economy were running an unfavorable balance of payments and were losing large amounts of silver to the West.

In Australia whale oil was surpassed by wool as the most important export.

Bulgaria was importing about 20 percent of the Ottoman Empire's exports.

Gas lighting was starting to become common in German and French cities and large towns.

1830: Belgium, which had been part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, now made Flemings and Walloons together an independent nation.

The French seized control of Algeria.

Greece was recognized as a fully independent nation by the USA and many other democratic nations.

After proving to be incapable of getting the legislation passed that he wanted, Charles X issued the "July ordinances" that attempted to control the press and change the election laws in such a way as to favor reactionary candidates. The people of Paris, led by the journalist Louis Adolphe Thiers (1797+1877), revolted on 28 July, in the so-called July Revolution. Charles X abdicated and for a second time, as he had as the Count de Artois during the French Revolution, went into exile, this time never to return again.

Almost immediately there were many popular demonstrations by nationalists, radicals, and social and economic reformers who were sympathetic with the French reformers in the Germanic Confederation, Poland, various parts of Italy, and even Brazil.

The champion and choice of most of the new revolutionaries in France was Louis-Philippe (1773+1850) the so-called new "citizen king" who favored a constitutional monarchy. Many democrats, progressives, and members of the extreme left (socialists and anarchists) had wanted and expected the Marquis de Lafayette (of American Revolution fame), who had been one of the leaders of the opposition since 1825, to become president of a new republic.

The Whigs/liberals turned the Tories, who officially became the Conservative Party this year and who had become deeply divided over Catholic Emancipation, out of office in Britain after governing for almost 50 years.

In the USA there was another Great Awakening of religious conviction with the emphasis for many on the promise of salvation.

The Dutch managed to suppress a serious revolt by the natives of Indonesia.

There were possibly 10 million opium addicts in China.

The eastern part of Colombia separated and became Venezuela and the southwestern part became Ecuador.

The Poles and Lithuanians failed in their revolt against their Russian masters.

Khartoum was made the capital of Egypt's province of Nilotic Sudan.

The Jewish religion was made legitimate in France.

About two percent of free Blacks in the USA owned slaves.

Nathan Meyer Rothschild (1777+1855), one of the sons of Meyer Amschel Rothschild, was probably the richest man in the world. He operated his part of the Rothschilds' multinational banking and other businesses from London.

British physiologist Marshall Hall (1790+1857) denounced time-honored bloodletting as a curative medical practice.

George Stephenson (1781+1848), a British railway engineer, built a steam locomotive the *Rocket* and seven others like it that operated between Liverpool and Manchester in Britain. These early passenger trains ran at a speed of 24 to 30 miles per hour and also carried the mail.

Both Presidents John Q. Adams and Andrew Jackson had already offered to buy Texas from Mexico by this time.

The population of the USA was 12.9 million including 3.5 million slaves. There were more new immigrants from Ireland, 34,338, than from England.

Congress passed and Jackson, a politician from the West, signed the Indian Removal Act that relocated most southeastern Indian tribes to reservations west of the Mississippi River. During Jackson's presidency, some 94-removal treaties were negotiated and signed with various tribes.

Jackson also signed into law an appropriation of \$130,000 to extend the national Cumberland Road westward.

The completion of the Louisville and Portland Canal allowed riverboats to bypass falls in the Ohio River. Louisville, Kentucky, became a major river port.

Joseph Smith, founded the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in Fayette, New York, and published *The Book of Mormon* in Palmyra, New York.

Some 21,000 American settlers, including 1000 slaves, lived along the coast of eastern Texas where they mainly grew cotton.

A cargo of bananas landed in New York City from the tropics.

There were more free settlers than prisoners in Australia.

Philippe-Charles Schmerling (1791+1836), a Belgian naturalist, discovered in eastern Belgium near Liege, the skull of a Neanderthal child.

John Quincy Adams, the former president, was elected by the voters of Massachusetts to serve in the US House of Representatives. He was a distinguished leader of the antislavery cause for many years thereafter.

Eugene Delacroix painted *Liberty on the Barricades/Liberty Leading the People* with the July 1830 French revolution in mind.

Hector Berlioz (1803+1869), a French composer, completed his *Symphonie Fantastique*.

Louis Adolphe Thiers (1797+1877), French historian and politician: "The king reigns, and the people govern themselves." **Comte de Salvandy** (1795+1856), a nobleman, shortly before the July Revolution: "We are dancing on a volcano." **Joseph Smith** to the followers of the Church of Latter-day Saints: "I told the brethren that the *Book of Mormon* was the most correct of any book on earth, and the keystone of our religion, and a man would get nearer to God by abiding by its precepts, than by any other book." The *Book of Mormon*: "For it must needs be that there is an opposition in all things. If not so, righteousness could not be brought to pass, neither wickedness, neither holiness nor mystery, neither good nor bad." As some people

from the South threatened secession from the federal government over states' rights and high tariffs, Senator **Daniel Webster** of Massachusetts proclaimed "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!" **President Jackson's** toast at the Jefferson Day Dinner in April, with Calhoun in attendance, was "Our Federal Union - It must be preserved!" **Henri Baron Jomini** (1779+1869), a Swiss veteran of the Napoleonic wars wrote *Art of War*: "The best thing for an army on the defensive is to know how to take the offensive at a proper time, and to take it."

1830/1: There was an uprising in Brussels against the Dutch and the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

There were popular uprisings in sympathy with the rebels of the July Revolution in France in Bologna, Modena, Parma, and the Papal States in Italy. The Austrians and their collaborators made several Italians into nationalist martyrs.

Cholera killed millions in Central Asia and Europe, including Constantine, the czar's brother and the Russian commander of Poland.

1830+1832: Anastasio Bustamante, a general and hero of the revolution, was president of Mexico until a civil war ended his administration.

1830+1833: James F. O'Connell, a shipwreck, lived on the island of Pohnpei in Micronesia where he acquired his artwork and nickname, the "Tattooed Irishman." He later toured the USA with various circuses until 1854.

1830+1837: Charles Grey (1764+1845) was the Whig/liberal prime minister of Britain (1830+1834). The First Reform Bill passed in 1832 and corrected many inequalities of electoral representation. The Factory Act curtailed the use of child labor. The Poor Law of 1601 was replaced by a new and improved piece of legislation. The Whigs also abolished slavery throughout the Empire in 1833. The terms Whig and Tory became synonymous with "liberal" and "conservative."

1830+1848: The reign, the July Monarchy, of Louis Philippe (1773+1850) of France, a true conservative by inclination, a "citizen king" by profession. He initially was the darling of the bourgeoisie, but his administration was corrupt

and quickly lost popular support. He found it difficult to understand and be sympathetic towards the workers and the poor. Uprisings had to be put down in Lyons in 1831 and in Paris in 1834. Measures controlling and curtailing the press and those persons who acted against and criticized the government were taken in 1835. A severe depression in the agricultural and industrial sectors during 1846/7 caused great unrest and problems his government could not cope with.

The caricaturist and painter Honoré Daumier (1808+1878) portrayed Louis Philippe as a Gargantuan feeding himself on the working class; the king had Daumier imprisoned for six months. The king finally abdicated in favor of his grandson and died in exile, like his predecessor Charles X.

1830+1848 and 1858+1863: Jose Antonio Paez (1790+1873), who had been one of Bolivar's generals, was the dictator of Venezuela. Like Rosas in Argentina, he was a champion of the landed aristocracy and the *llaneros*/plainsmen and their independent way of life.

1830+1849: There were an estimated 378 uprisings by peasants in Russia during this part of Nicholas I's reign (1825+1855).

New Orleans was the leading American port for exports.

1830+1854: The Russians conquered today's Kazakhstan.

1830+1851: The Mormon Trek took many of the founding members of that American religious group from Palmyra, New York, to Salt Lake City, Utah, with stops in Nauvoo, Illinois, and Jefferson/Carthage, Missouri.

1830+1854: The Russians as part of their successful campaign to crush the Kazakh nomads built military forts to the east of the Caspian Sea.

1830+1859: France constructed a "new" or "second" empire with the conquest of Algeria in the 1830s and 1840s, the acquisition of Tahiti and the Marquesas in Oceania in the 1840s, and the occupation of Saigon in 1859.

1830+1870: There were rebellious uprisings in Paris, of varying intensities, but all serious, during the years 1830, 1848, 1851, and 1870.

Forced labor was used on the Indonesian island of Java to grow coffee, indigo, and sugar on plantations for export.

1830+1879: Supposedly in an effort to once-and-for-all defeat the pirates of Algiers, France captured Algiers and Oran, drove the Ottoman *dey*/ruler out of the country, and made Algeria into a French colony after a cruel struggle.

Outside the towns and cities, the Arab-Berber-Muslim nomads remained independent, especially in the Saharan Atlas Mountains. By the 1840s, the French had put together an army some 100,000 strong in Algeria in an effort to secure their territory. One of their opponents was 'Abd al-Qadir/Abd "the Great" who was a Muslim *marabout*/"holy man." He was captured and exiled in 1847. By 1871, some 130,000 French settlers, known as *colons*, were in Algeria often as the owner-operators of olive plantations and vineyards in urban areas.

1830+1880: More than a million people, nearly all Muslims from the Caucasus region, were displaced by Russian expansion and became refugees in the Ottoman Empire that was thereby further destabilized.

Successful generals, the "men on horseback," who had served, loyally and not so loyally, with Simon Bolivar, ruled most of South America. These new rulers were kindly and with fear called by some *caudillos*/heads, directors, or supervisors.

The basic racial settlements in South Africa were determined during this period.

1830+1885: People in Finland made and used cotton factories, steam rag machines, steam sawmills, railroads, electrical power, telegraph, and telephones.

1830+1899: There were more than 50 bloody uprisings that were suppressed by the *caudillos* of Venezuela.

1830+1900: The number of French settlers in Algeria in North Africa increased from a few hundred to 200,000. Similar, but smaller, increases happened in Tunisia after 1881.

1830+1913: More than six million Germans emigrated. Many of them went to the USA, Canada, and Latin America.

1830+1918: Poland and the Poles lost whatever autonomy they still had, and their very identity was threatened as well by the Russians.

1831: The French helped expel Dutch troops from Belgium.

During this year, some 900,000 Europeans died of cholera.

The Russians captured Warsaw and the remnants of the Polish revolution, started about a year earlier, were crushed. Russia enforced a policy of "Russification" that made life difficult for nationalists, liberals, Roman Catholics, and Jews.

The House of Lords refused to consider any reform measures by the House of Commons. In the city of Bristol, England, rioters expressed their opposition to the Lords; four of the rioters were executed and 22 were exiled to Australia. King William IV (reigned 1830+1837) temporarily approved of his new ministers' plan to create 50 new member of the House of Lords as a means of forcing the Lords' approval for an electoral reform bill.

Louis Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte and the former king of Holland (1806+1810), and his son Francois Charles Joseph Bonaparte (1808+1873) collaborated with the Romans in their revolt against the rule of the Papal States by the Catholic Church. Their coup in Romagna, Italy, against the pope failed. Austrian troops also quelled popular uprisings in Modena, the Papal States, and Parma about this time.

The Young Italy/*Giovane Italia* movement was founded by Giuseppe Mazzini (1805+1872), the author of the *Manifesto of Young Italy*, and others in Marseilles, France, in August. This was a nationalist organization dedicated to starting a revolution that would end the days of Italy's foreign rulers.

President Jackson purged all of Calhoun's anti-federal, states' rights supporters from his cabinet.

The French Foreign Legion was formed and filled with volunteers who were often brave men, foreign fugitives, renegades, idealists, romantics, mavericks, outlaws, and mercenaries.

The Bengalis revolted against, but failed to overturn, Hindu rule. The British annexed India's Mysore State.

Irish Catholics in Ireland violently protested against having to pay tithes to support the established Church of England.

The new London Bridge, designed by John Rennie, was built. (More than a century later it was moved piece-by-piece to Lake Havasu in Arizona, USA.)

Walter Hancock's ten-seat bus, steam-powered, carried passengers between London and Stratford.

The National American Lyceum started to coordinate the activities of its member groups. By 1860 there were about 3000 lyceums in New England, New York, and the Mississippi Valley where ordinary people attended lectures on public issues, home economics, practical sciences, the arts and crafts, and other educational topics of public interest.

The Morris Canal, some 102 miles long, was used to carry anthracite coal from Easton, Pennsylvania, to Newark, New Jersey.

In *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* the Supreme Court ruled that Indian tribes were not foreign nations and could not be sued as such in federal courts. **John Marshall** described the Cherokees as a "domestic dependent nation."

Nat Turner led a slave revolt of some 75 persons in Virginia, the so-called Southampton Insurrection, the only major uprising of its sort in American history. Some 55 Whites were killed within 48 hours. Turner was on the loose for some six weeks, but he was eventually captured and hanged with some 16 accomplices. Seven others were deported to Africa.

Russian explorers discovered the Yukon River in Alaska.

In Jamaica, Samuel Sharp led a slave rebellion. British officials hanged Sharp and hundreds of others like him.

Ireland had a population of 7.7 million; Britain 12.2 million; and the USA 13 million.

Michael Faraday discovered the basic workings of the electric dynamo.

Joseph Henry, a telegraph pioneer, sent signals over more than a mile of wire during an exhibition at Albany, New York, but went no further and did not patent the device.

William Lloyd Garrison (1805+1879), an abolitionist, started publishing the newspaper *The Liberator* (1831+1865) in Boston which helped give the American antislavery movement a mass following with more focus, influence, and reach than ever before.

Thomas Babington Macaulay, British historian: "Homer is not more decidedly the first of heroic poets, Shakespeare not more decidedly the first of dramatists, Demosthenes is not more decidedly the first of orators, than Boswell is the first of biographers." **Thomas Love Peacock** (1785+1866), British novelist: "A book that furnishes no quotations is . . . no book - it is a plaything."

1831/2: Alexis de Tocqueville and Gustave de Beaumont toured America as reporters and interested observers.

1831+1833: Pope Gregory XVI (1765+1846), armed with the muscle of Austrian troops, put down a nationalist uprising in the Papal States and denounced freedom of religion, speech, and political self-determination.

The Egyptians and Turks warred, and the Egyptians invaded Syria.

1831+1834: There was a bloody civil war for control of the newly independent nation of Greece after the assassination of the first president, Ioannis Kapodistrias. It ended when the British, French, and Russians backed Otto (1832+1862), a Bavarian prince, as the king of Greece.

There were more attempts at revolutions in Poland, Spain, and Italy.

1831+1836: A young naturalist and botanist Charles Darwin (1809+1882) went on a long voyage to South America and the Galapagos Islands aboard the British ship *Beagle*. This fieldwork stimulated him to wonder about the

origins of species, natural selection, and other related topics.

1831+1838: The US Army west of the Mississippi River escorted southern Indian tribes to Oklahoma along what some called "The Trail of Tears." An estimated 4000 Cherokee died along the route.

1831+1839: The leaders of the breakaway Egyptian government conquered all the territory between Egypt and today's Turkey. Some people thought they might attack and bring down the Ottoman Empire itself. British and French officials who feared the fall of the Ottomans and the rise of the Russians advised the Egyptians to restrain themselves.

1831+1840: The number of immigrants who reached the USA was 599,125.

1831+1865: Freedom for the Belgians resulted in the election of Leopold I of Saxe-Coburg (reigned 1831+1865), an uncle of Britain's Queen Victoria, as the first constitutional monarch of Belgium, a largely Catholic country, which was promptly supported by the governments of both Britain and France.

1831+1874: Samuel Gridley Howe (1801+1876), an American, was an educational reformer who improved education for the blind, the mentally disturbed, and public education students in general.

1831+1889: Pedro II (1825+1891), whom some called Dom Pedro, from a very early age was the somewhat liberal emperor of Brazil until that country became a republic. Some historians claim that by the end of Pedro II's reign, Brazil was Latin America's largest nation - in terms of size and population - with the most efficient and progressive government in the region. Brazilians made cloth, leather, and sugar products. They raised cattle and grew coffee, grains, manioc/cassava, papaya, and timber. Transportation between the hinterland and the coast was sporadic and rare. The population of the country increased from some seven to 16 million people.

1832: The House of Commons passed in March the Whigs' Reform Bill, but the unelected House of Lords, the other body comprising Parliament, rejected the legislation. The Whigs were solid

and numerous in their opposition to the Lords. Faced with widespread public hostility and the possible dilution of their membership if they did not approve the Reform Bill, the Lords finally relented in June. The result was that the total electorate in Britain increased modestly from 435,000 to 632,000. Nonetheless, the political power and representation of the middle people and the working class were increased. New constituencies for the House of Commons were created, especially in the new manufacturing towns. Fifty-six "pocket boroughs" controlled by single individuals or families, and "rotten"/empty boroughs with small populations were eliminated. This was the belated coming of something like democracy to Britain. (The second and third Reform Acts in 1867 and 1884 further increased the male franchise and gave dissenters and Jews the vote.)

Jackson vetoed in July the recharter bill for the Bank of the United States. It was good politics in the backwoods regions of the country but bad financial policy. The votes could not be found in the Congress to overturn his veto.

Vice president John C. Calhoun wrote a letter to the government of South Carolina on 28 August in which he asserted a position, sometimes called the "Doctrine of Concurrent Majority," that argued for sovereignty for the states. It did not make President Jackson and other unionists happy.

An elected special state convention in South Carolina determined that the federal tariff acts of 1828 and 1832 were unconstitutional. The members of this convention passed an Ordinance of Nullification - based on the anti-federal theory advanced by John Calhoun - which insisted the supposedly unconstitutional federal tariffs were "null, void, and no law" in their state. The issue of slavery was in the background. During December, President **Andrew Jackson** issued a Nullification Proclamation wherein he called the doctrine an "impractical absurdity." Earlier, on several occasions in private, he had threatened to use Federal troops to hang Calhoun and the "nullifiers" if necessary.

The US Congress reduced some of the duties in the 1828 and 1832 tariffs but still upheld the

Hamiltonian policy of protective tariffs for "infant industries."

The Virginia legislature voted against gradual emancipation of slaves.

Giuseppe Mazzini, 26, tried, unsuccessfully, to start an uprising in Piedmont, Italy.

Prince Metternich of Austria, the reactionary who never quit, made certain that public meetings were forbidden and that radical students and suspicious political characters were placed under police surveillance.

The Democratic-Republican Party renamed itself in late May at its first national convention in Baltimore the Democratic Party and renominated Andrew Jackson for a second term. It claimed, with some justification, to have elected every American president since Thomas Jefferson. The Democratic convention also adopted a two-thirds majority rule for presidential nominations that lasted for nearly a century.

Calhoun resigned 28 December (he had already been replaced by Jackson on the ticket with Martin Van Buren) as vice-president in order to advance his theory of nullification and his support for states' rights. He then became a senator from South Carolina to the US Congress.

Cyrus Hall McCormick (1809+1884), 22, a Virginia farmer and the son of a farmer, demonstrated that his reaper - by using horsepower efficiently - would let one man do the work of five. Using his reaper, two workers could harvest 12 acres of wheat a day. Two workers using hand sickles could harvest one acre of wheat a day.

Chief Black Hawk (1767+1838), who had backed the British in the War of 1812, led an alliance of Sauk, Fox, Winnebago, Pottawotamie, and Kickapoo Indians back from west of the Mississippi to their traditional villages. This started the four-month Black Hawk War that pitted the Illinois militia against the Indians. Abraham Lincoln served briefly as a volunteer officer, but he and his men did not participate in the final massacre of the warriors at the Bad Axe River in Wisconsin Territory, or even see any fighting. These tribes again agreed to move west of the Mississippi.

The Perkins Institution for the Blind opened in Boston.

Chicago had a population of about 150 settlers.

Seminoles and Chicasaws in Florida ceded their lands to the USA and were forced to move westward or stay on reservations.

Abolitionists in Boston formed the New England Anti-Slavery Society.

Swedish engineers and builders, after 22 years of work on the project, connected lakes and rivers across their country from the Baltic to the Skagerrak with the Gota Canal.

The New York and Erie Railroad Co. was incorporated by the New York State legislature.

Cholera killed 1500 immigrants and locals in Quebec.

The 1830-cholera epidemic that had swept thru Russia reached Scotland and New York.

Samuel F.B. Morse (1791+1872), a professor of art at New York University and the first president of the National Academy of Design at New York (1826), started work on an electric telegraph.

Isaac McKim, a Baltimore merchant, had the first true clipper ship, the *Ann McKim*, built for the China trade. It was 143-feet long and looked and sailed like a racing yacht.

The Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) railroad stretched for 73 glorious miles.

Amandine Aurore Lucie Dupin (1804+1876), a French writer better known as George Sand, published *Indiana*, a feminist novel.

Charles Babbage who sat in the Lucasian chair of mathematics at Cambridge University (1828+1839) wrote *On the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures*.

William Cobbett (1763+1835), British journalist and reform politician: "From a very early age, I had imbibed the opinion, that it was every man's duty to do all that lay in his power to leave his country as good as he had found it." **Charles Lamb** (1775+1834), essayist: "I love to lose myself in other men's minds." **Abraham Lincoln** (1809+1865), in one of his first public speeches: "For my part, I desire to see the time when

education - and by its means, morality, sobriety, enterprise and industry - shall become much more general than at present." **William Learned Marcy** (1786+1857), American politician: "The politicians of New York . . . see nothing wrong in the rule, that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy." **George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel**, German philosopher: "The History of the World is none other than the progress of the consciousness of Freedom." **Alfred Tennyson**: "Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control, / These three alone lead life to sovereign power." **James Madison**, former American president: "Next to the case of the black race within our bosom that of the red [race] on our borders is the problem most baffling to the policy of our country."

1832+1841: Horatio Greenough (1805+1852), an American who lived for many years in Italy, completed his marble statue of *George Washington* as Zeus.

1832+1865: Lord John Russell (1792+1878), a graduate of the University of Edinburgh and a Liberal, who was known to some as "Finality Jack," introduced and championed three significant reform bills in the British Parliament in 1832, 1854, and 1865 that increased the number of male voters and representation to the industrial towns of northern England.

1832+1862: Otto of Bavaria was the king of Greece until he was deposed.

1833: After many years of agitation and education by William Wilberforce (who had just died a few days before) and others, Parliament in late August abolished slavery, in stages, in the colonies of the British Empire with monetary compensation to the owners.

The same reform Parliament, composed mainly of Liberals, also passed the Charter Act of 1833, known later as the Liberal Charter, and the first British Factory Act. The latter covered only the textile industry and forbade children between 9 and 13 from working more than 48 hours a week and for more than 9 hours per day; education was supposed to be provided for two hours a day for those under 13; young adults between 13 and 18 were not supposed to work more than 69 hours a week and 12 hours a day.

After years of agitation by British business and commercial interests, the East India Company's monopoly over the Indian market was ended. These same interests also pushed for the development of modern transportation for India.

President Jackson in January asked Congress for a Force Bill that specifically authorized him to use federal military force in South Carolina if federal laws were not obeyed there. Senator Henry Clay, with Jackson's blessing, got both houses of the Congress to pass the Compromise Tariff Act, and President Jackson signed both acts into law on 2 March. The tariff measure called for gradual reduction of US tariffs until 1842 when 20 percent would be the highest allowable rate. Strength and compromise were Jackson's approach. South Carolina's convention then reassembled and voted to rescind its nullification measure. Jackson had delayed a great crisis as the result of skillful and resolute leadership.

The sultan of all the Ottomans, as a true sign of his weakness, allowed the pasha of Egypt, Mehemet Ali, to have sovereignty over both Syria and Cilicia in Turkey.

Civil wars loomed in both Spain and Portugal over who should sit on their thrones.

President Jackson removed federal deposits from the Bank of the United States.

Giuseppe Mazzini, the best known of the leaders of the Young Italy movement, was forced to live in exile after this time except for brief returns to his homeland in 1848/9 and 1860.

The Malvinas/Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic were claimed by Argentina in 1820 at the time of their independence from Spain. A British gunboat, however, made certain the Falkland Islands remained a crown territory.

Rammohun Roy/Raja Ram Hohan Rai (1774+1833), a religious reformer who had studied Buddhism in Tibet and had written *The Precepts of Jesus* (1820), died. Some have called him "the father of modern Indian nationalism."

Karl Friedrich Gauss (1777+1855) and Wilhelm Weber (1804+1891) built an electric telegraph in Germany that stretched over 2 km/1.25 miles.

The late Prussian general Karl von Clausewitz's *On War* was published. It is a classic text on strategy and the science of warfare. Among his other duties, mainly as a staff officer, Clausewitz (1780+1831) had been a not very famous general serving the Russians against Napoleon in 1812.

By the end of this year, 23 state banks, the "pet banks" as some called them, held the deposits of the US government. They made the most of their opportunities and issued excessive loans in order to earn excessive profits. "Wildcat" speculators, in almost all commodities, were riding high.

Friedrich Adolphe Wilde, a German physician, invented the diaphragm contraceptive.

Charles Babbage contemplated an "analytical engine," which was something like a large-scale digital calculator or computing machine.

St. Mary's College, at Oxford University, was the center of the Oxford Movement that favored Anglo-Catholicism and tried to restore the High Church traditions and practices of the Church of England. Their leaders were John Keble (1792+1866), who worked for many years on *Tracts for the Times*, Richard Hurrell Froude (1803+1836), and John Henry Newman (1801+1890), the author of *The Ariens of the Fourth Century*.

The Society of Friends/Quakers founded Haverford College in Philadelphia.

The Primary Education Law in France gave the Catholic Church control over the nation's primary schools.

Abolitionists William Lloyd Garrison and two New York businessmen, Lewis and Arthur Tappan, founded the American Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia. Some of the same people who joined that group also organized in the same city the Female Anti-Slavery Society.

Thomas Carlyle (1795+1881), an essayist, historian, and philosopher, and Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803+1882), an original American philosopher, met at Carlyle's home in Scotland. This was the start of a long friendship and a correspondence that lasted nearly four decades.

The first cargo of American ice for India left from Boston and took four months and seven

days to reach Calcutta and the nabobs of the East India Company.

The first mainly steam-powered ship to cross the Atlantic Ocean was *The Royal William*. It was built at Samuel Cunard's shipyard in Nova Scotia, Canada.

Chicago carpenter August Deodat Taylor pioneered a pre-cut and pre-fabrication method of constructing buildings.

Cincinnati Quaker Obed Hussey patented a machine that rivaled the 1831 McCormick reaper.

Edmund Ruffin, the publisher of the *Farmer's Register* in Virginia, promoted crop rotation, the use of lime and other fertilizers to improve the fertility of the soil, and contour plowing and furrowing as a means of better drainage.

John Matthews bottled carbonated water and opened the first soda fountain in New York City.

Karl von Clausewitz, Prussian soldier and military historian/theorist: "War is nothing but a continuation of politics with the admixture of other means." **Black Hawk**, chief of the Sauk and Fox nation: "I am now an obscure member of a nation that formerly honored and respected my opinions. The path to glory is rough, and many gloomy hours obscure it."

1833/4: Captain Benjamin L.E. Bonneville of the US Army and Joseph Walker, who discovered Yosemite Valley and the Walker Pass over the Sierra Nevada mountains, were sent on a spying expedition to California to see what the Mexicans were up to.

1833+1835: **General Santa Anna** was president of Mexico for the first time. He was president on five other occasions, although rarely elected and possibly never properly elected: 1839, 1841+1843, 1843/4, 1846/7, and 1853+1855.

1833+1836: François Rude (1784+1855), famous for his public monuments, did a stone sculpture for the Arc de Triomphe, Paris, popularly called *La Marseillaise* or, more formally, *Le Depart/The Departure of the Volunteers of 1792*.

1833+1839: The First Carlist War and the rise of political generals in Spain.

The Mexican government confiscated the California missions, sent the Franciscan friars packing, and opened the mission lands to settlement by Mexicans. Some 700 new ranches, from San Diego to San Francisco, ranged from 4500 to 50,000 acres in size. Indian slaves in California, experts estimate, were twice as likely to die on the job as slaves in the American South.

1833+1850: A series of Factory Acts were passed in Britain to reduce child labor and regulate/improve their working conditions.

1833+1855: Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna was the military and political dictator of Mexico with a few interruptions such as when he was in exile in 1846 and 1853. (He was forced into exile four times during his life.) Some historians regard him as one of the very worst of the *caudillos* of this era in Latin America. He tried to control and coerce the Texans and tax goods imported from the USA into Texas. He failed in both efforts. He lost one of his legs in 1838 while a French fleet bombarded Vera Cruz. Worse than that, while he was in office, few economic and social changes were promoted, and Mexico lost half of its territory, mainly to the Americans.

1833+1858: Isambard Kingdom Brunel (1806+1859), a brilliant British engineer, built suspension bridges, the first steamship to regularly cross the Atlantic Ocean, the *Great Western* (1838), the first large iron ship to use a screw propeller, the *Great Britain* (1845), and a ship, the *Great Eastern*, that put down the first telegraph cable across the Atlantic.

1833+1860: The number of newspapers in the USA increased from about 1200 to 3000. These were also the beginning years for many American magazines like the *Southern Literary Messenger*, *Graham's Magazine* (both of which Edgar A. Poe edited at times), the *North American Review*, and *Harpers' Magazine* (1850 to the present).

1833+1910: With the end of slavery in the British Empire in 1833 and the growth of plantation agriculture and mining in Oceania and the Pacific Rim, the "indentured system" of labor became economically even more important in Oceania. Thousands of Pacific islanders were "recruited" to work in New South Wales, Peru, Queensland, Fiji, Samoa, New Caledonia, and

undoubtedly many other places. If not in name, in effect slavery was alive and well in Oceania.

1833+now: Britain claimed, occupied, developed, and ruled the Falkland Islands, *Las Malvinas* in Spanish, some 250 miles off the coast of Argentina.

1834: Mexico unmistakably became a military dictatorship when General Santa Anna seized power and closed down the national legislature.

The Poor Law was repealed in Britain.

The East India Company's monopoly of the China trade was ended by Parliament. The British government itself now directed commercial relations between Britain and China. When the new British superintendent of trade, Lord Napier, arrived in Guangzhou the Chinese met him with hostility.

Robert Owen and John Doherty organized the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union (GNCTU) for the purpose of gaining the eight-hour day and getting other reforms in Britain. William Lamb Melbourne (1779+1848), an ambivalent prime minister, refused to accept a petition from the workers with a quarter of a million signatures. Instead he had six leaders of the movement - the so-called Tolpuddle (a place outside Dorchester) Martyrs - transported to Australia. The GNCTU failed.

The American Whig party was founded.

Tea plants from China arrived in India.

Parts of London and the ancient Palace of Westminster, the home of the British Parliament, burned. Among the many people who watched the fire were the painters Joseph M. W. Turner and John Constable.

Edward Gibbon Wakefield (1796+1862) and his British followers started the South Australian Association that founded South Australia in 1836 as a kind of utopian experiment.

William Henry Fox Talbot (1800+1877) worked in England with silver nitrate; it was an essential step forward in the development of photography.

Portugal's six-year old civil war ended.

Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807+1882) agitated against the Austrians in true nationalist fashion and

attempted to capture Genoa. Giuseppe Mazzini, with considerable financial help from the Princess Cristina Trivulzo Barbiano di Belgioioso (1808+1871), led an attack on the Austrians in Savoy. All three were rewarded for their efforts with exile.

Xhosa tribes people attacked Dutch cattlemen and farmers in eastern parts of South Africa. The Boers called it a Kaffir War.

Supposedly some 35,000 slaves went free in South Africa as part of the emancipation throughout the British Empire.

Stephen Austin asked Mexican officials in Mexico to allow Texas to separate from Mexico. The Mexicans imprisoned him for his efforts.

A Protestant mob burned the Catholic Ursuline Convent in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

The General Trades Union of New York accepted members from all crafts.

The US Senate approved a resolution imitated by Henry Clay that censured President Jackson for moving deposits from the Bank of the United States to state banks; eventually, in 1837, with a shift in political power, this censure was removed from the Senate's record.

The Department of Indian Affairs was established by the American Congress to set-up Indian reservations west of the Mississippi.

John Jacob Astor, one of the richest persons in the world, sold his fur interests in the North American West and moved to New York City where he became a nob and real estate tycoon.

The New York and Harlem Railroad stretched its horse car route to 84th street.

There was weekly steamboat service between Fort Dearborn/Chicago and Buffalo, New York.

About 28 million acres of US public lands went on sale.

York, Canada, with a population of about 9000, became Toronto.

The defenseless beaver had been nearly exterminated in North America.

The Papal Index banned Victor Hugo's *Notre Dame de Paris* and *Les Miserables*.

There was the first performance in Paris of Hector Berlioz's *Harold in Italy* symphony, based on Byron's poem "Child Harold" of 1818.

André Ampere invented the galvanometer.

Honoré Daumier (1808+1878), a French caricaturist and lithographer, did a lithograph entitled *Freedom of the Press: Don't Meddle with It*. (In 1832 he had done a caricature of Louis-Philippe and was sent to prison for six months as a result.)

Lyman Beecher, a Congregational minister in Cincinnati, gave a series of anti-Catholic sermons. Antislavery dissidents at Lane Theological Seminary in the same city led by Theodore Dwight Weld, protested against the president, Lyman Beecher, and started Oberlin College. Oberlin was the first college in the USA to be coeducational and multi-racial in its admissions and operations.

Universities at Bern, Brussels, and Kiev were founded.

Giuseppe Mazzini, head of the Young Italy Association: "A nation is the universality of citizens speaking the same tongue." **Sydney Smith** (1771+1845), British writer: "He who drinks a tumbler of London water has literally in his stomach more animated beings than there are men, women, and children on the face of the globe."

1834/5: Leopold von Ranke, a Lutheran professor at the University of Berlin, worked on his *History of the Popes*. He insisted on the primacy of original documents and other sources and attempted to write history "as it actually happened." Some have called him the founder of "historicism" which emphasizes the unique features of every historical circumstance and moment.

1834+1839: Spain was in the midst of a civil war - the Carlist War - about who should rule: Charles/Don Carlos (1788+1855), a Bourbon, brother of the late Ferdinand VII, who was loved by many leaders of the Catholic Church, Basques, Catalonians, conservatives in Aragon and Navarre, and not a few reactionaries in a variety of places; or Isabella II (1830+1904), Ferdinand's young daughter, whose mother, the queen-regent, was supported by moderates in

Spain and the governments of Britain, France, and Portugal.

The British created a kind of "foreign legion" to support their political objectives in Spain.

1834+1848: 28 of the 39 German states, but not Austria, joined the German Customs Union/*Zollverein*, originally proposed by Friedrich von Motz (1775+1830), the Prussian finance minister, in an effort to create a more modern German economic community. The real powers behind this customs union were the states of Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg, and Hesse-Darmstadt.

1834+1859: Shamil/Samuel (1797+1871), a Sufi mullah, was the most famous leader of the tribes in the Caucasus who militarily opposed the Russians.

1835: At this time, there was an active and profitable triangular trade between India, China, and Britain; tea, silver, and opium were some of the most important commodities exchanged.

The Russian government fixed a line which created the Pale of Jewish Settlement - which included Lithuania, Poland, Byelo-Russia/White Russia, the Ukraine, and Bessarabia - beyond which Jews could not legally live and work in Russia without getting, with great difficulty, a special license.

About 30,000 Americans and their slaves lived in Texas. They outnumbered the Mexicans by about 10 to one.

Partly as the result of the advice of the historian and administrator Thomas Macaulay (1800+1859), English became the language of teaching and learning in some schools in India.

The first German railroad, some 3.7 miles long, was constructed near Nuremberg.

The Municipal Corporations Act in Britain showed how population growth in the cities had also caused a shift in political power. This act established elected local governments. Immediately shopkeepers and trades people became much more powerful in the local politics and administration of cities and towns.

St. Petersburg, Florida, was founded on Old Tampa Bay by one of Napoleon's surgeons, Odet Philippe.

Alexis Charles Henri Maurice Clerel de Tocqueville (1805+1859), a French historian, published *Democracy in America*, an insightful, classic report about his recent, extensive travels in North America.

Andrew Jackson's administration fully paid-off the last of the national debt of the USA. Federal land sales had been excellent for the past few years, and there had been nearly 15 years of budget surpluses. It was a rare event.

Ladd and Co. started the first successful sugar plantation on the Hawaiian island of Kauai.

Melbourne, named for the British prime minister, was founded in Australia.

Russia's serf population reached about 11 million.

The radical left wing of Jackson's Democratic party in New York, which was mainly composed of workers, became known, for obscure reasons, as the Locofocos.

Samuel F. B. Morse publicly demonstrated his electromagnetic telegraph. The US Congress subsidized the construction of his telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington, DC, in 1843/4. His assistant, Alfred Lewis Vail (1807+1859), helped him devise a dot and dash system for sending signals called Morse Code. Morse patented his version of the invention in both the USA and Britain.

William Henry Fox Talbot made the first photographic picture on sensitized paper.

Thomas Davenport (1802+1851), a Vermont blacksmith, invented what some have called the first commercially successful electric motor.

Henry Burden of Troy, New York, helped make blacksmiths obsolete by making horseshoes with machinery.

The *Kalevala*/"Land of Heroes," the great Finnish folk-epic was published.

James Paget (1814+1899), a youthful pathologist in London at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, discovered the parasite *Trichina spiralis*: the parasite that causes trichinosis, a disease caused by eating undercooked meat from pigs and some wild animals.

J.M.W. Turner completed his painting the *Burning of the Houses of Lords and Commons*.

Ukiyoe artist and wood-engraver Katsushika Hokusai completed his great work the *Hundred Views of Mount Fuji*.

Hans Christian Andersen (1805+1875), a Dane, started publishing his famous stories such as "The Ugly Duckling," "The Princess and the Pea," and "The Emperor's Clothes."

Charles Pravaz invented the hypodermic syringe.

Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752+1840), a German anthropologist and professor of medicine, after years of skull-analysis, established a quantitative basis for racial classification. According to his false notions, all members of the "white race" originally came from the Caucasus region. (In the *Bible's* Genesis 8:4 the place of human origin was the mountains of Ararat/Armenia.) They were supposedly the highest and best racial type. Lesser races were the Malayan, Mongolian, Negro, and the American/Indian race.

Thomas Babington Macaulay, English historian and politician, while a member of the Supreme Council of India: "We must at present do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern; a class of persons, Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect." **William Cobbett**: "To be poor and independent is very nearly an impossibility." **John Constable**, painter: "I never saw an ugly thing in my life; for let the form of an object be what it may - light, shade, and perspective will always make it beautiful." **David Crockett** (1786+1836), American frontiersman: "'Gentlemen,' says I, 'I'm Davy Crockett, the darling branch o' old Kentuck that can eat up a painter, hold a buffalo out to drink, and put a rifle ball through the moon.'" **George Bancroft** (1800+1891), American historian: "The best government rests on the people, and not on the few, on persons and not on property, on the free development of public opinion and not on authority." **Alexis de Tocqueville**, French writer: "In America there are factions, but no conspiracies." "Their life is so practical, so

confused, so excited, so active, that little time remains for them for thought."

1835+1837: General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, hero of the revolution and congenital tyrant, caudillo, blunderer, villain, and schemer was largely the absent president of Mexico. When a revolt started in Texas, he raised an expeditionary army in San Luis Potosi and marched north where he was victorious at the Alamo (a former mission in the city of San Antonio), ordered the execution of all 371 American prisoners at Goliad, was defeated and taken prisoner at the Battle of San Jacinto, recognized the independence of Texas while an American prisoner, met with President Jackson, and returned to Mexico in disgrace.

1835+1837: Boer farmers - some 6000 *Voortrekkers*/"front trekkers" with their slaves and cattle - led by Paul Kruger (1825+1904), expressed their nationalism and started their Great Trek to the north and east of the Orange River to escape the jurisdiction of British officials in the eastern Cape Colony. They went into Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal/ the land beyond the Vaal River where they displaced the Ndebele who were pushed into the Shona's Zimbabwe where they founded Matabeleland. The Zulus were fighting themselves.

1835+1842: **During** the Second Seminole War, Chief Osecola was the leader of the Seminoles and their Black/maroon allies, most of whom were escaped slaves. They succeeded in killing many Americans, civilians and military, and even one of their own chiefs who signed the 1832 treaty.

1835+1848: Horace Mann (1796+1859) helped create a public education system in Massachusetts.

1835+1860: This was the "golden age" of whaling in the Pacific region. The American whaling fleet, many from ports in New England, like New Bedford in Massachusetts, numbered some 736 vessels. Japan, Australia, Britain, France, Korea, and other nations also were engaged in the business that was eventually eclipsed by the use of kerosene in lamps all over the world.

Cotton sales contributed more than half of all American exports.

1835+1899: There were some 100,000 slaves working on spice plantations owned and operated by Arabs at Zanzibar and Pemba in East Africa. The annual death rate was about 17 percent according to some estimates.

1836: General Santa Anna, the president and *generalissimo* of Mexico, promulgated an all-Mexico constitution that included Texas and California.

Santa Anna marched on San Antonio, Texas, with 4000 troops and attacked the Alamo with its 188 defenders on 23 February.

In a democratic and republican manner, the Americans in Texas declared their independence from Mexico on 2 March.

After a siege of 12 days, there were only 16 survivors of the Alamo, all women, children, and servants. All of the wounded were executed and the Mexicans burned all of the bodies inside the mission on 6 March. The Mexicans suffered the loss of some 1544 dead. The Texans and Americans mourned the likes of William B. Travis, James "Jim" Bowie, and former US Congressman David "Davy" Crockett from Tennessee. They all quickly became folk and national heroes.

The Texans adopted a constitution that legalized slavery.

The Texicans/Texans, on 21 April, at the Battle of San Jacinto, near what became the city of Houston, indeed did "Remember the Alamo" and Goliad and defeated and then captured Santa Anna and kept him in prison for seven months. They were led by former frontiersman and Tennessee governor Samuel "Sam" Houston (1793+1863), a friend of Andrew Jackson. Instead of being shot as many people thought was only just, Santa Anna was given his freedom after publicly recognizing the independence of Texas and having a meeting with President Jackson.

The new Republic of Texas/Lone Star Republic, with Sam Houston (1793+1863) as the first president, claimed all land between the Rio Grand and Neuces rivers. The city of Houston was founded. The British and French governments recognized the new government shortly thereafter.

During July, in an effort to slow-down the speculative frenzy that was inflating prices at an unhealthy rate, President Jackson had his treasury officials issue a Specie Circular that mandated that only gold and silver, not paper money, be used to buy government lands after mid-August in order to end the "ruinous extension" of credit and bank notes. A concurrent Distribution Act required the federal government to withdraw some of its deposits from the state banks so that the federal surplus could be distributed to the state governments. The stage was set for trouble.

The British economy was temporarily contracting, investments were being reduced, and the demand for American cotton was declining.

President Jackson, in response to a strike, established the 10-hour working day at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, which was a tangible improvement and a standard that was gradually emulated in other sectors of the economy.

The US Congress resolved that it had no jurisdiction over the slavery laws of the states.

Only some 60,000 tons of American merchant shipping was driven by steam out of 2.35 million tons.

The *Jardine*, a British steamship, sailed to China in what amounted to a demonstration of superior European technology.

John Stevens (1749+1838), an American engineer (whose son was the outstanding inventor and engineer Robert Livingston Stevens [1787+1856]), and John Ericsson (1803+1889), a Swedish-American engineer, independently patented designs for screw propellers.

The American Samuel Colt (1814+1862) patented a prototype six-shooter that the US Army adopted after the Mexican-American War (1846+1848).

Three out of four American workers were in the agriculture business, down from 83 percent in 1820.

The Carlist civil war continued in Spain, and the unpopular Maria Cristina was coerced into restoring the progressive constitution of 1812.

The Italian nationalist Giuseppe Garibaldi was forced to live in exile in South America until 1848.

Adelaide, South Australia, was founded.

Some 361 steamboats sailed on the rivers of the American West, mainly the Mississippi and its tributaries.

William Sturgeon's journal *Annals of Electricity* in Britain was the first of its kind.

Galvanized-zinc coated iron was invented in France. (It would eventually become the roofing material of choice for millions of poor, and sometimes not so poor, people all over the world, as it still is today.)

William Miller (1781+1849), an American religious leader, published *Evidence from the Scripture and History of the Second Coming of Christ, about the Year 1843*. He founded the Adventist Church in 1845 that became the Seventh Adventist Church in 1863.

Charles Dickens (1812+1870) published *Sketches by Boz* and the enormously popular *Pickwick Papers*, with illustrations by Hablot Knight Browne (1815+1882), better known as Phiz.

Delmonico's Restaurant in New York, which had only been in business a few years, put "Hamburg steak" on America's first printed menu.

Thomas Carlyle, historian and philosopher: "He who first shortened the labor of copyists by the device of movable types was disbanding hired armies, and cashiering most kings and senates, and creating a whole new democratic world." The **Texas Declaration of Independence**, 2 March 1836: "It is an axiom in political science that unless a people are educated and enlightened it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty or the capacity for self-government." **Andrew Jackson**: "Every monopoly and all exclusive privileges are granted at the expense of the public, which ought to receive a fair equivalent."

1836/7: During the winter, there was a serious cholera outbreak in Ancona, Catania, Naples, Palermo, and Rome, Italy.

1836+1838: The remarkable American sisters Angelina and Sarah Grimke promoted antislavery and feminism. Angelina wrote

Appeal to the Christian Women of the South (1836) and Sarah wrote *Letter on the Equality of the Sexes and the Condition of Women* (1838).

1836+1844: Southerners in the US House of Representatives were in a minority but had the necessary votes to enforce a "gag rule" against John Quincy Adams and other politicians who tried to present thousands of antislavery petitions from their constituents.

1836+1852: Charles Barry and Augustus W. N. Pugin, architects, worked on the new Houses of Parliament in London, which were done in the so-called "Gothic Revival" style.

1836+1857: William Holmes McGuffey, the president of Cincinnati College, published a series of *Eclectic Readers* that were enormously popular and would be used with good results by generations of young American students.

1836+1858: Some historians call this the span of the progressive Chartist Movement in Britain.

1836+1859: Naples, Italy, was alive with unending conspiracies, talk of insurrection, and the persecution and torture of reformers and the government's critics. The Spaniard Ferdinand II, the king of the Two Sicilies, was a major source of this unrest. He subdued a revolt in Sicily by bombing the major cities and was thereafter called "Bomba." He set aside the constitution and ruled like a dictator.

1836+1861: Charles Dickens created many original characters and produced many novels that realistically recorded the flavor of Victorian England, including that era's social, educational, economic, and cultural defects.

1836+1883: There was a Gothic Revival in European and North American architecture as evidenced by the new Houses of Parliament (1836+1865), George Gilbert Scott's St. Pancras Station (1865+1871) in London, and Friedrich von Schmidt's Town Hall in Vienna (1872+1883).

1836+1886: The country of Uruguay was in a state of internal agitation.

1837: The Royalist Constitution of Spain turned the clock back and authorized a Cortes with very limited representation.

Many Americans who were opposed to the expansion of slavery into the West feared that

admitting Texas as a state would tip the balance of power reached between free and slave states by the Missouri Compromise of 1820 towards the South.

As a condition of his release, General Santa Anna of Mexico met with President Jackson in Washington, DC.

After approval by Congress, President Jackson on his last day in office on 3 March officially recognized the Lone Star Republic of Texas as an independent country.

Charles Wheatstone (1802+1875), an English physicist and the inventor of the concertina, and William Fothergill Cooke (1806+1879), an English inventor, patented the earliest practicable version of the electric telegraph. This and other inventions created the first wave in the emerging electric communications revolution.

US troops defeated the Seminole Indians at Lake Okeechobee in Florida. Chief Osceola came - some said he was tricked - out of the Everglades under a flag of truce and was arrested at St. Augustine. One of the Americans responsible for the defeat of the Seminoles was the future president of the USA Colonel Zachary "Old Rough and Ready" Taylor (1784+1850) who was promoted to brigadier general.

The Canadian economy suffered a downturn during 1836/7. During 1837, there were several revolts-protests-riots against the local and national governments in and around Montreal during which more than 300 people on all sides of the conflict were killed. (Eventually 12 of the rebels were executed for treason and another 58 were sent to prison in Australia.)

The financial Panic of 1837, like that of 1819, resulted in a great downturn in the American economy. This one lasted until about 1845. There were shortages of specie payments, hard money/gold and silver, and an increase in bank failures and bankruptcies. This downturn followed a long upward spiral of land values, excessive cotton/commodities speculation, and wildcat banking. All of the New England textile mills closed except for one because of this depression and financial panic. Congress tried to inflate the economy by printing \$10 million in US Treasury notes.

Before the end of the year, one-third of all New York's manual "workmen" were unemployed and 10,000 of the city's poor went to the almshouses for meager emergency relief.

The New York and Harlem Railroad built one of the first steam trams in the world and reached "uptown" to Harlem. Five-sixths of Manhattan was still covered by farms and gardens.

The USA had some 3000 miles of canal waterways.

Massachusetts established a state board of education.

Elija Lovejoy, an abolitionist editor, was killed by a proslavery mob in Illinois, where slavery had never been legal.

Horace Mann and Henry Barnard called for public schools to be operated at the taxpayers' expense for the good of society. Richard Humphries, a Quaker, founded the Institute for Colored Youth that became with the passing of time Cheyney State University in Cheyney, Pennsylvania. Mount Holyoke Female Seminary opened at South Hadley, Massachusetts, as the first, some said, permanent American college for women. Oberlin College enrolled four female students and became the first co-ed American institution of higher learning. The University of Louisville was founded in Kentucky.

The US Supreme Court was increased from seven to nine justices.

Isaac Pitman (1813+1897), an English educator, invented a shorthand writing system that was adopted by many schools all over the world.

Islamabad Kingdom Brunel built in Britain the *Great Western*, the first steamship to regularly cross the Atlantic under steam power.

Gas lighting was first used in Montreal, Canada.

William Procter and his brother-in-law, James Gamble, founded Procter & Gamble in Cincinnati, where they sold large quantities of soap and candles, among other items, to Ohio River traders and travelers.

John Deere (1804+1886) of Grand Detour, Illinois, started making plows out of saw-blade steel.

Henri Joseph Paixhans, a Frenchman, invented the exploding artillery shell that was superior to the solid cannon ball.

Ralph Waldo Emerson at a Phi Beta Kappa meeting at Harvard gave a famous speech "The American Scholar" that challenged Americans to be original and bold Americans in thinking about all their important undertakings.

Oliver Twist, or the Parish Boy's Progress by Charles Dickens was published in installments and described the widespread hunger and deprivations of the urban poor in England that was something Dickens knew about from personal experience.

Thomas Carlyle, the Scottish historian and essayist, published the *French Revolution*.

William H. Prescott (1796+1859), an American historian, published a *History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic* in three volumes.

George Sand/Amandine-Aurore Lucile Dupin, French novelist: "We cannot tear out a single page of our life, but we can throw the book in the fire." **William Lloyd Garrison**, American abolitionist: "Our country is the world - our countrymen are all mankind." **John C. Calhoun**, American politician: "There never has yet existed a wealthy and civilized society in which one portion of the community did not, in point of fact, live on the labor of the other." **Henry David Thoreau** (1817+1862), inspired by Emerson, gave a commencement speech at Harvard in which he insisted that humans should work one day in seven, so they could spend six free for the "sublime revelations of nature." **Emerson**: "The next great influence into the spirit of the scholar is the mind of the Past - in whatever form, whether of literature, or art, of institutions, that mind is inscribed." "In this distribution of functions the scholar is the delegated intellect. In the right state he is Man Thinking. In the degenerate state . . . he tends to become a mere thinker, or still worse, the parrot of other men's thinking."

1837/8: The Rebellions of 1837 featured nationalists in Upper (Ontario) and Lower (Quebec) Canada who opposed British rule, their allocation of land, and their taxes. It started behind the primary leadership of Louis Joseph

Papineau (1789+1871), a French-Canadian politician and leader of the Parti Canadien. Papineau, from Lower Canada, opposed any union with Upper Canada and worked against the imperial government. He was forced to flee to Paris, France, for his part in the rebellion. William Lyon Mackenzie (1795+1861), the former mayor of Toronto and a newspaper owner, had republican sympathies and advocated that Toronto become independent from the rest of Canada. Mackenzie, after two of his supporters were hanged, sought safety in the USA

1837+1841: Anastasio Bustamante again was the president of Mexico.

1837+1844: The American economy was depressed or painfully receded, depending on how one measured or felt it.

1837+1860: The Edo/Tokugawa shoguns made a few efforts to reform their government and foster education in Japan. There were demands for the restoration of imperial power. Famine caused violent riots in Osaka and other parts of Japan, but the government refused to cut taxes on farmers or open public storehouses to the starving people.

1837+1901: The reign of Queen Victoria (1819+1901) of Britain and Empress of India. Without much imagination, some historians call this the Victorian Era that with or without her probably would have been a time of general prosperity and improved lives for most people in Britain.

1838: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Costa Rica all became independent nations.

The economically backward and overwhelmingly rural Ottoman Empire had a population of about 36 million people. Of that number 21 million were Muslims. Some 11 million were Ottomans or Anatolians but not all of them thought of themselves as Turks. Some 6 to 8 millions were Arabs; 1.5 million were Albanians; and there were about 1 million Kurds. There were about 6 million Christian Slavs in the Ottoman Empire, and about 4 million Christian Romanians, 2.6 Christian Armenians, and some 2 million Christian Greeks.

Richard Cobden and John Bright founded an Anti-Corn Law League in Manchester to oppose the high cost of bread, high tariffs, protectionism, and the high cost of imported goods, mainly grains.

Mainly to keep the Russians out, or so they claimed, the British invaded Afghanistan and advanced thru Kabul to Kandahar. They captured the emir and took him to India as their prisoner.

The Boers/Afrikaners won the Battle of Blood River against the Zulus and secured their own settlements.

A French fleet bombarded Veracruz, Mexico, in what some called the Pastry War. The French, who were forced to retreat by troops led by the "hometown hero" General Santa Anna, who lost a leg during this action, were attempting to enforce claims against the Mexican government by French nationals some of whom were pastry shop owners and operators.

Kansas City and nearby Independence along the Missouri River quickly became a logistic depot for wagon trains to Utah, Santa Fe, the Oregon Territory, California, and many other places along the way.

The National Road, under construction since 1811, reached from Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling on the Ohio River, to Zanesville, Columbus, Springfield, Ohio, to Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Indiana, to Vandalia, Illinois.

American and Canadian abolitionists, without any government help, organized the "underground railway" to carry southern slaves to freedom in the northern parts of the USA and Canada.

Pro-slavers frightened and confused Irish immigrants and other poor workers in Philadelphia into rioting and burning down Pennsylvania Hall to stop antislavery meetings that were seen by some as "un-American."

Hugo von Mohl (1805+1872), a German botanist, used the word *protoplasm* to mean something different from the cell nucleus. Gerard Johann Mulder, a Dutch chemist, made the term *protein* from a Greek word signifying "of the first importance." Matthias Schleiden (1804+1881) and Theodor Schwann (1810+1882),

a German botanist and physiologist respectively, asserted the cell is the basic unit of all plant and animal tissues.

Charles Cagniard de la Tour showed that yeast cells were necessary for fermentation to occur.

Johan Jakob Berzelius (1779+1848), a Swedish chemist who had accurately determined atomic weights and corroborated John Dalton's atomic theory, concluded that iron allowed blood to absorb oxygen.

George Cayley (1771+1857), an English aviation engineer, inventor, and glider pioneer, founded the Regent Street Polytechnic Institute in London for adult learners.

Friedrich Froebel (1782+1852), a German, founded an important new kind of school the *Kindergarten*/"Children's Garden" near Berne, Switzerland.

The British ship *Sirius* was the first steam-powered ship to cross the Atlantic without any use of sails; it did so in 18 days.

Thomas Dick, a Scottish clergyman, published *Celestial Scenery; or the Wonders of the Planetary System Displayed: Illustrating the Perfections of the Diety and a Plurality of Worlds*. This book put forward the theory of the continental drift.

Thomas Cole (1801+1848), an English-born American and one of the first members of the Hudson River school of landscape painters, completed *Schroon Mountain, Adirondacks*.

Thomas Carlyle: "All reform except a moral one will prove unavailing." "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." "The three great elements of modern civilization: Gunpowder, Printing, and the Protestant Religion." **John Mitchell** (1785+1859), English soldier in his *Thoughts on Tactics*: "The most important political question on which modern times have to decide is the policy that must now be pursued, in order to maintain the security of Western Europe against the overgrown power of Russia." **Ralph Waldo Emerson:** "And what greater calamity can fall upon a nation than the loss of worship? Then all things go to decay. Genius leaves the temple to haunt the senate or the market. Literature becomes frivolous. Science is cold. The eye of youth is not lighted by the hope of other worlds, and age is without

honor. Society lives to trifles, and when men die we do not mention them."

1838/9: The British Parliament responded unusually quickly and positively to the Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. After a fact-finding tour of the country, the Englishman John George Lambton/Earl of Durham (1792+1840), commonly known as Lord Durham, a liberal and a strong supporter of the Great Reform Bill of 1832, was appointed governor general and lord high commissioner of Canada. In his *Report on the Affairs of British North America* in 1839, he recommended that Canadians be given better "responsible government" and that Upper and Lower Canada be unified into the Province of Canada. He also faulted the French-Canadians for being backward in their educational practices and in their general opposition to the expansion and improvement of the St. Lawrence canal system.

Lord Durham's Report: "I found two nations warring in the bosom of a single state: I found a struggle, not of principles, but of races; and I perceived that it would be idle to attempt any amelioration of laws or institutions until we could first succeed in terminating the deadly animosity that now separates the inhabitants of Lower Canada into the hostile divisions of French and English."

US troops escorted unnumbered Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and more than 14,000 Cherokees from Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee some 1200 miles to Indian territory west of the Red River in Oklahoma. Several thousands of them - mainly the young, old, and sick - died along what became known as "The Trail of Tears."

1838+1850: The Reform Act of 1832 for many British working people simply did not go far enough. In London the first version of the People's Charter, drafted by cabinetmaker William Lovett and self-educated tailor Francis Place (1771+1854), circulated and called for universal manhood suffrage without any property qualifications, equal electoral districts, and vote by secret ballot, no property qualifications, and proper salaries for members of Parliament. One of the many people who worked tirelessly to present the "Monster Petition" to Parliament was Feargus Edward

O'Connor (1794+1855), an Irishman. Most of these important reforms were eventually implemented. The patience of the Chartists, however, was truly tested.

1838+1919: The British attempted to conquer Afghanistan during a series of Anglo-Afghan Wars during 1838+1842, 1878+1890, and 1919 before recognizing that country's independence.

1839: The Chinese government made an effort to stop the British from importing opium into China from India when they confiscated and burned 20,000 chests of opium in Canton/Guangzhou. The Chinese-British Opium War started over this very action and, of course, who would control China's trade.

The British by treaty guaranteed the independence of Belgium and promised to defend it from attack.

Turkish and Egyptian armed forces fought over control of Syria. After the fleet of the Ottoman sultan surrendered without a fight at Alexandria, his angry followers mortally poisoned the sultan.

The British defeated the Turks and took control of Aden/Yemen in South Arabia.

The Carlist supporters of Don Carlos de Bourbon in the Basque provinces and Spain ended their revolt.

The first railway in Italy ran from Naples to Portici. The first Congress of Italian Men of Science met in Pisa.

Driven out of Missouri into Illinois after splitting into two factions over doctrinal differences, mainstream Mormons renamed the town called Commerce on the Mississippi River, Nauvoo. For a short time it was the largest city in Illinois with a population of about 10,000.

The states of Maryland and Pennsylvania defaulted on their interest payments, mainly to European bondholders, because of the depression and mismanagement of their budgets.

Largely as a result of the efforts of the Board of Education's Secretary, Horace Mann, Massachusetts got its first teacher's college at Lexington.

Boston University, the Lowell Institute (for free public lectures) in Boston, the University of Missouri, and the Virginia Military Institute were all founded.

Widows in Kentucky were given the right to vote in local elections.

Charles Dickens' *Nicholas Nickleby* was a tremendous indictment of bad educational practices in England.

Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre (1789+1851), an artist-inventor, was one of the pioneers of photography; he invented the daguerreotype, an early image-making process. Samuel F.B. Morse met Daguerre in Paris and became even more of a champion of his research which he praised and promoted in the USA. Daguerre and his partner Joseph Niepce made and sold a photographic system that made pictures on copper plates covered with silver chloride after an exposure time of 30 minutes.

Kirkpatrick MacMillan, a Scottish blacksmith, invented an early bicycle in Dumfries.

Britain's first commercial telegraph system went into operation.

Baseball and its rules were supposedly devised by West Point cadet Abner Doubleday (1819+1893), who rose to become a major general of the Union during the Civil War.

Arthur Fell, a Cambridge University student, supposedly devised the rules for the game of rugby.

The Boston *Morning Post* used the term "O.K." and explained that it meant "all correct" which some interpreted to be "oll korrekt." Some pinned it on Martin Van Buren who was from Old Kinderhook, New York.

Tocqueville: "There is hardly a pioneer's hut which does not contain a few odd volumes of Shakespeare. I remember reading the feudal drama of Henry V for the first time in a log cabin." Jean Joseph **Louis Blanc** (1811+1882), a French socialist and journalist, insisted the modern ethic should be "To each according to his needs, and from each according to his abilities." **Thomas Carlyle:** "In epochs when cash payment has become the sole nexus of man to man" **Astolphe Louis Leonard**, French

traveler and writer on Russia: "This empire, vast as it is, is only a prison to which the emperor holds the key."

1839/40: Charles Wilkes (1798+1877), an American naval officer, led the first large-scale US scientific expedition to Micronesia and other parts of Oceania and the Antarctic, some of which has been named after him. (James Cook and his crew had possibly sighted Antarctica during 1772+1775).

1839+1842: British troops marched north from India and captured Kabul in Ghazni/Afghanistan partly in an effort to get there before the Russians did. The result was prolonged guerrilla warfare while they attempted to occupy the important parts of the country. The British used Karachi, Sukkur, and Hyderabad in today's Pakistan to support their Afghan War. Finally the British were finally forced to withdraw from Kabul to the Khyber Pass after suffering major losses. Afghan nationalists under the lead of Akbar Khan slaughtered nearly all of Lord Auckland's large Anglo-Indian army in the Khyber Pass. Some estimates are that this foolish effort cost the British some 20,000 lives, mostly Indian troopers, during the retreat from Kabul. (Estimates of Afghan losses are not available.) Thereafter, British policy was primarily intent on keeping the Persians and Russians from dominating Afghanistan.

1839+1842: The so-called First Opium War between Britain and China. Obviously Chinese forces, especially their navy, were poorly equipped and unprepared for modern war. Many of the banner men fought with clubs, spears, knives, swords, and moved themselves about by foot.

China, in the Treaty of Nanking/Nanjing, agreed to open another five ports - Amoy, Guangzhou/Canton, Foochow/Fuzhou, Ningpo, and Shanghai - to foreign traders, ceded Hong Kong, a number of other small islands, and what would later be called the New Territories on the Kowloon Peninsula to Britain. They also agreed to pay an indemnity of about US \$21 million to the British; agreed to keep import tariffs lower than five percent, and gave British nationals special privileges such as immunity from Chinese laws. It was a

humiliating treaty for the Chinese. The opium traffic continued.

1839+1846: The Anti-Corn Law League was active in the United Kingdom.

1839+1851: The Guerra Grande/Great War, the Uruguayan Civil War, decimated the people of Uruguay, and there were only some 130,000 of them left when it was over.

1840s: American settlers stretched the USA from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

Gothic horror stories with exotic themes and wild locales were popular in literature and art and were used by creative artists like Edgar Poe (1809+1849) and Eugene Delacroix (1798+1863).

1840: The Maoris, after a gallant defense of their lands, ceded sovereignty over New Zealand to Britain in the Treaty of Waitangi. The British promised to protect Maori property rights.

The British Parliament and unified Upper and Lower Canada as Lord Durham's Report a few months earlier had recommended passed the Act of Union. British North America/Canada was now divided into two parts called Canada West and Canada East for legislative purposes. In total, Canada had a population of about a million and a half people.

The Austrians were in nearly full control of Italy.

In Argentina they called it an *estancia* (a large estate/cattle ranch/plantation), in Brazil a *fazenda*, in Chile a *fundo*, in Mexico a *hacienda*, and in Venezuela a *hato*. People in all these and other places also had colorful names for the owners of these estates.

Victoria, the queen of the British 1837+1901 and empress of India 1876+1901, married her first cousin Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1819+1861) who was also a nephew of the king of the Belgians. Albert became the queen's Prince Consort.

Britain, Austria, and Prussia joined together to persuade and pressure the Egyptian pasha, Mehemet 'Ali, to return the Ottoman fleet and exit northern Syria, Mecca, Medina, and Crete. In the Convention of Alexandria, the pasha of Egypt accepted hereditary rule over Egypt in exchange for returning the Ottoman fleet to the

Turks, so they could protect themselves and the eastern Mediterranean from the Russians, who were thought by many to have wanted to partition the Ottoman Empire out of existence much as they had done with Poland.

Per capita GDP in 1990 international dollars in New Zealand was 400, in the USA was 1588, and in Australia was 1374.

There were about 2500 Metis, a new blend of Native/European people, living in Red River, Manitoba. They mainly hunted buffalo and other animals for trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

British gunboats bombarded Beirut, landed marines, and captured that city and Acre in the eastern Mediterranean.

Rafael Carrera, the dictator of Guatemala, was probably the most powerful person in Central America before it broke apart and became Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Panama was still a province of Columbia.

A new worldwide cholera pandemic started.

About half of German adults could read and write which was up from about 15 percent in 1770.

Charles J. Choss, a Swiss chemist, showed that calcium was necessary for proper bone development.

The saxophone or saxhorn was invented by Antoine Joseph Sax (1814+1894), who preferred to be called Adolphe, a Belgian inventor and maker of musical instruments.

James Prescott Joule (1818+1889), an English physicist and one of John Dalton's students, wrote a paper "On the Production of Heat by Voltaic Electricity" which substantially formulated the first law of thermodynamics.

The German-Russian chemist Germain Henri Hess (1802+1850), whom some have called the founder of thermo-chemistry, formulated his law of constant heat summation.

The "penny black" stamp started the use of prepaid postage in Britain.

Alexander Bain (1810+1877), a Scot, invented a clock powered by electricity. He also did

research related to the invention of an early facsimile machine.

The *Firefly*, built by British locomotive engineer Daniel Gooch (1816+1889), reached speeds of 80 km/50 miles an hour and better.

The USA had slightly more railroad mileage, 3324, than canal mileage. The USA by this time had more than twice as many miles of railroad tracks as Britain and 10 times more than France.

John William Draper (1811+1882), a British-born American chemist, took and made some of the first surviving photographic portraits.

Ninety percent of the American population lived in rural areas.

Some experts estimate that there were about 325,000 Indians, gathered together into some 200 tribes, living in the USA's Southwest, the Great Plains, and the Pacific Coast. The Acoma, Apache, Comanches, Gosiutes, Hopi, Laguna, Navajo, Paiutes, Pueblos, Taos, Yuma, Zia, and Zuni lived in the Southwest. The Arapaho, Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Kiowa, and Sioux lived on the Great Plains. The Chinook, Klamath, Nez Perce, Nisqually, Spokane, and Yakima lived in the northwest Pacific Coast.

One could travel overnight from New York to Boston by steamer ship or make the trip in six hours by train.

The American Society of Dental Surgeons was organized, and the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the first of its kind in America, was established.

Marin Van Buren (1782+1862), the 8th American president and Andrew Jackson's former secretary of state and vice president, made the 10-hour day standard for all government workers by executive order.

Oysters from Chesapeake Bay were canned in Baltimore for the first time.

The average American farmer took 233 hours to produce 100 bushels of wheat.

283,000 emigrants from Ireland and England arrived in the United States.

New York City had a population of 312,000 persons.

There were about 20 millionaires in the USA.

According to census data, about 78 percent of all Americans could read and write which suggested that the USA had one of the highest literacy rates in the world at that time. (But "literacy" estimates then and now, here and there, are always suspected until there is some standard measurement.)

Charles Darwin published the *Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle*. He did not at this time advance the theory that the struggle of nature kills off non-competitive life forms.

Richard Henry Dana (1815+1882), a graduate of Harvard and a member of the Massachusetts bar, anonymously published *Two Years Before the Mast*, an exciting narrative of his 150-day, arduous, exciting trip around Cape Horn to California from Boston as a common sailor.

Joseph Mallord William Turner painted *The Slave Ship*.

Lord Palmerston/Henry John Temple (1784+1865), British politician: "The truth is that Louis Philippe is the prime mover of the foreign relations of France, and one must admit in one's own mind that if he had been a very straightforward, scrupulous and high-minded man, he would not now have been sitting on the French throne." **William Lamb**/Lord Melbourne (1779+1848), British Prime Minister 1834-1841: "Things have come to a pretty pass when religion is allowed to invade the sphere of private life." **Pierre Joseph Proudhon** (1809+1865), French socialist: "Property is theft." **Ralph Waldo Emerson**: "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm."

Stendhal/Henry Marie Beyle: "I know of only one rule: style cannot be too *clear*, too *simple*."

1840+1857: The American economy thrived greatly on railroad construction, foreign commerce, agriculture, and manufacturing.

1840+1860: Railroad mileage in the USA increased ten times to 30,626 miles.

According to some sources, the kings of Montenegro in the Balkans, threatened by their own internal weaknesses and the ambitions of the Turks and Austrians, were, in effect, puppets on the payroll of the Russians.

1840+1862: Millions of people all over the world died of cholera.

Hundreds of mostly wild American sailors hunted whales in the waters of Micronesia and could be found carousing in Pohnpei, Kosrae, Saipan, Guam, Manila, Honolulu, and even Wellington in New Zealand, among many other fabled wild ports. (Their business and good times quickly came to an end after the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania in 1859 and during the American Civil War.)

Many German immigrants settled and prospered in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which had been founded in 1818.

1840+1870: The Maoris of New Zealand were supposedly treated as equals of the British settlers. The colony produced gold and wool.

Guano/bird droppings became an export of great value to the Peruvian economy as farmers all over the world began to understand how nitrogen fertilizer could increase the yields and health of their crops.

1840+1871: The number of slaves in Brazil declined from 3.5 to 1.7 million persons. (Slaves always try to escape and sometimes do.)

1840+1931: New Zealand was a British colony.

1841: British and Chinese officials argued during the First Opium War about the future of the 30-square-mile island of Hong Kong, which had a population of only about 5000 pirates and fishing people. When agreement was not reached, the British continued to bombard Chinese fortification along the coast north to Shanghai.

The renegade Egyptian pasha, Mehemet 'Ali, agreed to withdraw from Crete and Syria, pay the Ottoman sultan tribute, and reduce the size of his army.

The five great powers (Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia) signed the Straits Convention that closed the Bosphorus and Dardanelles to warships in time of peace and guaranteed Ottoman sovereignty.

The British appointed their first consul general to Zanzibar, a hub of East African slaving, piracy, and other nefarious activities.

Robert Peel's new ministry in Britain reduced import duties on food and raw materials and started collecting the first peacetime income taxes.

In defiance of the law, voters in the city of London elected the Jewish financier Lionel de Rothschild (1808+1879) as their member of Parliament.

The sultan of Borneo, in return for assistance rendered during a rebellion by Dyak headhunters, made British soldier-of-fortune James Brooke (1803+1868) the rajah of Sarawak on the northwest coast of Borneo.

Ireland's population was slightly more than 8 million; England and Wales together had about 15 million persons; Scotland had about 3.5 million; the USA about 17 million. London had 2.24 million inhabitants; Paris 935,000; Vienna 357,000; New York City 313,000; and Berlin about 300,000.

Horace Greeley (1811+1872) founded the *New York Tribune* and became a very influential person in the USA.

There was a five-day race riot in Cincinnati, Ohio.

After a difficult 2000-mile journey, via northwestern Montana Territory, the first group of settlers, some 130 in all, arrived in their covered wagons at Walla Walla in Anglo-American Oregon Territory. After this time, wagon trains usually went to Oregon by way of Independence, Missouri, along the North Platte River, thru Wyoming, to the Salt Lake, to the Snake River, to the Columbia River, and finally to the Willamette Valley.

The first wagon train headed for California left Independence, Missouri.

Lands west of Wisconsin sold for \$1.25 per acre to squatters who had already built a house and started to cultivate the land.

Named for George Mifflin Dallas (1792+1864) of Pennsylvania, a diplomat and a future US vice president, Dallas, Texas, started along the Trinity River.

Swiss pioneer John Sutter (1803+1880), who had gone to San Francisco only a few years earlier by way of Honolulu, Hawaii, and Sitka, Alaska,

became a Mexican citizen, and purchased Fort Ross from Russian colonists. On his land grant of some 50,000 acres total, called New Helvetia, Sutter built a house, a fort, and started looking for gold.

The New York State Fair at Syracuse was a showplace for home economics, scientific farming, carnival rides, and family fun.

There were 32 cotton textile mills in Lowell, Massachusetts, where the Merrimack River fell 35 feet and power was cheap and plentiful. Many of the workers were young women from New England farms.

Utopians and transcendentalists founded Brook Farm commune at West Roxbury, Massachusetts, which became the Religious Union of Associationists or, as some called it, the First Church of Humanity. They mostly favored theological diversity and socialist principles.

The Prussian Army adopted the bolt-action rifle, "the needle gun," with a firing pin. It could fire four times faster than a muzzle-loader. It was first designed in 1836 by German gunsmith Johann Nikolas von Dreyse (1787+1867).

Joseph Whitworth (1803+1887), an English mechanical engineer and inventor, proposed a uniform system of screw threads that would eventually become the British Standard Whitworth (BSW) system.

Joseph Stephenson invented the steam hammer and pile driver.

James Braid (1795+1860), a Scottish surgeon and neurohypnotist, was largely responsible for transforming mesmerism into hypnotism.

John Augustus Roebling (1806+1869) started-up the first American wire-cable manufacturing plant.

The American Charles Thomas Jackson (1805+1880) discovered that ether is an anesthetic.

James Buchanan Eads (1820+1887), another American, patented a diving bell that was used extensively in the Mississippi River during salvage operations.

Edgar A. Poe published "Murders in the Rue Morgue" which many consider to be the first detective story.

The *Brooklyn Eagle*, the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer/Advertiser*, and *Punch*, the British magazine of humor, all started publishing.

The Papal Index banned the great French writer Honore de Balzac's work.

Charles Dickens wrote about the death of Little Nell in *The Old Curiosity Shop*.

Catharine Esther Beecher (1800+1878), an American educator and reformer, published *A Treatise on Domestic Economy* that praised women's efforts to civilize and care for their husbands and families.

Ralph Waldo Emerson: "Whoso would be a man, must be a non-conformist." "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines." In his essay "Heroes and Hero-Worship" **Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben** (1798+1876), a German poet, wrote the lyrics of the national anthem: "*Deutschland, Deutschland über alles*/"Germany, Germany before all else/others." **Thomas Arnold** (1795+1842), headmaster of Rugby School in England: "What we must look for here is, 1st religious and moral principles: 2ndly, gentlemanly conduct: 3rdly, intellectual ability."

1841+1850: The number of immigrants who settled in the USA was 1,713,251.

1841+1859: The population of Hong Kong Island and Lantau Island increased from 7500 Chinese citizens plus a few foreigners to over 85,000 Chinese plus 1600 foreigners.

1841+1867: Canada was known as British North America.

Some 350,000 persons, young and old, went overland to California and Oregon.

1841+1873: Scottish missionary David Livingstone (1813+1873) went to Africa and explored the Zambesi River, Victoria Falls, the source of the Nile River, and Lake Nyasa.

1841+1899: Mainly Chinese workers mined large deposits of tin in Malaysia. By the end of this

period (and beyond), Malaysia supplied more than half of the world output.

1841+1911: The population of Ireland dropped from 8,175,000 to 4,390,000 persons.

1841+1946: The pirate killer Sir James Brooke (1803+1868) became the rajah of the state of Sarawak in Borneo. He and his heirs ruled Sarawak as a private kingdom and some called them "White Rajas." The last Brooke ceded Sarawak to the British crown.

1842: The government of China agreed to cede the Island of Hong Kong/Xianggang and the Island of Lantau to Britain in perpetuity by the terms of the Treaty of Nanking and accept the sale of opium as the result of having been defeated by the British during the first Opium War. The British thus acquired a great (and beautiful) natural port in Southeast China and easy entry to Macau and Guangdong province.

A British army was heavily defeated at the Khyber Pass by Afghans.

The Webster-Ashburton Treaty that was negotiated by the American Secretary of State Daniel Webster and Britain's envoy Lord Ashburton peacefully settled the American-Canadian border between Maine and New Brunswick. The Oregon Territory, on the Pacific side of their countries, remained in dispute between the two countries.

The discovery and use of ether in several different places allowed surgery to be performed without agonizing pain for the patients.

The American Supreme Court ruled that owners of fugitive slaves could recover them under the provisions of the 1793 Fugitive Slave Act and in the process overturned a Pennsylvania law.

Robert Peel (1788+1850) and Benjamin Disraeli (1804+1881) were two of the best progressive-conservative politicians of the 19th century as leaders of the "Young England" group of Tories.

Justus von Liebig (1803+1873), a German chemist, and a specialist in the chemistry of alcohols, wrote and published *Animal Chemistry*.

Massachusetts passed a child labor law that limited to 10 hours a day the working hours of children under 12. Girls and boys under the age

of 10 were prohibited by Parliament from working in the mines in Britain.

In *Commonwealth v. Hunt* Massachusetts Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw ruled that trade unions were legal.

Christian Doppler (1803+1853), an Austrian physicist, described the Doppler effect.

Notre Dame and Villanova Universities were founded at South Bend, Indiana, and Philadelphia.

The people of New York City got water for the first time thru iron pipes from a municipal reservoir system. They also got their first shipment of fresh milk from farms in the country by railroad.

Vienna, Austria, supposedly had 15,000 coffeehouses.

60,000 emigrants a year left Ireland for various destinations all over the world.

Kamehameha III obtained from the USA recognition of Hawaii's independence.

Samuel F. B. Morse invented an underwater telegraph cable.

The first photograph was printed in a London newspaper.

Edwin Chadwick (1801+1890), an English social reformer and barrister/lawyer, wrote a shocking report about the squalor of urban slums entitled *Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population of Great Britain*.

Nikolai Gogol (1809+1852), a Russian writer, finished his nightmarish novel *Dead Souls* in Italy. It is about, in part, swindlers who bought and used the names of dead serfs to cheat the government.

The American writer and sailor Herman Melville lived as a beachcomber in Tahiti and on other South Pacific islands.

Henry David Thoreau, American philosopher and naturalist: "Whatever sentence will bear to be read twice, we may be sure was thought twice." The members of the **Health of Towns Association** in Britain called for "health for disease, cleanliness for filth, enlightened self-

interest for ignorant selfishness" and, for everyone, rich and poor alike, "the simple blessings of Air, Water and Light." **Augusta Ada Lovelace** (1815+1852), a mathematician and Lord Byron's daughter, wrote that Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine calculating machine "weaves algebraic patterns just as the Jacquard loom weaves flowers and leaves." While using one of Babbage's devices, the two of them reportedly lost large sums of money while wagering at the horse races. (The computer programming language ADA, long after her time, was named after her.)

1842/3: The Australian economy was depressed.

1842+1846: Christopher "Kit" Carson (1809+1868) was John Charles Fremont's chief guide as he led an expedition from Great Salt Lake to Sutter's Fort in California, explored the American Far West, and mapped the Oregon Trail.

Lajos/Louis Kossuth (1802+1894) was a leading nationalist - which meant anti-Croat, anti-Slovene, and especially anti-Austrian - speaker and writer in Hungary.

Washington Irving, the American writer, was the USA's ambassador to Spain.

1842+1860: Hong Kong was a regional center for commercial and financial services in Southeast China. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and Jardine Matheson, both British merchant ventures, were established.

Warring families and factions in Serbia made it impossible for any government to succeed there.

1842+1997: Hong Kong Island, Lantau Island, nearby islands, the Kowloon Peninsula, and the New Territories on the mainland were a British colony.

1843: The British sent gun ships to Port Natal/Durban in South Africa and made the Afrikaner Natal Republic a part of the British Empire with the stipulation that "there shall not be in the eye of the law any distinction of colour, origin, race, or creed; but that the protection of the law, in letter and in substance, shall be extended impartially to all alike."

British troops conquered Sind in today's southern Pakistan.

The Canada Corn Act increased the British subsidy on imported flour from Canada. Some Americans started to mill their wheat in Canada for shipment and sale to the United Kingdom.

Isabella Van Wagener (1777+1883), a former American slave, changed her name to Sojourner Truth and started on a lengthy lecture tour of the USA often before enthusiastic and large audiences. Her compelling topics were the need for abolition of slavery and women's rights.

After a two-year personal investigation of public institutions, Dorothea Lynde Dix (1802+1887), a former schoolteacher, started a reform campaign to improve the treatment of the mentally ill in the USA. She shocked the Massachusetts legislature and the public with her graphic descriptions of the degrading treatment and conditions of mental patients in their state. (During the Civil War, she was the superintendent of nurses for the Union.)

Abolitionists formed the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the USA.

The Church of Scotland underwent "the Disruption" during which nearly a third of its members and ministers left and established the Free Church of Scotland in an effort to return to the spirit of early Protestantism and the teachings of John Knox.

India's Muslim emirs saw their army defeated at the Battle of Hyderabad by the British.

A five-year Maori War was renewed in New Zealand.

Gambia was separated from Sierra Leone and became a separate British crown colony.

Victoria, British Columbia, in British North America was founded.

John C. Calhoun, John Tyler's secretary of state, negotiated a treaty of annexation with the Republic of Texas and submitted it to the US Senate, where it was rejected. Many feared that Texas would become a bastion of slavery and would greatly extend the reach of that "peculiar institution."

Britain and France agreed to recognize the independence of the Hawaiian Islands that had been under the rule of Kamehameha III since 1825.

Edo/Toyko, Japan, had a population of 1.8 million. The Japanese helped keep their national population at 30 million by using *mabiki*, a farming term meaning "thinning out." This infanticide was mainly directed at second and later sons. Unwanted daughters were sometimes sold and became workers, servants, prostitutes, or *geishas*/professional entertainers.

The British still claimed Oregon on the basis of explorations by Francis Drake in 1579 and by James Cook in 1788. More than 1000 Americans, via the Oregon Trail, settled in the disputed Columbia River Valley territory without any concerns about British/Canadian claims.

About 13,000 persons died of yellow fever in the Mississippi Valley.

William H. Prescott, a Boston lawyer turned scholar and writer, published his popular *Conquest of Mexico* in three volumes.

The 41-mile long Old Croton Aqueduct supplied water to New York City.

A Massachusetts inventor, Charles Thurber, patented a typewriter.

The Virginia Minstrels gave a full-scale show at New York's Bowery Amphitheater. Troupes of this sort became the most popular form of entertainment in 19th century America.

Sport skiing started at Tromsø, Norway.

Marc Islamabad Brunel, after working on the project for 18 years, saw the completion of the first tunnel under the Thames River in London.

Thomas Babington Macaulay: "The history of England is emphatically the history of progress."

1843/4: Captain John C. Fremont led an expedition across northern Nevada to central California and then went to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

In the USA, both the Baptist and the Methodist churches split into northern and southern branches over the issue of slavery. This was an ominous sign of the times.

1843+1850: The government of Greece acted in an erratic, backward manner and alienated many of its supporters in Britain and other liberal nations.

1843+1854: British authorities in the Cape Colony recognized the independence of the Boer republics of Natal (1843), Transvaal (1852), and the Orange Free State (1854).

1844: **Samuel Morse** sent the first telegraph message, using a telegraph line constructed by Ezra Cornell (1807+1874) of insulated wires on poles, from the US Supreme Court room in the Capitol to Alfred L. Vail in Baltimore: "What hath God wrought?" Vail sent the very same message back. The electronic communication era was well underway.

China and the USA signed the Treaty of Wanghsia that opened four Chinese ports, including Canton and Shanghai, to American traders. The French government got a similar deal that put them nearly on a par with the British.

The signing of an Anglo-Russian Treaty regarding Afghanistan.

The Treaty of Tangier ended war between warriors in Morocco and the French.

Santo Domingo, which had been ruled by Haiti since 1821, became the Dominican Republic; and, thus, the island of Hispaniola was divided between the two nations.

France made Tahiti its protectorate.

Emilio and Attilio Baniera, brothers from Venice, tried and failed to start a revolt against the Austrians in Calabria, Italy.

James Knox Polk (1795+1849), of Tennessee, a close associate of Andrew Jackson who also knew Sam Houston, former governor of Tennessee and current governor of Texas, was the surprise, "dark horse"/long shot pick of the Democrat convention on the 9th ballot and winner of the presidential election. Polk, a slave owner whom some called "Young Hickory," campaigned on lower tariffs and the Democratic slogan "Reoccupation of Oregon, reannexation of Texas." Both Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, and Martin Van Buren, the Democratic party's frontrunner in the presidential campaign, wiggled without moving forward because they feared that making Texas a state of the Union would lose them some anti-slavery votes and possibly cause war with Mexico. During the general election, an anti-slavery candidate split

the crucial Whig vote in New York state and thus helped Polk win the election.

Daniel O'Connell, "the Liberator," who had for many years opposed the Act of Union between Ireland and England and had founded the Catholic Association and the Repeal Association and who had long politically fought the Anglo-Protestant landlords in Ireland, was imprisoned by the British along with his son and five of their supporters for conspiracy. Their conviction was overturned 14 weeks later, surprisingly, by the British House of Lords.

Samuel Laing (1780+1868), brother of the Scottish historian Malcolm Laing (1762+1818), published a prize-winning essay "National Distress" that showed about one-third of British workers and their families lived in "extreme misery," another third lived in conditions "very prejudicial to health, morality, and domestic comfort," and the last third lived "in respectability and comfort." (Samuel Laing became famous for his *History of the Kings of Norway* which was a translation of the *Heimskringla* by the Icelandic historian and poet Snorri Sturluson [1179+1241].)

Weavers in various places in the Germanic Confederation demonstrated against factory-made textiles and the mechanization of weaving.

George Williams (1821+1905), a successful English draper, started the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) that thereafter promoted temperance, lay preaching, education, and the social welfare of the hard-pressed and lonely, especially in cities.

Weavers in Rochdale, Lancashire, England, started the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers, an early, or possibly the first, co-op/cooperative society. They owned and operated their own store and divided their profits among themselves. The ideas and actions of Robert Owen and Charles Fourier (1772+1837) had influenced the start of the consumer-cooperative movements in England and France.

Protestant and Irish gangs in Philadelphia, the "city of brotherly love," rioted and fought. Some 20 people were killed and 100 injured.

Wells, Fargo & Co. had its start as an express delivery service between Buffalo and Detroit.

After a 10-year search, Charles Goodyear (1800+1860) stumbled over a process to "vulcanize" rubber that made it hard and durable. He patented the vulcanization process and licensed a Connecticut firm to make rubber overshoes.

Horace Wells (1815+1848), a Boston dentist, pioneered anesthesiology by using "laughing gas," nitrous oxide, on himself. A Harvard Medical School class was reportedly amused but unimpressed during a self-demonstration.

Crawford Long (1815+1878), a Georgia physician, was the first, or surely one of the first, to use ether as an anesthetic. He delivered a baby while using ether - in this case on his own child and wife.

Islamabad Kingdom Brunel demonstrated a propeller ship.

A mob took Joseph and Hyrum Smith from a prison cell in Carthage (near Nauvoo), Missouri, where they were jailed for attempting to destroy a rival Mormon newspaper, and lynched them. Brigham Young (1801+1877) then became the leader of the majority group of Mormons who took the great trek to the Salt Lake valley in Utah.

Margaret Fuller (1810+1850), recently the editor of the important transcendentalist magazine *The Dial* (1840+1842), published the nonfiction books *Summer on the Lakes* and *Women in the Nineteenth Century*. Horace Greeley then asked her to become the literary critic of his *New York Tribune*.

The *London News of the World* sold about six million copies a week and was the world's largest circulation newspaper.

The first public washhouse and bath/swimming pool in Liverpool, England, opened.

The poet and lawyer William Cullen Bryant (1794+1878), who was also the co-editor and co-owner of the *New York Evening Post*, urged people to consider the need for a large public park in Manhattan.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, the leader of the American transcendentalists, published the second volume of his essays.

Bab-ed-din (1819+1850), formerly the Persian merchant Mirza Ali Mohammed, proclaimed himself the "Gate of Righteousness," the *Bab*/Gateway to the Hidden Imam, a new messenger from Allah. He was the founder of Babism, an offshoot of Islam, and was executed by Persian authorities as a heretic. The sect split after the death of the Bab. Baha'ullah/Baha-Allah/"Glory of God" (1817+1892), the leader of one of these splinter groups, founded the new Baha'i religion in 1863 and proclaimed himself the prophet that Bab-ed-din had foretold.

Santa Anna, the tyrant of Mexico, was forced out of power and went into exile in Cuba.

Charles Darwin in a letter to his fellow naturalist Joseph Dalton Hooker: "I think I have found out (here's presumption!) the simple way by which species become exquisitely adapted to various ends." **Alexandre Dumas** (1802+1870), French writer, published his play *The Three Musketeers* whose heroes - Athos, Porthos, Aramis, and D'Artagnan - embodied the philosophy of "All for one; one for all." **Karl Marx** (1818+1883), a German philosopher and economic-sociological theorist, wrote: "Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, the feelings of a heartless world, just as it is the spirit of unspiritual conditions. It is the opium of the people." **Charles Dickens**: "I have great faith in the poor; to the best of my ability I always endeavour to present them in a favourable light to the rich; and I shall never cease, I hope, until I die, to advocate their being made as happy and as wise as the circumstances of their condition, in its utmost improvement, will admit of their becoming." **Henry Clay**: "It has been my invariable rule to do all for the Union. If any man wants the key of my heart, let him take the key of the Union, and that is the key to my heart." **Edward, Lord Thurlow** (1731+1806), English jurist and former Lord Chancellor: "Corporations have neither bodies to be punished, nor souls to be condemned, they therefore do as they like." **Ioannis Kolettis**, the confused Greek prime minister: "Athens is only the capitol of the kingdom; Constantinople is the great capital, the City, *I Polis*, the attraction and the hope of all the Hellenes."

1844+1846: Parliament voted for the construction of more than 400 new rail lines in Britain.

1844+1862: Carlos Antonio Lopez (1790+1862) was another dictator of Paraguay.

1844+1912: Roman Catholic converts in China increased from 240,000 to 720,000 in 1901 to 1.4 million in 1912.

1845: The US Senate by a vote of 27 to 25 and the House by a vote of 120 to 98 approved a joint resolution that approved the annexation of Texas. President John Tyler signed it on 1 March, almost as he was walking out of the White House for the last time.

The Mexican government cut off diplomatic relations with the USA on 6 March, while recently elected President James K. Polk was still moving into his office.

The population of Ireland was about 8.2 million.

The Kingdom of Sardinia in the north, the Papal States in the center, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in the south ruled the people of Italy. The Habsburgs/Austrians ruled Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, and Venetia directly and indirectly. Of all these states, the Kingdom of Sardinia was the closest to being a constitutional monarchy.

A British fleet nearly stopped the slave trade to Brazil by treating slavers as pirates and hence as subject to hanging.

The Young Irelanders independence movement started to become active in Ireland.

Polk offered the British in July, as all American presidents had done since Monroe, a settlement of the disputed Oregon boundary at the 49th parallel (the treaty line of 1818). The British rejected the proposal. Then, President Polk claimed US title to the Oregon Territory (and British Columbia) up to the Alaskan border at 54°40' that he said was "clear and unquestionable." The shrewd Polk, who very likely was an excellent poker player, probably did not have in mind wars with both Britain and Mexico separately or together.

Mexican general Santa Anna was in exile in Cuba.

It was not unusual for British mothers and "nannies" to give their ailing and troublesome infants opium, more commonly known at the time as laudanum.

Two New Englanders named the place Portland in Oregon Territory for their favorite town in Maine.

John C. Fremont, helped by Joseph Walker and Kit Carson, led his second expedition to California across the middle part of Nevada to California. Fremont's *The Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the Year 1842 and to Oregon and Northern California in the Years 1843-1844* was published. This report, among other features, identified the Great Basin that ran from the Wasatch Range in Wyoming-Utah to the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California-Nevada.

About 5000 people traveled along the Oregon Trail this year.

John Willis Griffiths, a New York naval architect, finished the *Rainbow*, an "extreme" clipper ship of the sort that would successfully compete with screw-propelled iron steamships in the China trade and on other long routes for many years. *Rainbow* set a world record of six months and 14 days for a round the world trip from Canton, China.

For the first time the *Scientific American* was published.

The Methodists were the largest American Protestant denomination.

Florida became the 27th state.

On the 29th of December, Texas became the 28th state to enter the Union after the voters of Texas had ratified the annexation decision taken by the federal government.

The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and Baylor University, the first Baptist institution of higher learning in Texas, were founded.

Some 10,000 seamen worked in the whaling industry out of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and at this peak of the trade brought home more than three million pounds of whalebone and hundreds of thousands of barrels of whale oil.

President Polk wrote a letter to Consul Thomas O. Larkin in Monterey, California, to the effect that should the people of Mexico's California wish to join the Union they would have a friend in the White House.

The *Great Britain*, an iron-hulled and propeller-driven steamship, crossed the Atlantic and because of its superior performance doomed the paddle wheelers.

Richard M. Hoe (1812+1886) invented a rotary printing press in the USA that was quite similar, but in the long-run superior, to the kind of press invented about the same time in England by Augustus Applegath (1788+1871).

Breech-loading artillery was invented.

W.E. Staite, an American, patented in England an incandescent electric lamp.

Thomas Wright got a patent for an arc lamp.

The first underwater telegraph cable was laid under the Hudson River between Fort Lee, New Jersey, and New York City.

Richard Newton, an Englishman, brought barbed wire to the pampas of Argentina. This was the start of the end of the gauchos who depended on wild cattle and wild horses for their independent lives.

John August Roebling built a suspension aqueduct near Pittsburgh that carried the Pennsylvania State Canal across the Allegheny River.

Robert Thomson (1822+1873), a Scot, invented a pneumatic-rubber tire.

Friedrich Engels, a socialist and a German businessman whose father owned a cotton-spinning mill near Manchester, England, wrote a classic, depressing, quite accurate description of *The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844*.

Frederick Douglass (1817+1895) wrote about his experiences as a slave in *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*. He was one of the most powerful intellectuals and abolitionists of his time.

George Caleb Bingham painted *Fur Traders Descending the Missouri*.

John Tyler, 10th US president: "If the annexation of Texas shall crown off my public life, I shall neither retire ignominiously nor be soon forgotten." (This prediction proved highly

questionable.) In response to Britain's refusal in July to accept the American offer of the 49th parallel in the Oregon dispute, **James Polk**, in his annual Message to Congress late in the year, announced: "The people of this continent alone have the right to decide their own destiny." Some have called it the Polk Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. **John L O'Sullivan**, the editor of the *United States Magazine and Democratic Review*, insisted that the US had the right to all the Oregon Territory, and more, "by right of our manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent." **Benjamin Disraeli** published *Sybil, or the Two Nations*: "I was told that the Privileged and the People formed Two Nations, governed by different laws, influenced by different manners, with no thoughts or sympathies in common." Disraeli also claimed "Infanticide [by abuse] is practiced as extensively and as legally in England as it is on the banks of the Ganges." **George M. Dallas**, politician: "The *sagacity* of General [Andrew] Jackson was the admiration of the sophist and the wonder of the savage; it unraveled the meshes of both, without the slightest seeming effort." **Ralph Waldo Emerson**: "The true test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops - no, but the kind of man the country turns out." "Character is that which can do without success." **Friedrich Engels**: "Naturally, the workers are perfectly free; the manufacturer does not force them to take his materials and his cards, but he says to them . . . 'If you don't like to be frizzled in my frying-pan, you can take a walk into the fire'."

1845/6: The Drawback Acts allowed free passage of Canadian exports and imports thru American ports.

Henry David Thoreau lived alone with purpose at Walden Pond.

1845+1849: The eventful and highly successful one term of James Knox Polk (1795+1849) as the 11th president of the USA.

The Sikh Wars saw the British gain control of Kashmir and the Punjab in northwestern India.

1845+1851: More than one million people died of starvation and related illnesses during the Great Potato Famine in Ireland. During the harsh winter of "Black '47," half of the infants died in

many places. The cause of the famine was an airborne fungus that decimated the basic food most people depended on for life in Ireland. Up to half of the crop was ruined initially; later the number increased to 75 percent. After the famine became obvious, about 800,000 people were evicted from their homes so grains and livestock could be raised by landowners instead of spuds. More than one million persons died of the famine and another two million emigrated to the UK, USA, Canada, Australia, and other destinations. Many good people, especially those who knew nothing about biology and bad government, thought these events were a sign of the "wrath of God."

British liberal leader John Russell (1792+1878) was convinced by Richard Cobden and John Bright, among others, that free trade was the solution to the problems associated with the Great Famine in Ireland. This position necessitated the repeal of the Corn Laws, which prevented the free import into the UK of relatively less expensive corn and other grains, such as wheat.

1845+1852: The New England Protective Union served as a central purchasing agency for cooperative stores (co-ops) that did more than \$4 million in trade per year by 1852.

1845+1854: Proportionately this was the period when there were the greatest numbers of immigrants to the USA, some 2.4 million, which amounted to about 14.5 percent of the total 1845 population.

1845+1872: White settlers on the North Island defeated the courageous Maoris in the New Zealand Wars.

1846: The antiquated Corn Laws were finally repealed in Britain as the result of the efforts of the sometimes reform-minded Tory/conservative Prime Minister Robert Peel and especially Richard Cobden (1804+1865), "the Apostle of Free Trade." The Anti-Corn Law League and the free traders had triumphed over the "no-surrender" conservatives and those who supported high tariffs and landowners' profits over the needs of poor and starving consumers. Shortly thereafter import taxes were reduced on cheeses, grains, butter, and other food items. The

general standard of living in Britain and Ireland improved almost immediately.

Ireland no longer had a "most favored status" as a supplier to the British food markets; many large Irish landowners, who were also English and absentee landlords, started to raise cattle and no longer had much use for the Irish "cotters" who worked their lands growing crops. In Ireland there were no food reserves. Irish emigration was at unprecedented levels to England, Canada, Australia, and America.

With President Polk's encouragement and guidance, Congress passed the Walker Tariff that lowered the tariff to 26 percent. With reduced tariffs, both the American and British economies improved: the British got cheap food; the Americans got cheaper manufactured goods.

Congress and Polk, a good Jacksonian Democrat, restored in August the Independent Treasury system that the Whigs had earlier stopped.

Polk received news on 12 January from his representative in Mexico, John Slidell, that the Mexicans were difficult and stubborn negotiators. They were not inclined to accept Polk's offer of \$5 million US dollars for New Mexico and \$25 million for California and recognition of the independence of Texas and the Rio Grande River as the international boundary between Mexico and the USA. On 13 January, Polk, always ahead of the game, ordered General Zachary Taylor (1784+1850) to move his 3500 troops (about half of the US Army) forward from the Nueces River to the Rio Grande River near Matamoros in Texas, where the boundary between the USA and Mexico was in doubt. John C. Fremont led a group of explorers to Monterey, California; they arrived on 27 January.

After being turned away by General Mariano Paredes, the new president of Mexico, John Slidell returned to the USA in mid-February.

The Americans and Mexicans were dug-in around Matamoros, Tamaulipas, separated only by the Rio Grande River in late March. (The American side of the river across from Matamoros would become Brownsville, Texas.) The Mexican general was Pedro de Ampudia. On 24 April, a few Americans on a

reconnoitering mission were killed by Mexican troops during a cavalry skirmish. A few hours later, even before he received news of this event from General Taylor on 9 May, Polk, with good anticipation, prepared his war message to Congress. On 27 April, Polk signed a Congressional resolution to end the treaty of 1827 and the joint occupation of Oregon with the British. On 3 May, Mexican forces attacked Fort Texas across from Matamoros on the American side.

President **James Polk**, on 11 May, informed Congress that Mexico had "invaded our territory and shed American blood upon American soil." Eleven Americans had been killed, five wounded, and several taken prisoner. Congress voted two days later that in fact a state of war existed by an act of Mexico and authorized the spending of \$10 million and the enlistment of 50,000 troops. Some 76 Whigs in the House, including a young politician from Illinois, Abraham Lincoln (1809+1865), were opposed to these measures but were afraid to vote against the war appropriations for fear of being branded disloyal to the troops and the nation.

General Taylor and his troops crossed the Rio Grande and attacked Matamoros in mid-May. The US Army numbered about 7000; the Mexican Army numbered about 32,000 troops.

During May and June, Polk ordered the blockade of Mexican ports in California and on the Gulf of Mexico. Colonel Stephen Kearny (1794+1848) and his troops, who had started marching from eastern Kansas, entered undefended Santa Fe, New Mexico, on 3 June before most of his troops moved onward to California. In less than two months, Kearny's Army of the West had crossed the dry, empty plains and desert, during the hottest part of the year, on half-rations. Santa Fe was occupied by Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan, who became the military governor, with his regiment of First Missouri Volunteers before they distinguished themselves during two battles in Mexico. In total, Doniphan and his volunteers traveled some 5500 miles by the time they reached home.

The British in June agreed to a reasonable USA-Canadian boundary at the 49th parallel, as opposed to "54° 40' or Fight," and thru the main channel of the Strait of Juan de Fuca between

Vancouver Island and the Olympic Peninsula. Secretary of State James Buchanan (1791+1868) and British minister Richard Pakenham signed the agreement on 15 June and thus ended the old "Oregon problem."

There possibly were some 800 Americans at the start of this year in California and some 10,000 Californios of Spanish descent.

In mid-June settlers in the Sacramento Valley of California declared at Sonoma, they were an independent republic with a star and a black bear on their flag; this was the Black Bear Revolt. John Fremont was one of their supporters and leaders.

James Biddle, the commander of the East India Squadron, became the commander of a Pacific Coast flotilla during the Mexican-American War. Commodore John Sloat (1781+1867) landed his marines at Monterey, California, on 7 July and hoisted the American flag. News of this landing in California by Americans reached Washington, DC, by the end of August. Commodore Sloat was replaced by Commodore David Stockton (1795+1866) in mid-August and joined Fremont in occupying Los Angeles.

Colonel Kearney and his marching army, with Kit Carson as their guide, moved into southern California in late November and moved on towards San Diego, which they took in mid-December. California was claimed for the USA.

Polk asked and got in early August \$2 million from Congress to use in negotiations with Mexico after the war. (Some suspected it was bribe money.)

What Polk did not ask for was an amendment authored by Representative David Wilmot (1814+1868) of Pennsylvania that would have prohibited slavery in any territory acquired from Mexico. The House of Representatives - but not the Senate - passed the Wilmot Proviso.

The Americans allowed Santa Anna, who had been in exile in Cuba, to pass thru their blockade at Vera Cruz in August for obscure reasons or, perhaps, in return for pledges of cooperation. Antonio Santa Anna took command of the Mexican army at Mexico City in mid-September. The Mexicans were defeated in Monterey in northwestern Mexico by the Americans under

the command of Gen. Winfield Scott (1786+1866) in late September.

Henry David Thoreau was briefly jailed for opposing the Mexican-American War.

Elias Howe (1819+1867), an American inventor, patented the sewing machine.

The remains of over 3000 Celts, from the period, roughly, -899-400 were discovered at Hallstatt in Austria.

Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, commonly called Mormons, completed a temple at their theocratic city-state at Nauvoo, Illinois, on the banks of the Mississippi River.

Christianity, which had been banned in China since 1724, was made an approved religion again.

Congress founded the Smithsonian Institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" in Washington, DC, and used a magnanimous £105,000 gift for this purpose from James Smithson (1765+1829), a British chemist-mineralogist who never set his eyes on any parts of the USA, but wished and did them well anyway.

Herman Melville (1819+1891), who at the age of 20 had sailed to the South Seas on a whaler and then jumped ship in the Marquesas Islands, finished the novel *Typee, a Peep at Polynesian Life During Four Months' Residence in a Valley of the Marquesas*.

Edgar A. Poe (who did not himself use Allen as his middle name) published the short story "The Cask of Amontillado."

Francis Parkman (1823+1893), a recent graduate of Harvard Law School, went on a long hunting expedition by horseback and steamboat from St. Louis to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, where he had his first looks at and experiences with frontiers people, the Sioux, and other "western sights."

The USA and New Granada/Columbia agreed the Americans would have transit rights across the Isthmus of Panama while maintaining the neutrality of the territory.

Pabst brewery was founded in 1844; the Miller Brewing Co. started in 1848. Schlitz Brewing

and Blatz Brewing opened in 1849 and 1851 respectively as Milwaukee became known as the "beer city" of North America.

Carl Zeiss (1816+1888) opened a factory to make optical instruments like field glasses, lenses, and microscopes, in Jena, Turingia, Germany. His workers benefited from a profit-sharing plan.

James Simpson (1811+1870), a Scottish obstetrician, discovered that chloroform was a superior anesthetic to both nitrous oxide and ether. After Queen Victoria gave birth to Prince Leopold in 1853 while using chloroform, nearly all religious and medical opposition to it ceased in Britain.

James Fenimore Cooper: "In America the taint of sectarianism lies broad upon the land. The nation is sectarian, rather than Christian."

Margaret Fuller, American writer: "A house is not a home unless it contains food and fire for the mind as well as the body."

1846/7: Brigham Young, the successor to Joseph Smith, and the frontiersman Jim Bridger led a large group of Mormons from Illinois to the promised land of the West, the Great Salt Lake Valley, beyond the fringe of the USA in Mexican Territory and established there a permanent home for the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

1846+1848: The span of the Mexican-American War during which Mexico lost about 40 percent of its territory. General Zachary Taylor and his troopers invaded Mexico and won the Battles of Palo Alto on 8 May 1846. Santa Fe, New Mexico, which had been left undefended by the Mexicans, was occupied by American troops from Colonel Stephen W. Kearny's Army of the West in August 1846. Kearny and Stockton joined their forces in San Diego and occupied Los Angeles on 10 January 1847. The Mexicans officially surrendered California three days later. General Taylor and his volunteers repulsed some 21,000 Mexicans near the pass of Buena Vista in Mexico in February 1847. Thousands of American troops made a large-scale, impressive, well-organized amphibious landing on the beaches near Vera Cruz, under the leadership of Gen. Winfield Scott, before they captured that city in March. (There was no other amphibious landing like it until WWI.) Scott and his troops

captured Puebla, Mexico's second largest city, in mid-May. Scott and his army attacked Mexico City on 14 September 1847. They won the Battle of Chapultepec, on a fortified hill on the edge of Mexico City, and shortly thereafter occupied the capital of Mexico while American marines entered the "halls of Montezuma" at the National Palace. General Santa Anna, who was the defending general, resigned after the loss of Mexico City and again went into exile. Confusion was master in Mexico as regards their internal politics.

The Mexicans formed a new government in November 1847 and started to negotiate with Polk's representative Nicholas P. Trist, a chief clerk at the State Department. During January 1948, Mexican and American officials negotiated the end of the Mexican-American War in Guadalupe Hidalgo just outside Mexico City. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the conflict on 2 February 1848. The Mexican government got \$15 million. As in Florida earlier, the US government also paid claims of American citizens against the Mexican government (this time worth \$3.25 million dollars). The treaty established the Rio Grande River as the boundary between Mexico and the USA. The Americans officially and legally received recognition that Mexico had lost Texas above the Rio Grande plus New Mexico and California. (This territory amounted to more than one million square miles.) The USA in effect gained clear title to all of today's Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California, Utah, and part of Colorado.

The Mexican-American War had cost the USA some 1721 killed, 4102 wounded, and another 11,155 dead of various diseases. Mexican losses were much higher.

There were substandard harvests in many parts of Europe which resulted in famine and food riots, higher food prices, cities being overcrowded by folks from the countryside, lower prices for many consumer goods, and falling wages and profits.

During the revolutions of these years, the Austrians suppressed a revolt in the Republic of Cracow and annexed it to Austrian Galicia. Milan, Venice, Palermo and the Papal States

were in revolt, and Austria and France suppressed the rebels.

Stephen Watts Kearny, the commander of the Army of the West, was the governor of New Mexico and then the governor of California within only a few months.

Walt Whitman (1819+1892), who had earlier worked as a farmer and a carpenter, was the editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, a poet, and a supporter of both the Free Soil and the anti-slavery movements.

1846+1849: The repeal of the Corn Laws (1846) and the Navigation Laws (1849) by the British Parliament put an end to the old colonial-mercantilist relationships and started the modern free-trade era.

1846+1852: Lord John Russel was the prime minister of Britain and head of a reform administration.

1846+1878: Pope Pius IX disappointed many Italian nationalists and progressives who hoped that the Roman Catholic Church would end its seeming hostility to the modern world.

1846+1889: The number of primary schools in Brazil increased from 16 to 118.

1847: American troops led by General Winfield Scott captured Mexico City.

The free Blacks who lived in the settlement established by the American Colonization Society in 1822 declared their country to be the Republic of Liberia under the presidency of a former slave from Virginia. Liberia became the first independent African republic. Originally Liberia had been inhabited during 1821 by freedmen recruited by the American Colonization Society. Liberia's most important exports were camwood (used for making red dye in the textile industry), coffee, ivory, and palm oil.

There was a popular uprising in Sicily by liberals, progressives, republicans, and nationalists.

Camillo di Cavour (1810+1861), the prime minister of Sardinia, published a newspaper in Turin *il Risorgimento*/"the Resurgence" that became a powerful voice for the Italian national liberation movement.

Florence, Rome, and Turin experimented with a customs league.

Louis Papineau, who had been implicated in the rebellions of 1837 and who had gone into exile in France, returned to Lower Canada and was amnestied.

Some 40,000 Irish emigrants to the USA died of cholera on their way aboard overcrowded ships during this year. Another 10,000 of the 90,000 immigrants who sailed to Quebec died of the same disease during the passage or in quarantine hospitals in Canada.

Frederick Douglass started publishing the abolitionist newspaper the *North Star* in Rochester, New York. The Massachusetts Antislavery Society had already published his impressive autobiography, and he had earned large sums of money as a lecturer in Britain, Ireland, and the United States.

William H. Prescott, a Boston historian, published *History of the Conquest of Peru*.

Eighty-five members of the Donner Party in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California were trapped in deep snow. Some of the 47 who survived resorted to cannibalism in order to survive.

Steam power drove the machinery of an American cotton mill at Salem, Massachusetts.

Ascanio Sobrero (1812+1888), an Italian chemist, discovered liquid nitroglycerin that would before too long be used with great effect to make both a heart medicine and explosives.

Herman Melville, who had been an *omoo*/beachcomber for a while, published *Omoo*, a story of his adventures in the Society Islands of Tahiti and on other islands of Oceania. It was a novel about, among other things, the hypocrisy of Christian missionaries.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807+1882), an American, wrote *Evangeline*, a long poem about the Acadians who had been driven-out of Acadia/Nova Scotia in 1755.

Emily Jane Brontë (1818+1848) completed her darkly romantic novel *Wuthering Heights* while her sister Charlotte Brontë (1816+1855) finished her own classic *Jane Eyre*.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809+1894), formerly a professor of anatomy at Harvard, became the dean of the Harvard Medical School.

George Boole (1815+1864), an Englishman who was a largely self-taught mathematician and logician, published *The Mathematical Analysis of Logic*. (Boolean algebra is still of interest to computer designers and others.)

John Palmer Parker, a *kamaaina*/long-time resident of Hawaii, also a long-time friend and servant of the royal family (he married one of Kamehameha's granddaughters), got a grant of land on the north side of Mauna Kea volcano on the "Big Island" of Hawaii. It would eventually become (as it still is today) one of the world's largest privately owned cattle ranches on some 227,000 acres.

Ando Hiroshige (1797+1858), a famous Japanese woodblock artist, perfected the travelogue print in his *Fifty-three Stages of the Tokaido Highway*.

Benjamin Disraeli, British writer and politician: "Thus you have a starving population, an absentee aristocracy, and an alien Church, and in addition the weakest executive in the world. That is the Irish Question." An **anonymous Japanese scholar** on learning about the Opium War: ". . . how can we know whether the mist gathering over China will not come down as frost upon Japan?"

1847/8: After a short Protestant-Catholic civil war, the people of Switzerland made a new constitution creating a federal union.

The Germanic Confederation had more than double the railway mileage, 3000 miles plus, of France and 400 percent more than Austria.

1847+1849: Abraham Lincoln was a member of the US House of Representatives where he voted for the Wilmot Proviso (which would have forbid slavery in any territory acquired from Mexico), he said, "as good as forty times."

1847+1853: Jules Michelet (1798+1874), a great French historian, wrote his *History of the French Revolution*. **Michelet**: "I have lost myself in this work. . . . For it I have given the world a miss, and history to me has become life."

1847+1861: Camillo Benso di Cavour (1810+1961) was one of the leading Italian

nationalists and politicians of his time. He strove and succeeded in making a united Italy a European power. As prime minister of Piedmont (1852+1859), he promoted the development of infrastructures needed for a modern nation, attracted foreign investments, helped rid Italy of the Austrians, encouraged and aided Garibaldi, supported the liberals and secularists against the reactionary policies of the Roman Catholic Church, and persuaded France and Britain to support the unification of Italy.

Stephen A. Douglas (1813+1861), "the Little Giant," a Democrat and former judge of the supreme court of Illinois, served as a US senator from Illinois. He was Abraham Lincoln's major political rival.

1848: The "Year of Revolutions" in Europe. A year of liberal, republican, and nationalist reforms in many places when corruption in government and the political process and the extension of the vote became common demands by middle class and working people. This spirit of rebellion for progress quickly spread throughout Europe and even to some other parts of the world.

There was an uprising in Paris on 21 February. Louis Blanc (1811+1882), a socialist, and Pierre Joseph Proudhon (1809+1865), an anarchist, were among the various leaders who had ideas about what form the Second Republic should take. Louis -Philippe, king of France (1830+1848) and no friend of progress, was forced to abdicate in late February after he had tried to suppress the supporters of the "reform banquets" and the Paris mobs. During the "June days," the workers, occasionally supported by some members of the National Guard and municipal police, revolted while radicals partially seized control of Paris. As serious street fighting broke out, the government imported a tough French commander from Algeria, Louis Eugène Cavaignac (1802+1857), as minister of war to frighten and crush the "reds" and other radicals in Paris. Cavaignac and his troops killed more than 10,000 protestors in Paris during the "June days".

Mikhail Aleksandrovich Bakunin (1814+1876) a Russian anarchist was banished from France for advocating the overthrow of totalitarian governments in Russia, Poland, and elsewhere.

Bakunin then went to Germany where he educated young revolutionaries.

A provisional government was formed; a new constitution was approved. The Second French Republic was formed in November. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (1808+1873), nephew of the great general and the leader of the Napoleonic dynasty since 1832, was easily elected president of the new government over "butcher" Cavaignac in December.

Slavery was abolished in the colonies of the French Empire.

On 13 March a revolution started in Vienna. The archconservative Prince Metternich was forced to resign, and he fled to England from Austria after news arrived about the revolutions in Paris and Italy and an insurrection in Hungary. Many members of the Austrian court escaped from Vienna to the more conservative and secure confines of Innsbruck. The Slavs organized a Pan-Slav conference in Prague. In June the people of that city revolted. Only with the greatest difficulty were the Habsburg forces of Austria able to regain their control over the Czechs and Slavs. Hungary was still smoldering. The Habsburgs and the Austrian Empire had been shaken badly. Revolutionary students, workers, and nationalists forced emperor Ferdinand I (reigned 1835+1848) to flee from Vienna at least three times before he abdicated in December. The new emperor, Franz Josef (1830+1916) refused to let the waltzes of Johann Strauss "the elder" (1804+1849) be played at his court because the great composer had supported the revolutionists. The new emperor's main objectives seem to have been to suppress the rebels in Hungary, Lombardy, and everywhere.

Almost every territorial capital in the Germanic Confederation experienced riots, demonstrations, and fighting during March. Berlin, Baden, Cologne, Dresden, Prague, and Vienna, among others, were rocked by revolt. Wilhelm/William of Prussia (1797+1888), the younger brother of the king, commanded military-police operations that ended the uprising in Berlin. Thereafter many called him the "Bullet Prince." During late March, the provisional governments in Schleswig-Holstein, which was a German cultural area, proclaimed their independence from Denmark. The British,

Russian, and French governments all protested and threatened military action against the Germanic Confederation until Prussian troops, sent to help defend these new governments in Schleswig-Holstein, withdrew from the Jutland Peninsula.

The reform-minded, nationalist Sardinian-Piedmont king, Charles Albert (reigned 1831+1849), approved a somewhat liberal constitution for his country in March. Massimo Taparellu d'Azeglio (1798+1866), a leader of the Italian Risorgimento, was the prime minister (1848+1952) of Sardinia. One of his most important ministers was Camillo Benso di Cavour (1810+1861) from the Piedmont. Sardinia pledged to support Lombardy against the Austrians and Habsburgs during March. Many Piedmontese and other Italian nationalists supported a war against the Austrians in Lombardy.

There was serious rioting in Palermo, Sicily, during January that led to the issuance of a new constitution. There were uprisings against foreign rulers in Messina, Milan, Palermo, Reggio, Rome, and Venice which all failed. The Austrians defeated the forces of Charles Albert of Piedmont at Custoza. In Milan, the Austrian military commander tried to intimidate the people of the city with artillery, but the Austrians were forced to withdraw when fierce street fighters opposed them during late March. The Austrians quickly recalled their troops from Venice, and a republican government was formed there before the end of March.

Pope Pius IX denounced the war against Austria in April. Revolutionists in Rome assassinated the prime minister of the Papal States, Pellegrino Rossi, who had proposed an Italian confederation with the pope as the president. Pope Pius IX was forced with some of his cardinals to escape from the wrath of the republicans and liberals of Rome in November and seek refuge with the king of Naples.

Some progress was made when serfdom was abolished in Austria and a constitution granting representative government was approved. The Austrians were compelled by the demands of the time to allow people's conventions in both Hungary and Bohemia to write their own constitutions.

Romanian nationalists in Wallachia and Moldavia were the only rebels in all of the Ottoman Empire with the spirit of 1848. They were crushed by both Russian and Ottoman armies.

Britain was an exception in Europe and did not experience a major political crisis this year. (Some scholars have speculated that this was because Britain had already been substantially "reformed.") However, the British government in Ireland, as was its wont there and elsewhere, suspended the Habeas Corpus Act when faced by what it considered insurrection.

In the spirit of the time, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels published their pamphlet *The Communist Manifesto* in which they argued that capitalism, hitherto the engine of the Industrial Revolution, was doomed. The Communist League in London adopted, by year's end, the following program: 1) the abolition of all inheritances and private property; 2) state control of the means of transport and communication; 3) ownership of factories and other means of production by the state; 4) formation of armies of agricultural and industrial workers; 6) abolition of child factory labor; and 7) free education for all children.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo awarded nearly half of Mexico's national territory to the USA.

More than 200,000 emigrants left Ireland. Many went to America and paid \$15 to \$25 per head for their passage, not including food. The New York Commissioners of Emigration started to keep accurate records of the number of immigrants who arrived in the USA.

Nova Scotia earned the distinction of being the first British colony to have a cabinet and parliamentary system of government within the British Empire. The rest of Canada followed along shortly thereafter.

Richard Wagner (1813+1883), the great composer of operas, was one of the reformers who opposed the conservatives during demonstrations in Dresden, Germany.

Many liberal revolutionaries from Germany emigrated to Wisconsin, New York, Boston, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia, among other places.

The General Board of Health was founded in London to find solutions to the serious public health problems in British cities. Their first public medical officer, John Simon (1816+1904), was a surgeon, pathologist, and one of the first epidemiologists.

During this year, some 53,000 people died of cholera, a dirty-water disease, in Britain.

Costa Rica became a republic.

The Canadians-British had constructed by this time a chain of excellent canals that allowed ships to sail from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes. The Illinois-Michigan Canal connected the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River. The Rideau Canal ran from Ottawa to Kingsbury, Canada.

Under the leadership of Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815+1902) and the anti-slavery veteran Lucretia Coffin Mott (1793+1880), American women held their first Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, New York.

The Whigs nominated and got elected one of the heroes of the recent war with Mexico, General Zachary Taylor, much to the disappointment of the old Whigs Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

Gold was rumored and reported to have been discovered in California in late January. While constructing a sawmill on the American River for Johann Sutter, a worker did in fact discover gold. Before the year's end some 6000 miners were prospecting in the California goldfields. About half of the non-Indian population of California was Americans.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. delivered mail and gold prospectors to California across the Isthmus of Panama.

Six newspapers in New York City founded the Associated Press to share the costs of sending telegrams.

Sailors who jumped ship started New York City's Chinatown.

The richest man in America, John Jacob Astor, an immigrant who had made his fortune in fur trading and New York real estate, died leaving an estate of about \$20 million. He also left a large amount of money for the establishment of the

New York City public library that became one of the world's finest.

John Stuart Mill (1805+1873), a social reformer, utilitarian-empiricist philosopher, and an employee of the East India Company, wrote *Principles of Political Economy*. In this work and others Mill posited that humans had passed through six stages of development that included hunting, shepherding, irrigating, military-republican (Greco-Roman), feudal, and capitalist.

William Makepeace Thackeray (1811+1863), an English journalist and novelist, originally published his novel of social satire *Vanity Fair* as a monthly serial.

Ignaz Philips Semmelweis (1818+1865), a Hungarian obstetrician, sharply reduced the incidence of *puerperal*/childbed fever at a Vienna maternity hospital by introducing antiseptics and insisting that hospital and medical workers wash their hands in chlorinated water. He was driven back to Budapest by the hostility of the old-fashioned members of the medical establishment.

Lisbon was lit by gaslights.

New York and Chicago were connected by telegraph.

The premier American commodity exchange now and then, the Chicago Board of Trade, opened.

Cyrus McCormick's new factory in Chicago manufactured 500-grain reapers before the harvest season.

Some iron molders in Cincinnati, Ohio, established their own producers' cooperative.

Alexandre Auguste Ledru-Rollin (1807+1874), French politician, when trying to get through a mob during the Revolution of 1848: "Let me pass. I have to follow them. I am their leader." **Marx** and **Engels**: "A spectre is haunting Europe - the spectre of communism." "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles." "The workers have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Workers of the world, unite!" **Metternich**, Austrian statesman: "Italy is a geographical expression." Henry John Temple/**Lord Palmerston** (1784+1865), British statesman: "We

have no eternal allies, and we have no perpetual enemies." **Karl Marx**: "The theory of Communism may be summed up in one sentence: Abolish all private property."

Elizabeth Fry (1780+1845), English Quaker and reformer: "Punishment is not for revenge, but to lessen crime and reform the criminal." **Henry David Thoreau**: "If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer."

1848/9: The first German National Assembly, sometimes called the Frankfurt Parliament/Diet, composed of 585 elected male representatives from all over Germany, including Prussia, Schleswig, and Austria met at St. Paul's Church in Frankfurt to draft a German constitution and to elect a German government. There were many proposals, as one would expect, to consider. . The members were split over what to do about Schleswig-Holstein. Some wanted a Habsburg-Austrian emperor over all the German regions including Bohemia and northern Italy. Others wanted a Hohenzollern-Prussian emperor over Germany only, excluding Austria and Bohemia. These basic positions are often described as the Great Germany and Small Germany plans. In Baden, Bavaria, Saxony, and especially in southwest Germany, many people rejected both of these proposals and favored republican forms of government. When offered the Crown, **Frederick-William IV** of Prussia (1795+1861), who opposed the popular movement of 1848, refused to accept the imperial crown offered him by the liberal Frankfurt Diet in 1849 because it "smelled of the gutter." This all-Germany/*Vorparlament* assembly then disbanded itself in July 1849 without having reached any significant conclusions, although the discussions and experience itself advanced pan-Germanism. The *Constitution of the German Reich*, written by the German National Assembly in Frankfurt, never went into effect. Some historians have seen this series of inconclusive events as a kind of progress.

More than 105,000 people died of cholera in Britain and France.

The clipper ship *Sea Witch* sped from Canton, China, to its homeport in New York City in 74 days.

1848+1850: The population of San Francisco jumped from about 800 to 25,000 persons because of the gold rush.

1848+1851: The Austrian Metternich was in exile in England.

1848+1852: The Second French Republic operated with Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte/Napoleon III as the elected president and then (1851) the authoritarian emperor by coup d'etat.

The Second Carlist War in Spain especially ravaged the northern provinces.

1848+1853: Defeated Mexican general Santa Anna went into exile first in Jamaica and then in Colombia.

1848+1871: The various princelets, cities, and states of Germany again tried to unite. Efforts by the Frankfurt Parliament in 1848/9, the renewed Germanic Confederation in 1850, and the North German Confederation in 1866 all failed to create one Germany.

1848+1914: The Jewish population of Vienna, where there were very good educational and employment opportunities for Jews, increased significantly.

1848+1916: The overly long reign of Francis Joseph I, emperor of Austria and king of Hungary (1867+1916). Of necessity, there were 17 official languages, including Yiddish, spoken in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Before and after these dates, the Austrians, Germans, Magyars, and Galician Poles supposedly were the "master races" of Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, and the Austrian parts of Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, and Italy.

1849: A Constituent Assembly met in Rome during February and proclaimed the existence of the Roman Republic while the pope was out of town. Within a few weeks, the representatives of the Republic voted to unify with the province of Tuscany. Some of their leaders were Giuseppe Montanelli, Francesco Domenico Guerrazzi, and Giuseppe Mazzini.

Nationalists and republicans in Venice, Genoa, Rome, Venice, and Palermo again tried to expel the Austrians from their country. Piedmont's army, which attacked the Austrians in March,

was not successful, and they were forced to surrender to the Austrians at Novara on 23 March 1849. Soon thereafter Charles Albert of Sardinia abdicated and was succeeded by his son Victor Emmanuel II (1849+1878).

Giuseppe Garibaldi, back from political exile in Uruguay, served in the Sardinian Army against the Austrians. Giuseppe Mazzini was one of the leaders of the republican government in Rome. French and Austrians troops defeated the Sardinians in March. The Austrians reconquered Lombardy and Venetia. The French sent an expeditionary force to restore the pope and eradicate the Roman Republic. The French, supported by an army from Naples, started their siege of Rome in June. Garibaldi's small army for a while put-up a courageous, but unsuccessful, defense of Rome against an array of French, Spanish, Austrian, Neapolitan, and Tuscan troops. The republican forces resisted defeat until August when Garibaldi managed to escape with some 4000 of his volunteers to safety.

The pope, Pius IX, was returned to power in Rome. Garibaldi went into exile once more.

The Hungarian Diet declared their nation a republic and elected Lajos Kossuth (1802+1894) "governor-president." Austrian troops policed the towns of Buda and Pest. Franz Josef asked Russian czar Nicholas I (1796+1855) in the name of the Holy Alliance for help in reversing the events in progress. Two Russian armies broke the back of the Hungarian revolution while hanging and shooting many of their leaders, except for Kossuth who escaped to Turkey. Hungary after this time, however, was never again a "safe and secure" province of Austria.

The Croats, behind Josef Jellacic/Jellachich (1801+1859), a proponent of Austrian imperialism, fought against the Magyars with encouragement from the Austrians.

The British annexed the Punjab after defeating the Sikhs in several battles.

Canada fell into an economic depression as the result of Britain's shift to free trade, the Drawback Acts of 1845/6, and severely reduced exports. Some important Canadians like William Molson and John Redpath, merchants from Montreal, wanted to be annexed by the USA, as did the Parti Rouge/Red Party. They

signed an Annexation Manifesto that had little support from public opinion. There was rioting in Montreal, and the House of Parliament was burned. Toronto was made the new capital.

The Crown colony of Vancouver Island, which already had a major fur-trading post, was given to the Hudson's Bay Company to develop economically.

There was talk in some places that the Americans wanted to start a steamer route across the Pacific to Shanghai via Japan.

Henry David Thoreau, who had publicly opposed the Mexican-American War, wrote "Resistance to Civil Government." It would be reissued as "On the Duty of Civil Disobedience" and would be praised by many until now as "a perfect essay." It outlined a workable and winning strategic philosophy for non-violent revolutions in the modern world.

Harriet Tubman (1820+1913), 29, fearing that she would be sold "down the river" to the Deep South, escaped from her owner and his Maryland plantation.

The Order of the Star Spangled Banner was founded in New York. They did not like Catholics and foreigners.

So many goldminers - about half of them Americans - invaded California this year, about 80,000 by some counts that they became known as "Forty-Niners." Winter purslane, *Montia perfoliata*, commonly called miners' lettuce, saved thousands of 49ers from dying of scurvy. Some of the first Oregon apples delivered to San Francisco sold for \$5 each. Domingo Ghirardelli, an Italian merchant by way of Latin America, sold goods from tent stores to gold miners before he built a chocolate factory in San Francisco.

The population of San Francisco, according to some estimates, grew from 459 to 20,000 residents.

The Mexican-Spanish population of California, at some 14,000, became a minority.

About 30,000 people traveled along the Oregon Trail this year.

Brigham Young and other Mormon leaders boldly declared that Utah, Nevada, southern

California, and parts of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Idaho belonged to the independent State, some thought nation, of Deseret.

American commodity prices soared.

Fort Worth, Texas, was an army post and a pause along the Chisholm Trail.

A railroad across the Isthmus of Panama started to speed transportation to and from California.

American clipper ships carried Chinese tea to British ports and went anywhere else they wanted to go.

Elizabeth Blackwell (1821+1910) graduated at the head of her class at Geneva Medical College in Syracuse, New York. She was the first woman physician trained in the USA and went on to have a distinguished career in the new field of medical care for children and women.

The tuition-free College of the City of New York (CCNY) opened its doors as the Free Academy. In the years to come, it was a ladder of opportunity for tens of thousands of ambitious and smart students, many of them immigrants.

Francis Parkman completed his most famous book *The Oregon Trail*.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine was founded in New York.

Walter Hunt, one of the inventors of the sewing machine, patented a safety pin. Because he owed a small, but pressing debt, he sold this patent for \$400.

Fyodor Dostoyevsky (1821+1881), an aspiring young Russian writer who belonged to an unorthodox group of reform thinkers, was arrested by the Czarist police and imprisoned at the Peter-Paul fortress where he was sentenced to be shot. Instead, at nearly the last minute, he was sent to Siberia where he was kept as a prisoner in forced-labor camps for the next four years.

According to the French physicist Armand H.L. Fizeau (1819+1896), the speed of light was about 186,300 miles or 300,000 kilometers per second.

Despite the Health of Towns Association and other public health advances, cholera again caused an epidemic in London that killed some 16,000 people.

A pilot less Montgolfier balloon, named after the brothers Joseph Michel Montgolfier (1740+1810) and Jacques Etienne Montgolfier (1745+1799) was used by the Austrians to drop bombs on Italian nationalists in Venice, Italy.

Captain Minie, a Frenchman, made a cylindrical projectile for small arms that was nicknamed the "Minnie ball."

Gustave Courbet (1819+1877), a French realist painter, completed *The Stone Breakers*.

The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood of artists in London tried to work in a style before Raphael (1483+1520) that they regarded as a time characterized by naturalism, purity, and Christianity. One of the most important members of this group was Dante Gabriel Rossetti (1828+1882).

The Reuter press agency, started by Paul Julius Reuter (1816+1899), began as a homing pigeon service for delivering stock prices among brokers, bankers, and customers in Brussels, Belgium, and Aachen, Germany.

Henry David Thoreau: "Under a government which imprisons any unjustly, the true place for a just man is also a prison." "There will never be a free and enlightened State until the State comes to recognize the individual as a higher and independent power, from which all its own power and authority are derived, and treats him accordingly." **Frederick Douglass:** "The limits of tyrants are prescribed by the endurance of those whom they suppress." "I know of no rights of race superior to the rights of man." **Richard Whately** (1787+1863), English scholar, teacher, the Anglican archbishop of Dublin, and the founder of the Broad Church party that supported Catholic emancipation: "Curiosity is as much the parent of attention, as attention is of memory." **Soren Kierkegaard** (1813+1855), Danish philosopher and religious thinker whom some regard as an early Existentialist: "The intention of Christianity was to change everything." **Auguste Comte** (1798+1857), French philosopher and, according to some, the "father of sociology" (who **T.H. Huxley** said believed in "Catholicism minus Christianity"): "Love, then, is our principle; Order our basis; and Progress our end." **Michael Faraday**, English physicist and chemist: "Nothing is too

wonderful to be true, if it be consistent with the laws of nature, and in such things as these, experiment is the best test of such consistency."

1849+1856: The American economy, among other causes, boomed because of large foreign investments, profits, and the discovery of large gold deposits in the West.

1849+1857: Giuseppe Mazzini led unsuccessful revolutions in Rome, Mantua, Milan, Genoa, and Leghorn. He also organized the Society of the Friends of Italy. Along with the Hungarian Lajos Kossuth and the Frenchman Alexandre Auguste Ledru-Rollin (1807+1874), both veterans of the revolutions of 1848/9, he founded the republican European Association.

1849+1859: William Mackenzie, one of the leaders of the revolt/rebellions of 1837, returned to Upper Canada from the USA and was promptly elected to the national Parliament (1850+1858).

Thomas Babington Macaulay (1800+1859), who had been a long-time reform member of Parliament and a legal adviser to the Supreme Council of India (1834+38), worked on what would become his enormously popular five-volume *History of England from the Accession of James II*. It praised the Whigs and the Glorious Revolution of 1668 as one of the great political movements and events responsible for the making of the modern world.

1849+1861: Victor Emmanuel II was the king of Sardinia-Piedmont in Italy.

1849+1874: About 90,000 Chinese workers helped build the economy of Peru from the bottom upwards.

1850s: Slavery was abolished in all the Spanish-speaking republics of Latin America except for Brazil where it lasted until 1888.

The Manchu government in China spent about nine times more than it collected in taxes and other revenues.

The USA became home to about 2.5 million immigrants.

About 1.161 million Germans emigrated.

Large mineral discoveries in Australia, especially of gold, spurred immigration and the economic growth of that country.

The Swedish government invested heavily in railroads and other necessary modern infrastructure.

Sheep farming started in New Zealand.

British investors were seriously involved in the construction of a railway in Egypt that connected the Red Sea port of Suez with the Mediterranean port of Alexandria by way of Cairo.

Australian exports to Britain of commercial-quality wool exceeded those from Germany for the first time.

Caudillos, cattle ranchers, and large landowners ruled Uruguay. Cattle ranchers exported hides and jerky (sun-dried meat) to Britain, Brazil, Cuba, and other places.

The Parti Bleu/Blue Party in Canada East was moderates opposed to the radicalism of the Parti Rouge.

Some experts claim that Realism in the arts and literature flourished about this time as a reaction against Neo-classicism and Romanticism. The Realists favored subjects from everyday life. Important artistic exponents of this artistic style and philosophy in France were Gustave Courbet and Honore Daumier. Important realist writers in France and Russia were Balzac, Flaubert, Stendhal, Dostoevsky, Gogol, and Tolstoy.

Harriet Tubman returned to Maryland, after having escaped not too many months earlier, became a "conductor" on the Underground Railway, started in 1838, and helped some 300 slaves escape to the northern states and Canada. Some called her "Moses."

Some 40,000 former slaves living in Freetown, Sierra Leone, in West Africa spoke more than 200 different languages.

Jean Bernard Leon Foucault (1819+1868), a brilliant French physicist, determined the speed of light, proved that light travels faster in the air than in water (1850), proved that the earth rotates (1851), made a gyroscope (1852), made the Foucault prism (1857), and made improved mirrors for reflecting telescopes (1858).

Agents of the worldwide German trading firm of J. C. Godeffroy and Sohn started trading posts in the Australian goldfields, in Chile, North America, Cochin China, and Upolu in the Samoan islands from whence they spread their trading business to Tonga, the Marshalls and Carolines in Micronesia, and, in 1874, to New Britain in New Guinea.

There were about 10,000 Jews in Palestine of whom about 8000 lived in Jerusalem. Most of them were originally from Lithuania and Poland.

Some 500 whaling ships visited Hawaii usually at the ports of Honolulu and Lahaina.

There were some 200,000 undrained cesspools in London, England. Salmon vanished from the polluted Thames River, which many people called a large sewer. (The salmon would not return until 1970.)

Scientific farmers in various places were methodically using nitrogen, potassium, and phosphorus fertilizers.

1850: After fighting two bloody wars with the Sikhs for control of the agricultural and other riches of the Punjab, the British firmly held the Indian subcontinent from Kashmir/Cashmere to Cape Comorin (the southernmost part of India) and from Bengal in the east to the Indus.

After this date, the Manchu regime could hardly subdue the series of rebellions that swept over China.

The slave trade but not slavery ended in Brazil.

Between January and September, Senator Henry Clay, old and dying, and his supporters, constructed an "omnibus bill" which admitted California to the Union as a free and Texas as a slave state. It also ended the slave trade in the District of Columbia and made the fugitive slave laws federal. The remaining parts of the former Mexican territories were to be organized (as a concession to politicians in the South) without the federal government determining the future of slavery in those places.

Austria and Hungary established their own customs union.

The US Congress granted land to the Illinois Central Railroad. There were to be many such

grants in an effort to accelerate railway construction.

Malaysia exported tin, pepper, coffee, sugar, and tapioca, among other products, to China, Britain, and elsewhere.

British manufacturers imported 49 percent of their raw-wool from their Cape Colony in South Africa.

Texas got \$10 million from the federal government that was just enough to pay the state's debt off in return for its decision to drop its claims to any part of the New Mexico Territory. The rest of the Mexican cession was divided at the 37th parallel into the two territories of New Mexico, which included Arizona north of the Gila River and southern Nevada, and Utah, which included northern Nevada and parts of Colorado and Wyoming. Congress thus rejected and ignored Brigham Young's declaration of 1849 regarding the existence of the huge State of Deseret.

Thomas Hart Benton, John C. Calhoun, Stephen A. Douglas, Jefferson Davis, Sam Houston, William Seward, and Daniel Webster gave memorable performances during the great debates over Clay's Compromise of 1850. John Calhoun opposed the Clay compromise in his "Speech on the Slavery Question." Daniel Webster defended Clay's position in his speech "For the Union and Constitution."

The people of Prussia finally got a representative parliament after much agitation for reform.

The British Parliament, led by progressive members of the House of Commons, passed the Australian Colonies Government Act which empowered each of the Australian colonies, subject to the veto of the British government, the right to draft its own constitution, form its own legislature, write its own laws, and set its own tariffs. Thus, the British government granted the Australian colonies a substantial measure of responsible self-government.

About 8000 landowners in the American South owned fifty or more slaves and formed a powerful socioeconomic elite that controlled southern politics and the South's economy.

About two percent of the Italian people owned property and were literate according to some estimates.

The Illinois Central Railway received almost 2.6 million acres of land as an incentive from Congress to expand faster and farther. Most of its acreage was later sold to pioneers for \$5 to \$15 acre. During the next 21 years, the American Congress would grant land to American railroads that would exceed in size France, England, Wales, and Scotland. It was in all a national investment and a unique opportunity for a few to get rich quick and for the many to prosper over the long run.

Britain and the USA, in a far-sighted agreement negotiated by the American Secretary of State John Middleton Clayton and British diplomat Henry Lytton Bulwer, pledged to share the use of any canal built by either country across the narrow, 40 mile, insect and fever-ridden isthmus of Panama, a province of Colombia. The Greek Orthodox Church became self-governing and independent of any outside control.

The population of New York City was about 700,000; 20 percent of that total was foreign-born, mostly Irish. About 15.7 percent of the US population was Blacks and 1.8 million of them lived in the South.

The population of Liberia was only about 6000.

The native population of the Hawaiian/Sandwich Islands fell from 150,000 in 1819 to 75,000 mainly because of sicknesses and deaths caused by imported diseases. Kamehameha III, the king of Hawaii, in the Great *Mahele*, turned loose the monarch's rights to large quantities of land that passed into the hands of many foreigners for money and other favors.

This was the peak year for travelers along the Oregon Trail heading to the American West. There were some 55,000 of them.

Toronto, with a population of 30,000, and nearby Hamilton, with a population of 14,000, started to be favorably compared with Montreal as centers of metropolitan Canada.

All of the important American cities along the Atlantic coast were connected to the interior by railroads. There were more than 9000 miles of

tracks for the "iron horses"/railroad trains in the USA.

By contrast, there were only 60 miles of railway in all of British North America.

Steam-carriages were common in some parts of Europe.

Nearly 70 percent of the people in California, by some calculations, were Americans.

There were an estimated 50 million head of open-ranging longhorn cattle and 20 million head of buffalo on the western plains of the USA.

The Alabama State Capitol in Montgomery was built in the Greek revival style.

Henry Miller, an American-German immigrant, started to buy-up, mainly with borrowed money, tactically important parcels of land in California. His strategic goal was to control water and water rights along rivers and other waterways. Eventually he owned more than 14.5 million acres of prime land in California and Oregon: a tract three times the size of New Jersey.

By June the citizens of New Mexico had an antislavery government of their own.

Levi Strauss, an American-Bavarian immigrant, arrived in San Francisco with a roll of canvas fabric he thought would make fine tents; instead he made "overalls" and eventually "blue jeans."

Phineas Taylor "P.T." Barnum (1819+1891), an American impresario, hired Johanna Maria "Jenny" Lind (1820+1887), the "Swedish nightingale," to tour America. He paid her expenses plus the hitherto unheard of fee of \$1000 per performance.

"Penny dredsfuls" in Britain and dime novels in the USA were very popular. They were cheap, light and small, and smashing reading.

Cornelius Vanderbilt (1794+1877) started a shipping line to California, via Nicaragua.

The *Oriental*, an American clipper ship, reached London from Hong Kong with a cargo of tea estimated to be nearly as valuable as the cost of building the ship.

The ironworks of Alfred Krupp (1812+1887) in Germany made the first all-steel guns.

Honore de Balzac, the great French writer, died at the age of 51. He had written 92 novels, scores of short stories, and six plays.

Margaret Fuller, American author, editor, reformer, and Transcendentalist philosopher, was lost at sea on her return home from Italy.

The brilliant Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806+1861), the invalid wife of the distinguished poet Robert Browning (1812+1889), published *Sonnets from the Portuguese*.

Charles Dickens, whose own father had served time supposedly for the public good in a debtors' prison, published the classic *The Personal History of David Copperfield*, which dealt with many of the universal and difficult realities of people's lives in Britain and elsewhere.

The Universities of Utah, Rochester, and Sydney were founded.

Rudolf Julius Emanuel Clausius (1822+1888), a German mathematician and physicist, formulated, with William Thomson Kelvin (1824+1907), the second law of thermodynamics.

A young German industrialist started a chemical-pharmaceutical company that eventually, in 1881, became Friedrich Bayer (1825+1880) and Co.

A sanitary commission was appointed to analyze the purity of British foods.

There were over 4000-miles/6000 km of telegraph network in England.

Herbert Spencer (1820+1903), English philosopher: "Hero-worship is strongest where there is least regard for human freedom." **Karl Marx**: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs." "The dictatorship of the proletariat." **Victor Hugo** (1802+1885), French writer: "A stand can be made against invasion by an army; no stand can be made against invasion by an idea." **Hector Berlioz** (1803+1869), French composer: "Time is a great teacher, but unfortunately it kills all its pupils." **Arthur Schopenhauer** (1788+1860), German philosopher: "To be alone is the fate of all great minds - a fate deplored at times, but still always

chosen as the less grievous of two evils."

Thomas Carlyle: "If Jesus Christ were to come to-day, people would not even crucify him. They would ask him to dinner, and hear what he had to say, and make fun of it." **Washington Irving**, writer and diplomat: "I have never found, in anything outside of the four walls of my study, an enjoyment equal to sitting at my writing-desk with a clean page, a new theme, and a mind awake." **Honore de Balzac**: "A generation is a drama with four or five thousand outstanding characters." "The history of the past may be told in chronological sequence, but you cannot apply the same method to the moving present."

Samuel F. B. Morse, artist and inventor: "Alas the very name of pictures produces a sadness of heart I cannot describe. Painting has been a smiling mistress to many, but she has been a cruel jilt to me. I did not abandon her; she abandoned me." **George Templeton Strong**, a prominent New Yorker of the time: "Our Celtic fellow citizens [the Irish] are almost as remote from us in temperament and constitution as the Chinese."

1850+1852: The Ottoman sultan savagely and temporarily subdued the independent-minded Muslim Bosnian *begs*/overlords, whom some called Bosniaks because they spoke Serbo-Croat and not Ottoman Turkish, with an army of 10,000 troops, including 2000 Albanians and a few mercenary Poles and Hungarians. The Turkish force, unlike the Bosnians, had 34 modern cannons

1850+1857: Capital investments, bank deposits, and money in circulation increased within the German Customs Union/*Zollverein* by more than 300 percent.

1850+1864: Hong Xiuquan (1813+1864) declared himself *Tin-wang*/Heavenly Prince of the Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace (*Taiping Tianguo*) movement in China. He was Hakka Chinese from Guangdong province who had at one time attended a fundamentalist Southern Baptist church run by missionaries. His religion was a unique mixture, some said, of crackpot Christianity and his own theology-philosophy. Jesus was supposedly his Elder Brother. The sect was originally called the God-Worshippers' Society and flourished in the mountains west of Guangzhou. Desperate peasants, mainly from

southern China, some of them calling themselves followers of the *Tai Ping*/Great Peace, started a rebellion against the Manchu government. This became one of the most destructive civil wars in all history. It pitted, in part, Christian communalists and various kinds of reformers against the government. For many of its followers and supporters, the mission of the Taiping movement was to drive the Manchus from China and establish the "Kingdom of Great Peace"/*Taiping tianguo*. Hong, who showed evidence of being a talented leader, proclaimed himself the "Heavenly King" in 1853 in his capital of Nanjing; eventually he became the ruler of half of China.

Some 20 to 30 million Chinese died during this rebellion that was suppressed, with great difficulty, by the government with some help from foreigners. Most of the damage was in the Nanjing region.

1850+1869: French coal production increased from 4.4 million to 13.3 million tons. German coal production increased from 4.2 million to 23.7 million tons.

1850+1870: The US federal government subsidized the construction of railroads by giving them some 129 million acres of land and other incentives

1850+1871: The number of large tea plantations in India increased from one to 295.

Frances Mary Buss (1827+1894) founded a school for girls (1850), which eventually became the North London Collegiate School, one of the first of its kind, and the Camden School for Girls (1871).

1850+1873: China was shaken by a seemingly unending series of rebellions and uprisings.

1850+1880: The number of Chinese men who migrated to the USA increased from 7500 to 105,000. Many of them ended up working in California and Nevada mining camps and on the construction gangs of the Central Pacific railroad (which ran from Oakland, California, over the Sierra Nevada Mountains to Promontory, Utah, some 689 miles) and the Southern Pacific which connected San Diego, and other places, with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad at Needles, California.

1850+1900: The population of Essen in the Ruhr region of Germany increased from 9000 to 295,000 persons. More than anything else, the cause was the Industrial Revolution.

Chinese workers in Canada, especially in the West, were common in the goldfields and during the 1880s on the railway construction gangs.

Shipyards along the river Lurgan in Belfast, Northern Ireland, such as Harland and Wolff and Workman Clark, built large ships and were the only heavy industry in all of Ireland.

Before, during, and after this period, members of the French Symbolist Movement and the English Aesthetic Movement, and others here and there, maintained that art and its forms were for their own sake and not for moral, educational, social, political, or other purposes.

Some important writers were Naturalists and believed in their characters' fates being determined by their environment, heredity, and social forces. Emile Zola, Guy de Maupassant, Gerhart Hauptmann, and Theodore Dreiser were, at times, some of the exponents of this philosophy.

The **Japanese slogan** "Enrich the country, strengthen the army" was popular with some people.

1850+1910: Money people from Germany and Britain invested large sums of money in Sweden's economy. Many immigrants from Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Poland, and Russia were attracted to various parts of Brazil.

1850+1913: German economic growth was continuous and upward.

1850+1914: Brazil and Britain had a very close economic relationship that had already been the case, one way and another, for about two hundred years.

1850+now: Coffee cultivation in Brazil became a major crop.

1851: China's population was about 450 million persons. As had long been true, the Yangtze valley and the southeastern coastal areas were the most productive and prosperous agricultural regions, and they also had the largest

commercial cities. The people of southern China commonly felt abused and neglected by the Manchus and other northerners and many secret societies hostile to the Manchus were formed there.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the military, and his aristocratic supporters in France dissolved the Constitution and the National Assembly in early December. Troops, some led by General Louis Cavaignac, fired on defenseless crowds in the "massacre of the boulevards." When it came down to a quick plebiscite later in the month, most people felt it was a choice between unknown radicals-anarchists or reliable conservatives and stability. Bonaparte got more than 90 percent of the vote from a restrictive electorate; the voters got another dictatorship. It was largely the end of the free press and the free competition among political parties. For increasing numbers of people, it became impossible to figure out what the French Revolution had accomplished.

The first world's fair, the Great Exhibition, featured the most modern technological innovations. It opened in London with exhibitions by most of the industrialized nations. Joseph Paxton was the architect for the Crystal Palace, which was constructed of iron and glass, and housed in Hyde Park. It was the centerpiece for the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations which was not only the world's largest glass-walled building but four times larger than St. Peter's cathedral in Rome and, in fact, the largest human-made structure of any sort at the time. Some six million visitors in the first five months were attracted to the exhibits.

Many travelers to the Great Exhibition booked their accommodations through Thomas Cook. Messrs. Schweppes & Co. sold 177,737 bottles of non-alcoholic drinks at the Exhibition.

Alfred Krupp the German arms manufacturer had his firm exhibit an impressive solid flawless ingot of cast steel - something of a symbol for the times - weighing some 4000 kg. A few Europeans took special interest in the ability of American manufacturers to mass-produce reapers, locks, and clocks. The Colt revolver was part of the American exhibition at the Great Exhibition and alarmed custom handgun makers everywhere.

An English prospector Edward Hammond Hargreaves (1815+1891), who had tried his luck in California and failed, now in a place near Bathhurst in the Blue Hills of New South Wales found gold. His find attracted many Chinese and other immigrants to New South Wales and Victoria, Australia, in what quickly became another international gold rush. Rich gold finds were discovered in several places in Australia. Many feared the situation would quickly get out of control as had sometimes been colorfully reported about California. Few of their fears came true at this time or later. Hargreaves later in 1855 published *Australia and Its Goldfields*.

With growing strength about this time, many nationalist Ukrainians began to object to being called "Little Russians." The population of the Ukraine was composed of Ukrainians, Poles, Jews, Kazars, and Russians, along with numerous smaller and lesser-known ethnic groups.

The population of Montreal was 57,000 and of Quebec 42,000.

Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811+1896), a little-known New England writer and theology professor's wife, published the first installment of a genuine anti-slavery bestseller, *Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life Among the Lowly*.

The abolitionist and ex-slave Sojourner Truth gave one of her basic speeches "Ain't I a Woman?" at a meeting in Akron, Ohio.

The American Isaac Merrit Singer (1811+1875) patented the continuous-stitch sewing machine. What was to become the Singer Manufacturing Company, which was largely the product of Singer's energy and genius, was about to become the maker of the largest-selling machine in the world.

Most of San Francisco, California, burned.

Amelia Jenks Bloomer (1818+1894), an American, encouraged women to change their style of dressing in her magazine *The Lily*. Her trousers, designed by Elizabeth Smith Miller and first worn three-years earlier at the Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, NY, became known as "bloomers."

The first branches of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) in North America opened in Boston and Montreal.

Seattle, a lumber town, was built in the Oregon Territory.

Carson City, the future capital of Nevada, was established as a trading post in the northwestern part of the state. It was named for the famous frontier guide and explorer Kit Carson.

The first telegraphic cable was laid under the English Channel between Dover, England, and Calais, France.

Former missionaries Samuel Northrup Castle and Amos Starr Cooke started the Castle & Cooke food and mercantile empire in Honolulu.

The Pacific Railway, eventually the Missouri Pacific Railway, never reached the Pacific coast, but it was the first railway west of the Mississippi. It started at St. Louis and served the Mississippi Valley south to Memphis, New Orleans, Texas, and the Missouri Valley west to Kansas City and Pueblo, Colorado.

Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804+1864), an American novelist, completed *The House of the Seven Gables*.

Emanuel Leutze (1816+1868) a German-born American, painted *Washington Crossing the Delaware*.

Herman Melville, a former whaler, finished *Moby Dick*, which has often been called the greatest American novel, even though it only sold about 50 copies during his lifetime.

Two-thirds of the Library of Congress's collection of books - many of them from the original collection by Thomas Jefferson - was again, for the second time, destroyed by fire.

The crew and captain of the American schooner *America* beat seven British schooners and eight cutters in an ocean race around the Isle of Wight to win the Royal Yacht Squadron Cup, which became known as the America's Cup, eventually the ultimate trophy in international yacht racing.

Maine was the first state in the USA to pass a law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages.

William Thompson/Lord Kelvin (1824+1907), Irish-born Scottish mathematician and physicist,

invented the heat pump, which was not the last of his many contributions to our world.

London had a population of about 2.37 million; Soochow/Suzhou in China had 2 million; Beijing 1.65; Paris nearly 1.3; Guangzhou/Canton 1.24; Istanbul 900,000; Calcutta 800,000; Hangchow 700,000; Bombay 650,000; Fuzhou/Foochow 600,000.

China's population was about 440 million; India's 205 million; Russia 65; France 36; Germany 34; Japan 33.5; Italy 24; the United States 23.6; Britain 20.9; Brazil about 8, including 2.5 million slaves; and Ireland 6.5.

A Canadian sailing ship, the *Marco Polo*, which had been built in one of the shipyards of New Brunswick, set a world record by sailing from England to Australia in less than six months.

There were 37 photography/daguerreotype studios in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Herman Melville: "Better sleep with a sober cannibal than a drunken Christian." **Henry Clay:** "All religions united with government are more or less inimical to liberty." **Herbert Spencer** (1820+1903), English philosopher: "An argument fatal to the communist theory is suggested by the fact that a desire for property is one of the elements of our nature." "Feudalism, serfdom, slavery, all tyrannical institutions are merely the most vigorous kind of rule, springing out of, and necessary to, a bad state of man. The progress from these is in all cases the same - less government." **Arnold Schopenhauer:** "Belief is like love; it cannot be compelled." "Every new born being indeed comes fresh and blithe into the new existence, and enjoys it as a free gift: but there is, and can be, nothing freely given. Its fresh existence is paid for by the old age and death of a worn-out existence which has perished, but which contained the indestructible seed out of which this new existence has arisen: they are one being." **Gustave Flaubert** (1821+1880), French novelist: "Read. Do not brood. Immerse yourself in long study: only the habit of persistent work can make one continually content; it produces an opium that numbs the soul."

1851+1855: Following the earlier examples of Nova Scotia and the Province of Canada, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and

Newfoundland all gained responsible, cabinet-parliamentary forms of government.

1851+1859:

1851+1860: The number of immigrants who settled in the USA was 2,598,214.

1851+1861: The population of Australia at least doubled. The population of Melbourne in Victoria doubled to 800,000 persons as the result, in part, of gold discoveries. The population of Victoria increased 700 percent.

The population of Canada East increased from 890,000 people to 1.1 million. The population of Canada West increased from 952,000 to 1.4 million people. The "Clear Grit" reform movement called for the secularization of the clergy's land reserves, separation of church and state, public education, and "rep by pop" (representation by population) for Canada West.

1851+1866: The low region between Hankow, Shanghai, and Peking repeatedly flooded during this time and some 45 million people died.

1851+1868: Phra Chom Klao Mongkut/Rama IV, a Buddhist monk and the king (celebrated in the musical *The King and I*), skillfully kept the British and French at odds and in the process earned independence from both for his country of Siam/Thailand. He saw to it that printing presses, schools, roads, canals, and bridges were all built and that trade was improved with European countries and the Americans.

1851+1870s: Starting with the first gold discovery in central Victoria in 1851, gold became a more valuable Australian export than wool.

1851+1871: American railroads received some 274 million acres of federal lands most of which went to building railroads.

1851+1919: Siam was extremely fortunate to have had two outstanding leaders, father and son, Mongkut/Rama IV and Chulalongkorn/Rama V both of whom helped to point and move their country into the larger and more modern world.

1851+1960: Benin in West Africa was a French protectorate and colony.

1852: The end of the Second French Republic came as Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte got a new, authoritarian constitution, and the people of France got emperor Napoleon III.

Argentina recognized the independence of Paraguay. Argentina, after Chile in 1833, became the second Latin American nation to have a strong civilian government.

The Taiping rebels in Hunan, China, were only restrained by the local gentry's defense units that hurt the reputation of the central government.

Camillo Benso di Cavour became the prime minister of Piedmont in Italy. He had studied well and fully understood why Britain had one of the most progressive governments and economies in Europe and the world.

The first boatloads of Congregational missionaries from Boston and Hawaii reached Micronesia in Oceania where they established schools in Kosrae, Pohnpei, and several places in the Marshall Islands.

Massachusetts was the first state in the USA to make school attendance compulsory for all of its children.

The American Society of Civil Engineers was founded.

Britain granted New Zealand a new constitution and a large measure of self-governance.

French prisons camps were opened in French Guiana in Africa.

Peter Mark Roget (1779+1869), 73, an English physician and scholar, published his famous *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*, which, often revised, is still being published and sold in various editions. Roget also made a very early (1824) theoretical contribution to the invention of motion pictures and animation.

The Whig party in the USA started to divide over the slavery issue and back off the stage after the drastic loss of the Whig candidate, Winfield Scott of Mexican War fame, to the Democrats' little-known presidential candidate Franklin Pierce (1804+1869).

To "forward Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels & Freight of all kinds, to and

from New York and San Francisco . . ." was the mission statement of Wells, Fargo & Co.

The first railroad reached Chicago and greatly accelerated that city's future growth as North America's grain and meatpacking capital and as a railroad hub. The Chicago Rock Island Line connected Chicago by train with the Mississippi River and eventually with Minneapolis-St. Paul, Galveston, Memphis, Denver, and Colorado Springs.

Mills College for Women was founded at Oakland across the bay from San Francisco, California.

The figure of "Uncle Sam" was portrayed in a cartoon.

The Boston Public Library was built with money raised by public subscription.

The first steamboat sailed on the lower reaches of the Colorado River but only had light traffic and did not earn much in profits.

Hydraulic mining, first tried in California, washed away tons of topsoil and gravel for every ounce of gold found.

4000 plows were manufactured this year at John Deere's factory at Moline, Illinois.

Massachusetts, Vermont, and Louisiana all passed alcohol-prohibition laws.

Anheuser-Busch was founded as a partnership for the purpose of brewing beer in St. Louis, Missouri.

Some 50,000 Chinese emigrants, with their own money and energy and their self-help Six Companies, broke their own country's law, punishable by death, by going to California's gold fields to make their fortunes. The **governor of California** called them "[some] of the most worthy of our newly adopted citizens."

Uncle Tom's Cabin sold about 600,000 copies. It was also very popular in various theater versions in the USA and abroad. Some 1.5 million "pirated" copies were sold in Britain.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, American author, abolitionist, and mother of six children: "Whipping and abuse are like laudanum: You have to double the dose as the sensibilities decline." "I did not write it [*Uncle Tom's Cabin*].

God wrote it. I merely did his dictation." **Horace Mann**: "The common school is the greatest discovery ever made by man." **Chief Seattle** (1786+1866): "Man did not weave the web of life, he is but a strand in it. Whatever he does to the web, he does to himself." **Benjamin Disraeli**, British politician: "These wretched colonies will all be independent, too, in a few years, and are a millstone round our necks." **Matthew Arnold** (1822+1888), British essayist and poet: "Resolve to be thyself: and know, that he Who find himself, loses his misery."

1852/3: During the Second Burma War, the British captured Rangoon and gained control of Lower Burma. The king of Burma, Mindon Min, and his court only ruled Upper Burma from Mandalay after this time.

1852+1856: The Transvaal, north of the British Natal colony, became an independent Afrikaner state and then the South African Republic, with Marthinus Wessels Pretorius (1819+1901) as its first president. Britain withdrew from north of South Africa's Orange River, in between Transvaal and the Cape Colony, and the Boer settlers organized the Orange Free State (1854).

1852+1859: Horace Mann was the president of Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

1852+1869: Llewellyn Haskell financed the construction of a planned community called Llewellyn Park in Orange, New Jersey. It was a sign of the growing popularity of suburbs outside many American cities and improvements in transportation. The architect, Alexander Jackson Davis (1803+1892), designed the buildings and grounds in the Gothic revival style.

1852+1871: The reign of Emperor Napoleon III/Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte in France during the so-called Second Empire. During this period, France annexed Savoy and Nice (1860) and attempted to intervene in Mexico (1863+1867) and install a "marionette emperor" there.

1852+1909: The Micronesian Mission was organized and supported by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the Hawaiian Missionary Society, which was both, related to the Congregational Church in America with its headquarters in Boston,

Massachusetts. They operated a series of ships named *Morning Star* (1856+1958) - paid for in part by Sunday school children's contributions - which carried mail, freight, and passengers to and from Honolulu to nearly all parts of Micronesia and sometimes the Marquesas.

1853: Taiping rebel armies captured Nanjing in China. They held control of that city for nearly a decade.

After nearly 40 years of bloodshed and chaos, Argentina, according to some experts, was finally unified.

A Russian fleet arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, and brought emissaries to discuss trade relations and ownership of the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin with the Japanese government.

Some Russians, French, Britons, and others were outraged by the continued Turkish occupation of Christian holy places in Palestine. France and Britain supported the Turks only because they feared a powerful Russia more. After the Russians declared war on the Turks, and vice versa, the Turks suffered the loss of their fleet in the Black Sea, which was, of course, a major military reversal. The Russians pushed the Romanians more than in the past.

Hawaii had a population of about 73,000 people.

Santa Anna, again the dictator of Mexico, imprisoned and then exiled the nationalist Benito Pablo Juarez (1806+1872) to New Orleans in the USA.

Mexico received \$10 million for a chunk of desert south of the Gila River under the terms of the Gadsden Purchase negotiated by US minister James Gadsden (1788+1858), who was a useful government official in many ways. This cleared the way for the Southern Pacific transcontinental railroad route from New Orleans via Texas to California in the 1880s.

The state legislature appropriated money to buy land for a public park in New York City from 59th to 106th streets between 5th and 8th avenues amounting to some 624 acres. It became Central Park.

The Massachusetts Constitution Convention received a petition, not adopted, that asked for the vote for women.

The New York Clearing House opened daily at 14 Wall Street to exchange bank instruments and checks.

Atlantic City in New Jersey could be reached by railroad from Philadelphia.

The *Northern Light*, a clipper ship, sailed from San Francisco home to Boston in a record 76 days and 6 hours.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the American shipping tycoon, boasted he made a 25 percent return on his fortune of \$11 million.

Nearly 80 percent of the natives of Oahu, Hawaii, died from smallpox.

Yellow fever killed nearly 8000 people in New Orleans.

Richard King, a Texas steamboat captain, started buying land, some for less than 2 cents an acre, between the Rio Grande and Neuces rivers along Santa Gertrudis Creek; his results would become the enormous King Ranch.

Texas cattleman Samuel A. Maverick rounded-up a substantial number of unbranded strays on the Matagorda Peninsula, sold them in New Orleans, and retired from ranching. His name is synonymous with being "unbranded," independent, and unorthodox.

Gail Borden produced the first successful condensed milk, after many failures, it could remain uncontaminated for three days.

Pierre Carpentier and his associates made corrugated steel plate in Europe. Josiah Latimer Clark (1822+1898) built a pneumatic system for sending documents in tubes from the Stock Exchange to the International Telegraph Company in London.

Tasmania, which had received some 67,000 British convicts over the past 50 years, was the new name for Van Diemen's Land.

This was the start of the "career" of the American William Henry "Bully" Hayes who terrorized the Pacific, north and south, for nearly 25 years as "the last buccaneer" and blackbirder or slaver, in a number of different ships. The *Leonora* (1872+1874), which was a brigantine that looked like a yacht, was Hayes's most infamous ship and finally sank off of Kosrae, an island in

Micronesia. His own sailors-pirates in the Marshall Islands killed Hayes.

The British Parliament appropriated money for the construction of 3.75 miles of underground railway in London.

The Great Indian Peninsular Railway in Bombay was India's first railroad. India got the first of its telegraph lines.

The single-screw British steamship the *Himalaya* went into service and earned money for its owners for more than 70 years. It was 340 feet long and weighed 4,690 tonnes.

A London physician, anesthetist, and epidemiologist, John Snow (1813+1858), discovered that the water supply in Broad Street, Soho, was contaminated by the cesspool of a nearby tenement and thus was the cause of a local cholera epidemic.

Charles Dickens finished his novel *Bleak House*; it was published with illustrations by "Phiz"/Hablot Knight Browne.

The enormous successes of the first performances of *Rigoletto* (1851), *La Traviata*, and *Il Trovatore* made Giuseppe Verdi (1813+1901) an internationally famous opera composer.

George Cayley (1771+1857), an English aviation engineer, invented a human-carrying glider.

Søren Kierkegaard, Danish philosopher and theologian: "Life can only be understood backwards; but it must be lived forwards." The *United States Review* predicted that automatic machines would liberate people within 50 years, so "The only tasks of the human race will be to make love, study, and be happy." **Matthew Arnold**, British writer: "Before this strange disease of modern life/ With its sick hurry, its divided aims." **Harry S. Truman** (1884+1972): "I'll tell you, at a time when we needed a strong man, what we got was a man [Millard Fillmore, 13th president, 1850+1853] that swayed with the slightest breeze. About all he ever accomplished as President, he sent Commodore Perry to open up Japan to the West, but that didn't help much as far as preventing the Civil War was concerned."

1853/4: Commodore Matthew Perry (1794+1858), a veteran of the Mexican-American War and the

brother of Oliver Hazard Perry (a naval hero of the War of 1812), with a small, modern American fleet of two steamers and two sailing vessels arrived at Yokohama Harbor in Tokyo/Edo Bay in July 1853 and amazed the Japanese, who had not seen steam ships before. He talked with the agents of the Tokugawa shogun about the release of American whalers who had been shipwrecked and then detained in Japan. He also discussed with Japanese leaders the prospects for commercial relations between the two countries. Arguments among Japanese leaders about what the appropriate responses should be lasted for years. Perry promised he would return during the spring of 1854, after they had had time to think it over. When Perry did indeed return to Japan with eight ships, the Japanese were still uncertain and divided about what they should do and say. Some experts say this incident ended two centuries, or more, of Japanese isolation.

The Taiping rebels captured Nanjing, and the Red Turbans sacked Guangdong in China.

Samurai, most of them unemployed, and their families still comprised about 7 percent to 10 percent of the Japanese population.

German missionaries explored Mount Kenya and Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa.

William Walker (1824+1860), an American buccaneer and soldier of fortune with a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania, led a group of mercenaries who tried to establish an independent republic in Lower/Baja California and Sonora, Mexico. He failed.

1853+1855: Santa Anna was the dictator of Mexico.

1853+1856: The inconclusive Crimean War was largely a blocking or preemptive move by England, France, and Turkey, supported somewhat inconsistently by the Austrians who pursued their own self-serving aims, against Russian expansion into the Balkans.

After the Russians pushed their way into Turkey's provinces along the Danube and destroyed the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea in 1853, the French and British moved their own ships into the Black Sea in order to maintain a sort of balance of power and to keep the

Russians from dominating the entire region. Russia broke-off relations with both nations and ignored their ultimatum to get out of the Danube principalities. Russian troops, in a most provocative manner, crossed the Danube and invaded Bulgaria in March 1854. The British and French made an alliance with the Ottoman Turks and declared war on Russia. The Austrians, who seemingly sided with the Anglo-French alliance, agreed with the Turks in Istanbul not to intervene in Bosnia, Albania, or Montenegro. When the Russians pulled their troops back from Romania, however, the Austrians moved their troops in.

The British and French landed troops on the Crimean Peninsula of the Ukraine in September of 1854 and defeated the Russian force at the Battle of the Alma River. Their objective was to destroy the major Russian naval base at Sebastopol. A typhus epidemic rapidly spread from the Russian to the British and French armies and then throughout the region. The Allies placed Sevastopol under siege for a year until its defenders surrendered in 1855.

At the end of October 1854 members of Britain's Light Brigade of cavalry were slaughtered by entrenched Russian artillery fire at Balaclava, on the outskirts of Sebastopol. It was an example of the military incompetence that characterized much of the fighting during the Crimean War on all sides. Alfred Tennyson glorified the actions of Lord Cardigan at the Battle of Balaclava in the poem "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

Edmund Alexander Parkes, the superintendent of a hospital in the Dardanelles, in the Crimean war zone, championed modern hygiene as epidemics of cholera and typhus in the Crimea killed more troops than battle wounds or even food poisoning. Florence Nightingale (1820+1910) organized a barracks' hospital in the Crimea with 34 British nurses and some enlightened support from her superiors. After the arrival of Nightingale and her nurses in November 1854, the death rate in British hospitals in the Crimea zone fell from 42 percent to 2 percent. It was the beginning of a new profession and a new era in medicine.

Sardinia's prime minister Camillo Benso di Cavour and Victor Emmanuel II, the king of Sardinia, sent a 10,000-man Piedmontese-

Sardinian force to the Crimea to help the British and French against the Russians while hoping to earn some diplomatic credits for future use in the serious game of power politics. It worked.

The Peace of Paris (1856) supposedly created a unified European protectorate over Christians in the Ottoman Empire, made the Black Sea neutral, and promised to keep the Ottoman Empire from being dismembered. The Russians promised not to build bases on the shores of the Black Sea or to keep a navy there.

Nicholas I (1796+1855), tsar of Russia, in reference to Turkey: "We have on our hands a sick man - a very sick man."

1853+1868: The Nian Rebellion in China raged in the northern Anhui region and beyond. Peasants, some called them bandits, were aware that the central government was weak.

1853+1870: Georges Eugene Haussmann (1809+1891), a French town-planner and financier, as prefect of the Seine, directed the widening of streets, building of boulevards, parks, and bridges, and other improvements in Paris.

Charles Dickens, the famous novelist, gave 423 public readings for which he was paid very large sums of money.

1853+now: New Caledonia, an island group in the South Pacific, was a French colony. It had, and still does, very large quantities of nickel and chrome.

1854: A Vatican ruling that made the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin an article of faith also implied that the pope was "infallible" in many matters of religious judgment.

The Republican Party was organized in February at Ripon, Wisconsin, by small farmers and "free soilers," who wanted the federal government to make land in the West as close to free as possible, and by renegade "conscience" Whigs and anti-slavery Democrats, mainly in the West and North, opposed to the extension of slavery into the new territories of the West.

Some 215,000 German immigrants arrived in the USA. Many of them were well-educated professional people, refugees, and disappointed

liberals from the failed revolutions of 1830 and 1848.

Red Turbans nearly captured the city and port of Guangzhou in southeastern China.

London and Balaklava were connected by telegraph.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed by Congress in May and in effect repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820. It opened the Nebraska and Kansas territories to settlement on the basis of local choice on the issue of slavery. Stephen Arnold Douglas, a Democrat senator from Illinois with aspirations for a much higher position, promoted the lofty term "popular sovereignty" rather than the earlier, cruder term used, "squatter sovereignty," for Kansas and Nebraska. This was an effort, on his part and that of his supporters, to please Northerners, Southerners, and Westerners and avoid the hard choice of whether he was for or against slavery.

Enemies within his own court assassinated the khedive of Egypt.

Ferdinand Lesseps (1805+1894), who had long dreamed of such a venture, tried to get a Suez Canal concession from the new khedive of Egypt.

The Order of the Star Spangled Banner, founded in 1837, held a convention in July at Cincinnati with delegates from 13 states and formed the American Party. The members called themselves patriotic, "native-born Protestants." They were hostile to Catholics, Jews, Blacks, and immigrants. When asked what their platform was, the standard answer was "I know nothing." The party became popularly and appropriately known as the Know Nothings. This new party quickly won elections in Massachusetts, New York, and Maryland, among other places.

The Tokugawa shogun asked the emperor to order Buddhist temples to give the nation their great bells, so they could be converted into gun metal and thus avoid future shame caused by weakness before the foreigners.

The Gadsden Purchase of northern Mexican territory was the last piece of land to be added to the continental USA.

Bytown at the end of the Rideau Canal along the Ottawa River, founded in 1826, became Ottawa, Canada.

The US government stationed Samuel Masters on Guam, in the western Pacific, mainly to help keep American whalers out of trouble with the Spanish government.

There was a smallpox epidemic on the Spanish island of Pohnpei/Ponape in Micronesia.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional.

Outraged Bostonians tried to free a fugitive, runaway slave Anthony Burns who was finally escorted to the Boston docks by federal troops as he was returned to his southern owner.

The New England Emigrant Aid Society recruited anti-slavers to settle in Lawrence, Kansas, which was named for Boston merchant Amos Lawrence.

The US Mint at San Francisco paid miners the official rate of \$16 per ounce of gold.

The American clipper ship *Flying Cloud* set a speed record by sailing from New York to San Francisco, around Cape Horn, in 89 days.

Of the 37,000 km/23,000 miles of telegraph lines in the world, 25,000 km/15,500 miles of them were in the USA.

Elisha Graves Otis (1811+1861), an American inventor and master mechanic from Yonkers, New York, who nearly went to California during the gold rush, patented an elevator/lift, which was operated by ropes with a safety guard. He exhibited it at the New York Exposition. This invention eventually helped make possible the modern high-rise building.

The Frenchman Jean François Millet (1814+1875) painted *The Reaper* in a realistic manner.

Alexander Herzen (1812+1870), Russian writer: "I think there is a certain basis of truth in the fear which the Russian government is beginning to have of communism: for communism is Tsarist autocracy turned upside down." **William Howard Russell** (1820+1907), Irish-born British war correspondent on the Russians charging the British at Balaklava: "They dashed on towards that thin red line tipped with steel." **Richard**

Cobden in reference to the Crimean War: "Is it that we are fighting - to use a cant phrase of Mr Pitt's time - to secure indemnity for the past and security for the future? Are we to be the Don Quixotes of Europe, to go about fighting for every cause where we find that someone has been wronged?" **Abraham Lincoln**, American politician: "No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent."

Henry David Thoreau in *Walden, or Life in the Woods*: "The mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation." "How many a man has dated a new era in his life from the reading of a book!" "However mean your life is, meet it and live it; do not shun it and call it hard names." "Things do not change; we change." **Louis Pasteur** (1822+1895), French scientist: "Where observation is concerned, chance favours only the prepared mind." **Soren Kierkegaard**, Danish theologian: "Let us worship God again in simplicity, instead of making a fool of him in splendid edifices." "The capacity of the newspaper for degeneration is sophistically without limit, since it can always sink lower and lower in its choice of readers. At last it will stir up all those dregs of humanity which no state or government can control." **George Bancroft**, American historian and secretary of the navy during the Mexican War: "The exact measure of the progress of civilization is the degree in which the intelligence of the common mind has prevailed over wealth and brute force; in other words, the measure of the progress of civilization is the progress of the people."

1854/5: Members of the Know-Nothing party scored impressive successes in state politics with their anti-immigrant, pro-nativist message.

Susan B. Anthony led a petition campaign against property and divorce laws in New York that discriminated against women.

1854+1857: The construction of the *Great Eastern*, a British iron steamship designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, which at 693 feet and with space for 4000 passengers, was the largest ship in the world for some half century.

Two writers in the American South, William J. Grayson and George Fitzhugh, wrote about the abuses of the capitalist economy of the North and the appalling treatment of "wage slaves" there.

1854+1864: The signing of the Reciprocity Treaty (1854) between Canada and the USA resulted in joint access to all coastal fisheries north of the 36th parallel, joint and free navigation of Lake Michigan and the St. Lawrence River, and the free exchange of natural products between the two countries. The result of the above was a decade of enormous increases in trade between the USA and Canada. Still, Britain remained the major trading partner with Canada, especially with the Maritime provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland).

1854+1891: Henry Parkes (1815+1896) was a constructive force in Australian politics. Born poor in England, self-educated, he emigrated in 1839 to Sydney where he flourished as a journalist and politician with strong liberal, some said radical, views. He started his political career as a member of the colonial parliament in 1854 and eventually became, between 1872 and 1891, premier of New South Wales five times. He had advanced ideas about extending all kinds of democratic rights to ordinary Australians, favored free trade, and worked for the creation of the Australian Commonwealth. At home and abroad, Parkes was probably the best known and most respected Australian politician of his era.

1855: Spaniards were burdened with another "new" conservative, if not reactionary, constitution.

Peru abolished slavery that meant that cruel institution only remained legally in the New World in the American South, Brazil, in Spanish Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the Dutch colonies of Guiana and the West Indies.

George Hamilton Gordon/the Earl of Aberdeen (1784+1860), the British prime minister since 1852, was forced to resign because of the ineffectiveness and blunders of his administration during the Crimean War.

An Anglo-Afghan alliance was formed against Persia and Russia.

During the Taiping rebellion in China, the Yellow River changed course and caused enormous damage that the national government was not able to prevent or repair.

There was a fraudulent election in Kansas during March that put pro-slavery politicians in charge. The governor of the Territory did nothing to correct this situation. Neither did the leaders of the Congress or the president of the USA.

During October, abolitionists in Kansas and their representatives held their own convention in Topeka and wrote a state constitution that excluded both slaves and free Blacks from the state.

New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania were separate Australian colonies with direct connections with the British government.

The Mining Act in Australia established a system of elected miners' courts to resolve ownership, labor, and other disputes.

A Long Island, New York, physician, Abraham Gestner, generated the term "kerosene" from the Greek word for wax, *keros*. He made it from raw petroleum and sold it as part of a patent medicine. As yet no one had made a lamp or stove that could use it as a fuel.

Yale chemistry professor Benjamin Silliman (1779+1864), whose son Benjamin Silliman (1816+1885) also became a famous chemist, distilled crude petroleum from a sample of Pennsylvania "rock oil" which burned better than coal oil, coal tar, or bituminous rock. He also distilled oil and got tar, naphthalene, gasoline, and solvents.

The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad reached Iowa City, Iowa, by December 3 and collected a prize of \$50,000.

The Sault Saint Marie "Soo" River Ship Canal that was built by engineer Charles T. Harvey linked Lake Huron and Lake Superior. It also linked Chicago with the huge iron ore mines of northern Minnesota and Michigan.

Prussian-American religious leader Christian Metz founded the Amana community on the Iowa frontier.

The wife of German immigrant Carl Schurz (1829+1906) opened the first American kindergarten at Watertown, Wisconsin.

The New York State Immigration Commission processed some 400,000 new arrivals while using leased space at Castle Garden at the foot of Manhattan.

Blacks could vote in only five states in the USA.

Herbert Spencer, a British philosopher, completed the *Principles of Psychology*, which some call evolutionary sociology.

Walter "Walt" Whitman, the former editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, published, with his own money, a volume of 12 sensational poems, the *Leaves of Grass*.

John Bartlett (1820+1905), an American bookseller and publisher, published his *Familiar Quotations*. Thomas Bulfinch (1796+1867) published *The Age of Fable* (better known subsequently as *Bulfinch's Mythology*). Both were scholars from Boston.

After yet another cholera outbreak, London modernized its sewer system.

The Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) was founded in London to improve the living conditions of working girls and young women.

Robert Bunsen (1811+1899), a German chemist, made a Bunsen burner.

Victoria colony in Australia grew to 333,000 from only 77,000 four years earlier, before gold had first been discovered in New South Wales; this increase included some 33,000 Chinese. Exclusionary laws were soon passed to keep more Asians out of Australia.

Paris hosted an International Exposition, in effect a World's Fair. If the British could do it, so could the French.

This was the peak year for whaling in Micronesia. Agents for the German trading firm of Godeffroy showed interest in doing business in the Caroline Islands of Micronesia.

The states of Pennsylvania and Michigan opened colleges that emphasized teaching and research in the fields of agriculture and machines-technology that are known today as Pennsylvania State University and Michigan State University.

Napoleon III, French emperor: "The army is the true nobility of our country." **David Christy** (1802+1859), American writer: "His majesty, King Cotton, is forced to continue the employment of his slaves; and, by their toil, is riding on, conquering and to conquer." **Walt Whitman** (1819+1892): "I sound my barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world." "In the faces of men and women I see God." "I celebrate myself, and sing myself." **Matthew Arnold**: "For rigorous teachers seized my youth, / And purged its faith, and trimmed its fire, / Showed me the high, white star of Truth, / There bade me gaze, and there aspire."

1855/6: The New England Emigrant Aid Society sent some 1250 abolitionist settlers to Kansas in an effort to make certain that "popular sovereignty" would result in a Kansas without slaves. Proslavery "Border Ruffians" from Missouri opposed them. Both sides did a considerable amount of gunrunning. This was the set-up for the tragedy of "Bleeding Kansas."

Brigham Young sent a small group of Mormons to establish a fort, the Las Vegas Mission, in what was then the Las Vegas Valley of New Mexico Territory (now southern Nevada). It was meant to be a base for the establishment of supply stations along the Mormon Trail, from Salt Lake, Utah, to southern California, and to be a base for the conversion of the Southern Paiute Indians. Neither goal was achieved. After their departure, other missionaries took-over the Mormons' buildings and called their settlement the Las Vegas Ranch. One Mormon missionary in Las Vegas/"the meadows," **John Steele**, wrote in a letter "the country around here looks as if the Lord had forgotten it."

1855+1860: The American soldier of fortune and empire builder William Walker, who had failed to grab a chunk of Mexico in 1853/4, invaded Nicaragua while it was in the middle of a civil war, captured Granada the capital with 60 mercenaries. Walker dreamed of a military empire based on a cross-isthmus canal, tropical agriculture, and slave labor. His efforts were recognized, if not encouraged, by the inept president of the USA, Franklin Pierce. Twice Walker was expelled from Nicaragua. Then he invaded Honduras and captured the port of Ciudad Trujillo. After being captured

successively by agents of Cornelius Vanderbilt's Accessory Transit Co., the US Navy, and a British naval officer, the would-be president of Nicaragua, William Walker, was court-martialed and executed by a Honduran firing squad.

1855+1864: Santa Anna was in exile in Colombia and the Virgin Islands.

1855+1865: The wings for the Senate and House of Representative were added to the US Capitol in Washington, DC.

1855+1868: Kassai (1816+1868) ruled Abyssinia/Ethiopia as Theodore II. He failed in his efforts to make an alliance with either Britain or France before he turned hostile towards Europeans whose consuls he imprisoned. When the British sent a military expedition in early 1868, Theodore II was forced to surrender the hostages. Before surrendering himself to General Robert Napier (1810+1890), however, he committed suicide. (Napier had earlier served with distinction in India and China.)

1855+1873: There were Muslim rebellions that threatened succession in Yunnan and Gansu/Kansu provinces in southwestern and north-central China respectively.

Reformers within the Ottoman Empire, like Mehmed Emin Ali Pasha (1815+1871) the sultan's grand vizier/chief minister, tried to westernize the thinking of their followers and leaders.

1855+1876: Many historians of Mexico call this the Reform Period. The most conspicuous national leader during this time was Benito Juarez.

1855+1881: Many Nihilists/"one who approves of nothing," a term coined by the Russian writer Ivan Turgenev (1818+1883) from the Latin *nihil*/"nothing," influenced and were originally associated with anarchists and terrorists.

1855+1890: The separate colonies of Western Australia, Victoria and South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, and New South Wales all became self-governing.

1855+1891: William Diaper (1820+1891), an Englishman, also known as John Jackson and "Cannibal Jack," was one of the most famous of all beachcombers. He lived and worked on

Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands, and possibly New Guinea. He reportedly fathered some 38 children, who gave him 99 grandchildren. Diaper also found time to write about his own life and times.

1856: The British government granted New Zealand a measure of responsible self-government.

The Crimean War ended the first of February. The Treaty of Paris neutralized the Black Sea. The Ottoman Turks supposedly recognized and guaranteed the full legal, political, and religious rights of Christians in their empire.

Napoleon III started "thinking" that it would be a splendid idea if France became even stronger. He also thought that Sardinia-Piedmont in northern Italy - plus the Papal States, the Kingdom of Naples, and Tuscany - should be part of an Italian federation that would have the pope as its president and would be allied with France.

Townsend Harris, America's first diplomatic-commercial representative ever in Japan, was forced to start his duties as consul in out-of-the-way Shimoda, southwest of Yokohama on the Sagami Sea.

Recognizable fossil bones of humans - *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis* - who first arrived on the evolutionary scene some 300,000 years ago, were discovered in a cave in a cliff in the Neander Valley near Düsseldorf, Germany, not far from the Rhine River, north of Cologne. They were quickly dubbed Neanderthal or ape-men people by the popular press. This was the start of a very long and vital controversy about the origins and development of human beings.

Wallachia and Moldavia in what would become Romania became independent.

Persian forces occupied Herat in Afghanistan and started the Anglo-Persian War.

The Boers established the South African Republic and made their capital at the new town of Pretoria in the Transvaal.

Portugal got its first railroad and telegraph.

Democrat James Buchanan (1791+1868) defeated the very first ever Republican Party candidate,

John C. Frémont, the "Pathfinder," during the presidential election in the USA. It was a surprisingly close contest. Fremont won all of the northernmost states. The **Republican's slogan** was "Free soil, free speech, and Fremont."

"Border ruffians" sacked the anti-slavery town of Lawrence while abolitionists and other progressives mourned for "bleeding Kansas" which quickly became a guerrilla battlefield. The Kansas territorial legislature charged Free Soil party leaders with treason.

Senator **Charles Sumner** (1811+1874) of Massachusetts attacked the Democrat sponsored Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 during May in a speech, "The Crime against Kansas," as a "swindle" and its authors, Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois and Andrew P. Butler of South Carolina, as pimps for the "harlot slavery." Butler's nephew, Rep. Preston Smith Brooks of South Carolina, two days later beat Sumner with a cane in the Senate chamber so severely that he was incapacitated for nearly three years. When Brooks was expelled from the House, he returned home a hero and was reelected to Congress by his constituents. Sumner's chair in the Senate remained empty, in silent protest, while the senator recuperated from his injuries.

John Brown (1800+1859) and his fanatical, abolitionist followers cut five slavery supporters into pieces along Pottawatomie Creek in Kansas during the Pottawatomie Massacre in late May.

Wilberforce University in Ohio was founded as the first private, coeducational college for Blacks in the USA. Over the years it has continued to be affiliated with the African-Methodist Episcopal Church. It was named after the English abolitionist William Wilberforce and was located in a town of the same name at the end of the Ohio branch of the Underground Railroad.

Andrew Carnegie (1835+1918), a Scottish-born railway telegrapher and secretary for the Pennsylvania Railroad, invested \$500 of his money in the stock of the Adams Express. By 1863 he was earning \$1,500 a year in dividends on his investments while he planned even greater achievements.

American settlers in Arizona petitioned Congress for separation from the Territory of New Mexico.

The population of Pitcairn Island had grown to 194 that overburdened the resources of the island. The British evacuated some of the descendants of the original 27 mutineers to other islands.

A wooden railway bridge between Rock Island, Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa spanned the mighty Mississippi.

Ezra Cornell (1807+1874), who had worked with Samuel Morse and Hiram Sibley, organized Western Union as an amalgamation of small American telegraph companies.

Sa'id Pasha (1822+1863), the Ottoman viceroy of Egypt since 1854, negotiated an agreement with a French company, headed by Ferdinand Lesseps, to build a Suez Canal. The deal was opposed, but could not be stopped, by both the British and Ottoman governments, for different reasons, with similar motives: the British did not want to see France get stronger and richer; the Turks felt the same about the Egyptians.

The Banque Credit Suisse was started at Zurich, Switzerland.

Henry Bessemer (1813+1898), an English engineer, discovered a method to make inexpensive steel using a blast furnace.

Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, a Boston historian, finished *A Chronological History of the United States*.

American playwrights first got copyright protection for their work.

I.M. Singer & Co. was the first company to offer a trade-in allowance with the purchase of a new sewing machine; later they offered plans for installment-buying/hire-purchase.

363 American ships moved more than 130,000 tons of "fine, clear" Massachusetts' ice all over the world.

Akron, Ohio, was the "oatmeal capital" of the world thanks to the German Mills American Oatmeal Factory which cranked-out 3,600 pounds of oatmeal per day using water-powered millstones.

The *Jennings*, a whaling ship, returned to New Bedford, Massachusetts, with 2,500 barrels of

sperm oil after a 4.5 year voyage around the world.

There was a smallpox epidemic on the island of Guam in the Western Pacific.

The *Morning Star* was the first ship used by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions as their link between the islands of Micronesia and Hawaii. (The last *Morning Star* was sold in 1958).

Abraham Lincoln: "Those who deny freedom to others, deserve it not for themselves." "The ballot is stronger than the bullet." **Thomas Hart Benton** (1792-1858), American politician on himself: "A house lamb and a street lion." **Ralph Waldo Emerson:** "I do not see how a barbarous community and a civilized community can constitute one state. We must either get rid of slavery, or get rid of freedom." **Charles Gavan Duffy** (1816+1903), Irish nationalist and future Australian politician: "I am still an Irish rebel to the backbone and the spinal marrow, a rebel for the same reason that John Hampden and Algernon Sidney, George Washington and Charles Carrol of Carrolltown, were rebels - because tyranny had supplanted the law." **John Lothrop Motley** (1814+1877), American historian in *The Rise of the Dutch Republic*: "As long as he [William of Orange] lived, he was the guiding-star of a whole brave nation, and when he died the little children cried in the streets." **John Ruskin** (1819+1900), English social and art critic: "To see clearly is poetry, prophecy, and religion - all in one."

1856+1860: The intermittent Second Opium War has been called by some the Arrow War between Britain and China. It forced open Chinese ports even wider to British opium traders who exchanged the drug, brought from India, for porcelain, silk, tea, and other modern necessities.

1856+1891: John Alexander MacDonald (1815+1891), a Scottish-born Canadian politician, was one of Canada's outstanding nation-builders and one of the driving forces behind the confederation movement, economic nationalism, and the construction of the intercontinental railway.

1857: Chief Justice Roger B. Taney (1777+1864), one of Andrew Jackson's cronies and appointees, announced the *Scott v. Sandford* decision, better

known as the *Dred Scott* decision, which was one of the worst judicial decisions by the Supreme Court, or any other court anywhere, in early March. In effect it made the Missouri Compromise of 1820 unconstitutional and declared that the Congress and the president had no authority to ban slavery anywhere in the United States, most especially in the federal territories of the West.

Some 40,000 British troops in India commanded some 232,000 assorted Indian troops/sepoys who defended and controlled some 200 million Indian civilians.

With the support of the pope, the leaders of the Catholic Church in Mexico threatened to excommunicate anyone who supported the liberal constitution of 1857 that curtailed some of what many people considered the excessive powers of the clergy.

Giuseppi Garibaldi, after spending some peaceful time on Staten Island in New York and other places, joined the Italian National Association for the purpose of unifying Italy. This organization was formed to support Victor Emmanuel II and prepare for another war against the Austrians.

The Irish Republican Brotherhood was formed.

In conjunction with an earthquake, Tokyo burned and more than 100,000 persons died.

New York City and other parts of the USA had a financial panic after the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. failed, which it did when the S.S. *Central America* sank in a hurricane with three tons of gold from California. Some called this brief depression the Panic of 1857.

Frederick Olmsted (1822+1903), landscape designer, was the superintendent of Central Park, which he helped to design and construct, in New York City. Among many other benefits to the people of the city, the construction of Central Park helped ease - as a public works project - the effects of unemployment caused by the current economic panic.

Separate British and Canadian expeditions explored the Red River and North Saskatchewan River valleys.

The Democratic controlled Congress in the USA passed the lowest tariff since 1816.

135 California-bound emigrants were massacred at Mountain Meadows in Utah Territory by Pah-Ute warriors with the connivance of dissident Mormons who, they thought, were resisting federal efforts to have Brigham Young removed as governor. Brigham Young ordered all of the Mormons in Nevada back to Utah that he expected to be invaded by federal troops

The first commercial passenger elevator worked in a five-story building in New York City. It was developed by Elisha Graves Otis and was powered by steam.

The insanity of King Frederick-William IV (1795+1861) of Prussia, a Hohenzollern, could no longer be denied, and he was forced to resign in favor of his brother Wilhem/William, who would become Wilhelm I/William I (1797+1888) in 1861, the seventh king of Prussia, and the first German emperor.

Some clipper ships could sail more than 400 miles a day with favorable winds.

Louis Pasteur (1822+1895), a French chemist and pioneer bacteriologist, demonstrated that milk spoiled because of fermentation caused by living organisms.

Elizabeth Blackwell, the first American woman doctor, and her sister, Emily Blackwell (1826+1910), also a physician, opened the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children on the anniversary of the birthday, 12 May, of Florence Nightingale, the nursing and public health heroine of the Crimean War.

The South Kensington Museum in London (today the Victoria and Albert Museum) was founded as a museum of design.

Tuberculosis, which was not yet known to be contagious, was the leading killer of people in many American, and other, cities.

Universities were founded at Oakland, California, at Milwaukee (Marquette), Wisconsin, and Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras in India.

Michigan State College of Agriculture offered practical and theoretical courses in scientific farming and gardening.

John Deere and Co. made some 10,000 plows a year.

An attempt to lay a transatlantic telegraphic cable failed and all was lost when the cable broke and sank at 1800 m/6000 feet.

Gustave Flaubert (1821+1880) was prosecuted, but not found guilty, of immorality after publishing his psychological novel *Madame Bovary*, which some people thought was a scandalous book.

Barbara Bodichon (1827+1891), who would later in her life be the founder of Girton College for women at Cambridge University, published *Women and Work*.

The American Joseph Cayetty invented modern toilet tissue.

The first Currier & Ives prints were sold in New York. These lithographs mainly depicted famous American events. Some claim they were, in some ways, the start of popular visual cultural in the USA.

Paul Charles Morphy (1837+1884), 20 and already a lawyer from New Orleans, won the first American Chess Congress in New York before besting most of the champions of Europe during a grand tour of that continent.

New York received its first barrels of flour made from Minnesota winter wheat.

Buena Vista in the Valley of the Moon near the Sonoma Mission north of San Francisco was where the northern California wine and grape industries started.

Chicago's population reached about 93,000 persons.

Hinton Rowan Helper, 28, a North Carolina farmer, wrote *The Impending Crisis of the South and How to Meet It* in which he contended that slavery was unprofitable and "the root of all the shame, poverty, ignorance, tyranny and imbecility of the South." A prime field hand, in some places, cost about \$1,300 to buy. Helper calculated that it made more sense for southern agriculturists to invest in laborsaving practices and machines. This book was suppressed in some southern states. **Sojourner Truth**, American abolitionist and reformer: "I have borne thirteen children and seen them most all

sold off into slavery, and when I cried out with a mother's grief, none but Jesus heard - and aren't I a woman?" **Henry David Thoreau**: "Not that the story need be long, but it will take a long while to make it short."

1857+1859: There was a great rebellion or mutiny in India against the British. It was caused by new British policies that forbade *suttee* and started the use of cartridges greased with the fat of tabooed animals. *Sepoys*/native soldiers composed 96 percent of the British army in India. The Sepoy Mutiny/Sepoy Rebellion/War of Indian Independence/Indian Mutiny started during the summer of 1857 with a garrison at Meerut, not far from Delhi and continued to Lucknow, Cawnpore/Kanpur, and other places. These rebellious troops sought the leadership of Bahadur II, the Mogul emperor. Peasants, landlords, and princes in central and northern parts of the country quickly supported them. 211 British women and children were slaughtered at Cawnpore as was widely publicized then and later. Other atrocities were committed on both sides. Public support for Mogul and British leadership was feeble and intermittent. Support for the rebels in some places was high. Troops from the Punjab, who were loyal to the British, regained Delhi (September 1857). After 14 months of bloody fighting the rebels were done; so was the control of India by the East India Company. Bahadur II was exiled to Burma eventually and that was the very end of the Mogul dynasty.

Some called it the Utah War. The Mormons refused to give-up the practice of polygamy. President James Buchanan replaced Brigham Young (who when he died had 17 wives and 56 children) as the governor of the Territory of Utah with a non-Mormon, Brigadier General Albert Sidney Johnston (1803+1862), who was accompanied and protected by 2500 federal troops. Young declared martial law in the Salt Lake Valley but then backed down and bloodshed was avoided. Buchanan, who showed more courage against the Mormons than against pro-slavery thugs in Kansas, concluded the matter by granting amnesty to all the Mormons who swore allegiance to the USA, which most of them did willingly.

1857+1860: During the War of Reform or Reform War in Mexico, Porfirio Diaz (1830+1925), a student of Benito Juarez, was one of the heroes.

1857+1861: Oil was discovered, drilled, pumped by hand, and made into kerosene in the Oil Springs area of southwestern Ontario. By 1861 there were about 400 wells operating. Some claim this was the first major oil discovery in North America. Petroleum oil lamps illuminated the main street of Oil Springs long before Paris, Tokyo, Chicago, Berlin, or London.

There were three governments in Nevada all vying to be the first and only.

1857+1864: The Russians waged mountain warfare to gain complete control over the minorities living in the Caucasus region.

1857+1870: The first major railroad tunnel, the Mont Cenis Tunnel through the Alps, engineered by Germain Sommeiller, was 14 km/8.7 miles long. Pneumatic drills and dynamite were used during parts of its construction.

1857+1876: The Russians increased the miles of railroad tracks in their country from 644 to 11,070, an astonishing feat.

1858: Some historians have called this the starting year of modern Japanese nationalism.

The British Parliament passed the Government of India Act that transferred "all rights" of the East India Company (chartered in 1600) to the British Crown.

The British-Chinese War, which had started in 1856, ended with the Treaties of Tientsin that opened more ports to Britain, France, the United States, and Russia. The opium trade was made legal in China by a British-Chinese treaty, and the British controlled that trade. (There were an estimated 90 million opium addicts in China by 1900.)

The Treaty of Tientsin gave Americans the right to travel in China and to trade and do business in 11 more ports than the ones that had earlier been open to them.

The badly divided Japanese government agreed to the Harris Convention that had been negotiated over several months by American consul Townsend Harris. It stipulated that the

ports of Nagasaki and Kanagawa/Yokohama were to be opened to American ships and merchants in 1859, with Niigata to be opened in 1860, and Hyogo/Kobe in 1863. There was an American minister in Edo/Tokyo, and Americans in Japan were to be subject to American laws.

The British sent James Bruce/Lord Elgin (1811+1863), who had just negotiated and concluded the treaty of Tientsin (1858) and other agreements with the Chinese, to Japan. Within two days, he had signed a treaty with the Japanese government much like the American one.

The Japanese government signed commercial treaties with the Netherlands, Russia, and France much like the ones it had already signed with the USA and Britain.

Anglo-French troops, in behalf of the Chinese government, captured or secured, depending on how one looked at it, Guangzhou in China.

The last Tokugawa shogun died without an heir.

The French seized control of Saigon, Vietnam, as part of their advances into what would become Indochina.

Napoleon III, who loved to scheme, met in secret with Count Camillo di Cavour of the Kingdom of Sardinia and agreed to help drive the Austrians from Italy. His price was Savoy and Nice.

The Russians pressured the weak Chinese government to evacuate the eastern bank of the Amur River that strengthened Russia's influence in the Far East.

After strenuous, expensive, and lengthy campaigning by Benjamin Disraeli, Robert Peel, William Gladstone, David Solomons, and others, Jews were able to take their elected seats in the British House of Commons without pretending to be Christians. Lionel Nathan Rothschild (1808+1879), after being elected to Parliament for the fifth time by the voters in his constituency, was finally able to become a proper member of Parliament. (His son would become the first Jewish peer in the House of Lords.)

Property qualifications for members of the British Parliament were dropped, much as the Chartists had been asking for many years past.

In August, the voters of Kansas got a fair chance to voice their views. By a vote of 11,300 to 1,788 they rejected the proslavery LeCompton constitution.

Stephen Douglas and Abraham Lincoln held their famous series of debates between August and October. The prize sought was a seat in the US Senate. Lincoln won most of the debates, many people thought, but Douglas won the election in the Illinois legislature while Lincoln won a national reputation.

Coffee was Brazil's main export.

Denver (in what would become Colorado) was settled at the juncture of the South Platte River and Cherry Creek in Kansas Territory. Named for the Kansas governor of the time, Denver got its start from the activities generated by a nearby gold field.

On its first trip from San Francisco to St. Louis, the Overland Mail stagecoach delivered the mail after 23 days and 4 hours; going the other way it took 24 days and 35 minutes.

Estimates are that about 40 percent of Japanese boys were literate. They had mainly been educated in "temple schools" where they also learned arithmetic and moral philosophy.

War was averted between American and Mormon forces in Utah because sense prevailed.

German immigrants, who knew how to make wine, founded Anaheim, in southwestern California.

The last Seminole chief surrendered at Fort Myers in southwestern Florida.

Welsh naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace (1823+1913), who had discovered his theory of evolution while in Malaysia, and Charles Darwin presented papers on the subject before the Linnaean Society in London.

Henry Gray, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, published *Anatomy of the Human Body, Descriptive and Surgical*.

Henry Bessemer built the Bessemer Steel Works at Sheffield, England, and thus made the large-scale production of steel possible.

President Buchanan and Queen Victoria exchanged telegraphic messages over the first transatlantic cable, which then broke after three months.

An unsuccessful assassination attempt on the life of Napoleon III and his wife by anarchists killed 10 innocent persons and injured another 150.

The Foreland lighthouse in England had electric arc lights.

Theophile Guibal (1813+1888) in France invented the propeller fan.

Photographers took the first aerial pictures of Paris from the balloon *Nadir*.

Ferdinand P.A. Carré developed the first refrigerator using liquid ammonia in the compressor. He demonstrated his machine by making blocks of ice at the 1862 London Exhibition.

John Landis Mason, 26, a New York metalworker, patented the Mason jar.

Quinine tonic water was patented and sold as Schweppe's Tonic Water in London.

Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux won a competition to design a Central Park in New York City.

Grenada became the world's leading producer of mace and nutmeg.

Barbara Bodichon, a campaigner for women's education and suffrage, started to publish *The Englishwoman's Journal*.

Ando Hiroshige, a Japanese Ukiyoye/"passing world" artist, whose work influenced a number of western Impressionist painters with his austere style, completed a hand-colored woodblock print titled *Kyobashi Bridge - Takegashi Wharf*.

The **Japanese nationalist slogan** "Honor the emperor; repel the barbarian" was heard more than a few times this year. **Henry David Thoreau** called for "national preserves in which the bear and the panther, and some even of the

hunter race may still exist, and not be civilized off the face of the earth - not for idle sport or food, but for inspiration mid our own true recreation." **Abraham Lincoln**, a Republican, in a speech in Springfield, Illinois declared that "A house divided against itself cannot stand" and that "I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." "To give victory to the right, not bloody bullets, but peaceful ballots only, are necessary." **James Buchanan** regarded by many historians as an unusually weak president: "The Constitution provides for every accidental contingency in the Executive - except a vacancy in the mind of the President." **Oliver Wendell Holmes**, American jurist: "I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving." **Agelina Grimke**, Abolitionist and civil rights reformer: "I have found the Anti-Slavery cause to be the high school of morals in our land - the school in which human rights are more fully investigated, and better understood and taught, than in any other."

1858+1860: The Russians pushed south along the Pacific coast to Vladivostok (1860) at the expense of the Chinese. They also acquired the southern part of Sakhalin Island from Japan in exchange for the Kurile Islands.

1858+1863: Spain was active in Morocco, Mexico, and Oceania/the Pacific islands.

1858+1865: Gold was found in the Fraser River valley in south-central British Columbia, north of Vancouver, in Canada and started a rush that attracted some 25,000 miners and fortune hunters, many of them from California. Before this discovery, there were only some 7000 people in the entire region. By the end of 1858, there were some 33,000 miners in the valley. The growth in population, wealth, transportation, criminal and commercial activities was so great that the British government created the government of British Columbia in 1859, which then merged with Vancouver Island in 1866, and then became a province and part of the Canadian Confederation in 1871.

1858+1870: The Irish Republican Brotherhood/Fenians, a secret society of Irish-American radicals, was named after a legendary Irish warrior band. They tried everything they

could to establish an Irish republic during this time, especially in 1867, but failed.

1858+1872: Benito Pablo Juarez (1806+1872), a pureblooded Zapotec Indian, was the president and the leader of the reform movement in republican Mexico. Juarez as a supporter of the Ayutla Revolution helped rid Mexico of Santa Anna in 1855. Among his many achievements, Juarez as head of the Supreme Court of Mexico (1856) oversaw the passage of a series of reform laws that limited land ownership by the Catholic church and other corporate groups and abolished special military and ecclesiastical courts. As the elected president of Mexico four times, he cleaned-up the government, separated the church from the state, and reduced the political and economic influence of the large landowners and the Catholic Church. Behind his leadership the number of schools increased to about 7500. As there were two serious wars during his terms in office, Mexico's economy did not noticeably improve.

1858+1883: Not without the use of military force,

1858+1894: There were "gold rushes" caused by miners, would-be miners, and their followers in Colorado near Pikes Peak, Central City, Leadville, and Cripple Creek in the USA.

1858+1947: The rule of the British government in India.

1858+1893: The French, supposedly to protect French nuns, priests, and other Catholic missionaries, captured Saigon in 1858 and moved outward. They made Cambodia a protectorate in 1863. The French gained control of Cochin China/southern Vietnam, Annam (the region around Hue), and the region around Hanoi (1883), which they called Tonkin. As the result of a difficult war of conquest, they controlled Vietnam from the Chinese border to Cape Camau in the south as well as Laos and Cambodia by 1893. Some of the French thought they had an amalgam and called it French Indochina.

1858+now: Bernadette, a French Catholic, had a vision of the Virgin Mary in a grotto in Lourdes in the French Pyrenees. Since then many of those who believe in miracles have made pilgrimages to Lourdes.

1859: The Austrian emperor Franz Josef, quite rightly, felt threatened by the establishment of the Austrian Parliament and by Hungarian, Italian, and Bohemian nationalism. It was clear to many astute, well-informed people by this time, that the Austrians were no longer one of the dominant powers in Europe.

During the Wars of Italian Unification, also called by some the Franco-Austrian War or the Sardinian-French War, the forces of France and Piedmont-Sardinia attacked the Austrians in Italy. Victor Emanuel II and Napoleon III marched into Milan after their victory over the Austrians in June. Napoleon III and the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph signed an armistice in early July. Napoleon III, never a very stable person, then decided to quit the alliance. This was not a decision made by a mature statesman, but one full of fear that he had made a serious miscalculation and that his wavering public support in France, especially among Catholics, would drop. He also feared that the Italian nationalists and liberals might become completely successful. The Piedmontese-Sardinians felt betrayed - as they saw it - by the French and were unable to drive the Italians from Venetia/Venice. Nonetheless, they had other victories. Piedmont-Sardinia, the root of the new Italy after the fighting was over and plebiscites had been held in Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, was twice the size it had been earlier and now included Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, and the northern part of the Papal States. France annexed Nice and Savoy.

After a bloody struggle that had lasted some half a century, the Russians finally conquered - or so they boasted - the mountain people, including the Chechens and Ingushes, of the Caucasus region.

Benito Juarez and his fellow progressives in Mexico issued the Reform Laws that nationalized the property of the Catholic Church without compensation and closed all the country's nunneries and monasteries.

According to some experts, the nations with the highest per capita income at this time were Australia, the American North, Britain, and, in fourth place, Switzerland and the American South.

John Brown, a fanatical abolitionist and his small band of followers, tried to capture the US Arsenal at Harpers's Ferry, Virginia, in October in an effort to make a mountain hideaway for run-away slaves and to start a slave rebellion. Col. Robert E. Lee (1807+1870) and the US Army quickly killed or captured all of the invaders. Brown, who was feared in the South as a potential leader of a slave insurrection and who quickly became a martyr in many parts of the North, was hanged before the end of the year.

Prospectors found silver and gold on Gold Hill near Virginia City, Nevada. Henry Comstock, "Old Pancake," was early on the scene. Mt. Davidson in Washoe, Nevada, not far from Carson City, was the location of the Comstock Lode that would yield more than \$500 million in silver and gold ore before the end of this century.

George Hearst, whose son was William Randolph Hearst (1863+1951) the newspaper tycoon, had failed as a miner in California. He now bought the Ophir, Gould, and Curry mines in Nevada for a few hundred bucks. They turned-out to be some of the richest mines in the Comstock Lode. He rapidly made himself a resource magnate by buying additional mines in Utah, Montana, Dakota Territory, Chile, Peru, and Mexico.

Manufacturing in the USA added more value to the economy than agricultural products.

In rough terms, the southern states of the USA had about 35 percent of the nation's population and produced about half of the nation's agricultural output, crops and cattle. The South had about 22 percent of the USA's manufacturing plants and 20 percent of the USA's invested capital. The North had five times more ship tonnage than the South.

There were about four million slaves in the USA. Prime field hands were worth about \$1700 each. Using the definition of a planter being a person or family that owned at least 20 slaves, there were some 46,274 planters in the American South that amounted to about four percent of the adult white males in the South. Of those fewer than 8000 owned 50 or more slaves. Only some 2292 planters owned 100 or more slaves. Another way to look at it is that out of eight

million Whites in the South, only some 383,637 were slave-owners. Some 1.8 million White families in the South were subsistence farmers or peasants who did not own any slaves.

Some experts, like Abraham Lincoln, thought a "slavocracy" rather than an aristocracy ruled the South.

There were some 488,000 free Blacks in the USA; about half of them lived in the South.

With the motto "Pike's Peak or bust" on some of their lips, about 100,000 prospectors rushed to the Colorado Rockies looking for gold.

Petroleum was discovered near Titusville, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company. It would gradually become the fuel of the modern world and displace nearly all other sources of energy except for coal.

Cooper Institute in New York offered free courses to workers.

Albert Niemann, a German chemist, made cocaine from the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca*.

A by-product of kerosene, paraffin wax, was used to seal Mason jars and thus made it possible to preserve a wide variety of foods both commercially and at home.

Louis Pasteur's daughter died of typhoid fever.

Charles Darwin published his original, brilliant, controversial, and enormously significant treatise *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favored Species in the Struggle for Life* which advanced the theory of evolution: "I have called this principle, by which each slight variation, if useful, is preserved, by the term of Natural Selection." "The expression often used by Mr. Herbert Spencer [1820+1903] of the Survival of the Fittest is more accurate, and is sometimes equally convenient."

Alfred Tennyson (1809+1892), the poet laureate of England, completed the first volume of his escapist poem *The Idylls of the King* about King Arthur, Guinevere, Lancelot, the lady of Shalott, and Camelot.

Edward Fitzgerald (1809+1883), an English poet, translator, and scholar, completed *The Rubáiyát*

of Omar Khayyám of Naishapur, a 12th century classic by the Persian poet and astronomer.

James Abbott McNeill Whistler (1834+1903), an aspiring painter who had failed as a West Point cadet after spending his early years in Russia (where his father helped build a railroad), arrived in London from his native America

Henry Engelhard Steinweg started making what would long thereafter be known worldwide as Steinway grand pianos in New York City.

Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoyevsky (1821+1881) - whose father was murdered by his serfs - after involuntarily serving four years in Siberian prison camps and six years in the army, was released and returned to St. Petersburg where some regarded him as a liberal martyr of an oppressive government.

Tightrope walker Charles Blondin/Jean Francois Gravelet crossed over Niagara Falls.

One of the world's first children's playgrounds was built in Manchester, England.

Two dozen English rabbits were imported into Australia where they thrived and quickly became a major nuisance.

George Huntington Hartford and George P. Gilman started the first retail food-store chain, the A&P (Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company) in New York City that specialized in buying and selling bulk quantities of Japanese and Chinese teas.

Dun & Co., in business since 1841, was incorporated as America's first credit-rating agency.

Benjamin Silliman, Jr., of Yale University, made kerosene from petroleum that was good for lighting, heating, and cooking.

Frederick-William IV (1795+1861), the mostly sane king of Prussia: "Henceforth Prussia merges into Germany." **Stephen Douglas** on Lincoln: "He is the strong man of the [Republican] party - full of wit, facts, dates - and the best stump speaker, with his droll ways and dry jokes, in the West. He is as honest as he is shrewd." **John Brown** not long before his execution: "I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but with blood." **Richard Whately** (1787+1863),

English scholar and progressive churchman: "A man who gives his children habits of industry provides for them better than by giving them a fortune." "The best security against revolution is in constant correction of abuses and the introduction of needed improvements." **John Stuart Mill**, British writer and philosopher: "A party of order or stability and a party of progress or reform are both necessary elements of a healthy state of political life." "The liberty of the individual must be thus far limited: he must not make himself a nuisance to other people." **Victoria** (1819+1901), Queen of the United Kingdom and Ireland and (from 1876) empress of India, in reference to Oxford University: ". . . that old monkish place which I have a horror of." **Charles Darwin**: "The idea of a universal and beneficent Creator does not seem to arise in the mind of man, until he has been elevated by long-continued culture."

1859+1861: King Victor Emmanuel II, encouraged by the recent Franco-Sardinian victories at Magenta and Solferino against the forces of Austria in Italy, led Sardinia in a war against Austria which led to the unification of Italy.

1859+1869: The Suez Canal/*Qanat as Suways* was built under the leadership of the French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps who was guided by plans done by Alois Negrelli von Moldelbe. The Canal was built with French money and 30,000 Egyptian workers. The short-term objective was to connect the Mediterranean Sea with the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea. The ultimate goal was to more directly connect the Mediterranean and Europe with India and the Orient. (Ferdinand de Lesseps started construction on a Panama Canal in 1879).

With the completion of the Suez Canal, Europeans controlled more and more of Egypt's commerce.

1859+1890: Transportation costs in the USA as a percent of gross national product declined from 15 percent to nearly four percent.

1859+1910: The American painter Winslow Homer (1836+1910), unlike the contemporary French Impressionists, painted the sea, the coastline, and the weather, among other subjects in Maine, in a naturalist or realistic style.

1859+1921: Dagestan, on the western shore of the Caspian Sea, was occupied by Russia until it was incorporated into the USSR.

1860s: The Taiping War and the Nian rebellion slowly ended in China. Some estimates calculate that between 1850 and 1864 as many as 30 million Chinese people had died during these civil wars.

Many of the senior officials who helped defeat the rebels of the 1850s - such as Zeng Guofan, Li Hongzhang, and Zuo Zongtang - became leaders of the self-strengthening movement in China.

There were Chinese emigrants to Annan, Calcutta, Laos, London, San Francisco, Singapore, and many other places.

The French expanded their holdings in West Africa from Senegal.

France, Germany, and the USA were catching-up or had caught-up with Britain in their efforts to be the front-runners of the Industrial Revolution.

The most important French republican of this time was Leon Gambetta (1838+1882) who advocated freedom of the press and public assembly, trial by jury, separation of church and state, universal suffrage, and no standing French army.

Some of the famous French painters identified with the new Impressionist movement were Paul Cezanne (1839+1906), Edgar Degas (1834+1917), Edouard Manet (1832+1883), Claude Monet (1824+1906), and Pierre Auguste Renoir (1841+1919).

Some of the famous French writers of this decade were Victor Hugo, Antoine Zola, Jules Verne, and Paul Verlaine.

All nine of cities in the USA with populations over 100,000 were ports or a suburb of a port as in the case of Brooklyn, New York. New York City, the largest city in the USA, had a population of 805,651, and Chicago had 109,260.

1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi had been a member of Mazzini's Young Italy, an exile and freedom fighter, and a veteran leader against the Austrians during the days of the Republic of Rome (1848/9). He was also one of the bloody tips of the nationalists' swords. During early

May, Garibaldi, secretly encouraged by Cavour, embarked an army of 1000 "Redshirts" near Genoa in the name of a united Italy and invaded and defeated the forces of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies at Marsala and Palermo. Garibaldi and his special forces then crossed the Straits of Messina in mid-August and captured Naples where the Neapolitans were already up in arms against King Francis II. Garibaldi and his supporters ruled parts of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which covered all of southern Italy, by September.

Cavour decided during September to send a Piedmontese army through the Papal States to block Garibaldi's northward advance and thus keep him from possibly taking over the new Italy. Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel II of Sardinia met near the border of the Papal States in late October. Garibaldi was persuaded to surrender his command and turnover his captured territory to Victor Emmanuel II in order to unite Italy. Parts of the Papal States remained garrisoned by French troops. Plebiscites were held which unified the Marches, Naples, Romagna, Sicily, and Umbria with Piedmont-Sardinia. Venice/Venetia remained under the control of the Austrians.

During the second Opium War (the first was during 1842), the British and French, in a show of combined force, invaded Peking (modern Beijing), looted and burned the emperor's nearby Summer Palace after the Chinese government took a "lord-of-the-universe" posture, and imposed a permanent diplomatic and business presence in China. At the same time, Christian missionaries moved deep into China.

The British occupied the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories on the mainland across from Hong Kong Island. The government of China ceded Kowloon to the British who added it to Hong Kong Island and Lantau Island.

The Democrats held their presidential convention in Charlestown, South Carolina, in April. The debate was so divisive over the issue of slavery that the convention and the Democratic Party split. Some of them met in Baltimore in mid-June and nominated Stephen Douglas. Others, after an earlier meeting in Richmond, Virginia, also met in Baltimore and nominated John C. Breckinridge (1821+1875) of

Kentucky, Buchanan's vice president, for president. In early May, the remnants of the American and Whig parties met also in Baltimore where they formed the Constitutional Union party and nominated John Bell of Tennessee, a former speaker of the House of Representatives and a senator (1847+1859) for president.

In mid-May the Republican Party met in Chicago and nominated the Abraham Lincoln as their presidential candidate on the third ballot. Their platform called for keeping slavery out of the West, a protective tariff, and free homesteads for western farmers, easier naturalization laws, and more national infrastructure projects including a trans-continental railroad system.

Lincoln, a moderate anti-slavery candidate, won the presidential election in November with very nearly 40 percent of the vote. Douglas, the uncertain candidate in the middle, received almost 30 percent of the vote. Breckinridge, a pro-slavery candidate, got 18 percent, and Bell, a Jacksonian unionist, received 12.6 percent of the total popular vote. Lincoln won the popular and electoral votes in every one of the free states, including California and Oregon. Breckinridge carried nine of the slave states. Bell won in Virginia, Kentucky, and his home state of Tennessee. Douglas, who in the end pleased neither pro- nor anti-slavery voters, won electoral votes only in Missouri.

On 3 December, President Buchanan said that secession was illegal but that he had no constitutional power to do prevent it.

On 20 December a convention in South Carolina passed an Ordinance of Secession from the federal union and thus declared its ratification of the Constitution null and void.

This was the peak of cotton prices and production to date in the American South. Some 4.5 million bales of cotton worth some \$249 million dollars, up from 178,000 bales worth \$10 million in 1810, were produced. There were some four million slaves in the South in 1860: four times more than in 1800.

Cotton comprised about 57 of American exports, most of which went, via the port city of Liverpool, England, to British textile factories.

There were about 1000 steamboats running up and down the Mississippi River.

Some 90 percent of American Blacks lived south of the Mason-Dixon line, i.e. in the South.

The Russians wrested control of the Ussuri River region from China.

Slavery was supposedly abolished in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

Montenegro became independent.

By this time there were some 30,000 miles of railroad tracks in the USA, up from 9000 miles in 1850, with two-thirds of those miles in the Union states.

Of the almost three million people who lived in Canada by this time, only about one-third of them were French speaking.

Some 72,600 Scandinavians lived in the USA, mainly in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

William Wills and Robert O'Hara Burke attempted to cross the Australian continent from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria on the northern coast. Only Burke made it, for Wills died of starvation.

The Spanish occupied parts of Morocco and Mauritania.

More than 2.6 million immigrants - about 1 million of them Irish - had entered the USA during the past decade. The population of the USA was 31,443,321, an increase of 35.6 percent since 1850. The American population had increased by more than 30 percent each decade, as shown by the censuses taken, since the start of the 19th century. Some 13 percent of Americans were foreign born and most of those immigrants had settled in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The largest groups of foreign-born Americans by this time were Irish, 1.6 million, Germans, 1.2 million, and British, .588 million.

The native American-Indian population was about 300,000 down from about 750,000 in 1607.

Catholics comprised the single largest religious denomination in the USA.

Half of the workers in New England's textile mills were immigrants.

Hawaii's native population was about 37,000, down from 150,000 in 1819 and 75,000 in 1850.

Japan opened an embassy in the USA.

About half of the Blacks living in Maryland were free persons.

Some 35,500 Chinese lived in the USA.

There were about 1,311,000 industrial workers in the USA working in some 140,000 workshops and factories. About 16 percent of Americans lived in urban places (8000 people or more).

1000 Navajo warriors, led by Manuelito, attacked Fort Defiance in New Mexico Territory, but they were repulsed.

Shoemakers at Lynn and Natick, Massachusetts, and the surrounding area, went on strike for better working conditions and higher pay. The strike spread to some 25 towns in New England and involved about 20,000 workers, which made it the largest strike in American history to date. The workers won modest gains.

Mormons discovered Idaho and gold.

There was another Maori uprising in New Zealand.

The cornerstone of the Parliament Building at Ottawa was laid.

Australia was crossed from south to north by an expedition of 17 men, 26 camels, and 28 horses.

Indentured Indian workers from India were imported to work on South African sugar plantations.

Japan's first homemade, iron steamship reached San Francisco.

The Seventh Day Adventist Church was started at Battle Creek, Michigan.

An employment advertisement for **Pony Express** riders: "Wanted - Young, skinny, wiry fellows not over eighteen. Must be expert riders, willing to risk death daily. Orphans preferred." It was an 1840-mile trip from Sacramento, California, to St. Joseph, Missouri, and took 10 days. There were about 190 stations along the route and about 80 riders in the saddle night and day; each relay covered about 10 miles. By stagecoach the same trip took about 25 days. (The Pony Express started delivering messages

on 3 April and 18 months later it went out of business since it was unable to compete with the newly completed transcontinental telegraph.)

There were about 372 daily American newspapers.

North Carolina and Virginia had about 348 cigarette factories.

John Davison Rockefeller (1839+1937), 20, got into the oil business at Cleveland, Ohio, scarce some 100 miles from Titusville, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815+1902) addressed a joint session of the New York State Legislature and spoke in favor of granting women the right to vote.

The first British Open golf tournament was held at Prestwick, Scotland.

The British Parliament passed an Adulteration of Food Law.

Louis Pasteur, the great French chemist and bacteriologist, sterilized or "pasteurized" milk by heating it.

The copra trade in the Marshall Islands of Micronesia was brisk, and coconut oil was used in many cosmetics and soaps all over the world.

Elisha Otis patented a better steam-driven elevator shortly before he died. His sons manufactured and profited from his invention.

Jacob Christoph Burckhardt (1818+1897), a cultural historian who taught for many years at Basel University, published the influential book *The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy*.

Abraham Lincoln: "You can fool some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time." "Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it." "I don't know who my grandfather was; I am much more concerned to know what his grandson will be." **Giuseppe Garibaldi**, Italian nationalist and guerilla leader: "Anyone who wants to carry on the war against the outsiders, come with me. I can't offer you either honors or wages; I offer you hunger, thirst, forced marches, battles, and death. Anyone who loves his country, follow me." Another version: "I offer neither pay, nor

quarters, nor provisions; I offer hunger, thirst, forced marches, battles, and death. Let him who loves his country in his heart and not with his lips only, follow me." **George Sand**, French novelist: "One is happy as a result of one's own efforts, once one knows the necessary ingredients of happiness - simple tastes, a certain degree of courage, self denial to a point, love of work, and, above all, a clear conscience. Happiness is no vague dream." **Elizabeth Cady Stanton:** "The prejudice against color, of which we hear so much, is no stronger than that against sex. It is produced by the same cause, and manifested very much in the same way." A **French officer** on the looting of the Summer Palace near Beijing before an Anglo-French force burned it: "The second night we spent at the Summer Palace was impossible, crazy, giddy. Every trooper had his bird, his musical box, his alarm clock, and . . . bells were ringing everywhere."

1860+1864: General Charles "Chinese" Gordon (1833+1885), who later commanded British forces in Abyssinia/Ethiopia, led Chinese government armies in 33 engagements, mostly victories, against the Taiping rebels.

Before and after these dates, Herbert Spencer, a proponent of evolutionary theories, advocated "social Darwinism" and insisted that societies, like individuals, naturally evolve as they compete for resources, a process during which only the fittest survived.

1860+1866: There was a tremendous increase in demand by European textile manufacturers for cotton from Egypt and the Deccan region of India to replace American cotton.

1860+1880: Albrecht Theodor Emil von Roon (1803+1879), Helmuth Karl Bernhard von Moltke (1800+1891), and Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck (1815+1898) made the Prussian army professional, modern, and highly effective. Von Moltke understood, at a time when not many experts did, the importance of supporting and advancing troops with railroad and telegraph networks.

The Ottoman Empire slipped into a serious economic and financial depression.

These were the years of the great Indian Wars on the North American plains.

American steel production increased from 13,000 tons of steel to 1.4 million tons.

Slavers in Micronesia, mainly from Australia, were called "blackbirders." These slave traders, who claimed to be recruiters of contract workers, took men from the Mortlocks and other islands to work in the plantations of Australia, Fiji, and Samoa. Two of the ships infamous for this traffic were the *Shanghai* and the *Carl*.

There were about equal numbers of Roman Catholic and Orthodox priests in Bosnia, but the Muslims were still in a majority.

1860+1890: During an era of low prices for almost everything, real wages and earnings of American manufacturing workers increased about 50 percent.

1860+1893: Leland Stanford (1824+1893) - a successful merchant, governor, president of the Central Pacific Railroad, one of the founders of the Southern Pacific Railroad, US Senator, and founder of Stanford University - was truly a California leader.

1860+1900: This was a period of great growth in the number of Christian missionaries, mainly Protestants, in China.

1860+1910: The urban population of the USA increased from 6 million to 44 million.

Foreigners controlled most of China's coastal trade.

1861: An all-Italian parliament meeting at Turin voted for the creation of the Kingdom of Italy. Florence was the new capitol. About 2 percent of Italians became qualified to vote in future elections. Victor Emanuel II of Savoy was made the first king of modern Italy in mid-March. Nice, Rome, and Savoy were controlled by France; the Austrians still held Venetia/Venice.

Louis Pasteur, the great French scientist, bacteriologist, and chemist, proved the germ theory of disease. Rarely has new knowledge so changed human history.

On 9 January rebel batteries at Fort Moultrie and Morris Island, opened fire on a federal steamer trying to supply federal troops at the federal Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.

By 1 February - before Lincoln's inauguration as president in early March - six more states followed South Carolina out of the Union: Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. On 7 February the seven states, meeting in Montgomery, Alabama, approved a constitution for the Confederate States of America (CSA). On 18 February Jefferson Davis (1808+1889) of Mississippi, a West Point graduate, a former US senator, former US secretary of war (1853+1857), and Alexander Stephens (1812+1883), a former congressman from Georgia, were inaugurated as president and vice-president of the CSA. There were, of course, many Unionist sympathizers in the South (some 100,000 of them fought for the North) and many Confederate sympathizers scattered throughout the North.

Lincoln arrived in the District of Columbia from Baltimore, where there was much hostility towards him and the Union, on 23 February on a night train. Only some 72 years had passed between George Washington's first inauguration in April 1789 and Lincoln's on 4 March of this year.

President Lincoln on 4 April notified the governor of South Carolina that the Union would resupply the 69 defenders at Fort Sumter.

On 12 April the American Civil War started after Fort Sumter itself was bombarded by artillery directed by the first commander of the Confederate Army, Pierre Gustave Toutant de Beauregard, who had just resigned as superintendent of the US Military Academy at West Point. The Union troops surrendered two days later.

A Virginia convention passed an Ordinance of Secession in mid-April. Arkansas and North Carolina in May, and Tennessee, the 11th and last state to secede, followed in June.

Serfs were legally made free citizens in Russia. The emancipation edict in Russia by Czar Alexander II (1855+1881) finished the process of ending serfdom started in 1858. Land was given to *mirs*/village communes and not to individual serfs who got only half the land they had formerly cultivated. And the land the peasants did get they were forced to buy by installments. Many thought they were worse off than before

when they had at least a few feudal rights and secure jobs. One-third of the peasants owned no horses, and another third had only one horse.

There were eight European-type cotton mills in Bombay, India, with nearly 200,000 spindles and more than 2500 looms.

By the end of April, the Union had started a blockade of southern ports and was in the process of calling up some 75,000 militiamen.

Benito Juarez was re-elected president of Mexico.

There were 23 Union states, 4 border slave states, and 11 Confederate states in the USA. The population of the Union/Northern-Western states was about 22 million with 1.1 million workers, four million men old enough to be soldiers-sailors-marines, with 70 percent of total American railroads, 81 percent of the nation's bank deposits, and \$56 million of gold specie. The Union states manufactured 97 percent of the USA's firearms and about 96 percent of the nation's railroad equipment. The Union produced a surplus of wheat.

There were 11 states in the Confederacy/Southern states with a population of nine million, including 3.5 million slaves, and 1.2 million white men old enough to fight. They had only 20 percent of America's factories, not many railroads, and \$27 million in gold specie. The states of the Confederacy produced about 7.4 percent of the USA's manufactures. The Confederacy was behind the Union in the numbers of its boats, horses, railroad engines and cars, ships, and wagons.

Monaco became a French protectorate.

Moldavia and Walachia tried to secede from the Ottoman Empire and form a country called Romania.

The British established a presence in Nigeria.

Some Manchu bureaucrats, working on their own initiative, started a sporadic 30-year "self-strengthening" movement. They trained translators, imported Western military technicians, and set-up armories, among other efforts to modernize.

General Winfield Scott, 75, one of the heroes of the Mexican-American War, was the overall

commander of the Union army. Lincoln as president was the commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the USA and of the states' militia. Scott's plan, called by some "an anaconda strategy," was to isolate the South with a naval blockade and then strangle and grind the Confederate ground forces. It worked.

Union forces, under the command of General Irvin McDowell, were defeated across the Potomac River from Washington, DC, near the Manassas railway junction, at the First Battle of Bull Run/Manassas in July. McDowell had an army of some 37,000 troops. Pierre G.T. Beauregard was the victorious general. There were about 4500 killed, wounded, and captured on both sides. Some Union veterans called their force's retreat "the great skedaddle."

After Bull Run the Union Congress authorized the call-up of 500,000 troops in addition to 500,000 they had authorized earlier.

Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler and his Union forces managed to capture a few Confederate forts along the North Carolina and Virginia coasts. At Fortress Monroe, Virginia, Gen. Butler declared that captured, escaped, or vagabond slaves were "contraband of war" and would be put to work on fortifications. Lincoln now and in the months to come was concerned the border states would turn against the Union if the North moved too quickly towards unilaterally freeing slaves in the South.

President Lincoln made Gen. George Brinton McClellan, 34, commander over all federal forces on 1 November. McClellan trained a 200,000 strong Army of the Potomac over the winter months.

Arctic and Pacific Ocean explorer Captain Charles Wilkes, commanding the USS *San Jacinto*, seized the British mail packet SS *Trent* and took as prisoners two former US senators, then Confederate commissioners, on their way to France and Britain to cause trouble for the Union.

The Territory of Nevada was separated from Utah. Its first governor was James W. Nye of New York whose secretary was Orion Clemens, the older brother of Mark Twain/Samuel Clemens who traveled, for the first time, to the West about the same time with his brother.

The American Miners Association, a national coal miners' union, was formed.

At a rate of 3 percent on incomes over \$800, the Congress levied the first income tax to support the Union Army and Navy.

The first of three Morrill Acts were passed to raise tariffs to an average of 47 percent.

The first American Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree was awarded by Yale University.

Philipp Reis, a German schoolteacher, sent musical tones some 100 m/300 feet over a device that worked like a telephone.

5000 French regulars broke a blockade of Saigon by Annamese troops and extended their control over Cochinchina in today's Vietnam.

There was a gold rush in New Zealand.

Domestic political opposition to Napoleon III grew rapidly because of his grandiose public works at home and his extravagant foreign adventures.

Stephen A. Douglas died in June, and the Democrats were without cohesive leadership.

Some people in the North were sympathetic towards the Confederate States of America (CSA), hated Lincoln, or opposed the war for a variety of reasons. They were called "Copperheads" (after a colorful but poisonous snake).

Bahrain, in the Persian Gulf, became a British protectorate.

Chiricahua Apache chief Cochise, 49, joined with his father-in-law Mangas Coloradas of the Mimbreno Apache to terrorize and be terrorized by settlers and the US Army in Arizona.

Henry du Pont's chemical works in Delaware manufactured four million pounds of gunpowder for the Union Army at a decent profit.

The first horse-drawn trams operated in London.

I.M. Singer sold more sewing machines abroad than in America.

Dorothea Dix was appointed superintendent of women nurses for the Union. Clara/Clarissa Harlowe Barton started the American Red Cross.

50 million bushels of US wheat were shipped from Chicago to Europe, up from 31 million in 1860, despite labor shortages in the mid-West caused by the war.

The McCormick reaper sold for \$150 but could be had with a down payment of only \$30.

Union troops fed at times on a new invention, canned food, Van Camp's Pork and Beans, made by Gilbert C. Van Camp, a grocer and tinsmith from Indianapolis.

Leland Stanford and Colis P. Huntington made themselves the president and vice-president of the Central Pacific Railroad that set to work to build the western segment of the transcontinental railroad. Most of their workers, some 9000 out of 10,000, were recruited by the Chinese Six Companies.

Western Union started service between New York and Telegraph Hill, San Francisco. It made the Pony Express an obsolete money-loser within the next few months.

Nearly simultaneously, Charles William/Karl Wilhelm Siemens (1823+1883), a German-born British electrical engineer, and French metallurgist Pierre Emile Martin (1824+1915) discovered open-hearth processes for making high-quality steel that were superior to the Bessemer process of 1856.

Britain made 3.7 million tons of iron, France 3 million, the USA 2.8 million, and the German states 200,000. Britain produced 83.6 million tons of coal and France 6.8 million.

The Universities of Colorado and Washington were founded, as was the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

Russia's population was 76 million; Italy had 25 million; Britain 23.1 million; the USA's 23 million; Northern states had 22 million; the Confederacy had 9 million including about 3.5 million slaves. Ireland had a population of 5.7 million.

Johannes Brahms (1833+1897), a German romantic composer who had started his career playing the piano in the dockside taverns of

Hamburg, finished his Piano Concerto No. 1 in D Minor.

Frederick Douglass: The ". . . American people and the Government at Washington may refuse to recognize it for a time, but the 'inexorable logic of events' will force it upon them in the end; that the war now being waged in this land is a war for and against slavery." **Abraham Lincoln:** "This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it." The new secretary of war **Edwin M. Stanton** (1814+1869) said, "Without McCormick's invention, I feel the North could not win and that the Union would be dismembered." **William Yancey** (1814+1863), American Confederate politician on Jefferson Davis, the President-elect of the Confederacy: "The man and the hour have met." **Samuel Houston** (1793+1863), American military and political leader to the secessionists of Texas: "The North is determined to preserve this Union. They are not a fiery, impulsive people as you are, for they live in colder climates. But when they begin to move in a given direction . . . they move with the steady momentum and perseverance of a mighty avalanche." **Barnard Elliot Bee** (1824+1861), Confederate general at the First Battle of Bull Run (shortly before he was killed): "There is [General Thomas] Jackson with his Virginians, standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer." **Massimo Azeglio** (1798+1866), Italian politician (prime minister of Sardinia 1848+1852), painter, and writer: "Now that we have created Italy, we must start creating Italians."

1861/2: The government of Mexico suspended payments on loans to European nations because Mexico's treasury was empty. Spain, Britain, and France, without consulting with the USA, landed troops and occupied the port city of Veracruz, Mexico, during late 1861. Spain and Britain, with second thoughts about the wisdom of this plan, quickly decided to withdraw their troops from Mexico in April 1862 when they considered that the USA might survive its civil war. French troops remained.

1861+1864: Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Nevada, and Montana all became separate territories of the Union.

The southern provinces of Italy were in a state of civil war.

1861+1865: The dates of the American Civil War. **1860+1865:** The American Civil War or War Between the States. The Southern or Confederate States of America (CSA) tried and failed to secede from the Union or Northern States in order to retain their "states rights" and slaves. There were an estimated 10,500 military conflicts involving some 2.5 million combatants contested in more than 18 states and territories. Combined there were about 618,222 dead. The overall death rate for combatants was about 23.5 percent. (Where are our numbers for the civilians' dead and wounded?)

The withdrawal of federal troops encouraged Indian raiding against settlers in the West.

1861+1865 and again **1867+1872:** Benito Juarez was the liberal, democratic, constitutional, progressive president of Mexico.

1861+1867: French forces occupied parts of Mexico.

1861+1871: King William/Wilhem I (1797+1888), the seventh king of Prussia, ruled with Otto von Bismarck as his prime minister and Albrecht von Roon as his war minister. Bismarck was the brain of the operation.

Serbia, with a population of about 1.25 million people, formed an army of some 90,000 men.

1861+1878: Victor Emmanuel II was the first king of modern Italy.

1861+1882: Italy, for the first and last time to date, had a two-party parliamentary system.

1861+1888: Wilhelm/William I was the first constitutional German emperor.

1861+1891: Some Chilean historians describe this as a period of time when their country was "a liberal republic."

1861+1908: The embarrassing non-performance of the government against the foreigners and the Taiping rebels caused a change of government in Beijing. The Empress Dowager Cixi/Tz'u-Hsi (1834+1908), the late Manchu (reigned

1851+1861) emperor's concubine, placed her six year old nephew Guangxu/Prince Gong/Tongzhi on the throne, made herself the regent, and became the superior of Grand Councilor Wen-xiang. She was only the second woman in Chinese history to rule her country, albeit from "behind the curtain." Behind her back, only a few dared call her "Old Buddha." Reportedly the day before she died, she arranged for the death of her nephew, the Emperor Guangxu (reigned 1889+1908) whom she had earlier confined to the Forbidden Palace. Her conservative mission was to restore Manchu power and revive the dynasty during what she hoped would be its midcourse. She was no friend of the reformers and encouraged the anti-foreign and nationalist activities of the Boxers.

1861+1911: The rough economic data for Australia for this period show that the structure of the economy changed very little. Services accounted for about 28 percent of the GDP, manufacturing about 16 percent, mining about 17.5 percent in 1861 to 9 percent in 1911, pastoral about 15 percent, and other rural activities about 14 percent.

Population changes were as follows: Sydney went from 96,000 people in 1861 to 648,000 in 1911; Melbourne went from 29,000 in 1861 to 593,000 in 1911. Australia became remarkably urban.

1861+1914: French troops landed in Lebanon to protect Christian Maronites from repeated attacks by Druze mountain tribesmen. The region was called Mount Lebanon and was ruled by Christian governors.

1861+1992: El Salvador and Honduras squabbled over their common border.

1862: The Taipings nearly captured Shanghai.

British Honduras became a British colony, in violation of the Monroe Doctrine, but the Americans seemed not to notice or care.

A small Mexican army led by General Ignacio Zaragoza defeated a French force three times its size during the Battle of Puebla/Batalla de Puebla on May fifth, Cinco de Mayo. (This event became in the 20th century an important holiday both in Mexico and the United States and celebrates Mexican culture with parades,

folklorico dancing, mariachi music, speeches, games, and eating and drinking.)

The Republican controlled Congress passed the Homestead Act which for a \$10 registration fee made 160 acres of land in the West "free" to Americans, or even aliens thinking about becoming citizens, for the asking. During the next 18 years, nearly half a million settlers-farming families would apply for homesteads.

George McClellan led his army in a surprise move during March down the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay to the Virginia peninsula between the James and York Rivers, within 60 miles or so of the Confederate capital at Richmond.

Robert E. Lee, the commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, was stopped at the Battle of Antietam where some 22,000 American troops died.

The congressional Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War looked over Lincoln's shoulder and meddled. Its leaders were mainly radicals and abolitionists from the Republican Party like Thaddeus Stevens (1792+1868), George W. Julian, and Zachariah Chandler.

Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant (1822+1885), 39, led his forces to victory - nearly the first successes for the Union in the war - at Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River. Lincoln, who was practically living in the War Department, diligently read the telegraphic news from the front lines, recognized talent, and promoted the hitherto almost unknown Grant to major general.

At Pittsburgh Landing on the Tennessee River, the Battle of Shiloh (a Hebrew word for "place of peace") was a bloody standoff: Union troops, led by Grant and William Tecumseh Sherman (1820+1891), had 13,047 casualties and the South 10,694 casualties. The combined loses of some 23,000 dead, wounded, or missing within a few hours were more than Americans had suffered, dead and wounded, during the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Mexican-American War.

Gen. Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson (1824+1863), a professor at the Virginia Military Institute before the war, diverted the Union forces into the Shenandoah Valley before they

were defeated at a number of battles in May, June, and July.

Union forces in late August suffered heavy loss at the Second Battle of Bull Run/Manassas even though the Union with 60,000 troops outnumbered the Rebels three to one.

In September Gen. Joseph Hooker (1814+1879) earned the name "Fighting Joe" at the indecisive Battle of Antietam/Sharpsburg in Maryland. Some of his camp followers were called "Hooker's Girls" and at other times simply "hookers."

Gen. Don Carlos Buell was relieved of his command by Lincoln after not pursuing a defeated Confederate force led by Gen. Braxton Bragg which had threatened Cincinnati.

Gen. McClellan, who Lincoln felt preferred training to fighting, was relieved of his command of the Army of the Potomac in November by the president and replaced by Gen. Ambrose Everett Burnside, who almost immediately was badly defeated at the Battle of Fredericksburg by Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Congress and Lincoln in the District of Columbia abolished slavery in April with compensation to owners. Congress ordered the Union Army to not return escaped slaves to their owners.

The British and French governments recognized the independence of Zanzibar, a sultanate off the east central coast of Africa with holdings on the adjacent mainland.

Starting at this time, large numbers of Japanese students, diplomats, and technicians started to travel extensively and explore the sciences, technologies, finances, and other modern ways of the advanced industrial nations of Europe and North America.

The Massachusetts Fifty-fourth Regiment was the first all-Black unit, except for its leader Colonel Robert Gould Shaw. The First Regiment of South Carolina volunteers from Boston was composed mainly of ex-slaves.

The first battle in March of ironclad ships at sea, the Confederate *Virginia* (formerly the *Merrimac*) and the Union's *Monitor*, with a revolving gun turret, was a standoff.

On 22 September **Lincoln** issued an early version of the Emancipation Proclamation in which he proclaimed that, effective 1 January 1863: ". . . all persons held as slaves within any state, or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free."

Some of the songs popular in the northern states were "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 More," "We've a Million in the Field," "The Bonnie Blue Flag," and "Taps." The Army of the Potomac's chief of staff, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, wrote the last.

Jefferson Davis declared that Arizona was a territory of the Confederate States of America.

The Small German/*Deutscher Nationalverein*/German National Association, supported by the Prussians and their friends, and the Great German/*Deutscher Reformverein*/German Reform Association, mainly supported by Austrians, Catholics, and the small German states, produced tons of public information and propaganda.

Confederate forces captured Santa Fe, New Mexico, but the rebels' advances ended in the Southwest when Union forces - some of them volunteer miners from the Colorado goldfields - stopped them in Apache Canyon at Pidgeon's Ranch near Glorieta Pass.

In Minnesota, Little Crow led an uprising that ended with the hanging of 38 Sioux warriors at Mankato.

The Morrill Land-Grant Act gave the states together 11 million acres of federal land to help found more of America's innovative colleges for the scientific education of farmers and mechanics (the so-called A&M, agricultural and mechanical, colleges).

Congress also promised something like 100 million acres of federal lands to the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, and other railroads that would connect the Mississippi Valley with the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. These pieces of legislation had long been part of the national philosophy of many politicians but only now, with the absence of southern conservatives, did they become law.

During the war years, as a replacement for cotton, American wool production increased from 40 million to 140 million pounds.

A new Bureau of Internal Revenue and an American Internal Revenue Act taxed beer and sold licenses to tavern owners. This also was the start of a progressive income tax with a top rate of 10 percent on incomes over \$10,000.

The Union issued some \$431 million in greenbacks/paper currency, which was about 16.6 percent of their wartime indebtedness. Bonds worth more than \$2 billion were sold, mainly behind the efforts of Jay Cooke (1821+1905), a Philadelphia banker.

The finances of the Confederate States of America (CSA) were a mess from the start of the war and did not improve as time passed. The CSA printed some \$1 billion in paper currency. The sale of bonds paid for about 33 percent of CSA expenses; treasury notes paid for most of the rest.

Richard Jordan Gatling (1818+1903), an American, invented the first rotating machine gun that could fire 1200 shots a minute.

Britain, which simultaneously needed Northern grain for bread and Southern cotton for their textile factories, decided not to recognize the Confederacy. Most of the Lancashire textile mills in England shut down for lack of cotton. Thousands of anti-slavery, pro-Union mill workers were fired from their jobs.

Displays of Japanese arts and crafts such as silks, prints, porcelains, bronzes, and lacquer ware were very popular at the second Great International Exhibition in London.

The population of Easter Island may have been about 2000 persons. Peruvian slavers who sold them to guano mining companies on the Peruvian coast captured about half of them.

Victor Hugo, 60, who had been working on the island of Guernsey in the English Channel since Napoleon III exiled him in 1848, completed *Les Misérables*, a novel that portrayed many injustices in French society.

The Russian Ivan Turgenev in his novel *Fathers and Sons* praised the Nihilists and their

antagonism for and disbelief in customary laws, religions, and institutions.

Jean Henri Dunant (1828+1910), a Swiss philanthropist, published *Un Souvenir de Solferino*, which was about the suffering of the wounded at the Battle of Solferino in 1859. This book helped lead the way to the Geneva Convention and the founding of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

A French engineer, Adolphe-Eugene Beau de Rochas (1815+1893), patented the four-stroke internal combustion engine.

Charles Dickens wrote the novel *Great Expectations*.

Ulysses S. Grant, US Union general, in a letter to the Confederate general at Fort Donelson: "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted." **Abraham Lincoln**: "In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free - honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve." To General George B. McClellan: "If you don't want to use the army, I should like to borrow it for a while. Yours respectfully, A. Lincoln." In a letter to Horace Greeley of the *New York Tribune* in August: "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union and is not either to save or destroy slavery." **Ivan Turgenev**: "Nature is not a temple, but a workshop, and man's the workman in it." "The temerity to believe in nothing." **Victor Hugo**, French writer: "The three problems of the age: the degradation of man by poverty, the ruin of women by starvation, and the dwarfing of childhood by physical and spiritual night." **Fedor Dostoevsky**, Russian novelist: "To crush, to annihilate a man utterly, to inflict on him the most terrible punishment so that the most ferocious murderer would shudder at it beforehand, one need only give him work of an absolutely, completely useless and irrational character."

1862+1867: The French government militarily attempted to place an Austrian puppet, Maximilian, at the head of the government of Mexico. Significant numbers of Mexicans still supported a monarchy, even a foreign one, which was a sign of just how desperate most Mexicans were for unity and a better government.

1862+1870: Francisco Solano Lopez (1827+1870) succeeded his father, who had ruled since 1844, as the dictator of Paraguay. He led his nation, with a population of about 1.3 million, into a foolish and unbelievably destructive war (1864+1870) with Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, the so-called Triple Alliance, which nearly saw the annihilation of Paraguay (population 220,000 in 1870). Paraguay, where unlike most of the rest of Latin America the Indians had until this time managed to preserve their culture, lost much of its identity, and considerable territory. Brazil lost some 50,000 soldiers. Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay had combined losses of some 288,000 (or more) dead. While fleeing, Lopez was shot by one of his own soldiers.

Francisco Lopez to his enemies: "You will win a victory only over the corpse of Paraguay."

1862+1871: After being pounded by artillery fire from a far larger army of about 3000 California volunteers at the Apache Pass (later Fort Bowie) in Arizona, Cochise and his Chiracahua and Mimbreno Apache warriors withdrew into the Dragoon Mountains of Arizona where they continued to wage guerrilla war against American settlers and their military forces.

1862+1873: Jules Verne (1828+1905), a French science fiction writer, visionary, and one of the leading futurists in world history, wrote *Five weeks in a Balloon* (1863), *Journey to the Center of the Earth* (1864), *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea* (1870), and *Around the World in Eighty Days* (1873).

There was another Muslim rebellion in Northwest China.

1862+1881: The Manchu dowager and regent Cixi was the most important ruler in China.

1862+1890: Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck (1815+1895) was the prime minister of Prussia and then (1871+1890) "the Iron Chancellor" of the German Empire. He was undoubtedly one of the modern masters of diplomacy and power politics after uniting the disparate parts of Germany behind Prussian leadership and while also excluding Austria. He maneuvered his country into wars against Denmark (1863/4), Austria (1866), and France (1870/1) - all wars which Germany won.

1862+1964: Belize/British Honduras in Central America was a British colony.

1863: The Emancipation Proclamation took effect on 1 January and liberated by executive declaration about four million American slaves within areas controlled by the Union armies. Lincoln issued it based on his war powers as commander in chief.

During early May, under the command of Joseph E. Hooker, some 130,000 Union troops were defeated at Chancellorsville, Virginia. It was a great victory for Robert E. Lee and his troops, even though their casualties were high. "Stonewall" Jackson was shot by one of his own sentries and had to have one of his arms amputated. **Lee** wrote Jackson, "You are better off than I am, for while you have lost your left, I have lost my right arm." **Jackson** died a few days later of pneumonia and other complications after supposedly saying "Let us cross the river and rest in the shade."

The British sent a naval squadron to chastise the Japanese government for an attack by their citizens on British merchants near Yokohama a few months earlier for which no apology or compensation had been made. Parts of the town of Kagoshima were set on fire. The Japanese military government quickly negotiated a settlement with British representatives.

Japanese nationalists who opposed the conciliatory diplomacy of Japan's military government, attempted to close trade between Yokohama and Shanghai. Britain and its allies in the Far East sent a squadron of 17 ships to attack and demilitarize nationalists in Shimonoseki, which they did.

Lincoln put Gen. Hooker in charge of the Army of the Potomac, thus relieving Burnside from those duties. Lincoln, who had a terrible time finding just the right generals for the right jobs, replaced Hooker with Gen. George Gordon Meade (1815+1872) the end of June.

West Virginia, a collection of breakaway counties, dominated by small, non-slave owning farmers, that seceded from Virginia in 1861, was admitted to the Union in late June as the 35th state with a provision in their constitution for the gradual emancipation of slaves.

During the last days of June and the first four of July, the greatest battle of the Civil War took place near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Major General George G. Meade was the commander of the Army of the Potomac and other Union forces as Robert E. Lee commanded the Confederate Army of Virginia. The Yankees slaughtered more troops than the brave Confederates sacrificed. It was the turning place in the war because Southern troops were routed after Gen. George Edward Pickett (1825+1875), in effect, buried 6000 of his troops while charging them up the heavily defended Cemetery Hill. It was the end of the Rebels' offensive drive into the heartland of the North. This was the most important battle of the American Civil War, according to many experts, because it changed the direction of the war from north to south. There were about 50,000 casualties at Gettysburg that amounted to about 30 percent of all the soldiers who were there.

After a year of fighting, French forces entered Mexico City in June. The French and a group of Mexican collaborators convened an assembly which offered the crown of Mexico to Ferdinand-Joseph Maximilian (1832+1867), a dupe of Napoleon III of France, and the younger brother of Emperor Franz Joseph/Francis Joseph I of Austria and Hungary. Benito Juarez continued to be the legal president of Mexico and led guerrilla resistance to the French invasion. Napoleon III rashly declared the existence of a "Mexican Empire" which everyone awake understood would be dominated by France.

The British in India, as one of a number of reforms following the Mutiny of 1857/8, greatly reduced the number of Indians in the national army and increased the number of British troops. Indians units with ethnic, language, and geographical identities and loyalties were broken and mixed.

Grant brilliantly managed to encircle some 30,000 Confederate troops at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the Mississippi River on 4 July, and the Union thus closed more of the Confederate's backdoor supply lines. The Union now controlled the entire Mississippi River.

There was a bread riot in Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy in April.

To satisfy shortages of cottonseed and other oils from America during the civil war, Europeans turned to copra from coconut palms in Oceania, Southeast and South Asia.

Conscription or the draft for the Union Army started after the volunteers ran out. Draft riots against the inequity of this system broke out in some Northern cities. Draft rioters in NYC, some of them Irish immigrants, went crazy over a four-day period and about 120 persons died during July. They were mainly protesting against the policy that allowed paid deferments, which cost \$300, for those privileged few who had money. Federal troops were used to subdue draft rioters in New York City.

The state of Kentucky was supposedly neutral, but it quickly became a war zone. The same, although the details were different, was also true for Missouri that was more divided than neutral.

Charles Francis Adams (1807+1886), grandson of John Quincy Adams and the American minister to Britain, warned the British government that if the two ships being built in British shipyards for the Confederacy were delivered there would be war between Britain and the Union.

Baha'i, one of the most recent world religions, was proclaimed in Persia/Iran by Mirza Huseyn/Hosein Ali (1817+1892), who became known as *Baha-Allah/Baha'ullah* or the "Glory of God." He was a follower of Mirza Ali Mohammed/Bab-ed-din, the founder of Babism, and this year he proclaimed himself a prophet and leader of the Baha'i faith. He taught that all great religious leaders are manifestations of God and all recognized religious scriptures are sacred. There are no Baha'i priests. Followers are expected to teach, work for world unification, and elect members of their Universal House of Justice.

The king of Denmark also claimed to be the duke of Schleswig. The leaders of the government of Denmark annexed Schleswig in November even though they knew public opinion in Germany would be inflamed against them.

Ferdinand Lassalle (1825+1864) founded one of the first workers' political parties in Germany.

President Lincoln, a lifelong supporter of infrastructure projects, approved a bill that guaranteed the builders of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads generous cash and land bounties for doing their jobs better and faster.

The Paris Observatory made some of the first modern weather maps.

Alder Gulch in the Idaho Territory was the site of another gold rush in May.

The Capitol dome was finished at Washington, DC; work on the project had seen four architects come and go: William Thornton, Benjamin Latrobe, Charles Bulfinch, and Thomas U. Walter.

Christopher "Kit" Carson - with some help from federal troops and vengeful Ute warriors - relocated Navajo and Apache tribes people onto a reservation at Fort Sumner in New Mexico.

The Nez Perce Indians in the Northwest USA were defeated.

President Lincoln signed a law that created the Territory of Arizona.

The Ruby Valley Treaty gave the Shoshone, Washoe, and other tribes in Nevada large tracts of desert.

A failed prospector became a reporter in Virginia City, Nevada. Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835+1910), 27, used the penname "Mark Twain" - a 12-foot depth of water - from his earlier and brief experiences as a riverboat pilot on the Mississippi River.

30,000 died in a scarlet fever epidemic in England, and a 12-year worldwide cholera epidemic started.

A cattle-disease epidemic in Britain greatly helped the tinned meat industry in Australia.

Edouard Manet (1832+1883), who was influenced by the "Old Masters" like Titian and Raphael and who influenced the Impressionists later in his career, painted *Olympia*.

With the destruction of sugar plantations in the American South during the Civil War, sugar planting in Hawaii became very profitable. Claus Spreckels (1828+1908), a German-born

businessman, founded the Bay Sugar Refining Co. in San Francisco.

Kerosene fuel was quickly displacing whale oil for lamps.

The Football Association was founded at the Freemasons' Tavern in London to fix the rules of football, which the American's call soccer, and the competitive schedule among teams.

Confederate Captain William C. Quantrill (1837+1865), 26, led some 450 bloodthirsty raiders - including teenagers and future outlaws Jesse and Frank James and Thomas Coleman "Cole" Younger - on a slaughter of the pro-Union settlers of Lawrence, Kansas.

Near half of the brave soldiers of the Massachusetts Colored Infantry were killed when they attacked Battery Wagner in South Carolina.

President Lincoln dedicated a national cemetery at Gettysburg and made one of the shortest and best speeches in all history commemorating the living and the dead.

The Confederates were routed at the Battle of Chattanooga, Tennessee, in late November, but both sides counted close to 10 percent of their total forces of about 110,000 soldiers as dead or wounded.

The Taipings lost Soochow to government forces led, in part, by Gen. Charles G. "Chinese" Gordon, 30, a surprising Brit.

Louis Pasteur found that microorganisms soured wine and turned it into vinegar. The heating process used to kill such microorganisms is called pasteurization.

Johann Friedrich Adolf von Bayer, a chemist, invented the barbiturate, which some said he named for his sweetheart Barbara J. Wilbrand. Another German chemist invented trinitrotoluene/TNT.

Jean-Joseph-Etienne Lenoir (1822+1900), a French engineer, invented the first workable internal combustion gas engine and then built a horseless carriage that could travel at a speed of 5 km/3 miles an hour.

NY inventor James L. Plimpton patented four-wheeled roller skates. Roller-skating became

both an American and European fad during the next decade.

Lincoln's short and powerful *Gettysburg Address*, in full, of 19 November 1863: "Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a large sense, we can not dedicate - we can not consecrate - we can not hallow - this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so noble advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us - that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion - that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain - that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom - and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in: to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations." **Lincoln** wrote to Grant: "Wherever Lee goes, there you will go also."

1863/4: Brave Poles rebelled against their Russian rulers and asked for independence. The Russians suppressed them, and more than ever

they imposed a policy of Russification on all aspects of the Poles' lives. The Russians also sent some 80,000 Poles to prison-work camps in Siberia.

1863+1879: Ismail Pasha (1830+1895) was the viceroy/khedive of the Ottoman Empire's dominion of Egypt, which prospered greatly from growing and selling cotton during the American Civil War. Taxes were used by the Egyptians to build bridges, irrigation projects, railroads, and other modernizing projects. Also, less productive, Egypt attempted to annex the Sudan and Ethiopia. Egypt's national debt increased from 7 million to about 100 million British pounds during this time.

1863+1893: The government of France wrested control of and colonized Cambodia (1863), Cochin China (1865), Annam (1874), Tonkin (1885), and Laos (1893).

1863+1904: About 62,000 Pacific islanders were kidnapped or coaxed, one way or another, by "blackbirders" to go and work in the sugar and other plantations of Queensland, Australia. Most of these "recruits" were found in Melanesia. A very few of them, of course, were genuine, informed volunteers.

1863+1913: George I, a Dane, was the king of Greece until he was assassinated at Salonika during the Balkan War of 1912/3.

1863+1914: Economic and social conditions in the Russian countryside were so bad while the attractions of urban living and the jobs created by the Industrial Revolutions were so strong that millions of peasants moved to the towns and cities in Russian and Siberia. Russia's urban population increased some 300 percent from six million to 18.6 million people. Textile, metal, and other types of manufacturing became common in Moscow and Petersburg.

1863+1875: The global cholera epidemic continued and killed millions.

1863+1953: Cambodia, the land of the Khmers, was a French colony or, as some who wanted a nicer name called it, a French protectorate.

1864: After receiving help from the British and French at Hangzhou, Shanghai, and Suzhou, the Chinese government was finally able to suppress the Taiping rebels, who had opposed the

Manchus since about 1850. General "Chinese" Gordon helped Manchu troops take over Nanjing/Nanking.

Serfs were emancipated in Russian-controlled Poland.

Some 400,000 Circassians from the Caucasus, where they had been driven out by the Russians, relocated to Anatolia, Bulgaria, the Danubian region, and Macedonia. Many of them carried with them smallpox and typhoid.

John A. Macdonald (1815+1891), George Etienne Cartier (1814+1873), and George Brown (1818+1880) formed the so-called Great Coalition with the common goal of gaining Canadian confederation. Macdonald was a Scots immigrant and a lawyer. Cartier, also a lawyer, was from Quebec. Brown was the owner of the *Toronto Globe* newspaper. Working in a different direction, leaders from Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia seriously discussed the formation of a Maritime union.

The Russians squeezed the Persians into giving them Turkistan.

Northern Democrats held their presidential convention in Chicago and in a highly unusual move nominated General George B. McClellan, who had long been at odds with his boss, President Lincoln. Their platform called for a quick armistice, which some people regarded as surrender.

Pope Pius IX (1792+1878) issued the "Syllabus of Errors" which denounced liberalism and republicanism in their many evil forms.

Britain, which had controlled the islands since 1815, gave the Ionian Islands back to Greece.

French troops drove Benito Juarez and some of his Mexican supporters across the border into the USA.

During mid-February, the Confederate Navy's *H.L. Hunley*, a submarine with a crew of nine hands, made naval history by sinking the USS *Housatonic*, which had been until then the largest ship in the Union Navy's blockade of Charleston harbor, with a torpedo. Almost immediately, the *Hunley*, which had twice before sunk during training missions, sank for the last time. It was a sign of things to come.

David Farragut (1801+1870) of the Union Navy, who had led the capture of New Orleans in 1862 and the siege of Vicksburg in 1863, destroyed the Confederates' gunboats in Mobile Bay, Alabama, in August, which led to that town's surrender and Farragut's promotion to vice admiral.

Lincoln asked for half a million volunteers to serve the war effort for three more years, or the duration of the war.

There were bread and salt riots in Richmond, Mobile, and other parts of the Confederacy during March as the Union's blockade and military victories starved the South by causing shortages of goods and also consequently hyperinflation.

Grant was given command of all Union armies on 10 March. Lee defeated Grant the first week in June at the Battle of Cold Springs Harbor, in Virginia, but the Confederates suffered grievous losses.

General William Tecumseh Sherman, who had succeeded Grant as commander of the Army of Tennessee, and his troops, some 60,000 in number, started to strangle and burn Atlanta, Georgia, in September, a job which they finished in November. Sherman won twice at Atlanta, the first time after a five-week siege, over General John Bell Hood (1831+1879) from Texas, who had losses in the two battles of some 10,000 troops. Then, Sherman and his troops slashed and scorched an area some 250 miles long towards Savannah that the Confederates abandoned by the end of the year.

Union forces used a hand-cranked Gatling gun at Nashville in mid-December.

General Philip Sheridan (1831+1888), the commander of the Army of the Shenandoah in Virginia and a fast-moving cavalry expert, attacked the breadbasket of the Confederacy with orders from Grant to make the Shenandoah Valley "a barren waste."

The territories of Colorado, Nebraska, and Nevada were all authorized by the US Congress to hold constitutional conventions and establish state governments. They majority of citizens in all three territories supported the Union. Lincoln signed the bill in March.

Nevada held its constitutional convention during July in Carson City. Most of the delegates were from California. Many were lawyers representing mining companies. The California and New York constitutions were the most important models for the Nevada Constitution. During October, after the voters overwhelmingly approved it, the entire text of the Nevada Constitution was sent to President Lincoln by telegraph, which made it the longest and most expensive (\$3416.77) telegram sent in the USA until that time. Nevadans thus became citizens of the 36th state just barely in time to vote for Lincoln in the presidential election and for Republicans in the state elections.

Lincoln, running on a fusion National Union ticket, with a quirky Jacksonian Democrat from Tennessee, Andrew Johnson (1808+1875), as his running mate, received 55 percent of the popular vote in November. Former general George McClellan, a northern Democrat, won only in New Jersey (his home state), Delaware, and Kentucky.

Jean Henri Dunant, a Swiss humanitarian, founded the International Red Cross. (He was awarded in 1901, along with Frederic Passy, also a well-known peace worker, the first Nobel peace prize.)

The Congress protected the Yosemite Valley in California as a US national scenic reserve.

Most of the major mining lodes in Nevada were showing signs of depletion.

The first American salmon cannery opened on the Sacramento River in California.

The Cheyennes, Arapahoe, Apache, Comanche, and Kiowas all went on the warpath in the West.

Confederate soldiers at Fort Pillow, Tennessee, mercilessly killed Black prisoners of war.

European immigrants rushed to take-up free land under the provisions of the 1862 Homestead Act and to fill farm and factory jobs left empty by volunteers to the Union Army.

Kamehamea IV, king of the Sandwich Islands, sold the 12-mile long Hawaiian island of Niihau to Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair.

Oil was discovered along the Pithole Creek in Pennsylvania.

Mathew B. Brady (1823+1896), one of the first of his kind, led a team that traveled in wagons to photograph the major battles of the American Civil War.

Gaspard-Félix Tournachon/Nadar made a famous photograph of George Sand (the pen name of Aurore Dupin, a French novelist and early feminist).

The Papal Index banned Gustave Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*.

Fort Collins in Colorado, not too far north of Denver, was founded to protect travelers on the Overland/Oregon Trail.

John Chivington and his crazed Colorado cavalry volunteers at Sand Creek, Colorado, not too far east of Denver massacred some 450 defenseless Arapahoe Indians, mainly women and children for no apparent military or justifiable reason.

The Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick of Armies in the Field was signed by a number of nations, with more to follow. Later, the treatment of prisoners of war and other issues were added to the Geneva Convention.

Otto von Bismarck: "The great questions of the age are not settled by speeches and majority votes - that was the error of 1848 and 1849 - but by iron and blood." **Andrew Johnson** of Tennessee and soon to be vice president and president of the USA: "Damn the negroes. I am fighting those traitorous aristocrats, their masters." **Abraham Lincoln:** "I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me." "The strongest bond of human sympathy outside the family relation should be one uniting all working people of all nations and tongues, and kindreds." **William Tecumseh Sherman:** "[Grant] stood by me when I was crazy, and I stood by him when he was drunk; and now we stand by each other always." "War is the remedy our enemies have chosen, and I say let us give them all they want." Sherman to Lincoln: "I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah." **George Perkins Marsh** (1801+1882), an American expert on the histories of the Icelandic and English languages and a pioneer ecologist, wrote *Man and Nature* (rewritten and published in 1874 as

The Earth as Modified by Human Action) in which he warned, "The earth is fast becoming an unfit home for its noblest inhabitants."

1864/5: After a 10-month siege, Grant and his troops captured Petersburg, Virginia.

1864+1867: In January 1864 Prussian and Austrian troops invaded Denmark supposedly in an effort to keep the Danes from incorporating the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein more fully into their kingdom. The Danes, who had counted more heavily on British support than they should have, surrendered after not much struggle in October. Schleswig and Holstein became joint possessions of Prussia and Austria. The Austrians apparently did not fully understand the dangers of their situation.

Maximilian of Austria, a Habsburg, who had arrived with his wife Charlotte in Mexico City in June 1864, was made Imperial Monarch of Mexico by French military forces and the members of the Club de Notables, a group of reactionary Mexicans. President Benito Juarez, a full-blooded Zapotec Indian and a lawyer, who had been elected and reelected president of the United States of Mexico in 1858 and 1861, led the opposition republicans. The government of the USA objected strenuously to the French intervention.

1864+1876: Karl Marx organized the first International Working Men's Association in London that often was commonly called the First International.

1865: The states of Missouri and Tennessee abolished slavery in January. The federal Congress passed the Thirteenth Amendment also in January that abolished slavery in all of the United States and its territories.

The first occupation troops to reach Charleston, South Carolina, in February were the Third and Fourth South Carolina Regiments, which were Black units.

General Philip H. Sheridan and his cavalry ruined the Confederates in the Shenandoah Valley. The news about the devastation caused by Sherman and his troops in Georgia and South Carolina depressed many Southerners as it rejuvenated many Northerners. Lee was forced

by Grant to retreat and abandon Richmond and Petersburg in Virginia in early April.

Confederates, in the person of General of the Army of Northern Virginia, Robert E. Lee, surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant "unconditionally" at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, on 9 April, exactly four years after the Confederates first fired on Union troops at Fort Sumter, and the American Civil War was effectively over. Lee's 28,000 troops were allowed by Grant and Lincoln to keep their side arms and horses.

One of every 12 American males served in the military during the Civil War. Half more Americans died in the Civil War, some 618,222, than in World War Two. The Union lost some 360,222 (110,000 in battle) defenders of the Union and the Rebels lost 258,000 brave warriors (94,000 in battle); both sides had about 471,427 wounded during the Civil War. Of those who returned home, some 50,000 did so with one or more limbs missing. Two-thirds of the dead died of infectious diseases.

Lincoln was murdered in May by the actor and fanatical Southerner John Wilkes Booth (1839+1865).

As ratified by the necessary 75 percent of the states (excluding those that had seceded from the Union), the **Thirteenth Amendment to the US Constitution** became law on 18 December: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

More than 12,000 Union prisoners of war died in the midst of inhumane conditions at the Confederate prison camp at Andersonville, Georgia, during the last few months of the war. Some 25,976 Confederate prisoners died in various Union prison camps. There were obviously atrocities and criminal neglect on both sides.

About 178,000 courageous Black Americans served with the armies of the Union, about 10 percent of the total. Nearly 38,000 of them lost their lives during the Civil War.

The Union Navy was composed of about 25 percent Blacks, some 29,500 in number, of whom about 2800 died.

Some 20,000 women in the Union served as nurses during the war. Two of their best-known leaders were Clara Barton and Dorothea Dix, the Union's first Superintendent of Women Nurses.

Wellington became the capital of New Zealand.

Namik Kemal and other reformers within the Ottoman Empire formed a secret society and agreed that mass education, economic modernization, and a more consultative political system were necessary.

The Congress of the USA established, within the War Department, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands to help former slaves adjust to and survive in the new era.

During the Civil War, there were some 18 Confederate raiding ships including the *Alabama*, which by itself took 64 prizes, that chased and sank Yankee shipping in the seas and oceans of the world.

The *Shenandoah*, a Confederate raider, visited Pohnpei in Micronesia on 1 April and burned four Yankee whaling ships, and "recruited" 13 Micronesian islanders to serve in its crew. This man-of-war was disguised as a British merchant ship and was commanded by a North Carolinian, Lt. Commander James Iredell Waddell, a US Navy veteran who had been a navigation instructor at the Naval Academy before the war. The mission of the *Shenandoah* was to attack the Yankee whaling fleet in the Pacific and interrupt the flow of whale oil to the North. Before they surrendered to British authorities, the officers and crew of the *Shenandoah* sailed around the world and destroyed 39 American ships; 27 of them were sunk after Robert E. Lee had surrendered, but before the news reached the other side of the world.

Some 385,000 American slave-owners lost their human property valued at \$2 billion.

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (1836+1917) was the first woman doctor in England. She then founded the Marylebone Dispensary for Women and Children (later renamed the Elizabeth

Garrett Anderson Hospital). She was also the first woman mayor in Britain and the first woman member of the British Medical Association

Black Americans in Galveston, Texas, finally got the news from Union soldiers that the Civil War and slavery were over on 19 June, Juneteenth as some called it.

The Dominican Republic, the eastern two thirds of the island of Hispaniola, became separate from Haiti and Spain.

Surgeon Joseph Lister (1827+1912) in Glasgow, Scotland, after experimenting with a variety of chemicals that killed germs, invented a sprayer that misted carbolic acid and disinfected the air. Lister started the era of antiseptic surgery that revolutionized the practice of human medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine.

The Basutos and the Boers waged war in and around the Orange Free State in South Africa.

The national debt of the USA/Union was \$2.8 billion, mainly because of spending for the war, despite the imposition of income and business taxes.

The first armed US train robbery happened near North Bend, Ohio.

Chicago's Union Stock Yards opened at year's end.

Andrew Carnegie got into the steel business.

Started in 1863 in Omaha, the Union Pacific Railroad reached Kansas City.

The Southern Pacific railroad was incorporated for the purpose of connecting San Francisco and San Diego.

The side-wheeler, steamship *Sultana* exploded on the Mississippi and killed 1600 of 2300 persons aboard.

In Hartford, Connecticut, Francis Pratt and Amos Whitney started a machine tool business. Pratt invented a system for making interchangeable parts in rifles during the Civil War.

Henry Wilde invented the electric arc welder.

Ezra Cornell, an industrialist, philanthropist, and one of the early inventors and developers of

the telegraph, was, along with the editor, historian, and politician Andrew Dickson White (1832+1918), the co-founder of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, which accepted its first students in 1868. It was the last of the so-called "Ivy League" universities.

Outside the Royal Exchange in London, the Jennings Pedestal Vase Company installed the first known pay toilets, as originally designed by Joseph Bramah (1748+1814), an English inventor.

Julia Margaret Cameron (1815+1879), a celebrity portraitist, made a famous photograph, *Alfred Lord Tennyson*, of her neighbors the poet.

Jules Verne, the French visionary, wrote *From the Earth to the Moon*, which was about three scientists and a journalist who were shot from a cannon to the Moon.

Vassar, one of the very best American colleges for women, was founded. Maria Mitchell was their first professor of astronomy.

Lewis Carroll/Charles Dodgson (1832+1898), an English mathematician and versifier, wrote the unique *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

Octavius Decatur Gass started a permanent settlement at Las Vegas/Los Vegas Rancho in and around the Old Mormon Fort that acted as a supply place for Nevada and California miners.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, American writer: "The bitterest tears shed over graves are for words left unsaid and deeds left undone." **Ralph Waldo Emerson**: "A nation never fails but by suicide."

John Wilkes Booth: "This man's [Abraham Lincoln's] appearance, his pedigree, his coarse low jokes and anecdotes, his vulgar similes and his frivolity, are a disgrace to the seat he holds."

Ulysses S. Grant: ". . . that cause [slavery] was, I believe, one of the worst for which a people ever fought." **Francis Parkman**, American historian: "Faithfulness to the truth of history involves far more than a research into special facts . . . The narrator must . . . himself be, as it were, a *sharer* or a spectator of the action he describes."

Matthew Vassar (1792+1868), founder of Vassar College: "Women, having received from her Creator the same intellectual contributions as man, has the same right as man to intellectual culture and development." **Matthew Arnold**: "I am bound by my own definition of criticism: a

disinterested endeavour to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world." **Lewis Carroll**: "Everything's got a moral, if you can only find it."

1865/6: Southern states in the US enacted Black Codes to continue their legal domination of the newly created freedmen and freedwomen.

1865+1867: There was a civil war in Japan caused by the recent shocking changes threatened and brought about by the British, American, Dutch, French, and Russians. The losers were the defenders of the shogun system of military government who were increasingly attacked as weak and ineffective against the dangerous foreigners. The emperor for the first time in many centuries was again mentioned by large numbers of important people as an essential symbol of unity.

Sioux warriors fought white miners and the US Army in the Great Sioux War.

1865+1869: Gregor Mendel (1822+1884), an Austrian biologist and the abbot of an Augustinian monastery in Moravia, published the results of his experiments with the propagation, hybridist, and inheritance characteristics of the common green pea which later earned him the title of the "father of genetics." Two of his findings were expressed in Mendel's Law of Segregation and his Law of Independent Assortment. His work, at this time, was widely ignored.

1865+1870: Bacteria were still unknown and waiting to be discovered.

Germany started to move to the front of the Industrial Revolution in some areas of technology like synthetic dyes, the development of the internal combustion engine, and in some of the sciences such as organic chemistry, experimental psychology, and mathematics.

1865+1872: New York, Baltimore, Boston, Memphis, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, and other American urban areas had recurring epidemics of cholera, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, typhus, and yellow fever.

1865+1877: The era of Reconstruction of the former Confederate states in the American South.

1865+1890: The amount of currency, on a per capital basis, in the rapidly growing economy of the USA decreased from \$30.20 to \$27.06.

1865+1897: American railroad mileage increased from 35,000 to 200,000 miles.

1865+1905: Many American historians call this the Gilded Age in the USA. It was a corrupt and materialistic era not nearly as good as gold, but, nonetheless, full of elite entertainments, common pleasures, political and corporate corruption, and lots of conspicuous consumption.

1866: Arguments continued between Austria and Prussia over the spoils of their war against Denmark in 1864. Prussia annexed the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein. The Austrians became even more suspicious of the Prussians. Fearful that the Italians and Prussians were working together against them, the Austrians mobilized their troops in March. Otto von Bismarck, ever the mastermind, got France, Austria, Hanover, and Italy squabbling among themselves. He misled the French and Italians into thinking that Prussia would support them in the future as they played their games of power politics, and then his support vanished. It was a set-up for the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation. It was also a demonstration of strategic-tactical genius.

By early July, the Prussians had given the Austrians and their southern German and Saxon allies, in the largest European battle of the 19th century at Sadova near Hradec Kralove in what is now the Czech Republic, a military beating and had demonstrated their superior transportation and command systems. This was the Seven Weeks' War/Austro-Prussian War. It was also a demonstration by General Helmuth von Moltke, the chief of the Prussian staff, of Prussia's capacity to wage modern warfare. As was true of the Union during the American Civil War, the use of railroads and the telegraph had helped to bring about important victories for the Prussians.

Italy, as an ally of Prussia and with the blessings of Napoleon III, annexed Venice to the Italian kingdom after the Austrians were defeated in the Seven Weeks' War.

People on Crete, mainly Greeks, rebelled against Turkish rule.

The Americans insisted that French forces leave Mexico.

Peru, Ecuador, and Chile resisted efforts by the Spanish to seize the guano-rich Chincha Islands off the coast of Peru, and Spanish ships bombarded Valparaiso, Chile, and Callao, Peru. (Eventually the USA mediated a peace in 1871.)

The US Congress passed the Civil Rights Act in March which was meant to negate some of the effects of the discriminatory Black Codes then in effect in many southern states.

The US Congress also ended the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada and their successful experiment with freer trade between the two countries.

Members of the Fenian Brotherhood in both Canada and the USA, who had some mad idea that they were going to capture control of Canada, caused trouble in New Brunswick and on the Niagara frontier.

Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833+1896), a Swede who had studied chemistry in Paris and mechanical engineering in the USA, experimented with nitroglycerin and other compounds to make a safe blasting powder called dynamite which he patented in Britain, the USA, and many other places.

Joseph Monier (1823+1906), who worked as a gardener at the Versailles Palace, patented a method for making reinforced concrete with iron bars. This was probably the first improvement in concrete technology since the times of the great Roman military builders. (It was not until 1903 that the first structure in modern times was built over two stories using reinforced concrete.)

Cyrus West Field (1819+1892), an American, led an effort that laid a telegraph cable across the Atlantic Ocean.

Robert Whitehead (1823+1905), an English engineer, invented and demonstrated the self-propelled underwater torpedo.

The British Aeronautical Society was founded.

George Westinghouse (1846+1914), an American engineer, invented an air brake for railway cars.

Some 1.5 million people died in the Bengal region of India because of a drought.

Salmon canneries opened on the Columbia River and most all Pacific coast rivers north to Alaska.

Texas longhorns arrived at Abilene, Kansas, from Texas, where there was as yet no railroad, along the Chisholm Trail, named after Jesse Chisholm (1806+1868), for shipment by railroad to the slaughterhouses of Chicago and the empty and expensive meat markets of the East.

Western Union Telegraph formed the first American communications monopoly.

Nearly all power for urban transit and agricultural work in the USA, and not only there, was provided by horses.

A Sanitary and Social Chart of New York City's Fourth Ward described the incidents of smallpox and typhus and helped identify their causes: water and sewage. Some 50,000 Americans died of cholera this year.

The first oil pipeline, some five miles long, was built in Pithole, Pennsylvania.

John D. Rockefeller in Cleveland, Ohio organized Rockefeller & Andrews, an oil refining business.

Quebec City in Canada burned.

Cincinnati's *B'nai Yeshurun* congregation at their Plum Street Temple and their rabbi Isaac Meyer Wise were leaders in the reform movement within Judaism. They gave-up orthodox dietary laws and the traditional segregation of women during religious and other ceremonies.

The Syrian Protestant College was founded at Beirut. In years to come, it would become the American University.

Vancouver Island and British Columbia were politically united.

Maybe 15 percent of women in Japan were literate while only about 45 percent of their men could read, write, and figure.

Michael Bennett Leavitt expanded the format of the burlesque show to include not only humor and dancing but also acrobats and singers.

The Christian Science denomination was founded by Mary Baker Eddy (1821+1910) and her followers.

W. Ritter invented the cable car.

Kit Carson, the great scout, was relieved of his command of a relocation camp in New Mexico Territory after many abuses of the inmates became known. Some 9000 Navajo and Mescalero Apaches were housed in the camp.

Leo Tolstoy (1828+1910), Russian writer: "The writers of universal history will only prove themselves of real value when they are able to answer the essential question of history: 'What is power?'" **William Ewart Gladstone** (1809+1898), British reform politician: "You cannot fight against the future. Time is on our side." **John McCaffrey** (1806+1881), American Catholic educator: "Pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth are the seven capital sins." "Prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance are the four Cardinal Virtues." **Abbe Testory**, the chaplain general of the French army in Mexico: "When in 1856 the law for the sale of the Clergy's property was proclaimed, the amount of that property was already enormous. The fortune owned by the religious orders reached the sum of 200,000,000 *pesos*; the income from that property plus tithes, voluntary contributions, fees, the proceeds from dispensations, altar offerings, et cetera [sic], gave the Clergy every year revenue greater by far than that of the State itself. It is not then to be wondered at that the State looked upon this vast wealth as an obstacle in the path of public prosperity."

1866+1871: The North German Confederation was formed and led by Bismarck and other Prussian leaders. It unified 22 small and middling German states north of the Main River. Austria was not asked to join.

1866+1880: Fyodor M. Dostoevsky published three great novels: *Crime and Punishment*, *The Idiot*, and *The Brothers Karamazov*.

1866+1894: In the USA, federal revenues exceeded public spending, and the public debt, for the second time, was nearly eliminated.

1866+1901: Hirobumi Ito (1841+1909) was four times the prime minister of Japan and a leader in

the efforts to help modernize his country. A Korean nationalist at Harbin in northeastern China assassinated him.

1866+1913: John Pierpont Morgan (1837+1913), known to a few as "J.P.," built his father's financial holdings into the leading private American investment bank of his time. He was to many people the leader of the new "money trust"/monopoly of moneylenders. To others he was the financier of new corporations like US Steel and International Harvester.

1866+1914: Prince Karl/Carol of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a lesser branch of the Prussian dynasty, was elected by a joint assembly of Moldavia and Wallachia the prince of Romania (1866) and then became Romania's first king (1881). Many Orthodox Christians in Moldavia who looked to Russia for help, which did not come, initially opposed him.

1866+now: Nathan Bedford Forrest (1821+1877), formerly a Confederate general, founded the Ku Klux Klan a secret society at Pulaski, Tennessee; their name was derived from the Greek word for circle, *kuklos*. The members of this regressive group were and still are dedicated to advocating and promoting the supremacy of White Americans at the expense of all others.

1867: Austria and Hungary became a so-called Dual Monarchy (one king two kingdoms). The Magyars increasingly gained power and influence once again in Hungary. The Hungarians had noted Austria's growing weakness in its conflicts with Prussia. The *Ausgleich*/Compromise granted Hungarians a large measure of self-government by allowing the Hungarian Parliament to form its own cabinet. The Austrians still controlled the joint ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and War. Certainly the unity of the Austro-Hungarian/Habsburg Empire had been seriously redefined.

British North America became a new confederation known as the Dominion of Canada - composed of the provinces of Canada (Quebec and Ontario), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick - which thereby became in effect a self-governing colony. Its motto was "From Sea to Sea." The British North America Act left executive power "vested in the Queen." The

Crown appointed Canadian senators -24 each for Ontario and Quebec and 12 each for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - for life. Seats in the House of Commons were apportioned by population.

The Second Reform Act was passed in Britain by Benjamin Disraeli's Conservative government. It doubled the electorate that now, for the first time, included many workers.

The First Reconstruction Act put the former Confederate states under Union military rule.

Maximilian, the "marionette emperor of Mexico," and 8000 soldiers surrendered to Benito Juarez, Porfirio Diaz (1830+1915), and their forces during May. Maximilian and two of his generals were executed during June 1867. This was the end of Napoleon III's mad, obsolete dreams of a North American empire for France. Santa Anna faced a court-martial for corruption and a long list of other crimes and was awarded another eight years in exile.

The USA bought Alaska fair and square from the shortsighted, or worse, Russian czar Alexander/Aleksander II for a paltry \$7.2 million, or \$.19 per acre. The details were arranged by the farsighted American secretary of state William Henry Seward (1801+1872) who ignored the charges against him that this magnificent treasure was "Seward's Icebox"/"Seward's Folly."

Diamonds were discovered on the borders of the Orange Free State in South Africa near where the Vaal and Harts rivers merge.

Probably only a few days, weeks, or months ahead of explorers from Britain or France, the two unoccupied Midway Islands, at the top of the Hawaiian chain of islands, were taken without opposition by Captain William Reynolds commander of the USS *Lackawanna*. The USA was becoming a Pacific power.

The Northwest Territories in Canada was still owned by the Hudson Bay Company, which had been founded in 1670.

Some people compared Britain's treatment of the Irish with Russia's treatment of the Poles with the Ottoman Turks' treatment of the Slavs and other minority groups in the Balkans (especially the Christians there) with the Christians'

treatment of the Jews and Gypsies in most parts of Europe with the Americans' treatment of Blacks and Indians. Other useful comparisons could, of course, be made.

The Irish Republican Brotherhood, better known as Fenians, attempted a revolt in Ireland which should have sent a strong message to many British politicians and others that solutions to a variety of old Irish "problems" were long overdue.

The Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad in the USA corrupted numerous politicians, judges, and other influential people by giving them valuable shares in the *Crédit Mobilier* Company and other favors to avoid investigations of their excessive construction profits in the West.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company started regular business between Hong Kong and San Francisco.

Naturalist John Muir (1838+1914), an emigrant to the USA from Scotland, walked through Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida.

The New York State Legislature funded free public schools.

Congregationalists started Howard University near Washington, DC, for Negroes/Blacks regardless of their age, sex, or marriage status.

The Knights of the White Camelia, similar to the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), was organized in Louisiana.

Ernst Werner von Siemens (1816+1892), brother of Charles William Siemens, also a famous electrical engineer, was one of the chief developers of the telegraphic system in Prussia. He formed a manufacturing business called Siemens Brothers.

Johann Strauss (1825+1899), a violinist and conductor, wrote *The Blue Danube Waltz*. His two brothers Josef and Eduard were also musical composers of polkas, waltzes, and operettas as was their father Johann Strauss "the elder."

The first curve and fastballs were being pitched to baseball hitters.

Henry M. Flagler (1830+1913), a real venture capitalist, went into the oil-refining business

with John D. Rockefeller in Cleveland, Ohio. Later, during 1870+1911, he was a director of Standard Oil and was a pioneer in the development of the Florida tourist and luxury hotel business.

George M. Pullman (1831+1897) founded the Pullman Palace Car Company in Chicago that made sleeping cars famous for their comfort.

Americans Christopher Sholes, Carlos Glidden, and Samuel W. Soule patented a prototype typewriter that was successfully manufactured by Philo Remington (1816+1889), an inventor and small-arms manufacturer, as Model 1.

Walter Bagehot (1826+1877), a British writer and economist, published his classic analysis of the British political system *The English Constitution*.

During the Great Exhibition in Paris, the talent of Jean François Millet, who painted scenes from the lives of peasants, a life he knew from experience, started to become fully appreciated. Some of his best-known works are *Potato Planters*, *Sower*, *Peasants Grafting*, *The Gleaners*, and *The Angelus*.

Jules Michelet (1798+1874): "The historian's first duties are sacrilege and the mocking of false gods." **Mark Twain**: "There are many humorous things in the world: among them the white man's notion that he is less savage than the other savages." "You cannot depend on your eyes when your imagination is out of focus." **John Ruskin**: "The first duty of a State is to see that every child born therein shall be well housed, clothed, fed and educated, till it attain years of discretion." **Henrik Ibsen** (1828+1906), Norwegian dramatist, in *Peer Gynt*: "What's a man's first duty? The answer's brief: To be himself." **Benjamin Disraeli**: "In a progressive country change is constant; change is inevitable." "There can be no economy where there is no efficiency."

1867/8: After a brief internal struggle, the leaders of Japan's military clans held the shogun, Tokugawa Keiki, tight inside his Kyoto palace. On 3 January 1868 the armed forces of four Japanese lords/*daimyo* seized control of the shogun's palace in Edo and the last member of the Tokugawa shogunate, which had been established about 1600, was deposed. It was the end of an era and an institution. The young

Emperor Mutsuhito (1852+1912), who was under the control of these powerful military lords, ended the authority of the feudal military government/*bakufu* that had ruled Japan, more or less, since 1185, 1600, 1603, or 1605 (depending on how one looks at it). This was the Meiji Restoration that created a new and more modern "emperor system" of government.

1867+1869: The Chinese workers in Nevada amounted to about 12 percent of the total population during the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad.

1867+1871: Benito Juarez, the embodiment of republican Mexico, served his third term as president.

1867+1873: British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec all joined and formed the Dominion of Canada.

Abilene, Ellsworth, Wichita, Caldwell, and Dodge City, all in Kansas, and Ogallala in Nebraska, Cheyenne in Wyoming, and Miles City in Montana, with the growth of the railroads and railroad communities, became famous "cow towns" of the American West which serviced cowboys, cow buyers, cow herds, cow trails, dirt busters, gamblers, hunters, sightseers, Indians, prostitutes, gunfighters, farmers, railroad depots, stockyards, and assorted merchants.

1867+1895: Karl Marx, a German philosopher who spent much of his life in England, published *Das Kapital* in three volumes. It was a history of capitalism and the Industrial Revolution written in support of the workers. This was one of the most provocative scholarly studies to come out of the 19th century. It was not only a very interesting history of the world's economic development but also included a bum prediction that communism would replace capitalism as the social-political-economic system of the future.

1867+1899: The Patrons of Husbandry in the USA, better known as the Grange, from the word granary, grew from a few members in the upper Mississippi Valley to an important national association with 1.5 million members. It was a self-help effort by farmers and their supporters with emphasis on politically

regulating and reducing the rates for agricultural products shipped by railroads and stored in warehouses. The Grange also encouraged farmers and their families to upgrade their vocational and general knowledge and skills.

1867+1914: The Peabody Fund for Education, funded by George Peabody, an American-born London banker, spent \$3.6 million on public education, for Blacks and Whites, in the southern American states.

1867+1917: For those who were watching and understanding, the USA became a world power.

1867+1918: Hungary and Austria were parts of the "dual monarchy," the *Ausgleich*/"Equilization Agreement," with the Austrian Francis Joseph I and the Habsburgs as the rulers of both nations. As part of this union, full religious toleration was granted the people of the Austrian Empire, most of whom were Roman Catholics. Most Hungarians, nearly all of the Slavs of Bohemia, Transylvanians, and many other nationalist minorities were never satisfied with this arrangement, which some called Austro-Hungary.

1867+1931: Canada was becoming a fully independent nation.

1867+1946: Formerly administered by the British East India Company (1826+1858), the British Straits Settlements were composed of Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Cocos Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan.

1868: The US House of Representatives voted to impeach President Andrew Johnson for 11 reasons in late February. When the Senate, acting as a jury, considered these articles in May there were not enough votes to convict Johnson and thus remove him from office. The real controversy had been over Reconstruction policies and whether the Radical Republicans could dominate the president, who had, on several occasions, bungled matters.

The Fourth Reconstruction Act in the US required a majority of Southern voters to ratify their reformed state constitutions.

The Chinese, in terms of immigration and travel, were given "most-favored-nation status" by the

USA. The Chinese government hoped they had suppressed the bandits in the North.

In Siam/Thailand, the new ruler, a 15-year old, Rama V (1853+1910) advanced the reform policies of his father.

Croatia became semi-independent of Hungary.

There was talk, before and after this date, of a new all-Slav nation.

The British stopped "transporting" convicts to Australia and their other colonies.

Benjamin Disraeli became Europe's first prime minister of Jewish ancestry. (Personally he regarded himself, in some ways, as a former Jew.)

Paris had a new, limited pneumatic mail system.

The New York City subway system/underground railway started to carry passengers.

The Carnegie Steel Company was formed. The Pullman Palace Car Company started to make elegant dining cars.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the US Constitution was ratified by late July. It went beyond the Civil Rights Act of 1866 in its efforts to help Blacks become first-class citizens.

Representatives of the American government and the Sioux nation signed a treaty at Fort Laramie, Wyoming.

Congress passed an 8-hour law for USA government workers, but many workers in private industries still worked 60 to 72 hours a week or more.

Americans observed the first Memorial Day in commemoration of the Civil War's dead.

More than half a million Black voters, out of a total of 5.7 million, helped elect U.S. Grant, a Republican, president in the USA in November.

California farmers exported wheat to China, Britain, and other important places.

James Rothschild, one of the members of the multinational banking family, died in Paris. One estimate put his wealth at 4.2 percent of the French gross national product at that time.

Edmund McIlhenny perfected Louisiana tabasco sauce on Avery Island off the Gulf Coast.

Claus Spreckles became known as the "Sugar King" after developing a better sugar-refining method in San Francisco at his California Sugar Refinery.

Charles Fleischmann, a Hungarian immigrant, and his associates made in Cincinnati and sold nearly everywhere compressed yeast for bakers.

Charles Henry Gould invented the stapler.

The skeletal remains of five Cro-Magnon people were found in southwestern France near the village of Les Eyzies in the Dordogne region. Some people were to claim years later that if you gave them haircuts and dressed Cro-Magnons in decent clothes people would not be able to tell them apart from the others in a crowd in Paris, London, Chicago, or Moscow.

Mary Cassat (1845+1926), an American, moved to Paris where she became a famous Impressionist printmaker and painter.

John K. Mayo invented plywood.

Leaders of the Dominican Republic seriously proposed the annexation of their country by the USA. President U.S. Grant supported the idea. A majority of US Senators, however, withheld approval of the annexation treaty.

The British government sent some 32,000 British and Indian troops to suppress an uprising in Ethiopia.

The French government greatly increased its influence and power base in Madagascar off the eastern coast of Africa.

The Cincinnati Red Stockings were the first professional baseball club in the USA.

Andrew Carnegie, American capitalist: "The amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry, no idol more debasing." **Ardant du Picq**, French military thinker: "The first thing disorganized in an army is the administration." **Ernst Friedrich Herbert** quoting "an intelligent Russian": "Every country has its own constitution; ours is absolutism moderated by assassination."

1868+1870: Spain was briefly a republic. The notorious queen Isabella II and her army were

defeated; she went into exile in France. A new liberal government in Spain tried to establish religious toleration, universal suffrage, and a free press.

Susan B. Anthony (1820+1906), an American civil rights and women's suffrage leader, used the following as the motto of her newspaper *The Revolution*: "The true Republic: men, their rights and nothing more; women, their rights and nothing less."

1868+1874: Domingo Faustino Sarmiento (1811+1888) was a progressive president of Argentina. He had visited the USA, met Horace Mann, and written a book *The Schools, Basis of the Prosperity and of the Democracy of the United States*. His practical administration built railroads, ports, colleges, libraries, public buildings, schools, and better lives for small farmers. Argentina during this time attracted many valuable immigrants, some 280,000 in number.

1868+1875: The Canada First movement flourished in Ontario and attempted to promote the interests of English-Canadians against those of French-Canadians and other minorities.

1868+1878: Brave Cuban nationalists fought against the Spanish during the First Cuban War of Independence before being suppressed.

The Anarchist Party was formed in Spain.

1868+1894: William Ewart Gladstone (1809+1898) was from time to time the Liberal Party leader and prime minister of Britain. He championed and accomplished a number of impressive reforms in the areas of making civil service and military careers competitive, eliminating religious tests, improving voting procedures, and creating a public school system. He failed against entrenched and reactionary opposition to get a Home Rule Bill for Ireland. His main contender for political power was the talented Conservative Benjamin Disraeli, who favored the expansion of British power abroad.

1868+1912: The Meiji Era/"enlightened rule" in Japanese history when Mutsuhito was *Meiji tenno*/"enlightened sovereign" after the overthrow of the last Tokugawa shogun. Direct imperial rule was restored in Japan. The major daimyo/war lords symbolically surrendered their power and territories to the Meiji emperor;

he, in turn, made them governors of their provinces. Japan emerged as a military, industrial, and political power. Official and popular policy was *fukoku kyohei*/"wealthy country/strong military." The feudal system ended; public education was rapidly established; Japan was westernized in many ways; and the nation got its first constitution in 1889. Most important, a more modern, liberal, and united ethos prevailed among the leaders of the nation.

1869: The Suez Canal opened for business. The Canal was 103 miles long, 38 feet deep, and 196 feet wide at its narrowest. It cut roughly 4000 miles off the Europe-Orient trip. Shipping from the Mediterranean, and vice versa, now had a shorter and less expensive route to and from India, Southeast Asia, and the Far East. The world became smaller.

Near Ogden, Utah, at Promontory Point, the Union Pacific - starting from Omaha and the East and using primarily Irish workers and the Central Pacific - starting from Sacramento and using mainly Chinese workers - connected on 10 May, seven years ahead of schedule. The USA had its first transcontinental railroad that was by global standards a major achievement. The USA became smaller.

British Columbia was connected with America's Pacific coastal ports with the completion of the American Union Pacific Railway line.

A Griqua boy, taking care of his herd of goats, found in March what became an 83-carat diamond known as the Star of Africa along the Vaal River in South Africa. By July of the following year, some 800 prospectors were digging around the river. Their numbers grew to about 5000 by October 1870.

In the central Deccan plateau, Mahbub Ali Pasha started a 42-year rule at Hyderabad, India, as a moderately benevolent and progressive despot, or *nizam*. It was an area as large as France.

Disraeli's government and its supporters passed the "Disestablishment Act" whereby the Anglican Church was no longer supported by Catholic taxpayers in Ireland. The House of Lords refused to pass this act until they were threatened by dilution of their numbers by the appointment of new Liberal peers.

Edo was renamed Tokyo/"eastern capital," and the shogun's castle became the emperor's palace.

The first census in Argentina counted a population of 1,830,000 persons.

The German trading house of Godeffroy opened a copra station on Yap in Western Micronesia.

The first public elementary school in Japan opened at Kyoto.

An American entrepreneur, William Copeland, started the Kirin Brewery at Yokohama.

Garment workers in the US started the Knights of Labor.

The citizens of the new Wyoming Territory were the first Americans to give women the right to vote in local elections and hold public offices.

Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton founded the National Woman Suffrage Association in the USA.

The Folies-Bergere music hall was built in Paris, France, and featured the always popular and rewarding entertainment formula of beautiful women singing and dancing in scanty costumes.

John Wesley Powell (1834+1902), a geologist who had lost an arm at the Battle of Shiloh in 1862, led an expedition of wooden boats down the rapids of the Colorado Rivers and thru its beautiful canyons in Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada.

Wall Street had its first "Black Friday" in September after financiers Jay Gould (1836+1892), James Fisk, and others, like president Grant's brother-in-law, during the summer and fall, tried and failed to corner the gold market. It was the first, but not last, scandal to attach itself to Grant's administration. At one high point, gold sold for \$163 an ounce.

The Great American Tea Company became the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company and then was called the A&P by many.

The "Gas Ring" of Republicans in Philadelphia and the Tweed Ring of Democrats in New York City were sources of corruption, the manipulation of immigrants, and the masters of "machine" politics.

Thomas Nast (1840+1902), a German-born, memorable, and modern cartoonist for *Harper's Weekly* started successfully attacking with his pen New York state senator William Marcy "Boss" Tweed (1823+1878) and his political machine that "made" votes.

Leo Tolstoy (1828+1910), a Russian, published his great historical novel *War and Peace*, after six or more years of labor. It was on the outside about Napoleon's invasion of Russia.

Dmitri Mendeleev (1834+1907), professor of chemistry at St. Petersburg University, wrote and presented an impressive paper "An Attempt at a System of Elements Based on Their Atomic Weight and Chemical Affinity" to his colleagues at the Russian Chemical Society that was published in Germany in 1871.

Pennsylvania oil wells pumped 4.8 million barrels of crude oil.

Garden City, Long Island, was started by a New York department store magnate as a planned community.

Louisa May Alcott (1832+1888) published her classic novel *Little Women* which, among others, has greatly influenced some of the better American movie and television writers and producers ever since.

Francis Parkman, an American historian, completed the first edition of *LaSalle and the Discovery of the Great West*.

Charles Cros and Louise Ducos du Hauron helped invent color photography.

Pius IX announced the Church's unending opposition to liberalism and republicanism.

The first permanent structure across the Missouri River opened in July, the Hannibal Bridge at Kansas City.

Harriet Morrison Irwin, an architect from Charlotte, North Carolina, patented a design for a hexagonal building.

John August Roebling, who had designed the suspension bridge, not yet built, between Brooklyn and Manhattan, the Brooklyn Bridge, injured his foot, got tetanus, and died.

Ulysses S. Grant, US president: "I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious

laws so effective as their stringent execution."

Philip H. Sheridan, Civil War and later commanding general of all US armies, supposedly said while on a tour of the West: "The only good Indians I ever saw were dead."

Leo Tolstoy in *War and Peace*: "The highest wisdom has but one science - the science of the whole - the science explaining the whole creation and man's place in it." **Jay Gould**, American financier: "I needed the good will of the legislatures of four states. I formed the legislative bodies with my own money. I found that it was cheaper that way." **Louisa May Alcott** (1832+1888), American novelist in *Little Women*: "It takes people a long time to learn the difference between talent and genius, especially ambitious young men and women." **Matthew Arnold** (1822+1888), English literary critic and poet: "Hebraism and Hellenism - between these two points of influence moves our world."

Charles Dickens: "My faith in the people governing is, on the whole, infinitesimal; my faith in the people governed is, on the whole, illimitable." **Brete Harte** (1836+1902), American writer and government official: "He [Wan Lee] had lived in an atmosphere of trickery and deception; he had learned to look upon mankind as dupes of their senses; in fine, if he had thought at all, he would have been a skeptic, if he had been a little older, he would have been a cynic, if he had been older still, he would have been a philosopher." **Susan Brownell Anthony** (1820+1906), American political activist: "Join the union, girls, and together say, 'Equal Pay for Equal Work!'"

1869+1871: The Canadian government purchased Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1869. The Hudson's Bay Company, founded in 1670 to find and bring furs home to England, still owned a fertile strip along the North Saskatchewan River. Canada's land size increased by 10 times.

At the Red River settlement, Louis Riel ((1844+1885), a *Metis*, part French and part Indian, led resistance against the government which some called a rebellion. These French-Canadian Indians were hunting people. Some regarded Riel as a champion of the rights of the French, Catholics, and the native peoples. Riel and his followers established a provisional government during December 1869. The

following May, the Canadian federal government officially made the Red River region into Manitoba, Canada's fifth province. The remainder, the North-West Territories, was to be governed by a governor and council appointed by the federal government. The *Metis* felt threatened. Riel was convicted of murder and then given amnesty (1875) by the Governor General of Canada on condition he accepted banishment for five years from Canada. He went into exile in the USA.

The world's largest discovery of diamonds was found and mined by thousands of "diggers" near Kimberly between Griqualand and the Orange Free State north of the Cape Colony and Orange River in South Africa, an area which was not clearly either British or Boer territory. The exports of diamonds from the Cape Colony increased from 16,542 to 269,000 carats. The British colony of Griqualand West was the richest diamond-producing place in the world. By 1870, some 50,000 people - some 30,000 of them Africans - lived in tents and lesser shelters around the Kimberley diamond fields. By 1871, there were more people living at Kimberley than at Cape Town or any other single place in South Africa.

1869+1874: Iwasaki Yataro became the founder of the Mitsubishi/"three diamonds" *zaibatsu*/"economic clique." His original business was financial services. Then in 1869 he established close relations with foreign merchants in Osaka and got into the shipping business. In 1874 he started the Mitsubishi Steamship Company in Tokyo.

1869+1877: Britain, France, Germany, and Spain on four separate occasions intervened in the affairs of debt-ridden Haiti.

1869+1883: Following the death of his father, John Augustus Roebling (1806+1869), who was the design engineer of the project, Washington Augustus Roebling (1837+1926) oversaw the completion of the impressive Brooklyn Bridge.

1869+1886: The Knights of Labor, founded by a tailor from Philadelphia, Uriah Stephens and advanced by Terence V. Powderly (1849+1924), was the premier American labor organization of its day. The Knights wanted equal pay for women and men and the eight-hour workday,

among other outrageous and impractical proposals.

1869+1889: In the USA, the buffalo/American bison became nearly extinct, and most of the American Indian tribes, especially those in the West, changed from being free spirits to being residents confined to government reservations.

1869+1899: The USA's farm production doubled; population increased nearly 300 percent; and the manufacturing sector of the economy grew, adjusted for inflation, nearly 600 percent. In general, the USA was transformed by growth.

1869+1909: Charles W. Eliot (1834+1926), a mathematician, chemist, and editor of the *Harvard Classics*, was the president of Harvard that became a great university behind his inspired leadership.

1869+1929: India's foreign trade increased some 700 percent in part because of the opening of the Suez Canal.

1870s: Denmark started to industrialize.

Most countries of Western Europe passed education acts calling for free, compulsory education.

The British carried rubber plants from Brazil to Ceylon and Singapore/Malaysia where they flourished.

European nations started to import large quantities of North American grains that greatly improved the health of millions and the prosperity of thousands of farming communities in Canada and the USA.

Chinese reformers encouraged Korean leaders to open their ports and foreign relations with outsiders, like the Americans, in order to offset the growing power of the Japanese.

Anti-foreign rebels and anti-missionary groups like the Big Sword Society started to organize their efforts in Shandong and Zhili in China, an area which suffered from the following problems: high population, famine, poverty, importation of foreign machine-spun yarn, missionary societies, banditry, and ineffective government.

A large group of Irish Nationalist members of Parliament/MPs, led by Charles Stewart Parnell

(1846+1891), campaigned in the British Parliament for Home Rule/self-government for Ireland. Many of these politicians had links with the so-called radical Irish Land League that had been founded by Michael Davitt (1846+1906) a former Fenian who had served some seven years in prison for his nationalist beliefs.

Britain's trade with Africa was mainly with Egypt and South Africa. Its total trade with the nations and colonies of the African continent was slightly more than 5 percent of Britain's total world trade.

Some 50,000 Blacks worked per year in the diamond mines near Kimberley in South Africa.

The British bought the last Dutch and Danish trading forts along the Gold Coast/Ghana of West Africa between the Ivory Coast and the Slave Coast and thus created a trading monopoly for themselves.

The Dutch started to export petroleum from Indonesia.

Most of Africa remained under the control of native African rulers.

The Bulgars revolted against the Ottoman Turks, who used irregular troops, the *bashi-bazouks*, to suppress them brutally.

The demand for African ivory, which was used to make billiard balls, piano keys, and to decorate the handles of many types of fancy utensils in Europe and other parts of the world, was enormous. London auction houses were the most important markets for ivory.

Australia, especially South Australia, began to export wheat.

Wealthy Americans were largely responsible for founding and funding the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Four Indian reservations for the Paiute and Shoshone tribes were established in the state of Nevada in the USA.

1870: In the industrialized nations of the world, the coal and iron phase of the Industrial Revolution was increasingly supplemented by

the steel, chemical, and electrical production phase.

Europe had 60,400 miles of open railway tracks; Canada and the USA had 56,300 miles; and the rest of the world had 9100 miles of tracks.

The ruling dynasty of Spain came to an end, and Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a distant relative of the king of Prussia, was offered the job of king by the Spanish Parliament. Napoleon III was incensed. Bismarck manipulated his boss, Wilhelm/William I of Prussia, head of the house of Hohenzollern, and tricked France's Napoleon III into starting a war. It was later called the Franco-Prussian War and evolved into the Franco-German war when Prussia was assisted by the southern German states that could not resist the pull of the nationalist magnet.

The troops of Victor Emanuel II, the king of Italy, entered Rome during September as French troops went home to defend their own families and country against the Prussians. The Italians took over the Papacy's last territories outside the Vatican. The Papal States were no more. **Pius IX** excommunicated Victor Emanuel II and declared the occupation of the former Papal States to be "unjust, violent, null and void." Rome became the capital of the Kingdom of Italy. The boundaries of modern Italy were complete except for Trentino/South Tyrol and Istria.

The German customs union/*Zollverein*, started in 1834, was so successful that by this time only Bremen and Hamburg had not joined.

All the German states south of the Main River joined the North German Confederation (1867) and some called this new amalgamation a new German Reich.

The British government passed the Irish Land Act that ameliorated a few of the problems associated with English ownership of most of Ireland's land.

A British education act was passed which established secular, public "Board schools" controlled by local governments. Gladstone and his liberals in Britain also passed an important addition to the Civil Service Commission (1855), an Order in Council that created an independent, effective British civil service.

The USA had a population of about 39 million; Canada had a population of about 3.7 million.

Norway had the fourth largest merchant fleet in the world and their ships carried about seven percent of the world's international freight. Norway was more prosperous than most European nations and even Sweden.

Britain took control of the Malay Peninsula.

Manitoba joined the Dominion of Canada.

The USA had a per capita GDP of \$2457, Argentina \$1311, and Australia \$3641 (note).

Leon Gambetta escaped from Paris by balloon in October as the Germans surrounded the city.

Leopold II, the king of the Belgians, who had enormous resources of his own, offered to buy the Philippine Islands from Spain.

A senator from Mississippi, Hiram R. Revels, and a congressman from South Carolina, J. H. Rainey, were the first Black legislators to be elected to serve in the US Congress. During the Reconstruction period following the Civil War in the USA, there were two Black senators and 14 Black members of the House in the federal Congress.

Only 2 percent of Americans over 16 years old were high school graduates.

The population of Kansas City reached 32,260 people. Chicago's population exceeded 300,000.

John D. Rockefeller incorporated the Standard Oil Company of Ohio with a capitalization of \$1 million.

The American photographer Thomas Adams invented chewing gum.

There were some 53,000 miles of railroad tracks in the USA, up from 30,000 miles in 1860.

The Carson City Mint in Nevada opened for business.

This was the year of one of the first train robberies in the West at Verdi, Nevada.

Some observers estimated there were four million buffalo on the American plains. (By 1875 most of them had been killed by hunters.)

The Bulgarian Exarchate was established apart from the Greek Patriarchate. Members of the

Bulgarian laity held most of the seats in the councils that made clerical appointments and controlled church finances.

California wheat growers produced and earned twice as much, \$20 million, as gold miners for this year.

Some 600 American assembly-line workers, with machines, produced more than 30 million cans of food.

The publisher of the *New York Tribune*, Horace Greeley, founded from a distance the Union Colony in Colorado Territory that later become better known as Greeley, not far north of Denver.

Steady immigration into Canada's prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta started.

Some Americans hoped that British Columbians would not join with the rest of Canada, but would look south of the border for their true friends.

About 20 percent of the voters in New York City were Irish or were of Irish descent.

A Chinese mob at Tianjin attacked a Roman Catholic orphanage where French and Belgian nuns were rumored to be kidnapping children.

The Meiji emperor in Japan ordered his subjects to take a family name.

The American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art opened in New York City.

In an effort to make better billiard balls, John Wesley Hyatt (1837+1920), a New Yorker, invented plastic celluloid/cellulose nitrate.

Zenobe Gramme (1826+1901), a Belgian electrical engineer, invented the direct current/DC dynamo and the first commercial electric generator.

Foreign-born Americans accounted for 25 percent of the population of 123,000 citizens of Nebraska.

Clipper ships were often faster than steamships that still accounted for only about 16 percent of world shipping.

The General Vatican Council passed *Pastor Aeternus* that asserted that the pope was "infallible" in matters of faith, church doctrine, and moral matters.

An estimated 100,000 people visited Central Park in New York City every day.

Jules Verne wrote *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*, one of the first, best, and most delightful science fiction stories.

In the field of ocean racing, the British lost their first attempt to get back the America's Cup.

John Stuart Mill wrote *On Liberty* in which he presented an eloquent defense of individual rights against the power of the government.

Disraeli: "We must educate our masters."

Robert Lowe (1811+1892), British lawyer and politician: "The Chancellor of the Exchequer [Secretary of the Treasury to Americans] is a man whose duties make him more or less of a taxing machine. He is intrusted with a certain amount of misery which it is his duty to distribute as fairly as he can." **William Cullen Bryant** (1794+1878), American poet, lawyer, and journalist: "The press is a mill that grinds all that is put into its hopper. Fill the hopper with poisoned grain, and it will grind it to meal, but there is death in the bread."

1870/1: The Franco-German War started when the French declared war on the Prussians and Emperor Napoleon III's young son fired a ceremonial cannon on 15 July 1870. Two weeks later, the Prussians had 500,000 men in the field, and the French had only 270,000. Napoleon III assumed command of all French troops even though he had little military experience. The French never crossed the Rhine. The French lost every battle to the Prussians and their modernized war machine. The Battle of Sedan on 1 September was the start of a disaster for the French who surrendered with some 83,000 troops only a few weeks after the war started. The Prussians captured Napoleon III. He abdicated, and the Second Empire was at an end. Then, as Francois Charles Joseph Bonaparte once again, he was allowed to go into exile in Britain where he died shortly thereafter.

The tough people of France were not so lucky. They fought against the Prussians for another

eight months. Two German armies laid siege to Paris for 135 days until the starving people of the city surrendered in late January 1871. The French government surrendered in May, ceded Alsace-Lorraine to the Prussians, and agreed to pay reparations and permit the Prussians to occupy parts of France for two years.

Undoubtedly as a repercussion of the Prussians' sensational victory over the French, at the end of 1871, the leaders of the German states decided to give most of their powers to a central, federal, German government dominated by the victorious Prussians.

During the Franco-Prussian War, the Prussian army was vaccinated for smallpox; the French army was not. The Prussians lost fewer than 300 soldiers; 23,000 French soldiers died of smallpox.

The British withdrew all of their troops from Canada except for their naval base at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

George Eliot, the pen name of Mary Ann Evans (1819+1880), published *Middlemarch* possibly the best of her novels.

General **Francois Bazaine** (1811+1888), marshal of France, during the Battle of Sedan: "We are in the chamber pot, and tomorrow we shall be covered in it."

1870+1872: The Overland Telegraph Line was built and connected the north and south from Port Darwin to Adelaide and all points in between as a first link in the chain from Australia to Java, India, and Europe.

1870+1876: During the Third Carlist War the monarchists in Spain again prevailed.

1870+1886: The French sculptor Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi (1834+1904) worked on the colossal bronze *Statue of Liberty*, sometimes called *Liberty Enlightening the World*, by hammering copper sheets over a wrought-iron pylon designed by Gustave Eiffel of the famous tower. The height from top to bottom is 111' 6"; it is the largest statute in the world. It is located on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor and was a gift from the people of the Third French Republic to the people of the United States of America.

1870+1889: The Japanese incited nationalists in Korea to separate from China.

Some six tons of diamonds had been dug-up in and around the town of Kimberley, north of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, from mines like the "Big Hole."

Antonio Guzman Blanco (1829+1899) was the dictator/*caudillo* of Venezuela. Some say he was, in a few ways, a mixed liberal leader.

1870+1900: Even though birth rates and longevity were increasing dramatically, food prices in Europe and North America, as the result of the transportation and agriculture revolutions, were falling.

The evidence is strong that the standard of living in rural Italy declined for most people. About 75 percent of the incomes of peasant households were spent on food. About two million people a year died of malaria, especially in the southern parts of the country.

1870+1904: John Higginson (1839+1904), an Irish businessman who had been raised in Australia, started a shipping service between Australia and New Caledonia in the South Pacific in 1870. He became involved in the copper and gold finds of 1872/3. After becoming a French citizen in 1876, he heavily invested in nickel mining and became known internationally as the "Nickel King."

1870+1914: Denmark was one of the top economic performers in Europe and the world.

1870+1918: Various organizations and Irish nationalists worked for Home Rule, and the repeal of the Act of Union of 1801 that joined Ireland to Britain.

1870+1920: The number of people in the USA increased from 38,500,000 in 1870 to 76,000,000 in 1900 to 105,000,000 or more in 1920.

The number of students in American public schools increased from 6.8 million to 21.6 million, and the number of school-age children going to school increased from 57 percent to 78 percent.

The number of American college and university students increased from 52,000 to 600,000 during the same period.

1870+1937: Many nations were on the "gold standard," which usually meant paper money could be exchanged for gold at some fixed rate.

1870+1914: That part of world economic output dedicated to foreign trade increased about 300 percent in volume.

Russia became a major manufacturer of cotton cloth, linen, and woolen products.

1870+1942: The Dutch promoted the development of plantations of all sorts in the Outer Islands of Indonesia and especially in Sumatra. Since those places were sparsely populated, large numbers of "coolies," Chinese contract laborers, were frequently recruited; this practice resulted in many abuses.

1870+1999: GDP growth in Uruguay averaged about one percent per year.

1871: The French provisional government surrendered to the Germans in late January, and they signed a preliminary peace treaty a month later.

After a delegation from the North German Federal Diet/*Reichstag* asked King William/Wilhelm I of Prussia to be the new German emperor in late 1870, he did so in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles in France on 18 January. This was the official start of the new Second German Reich. (The First Reich supposedly lasted between 800+955+1806 when Napoleon finished it off.) This event undoubtedly was as humbling for the French as it was exhilarating for the Germans.

The first president of the new Third Republic was Louis Adolphe Thiers (1797+1923) who had been a reformer and member of the opposition since 1821. Thiers signed a proper peace treaty at Frankfurt in May. He also at this time sanctioned the suppression of the Paris Commune. The Germans gained the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine and an indemnity of five billion francs.

When the new French government attempted to disarm the Paris National Guard in March, they formed a ruling revolutionary committee. Some called them "Communards." Louis Auguste Blanqui (1805+1881), while he was still in prison for being an insurrectionist, was elected president of the so-called Paris Commune,

which was in reality a very disparate collection of radicals and would-be revolutionaries. Some say he coined the phrase which Karl Marx, Vladimir Ulyanov/Lenin, and others liked very much, the "dictatorship of the proletariat." The Paris Commune, which lasted only some 11 weeks, refused to surrender to French government troops until May when there was a "Bloody Week" with worse casualties, mainly on the Commune side - about 25,000 - than during the Reign of Terror of 1793/4, or so some said. One of the mob's slogans was "Blood or Bread." Some German troops physically watched from the suburbs as their own people were destroying the Paris Commune. Thousands of Communards were later banished to the island of New Caledonia in the South Pacific.

Feudal domains were abolished in Japan.

The Russians used the Franco-Prussian war as an opportunity to break their obligations under the Treaty of Paris of 1856 and move their navy into the Black Sea.

Only 10 percent of Canadians lived in urban places with more than 10,000 inhabitants. Montreal had a population of 107,000, Quebec City 60,000, and Toronto 56,000 people.

British Columbia, which was still not directly connected by railway with the rest of Canada, became Canada's sixth province.

The government of New Brunswick in Canada created a non-sectarian school system that no longer spent public money for parish schools that taught Catholic instruction and used the French language. This became a hot topic for discussion, as it still is, in many parts of Canada.

The Roman Catholic Church in Italy, as part of their opposition to the new Kingdom of Italy, ruled that it was *non expedit*/"not expedient" for Catholics to vote in parliamentary elections. This ban was in force for many years although many nationalists and good citizens who were also Catholics ignored it.

Literacy in Italy ranged from about 31 percent in many parts of the north to only five percent in many parts of the southern peninsula.

Paris had a population of about 1.8 million people.

The Great Chicago Fire within two days destroyed some three and a half square miles of buildings, amounting to some 1600 acres of property, which was most of the central, wooden city. Traditionally Mrs. O'Leary's cow has been blamed for kicking over the milking pail that knocked over a lantern that caused the conflagration. About 100,000 people were left homeless. Some 250 people died. Many architects, bankers, builders, engineers, public health officials, and planners who were vitally interested in urban renewal, were secretly quite pleased with the prospect of a new start.

The Amnesty Act gave back civil rights to about 500 Confederate leaders in the USA.

There was an anti-Chinese race riot in Los Angeles.

Cochise (1812+1874), leader of the Chiricahua Apache, was captured by federal troops in Arizona. He was one of the last of the great Indian warriors.

Texans drove some 700,000 cattle about 700 miles from San Antonio north to the Abilene, Kansas, stockyards at a rate of about 12 miles a day. When they got their own Texas Pacific Railroad, the cattle drives to Kansas ended.

Dodge City, Kansas, started as a trading center for buffalo hunters, near Fort Dodge. With the arrival of the Santa Fe Railroad in 1872, the buffalo herds were doomed.

P.T. Barnum's circus opened in New York. Barnum and others called it "The Greatest Show on Earth." Reportedly it grossed more than \$400,000 during its first year.

Luther Burbank (1849+1926), American horticulturalist, produced the Burbank potato in Massachusetts.

Susan B. Anthony and other women were arrested at Rochester, NY, for attempting to vote.

The US Congress ended the federal income tax that was started during the Civil War.

A business rival shot James Fisk and great attention was focused on the speculations and corruption of the "Erie Ring" on Wall Street.

Birmingham (named for the industrial city in England), Alabama, was founded in an area rich in iron ore, coal, and limestone.

Illinois state inspectors supervised the storage of grain in their state.

Benjamin Franklin Goodrich started making fire hoses out of rubber rather than leather at his rubber factory in Akron, Ohio.

The founding president of Keio University, Japan's first private university had personally studied similar educational institutions in America and Europe.

Japan started universal military service.

Buddhist priests in Japan were allowed to eat meat and marry.

Canada had more than a million citizens of French ancestry, about 846,000 of Irish descent, 706,000 of English, 549,946 of Scots, and 202,000 of German ancestry.

Germany had a population of about 41 million; Americans numbered about 39 million; France 36; Japan 33; Italy 27 million; Great Britain 26; Ireland 5.4 million.

About half of all Germans lived in towns of 5000 people or more.

The Canadian province of Ontario made education compulsory and free for children up to 12 years of age.

An international arbitration group ruled that Britain had to pay more than \$15 million to the USA for damage caused by the Confederate's British-built *Alabama* during the Civil War.

Not until this late date did Oxford and Cambridge universities in the UK drop their religious tests for students and faculty.

A study showed that fewer than 5000 people owned 75 percent of the land in the British Isles.

Charles Darwin wrote about the origins of humans in *The Descent of Man*. He indicated that Africa was probably the "cradle of humankind."

Walt Whitman, the great American poet, included "Passage to India" in the 5th edition of *Leaves of Grass*. In that poem, he celebrated the connection of the Central Pacific and Union

Pacific railroads in Utah and the completion of the transatlantic cable.

The German businessman and archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann (1822+1890) and his wife Sophia, at their own expense, sweated at an excavation project with 80 workers at Hisarlik in northwestern Turkey, just a few miles from the mouth of the Dardanelles. They were looking for the ruins of the ancient city of Troy/Ilium and for Priam's Treasure.

Gustave Courbet (1819+1877), a largely self-taught French painter and a champion of Realism, painted *The Wave*.

Charles Darwin in *The Descent of Man*: "The main conclusion arrived at in this work, namely that man is descended from some lowly-organised form will, I regret to think, be highly distasteful to many persons. But there can hardly be a doubt that we are descended from barbarians." "The highest possible stage in moral culture is when we recognize that we ought to control our thoughts." **Otto von Bismarck**: "The statesman's task is to hear God's footsteps marching through history, and to try to catch on to His coattails as He marches past." **Ralph Waldo Emerson**: "Raphael paints wisdom; Handel sings it; Phidias carves it; Shakespeare writes it; Wren builds it; Columbus sails it; Luther preaches it; Washington arms it; Watt mechanizes it." **James Garfield** (1831+1881), Civil War general, a leading Republican of the time, and a graduate of Williams Congregational College: "Give me a log hut, with only a simple bench, Mark Hopkins [1802+1887, the president of Williams] on one end and I on the other, and you may have all the buildings, apparatus and libraries without him." **US Supreme Court** in *Madison v. Jones*: "The law knows no heresy."

1871+1874: The government of Spain was a mess in turmoil. The son of Victor Emmanuel II of Italy, who was a kind of compromise candidate, briefly was the figurehead king of Spain. Then there was a republic. It was challenged by the Carlists who wanted Don Carlos (1848+1909), the nephew of Don Carlos, the Count de Montemolin (1818+1861), who was the son of Don Carlos de Bourbon (1788+1855), one of the original Spanish pretenders, as king.

1871+1878: The Japanese government built and operated model factories to make silk, machinery, cement, glass, and bricks for export and to reduce imports.

1871+1880: Germany, Austria, Italy, Romania, and, sometimes, Serbia, worked for a policy of rapprochement with Russia.

1871+1881: Fully aware of the weakness of the central government in China, the Russians occupied the important Ili river valley in what was then known as Chinese Turkistan/western and central Xingiang Uygur until the Chinese paid an indemnity.

1871+1890: Bismarck was the chancellor of Germany.

More than one million slaves were freed, in several different ways, in Brazil.

1871+1891: European immigrants to Canada numbered some 1.5 million. Emigrants from Canada to the USA numbered some 1.5 million. Nonetheless, the overall population of Canada increased from 3.7 to 4.8 million people.

The population of Manitoba, augmented mainly by farmers from Ontario, increased from 25,000 to 152,000 settlers.

1871+1903: The Pacific Ocean career of David Dean "His Majesty" O'Keefe, formerly an Irish blockade and gun runner during the American Civil War, who moved to Yap in Micronesia, where he became a very successful, if not always scrupulous, copra and stone-money trader.

1871+1912: The percentage of voters in Germany who voted for the Social Democrats in parliamentary elections increased from 3.2 percent to 34.8 percent.

1871+1914: There was a kind of armed peace in Europe.

The French Empire increased by almost 47 million people and some four million square miles. These gains were mostly in North and West Africa, Indo-China, Madagascar, and some islands in Oceania. By 1914 France ruled, lightly and heavily and consistently and inconsistently, more than 20 percent of the world's land surface and 25 percent of the people of the world.

1871+November 1918: Supposedly the span of the Second German Reich, or as some have called it Bismarck's German Empire, which excluded Austria, Bohemia, and Schleswig.

William/Wilhelm I (1861+1888), the 7th king of Prussia, was the ruler of the first united Germany, including Bavaria. Wilhelm/William II was the second and last German emperor (1888+1918). They were both members of the Hohenzollern dynasty. An oligarchy of federated princes was one of their main support groups. There was an upper chamber, the *Bundesrat*/Federal Council, and a *Reichstag*/Imperial Diet elected, during a secret ballot, by all German men over 25. About 60 percent of the civil servants who worked for the Empire/Reich were Prussians.

Prussian motto: "Be more than you seem."

1871+1933: The Center Party/*Zentrumspartei* in Germany represented the interests mainly of Catholics.

1871+1940: The Third French Republic.

1871+1945: Some, but not all, historians have called this the era of the Second German Reich. One's perception and understanding of events, rather than dates, is crucial.

1871+1975: Sweden and Japan had the highest average annual economic growth rates in the world at about 2.4 percent. Higher than the Nordic countries (Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway), higher than the nations of Western Europe, and higher than the USA and Canada.

1872: The native workers and soldiers at the arsenal on the Cavite Peninsula southwest of Manila mutinied against the Spanish until they were savagely quelled. The local (as distinct from Spanish) priests Jose Burgos, Mariano Gomez, and Jacinto Zamora were charged with helping the rebels and were publicly garroted to death. Other sympathizers, who were not killed, were banished to the Mariana Islands or sent to prison for long terms. The Spanish called it an "insurrection." Some Filipinos have called this event the start of the Philippine Revolution.

The government of Japan established its first national public school system for all children aged six who were to receive schooling in the Japanese language, writing, arithmetic, and

ethics for 16 months. The Bureau of Rites succeeded the Council of Religion and created the Great Teaching that was a combination of lessons from Buddhism, Confucianism, and Shinto.

Financial and political malpractices on an unprecedented scale since 1867 were first reported to the public by the *New York Sun* and other newspapers during the election campaign of this year. Members of the US Congress pretended to investigate their own corrupt practices.

The Dominion Lands Act in Canada, much like the USA's Homestead Act of 1862, gave pioneers one quarter section/160 acres of land, with pre-emption rights on another quarter section, in exchange for a small registration fee, in exchange for improvements and cultivation of the land for three years and the construction of a permanent dwelling.

Liberal Republicans led by Carl Schurz of Missouri and Horace Greeley, who were outraged at the excesses and corruption of the Grant administration, held a convention in Cincinnati where they endorsed Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, for president. President Grant was re-elected after defeating Greeley, the candidate of both the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats.

"Blackbirders," mainly Australians, and sometimes even Americans, still deceived, tricked, and forced Micronesians to go and work as virtual slaves in the sugarcane fields of Queensland.

Qualified Irish voters, all men, were allowed to vote in secret for the first time.

The thousands of Black workers, or "servants" as they were sometimes called, at the Kimberley diamond fields in South Africa were required by government notice to register and be issued passes in order to legally remain in the area.

Britons, it has been estimated, consumed 47 pounds of sugar per capita.

British engineers built Japan's first railway, some 18 miles in length between Yokohama and Tokyo, and the Oriental Bank of England financed the project.

The viceroy of India, Lord Mayo, was assassinated by a Muslim while on an inspection trip to the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal.

A large earthquake struck California and was felt from San Diego to Mount Shasta.

Yellowstone National Park, famous for its river, lake, geysers, and hot springs, in Wyoming Territory was created by Congress as a national park and wildlife sanctuary.

Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust was the world's largest kerosene refiner.

The US Congress passed the "Comstock Law" (named for the reformer Anthony Comstock [1844+1915]) that made it a crime to move "any article of medicine for the prevention of conception or for causing abortion" as interstate commerce.

Aaron Montgomery Ward (1843+1913) started a mail order business in Chicago designed primarily to supply farming families by railroad delivery.

The Jehovah's Witnesses were founded in Pennsylvania, USA, by Charles Taze Russell (1852+1916).

Boston had a devastating fire that destroyed many parts of the city.

In Iowa, not too far from Council Bluffs, Jesse James and his gang robbed their first train.

The Grangers owned one-third of all the grain elevators and warehouses in Iowa as cooperatives.

Commodore Vanderbilt of New York Central railroad fame and fortune funded Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee.

General George Crook was ordered to proceed with the military conquest of the Apaches in Arizona.

The German scientist Ferdinand Julius Cohn (1828+1898) published the results of the first lengthy study of bacteria.

Jean Martin Charcot (1825+1893), a French physician and one of Sigmund Freud's teachers, used hypnosis as part of his therapy.

Latham Sholes' improved typewriter, not put on sale for another two years, used a *qwerty* keyboard.

Telegraph and submarine cables connected Australia and England.

Claude Monet (1840+1926), a French painter completed *Impression-Sunrise*.

William Graham Sumner (1840+1910, the chair of political and social science at Yale University, published *What Social Classes Owe to Each Other* which promoted social Darwinism.

Clay tablets found in the palace library of Assurbanipal at Nineveh, the ancient capital of Assyria, told the story of the *Epic of Gilgamesh* which started off with the words "Goddess of song, teach me the story of a hero."

Oliver Wendell Holmes, American writer and physician: "It is the province of knowledge to speak and it is the privilege of wisdom to listen."

Louis Pasteur: "There are no such things as applied sciences, only applications of science."

George Sand: "Art for art's sake is an empty phrase. Art for the sake of the true, art for the sake of the good and the beautiful, that is the faith I am searching for." **John Morley** (1838+1923), British writer: "Where it is a duty to worship the sun, it is pretty sure to be a crime to examine the laws of heat." **Pierre Loti**/Louis Marie Julien Viaud (1850+1923), French explorer and writer, on Easter Island: "In the middle of the Great Ocean, in a region where no one ever passes, there is a mysterious and isolated island; there is no land in the vicinity and, for more than eight hundred leagues in all directions, empty and moving vastness surrounds it. It is planted with tall, monstrous statues, the work of some now-vanished race, and its past remains an enigma."

1872+1876: Karl Marx and the anarchist Mikhail Bakunin (1814+1876) argued about the proper role of the First International, and Bakunin with his followers were ousted. Then the First International of communist and Marxist unions, founded in 1864, fell apart.

1872+1879: Japan claimed ownership of the nearby Ryukyu Islands, including Okinawa, despite Chinese protests, and made them into a Japanese prefecture in 1879.

1872+1894: The Japanese public education system grew to include middle schools, high schools for both boys and girls, and normal schools for training teachers. By 1886, some 46 percent of primary school children were receiving four years of schooling.

1872+1900: By the end of this period, 90 percent of school-age children in Japan were students in the national education system.

1872+1902: The White population of South Africa increased about 400 percent. Johannesburg and Blemfontein on the *veldt* became important cities. It mainly had to do with gold and diamonds.

1873: The emperors of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, later joined by Victor Emmanuel II of Italy, formed the "Three Emperors League," for the primary purpose of thwarting republicanism and revolutions in Europe. They also effectively isolated France.

The Chinese government was finally able to defeat the Muslim and tribal rebels in Yunnan and Guizhou and, after decades of failure, restore peace throughout most of the nation.

A national tax of three percent of their land's capital value was assessed by the national government on all landowners in Japan.

After years of negotiations between the federal government and local leaders concerning better transportation and communications links with the mainland and, of course, money, among other items, Prince Edward Island became Canada's seventh province.

Prior to adjourning in March, members of the US Congress raised their own pay from \$5000 to \$7500 retroactive for two years. Of the 13 Congressmen implicated in the Credit Mobilier scandal in the USA, only two were censured.

In the view of many, the US Congress caused the "Crime of '73" by suspending the coining of silver. Others said the crime was Congressional corruption.

The Vienna stock exchange crashed. Austrian banks in Istanbul closed their doors. The Austrian government refused to help. The Ottoman Empire was shaken to its roots by economic failures and famine.

Baku in Russia had the world's greatest known oil fields.

The Big Bonanza was discovered on/in the Comstock Lode in Nevada. The USA went on the gold standard.

The British leaned on the Omani sultan Barghash Sayyid and forced him to close Zanzibar's public slave market that was the largest one in East Africa.

An English explorer and naval commander, Fairfax Moresby (1830+1922), discovered a natural harbor and started a town on the island of New Guinea that was named Port Moresby. The British in effect gave the Australians effective control over that remote place.

The last German occupation forces left France in September.

San Francisco, California, had a population of about 188,000 people.

John Mackay near Virginia City, Nevada discovered the Big Bonanza silver lode.

Jay Cooke & Co., a Wall Street banking house, failed in September on Black Friday. The New York exchanges closed for 10 days and by the end of the year about 5000 businesses had gone bankrupt and millions of workers had lost their jobs. It was a real panic.

The federal government maintained 13 major forts and six campsites for the protection of settlers and travelers in Arizona.

Belgian missionary Joseph Damien de Veuster went to the island of Molokai in Hawaii to care for lepers. Father Damien lived and worked at his post until his death of the leprosy bacillus in 1889.

Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner (1829+1900), an editor for the *Hartford Courant*, wrote the novel *The Gilded Age* that highlighted and ridiculed the corruption and materialism of American society after the Civil War. (This is a title much fancied by American historians and journalists, right up until today, for the Grant era.)

The US gun maker, Remington and Sons, started manufacturing and selling typewriters.

Los Angeles had a population of less than 10,000.

The first Aberdeen Angus bulls arrived in the USA from Scotland. Foreigners invested heavily in the American ranching industry all over the West.

Missouri was the first state to establish public-school kindergartens.

In Golden, Colorado Territory, German-American brewer Adolph Herman Joseph Coors started making tasty beer.

Edourd Manet (1832+1883) painted *On the Beach*. Alfred Sisley (1839+1899) finished *Rue de la Machine, Louveciennes*. Claude Monet painted *Wild Poppies, Near Argenteuil*.

An **American congressional investigating committee** reported: "The country is fast becoming filled with gigantic corporations wielding and controlling immense aggregations of money and thereby commanding great influence and power." **Cochise**, warrior chief of the Chiricahua tribe: "When I was young, I walked all over this country, east and west, and saw no other people than the Apaches." **Samuel Butler** (1835+1902), British writer: "The man who lets himself be bored is even more contemptible than the bore." **Walter Pater** (1839+1894), English essayist: "To burn always with this hard, gemlike flame, to maintain this ecstasy, is success in life."

1873/4: The government of Queensland tried to claim all of eastern New Guinea. Britain vetoed this move.

The First Spanish Republic had a brief life until the army and the monarchists overthrew it.

Edgar Degas (1834+1917), who often exhibited his work with the Impressionists between 1874+1886 and who had just visited New Orleans, USA, painted *The Rehearsal of the Ballet*.

1873+1878: The new civilian government in Japan issued a conscription law which required three years of military service followed by four years in the reserves for men 20 years old. This was indeed the very end of the samurai and their privileges. An army officers' school, an army general staff, an arsenal, an ordnance factory, and an artillery practice range followed.

1873+1879: The Panic of 1873, which lasted for six years, saw the economy of the USA depressed. It was the worst downturn in America's economic history to date. All of the signs were there: reduced building and investments; unemployment; drops in the prices of stocks, real estate, and commodities.

1873+1880: As part of the temporary *kulturkampf* / "culture war" against Catholics, Chancellor Bismarck and the new German government expelled the Jesuits, made only civil marriages legal, and, among other measures, put education under the control of the state. These measures were supposed to isolate and diminish the power of German Catholics who persevered in their faith despite the power of the state.

1873+1896: There were recurring downturns in global markets that made it difficult for Canadian exporters to sell their goods such as fish, grains, and timber.

The Dutch in Indonesia, starting with the Acheh War in 1873, extended their economic and military control beyond Java.

1873+1918: Japan's population increased from 35 to 55 million persons.

1873+now: San Francisco, California, used electric cable cars for public transportation.

1874: Many Slavs - Poles, Russians, Croats, Serbs, Czechs, Bulgars, among others - started to become interested and proud of their culture and history. Pan-Slavism became popular in many places about this time.

The British made Assam in the northeastern part of the country part of India.

The Gold Coast/Ghana in West Africa was a British colony.

Slavery was abolished in Siam/Thailand.

By this time, France gained control over Cambodia/Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam, which together became known to outsiders as French Indo-China/Indochina.

Garnet Joseph Wolseley (1833+1913), a professional British soldier, lost an eye at Sevastopol in 1855, served during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 in India, and helped quell the Red River Rebellion in Canada in 1871. This year

Wolseley helped end the second Ashanti War in South Africa.

The Japanese withdrew their troops from Taiwan only after China paid an indemnity.

Japanese businesses started to seriously move into Korean marketplaces.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police built and maintained a series of posts throughout the Northwest Territories at places like Fort Edmonton and Fort Calgary.

The Montreal Stock Exchange opened its doors.

Massachusetts passed the first effective 10-hour workday for women in the USA.

Joseph Farwell Glidden (1813+1906) of De Kalb, Iowa, who had already invented a machine that mass-produced the first effective barbed wire, patented a design for the double-stranded barbed wire that some people later called "the winner." It quickly became the fencing material of choice in the American West. Barbed wire led to the end of the open range in Canada's western provinces and the USA.

The discovery of gold in Dakota Territory started the Black Hills Gold Rush.

Rejected by orthodox "critics," French painters - Eugene Boudin (1824+1898), Paul Cezanne (1839+1906), Edgar Degas (1834+1917), Claude Monet (1840+1926), Berthe Morisot (1841+1895), Camille Pissarro (1830+1903), Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1841+1919), and Alfred Sisley (1839+1899) - held their own independent exhibition of 165 works in Paris and became some of the most famous artists of modern times. Monet's painting *Impression, Sunrise* was scorned by some critics as being an example of "impressionism," a label that stuck and eventually was used to describe a whole group of painters. Other members of the impressionist group, some would say, included Edouard Manet (1832+1883) and Mary Cassatt (1845+1926).

Leprosy became known as Hansen's disease after Norwegian physician and bacteriologist Gerhard Henrik Hansen (1841+1912) isolated and studied the leprosy bacillus.

Fluorides were discovered which helped prevent tooth decay.

The Chautauqua movement started as a summer training program for Methodist Sunday school teachers at Fair Point on Lake Chautauqua, NY. It eventually became a nationwide, nonsectarian educational movement, using traveling lecturers and tent shows, for the benefit and amusement of high-minded folks who lived mainly in remote communities.

Hans Christian Andersen (1805+1875) published many famous fairy tales.

P.T. Barnum's Hippodrome was a sensation at New York's Madison Square Garden at the north end of Madison Square Park.

American crude-oil output was about 10 million barrels during this year.

German-speaking Mennonites emigrated to Kansas and parts of Canada from Russia's Crimea and introduced Turkey red wheat into the North American prairie where it flourished.

George Perkins Marsh, a philologist and diplomat, did a research paper on the bright prospects for irrigation projects in the West for the US Commissioner of Agriculture.

A cantilevered steel bridge with a central span of 520 feet over the Mississippi River at St. Louis was designed by James B. Eads (1820+1887).

Josh Billings/Henry Wheeler Shaw (1818+1885), in his *humorous Encyclopaedia of Wit and Wisdom*: "It is better to know nothing than to know what ain't so." **Anthony Trollope** (1815+1882), English novelist: "It is the necessary nature of a political party in this country to avoid, as long as it can be avoided, the consideration of any question which involves a great change . . ."

1874/5: Following a harsh winter and very poor harvest, there was a serious rebellion in Bosnia and Herzegovina against the Turks until the Ottoman sultan promised reforms. Their fellow Slavs, including the Serbs, and many Russians, mainly supported these rebels. According to folk history, Pero Tunguz, a *hajduk*/Serb outlaw, fired the first deadly shot against the Muslims.

There was a "gold rush" in the Black Hills of South Dakota near the town of Deadwood on land owned by the Sioux Indians. Some of the

better-known characters present were "Calamity" Jane and "Wild Bill" Hickok.

1874+1880: The moderate-conservative government of Benjamin Disraeli in Britain.

1874+1885: Alfonso XII (1857+1885) was the king of Spain. During his reign, the government defeated the Carlists and their Basque supporters and created a constitutional monarchy that was somewhat more democratic than earlier regimes.

1874+1886: Impressionist painters stopped sending their works to the Paris Salon, a government-sponsored exhibition, and exhibited their works independently as a group.

1874+1890: David Kalakaua (1836+1891) was the king of the Hawaiian Islands. He was courted both by American government officials and American business people like Claus Spreckels.

1874+1895: China was simultaneously in political and economic decline while trying to become stronger and more modern.

1874+1913: The longest colonial war in history, according to some experts, was fought between the Muslims of Aceh and their allies in other parts of northern Sumatra and the Dutch.

1874+1970: Fiji in Oceania was a British colony.

1875: The British government, with financial help from the banking house of Rothschild and political leadership from Benjamin Disraeli, gained control of the Universal Suez [Canal] Company from the profligate Egyptian khedive/viceroy Ismail Pasha. This was a crucial loss of sovereignty by the Egyptians and a major gain for international shipping.

When a chief, Thacombau, and his sons returned to their home on Fiji from Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, reportedly they carried with them a measles virus that promptly killed about 20,000 of their fellow Fijians, i.e. about 40 percent of the total population.

The Ottoman Empire, which had been heavily borrowing money, especially from the British and French, since 1854, currently spent 43.9 percent of its budget to repay foreign loans. Later this year, the grand vizier declared bankruptcy and refused payment on these debts.

British trade unions gained the right to legally strike.

The voters in France gave themselves a republican constitution with a Chamber of Deputies, a Senate, and a president for a 7-year term.

Japan gave the Russians their half of Sakhalin, which they had gained by treaty in 1855, in exchange for all of the Kurile Islands.

The International Telegraph Union and, separately, the International Bureau of Weights and Measures were formed. The Universal Postal Union was organized in Bern, Switzerland; it promoted international mail service.

The Kingdom of Hawaii signed a reciprocal trade treaty with the USA that allowed Hawaiian sugar to enter the USA duty free. Some historians claim that this made Hawaii economically and politically virtually an American protectorate and ended the three-way rivalry for the Hawaiian Islands among Britain, France, and the USA.

Quanah Parker, the Comanche chief, stopped resisting settlement of the Texas prairie after the federal government's cavalry shot, killed, and seized hundreds of the tribe's horses.

Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, Ohio, was founded as a reform rabbinical seminary.

Brigham Young University in Utah was founded.

Mary Baker Eddy (1821+1910) wrote *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* that became the basis of the Christian Science religion.

Alexander Graham Bell (1847+1922), an immigrant from Scotland via Canada, who was a trained speech teacher for the deaf, sent sounds over electric cables.

Thomas Alva Edison (1847+1931), an American physicist and one of the greatest inventors of them all, made the first electronic duplicating process using a wax stencil.

The sculpture called the *Hermes* by the Greek artist Praxiteles (-5th century) was unearthed.

The *Hermannsdenkmal*, a bronze monument ten-times life size was constructed near Detmold in

Westphalia to honor the German chief Hermann/Arminius the Cherascon, who had led the Germans in their heroic defeat of the Roman legions in the year +9 in the Teutoburgerwald. It was largely constructed with funds raised by German school children. The designer of the monument, which took some 40 years to complete, and the prime mover in getting it built was the sculptor Ernst von Bandel (1800+1876).

The Tribune Building, eight-stories high, was built in New York City and became one of the USA's first skyscrapers. The architect was Richard Morris Hunt (1827+1895).

Canadian ice hockey, the Kentucky Derby, and British roller-skating were popular.

William Marcy "Boss" Tweed, a crooked politician and head of the Tammany Society, which some called the "Tweed Ring," in New York was released from prison after being convicted of larceny and forgery. Later, however, he escaped to Cuba and Spain (1875/6) to evade other charges and a suit for \$6 million dollars against him, but he was eventually returned to a New York prison where he died.

American steel manufacturers made some 380,000 tons mainly to fill the huge demands for railroad construction.

Copper started to be sold in domestic and foreign markets from Arizona in the American Southwest.

One of the first electric dental drills was patented.

Luther Burbank opened an experimental plant nursery at Santa Rosa, California.

Apples in large quantities were first grown in the Yakima Valley in Washington. Navel oranges in large quantities were first grown in Riverside, California.

Steamships were replacing sailing ships almost everywhere.

Benjamin Disraeli: "There is no wisdom like frankness." **Friedrich Nietzsche** (1844+1900), German philosopher: "Insanity in individuals is something rare - but in groups, parties, nations, and epochs it is the rule." **Leo Tolstoy:** "All

happy families resemble one another, but each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way."

1875+1877: A new, modern criminal code was written in Japan with some help from a French advisor.

1875+1884: Large numbers of slaves worked on coastal plantations in Kenya in East Africa.

1875+1898: Labor-socialist political parties were formed in Germany (1875), Belgium (1885), Holland (1877), Britain (1893), and Russia (1898).

1875+1899: Some 25 million immigrants left Europe for the USA.

1875+1900: Including West Virginia, coal production in the American South increased from 4.6 to 49.3 million tons annually.

1875+now: The German Social Democratic Party/*Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands* (SPD).

1876: Japan, by force and design, gained access to three Korean ports, received special trade concessions from the government, and then recognized Korean independence from China.

Queen Victoria became the Empress of India.

The Belgians started to colonize the Congo in Africa.

About 10 million persons in Northern China and another 5 million people in India died between this time and the end of the decade because of a famine caused by drought.

Ottoman troops massacred some 25,000 to 40,000 (some put the number at 100,000) Bulgarian peasants in May and burned hundreds of villages during what some later called the "Bulgarian Horrors" supposedly in retaliation for the deaths of some 136 Turkish officials during an uprising during April.

Peasants in Serbia and Montenegro attacked the Turks, declared war on the Ottoman Empire in June, and hoped that Russia would support them as their fellow Slavs in Bulgaria continued their rebellion against the Turks. They were slaughtered by the thousands by the Turks without help from anyone.

The government of Egypt was bankrupt and unable to pay back its large foreign debts.

General Porfirio Diaz and his troops captured Mexico City, and he became president.

The Canadian Intercolonial Railway connected Halifax, Nova Scotia, with the mainland while short lines were built eastward from Winnipeg, Manitoba, and westward from Lake Superior.

The British-owned Shanghai-Woosung railway operated in China.

William Gladstone, a former British prime minister, wrote a pamphlet called "The Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East" which helped inflame British and European public opinion against the Turks.

The grand vizier, Midhat Pasha, proclaimed a new Turkish constitution that sounded good and provided for representative government, public education, freedom of conscience and the press, etc., but it was never implemented.

The Land and Freedom Party was formed in Russia.

Alexander Graham Bell spoke and sent the first complete sentence over a telephone, which he had patented a few days earlier. About two hours after Bell filed for his patent, Elisha Gray (1835+1901) of the Western Electric Co. did the same, but he was - the US Supreme Court ruled - too late. After the telegraph in 1835+1844, this was the second most important invention of the "electric communication" revolution, according to some people.

The commissioner of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, Fred Harvey, put cafeterias for fast-food service at railway stops. His first of what became many restaurants was in the Santa Fe Railroad depot at Topeka, Kansas.

Robert Koch (1843+1910), a German research scientist, discovered that the microorganism that caused anthrax in cattle could be cultured.

Gottlieb Daimler (1834+1900), a German engineer, invented the carburetor. Nikolaus August Otto (1832+1891) invented the four-stroke internal combustion engine. Karl von Linde, also a German, made the first modern refrigerator by using liquid ammonia for the coolant.

Melvil Dewey (1851+1931) devised the Dewey decimal system for classifying books for the

Amherst College Library before he went on to Columbia University and the New York State Library, and founded the American Library Association.

Melville Bissell invented the carpet sweeper.

Henry Martyn Robert, a US Army Engineer Corps officer, published the first edition of his perennial favorite *Robert's Rules of Order*, a venerable guide for Americans holding democratic meetings.

The Corliss Steam Engine Co. of Providence, Rhode Island, built a 160-horsepower "dynamo" that powered more than 8000 exhibits in Machinery Hall at the US Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

The Territory of Colorado became the Centennial state.

The Homestake Mining Company, which quickly became a leading source of gold for many decades, opened at Lead in the Black Hills of Dakota Territory.

The Sioux felt threatened by the growing numbers of Whites and the diminishing number of buffalo. Oglala Sioux warriors, behind the leadership of Crazy Horse, defeated American soldiers at Powder River. Some 1000 Sioux and Cheyenne fighters, with Chief Sitting Bull as their leader, defeated General George Crook at the Battle Where the Girl Saved Her Brother/Battle of the Rosebud in Montana.

The Battle of the Little Big Horn/"Custer's Last Stand," also in Montana, featured George Armstrong Custer and a detachment of some 264 troopers of his 7th Cavalry and the Sioux, numbering some 2500 warriors, led by their chief Sitting Bull who seems to have been much the better general of the two.

The US Coast Guard Academy at New London, Connecticut, and the University of Texas at Austin, and the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Park were all founded.

The National Liberal League was founded in Philadelphia to promote women's equality, sexual freedom, and free speech.

Richard Wagner (1813+1883) finished his opera cycle the *Der Ring des Nibelungen*.

Mark Twain published *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.

Wild Bill Hickok, who had already honorably served as a marshal in several tough towns in Kansas - while holding pairs of aces and eights (sometimes called a "Dead Man's Hand") - was shot in the back and killed as he played a quiet game of poker in Deadwood, Dakota Territory.

The outraged citizens foiled the Jesse James' Gang in an attempt to rob the bank in Northfield, Minnesota. Two members of the gang were killed and four more were captured. Frank and Jesse James escaped.

The 840-acre Central Park in New York City was finished after 17 years of effort. It stretches, between 5th and 8th avenues, from 110th to 59th streets.

Heinrich Schliemann and his wife Sophia, who earlier had excavated parts of Troy, worked at a prehistoric site at Mycenae, Greece.

The new Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, specialized in post-graduate programs and research. Its founder and benefactor was a highly successful grocer, Johns Hopkins, who also founded a free hospital and a public park in Baltimore.

Pierre Auguste Renoir (1841+1919) completed *At the Theatre* about this time. Earlier in his life, Renoir had been a porcelain and fan painter.

Eight teams in the US formed the National Baseball League.

William Ewart Gladstone: "Let the Turks now carry away their abuses in the only possible manner, namely by carrying off themselves. Their Zaptiehs and their Mudirs, their Bimbashis and their Yuzbachis, their Kaimakans and their Pashas, one and all, bag and baggage, shall, I hope, clear out from the province [Bulgaria] they have desolated and profaned [with their massacres]." **Otto von Bismarck:** "Whoever speaks of Europe is wrong, [it is] a geographical concept." **Walter Savage Landor** (1775+1864), English poet: "States, like men, have their growth, their manhood, their decrepitude, their decay." **Henry Morton Stanley** (1841+1904), a Welsh-American traveler to the region west of Lake Tanganyika in Africa reported **Hamed bin Mohammed** as saying: "Slaves cost nothing; they

only require to be gathered." **Ralph Waldo Emerson:** "The man who can make hard things easy is the educator."

1876/7: Some three million people died in India as the result of crop failures and famine.

The Serbo-Turkish war saw the destruction of the Serbian army within two months. Some 200,000 people were left homeless in Serbia.

1876+1887: Thomas Alva Edison, working at his laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey, cranked-out numerous important inventions including the telephone transmitter, the phonograph, and the electric light bulb (1879).

1876+1890: Sugar exports from Hawaii to the USA increased from 21 million pounds in 1876 to 223.5 million pounds in 1890.

Some 200,000 Chinese immigrants arrived in California.

1876+1911: Porfirio Diaz (1830+1915) dominated the Mexican government one way or another. Some historians have called him the most impressive of all the *caudillos* in Latin America. He became a national figure as Benito Juarez's leading general. His public relations skills, especially with foreign leaders, were excellent. Like nearly all of the *caudillos* he controlled patronage, the patron-client networks, and the spoils of office holding while representing and benefiting from special economic interests. During his period of dominance, Americans and Europeans invested billions of dollars in the Mexican economy. Some of his supporters received large tracts of what had earlier been public land. The police and the military were very enthusiastic about finding and punishing the enemies of the government. One of his favorite mottos was *Nada de politica y mucha administracion*/"No politics and plenty of administration."

1876+1917: The Vanderbilt family built and furnished for themselves seventeen large mansions including "Biltmore," near Asheville, North Carolina, which was the largest private home in the USA. Some people considered the Vanderbilts to be lesser imitators of the Medici family of Florence during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries who were largely public benefactors and patrons of the arts.

1877: The results of the November 1876 presidential election in the USA between Rutherford B. Hayes (1822+1893), who had been a distinguished major-general during the Civil War and a Republican governor of Ohio, and Samuel J. Tilden (1814+1886), a reform Democrat governor from New York who had helped defeat the corrupt Boss Tweed and the Tammany Society, were exceptionally close and hotly disputed. During January and February, the special Electoral Commission established by the US Congress (five each from the House of Representatives and the Senate and five from the Supreme Court), met to decide the outcome of the tainted 1876 election. Before a vote was taken in the House, however, the power leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties met in secret in a Washington, DC, hotel to decide the outcome, amid much negotiating, dealing, and compromising. The guts of the arrangement were that the Republicans promised to withdraw the last federal troops from Louisiana and South Carolina - in effect end Reconstruction - if the Democrats would elect Hayes. The final vote in the House on 2 March made Hayes the winner of the election by 185 to 184 votes. Hayes subsequently "honored" the agreement and did his part.

The first ever Ottoman parliament met from March of this year until only February of 1878.

The British government and the leaders of the Cape Colony reversed their earlier policy and annexed the Boer-controlled republic of the Transvaal. The British took over Walfish/Walvis Bay on the coast of Southwest Africa.

There was a major inter-state strike of railroad workers in the USA from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Wages were the most important issue. The center of the action was during July in Pittsburgh, where militiamen dispersed the strikers at the cost of 26 lives.

Chief Crazy Horse and his Sioux Indian warriors surrendered to the US Army and gave-up their claims to Nebraska.

For four months, several bands of brave Nez Perce Indians, including women and children, who called themselves Nee-Me-Poo/"real people," led by Chief Joseph (Heinmot Tooyalakekt/"Thunder Traveling to Loftier

Mountain Heights"), Looking Glass, White Bird, and Yellow Bull were hunted for some 1000 miles thru the Rocky Mountain region by the US Cavalry headed by General Oliver O. Howard, a Civil War veteran and former head of the Freedmen's Bureau. The Nez Perce's homeland was in today's eastern Oregon and western Idaho. Before this time, there had been numerous clashes between the Nez Perce and ranchers and settlers, especially in the Salmon River area. The Nez Perce were finally captured near the Canadian border in Montana and sent to the Indian Territory in the present state of Oklahoma until they were allowed to return to Idaho years later.

The ghettos were closed, and Jews were given full citizenship in Switzerland.

The new government in Queensland, Australia turned Chinese immigrants away.

There were only 111 survivors on Easter Island.

The University of Manitoba was founded. The first shipment of wheat from that Canadian prairie province reached Britain.

"Not a Chinaman's chance" (meaning no chance) referred to the lack of police protection for people during the recent disturbances in San Francisco's Chinatown.

Ed Scheiffelin found silver near Tombstone, Arizona, which quickly became a boomtown.

Die-hard members of the First International in 1876 in the USA founded the Socialist Labor party. Most of them were German immigrants.

Scottish distilleries created a consolidated whiskey cartel.

Claude Monet painted *Gare St. Lazare, Paris*.

Peter/Piotr Ilyich Tchaikovski (1840+1893) finished the musical score for the ballet *Swan Lake*.

Eadweard Muybridge, with financial support from Leland Stanford, the governor of California, proved, by taking photographic pictures, that sometimes the four hooves of a galloping horse leave the ground at the same time.

Brooklyn, NY, was the site of the first American low-rent housing project where Alfred Tredway White built cottages with private capital.

There were some 600,000 Black students in southern schools by this time.

Federal troops stopped the clashes between railroad police and the strikers when strikers stopped work on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

In keeping with the temporarily downward direction of the US economy, Singer Manufacturing Co. cut sewing machine prices in half and, surprisingly to some, boosted sales tremendously.

Willard Parsons, a Pennsylvania clergyman, started the Fresh Air Fund so that deprived city children could go to the country and experience forests, chickens, streams, cows, campfires, and other benefits of the great outdoors.

John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil of Ohio entered into a quiet agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad and thereby created an American oil-rail monopoly.

Barbed-wire prices dropped more than half as production and transportation methods improved while cheaper and better steel became available.

The first telephone switchboard was setup in the Boston office of the Holmes Burglar Alarm Service.

Thomas A. Edison built, patented, and demonstrated the first hand-cranked phonograph. It worked with tinfoil cylinders.

Charles Taze Russell, the founder of the Jehovah's Witnesses, preached about the Second Coming.

The first shipload of refrigerated beef sailed from Argentina to France aboard the *Paraguay*.

Louis Pasteur observed that some bacteria seemed to kill other bacteria when they were cultured together.

Otto Lilienthal (1849+1896), a German aeronautical inventor, built and tested a series of gliders that worked.

The Universities of Amsterdam and Stockholm were founded.

Kikuchi Dairoku, the first Japanese to study at Cambridge University, graduated with a degree in mathematics. Later he was the Minister of Education, chancellor of Tokyo and Kyoto Imperial Universities, and president of the Imperial Academy.

Anna Sewell (1820+1878), an invalid, published *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse* that promoted more consideration for and decent treatment of animals.

Camille Pissarro (1830+1903), the only one of the Impressionists to hang paintings in all eight of the group's exhibitions in Paris (1874+1886), completed *The Vegetable Garden with Trees in Blossom, Spring, Pontoise*.

Walter Bagehot (1826+1877), English economist and the editor of the *Economist* magazine since 1860: "Before long, all Europe, save England, will have one money." **Carl Schurz** (1829+1906), a German immigrant, attorney, a Union brigadier general during the Civil War, a US minister to Spain, a former US senator from Missouri, this year, as secretary of the interior, said unregulated timber gangsters were "not merely stealing trees but whole forests." **Joseph** (1840+1904), Nez Perce Indian: "Hear me, my chiefs, I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever." **Rutherford B. Hayes**, US president: "Many, if not most, of our Indian wars have had their origin in broken promises and acts of injustice on our part."

1877/8: The Russo-Turkish War. The Russians invaded Ottoman territory during April 1877 and by March 1878 had greatly weakened the Turks. The Russians announced that the leaders of the Ottoman Empire were suppressing the rebellious, independence-minded Slavs and Christians in the Balkans. Russian forces advanced across the Danube into north-central Bulgaria, pushed into the Caucasus, and captured Erzerum in Turkish Armenia. The Russians were forced to withdraw when faced by united diplomatic condemnation from the "great powers" during the Congress of Berlin in July 1878.

Samurai warriors, who had been declining in numbers and influence since about 1700, had taken a severe fall with the Tokugawa shogunate in 1867/8. Now, during the Satsuma Rebellion, some 40,000 die-hard, reactionary samurai, who still missed their traditional privileges, including their right to wear swords, revolted and fought against the new Meiji emperor and the government's army of commoners. The samurai were defeated completely and disappeared into history and fiction.

1877+1879: There was a severe famine in northern China that caused some 10 million people to starve to death.

1877+1780: The British waged war against the Xhosa, the Pedi, Zulu, and the Sotho in South Africa. All of these tribes were defeated. The Sotho retreated into the mountains of what is now Lesotho.

1877+1883: In Bodie, California, a small miners' camp which some folks called "shooter's town," there were 44 gunfights resulting in 29 corpses.

1877+1892: Factory output in the USA tripled.

1877+1914: The Irish Home Rule Party, started by Charles Stewart Parnell, worked mainly within the British Parliament to promote Irish domestic autonomy and the restoration of the Irish Parliament.

1878: Continuing their offensive against the Ottoman Empire, Russian troops and Cossacks threatened Istanbul in January. The resulting Treaty of San Stefano made "Greater Bulgaria" into something like an independent nation dependent on Russian support.

Austria-Hungary, Russia, Britain, and Germany - with Germany's Chancellor Otto von Bismarck in the chair - at the Congress of Berlin, in June-July, redefined the boundaries between Russia and the Ottoman Empire. Most of the representatives at the Congress of Berlin feared that the Russians would become supremely powerful in the Near East and eastern Mediterranean and that the Ottoman Empire would simply fall apart and cause anarchy in the Balkans. The Russians gained Bessarabia. The size of the new principality of Bulgaria, as defined in the Pan Slav Treaty of San Stefano, was reduced. Romania (with Northern

Dobrudja), Serbia, and Montenegro, who had no representatives at the conference, were officially confirmed as independent countries and each was given an extra small chunk of the Ottoman Empire. Bosnia and Herzegovina were made dependencies of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire and were occupied by the Habsburg army. The Ottoman Turks' last holdings in the Balkans were Albania, Eastern Rumelia, and Macedonia.

Istanbul suddenly bulged with some 150,000 refugees from Bulgaria.

A few historians claim this was the year when the Balkans became chronically unstable, and Germany began to destabilize the European political-economic equilibrium.

When some 72,000 Austro-Hungarian troops entered Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, they were resisted by a mixed group of angry, and often armed, Muslims, Orthodox Christians, Serbs, and Bosnians. Eventually, within a few months, one third of the Austro-Hungarian imperial army, some 268,000 troops, were needed to suppress the rebellion before the winter season.

Otto von Bismarck, the German chancellor, unsuccessfully tried to rid his country of socialists by getting his party to pass a series of laws against them.

The Toronto Stock Exchange opened to the public.

The Spanish Socialist Party was formed in secret.

There were some 50,000 Sephardic Jews, who spoke the language Ladino, in Salonika/Thessaloniki in northern Greece that also was Macedonia's main port.

Some Samoan chiefs in Oceania signed a treaty with the USA that gave the Americans a naval base at Pago Pago.

Britain and Austria restrained Greece and kept that country from trying to seize the island of Crete and Greek-speaking Thessaly from the Turks while the Russians were defeating them.

The Bland-Allison Act authorized the US government to make silver purchases. The economic recession or depression of 1873 continued in the USA; more than 10,000 businesses failed.

Alfred Nobel and his Swedish associates built an oil refinery at Baku and owned an oil tanker that sailed on the Caspian Sea between Baku and Astrakhan.

The first plantation workers from Japan arrived in Hawaii.

The New York Stock Exchange installed and used telephones.

Parts of London had the world's first electric streetlights.

When a smallpox epidemic hit Deadwood, Dakota Territory, Martha Jane Canary/Martha Jane Burke/ "Calamity Jane," became a "nurse" and a folk heroine. She had earlier been a teamster and frontierswoman who had vowed "calamity" to any man who threatened to harm her.

Oro City, where gold was placer mined and exhausted after 1859, was renamed Leadville in Colorado. There now followed a silver rush that revived the region. The Central City Opera House opened for business.

Workers and engineers of the Sante Fe railroad drilled a tunnel through Raton Pass, 8000 feet high, south of Trinidad, Colorado, into New Mexico.

Chase and Sanborn packed roasted coffee in sealed cans in Boston.

Holland's first woman physician, Aletta Jacobs, opened one of the world's first birth control clinics in Amsterdam.

A popular song in a London music hall used the word "jingo" which shortly became jingoism, a nice word for sword-rattling nationalism.

William Booth (1829+1912), who knew and understood poverty, in his native Nottingham, England, founded "The Christian Mission" which became the Salvation Army with "soldiers" all over the world who cared for down-and-out people, especially in the cities.

The population of Memphis, Tennessee, an important center of cotton production, fell nearly in half to about 24,000 persons because of an epidemic of yellow fever. Up and down the Mississippi Valley, some 100,000 persons got the

same sickness and some 20,000 of them died of it.

Mary Cassatt, an American painter who had studied in Spain, Italy, Holland, and France, where she knew Degas, painted *Little Girl in a Blue Armchair*.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* on 15 July: ". . . the Peace of Berlin represents a compromise that satisfies nobody and yet guarantees peace in Europe for a short period. Russia demanded too little, England conceded too much. Austria has poked around in a Slav wasp's nest while the little [Balkan] states are unhappy . . . Italy and France go away empty-handed and gripe about it - the honest broker [Bismarck], however, rubs his hands; for the cards have been shuffled in such a way that the planned anti-German coalition looks less likely to emerge than ever." **William E. Gladstone**, British politician: "The American Revolution . . . was a conservative revolution." **Robert Louis Stevenson** (1850+1894), Scottish writer: "Mankind was never so happily inspired as when it made a cathedral." **Victor Hugo**: "Jesus wept; Voltaire smiled. Of that divine tear and of that human smile the sweetness of present civilisation is composed." **William Booth**, the general of the Salvation Army: "A man may be down, but he's never out." **Sam Bass** (1851+1878), American desperado, near his end: "I've lived a dog's life, Parson. And I'll die a dog's death."

1878/9: The Workingmen's Party of California, which became powerful for a short time, especially in San Francisco, angrily opposed Chinese immigration.

1878+1880: The British again, as they had in 1839+1841, failed to occupy Afghanistan after invading it. On 2 September 1879 a British military officer in Kabul cabled his superiors in India that "All well." The next day that officer and all of his staff were dead at the hands of assassins inside their quarters.

Ned and Dan Kelly, armed robbers, were famous *bushrangers* (the term originally meant "escaped convicts") in Australia.

1878+1881: There was the so-called Kresna Uprising of mainly Albanians and Slavs against the Turks in Macedonia.

After their defeat of the Ottoman Empire in 1878, the Russians showed the first signs of economic revival and modernization while projecting their power into Asia.

1878+1913: The Turks lost Cyprus to Britain in 1878, mainly because it was strategically located directly north of the Suez Canal.

1878+1918: Every single year during this period a majority of the members of the US Congress had an opportunity to pass a constitutional amendment to give women the vote and failed to do what was right.

1878+1960: The British controlled Cyprus.

1879: Bismarck 's Germany and Austro-Hungary formed a defensive alliance, the Dual Alliance, against the French and Russians. Germany's leaders realized that they could not allow Austria-Hungary to fall to the Russians and remain safe themselves.

The French made Algeria a colony.

The British during the Second Afghan War gained control of important parts of Afghanistan.

The Anglo-Zulu War saw the destruction of the main Zulu army at Ulundi even though during the Battle of Isandhlwana some 10,000 Zulu warriors with spears slaughtered 1800 British soldiers.

Prince Alexander von Battenburg (1820+1893), the second son of Prince Alexander of Hesse and a Polish Countess, was elected by the Bulgarian Principality's Constituent Assembly prince of the new country of Bulgaria. He was also a nephew of Tsar Alexander II of Russia. As he entered the new capital of Sofia, one of the banners read: "Welcome, Prince, we have been expecting you for 500 years."

The Canadian government tried a nationalist policy of high tariffs that was meant to encourage Canadians to make and buy domestic products. The cost of imports was increased in some instances by 35 percent.

An Argentine army, composed mainly of gauchos, defeated the last major group of pampas Indians.

The British deposed Ismail Pasha, the *khedive*/"king" of Egypt, who had allowed the British and French to gain financial control of Egypt's economy while bankrupting his own nation.

German and British diplomats signed agreements with some of the Samoan chiefs that gave them partial control over some of their islands much as the Americans had done a year earlier.

The People's Will Party was formed in Russia.

Some 12 private companies and partnerships owned 75 percent of the Kimberley diamond mine in South Africa.

Thomas Edison started the Edison Telephone Company Ltd. in London. Bell Telephone started its first telephone exchange in London also.

Joseph Wilson Swan (1828+1914), an English chemist and physicist who was the first to make artificial silk and one of the first to make an electric lamp, demonstrated how his carbon-thread/filament electric light bulb worked. Independently, Thomas Edison invented an electric incandescent light bulb, which he quickly put into production. It became a major convenience and, for some, a necessity. The value of Edison Electric Co. stock, and that of similar and related businesses, quickly, and justifiably, went way up dramatically.

More than 30 mines and 10 smelters in Leadville, Colorado, produced about \$15 million worth of silver, the largest amount in the world at that time. David May, 26, started the May Company, a dry goods store, in Leadville where the population had increased since 1874 from 500 to 25,000 people, or more.

John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil owned, operated, or controlled some 92 percent of all the oil refining in the USA. It also owned its own pipelines, tank cars, oil-storage depots, and made barrels, cans, and related items necessary to "vertically integrate" their operations from top to bottom, or from taking it out of the ground to putting it in the hands of customers.

Deutschehandels und Plantengen Gesellschaft displaced the Godeffroy traders in Oceania.

Frank Winfield Woolworth (1852+1919), after several failures in Utica, New York, successfully opened a store in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, that specialized in items priced at about a nickel or a dime.

The University of Missouri started offering courses in journalism.

There were 154 coeducational colleges and universities in the USA in contrast to only 24 in 1865.

The last calf of the last bison of the last buffalo herd in the South was killed at Buffalo Springs, Texas.

The terrible drought and famine continued in India and China.

Ernest Werner von Siemens showed at an exhibition in Berlin how an electric railway could work. Two years later he built one in a Berlin suburb that did work.

Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849+1936), a Russian psychologist-physiologist, after experimenting with dogs, described the theory of acquired or conditioned reflexes.

Milk was first delivered to American homes in glass bottles in Brooklyn, NY.

Before he was 30 years old, Scottish chain-grocery store founder Thomas Lipton (1850+1931), who had made a short visit to the USA, became a millionaire. He owned tea and rubber plantations, factories, and packinghouses.

The American Henry George (1839+1897), a California journalist, economist, printer, and newspaper owner published *Progress and Poverty* in which he proposed a very popular "single tax" on unimproved land (a kind of capital gains tax) in order to tax the "idle rich" and stimulate the turnover of land so it would be put to its highest use.

The great British lexicographer James A. H. Murray (1837+1915) started work for the Philological Society of London on what would become the *Oxford English Dictionary* (completed in 1925), the most extensive and comprehensive dictionary ever done of the English language.

Mary Cassat completed *At the Opera* and other theatre paintings in Paris.

Henry George: "There is danger in reckless change; but greater danger in blind conservatism." "Poorly paid labor is inefficient labor, the world over." **John Burroughs** (1837+1921), American naturalist: "For anything worth having, one must pay the price; and the price is always work, patience, love, self-sacrifice." **Friedrich Nietzsche:** "The superfluous is an enemy to the necessary." **William T. Sherman**, US general, may have said the following or something to this effect: "I am tired and sick of war. Its glory is all moonshine. . . War is hell." **Fyodor Dostoyevsky:** "All the Utopias will come to pass only when we grow wings and all people are converted into angels."

1879+1881: Michael Davitt and Charles Parnell founded and directed the Irish Land League in Ireland to protect the rights of tenant farmers who were being evicted in great numbers by government-supported landlords. They used various political tactics in their efforts to get some small help from Gladstone's administration.

Paul Cezanne (1839+1906), a friend of Zola and a French artist who exhibited with the Impressionists in 1874 and 1877, painted *The Poplars*.

1879+1884: The so-called War of the Pacific between Chile and Bolivia-Peru was, in part, over control of the coastal nitrate deposits around Antofagasta in Bolivia. Chile won the war against Peru that lost much of its mineral lands in the south. Peru's infrastructure and guano exports were also seriously damaged. Bolivia, which lost its access to the seacoast, became land-locked.

1879+1887: The British military invaded the Zulu kingdom and broke it into a number of parts. They then made Zululand into a British colony.

1879+1899: Africa, still a relatively unknown place and home of unknown peoples to most outsiders, became partitioned into some 40 political units. Of that number, 36 were directly ruled by European states. Ethiopia and Liberia were exceptions and still independent countries. France, along, by the end of this period ruled some four million square miles of Africa's 11.7 million square miles.

1879+1910: British tea merchants went from buying 70 percent of their teas in China to buying 90 percent of their teas in Ceylon and India.

1880s: 5.25 million immigrants went to the USA during this decade alone. Some of them were Jews from Eastern Europe and Russia.

About 1.34 million Germans emigrated to various places mainly in the New World.

Modern Israel started with the addition of Zionist immigrants to an existing small Jewish settlement in Palestine that was part of the Ottoman Empire at this time. They revived Hebrew as a modern language and expanded agriculture and manufacturing.

Large mineral discoveries in Australia, especially of gold, spurred immigration and economic growth. Most Australians and their elected representatives (like most Americans and others at the time) favored "white Australia" and the exclusion of non-whites.

Japanese merchants invested substantial sums of money in steam-driven textile mills.

Queensland in Australia began to produce sizeable amounts of sugar and other tropical crops.

Exceptionally high tariffs in the USA gained the government surpluses while also increasing the prices of many items.

There was a "Celtic Revival" about this time in Ireland that encouraged the use of the Gaelic language and participation in "Irish sports."

Joseph Pulitzer (1847+1911), an immigrant from Hungary, bought the *New York World* and founded the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

The Americans Herman Hollerith (1860+1929) of the US Census Bureau, Dorr Eugene Felt (1862+1930), and William Seward Burroughs (1855+1898), working separately, all invented mechanical-electrical calculating machines of one sort or another.

Johann Strauss, Josef Anton Bruckner (1824+1896), Gustav Mahler (1860+1911), Nickolay Andreyevich Rimsky-Korsakoff (1844+1908), Anton Leopold Dvorak (1841+1904), and John Philip Sousa (1854+1932),

the "March King," were some of the famous musical composers from this time.

Berthe Marie Pauline Morisot (1841+1895), a French artist, completed *In the Garden*. She and Mary Cassatt were the leading women Impressionist painters.

1880: France annexed Tahiti in Oceania.

Morocco became somewhat independent.

Indian reformers and anti-colonialists many of who with time became the leaders of the struggle for an independent India formed the Indian National Congress.

White people owned or controlled most of the habitable land of South Africa.

Paul Kruger (1825+1904) proclaimed that the Boer Republic was separate and independent from Britain's Cape Colony and British control.

Some 22,000 African miners at the Kimberley mine fields were required to live in specific locations, which were called "open compounds." In years to come, many people identified these compounds as the start of *apartheid* in South Africa.

The British government transferred its claims to the Arctic Archipelago, with the exception of Newfoundland, to the Dominion of Canada.

De Beers Mining Co., owned by Cecil John Rhodes (1853+1902) and Alfred Beit (1853+1906), was on its way to controlling the South African diamond industry.

The Fuji Bank was started in Tokyo.

There were 460 employment bureaus/labor exchanges in Berlin.

About 23 percent of German women with paying jobs worked as household servants.

China officially abandoned its claims to the Ryukyu Islands/Okinawa that became part of Japan.

Tenants refused to harvest crops on estates managed and owned by Charles Cunningham Boycott in Ireland's County Mayo. It was an effort organized by the Irish Land League and gave the world an important new word for an old tactic.

The USA had more than 100 millionaires and 87,800 miles of railroad tracks in use.

Bell Telephone rented 54,000 telephones to American customers.

Steam-powered electric generating plants went into operation in both London and New York City. They, and others like them, quickly became the major suppliers of electricity for industries and homes all over the world.

Berlin had a population of 1.1 million people and Hamburg had 290,000 inhabitants. They were the two largest cities in Germany during the 19th century. In descending order, the other large German cities from start to finish during this same century were Munich, Dresden, Leipzig, Cologne, Breslau, and Frankfurt/Main.

The Jesuits were temporarily expelled from France.

Storekeeper Horace "Hod" Tabor in Leadville, Colorado, gained control of the Matchless mine and became a millionaire. He made an honest woman of Elizabeth McCourt "Baby" Doe and built an opera house and a mansion for her in Denver.

The Denver, Rio Grande, and Western railroad built a sensational mountain line from Pueblo, Colorado, through the Royal Gorge to Leadville using 3-foot narrow-gauge tracks.

John Muir, one of the first conservationists, started a national public relations campaign to create Yosemite National Park in California (which became a reality by act of Congress in 1890).

Thomas Alva Edison demonstrated an electric railway in Menlo Park, New Jersey.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, the French engineer who had directed work on the Suez Canal, started work on the construction of a Panama Canal through Central America.

A French army physician and parasitologist in Algeria, Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran (1845+1922), found that malaria came from a blood parasite. (He was awarded the Nobel prize for medicine in 1907.)

German bacteriologists, Karl Joseph Eberth and Robert Koch, identified the typhoid bacillus.

The London Telephone Co. issued its first directory of 255 names.

Canned fruits and meats could be found in select stores in several countries.

Air-conditioning engineers at the Madison Square Theater in New York City did the best they could and pumped filtered "fresh air" over four tons of ice in an effort to cool their audiences.

The *New York Daily Graphic* printed one of the first photographs in a newspaper.

Ned Kelly had sometimes worked in homemade armor, robbed banks, and murdered constables in Australia. He was caught, convicted, and hanged.

Some of the first refrigerated meat sailed from Australia to London. 17 percent of meat, mainly beef and mutton, consumed in Britain was imported.

The largest Gothic cathedral in northern Europe - with twin spires 515 feet high - was finished in Cologne, Germany, after 634 years of construction.

US wheat production - 80 percent of it cut by machines - was up 221 percent and prices down 27 percent since 1866. US corn production was up 98 percent over 1866. 71 percent of sugar consumed in the USA came from Cuba, Germany, and Java. There were more than 95 A&P stores in the USA from Boston to Milwaukee.

Los Angeles was short of water and only had a population of 11,183.

About 75,000 Americans of Chinese ancestry lived in California where they amounted to some 11 percent of the total population.

Almost one million English and Irish immigrants entered the USA.

The Universities of Manchester and Birmingham were founded in the United Kingdom.

Joseph Breuer (1842+1925), an Austrian physician, tried to cure a mental patient by using hypnosis and having her tell him her fantasies.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti (1828+1882), an English translator, poet, and artist, painted *The Day*

Dream in, for lack of a better description, in a medieval-romantic style. He was one of the founders of the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood

The American journalist Joel Chandler Harris (1848+1908) published *Uncle Remus: His Songs and His Sayings*, a collection of humorous folk stories, many of them from the South.

An **Austro-Hungarian Edict concerning** the occupation and colonization of Bosnia and Herzegovina: "The administration of these lands must be established in such a manner that their expenses be covered by their own revenues."

William Booth: "A population sodden with drink, steeped in vice, eaten up by every social and physical malady, these are the denizens of Darkest England amidst whom my life has been spent." **Karl Marx:** "The class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat." **James Abram Garfield** (1831+1881), American Civil War general and 20th US president: "Assassination can be no more guarded against than death by lightning; and it is best not to worry about either." **Fyodor Dostoyevsky:** "Without a firm idea of himself and the purpose of his life, man cannot live and would sooner destroy himself than remain on earth, even if he was surrounded with bread."

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807+1882), American poet: "If you would hit the mark, you must aim a little above it; /Every arrow that flies feels the attraction of earth." **Christina Rossetti** (1820+1894), English poet: "Our Indian Crown is in great measure the trapping of a splendid misery."

1880/1: The Boers, who were now calling themselves and being called Afrikaners, rebelled against British rule in the Transvaal in an effort to force the British to return control of the republic to them.

1880+1885: The second ministry of William Gladstone a liberal politician in the UK.

1880+1886: Leopold von Ranke, the great German historian, starting at the age of 85, worked on his *Universal History* until his death.

1880+1890: Australia, like the USA and Canada, was settled in name. Frozen meat became an important commodity and item of trade.

Nitrate production in Chile more than tripled, and national revenues increased by more than that.

1880+1894: Rafael Nunez, a liberal turned conservative, was the *caudillo* of Columbia. He consolidated the powers of the central government at the expense of the states and again made Christian teachings the basis of the educational system.

1880+1900: Spheres of influence in Africa, which quickly became colonies, were set-aside for dominant European powers. Some historians call this the "Scramble for Africa" when the industrial nations of Europe were willing to risk a great deal to acquire African colonies for some of these reasons: to deny them to one's enemies and competitors, to secure economic markets and raw materials, to gain military bases, and to increase their own national and international prestige.

There were major gold finds in South Africa, the Canadian Yukon, and in Alaska. In Australia the finds were not only gold in Queensland and at Coolgardie in Western Australia, but also silver, lead, zinc at Broken Hill in New South Wales and copper in Tasmania.

In the American South, the number of cotton mills increased from 161 to 400.

As the demand for pneumatic tires for bicycles and automobiles rapidly increased, so did the demand for rubber. The Chokwe people who lived in the highlands of Angola in western-central Africa were some of the first latex-gatherers.

The number of high schools in the USA increased from 800 to 6000.

1880+1902: As was common in cities almost everywhere, raw sewage flowed in open gutters in large Canadian cities and towns. In 1889, only 10 percent of buildings in Winnipeg were connected to closed sewers. By 1902, only a third of buildings in Winnipeg were connected.

1880+1910: The number of women employed in the USA increased from 2.6 million to 7.8 million. Many took up new types of jobs as office or "white collar" workers such as bookkeepers, secretaries, stenographers, and typists.

1880+1912: Jewish entrepreneurs led an economic revival in the city of Salonika in northern Greece that had for centuries been a safe-haven for them. Led by the Allatini brothers, they built factories, breweries, mills, and plants.

1880+1914: Art Nouveau/*jugendstil* was popular in Belgium, France, and elsewhere.

The Germans dominated the copra trade in Micronesia.

1880+1917: Pogroms in Russia caused the mass emigration of Jews to many places, but especially to the USA and Palestine.

1880+1920: Electricity dramatically changed urban life in many places in the industrialized world.

Estimates made by various scholars put the loss of life in King Leopold II's Congo at about half the total population of 20 million people. (Hannah Arendt in *The Origins of Totalitarianism* puts the loss at 12 million persons.)

1881: The Ottomans ceded Thessaly, the region between the Aegean Sea and the Pindus Mountains, to Greece.

Tsar Alexander II, who seemed not to have been able to grasp the true importance of democracy, capitalism, the Enlightenment, and social reform, was assassinated by a group of Nihilists and anarchists with a bomb at St. Petersburg.

French forces seized Bizerte and invaded Tunis, which became a French protectorate. Both the Italian and Russian governments protested. The Italians, long rivals of the French, were eager to join forces with the Germans. Bismarck, who liked to keep all of his opponents off balance, just to remind the Italians how weak they really were, temporarily seemed to support the French.

The Russians were active in the trans-Caspian region of Central Asia.

Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish nationalist leader, urged tenant farmers to not pay their rents. Parnell (1846+1891), president of the Nationalist Party and a supporter of the Land League, along with 34 other members, was ejected from the British Parliament and sent to prison by the British supposedly for his

advocacy of violence. He was released in May 1882.

The USA's population reached 53 million; Germany's 45.2; France's 37.6; Britain's 29.7; Ireland's 5.1; and Canada's population was 4.3 million.

Romania and Serbia became independent of the Turks. The Serbs allied themselves with Austria-Hungary.

Berliners rode on the first electric streetcars.

After a lunatic shot President James A. Garfield at the Washington, DC, railway station, Alexander Graham Bell invented two types of bullet and metal detectors. One was used on Garfield to locate the bullets inside him. The president was kept cool by salted-ice for 58 days before he died.

Wyatt Earp (1848+1929), notorious frontier lawman, was the main hero of the gunfight with outlaws at the OK Corral in Tombstone, Arizona.

The Boers' South African Republic operated under British sovereignty.

The remarkable Booker T. Washington (1856+1915), a former slave and a leading American expert on vocational education, founded the Tuskegee Institute for Blacks in Tuskegee, Alabama, which originally was a vocational training college for students mainly interested learning craft skills. Washington taught that social equality followed after self-help and economic independence.

Gustavus F. Swift developed railway refrigerator cars that kept beef and pork fresh from slaughterhouses in Kansas City and Chicago to butchers on the Atlantic seaboard and intermediate destinations.

Helen Maria Fiske Hunt Jackson (1830+1885) published *A Century of Dishonor* about US government abuses of the American Indians.

Joseph Wharton, a metallurgist who owned for several years the best nickel mine in the USA, gave a large gift to the University of Pennsylvania that eventually funded the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce.

The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific Railroad together linked Kansas City with California. The Southern Pacific also linked San Francisco, via El Paso, Texas, with New Orleans.

Britain's Cunard Line put the world's first steel ocean liner into service.

US Army physician and bacteriologist George Miller Sternberg (1838+1915) identified the bacterium that causes pneumonia.

Jaime Ferran, a Scottish bacteriologist, found an effective serum for cholera.

Louis Pasteur developed a vaccine to prevent anthrax in humans and animals.

Andrew Carnegie gave his first of many gifts to public libraries in the USA.

William H. "Billy the Kid" Bonney, 22, who had been born in New York and had allegedly killed 21 men, was shot dead by a law enforcement officer at Fort Sumner in New Mexico.

Chinese ring-necked pheasants from Shanghai were turned loose in the American West where they easily made themselves at home and multiplied.

At Pullman, Illinois, near Chicago on Lake Calumet, construction started on a model factory-town for Pullman Palace Car employees.

John Philip Sousa, the US Marine Corps bandmaster and the "March King," wrote *Semper Fidelis*/"always faithful."

The Tennessee legislature passed a "Jim Crow" law - widely copied throughout the South in years to come - that legally segregated Black and White passengers on railroads.

Meyer Guggenheim (1828+1905), a Swiss-born lace importer from Philadelphia turned financier and industrialist, became a major owner of silver mines in Leadville, Colorado.

Clarissa "Clara" Harlowe Barton, a heroine of the American Civil War and a volunteer with the International Red Cross during the Franco-Prussian War, founded and was the first president (1881+1904) of the American Red Cross.

Jamal ad-Din al-Afghani (1838+1897) and Ahmad Urabi (1839+1911) criticized Turkish and western influences in the Muslim world and advanced the slogan of "Egypt for the Egyptians."

Pierre Auguste Renoir (1841+1919) painted *The Luncheon of the Boating Party*.

Anatole France/Jacques Anatole François Thibault (1844+1924), French writer: "Man is so made that he can only find relaxation from one kind of labor by taking up another."

1881/2: French officials argued with the Italians and British over what should be done in Tunis and Egypt.

Édouard Manet completed his painting of *A Bar at the Folies-Bergères*.

1881+1884: Mohammed Ahmed (1844+1885) in the Sudan declared that he was the *al Mahdi*/"the Guided One," "the divinely guided one," a Muslim Messiah, who would purify Islam and destroy the wicked Egyptian administrators and the British who were attempting, among other reforms, to end the profitable slave trade. He led his followers to victory over three Anglo-Egyptian armies, occupied Egypt's Red Sea ports, and pushed the British out of the Sudan. (Mahdism remains a significant Muslim sect until now.)

There were *pogroms*/"round-ups"/"lynchings" of Jews, Armenians, and Tartars, but especially Jews, in Yelizavetgrad in the Ukraine and in Kiev, Odessa, Warsaw, and Nizhni Novgorod.

Before and after this time, members of the Irish Land League strove mightily for "the Three F's": fixed land tenure, free sale of land, and fair rents.

Officials of the Japanese government drafted a set of commercial laws, which went into effect in 1890 that had been influenced by German models.

1881+1886: Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony wrote and edited the *History of Women's Suffrage*.

1881+1887: Bismarck strengthened a *Dreikaiserbund*/Three Emperors' League of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Russia that

alarmed the French and British and worried many other European nations.

The French were now politically and militarily isolated, which is what Bismarck had intended from near the start of his maneuvering.

1881+1888: A French company headed by Ferdinand de Lesseps completed about 30 percent of a canal thru Panama at a cost of some 20,000 lives and \$300 million. (The French in 1901 sold their investment in the canal to the USA for \$40 million.)

1881+1889: Britain, Germany, and the USA contended for control of the Samoan Islands in Oceania.

1881+1889: The Empress Dowager Cixi acted like a despot, denied the reformers, and was partly responsible for the ruination of Manchu China.

1881+1894: Alexander III was tsar of Russia and promoted reactionary political, economic, and religious policies and the persecution of ethnic and religious minorities, including Roman Catholics. *Pogroms*/massacres of Jews were common during his reign.

1881+1898: The Mahdiyya, Muslim revivalists, were in control of much of the Sudan.

1881+1903: The sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848+1907) did a series of public memorials in New York's Madison Square Park, Boston, and New York's Central Park of the Civil War heroes Admiral David Farragut, Captain Robert G. Shaw, and General William Tecumseh Sherman.

1881+1913: Wool and minerals were Australia's most important exports.

1881+1931: Estimates are that during this period literacy in India increased from 35 to 80 persons per thousand people and that about 101 people out of every 10,000 could write and read English.

1881+1947: A branch of the Hohenzollern dynastic family ruled Romania. (The stem of the family ruled Brandenburg-Prussia from 1415 until 1918.)

1881+1956: Tunisia in North Africa, formerly one of the Barbary States, was a colony of France.

1881+1990s: The percentage of Gaelic speakers in Scotland declined from 6.84 percent to 1.8 percent of the total population.

1882: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy formed a secret 5-year Triple Alliance against France in May. They later became known as the Central Powers.

In response to a rebellion, Britain, after bombarding Alexandria and landing an expeditionary force, took-over and secured with 25,000 troops Cairo and the Suez Canal from the Egyptians. (The French were busy in Tunisia.) Egypt became, in effect, a British protectorate.

John D. Rockefeller organized Standard Oil in the USA and became the world's leading petroleum tycoon.

The Hibbat Zion movement started.

Italy seized the northern town of Assab in Ethiopia/Eritrea.

France established a protectorate over most of the island of Madagascar.

In Tonkin, Indochina, there was an insurrection against the French.

The USA and Korea signed a trade and extraterritoriality treaty. (Korea signed similar treaties during the next two years with Britain and Russia.)

Both houses of the US Congress overrode President Chester A. Arthur's veto and passed the Chinese Exclusion Act that put a stop to further Chinese immigration. This act excluded convicts, paupers, mental defectives, and Chinese laborers from entry into the country. These politicians acted in response to the efforts of the Workingmen's Party of California, the American Protective Association, and other nativist groups.

Japan's Ministry of Finance started the Bank of Japan.

A 3-mile limit for territorial waters was fixed by world powers at the Hague.

Ontario was the first Canadian province to create a free public library system. It was funded by local property taxes.

Henry Seeley invented the electric iron.

The largest apartment complex in North America since the Puebloans/Anasazi had built Pueblo Bonito about 1100 was completed in New York City.

New York had its first Labor Day parade with 30,000 marchers.

Thomas Edison was a leader in the perfection of the radio tube.

The Edison Illuminating Co., largely financed by J.P. Morgan, started supplying electricity to New York City from the Pear Street power station. It would soon become the Consolidated Edison Co.

Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, an engineer for the Crocker and Curtis Electric Motor Co. in NYC, invented one of the first electric fans.

The first American hydroelectric power plant started operating at Appleton, Wisconsin.

Abel Pifre and Augustin Mouchot, French engineers, demonstrated the use of solar energy in Paris.

Gottlieb Daimler, a German engineer, designed and made an internal combustion engine powered by gasoline.

Ernst Abbe (1840+1905), a physicist, started the Zeiss Laboratory for Optical Technology in Jena, Germany.

Heinrich Hermann Robert Koch identified the bacterium that caused tuberculosis.

Oscar Wilde (1854+1900), the Irish-born poet and wit, arrived in New York for a one-year tour of North America.

John Lawrence Sullivan won the last bare-knuckles heavyweight championship. (Thereafter the fighting profession followed the Marquis of Queensberry rules, named after John Sholto Douglas [1844+1900].)

Jesse James, a train and bank robber and killer, was shot in the back of his head and killed by his cousin and fellow outlaw Robert Ford, who was tempted by a large reward offered by the governor of Missouri.

Not more than 2 percent of New York houses had water connections; nearly all of them had backyard outhouses.

The Van Camp Packing Co. sold some six million cans of pork and beans per year.

As the result of crop failures in southern Japan, Hawaiian sugar planters were able to recruit Japanese workers in large numbers.

Pile of O'Bones, Saskatchewan, Canada, was founded. Later it was polished-up and became better known as Regina, in honor of queen Victoria.

Slogan of the **Knights of Labor** during the first American Labor Day: "Eight hours of work, eight hours of rest, eight hours for what we will." **Ernest Renan** (1823+1892), French historian and philologist: "Before French culture, German culture, Italian culture, there is human culture." **Friedrich Nietzsche**: "God is dead: but considering the state the species Man is in, there will perhaps be caves, for ages yet, in which his shadow will be shown."

1882+1886: Italy's military expenditures increased by 40 percent.

1882+1903: About 25,000 Jewish immigrants, mainly from Russia, went to Palestine.

1882+1943: Chinese immigrants were denied entry to the USA.

1883: The Indian National Congress was active in India.

Carol I (1839+1914), the German prince who was king of Romania, secretly aligned his country with Austria-Hungary and Bismarck's Triple Alliance that further isolated the Russians and the French.

Paul Kruger (1824+1904) became the elected president of the Transvaal or, as some called it, the South African Republic.

There were strong signs from various quarters that many Australians desired to annex or "protect" New Guinea (and all of the islands north and northeast of New Guinea), the New Hebrides, and Samoa.

After years of squabbling and fumbling by the politicians, the federal Civil Service Commission, championed by President Chester Alan Arthur (1829+1886), was established by the Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act. It helped to limit the spoils system in the federal government by

defining job classifications and substituting competitive examinations for personal, religious, or political party connections in hiring practices.

Of the some 2000 workers at the Panama Canal site about 10 percent died of yellow fever and malaria each month.

The largest union in Canada was the American-based Knights of Labor (which became the Canadian Federation of Labour in 1902). The second largest was the recently formed Trades and Labour Congress of Canada that quickly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Robert Abbott Hadfield (1858+1940), a British metallurgist, invented manganese steel, an alloy.

Builders of the Canadian Pacific Railway discovered large amounts of copper ore, and shortly nickel also, in the Sudbury Basin of northern Ontario. Sudbury quickly became the world's largest nickel producing region.

Tonkin, Annam, and Cochin China were all French protectorates. China pretended they were still their vassal states.

The cable-supported Brooklyn Bridge connected New York City and Brooklyn over the East River. The bridge was 486 m/1595 feet long.

The *Orient Express* linked Istanbul and Paris and was the first transcontinental railroad line in Europe.

One estimate put the number of buffalo in the West at fewer than 200,000. William Frederick Cody (1846+1917) started "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show" in Omaha, Nebraska. It featured shooting by Annie Oakley/Phoebe Mozee (1860+1926), and, briefly, Sitting Bull (1834+1890), wild west horseback riding, and cowboy showmanship. It would be wildly popular entertainment for the next 20 years. (Bill Cody had supplied over 4000 buffalo carcasses for railroad workers' meals during a year and a half period, hence his nickname.)

Gottlieb Daimler made a high-speed internal combustion engine for a motorboat.

The American-born English engineer Hiram Stevens Maxim (1840+1916) invented the first automatic, single-barrel, water-cooled, belt-fed

machine gun. It could fire some 600 bullets per minute.

John Milne (1850+1913), an English mining engineer, seismologist, and a professor of geology in Tokyo, Japan (1875+1894), invented the modern seismograph that became an indispensable tool in the study of earthquakes.

Congress appropriated funds for the construction of the first steel ships for the US Navy.

British inventor William Siemens (1823+1883) built the first electric locomotive in Northern Ireland. It was a project of his Portrush Electric Tramway Company.

Alexander Graham Bell and his father-in-law started *Science* magazine as the voice of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Brazil and the USA were linked by telegraph.

Toronto, Ontario, had a public health medical officer who inspected dairies, homes, factories, schools, and slaughterhouses.

Robert Lewis Stevenson, a Scottish writer who had studied engineering and law, published the adventure novel *Treasure Island*.

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche published the first part of *Thus Spake Zarathustra*.

Joel Chandler Harris published *Nights with Uncle Remus*.

Mark Twain published *Life on the Mississippi*.

The Metropolitan Opera House opened in New York City (NYC).

Krakatoa volcano, between Java and Sumatra, erupted with great force. Some people said the explosion could be heard 2200 miles away, and its rocks and ash went 50 miles into the air. Near the volcano it was dark for two and a half days. The *tsunamis*/tidal waves it generated - some may have been 100 feet high - drowned more than 36,000 people in over 163 coastal Indonesian villages. Some experts have calculated that the explosion was the equivalent of 26 hydrogen bombs. This may have been the greatest volcanic event since Thera/Santorini exploded some 33 centuries earlier.

William Ewart Gladstone: "All the world over, I will back the masses against the classes."

William Graham Sumner, professor of political and social science at Yale University, praised "The Forgotten Man," the honest, middle class citizen of the industrial revolution: "He works, he votes, generally he prays - but his chief business in life is to pay." **Hilaire Belloc** (1870+1953), veteran of the French army who became a British citizen (1902) and wrote disapprovingly about the "Scramble for Africa" after it was over: "Whatever happens we have got/The Maxim-gun; and they have not." **John Robert Seeley** (1834+1895), British historian: "We the English, seem, as it were, to have conquered and peopled half the world in a fit of absence of mind." **Friedrich Nietzsche:** "I teach you the superman. Man is something to be surpassed."

1883/4: The French controlled all of Vietnam, north, central, and south.

There was a Fence-Cutters' War in central Texas between small and large cattle ranchers. Most small ranchers wanted to let their cattle roam the open range. Most large ranchers believed in barbed wire and keeping what was theirs on their own properties.

1883+1888: The Emperor Ham Nghi and his supporters in Annam/North Vietnam climbed into the mountains and opposed the French.

1883+1889: Bismarck's government, in an effort to preempt and eclipse the socialists and social democrats, passed inventive and daring, for the time, social security and welfare measures. The Germans practically invented public-national health insurance; employers paid one-third of the cost.

1883+1895: At the invitation of the sultan, German military advisers attempted to upgrade the skills, manuals, and training methods of military officers in the Ottoman Empire.

1884: Germany surprisingly changed its long-standing policy and became active in acquiring overseas colonies like its European rivals.

Pro-Japanese Koreans tried and failed to overthrow their own government. Japan and China signed the Tianjin Convention that made those two countries the co-protectors of Korea

that was supposed to become free of all foreign troops.

The Japanese emperor and his advisors, or the other way around, named 500 new titled men and created a House of Peers that was a very friendly place for the emperor and his supporters. Much like Britain's House of Lords, this was the upper chamber of the national Diet/parliament.

The Imperial Federation League was founded in Britain and within a few years gained overseas supporters in Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, and other "British places."

Charles Henry Dow (1851+1902), an American economist, publisher, and the cofounder of Dow Jones & Co., compiled the Dow Jones average based on current stock prices of 30 major companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

There were serious and bloody strikes by coal miners in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The US Congress established a Bureau of Labor in the Department of the Interior.

Coney Island, NY, was the home of the first roller coaster.

California outlawed hydraulic mining and dredging which had been used to wash-away many mountains and hills throughout the West using high-powered water pressure.

The transcontinental railroad reached Seattle, still a small lumber town, in Washington State.

Montgomery Ward published a 240-page catalog full of merchandise.

Cyrus McCormick, the king of grain reaping, died and left a \$200 million fortune to his family.

In California, half of the farm workers were Chinese, according to some estimates.

Lewis Waterman invented a fountain pen, and Charles Parsons invented the steam turbine.

Louis Marie Hilaire Bernigaud de Chardonnet (1839+1924), a French scientist, invented the artificial fiber rayon.

Charles Renard (1847+1905) designed and built *La France*, the first dirigible/airship powered by an electric motor.

John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust sold more than 80 percent of the USA's petroleum output and thus became the first American trust or monopoly.

Telephone wires connected Boston and New York City.

Nikola Tesla (1856+1943), a Croatian immigrant to the USA, invented an electric motor that generated alternating current/AC that was superior to the earlier direct-current/DC motors in use.

Russell Herman Conwell (1843+1925), a Baptist clergyman and lawyer, made a fortune giving the self-help speech "Acres of Diamonds" reportedly more than 6000 times. He then gave a large part of his fortune to Temple University in Philadelphia.

The Industrial Revolution in England, written by Arnold Toynbee (1852+1883), an economic historian and social-educational reformer, was published posthumously. The term "industrial revolution," which he invented, has been popular standard terminology ever since.

The Fabian Society, a group of social reformers and idealists full of liberal, socialist, and progressive ideas and schemes, was founded in London.

Carl Zeiss, a German, invented heat-resistant glass.

The Danube-Black Sea Canal, built by the Romanians, created a shortcut around the Danube delta that saved 240 km/140 miles.

The International Meridian Conference determined the International Date Line (IDL) at 180 degrees longitude.

Beriberi was common in the Japanese navy, and scurvy was common in the British navy; both are diet-related diseases.

American surgeon William Stewart Halsted (1855+1922), a pioneer in the use of blood transfusions and the use of rubber gloves, injected a patient with cocaine as a local anesthesia. Halsted, a professor at Johns Hopkins University, eventually became addicted to both cocaine and morphine.

Mark Twain/Samuel Langhorne Clemens, probably America's greatest writer, published *Huckleberry Finn* which many have called the "great American novel."

Johannes Brahms wrote his Third Symphony.

John Singer Sargent (1856+1925), an American who mostly lived and worked in Europe, exhibited his painting of *Madam X* at the Paris Salon that alarmed and disturbed many traditionalists. He then went to England where he became a celebrated portrait painter.

Georges Pierre Seurat (1859+1891) created a style of painting called Pointillism that applied small strokes of color to a surface in such a manner that from a distance they blended together. He painted *Bathers at Asnieres*, which was only one of seven pictures that he did in this difficult, pleasing, and unique style.

Bismarck: "The whole colonial business is humbug, but we need it for elections." **Earl of Rosebery** (1847+1929), British statesman: "The Empire is a Commonwealth of Nations."

Herbert Spencer, British philosopher: "The liberty the citizen enjoys is to be measured not by the governmental machinery he lives under, whether representative or other, but by the paucity of restraints it imposes on him."

1884/5: In a futile effort to partition the continent of Africa peacefully without resort to force, 14 major powers met at Berlin during the West Africa Conference. No African leaders were invited to the Berlin Conference, as some called it. Eventually Europeans created boundaries in Africa that divided some 177 ethnic "culture areas" into colonial lines on maps. In effect the conference advanced the partitioning of Africa by the great colonial powers.

The Germans became the masters in Africa of Togo/Togoland and Kamerun/Cameroon and Namibia in Southwestern Africa.

Britain and Germany agreed to split the eastern half of New Guinea between them. The Dutch since 1828 had claimed and held the western half of the island.

The National African Company, a British consortium soon to become the Royal Niger Company, had a trading monopoly of palm oil

exports from the lower Niger River and the Niger Delta in West Africa.

One of the first modern "skyscrapers," some say it was "the first," the Home Insurance Company building, was built with the so-called "steel cage construction" method. It was designed, engineered, and built in Chicago by William LeBaron Jenney (1832+1907) and his associates. It was 10-stories high and obviously the start of a new era in building and working.

Charles "Chinese" Gordon, who had held, on and off, a number of important jobs in Egypt and the Sudan since leaving China, was asked by the British government to help rescue nearly 3000 Egyptian troops in the Sudan. The forces of the Mahdi/Mohammed Ahmed of Sudan surrounded his army for five months at Khartoum. By the time a British relief expedition arrived two days late, the forces of the Mahdi had massacred the British garrison. Gordon was found dead on the steps of the palace.

1884+1886: The French sculptor Auguste Rodin (1840+1917) did a bronze statue called *The Burghers of Calais*. His countryman Georges Seurat painted *A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte*.

1884+1894: Behind the leadership of Benedetto Brin, an ambitious navy minister, Italy doubled the size of its fleet that then became the third largest in the world. This was despite the facts that the rural economy of Italy was depressed and large numbers of Italians were emigrating.

The British acquired control over Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar in Africa.

1884+1906: By agreement with the British, the Germans occupied northeastern New Guinea. In response to Australian urgings, the British government announced a protectorate over the southern coast of eastern New Guinea that became the Crown Colony of British New Guinea. (After 1906 it became the Australian Territory of Papua.)

1884+1911: Porfirio Diaz, who had earlier (1876+1880) served in the same capacity, was the president of Mexico until he was forced into exile. His policies often favored foreign investors and large landowners.

1885: With the connivance and cooperation of most of his European neighbors, Leopold II (1835+1909), the king of the Belgians, became the sovereign of the Congo Free State/Belgian Congo/Zaire in Central Africa, his own personal kingdom, which was 80 times larger than Belgium. Its abundant resources included copper, ivory, palm oil, rubber, timber, and, most important, about 10 million human beings.

The Third Anglo-Burmese War was waged, in part, to prove whether France or Britain was to be supreme in Southeast Asia. The British captured the capital at Mandalay and abolished the Burmese monarchy. Burma, in some important respects, became a province of the British in India.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company finally connected Canada, a nation of only slightly more than four million people, from coast to coast, a distance of more than 3000 miles. It was a major engineering and construction triumph.

The Indian National Congress was organized by Allan Hume (1829+1912) and others to consider reforms of Britain's administration of that country. The first meeting of 73 representatives was held at Bombay City. It was the first all-Indian political organization. They elected Womesh C. Bonnerjee, a Calcutta lawyer/barrister, as their president. (Mahatma Gandhi became their leader after World War I. The Indian National Congress later became known as the Congress Party.)

There were some 562 Indian states ruled by princes during the British era.

Eastern Rumelia became part of Bulgaria.

The Spanish Naval Commission established an arsenal and a Ship Repair Facility at Subic Bay on Luzon in the Philippines north of Manila.

The Germans dominated most parts of Micronesia. Germans built a coaling station on Yap. The Germans and Spaniards competed in other islands in the Caroline Islands. The Germans displaced the Spanish in the Marshall Islands. The Germans also annexed the Solomon Islands.

The Germans claimed German East Africa, practically in the middle of Britain's East African

Empire, which they later renamed Tanganyika/Tanzania.

The British created the Bechuanaland Protectorate in South Africa in order to prevent the Germans from linking their territory in South West Africa/Namibia with the Boers' Transvaal Republic.

The Italians expanded their control of the East African highlands around the port city of Massawa/Mitsiwa facing the Red Sea. Ethiopia was thus denied its only port. Massawa and Assab in Ethiopia became the Italian colony of Eritrea. This was supposed to be the start of what some imagined would become a great Italian Empire in East Africa. The British and French parts of Ethiopia became, respectively, British Somaliland and French Somaliland.

The Russians were active in Turkistan and along their common borders with Afghanistan.

British occupied Mandalay in addition to other strong points in Burma.

Except for the Red Sea fortresses, the *khalifa*, Abdullah el Tassi, and his dervishes eventually controlled all of the Sudan.

The French made Madagascar a protectorate. They also controlled a section of Central Africa, which was often called the French Congo, located west of the lower Congo River.

The Manchu Chinese tried unsuccessfully to drive the French out of Vietnam/Tonkin.

The government of New South Wales sent more than 500 hundred infantry and artillery volunteers to the Khartoum area of Sudan to support the British and General Charles George "Chinese" Gordon (1833+1885) in suppressing the Muslim rebellion against Egyptian rule. They arrived very nearly too late to help.

India had a population of about 265 million.

Louis Pasteur developed a successful anti-rabies/hydrophobia vaccine. It was first tested on an Alsatian schoolboy, who was thus saved from an agonizing death.

Louis Riel, the "father of Manitoba" and the leader of the Red River/Manitoba rebellion in 1869/70, again tried to advance the interests of indigenous people and Westerners. For the

second time, Riel declared himself president of a provisional government and some regarded him as the "prophet of the New World." He and his followers fought against Canadian troops who moved around on the Canadian Pacific Railway. After the trials that followed the rebels' surrender, Riel and eight Indians were publicly hanged in Regina, Saskatchewan. Some historians call it the North-West Rebellion.

In the USA, the Foran Act made the importing of contract skilled workers illegal.

Furious white miners in Rock Springs, Wyoming, killed fifty-one Chinese workers while local officials did nothing.

The Canadian National Parks system was started in the Canadian Rockies.

Alexander Graham Bell, who patented the telephone in 1876, and his business backers organized the American Telephone & Telegraph Company (ATT).

Carl/Karl-Friedrich Benz (1844+1929) of Mannheim, Germany, built a gas-driven, single-cylinder, chain-driven, three-wheeled vehicle called a *motorwagen* that since then has often been called the world's first automobile. Gottlieb Daimler invented a motorcycle with an internal-combustion engine.

Toynbee Hall in London, named in memory of the economic historian and reformer Arnold Toynbee, was one of the first settlement houses that was designed to educate and help the poor.

The first garbage incinerator in the USA was started-up on Governors Island in New York Harbor.

Charles S. Tainter (1854+1940), an American, invented the Dictaphone, a recording machine.

An electrical engineer, Leo Daft, supervised the building of one of the world's first electric trolleys in Baltimore, Maryland.

Leland Stanford, the railroad giant, founded Stanford University in memory of his son who had died of typhoid fever.

USA corn production had doubled since 1870.

John B. Meyenberg of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Co manufactured canned evaporated milk in Illinois.

Los Angeles, California, grew quickly after the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads arrived in town and better connected the town with the rest of North America and Mexico.

Emile Zola (1840+1902), a French realist-naturalist, published his novel *Germinal*.

Winslow Homer (1836+1910), an American, painted *The Fog Warning*.

Victor Hugo: "The invasion of armies is resisted; the invasion of ideas is not." "The beautiful is as useful as the useful." "I represent a party which does not yet exist: the party of revolution, civilization. This party will make the 20th Century. There will come from it, first, the United States of Europe, then the United States of the World." **Frederick Douglass:** "The life of the nation is secure only while the nation is honest, truthful, and virtuous." Josiah Strong (1847+1916), an American Congregational minister, published *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis*, in which he claimed that Anglo-Saxons, including Americans, were "divinely commissioned" to be their brothers' and sisters' keepers all over the world. **William Henry Vanderbilt**, American capitalist: "The public be damned. I am working for my stockholders."

1885/6: During the Serbo-Bulgarian war, the Bulgarians and Serbs fought over eastern Romania/Eastern Rumelia, which the Bulgarians had just annexed - or reunified as they called it - and the Serbs were heavily defeated in a few weeks as the Bulgarians drove deep into Serbian territory.

Khmer rebels in Cambodia waged a general insurrection against the French. The numbers are very uncertain, but almost certainly many more than 10,000 people (the French estimate) lost their lives.

After some four years of warfare along and around the Arizona-Mexican border during which Geronimo and a small band of followers were hunted by an army of 5000 men, plus some members of the Mexican army, and some 400 Apache scouts, many of the Chiricahua Apaches in Arizona surrendered to Gen. George Crook. Geronimo, the Chiricahua Apache chief, was captured, exiled, and then imprisoned in Florida. This was the last major Indian war in North

America. (The Chiricahua Apache were given a choice of where they wished to live in 1913. Some returned to Arizona and some remained at Fort Sill in Oklahoma.)

1885+1896: Hundreds of thousands of Italians, especially from economically depressed rural areas in the south, migrated to Argentina, Brazil, and North America where they eventually flourished.

1885+1897: Large deposits of gold were discovered south of Pretoria in the Witwatersrand in the Afrikaner Transvaal Republic in South Africa. Some 68 mining companies had staked claims and worked the fields by 1887. Within a decade, the Witwatersrand's mines produced 25 percent of the world's supply of gold. Large numbers of African workers were needed to build and operate the mines. Legal racial segregation became a common practice.

1885+1911: The population of Johannesburg, South Africa, increased from under 100 to 237,000 persons.

1885+1914: Japan rapidly industrialized its economy and started many large-scale, modern industries that made steel, machines, and ships.

1885+1920: Germany formed the German East Africa colony out of Tanganyika/Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi.

1885+1966: Botswana in central southern Africa was a British colony.

1886: Prime Minister Gladstone introduced an Irish Home Rule Bill in the British Parliament that created a separate Irish legislature, but ended Irish representation in the British Parliament and left Britain with control over all non-internal matters concerning Ireland. It would have put Ireland in a kind of "free association" or "home rule" relationship with Britain. Joseph Chamberlain (1836+1914) resigned from the Gladstone cabinet and helped lead conservative opposition that defeated Gladstone's Home Rule Bill and forced the Liberals out of office.

The Donets Basin in the eastern Ukraine started to become a major producer of high-grade iron products.

The British seized control of Upper Burma.

Ludwig II, king of Bavaria since 1864, went insane and drowned himself. He had led Bavaria into the Franco-Prussian War in support of the Prussians and had helped make the king of Prussia in 1871 the kaiser of Germany.

The new conservative constitution of Colombia increased the powers of the Catholic Church and the central government.

More than half of Britain's merchant shipping was steam driven.

Several advanced research and educational institutions, including the Tokugawa *Bakufu*'s Confucian academy, were amalgamated and became Tokyo Imperial University.

The Knights of Labor, with some 730,000 members, organized some 1600 strikes in the USA mainly in efforts to establish an eight-hour workday. On 3 May Chicago police fired on a crowd of strikers at the International Harvester plant and killed one worker, who immediately became a martyr of the American labor movement. The next night, an anarchist threw a bomb during a meeting at Haymarket Square and killed one policeman. The police fired into the crowd. This event became known as the Haymarket Massacre. (Some people claim this event was, at least in part, the start of May Day as a memorial day for slain workers worldwide.) Eventually seven anarchists, nearly all of who were German immigrants, were arrested and tried for murder. Four of them were hanged. Thereafter the Knights faded and the American Federation of Labor, founded by Samuel Gompers (1850+1924), grew in importance.

Pro-Russian army officers in Bulgaria forced Prince Alexander von Battenberg to abdicate, which he did before he went into exile in Austria as Count Hartenau. The new ruler of Bulgaria was an Austrian Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg (1887+1912).

The Colored Alliance of Black farmers in Texas was founded and was politically forceful for a while.

Westinghouse Electric Corporation was founded.

Rioters in Seattle drove some 400 Chinese from their homes.

There had been eight years of plentiful rainfall on the Great Plains of North America; now there would be almost 10 years of drought.

Theodore Roosevelt (1858+1919), 28, returned home to New York from North Dakota where he had enjoyed trying to become a rancher without success.

Vancouver, British Columbia, was destroyed by fire.

The Maxwell House in Nashville, Tennessee, became famous for the blended coffee it served.

Jacob's Pharmacy in Atlanta, Georgia, served Coca-Cola that was made from syrup that included dried leaves from the South American coca plant; it was not an immediate success. Dr. Pepper was invented as "The King of Beverages, Free from Caffeine" in Waco, Texas, by the chemist/pharmacist and also the fountain man at the town's Old Corner Drug Store.

The *Statue of Liberty*/"Lady Liberty," a symbol of French-American friendship since the Revolutionary War, was installed and dedicated on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor. The French sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi as a gift did it from the French people. Eventually the pedestal would be inscribed with the words of a sonnet, "The New Colossus," written by Emma Lazarus (1849+1887), an American poet and essayist.

This was the last year the Impressionist painters exhibited their works together.

Johnson & Johnson sold the first ready-to-use surgical dressings.

Thomas Crapper (1837+1910), an English inventor, designed a modern flush toilet.

Ernst von Gergman, a Berlin physician, started the practice in his clinic of steam sterilization of surgical instruments.

The British made Kenya a colony.

Taiwan, with a population of over 2.5 million, was a province of China.

The Chinese and Japanese argued over which country should control Korea.

The Raffles Hotel in Singapore opened its doors with 123 rooms.

Zionism was used as a political term to describe a movement to reestablish a Jewish state in Palestine.

An early hydroelectric power plant was built at Niagara Falls near the Canadian-American border.

Elizabeth Nietzsche-Foerster (1846+1935), the sister of the famous, unconventional philosopher Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche, guided a group of "Aryan" settlers to the utopian colony of Nueva Germania in Paraguay. (Later, she became a supporter of the Nazis. Hitler attended her funeral.)

Karl Marx's *Das Kapital* was published in English.

The English bookbinder and printer Thomas Cobden-Sanderson (1840+1922), supported by the famous English designer William Morris (1834+1896) and others, helped to found the so-called Arts and Crafts Movement that was an offshoot of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. This movement favored the decorations used in Celtic and medieval art.

The English writer Thomas Hardy (1840+1928) finished his novel *The Mayor of Casterbridge*.

Robert Louis Stevenson completed *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and *Kidnapped*.

Wilhelm Steinitz (1836+1900), a Bohemian, became possibly the first world chess champion.

Alexander Graham Bell patented the gramophone that later was used as an office dictating machine.

Paul Louis Toussaint Heroult (1863+1914), a French scientist, invented a way to make aluminum using an electrolytic method.

The Amateur Hockey Association of Canada was organized.

The first exhibition of French Impressionist paintings in New York City and the USA was savaged by nearly all the critics as bad art.

W.E. Gladstone, British Prime Minister (1868+1874, 1880+1886, 1892+1894): "This [the second reading of the Home Rule Bill for

Ireland], if I understand it, is one of those golden moments of our history, one of those opportunities which may come and may go, but which rarely returns." **Theodore Roosevelt**: "The wealthier, or, as they prefer to style themselves, the 'upper' classes, tend distinctly toward the bourgeois type of development, and an individual in the bourgeois state of development while honest, industrious, and virtuous, is also not unapt to be a miracle of timid and shortsighted selfishness." "A great democracy must be progressive or it will soon cease to be a great democracy." **Emma Lazarus**: "Give me your tired, your poor / Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, / The wretched refuse of your teeming shore, / Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me: / I lift my lamp beside the golden door." **Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche**: "Master morality and slave morality." "The question is how far it is life-furthering, life-preserving, species-preserving, perhaps species-creating." **Geronimo** (1829+1909), American Apache chief: "Once I moved about like the wind. Now I surrender to you and that is all." **Henry W. Grady** (1850+1889), editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*: "The Old South rested everything on slavery and agriculture, unconscious that these could neither give nor maintain healthy growth. The New South presents a perfect democracy, the oligarchs leading in the popular movement - a social system compact and closely knitted, less splendid on the surface, but stronger at the core - a hundred farms for every plantation, fifty homes for every palace - and a diversified industry that meets the complex need of this complex age." **Paul Cezanne** (1839+1906), French painter: "To my mind one should not substitute oneself for the past, one has merely to add a new link."

1886+1889: The leaders of Guatemala and Salvador spoiled their own efforts to unify Central America.

1886+1890: The Germans and British agreed to mutually satisfactory boundaries for German East Africa. Uganda, north of Lake Victoria, became part of the British sphere of influence.

1886+1897: The gold diggings in the Witwatersrand in the central Transvaal were enormous, even larger than the diamond finds at

Kimberley. Cecil Rhodes's Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., came to dominate the industry. The Boers of the Transvaal profited greatly by charging high prices and heavily taxing English/*uitlander*/European outlander/foreign mining companies and mining related businesses. The Transvaal government thus became rich and powerful.

Johannesburg was transformed from a miners' tent town into the largest city south of the Sahara with a population, some said, of 100,000.

There was a great drought on the western plains of North America that greatly reduced the size of cattle herds and other living things.

1886+1924: Samuel Gompers, president of the Cigarmakers Union since 1877, helped establish the American Federation of Labor (AFL), which was a powerful confederation of craft unions which became, as it still is, the single most important union in the USA.

1887: The Germans and Russians signed a secret defensive alliance, the Russo-German Reinsurance Treaty, which guaranteed Russian neutrality if France attacked Germany and also gave Russia the go-ahead to assume control of the Dardanelles in that event.

Venezuela broke diplomatic relations with Britain and refused to settle a variety of money, boundary, and other problems with that country thru arbitration.

The administration of Grover Cleveland, a Democrat, in the USA got Congress to pass the Interstate Commerce Act, which established the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), an independent regulatory agency mainly, meant to control interstate trade, the railroads, and their rates. Cleveland was not as successful at getting Congressional approval of tariff reductions.

The Ethiopians defeated the Italians in a small war in Eritrea where the Italians had attempted to establish a stronghold a few years earlier. Many Italians at home were shocked and angered, not for the last time, at the incompetence of their government and their politicians and their general/admirals who had promised them an easy effort while gaining a great empire.

There was an uprising of Pohnpeians/Ponapeans against the Spanish in Micronesia.

The British and French jointly occupied the islands of the New Hebrides in Oceania.

The Kingdom of Hawaii renewed the 1875 treaty concerning Hawaiian sugar entering the USA duty free and granted the USA exclusive rights to build a naval base at the magnificent Pearl Harbor, which was not far from Honolulu. The Kingdom of Hawaii, prompted by the demands of American and European residents there, became a constitutional government.

There was a brief civil war in Samoa between pro-and anti-German Samoan chiefs.

The Huanghe/Yellow River in China flooded; maybe 1.5 million persons drowned or died in the resulting famine.

The German Colonial Society was formed to persuade the government to vigorously encourage overseas expansion of German interests.

Bismarck, who knew how to quietly play a hard game of power politics, increased tariffs on Russian grains and thus defended the profits of Prussian landowners. Bismarck also discouraged Berlin stock exchange members from floating new issues to help the Russians raise money to build armaments and railways.

The German physicist Heinrich Rudolph Hertz (1857+1894) demonstrated the existence of electromagnetic waves that would become the basis of radio.

Thomas Edison invented a phonograph that used cylindrical wax records.

The Tokyo School of Music was founded and taught European music.

Louis Pasteur founded with private money the *Institut Pasteur*/Pasteur Institute in Paris as a modern, scientific research organization.

The Swiss, using hydroelectric generators powered by the Rhine River falls, made the first commercial aluminum.

Gottlieb Daimler put his internal combustion engine in a four-wheeled vehicle and made one of the first automobiles.

The German engineering firm of Siemens & Halske demonstrated an electric elevator at an industrial exhibition in Mannheim.

German empire builders planned a Berlin-to-Baghdad railroad.

The Suez Canal Convention guaranteed the canal would be free and open to merchant and warships in peace and war. The Convention of Constantinople, signed by the members of the Suez Canal Convention, was guaranteed to work by the British.

The British celebrated Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, her half a century on the throne.

The Hatch Act established agricultural experimental stations at American land-grant colleges.

Theodore Roosevelt and others helped persuade Congress to make Yellowstone country in Wyoming a refuge for buffalo, elk, bears, and other big game.

Alexander Graham Bell's father-in-law, Gardiner Greene Hubbard, founded the National Geographic Society that started publishing the *National Geographic* periodical.

Jose Rizal (1861+1896), a brilliant Filipino, after studying literature, art, languages, and medicine in Spain, wrote his first novel *Noli Me Tangere*/"touch me not" about the socio-historical problems caused by Spanish rule in the Philippines.

Melvil Dewey started the first school of library science in the USA at Columbia University in New York City.

William Randolph Hearst (1863+1951) inherited the *San Francisco Evening Examiner* from his father, George Hearst, who had made his fortune in mining.

Lord Acton/John Emerich Edward Dalbert (1834+1902), British historian: "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." "Great men are almost always bad men, even when they exercise influence and not authority." "There is no worse heresy than that the office sanctifies the holder of it." "Liberty is not a means to a higher political end. It is itself the highest political end." **Count von Bülow** (1849+1929), German diplomat: "We wish to

throw no one into the shade, but we demand our own place in the sun." **John Morley** (1838+1923), English journalist and biographer: "The great business of life is to be, to do, to do without, and to depart." **Jose Rizal** in *Noli Me Tangere*: "I shall lift a part of the veil that covers the evil, sacrificing everything to truth, even vanity itself, for as your son, I too suffer from your [Spain's] defects and weaknesses." **Friedrich Nietzsche**: "At the base of all these aristocratic races the predator is not to be mistaken, the splendid *blond beast*, avidly rampant for plunder and victory."

1887+1889: Alexandre Gustave Eiffel (1832+1923), a French engineer, who had won a competition to design a tower in Paris for the Centennial/Universal Exposition of 1889, saw it constructed. The Eiffel Tower was a unique wrought iron superstructure on a reinforced concrete base. The height was 303 m/993 feet that made it the highest freestanding structure in the world (until 1930), taller than the Great Pyramid or any cathedral. One of the three elevators was made by the Otis Co. of Yonkers, New York.

1887+1890: The Italians carved the coastal colony of Eritrea along the Red Sea out of Ethiopia, north of Djibouti.

The fearless American journalist Elizabeth Seaman (1867+1922), who wrote under the name Nelly Bly, wrote books about her experiences in a lunatic asylum and her journey around the world in less than 73 days, which broke the record of Phileas Fogg, Jules Verne's fictional character in *Around the World in Eighty Days*.

1887+1902: The Scottish physician and writer Arthur Conan Doyle (1859+1930), created the figure of Sherlock Holmes in the novel *A Study in Scarlet* and then the notable character of Dr. Watson in many following detective stories.

Conan Doyle: "London, that great cesspool into which all the loungers of the Empire are irresistibly drained."

1887+1914: The *Deutsche Handels und Plantagen-Gesellschaft* established by Godeffroy und Sohn from Hamburg and another German trading business owned by the Hernsheims and the local Capelle and Company together formed the Jalut Company that dominated the copra trade in the

Marshall and eastern Carolines of Micronesia. (Copra, dried coconut meat, was, and still is, a useful ingredient from which many products, including coconut oil and cosmetics, were made.) After the German government bought the Caroline Islands from Spain in 1899, the company was more important than ever and may have accounted for half of all German trade in the Pacific/Oceania. Their competitors were Japanese traders in the western Carolines and a number of independents like David "His Majesty" O'Keefe.

1887+1934: American Indians lost 86 million out of their 130 million acres of land, according to some estimates.

1888: The Triple Alliance of 1882 was renewed for another five years in an effort by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy to intimidate the Russians and the French.

Members of the Spanish Socialist Party formed the General Union of Workers (UGT).

Vietnamese guerrillas finally, after years of struggle against the French take-over of their country, came down from the mountains in defeat.

The British added Sarawak and northern Borneo in Southeast Asia and Matabeleland in southwestern Zimbabwe in Africa to their empire.

Cecil Rhodes organized the De Beers Consolidated Mines Company which monopolized diamond mining in South Africa. The British government allowed Cecil Rhodes's British South Africa Company to colonize the Zimbabwe plateau.

Cecil Rhodes sent Charles Stewart Parnell (1846+1891), the leading Irish nationalist of the time, a large sum of money to advance the cause of Irish Home Rule.

Some 131,000 immigrants, most of them from Europe, went to Brazil.

The island of Nauru, rich in phosphates, in Oceania was made part of the German Marshall Islands Protectorate.

The British occupied the Cook Islands in Oceania.

Andre Michelin manufactured pneumatic tires in France.

The first proper railroad in China, some 80 miles in length from Tangshan to Tientsin, was built.

The Edison General Electric Company was organized out of a number of companies.

George W. Kahlbau, (1853+1905), a German-Swiss chemist, made plastic bottles from metacrylate.

Alfred Nobel made ballistite, the first smokeless blasting powder. In Britain, where their own inventors made much the same thing, they called cordite.

George Eastman (1854+1932) founded the Eastman Kodak photographic company. Within a few years, Eastman used the slogan "You Press the Button, We Do the Rest" for his new revolutionary Kodak camera, which cost \$25 and included enough film for 100 exposures. Enthusiasts mailed the camera with film to Rochester, New York, where the Kodak people developed the pictures, loaded the camera with new film, and mailed the camera and prints back to the owner for \$10.

The German physicist Wilhelm Ludwig Franz Hallwachs (1859+1922) discovered that when an initially uncharged and electrically isolated metallic body was irradiated with ultra-violet light it caused the metal to acquire a positive charge. This was called Hallwachs's effect.

There were more anti-Chinese riots in Seattle.

Flush with his mining profits from Leadville, Meyer Guggenheim and his sons organized the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Co.

In response to the severe drought on the western plains, the American Congress gave emergency powers to John Wesley Powell to select reservoir and irrigation sites and in general to implement his 1878 water plan for the West.

The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad connected Los Angeles to San Diego.

Emile Berliner (1851+1929), a German immigrant to the USA, improved on Edison's cylinder system by inventing a flat disk phonograph.

The Phonetic Teachers' Association, founded in 1886 by the French linguist Paul Passy (1859+1940), devised the International Phonetic Alphabet which is still the standard system used to note the distinctive sounds/phonemes of all languages.

Thomas Edison recorded European classical symphonic music for the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City.

John Boyd Dunlop (1840+1921), a Scottish veterinary surgeon working in Belfast, Ireland, invented and patented a pneumatic tire and founded the Dunlop Rubber Company Ltd. that originally made bicycle tires.

The employees of tobacco merchant Washington B. Duke, a Confederate veteran, made and sold 744 million cigarettes at Durham, North Carolina, and New York City.

During "The Blizzard of '88" parts of New York City and New England were covered with snowdrifts 15 feet high; some 800 people died.

The Washington Monument, an obelisk 555 feet high, was completed in Washington, DC. It largely had been built with private money. Its cap was made of aluminum that was just starting to become inexpensive and common.

One of the USA's first electric streetcar systems operated in Richmond, Virginia.

The English Football League was formed.

Copper, an industrial metal, was more important to the economy of Arizona than gold and silver combined.

Auguste Rodin (1840+1917), a French sculptor finished *The Thinker*.

Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1854+1901), a French painter-lithographer, did *Place Clichy*.

Vincent Van Gogh (1853+1890), a Dutch post-impressionist or Expressionist, some have called him, painted *The Night Cafe*, *The Bridge*, *The Chair and the Pipe*, and *Sunflowers*.

Richard Francis Burton (1821+1890), an English orientalist and explorer, published *The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night* which included "Aladdin and the Lamp" and many other popular Persian-Arabian stories.

Edward Bellamy (1850+1898), an American utopian socialist, published *Looking Backward, 2000-1887*, which was a great success and generated a chain of discussion clubs.

William Butler Yeats (1865+1939), an Irish poet, published *Fairy and Folk Tales of the Irish Peasantry*.

Otto von Bismarck: "We Germans fear God, and nothing else in the world." **Philip Danforth**

Armour (1832+1901), meat industrialist: "I like to turn bristles, blood, and the inside and outside of pigs and bullocks into revenue."

Phineas Taylor "PT" Barnum, impresario: "I am not in the show business alone to make money. I feel it my mission, as long as I live, to provide clean, moral, and healthful recreation for the public to which I have so long catered." **Martin Joseph Routh** (1755+1854), English classicist:

"You will find it a very good practice always to verify your references, sir!" **Vincent Van Gogh:** "I cannot help it that my pictures do not sell. Nevertheless the time will come when people will see that they are worth more than the price of the paint."

1888/89: France and Italy fought a tariff war with prices. Italian exporters of fruit, olive oil, and wine, among other commodities, saw their sales drop by half.

1888+1896: While he was a professor of anthropology at Clark University in the USA, Franz Boas (1858+1942) emphasized the importance of "four fields" to his students: ethnology, linguistics, physical anthropology, and archaeology.

1888+1918: The reign of Wilhelm/William II (1859+1941) the third emperor of Germany and the 9th king of Prussia.

1888+1942: Sarawak, in the northwest corner of Borneo, was a British protectorate.

1888+1971: The Islamic Sultanate of Brunei on the northwestern coast of Borneo was a British protectorate.

1888+now: Easter Island was annexed by Chile.

1889: The great powers in Europe were grouped into three alignments: the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy; the

British Empire; and the Franco-Russian alliance (1894).

Dom Pedro II was ousted by a military coup that ended the monarchy and Empire and established the Republic of Brazil. The last of Brazil's many slaves - some 600,000 of them - went free without their owners getting any compensation. It has been estimated that in total some 3.6 million African slaves had arrived in Brazil during the course of the slave trade. Pedro II was the last monarch anywhere in the Western Hemisphere.

General Georges Boulanger (1837+1891) failed to pull off a coup and establish a dictatorship in France.

New Zealand approved universal male suffrage.

The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, a political organization, was formed in the USA to help large numbers of farmers who were going out of business.

The first ever Pan-American Conference opened at Washington, DC, where they started the Pan-American Union that became mainly an information bureau.

A diplomatic gathering in Berlin of the British, USA, and Germany put all the Samoan Islands collectively under the control of those three nations.

The Ottoman Union that became the Union and Progress that became the Young Turk movement was formed. It was the start of organized, progressive Turkish opposition to Ottoman rule.

Charles Henry Dow and Edward D. Jones, both economists and financial reporters, started Dow Jones & Co., which started publishing the *Wall Street Journal*.

Jane Addams (1860+1935) and Ellen Gates Starr with private money founded Hull House in Chicago's South Halsted Street slums mainly for the purpose of helping poor immigrants.

Electric lights were installed in the White House in Washington, DC.

Some Kansas and Nebraska farmers paid from 18 percent to 40 percent interest rates on bank loans.

St. Mary's Hospital at Rochester, Minnesota, owned by the Sisters of St. Francis, started the Mayo Clinic that was named after the surgeons William James Mayo (1861+1939) and Charles Horace Mayo (1865+1939).

I.M. Singer Co. sold more than a million new electric sewing machines.

North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, on the Pacific Coast, became the 39th thru 42nd states.

The USA Congress incorporated the Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua to build a canal across Central America, but critics said the route was too long and there were too many earthquakes and volcanoes.

Smart people at the Bernina Hotel in Switzerland invented the electric oven, which they powered with a waterwheel.

In San Francisco, California, in Louis Glass's Palais Royale Saloon, for a nickel you could put your ear to a tube and hear a song played on a phonograph. Some have called it the first jukebox.

The Auditorium Building in Chicago was one of the first buildings to have forced-air ventilation.

President Benjamin Harrison (1833+1901) appointed young Theodore Roosevelt to the US Civil Service Commission.

Karl Benz and Wilhelm Maybach (1846+1929) built an automobile with an internal combustion engine.

The repeated news of sickness and deaths among workers on the Panama Canal so shocked investors in France that the company that had tried for five years to build a canal could not raise more capital and went out of business. When the cheques stopped coming, Ferdinand de Lesseps gave-up on the Panama construction project. More than 20,000 workers had died in the unfortunate, some called it mistaken, effort.

Otto Lilienthal published *Der Vogelflug als Grundlage der Fliegekunst / Bird Flight as a Basis for Aviation*, which excited many aviation enthusiasts of the time.

Cecil Rhodes's British South Africa Co., with the blessing of the British government, got almost complete control over the area north of the Transvaal and west of Mozambique.

The British government created the Central African Protectorate which they later called Nyasaland, named for the African word *Nyasa*/"lake," which today is Malawi, between Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia.

Portugal supposedly had abolished slavery in all of its colonies by this date.

Japan got its first written constitution, which was patterned after the German form of government. It limited the powers of the emperor by giving authority on many issues to the imperial Diet/parliament and the military.

France became the protector of the Ivory Coast in Africa.

The Japanese bacteriologist Shibasaburo Kitasato (1856+1931), working in Germany, isolated the bacteria that cause tetanus and anthrax.

Vincent Van Gogh painted *Self-portrait with Severed Ear* or *Self-Portrait with Bandaged Ear and Pipe* and *The Starry Night*.

The French philosopher Henri Louis Bergson (1859+1941) finished *Time and Free Will*.

Mark Twain completed *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*.

Victor Adler (1852+1918), Austrian politician: "The Austrian government . . . is a system of despotism tempered by casualness." **Andrew Carnegie**, American entrepreneur and millionaire in his essay on "The Gospel of Wealth": "The man who dies rich dies disgraced." **Theodore Roosevelt** in *The Winning of the West*: "During the past three centuries, the spread of the English-speaking peoples over the world's waste spaces has been not only the most striking feature in the world's history, but also the event of all others most far-reaching in its effects and its importance."

1889/90: It has been estimated that there was an influenza pandemic that sickened 40 percent of the people of the world. Millions died.

1889+1893: President Harrison in 1889 opened Oklahoma Territory, formerly the lands of Native Americans, to white homesteaders at noon on 22 April. Those who made the run for the sections of 650 acres each (already surveyed) started at the Arkansas or Texas borders. It became a race, sometimes violent, to see who could find and then register the best land before sundown. Those who cheated and started early became known as "sooners." In 1891, the federal government purchased six million acres from the Cherokee Indians for \$8.5 million dollars. It was called the Cherokee Strip. The same year, 900,000 acres of the Oklahoma Territory that had formerly belonged to the Potawatomie, Sauk, and Fox Indians were open for settlement by white homesteaders. In 1892, a presidential proclamation opened three million acres of Oklahoma Territory that had formerly been owned by the Cheyenne and Arapaho to white settlers. In 1893, land was released for white settlers in northern Oklahoma. Again, it was a contest and land-grab between "boomers" and "sooners."

In a blatantly political move, the Republicans and the Harrison administration in the USA increased pensions for Civil War "veterans" and their dependents from \$89 million to \$175 million.

1889+1899: Symbolist-Synthetist artists, mainly in France, tried to convey unconscious, rather than natural, emotions and moods in their work according to some art historians, psychiatrists, and kibitzers. A few legitimate painters associated with this group were Paul Gauguin, Odilon Redon (1840+1916), and Pierre Puvis de Chavannes (1824+1898).

1889+1896: The Italian economy suffered from a general banking crisis, with resulting credit shortages and the failure of the two leading commercial banks (1893), that did not end until after 1896.

1889+1902: The Boer War matched the British against the Boers-Afrikaners who were descendants of Dutch settlers in South Africa.

About 93 percent of all the cattle in all of Africa died of the cattle plague/rinderpest, a virus disease. (This was probably the greatest calamity, excepting drought and poverty that

ever hit the people of the African continent prior to AIDS.)

1889+1905: Alfred Binet (1857+1911) established the first psychology laboratory in France at the Sorbonne in Paris and then (1905) published, with Theodore Simon, the first intelligence tests for children that attempted to find their "mental age."

1889+1918: Young Turks were reform-minded army officers in the Ottoman Empire. They succeeded in getting a constitution and the abdication of the sultan in 1908/09. They called for modernization and closer ties with the Germans in 1912/3.

1889+1923: The British South Africa Company administered Southern Rhodesia/Zimbabwe.

1889+1930: In Brazilian history this is called the Old or First Republic period when there was a system of government with both strong federal and strong state powers.

1889+1940: Eduard Bernstein (1850+1932), a German social democrat or evolutionary socialist, was one of the leaders in the formation of the Second International. It was an association of workers of the world, operated out of Paris, and was influenced mainly by socialists and social democrats rather than Marxists, communists, and anarchists. Most of their members believed they could gain political and economic power thru the ballot box and other peaceful means.

1889+1960: Somalia was ruled by Britain and Italy separately.

1890s: All of Africa had been colonized by outside nations except for Ethiopia and Liberia by this time.

New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario led Canadian production of wood products that were the nation's leading exports mainly to the USA and Europe. Canada also exported cattle, fish, cheese, furs, fruit, wheat-flour, barley, nickel, and coal.

The Arab slave trade on the east coast of Africa had almost completely come to an end.

Japan was exporting cotton textiles to China and silk to the USA.

The French claimed Gabon, Moyen/"Middle" Congo, and the Ubanqui-Chari/Central African Republic as colonies.

Reports of various kinds circulated in Europe and elsewhere that were extremely critical of Leopold II and his administration of the Congo Free State. According to those sources, many kinds of abuses of the natives were increasing in frequency and severity.

Plantation workers from China, Japan, and Portugal were common in the Kingdom of Hawaii. The native population of the Hawaiian Islands had been greatly decimated by smallpox and other imported diseases.

Refrigeration made it possible for Australia, and many other countries, to export fruit, flowers, dairy products, vegetables, and meat.

Increasing numbers of American cities replaced steam-powered trains with electric trolleys on elevated tracks.

Germany's sensational economic growth was based in part on coal and iron mining in Lorraine.

Numerous young people, whom some called "migratory birds," in Germany took to hiking and bicycling in the countryside and mountains as an escape from the cities and middle-class, urban culture.

1890: The USA had a population of 63 million people, and thus was more populous than any European nation except for Russia. The USA's economy was the most productive in the world. The USA had the world's largest rail network, which was larger than all of the European nations combined, including Russia and the United Kingdom.

In the USA the Republican-dominated Congress raised the tariff with the McKinley Tariff Act, tried to reduce the power of monopolies/trusts with the Sherman Antitrust Act, and attempted to increase the money supply with the Sherman Silver Purchase Act.

Russia, France, and Germany, in that order, were Europe's leading agricultural nations.

All men could vote in Spain.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association was founded.

Wilhelm/William II, the new German kaiser, forced the old, brilliant, engineer of German unity, Bismarck, to resign after nearly 30 years of public service. Post-Bismarck Germany let their alliance with Russia lapse in favor of closer ties with Austria-Hungary and the hope, which never was realized, of gaining better relations with the British.

About 67 percent of Australians lived in urban places.

In exchange for some territory of dubious value in East Africa, the British gave the Germans the island of Helgoland off the northwest coast of Germany. The Germans militarized the island in short order and made it into a premier naval base.

As electricity replaced steam power, it became possible for business and manufacturing to move outward. In industrial centers like New York City and Chicago, for instance, heavy industries and related businesses increasingly moved into the suburbs and new locations in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana.

Peru had so badly mismanaged its economy and become so indebted by the War of the Pacific, which ended in 1884, that it needed to be rescued from bankruptcy by Irish-born New York financier and shipping tycoon William R. Grace (1832+1904). Grace, in return for selling Peruvian bonds on Wall Street and other favors, took over operational control of many of Peru's silver mines, guano deposits, oil and mineral lands, and railroads.

New Zealand gained a reputation as a leading nation in the area of social reform.

Germany's chemical industry out produced Britain's 20 to one.

Charles Stewart Parnell, the "uncrowned king of Ireland" and the leader of Irish nationalists everywhere and in the British Parliament, was found guilty as a co-respondent in a divorce case on the grounds of infidelity. This was the end of Parnell's distinguished career after Catholics and others publicly and privately condemned him as an unfit spokesman for the Irish.

The national Colored Farmers' Alliance in the USA had some one million members.

Mary Elizabeth Lease, Jeremiah "Sockless Jerry" Simpson (1842+1905), and Thomas Edward "Tom" Watson (1856+1922) were some of the most effective speakers who came out of the Populist/National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union movement in the American West which was mainly inspired and supported by struggling farmers.

There was a second uprising of the natives on the island of Pohnpei in Micronesia against the inept and harsh rule of the Spanish.

Named for Senator John Sherman (1823+1900), the chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee and the brother of the famous Civil War general, the Congress passed into law the Sherman Anti-Trust Act that attempted to reduce economic and financial combines that "restrained trade."

Some 520,000 Blacks lived and worked west of the Mississippi River in the USA.

Some 80 percent of the residents of New York City (NYC) were foreign-born. There were twice as many Americans of Irish ancestry in NYC as in Dublin. There were more Americans of German ancestry in NYC than there were in Hamburg. There were 50 percent as many Americans of Italian ancestry in NYC as there was in Naples.

American sailor, strategic and geo-political thinker, Alfred Thayer Mahan (1840+1914), the president of the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, completed the first of three volumes of *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1600-1812*. This book influenced Theodore Roosevelt and many people's plans and thinking well into the 20th century. The young Kaiser Wilhelm II had a copy placed in the library of every German warship.

Cecil Rhodes, already the head of De Beers Consolidated Gold Fields and the British South African Railway, also became prime minister of the Cape Colony.

Royal Dutch Petroleum was incorporated in the Netherlands for the purpose of finding oil in the Netherlands East Indies/Indonesia.

One-third of Americans lived in cities and towns.

Chicago, with a population of some 1.1 million people, was America's second largest city. Los Angeles had a population of about 50,000.

The McKinley Tariff Act made the average US import duty about 50 percent, which was higher than ever before.

The American Tobacco Company, which was run by Benjamin Newton Duke (1855+1929) and his brother James Buchanan "Buck" Duke (1856+1925) and owned by their family, made 90 percent of the USA's cigarettes.

National Carbon Co. started selling dry-cell batteries called Ever Ready.

Most farmers in the southern states of the USA did not own the land they worked. For example, 61 percent of the farmers in South Carolina were tenants and 62 percent were tenants in Mississippi. Sharecropping between absentee owners and tenants was common. Obviously the tenant problem was worse for Black farmers than for White farmers.

Robert Koch discovered a cure for tuberculosis, tuberculin.

German scientists and researchers developed Benzocaine/Anesthesin as a local anesthetic.

The United Mine Workers of America became a branch of the American Federation of Labor.

USA railroad mileage reached 125,000 miles, Britain had 20,073 miles, and Russia 19,000.

The Central Bureau for Railway Traffic was formed in Europe.

Large deposits of iron ore were found in the Mesabi region of Minnesota in the USA.

There were an estimated 1.3 million Black Baptists in the southern states of the USA.

Thomas Lipton, a Scottish businessman, owned some 300-grocery shops and got into all aspects of the tea business in a very big way.

American physicians, following the lead of the surgeon William Steward Halsted at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, commonly started to wear sterilized rubber

gloves in order to reduce the chances of infection.

Only about three percent of Americans attended a college or university.

Supposedly for humane reasons, execution by hanging was replaced by death in the electric chair for capital crimes in New York State.

A local pharmacist in Toronto, Canada, John J. McLaughlin, developed what would become Canada Dry ginger ale.

The 16-story Manhattan Building in Chicago was designed by William LeBaron Jenney and had an all-metal construction skeleton. The nine-story, steel-framed Wainwright Building in St. Louis and the 17-story Chicago Auditorium were both designed by the architect Louis Henry Sullivan (1856+1924). All three of these buildings were some of the world's first real skyscrapers, in the opinion of many experts.

Wyoming, the "Equality State," joined the Union. It was the first state to give women the right to vote and hold office, as had been the case since 1869 when Wyoming became a territory.

Milk was pasteurized in many American and other communities.

Henry W. Avery in Cleveland manufactured one of the first aluminum saucepans.

Herman Hollerith (1860+1929) designed and built an electromechanical tabulating machine that automatically read, counted, and sorted information from punched cards for the 1890 USA census.

Electric ovens made in Saint Paul, Minnesota, went on sale.

Stephen M. Babcock (1843+1931), an American, discovered a way to test milk for its fat content.

The US Forest Reserves Act created 13 million acres as reservations, including Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, which put them beyond the reach of the lumber industry.

The first American hydroelectric plant to produce AC instead of DC electricity was built on the Willamette River in Oregon.

Homesteaders settled on 11 million acres of Sioux lands in South Dakota.

Indian police at Grand River killed Sitting Bull when warriors of the Ghost Dance tried to rescue him from law enforcement officials. The resulting "Battle" of Wounded Knee, on the Oglala Sioux Reservation in South Dakota on 29 December resulted in the death of about 250 Teton Sioux and 25 soldiers. This was the last significant skirmish/battle on the frontier between federal and Indian soldiers in the USA.

Supposedly there were 100 men for every woman in Texas.

Her sister published Poems by Emily Dickinson after Emily's death.

Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, a French lithographer and painter, completed *The Dance at the Moulin Rouge*, a Paris nightclub that he immortalized in many of his works.

Jacob August Riis (1849+1914), a Danish-born police reporter for the *New York Evening Sun*, published *How the Other Half Lives*, which was a dramatic description of slum life and the conditions that caused crime, vice, and sickness in that city.

Oscar Wilde published *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.

Mary Elizabeth Cylens Lease, "the Kansas Python" and a leader of the Populist Party, told Kansas farmers they should ". . . raise less corn and more hell" because they suffered "from two great robbers, the Santa Fe Railroad and the loan companies." **Tom Watson** another Populist leader told Black and White tenant farmers "You are kept apart that you may be separately fleeced of your earnings." The **Sherman Anti-Trust Act**, a new USA/federal law: "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal." **William Booth**, founder of the Salvation Army spoke and wrote about "The submerged tenth." **William James** (1842+1910), American psychologist and philosopher: "There is no more miserable human being than one in whom nothing is habitual but indecision."

1890+1892: Emil Adolf von Behring (1854+1917), a German scientist, discovered that immunity for animals against tetanus could be developed

by injecting graded doses from infected animals. He also invented an antitoxin against diphtheria that had killed millions of children in the past.

1890+1894: Paul Cézanne (1839+1906) painted *Still Life with Basket of Apples*, which upset many traditionalists by challenging and confusing their sense of perspective and reality. Some have called him an early Expressionist.

1890+1895: The Imperial British East Africa Company took over and ruled the Protectorate of Uganda/Kenya before the British government exerted its authority over its East African colonies.

1890+1896: The Italians, who had already seized the Red Sea port of Massawa and established their colony of Eritrea, attempted to conquer the Ethiopian highlands. The Ethiopians, led by Emperor Menelik II, heavily defeated the Italians, who had some 17,000 soldiers, at Adowa in March 1896, killed more than 40 percent of their army, and captured nearly all of their weapons. Eritrea continued to be an Italian colony. The Italians were again frustrated in their efforts at establishing an Italian Empire in Africa. This was one of the worst military defeats any European power ever suffered in Africa.

Cecil Rhodes was the prime minister of the Cape Colony in South Africa.

1890+1905: Some 3.5 million Italians emigrated.

1890+1910: The Art Nouveau visual arts and architecture style became a vogue in Belgium from whence it spread all over Europe and then worldwide. This style was influenced by William Morris (1834+1896), John Ruskin (1819+1900), the Gothic spirit, and the arts and crafts movement. Aubrey Beardsley (1872+1898), Antonio Gaudi (1852+1926), Hector Guimard (1867+1942), Rene Lalique (1860+1945), Victor Horta (1861+1947), and Louis Comfort Tiffany (1812+1902) were all artists associated with this style that was called *Stile Liberty* in Italy and *Jugendstil* in Germany.

1890+1912: The number of Black gold miners increased in South Africa from 15,000 to 190,000.

1890+1914: The wages of American manufacturing workers increased about 37

percent during a period of high growth and low prices for most things.

1890+1920: Starting in the colonies and then continuing at the federal level after the Commonwealth of Australia was formed on 1 January 1901, the "Australian settlement" was worked out. This was a mixed combination of reforms that improved electoral democracy and reduced many societal frictions. Perhaps most important, compulsory arbitration of work disputes by government tribunals replaced bloody labor-management/owners conflicts. Most reactionary, "white

Australia" immigration kept nearly all foreigners from entering Australia and taking jobs there. "Protection all round" (which supposedly would protect Australians' jobs and profits) meant high tariffs, fewer imports/exports, and expensive domestic and imported goods. Rural producers during the 1910s formed their own political parties and movements.

1890+1963: The sultanate of Zanzibar off the coast of northeastern Tanzania/Tanganyika was a British protectorate.

1891: Financed in part by French and British money, construction started at Vladivostok on the Trans-Siberian Railway that would eventually connect the Pacific Coast of Siberia with Moscow.

The state governments of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, and Tennessee passed "Jim Crow" laws which in effect denied Blacks the right to vote and segregated them from Whites in terms of living conditions, education, and employment.

David "The Merry Monarch" Kalakahua died and was succeeded by his sister, Queen Lydia Liliuokalani (1838+1917). Hawaiian sugar planters, who were overwhelmingly Americans, supported the Hawaiian League and formed the Annexation Club to oppose the queen who was known to favor a strong monarchy and her favorite sugar magnate Claus Spreckels. Only a few months before, Hawaii had lost some of its special status (which it had held since 1875) as a duty free sugar exporter to the USA as the result of the McKinley Tariff (1890) that gave subsidies to domestic sugar-beet growers in places like Colorado and Michigan.

The French Congo/French Equatorial Africa was founded as a colony in central Africa north of the Congo River. It included Chad, Gabon, the Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari, and Brazzaville.

Leo XIII (1810+1903) issued a papal encyclical, *Rerum Novarum*/"Of Modern Things," that finally and clearly put the Catholic church on the side of the need for improving the rights and conditions of workers in the modern world. This helped to stimulate the growth of a popular and progressive Catholic subculture in many parts of Italy and Europe.

German workers got the right to negotiate in committees with their employers concerning the conditions of their employment. As proposed by Bismarck in 1889, German workers also got the world's first compulsory old age pension plan.

The first Masonic lodge in the Philippines was founded in Manila by modern, nationalist Filipinos many of whom had been, or were, students in Spain. Most of the founding members, some of whom were women, became leaders of the impending revolution. Various Spanish church and civil officials condemned the Masons.

Edouard Michelin patented a pneumatic tire for bicycles that could be removed for repair. Initially much of the rubber for these enormously popular tires and tubes - and for pneumatic automobile tires that were first produced in 1895 - came from the Congo Free State.

The population of Canada, as surveyed, was 58 percent British, 30 percent French, and 12 percent "other." In fact, Ukrainians were starting to become Canada's fourth largest ethnic group after the British, French, and Irish.

Following the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, Edmonton, Alberta, and many other Canadian towns were founded.

The US Congress created the Office of Superintendent of Immigration.

Railroad magnate Henry Bradley Plant opened the Tampa Bay Hotel in Florida in an effort to make Tampa a popular winter vacation spot in competition with H.M. Flagler's resorts on the East Coast.

Maybe 18,000 covered wagons driven by **bankrupt Kansas farmers** started a reverse migration eastward. A popular slogan on these wagons was "In God we trusted, in Kansas we busted."

Poverty Gulch near Cripple Creek on the slopes of Pike's Peak was the site of a new Colorado gold rush that would attract by 1899 some 60,000 people and make the Cripple Creek the fifth largest gold producing place in world history to that time.

Clarence M. Kemp of Baltimore, Maryland, patented a commercial solar water heater.

The International Electrical Exhibition was held in Frankfurt, Germany. The first long-distance high-voltage power line was built in Germany.

Karl Elsener invented the Swiss army knife.

William Burnet Tuthill was the architect of Carnegie Hall that originally had 2247 seats and 65 boxes.

The Russian composer Pytor/Piotr Ilich Tchaikovsky (1840+1893) conducted the inaugural concert at Carnegie Hall in New York City, which was the first auditorium in the USA solely designed for musical performances.

The German aeronautical engineer Otto Lilienthal built and flew the first practical glider. It was the first large step forward for flight since the ballooning craze of the 1790s.

Henry C. Brown, who over the past 28 years had worked-out of the miners' camp known as Denver, opened the Brown Palace Hotel to serve prosperous onlookers and lucky prospectors from Colorado boom towns.

James Naismith (1861+1939), a Canadian-American physical education teacher, invented the game of basketball at a YMCA Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Asa G. Candler, a pharmacist in Atlanta, Georgia, bought Coca-Cola, which he made into a popular soft drink.

Peter Tchaikovsky finished the musical score for the ballet *The Nutcracker*.

The French painter Paul Gauguin spent 1891+1893 in Tahiti.

Thomas Hardy finished the novel *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, which, among other themes, contrasted living conditions in industrial and rural England.

Jose Rizal, the great Filipino patriot, finished his second novel *El Filibusterismo/The Subversive*.

Filipino Masons: "We want a dignified, free, and prosperous country. . . . We want a regime of democracy, a genuine and effective autonomy of the human individual. . . . We want a good government and a good administration. We want for our country the right to be represented in the Cortes: not a single representative, not a single senator is defending its interests in the Spanish parliament. Its government is dependent in Madrid on the Ministry of the colonies who, by and for itself, legislates and governs the Philippines through Royal Orders, while in Manila the governor-general executes and annuls the orders of the ministers. We want our country declared a Spanish province, with all the rights and obligations. In a word, we want reforms, reforms, reforms." **Oscar Wilde**, Irish-born British dramatist: "Art is the most intense mode of individualism that the world has known." **Benjamin Jowett** (1817+1893), classics scholar, former master of Balliol College, and the current vice-chancellor of Oxford University: "So I too have come to the creaky places of life." **Goldwin Smith**, historian, in *Canada and the Canadian Question*: "Whether the four blocks of territory [the Maritime provinces, southern Ontario and Quebec, the Prairie provinces, and British Columbia] constituting the Dominion can for ever be kept by political agencies united among themselves . . . is the Canadian question."

1891+1893: The Franco-Russian Alliance was formed as a self-defense initiative in the face of the cooperating Germans and Austrians.

Australia suffered an economic depression. It was caused largely by sinking export profits and the failure of many banking and financial institutions. **1891+1916:** The gross value of Canadian manufactured products increased by an estimated 400 percent.

1891+1919: Wilfrid Laurier (1841+1919) was a force in Canadian politics as Liberal Party minister, leader of the Liberals, and as prime

minister (1896+1911). He helped plan the transcontinental railway, the Grand Trunk, and was a free trader and a champion of reforms to benefit working people. He was Canada's first French-Canadian and first Roman Catholic premier. He opposed conscription during WWI.

1891+1921: The price of Canadian wheat increased by about 400 percent.

The population of Canada grew from 4.8 to 8.8 million people.

1891+now: The life of the Labor Party of Australia.

1892: The start of the Italian Socialist party.

John Muir and others formed the Sierra Club to protect America's open spaces.

The New Croton Aqueduct, a seven-year project, provided NYC with large quantities of clean water.

Grover Cleveland (1837+1908), a Democrat, spoiled President Harrison's bid for reelection, in part, by opposing the steep McKinley Tariff Act of 1890.

The candidate for President of the new People's Party or Populist Party, of in the USA, James B. Weaver (1833+1912), won the votes of angry farmers and reformers in Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, and Nevada. Some called the Populists "hayseed socialists."

Workers at Andrew Carnegie's Homestead Steel Works near Homestead, Pennsylvania, most of them members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, went out on strike and stayed out, despite much violence on both sides, for five months before they were defeated by Pinkerton guards (seven of whom were killed) and the Pennsylvania National Guard. Alexander Berkman, an anarchist, tried to assassinate Henry Clay Frick (1849+1919) the chairman of Carnegie steel company by shooting and stabbing him. Carnegie's personal income for this year alone has been estimated at \$4 million.

General Electric Co. was formed in the USA.

Jose Rizal founded *La Liga Filipina*/the Philippine League in July. The Spaniards quickly banished him to a remote place, Dapitan, on the

southern island of Mindanao. Also during July, Andres Bonifacio (1863+1897), a common laborer with uncommon skills as a political organizer from the hard streets of Tondo in Manila, founded the *Kataastaasang Katipunan nang manga Anak nang Bayan*/the Highest and Most Respectable Society of the Sons of the People who were dedicated to gaining independence for the Philippines.

John Froelich, a farmer from Waterloo, Iowa, invented the first workable gasoline tractor and started a company to make and sell more.

John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust was ruled illegal, a monopoly with powers to restrain trade, by the Ohio Supreme Court under the provisions of the 1890 Sherman Act; but the company was re-incorporated as Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The first elevated/"the el" trains started to serve the downtown "Loop" in Chicago.

When the Dalton gang from Oklahoma Territory tried to rob a pair of banks in Coffeyville, Kansas, the townspeople who defended their savings very well shot them down.

Some Italian immigrants were victims of the *padrone*/patron/uncle/godfather system that made them almost indentured servants in the USA and elsewhere.

The US Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act that extended for another decade all existing exclusion laws and required all Chinese already in the USA to register or be deported.

John W. Reno from New York patented a design for an escalator.

Americans sent some three million barrels of flour to Russia where millions were dying from a famine.

More than 95 percent of the American sugar industry was controlled by the American Sugar Refining trust/monopoly.

The Canadians and Americans, traditionally sane people when facing each other, agreed to arbitrate the Bering Sea seal fisheries dispute and all outstanding boundary issues.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, who had helped build the Suez Canal and had tried to build a Panama

Canal, was at the center of charges of financial corruption, embezzlement, and a governmental scandal that hurt many investors in France. Some of the wild criticism during the panic that followed was directed against Jewish bankers.

The khedive of Egypt, Mohammed Tewfik, who had seen the Mahdi take Sudan from Egypt and the British reduce and make Egypt into a British protectorate, died after a miserable reign of 12 years.

After having attended the Iolani School and Oahu College in Honolulu, Hawaii, Sun Yat-sen/Sun Wen/Sun Zhong Shan (1866+1925) attended and graduated from the Hong Kong Medical College in his native country.

The British established a protectorate over the Gilbert Islands in Oceania.

Australian workers went on a general strike that was eventually broken by the military. The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. did not settle with the unions until 1923.

Shell Oil, a British company, started its business by sending a tanker through the Suez Canal to Bangkok and Singapore and thus became a major competitor of Standard Oil.

N.V. Philips *Gloeilampenfabrieken*, named for engineer Gerard Leonard Frederik Philips, started business in Eindhoven, Netherlands, as a manufacturer of electric, incandescent lamps.

Robert Koch helped end a cholera epidemic in Hamburg, Germany, by ordering filtration of the water.

The University of Chicago, largely bankrolled by John D. Rockefeller, started offering classes.

The American William S. Burroughs (1855+1898) made a machine that added, subtracted, and printed numbers.

Russian biologist Dmitri Iosifovich Ivanovski/Ivanovsky (1864+1920) filtered some viruses and became a leader in the new science of virology. Konstantin Tsiolkovsky (1857+1935), also a Russian scientist, constructed a number of wind tunnels in order to study air friction on moving objects.

Bernhard Laurits Frederik Bang (1848+1932), a Danish veterinary surgeon, discovered a method

for riding dairy herds of tuberculosis, and worked on a cure for bovine brucellosis, better known as Bang's disease.

Odilon Redon (1840+1916), a French painter, lithographer, and writer, whom some people have regarded as a pathfinder for the Surrealists, painted *The Golden Cell*.

Benjamin Harrison: "American workmen are subjected to peril of life and limb as great as a soldier in time of war." **Arthur Conan Doyle's** Sherlock Holmes: "You know my method. It is founded upon the observance of trifles." "It is an old maxim of mine that when you have excluded the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth."

Thomas Henry Huxley (1825+1895), British biologist: "The only medicine for suffering, crime, and all other woes of mankind, is wisdom. Teach a man to read and write, and you have put into his hands the keys of the wisdom box. But it is quite another thing to open the box." **James A. Froude** (1818+1894), English writer and historian: "Man is the only one to whom the torture and death of his fellow-creatures is amusing in itself." **Alfred Nobel:** "On the day two army corps can annihilate each other in one second all civilized nations will recoil from war in horror." **Josiah Royce** (1855+1916), American philosopher: "Philosophy . . . has its origin and value in an attempt to give a reasonable account of our own personal attitude toward the more serious business of life." "Life involves passions, faiths, doubts, and courage. The critical inquiry into what these things mean and imply is philosophy."

1892/3: There was a serious typhoid epidemic in Toronto, Canada.

Ignace Jan Paderewski (1860+1941), a patriotic Polish pianist and virtuoso, who was famous for his classical piano concerts in Europe, twice toured the USA as arranged by Steinway & Sons the makers of concert grand pianos. During one stretch, he gave 107 performances in 117 days. The audiences were wildly enthusiastic about his playing. On his second tour, he traveled in a private railcar with his wife, manager, secretary, valet, piano tuner, a chef, and two porters.

Ignace Jan Paderewski: "If I don't practice for one day, I know it; if I don't practice for two

days, the critics know it; if I don't practice for three days, the audience knows it." **Robert Lewis Stevenson** (1850+1894), Scottish writer: "The cruelest lies are often told in silence." "The bright face of danger."

1892+1894: A French Senegalese army invaded and conquered Dahomey/Benin in West Africa on the Gulf of Guinea. It became part of French West Africa.

Gladstone, the great liberal, served as British prime minister for the fourth time until his resignation at the age of 84. Unlike the rest of his cabinet, Gladstone did not want to increase military expenditures for the navy; this was the specific issue that caused his resignation.

1892+1898: Lovis Corinth (1858+1925), Franz von Stuck, and Max Liebermann (1827+1935), all German artists, were some of the avant-garde, modernist painters and artists who staged important "secessionist" exhibits in Munich, Berlin, and other German cities.

1892+1902: The British and their agents at the Royal Niger Company conquered most of today's Nigeria.

1892+1915: Finley Peter Dunne (1867+1936) was a well-known Chicago humorist, social critic, and the creator of Mr. Dooley, a hilariously wise, Irish saloonkeeper.

1892+1954: Some twelve million immigrants entered the USA thru the reception center at Ellis Island in New York Harbor that was an average of some 5000 persons per day.

1893: The French government combined Cambodia, which they had made a protectorate in 1863, and Laos with the three parts of Vietnam - (from north to south) Tonkin, Annam, and Cochin China - into French Indochina.

Almost exactly 400 years after Columbus's voyage of discovery to the New World, Americans made the Hawaiian Islands their protectorate. With some help from the USA's resident minister in Honolulu, John Leavitt Stevens, and a few marines from the USS *Boston*, who supposedly were protecting American interests, annexationists in Hawaii displaced Queen Liliukoalani, who abdicated under pressure.

A majority of the Liberal Party members and the Irish Nationalists in September 1893 voted in favor of Gladstone's second Irish Home Rule Bill that would have allowed for Irish representation in both the British and Irish parliaments. More than 90 percent of the members of the House of Lords, however, voted against this legislation. Some people wondered if it was an example of hereditary obstructionism.

The Czechs were so insistent on autonomy and a variety of reforms that the Austro-Hungarian Empire in effect declared a state of emergency over the region that lasted for years.

The USA for the first time surpassed Britain in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

After the Russians and French negotiated and signed the Franco-Russian Alliance, French banks invested heavily in Russia.

Western Australia became a separate colony.

When peasants in Sicily, some of whom were socialists, rebelled against their local government, the government of the Kingdom of Italy sent 40,000 troops to help restore order.

Women were given the vote in New Zealand. The state of Colorado also gave full suffrage to women.

Kokichi Mikimoto, started to "culture" pearls in Japan.

The Labour Party was started in Britain by socialists, Fabians, and unionists.

As European investors pulled funds out of the USA's economy, the recession or depression - which would last until 1897 - obviously got worse. Some 15 percent of American railroads, 74 in number, went into receivership. The NY Stock Exchange plunged at mid-year; some 600 American banks went out of business.

Starting in California, "General" Charles T. Kelly led an army of protestors and unemployed workers across the USA. They mainly traveled for free on foot or in railroad boxcars.

Istanbul in the Ottoman Empire had a population of slightly less than one million people.

The workers at the Pullman Palace Car Co. had their wages cut by 25 percent.

Congress put the USA back on the gold standard - which would last until 1933 - by repealing the 1890 Sherman Silver Purchase Act. Many silver hotshots in Colorado and elsewhere were ruined.

The Western Federation of Miners was founded at Butte, Montana.

John D. Rockefeller financed the formation of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines that would develop iron mines in Minnesota's Mesabi Range and the railroad that would move the ore.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. profited from large mail-order sales of cosmetics, sewing machines, clothing and shoes, furniture, pots and pans, tools, and toys.

Toledo, Ohio, became a center for oil refining.

Whitcombe Judson invented a zip fastener.

Henry Ford (1863+1947), a Detroit machinist, tested his own "gasoline buggy."

John Philip Holland (1840+1914), an Irish engineer and immigrant to the USA, built the *Holland*, a working submarine.

The first Stanley Cup ice hockey tournament was held in Canada.

The architect Daniel Hudson Burnham (1846+1912) led a group that planned and designed the World's Columbian Exposition as a modern urban utopia. Some 28 million visitors went to Chicago to view the Exposition that celebrated the 400th anniversary of America's "discovery." The first Ferris wheel was constructed in Chicago. The Chicago Golf Club opened the first 18-hole golf course in America. William Wrigley, Jr., of Chicago started selling large quantities of Juicy Fruit and Spearmint chewing gum. Florenz Ziegfeld started his lengthy show-business career by providing entertainment for the customers of the Columbian Exposition. Some people feel and felt the Columbian Exposition/World's Fair in Chicago stimulated an appreciation and desire for more beautiful cities in the USA.

The power of an anti-Semitic party and the election of their candidate, Karl Lueger, as mayor of Vienna/Wien, Austria, stimulated many Jews to start looking for an exit and to

start considering the founding of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

The Mormon Temple in Salt Lake, the Waldorf Hotel in NYC, the Congress Hotel in Chicago, and the Château Frontenac Hotel in Quebec City were all constructed.

There were only about 1000 buffalos remaining on the American plains.

Valdemar Poulsen (1869+1942), a Dane, invented a magnetic sound recorder, the telegraphon, which used a steel wire wrapped around a cylinder.

Rudolf Diesel (1858+1913), a German engineer who was educated at the Munich Polytechnic, built the internal combustion engine that was named after him.

Wilhelm Maybach (1846+1929), an associate of Gottlieb Daimler, invented the float-feed carburetor that later was used with most four-stroke automobile engines.

Henri Moisson (1852+1907), a French engineer who tried to make artificial diamonds from carbon, made an electric furnace for smelting metals.

Daniel Williams (1858+1931), an American physician, successfully performed open-heart surgery on a knife-wound patient.

There was an exhibition of some 300 prints of the work of the Japanese artists Utamaro and Hiroshige in Paris that greatly influenced those viewers and artists who appreciated the work of the French Impressionists. The young Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec finished a color lithograph poster for a Paris cafe where the waitresses wore kimonos and the management exhibited prints by Hiroshige and Utamara.

Antonin Dvorák (1841+1904), a Czech-Bohemian composer who had traveled in the USA, finished his *New World Symphony*. He had been influenced by all kinds of folk and Romantic music.

Mary Cassatt painted *The Boating Party*.

American journalist and novelist Stephen Crane (1871+1900) published the realistic, and shocking, for the time, novel *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*.

Edvard Munch (1863+1944), a Norwegian painter, whom some have called an Expressionist, completed the haunting picture *The Scream*.

Frederick Jackson Turner (1861+1932), a historian at the University of Wisconsin, presented an important analytical speech to the American Historical Association, "The Significance of the Frontier in American History." Some listeners, and later readers, understood his message to mean that Western frontier experiences in many important ways had formed the American character and passion for democracy.

The US Census people figured the American frontier era was over.

The Irish poet W.B. Yeats published *The Celtic Twilight*.

F.H. Bradley (1846+1924), English philosopher: "Where everything is bad it must be good to know the worst."

1893/4: Some 800,000 people died in Moscow and St. Petersburg of cholera.

1893+1897: During a serious downturn in the American economy, some 500 banks and 15,000 businesses went broke. Part of the problem was caused by a shortage of currency in circulation.

1893+1917: The Dual Entente allied France and Russia.

1893+1945: Laos was a colony of France.

1894: Dr. Sun Yat-sen/Wun Wen/Sun Zhong Shan, with a group of overseas Chinese students, founded the *Hsing-chung Hui*, the Society for Regenerating China or the New China party or the Revive China society in Honolulu with secret branches in China. His Three "principles of the people" were "nationalism, democracy, and the people's well-being." Some call it the start of the Chinese National People's Party/*Guomindang*.

The American Wilson-Gorman Tariff took sugar, including Cuban and Hawaiian sugar, off the free list. Sugar prices collapsed in Cuba and threw their economy into a depression.

Mainly Americans and their supporters proclaimed the Republic of Hawaii on 4 July. Judge Sanford Ballard Dole (1844+1926) became

the first president of the Republic of Hawaii after a bungled royalist revolt was easily and quickly suppressed. Their new constitution made it easy for Hawaii to be annexed by the USA. Some claimed the patriotism of many Americans was mainly stimulated by their desire to gain the same subsidies offered by the American government to domestic sugar growers.

There were about 1300 Protestant missionaries in China working in and around some 500 different compounds; they were mainly Britons, Americans, and Canadians. They had converted only about 60,000 Chinese. The Catholics had about 500,000 communicants.

The first railroad crossed the South American Andes.

The natives of the Dutch East Indies/Indonesia tried but failed during a revolt against their colonial masters.

The conservative government of the Kingdom of Italy outlawed the Socialist Party and disenfranchised more than 800,000 voters, which amounted to about a third of the total.

Children in London's Bethnal Green district, who probably lived much like children in many other industrial cities, were shown by a medical study to have high rates of scurvy, rickets, and tuberculosis caused by bad diets.

Alfred Dreyfus (1859+1935), a French army captain and a Jew, had worked at the French War Ministry. He was falsely blamed by Marie Charles Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy (1847+1923), who was a German spy and forger, of selling military secrets to the Germans. Esterhazy had many anti-semitic connections within the military. There were also many within the Catholic clergy who were eager to condemn Dreyfus who was unfairly and hastily convicted before the end of the year of being a spy and sent for life to the infamous Devil's Island penitentiary off the coast of French Guiana. Theodore Herzl (1860+1904), a Hungarian-born Austrian journalist, covered the Dreyfus trial and heard Paris mobs shouting "Death to the Jews!"

Eugene Dubois (1858+1940), an anatomist serving in the Dutch army in Indonesia, found a skullcap, a tooth, and a femur from a new kind

of early human being - eventually named *Pithecanthropus erectus*/"erect ape-man," Java Man - in south-central Java near the Solo River and Lawu-Kukusan volcano. He maintained that his find was the "missing link" between humans and apes/gibbons. Today (2000) Java Man, who probably lived 500,000 to 1.6 million years ago, is classified by paleontologists as *Homo erectus erectus*.

The president of France was stabbed and killed by an Italian anarchist.

Alexander III of Russia died and was succeeded by his son, Nicholas II (1868+1918), who would be the last Romanov czar.

Some 750,000 workers in the USA went on strike this year, and the federal government favored the status quo. When Eugene V. Debs (1855+1926) of the American Railway Union led railway workers in 27 states in a strike against the Pullman Palace Car company as a protest against pay cuts, recent layoffs, and a variety of abuses against its workers in the "model" town of Pullman, Illinois, President Grover Cleveland used federal troops to enforce federal laws. (Debs later was indicted and tried for obstructing interstate commerce and the mail service.) Millions of workers were unemployed. Hobos and tramps started to become a common sight. Jacob Sechier Coxey (1854+1951) led an "army" of unemployed workers from Massillon, Ohio, to the nation's capitol, where they were, in effect, ignored.

The US Congress made Labor Day a legal holiday and passed the Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act that lowered US tariff duties by about 20 percent.

Oil was found in large quantities in Corsicana, Texas.

The Reliance Building in Chicago, designed by Daniel Burnham (1846+1912), was described as "a glass tower 15 stories high."

The members of the Immigration Restriction League, which started in Boston, argued that immigrants should be required to pass a literacy test.

The sole owner of the National Cash Register Company, John Patterson (1844+1922), valued his employees' efforts and suggestions to

improve the company's performance so much that he provided them with free medical care and a cafeteria.

Italian electrical engineer Guglielmo Marconi (1874+1937) built a radio device that rang a bell.

Oliver Lodge (1851+1940) demonstrated to the British Association for the Advancement of Science how radio signals were transmitted.

The first electric automobiles powered by rechargeable batteries could be found in a few places.

A new, non-governmental French company started work again on the Panama Canal.

The quintessential industrial city of Manchester, England, gained direct access to the Atlantic Ocean thru the Manchester Ship Canal.

The USA's first electrically driven cotton mill opened in Columbia, South Carolina.

A.E.J. Yersin (1863+1943), a Swiss bacteriologist, and Shibasaburo Kitasato, a Japanese bacteriologist working in Berlin, investigated the causes of bubonic plague/the Black Death.

The Reichstag/parliament building was finished in Berlin.

The Papal Index banned Emile Zola's *Lourdes*.

Henry Demarest Lloyd (1847+1903), an American reform journalist, wrote a history of Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co., *Wealth Against Commonwealth*, and defended Eugene V. Debs. Lloyd condemned laissez-fair/"hands off" capitalism.

Aubrey Vincent Beardsley (1872+1898), a British artist, started publishing the *Yellow Book*, which was a collection of risqué *art nouveau* drawings that were, and still are, very popular.

Louis Comfort Tiffany made *art nouveau* stained glass in New York.

The first Hershey chocolate bars went on sale in the USA.

Anatole France (1844+1924), French writer: "They [the poor] have to labor in the face of the majestic equality of the law, which forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges, to beg in the streets, and to steal bread." **Annie Sullivan** (1866+1936), teacher of speech to the

deaf and teacher of the exceptional Helen Keller: "Language grows out of life, out of its needs and experiences . . . *Language* and *knowledge* are indissolubly connected; they are interdependent. Good work in language presupposes and depends on a real knowledge of things."

1894/5: The national and local Korean governments failed to solve a number of important water/farming related problems and Korean farmers/peasants and consumers suffered. Finally, ordinary people revolted all over Korea during 1894. When the government again showed its ineptitude, Chinese and Japanese troops moved in during 1895 to restore order. Right away the Chinese and Japanese resorted to blows over who would rule Korea. It was the start of the end of the Choson dynasty (1392+1910) and an independent Korea. The Japanese emerged as the primary power on the Korean peninsula.

Many have claimed that Admiral Heihachiro Togo (1847+1934), on the cruiser *Naniwa*, started the Chinese-Japanese/Sino-Japanese War during which Japanese warships sank most of the Chinese fleet. The Treaty of Shimonoseki, signed in April 1895, forced China to recognize the independence of Korea and required them to pay a large indemnity and cede Formosa/Taiwan, the Penghu/Pescadores islands, and the Liaodong/Liaotung Peninsula in southern Manchuria (which was strategically important for the control of trade and military routes between China and Korea) to Japan. Almost immediately Russia, Germany, and France - fearful that China would disintegrate - successfully pressured the Japanese to return the Liaotung Peninsula in exchange for a larger indemnity for the Japanese from the Chinese government.

The Japanese occupied and annexed the island of Taiwan.

1894+1896: The Turks killed many thousands of rebellious Armenians. The last sultan of the Ottoman Empire, Abd-ul-Hamid II, and his officials were loudly condemned in newspapers and other venues throughout Europe and even farther abroad.

1894+1906: The Dreyfus Affair smoldered and flamed.

1894+1917: The reign of Tsar Nicholas II of Russia.

1894+1910: Sun Yat-sen and his colleagues made ten unsuccessful attempts to oust the Manchu dynasty. Sun Yat-sen was forced to live in Japan and Britain most of this time.

1894+1931: The Japanese yen's exchange rate with the US dollar remained quite steady at 2 to one.

1894+1945: The Japanese government by choice was involved in a series of foreign wars in China (1894/5), Russia (1904+1906), China (1914/5), Russia/Siberia (1918+1922), Manchuria (1931+1945), China (1937+1945), and East and southeast Asia plus various places in Oceania (1940+1945).

1895: Korea was recognized by many nations as being independent of China, yet was it independent of Japan?

Tough Cuban nationalists started the Second Cuban War of Independence. Most of the planning and fund-raising for this revolt had taken place in New York City. The Cubans' paramount leader was Jose Marti (1853+1895). The Spanish, whose once mighty empire was now greatly reduced, suppressed their efforts with vigor and cruelty.

US gold reserves fell so low, as the depression persisted, that New York bankers August Belmont and J.P. Morgan, who had gotten rich, in part, from reorganizing and consolidating railroads, loaned the US Treasury \$62 million in gold.

About one out every three German workers worked in the agricultural sector of the economy.

France gained more concessions in southern China. Russia, Germany, France, and Britain made large loans to China.

The British Empire on maps and globes encompassed about one-quarter of the land area and population of the world.

The Kiel Canal, one of the premier international maritime waterways, also known as the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Kanal and the Nord-Ostsee-Kanal, connected the North Sea with the Elbe River and the Baltic Sea at Kiel Bay in Germany across the

isthmus south of Denmark. It had both military and commercial uses.

The US secretary of state, Richard Olney (1835+1917), invoked the Monroe Doctrine during a boundary dispute - caused by the discovery of gold in the region - between Venezuela and Britain over British Guiana. The British, as was in their best interest, were more interested in the weight of American trade than in Venezuelan gold.

French West Africa included Dahomey, French Guinea, French Sudan, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta.

The British government took over direct rule of Kenya from the Imperial British East Africa Company.

Atlanta, Georgia, hosted a Cotton States Exposition that had something like 800,000 visitors to see Buffalo Bill Cody, about 6000 exhibits, the Liberty Bell, and many special cultural events.

Alfred Schlieffen (1833+1913), a Prussian soldier and chief of the general staff (1891+1905), devised the "Schlieffen Plan" which envisioned German soldiers within six weeks trapping and annihilating the French army after a breakthrough in Belgium and an encircling movement thru Holland which would cut Paris off from the sea. All of this, according to the plan, would be accomplished while the Russians were still mobilizing. (It was a brilliant plan that was used more than once.)

The US Supreme Court, which has not always been a positive force in American history, upheld the legality of the "Sugar Trust" or monopoly and thus greatly weakened the 1890 Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The court also ruled the income tax included in the 1894 Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act was unconstitutional.

The first American automobile race took place between Milwaukee and Chicago for a \$2000 first prize.

George Washington Vanderbilt, the railroad heir, built one of the world's largest private houses, with 250 rooms, in Asheville, North Carolina, on an estate of 119,000-forested acres, at a cost of \$4.1 million.

The California Fruit Growers Exchange, which was a cooperative, fought against the railroads that were widely accused of cheating their customers.

William Olin Atwater, a Wesleyan University professor, first used the word "calorie" in reference to food.

The first American pizzeria started cooking pies in NYC.

Westinghouse Electric Company built and operated at Niagara Falls a hydroelectric plant to supply the electrical needs of Buffalo, New York.

Germany, Russia, and Britain, in that order, were Europe's leaders in the miles and kilometers of railway tracks built.

Charles William Post (1854+1914) started his health food business by selling Postum, a "cereal food coffee."

The German firm Benz built a gasoline-powered bus that carried up to 8 passengers.

Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, a Russian physicist, suggested that a liquid-fueled rocket could be used to propel vehicles into space.

Vladimir Ulich Ulyanov (1870+1924), a lawyer better known by his revolutionary name Lenin, traveled to Geneva, Zurich, Berlin, and Paris. On his return to Russia, he was arrested for anti-government activities and spent a year in prison. (Lenin's older brother, Aleksandr Ulyanov, had been executed for conspiring to kill the Russian czar, Alexander III, in 1887.)

Andres Bonifacio, Emilio Jacinto, Dr. Pio Valenzuela, and other members of the *Katipunan* convinced many Filipinos that their country should be independent of Spain.

Territory of the British South Africa Co. south of the Zambezi River was named Rhodesia in honor of Cecil Rhodes, the prime minister of the Cape Colony.

Guglielmo Marconi built a strange machine near Bologna, Italy, and sent a wireless telegraph message to his brother on the other side of the hill about a mile away. This was the start of radiotelegraphy.

Bavarian-German physicist Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen/Roentgen (1845+1923) discovered the

X-ray (for lack of a better name) that passed thru matter and had enormous promise for diagnostic medicine.

Pithecanthropus erectus, Java Man, was the major exhibit and topic of conversation at the Third International Congress of Zoology in Leiden, Holland. Was it the "missing link" between apes and humans or not?

Auguste Lumiere (1862+1954) and his brother Louis Lumière (1864+1948), both French chemists, invented the first cine camera and projector, a color photography process, and made cinema/movie newsreels.

Wilhelm Fein invented an electric drill.

Fabian socialists founded the London School of Economics that later became the famous London School of Economics and Political Science.

Stephen Crane finished his famous novel *The Red Badge of Courage* about the American Civil War.

Joez Teodor Jozef Konrad Nalecz Korzeniowski, better known as Joseph Conrad (1857+1924), a Ukrainian Pole who had served 20 years in the French and British merchant navies, became a British citizen and continued to teach himself to be a superb writer of English.

Oscar Wilde finished his play *The Importance of Being Earnest*. Wilde was accused of being a homosexual by the marquis of Queensberry/John Sholto Douglas, whose son knew Wilde. Wilde was found guilty and sentenced to two years in prison.

Anton Chekhov (1860+1904), a Russian physician and the grandson of a serf, completed his play *The Seagull*.

Paul Gauguin, the painter, returned to Tahiti in French Polynesia.

Paul Signac (1865+1935), who exhibited with the Impressionists in 1884, painted *The Red Buoy*, *Saint Tropez*.

William Randolph Hearst bought the *New York Journal* that he turned into a sensational source of news, opinions, and rumors.

The US Open golf tournament was first held.

Richard Olney, the American secretary of state, to Lord Salisbury, British prime minister and foreign secretary: "Today the United States is practically sovereign on this continent . . . Its infinite resources combined with its isolated position render it master of the situation and practically invulnerable as against any or all powers." **Wilhelm Liebknecht** (1826+1900), German politician: "Violence has been for thousands of years, a reactionary factor."

Sigmund Freud (1856+1939), one of the first psychiatrists, spent much of his time working in the field of psychoanalysis and hysteria; he concluded "No neurosis is possible with a normal sex life." **William James**: "The difference between a good man and a bad one is the choice of the cause." **Booker T. Washington**, a leading Black educator and prophet of vocational education, from a speech at the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition: "Cast down you bucket where you are - cast it down in making friends . . . of the people of all races by whom we are surrounded. Cast it down in agriculture, mechanics, in commerce, in domestic service, and in the professions."

1895/6: The Italians again failed in their attempts to conquer Ethiopia.

Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Leander Starr "Jim" Jameson (1851+1917), an administrator for the South Africa Company, took up the cause of the *uitlanders*/foreigners in the Transvaal and Johannesburg who were being oppressed, heavily taxed, and not given their full political rights by the Boer government, or so they thought. In an effort to end the Boers' tight control over the gold-mining industry in the Transvaal, Rhodes, behind the scenery, and Jameson in the open organized a party of raiders in Rhodesia and gathered some 500 of them at Mafeking on the Transvaal frontier in late December 1895. Their aim was to provoke an insurrection against the Transvaal government. When Jameson moved his troops against the Boers at Krugersdorp, they were overwhelmed and forced to surrender in early January 1896. The Boers turned Jameson over to the British authorities. Jameson was sentenced by the British government, who were greatly embarrassed by this action, to a short prison term. Rhodes was forced to resign by the Cape Assembly as the prime minister of the Cape

Colony. Both men remained enormously popular with many British colonists in South Africa and with the public back in the United Kingdom. (Jameson served as prime minister of the Cape Colony 1904+1908.)

1895+1898: H.G. (Herbert George) Wells (1866+1946) published *The Time Machine* and *The War of the Worlds* that established him, along with Jules Verne, as one of our foremost science fiction writers.

1895+1899: The Dreyfus affair still raged in France.

1895+1902: Film theaters opened in Paris, New Orleans, and Los Angeles.

1895+1903: Joseph Chamberlain, formerly a progressive mayor of Birmingham, was Britain's colonial secretary and earned a reputation as an outstanding administrator.

1895+1903: The pastoral industry and exports suffered because of severe drought in eastern Australia.

1895+1913: De Tham was the leader of the "Black Flags" who militarily opposed the French in Annam/North Vietnam.

1895+1915: The leaders of the Ottoman Empire promised the Armenian Christians reforms but never delivered them. Instead, to the disgust of people all over the world, they practiced a policy of ethnic cleansing. The Turks massacred about one million, or more, Armenians and forced many others to go to the northern Syrian Desert where they died. Some escaped to Russia and Persia. It was nearly the end of the Armenians. Eastern Anatolia and other places lost most of their most skilled artisans and craft workers.

1895+1926: The warlords were powerful again in China.

1895+1945: Japan took Taiwan/Formosa from China and colonized it.

1895+1958: First they were all parts of French West Africa. Then, after 1958, they became Senegal, Mauritania, Sudan, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Niger, Ivory Coast, and Benin.

1896: At the battle of Adowa on 1 March, some 196,000 Ethiopians, who supported Emperor Menelik II, inflicted a humiliating defeat on

some 25,000 Italian invaders led by General Oreste Baratieri. The Italians suffered combined losses of some 10,000 captured, killed, or wounded. This great victory secured Ethiopia's independence for another 40 years.

The Chinese government gave the Russians permission to build their Trans-Siberian railroad across Manchuria. Two years later the Chinese leased Port Arthur, which could be used all the year round, on the Yellow Sea to the Russians, so they could connect it with their railroad as well. Russian was now connected from the Pacific Ocean to the Baltic Sea.

The intellectual, writer, and patriot Jose Rizal, while on his way to serve with the Spanish forces as a medical doctor in Cuba, was arrested and made a martyr of the nascent Filipino revolution on 30 December when the Spanish foolishly executed him in Manila. Behind the real leadership of Andres Bonifacio, Emilio Aguinaldo (1870+1964), and other patriots, organized resistance against the Spanish greatly increased in the Philippines.

Andres Bonifacio and the *Katipunan* printed on their own press, until the Spanish destroyed it, one issue of the *Kalayaan*/freedom newspaper. Their influence quickly reached far beyond the Tagalog region around Manila. There were something like 10,000 members of the *Katipunan*. They were not militarily prepared to start a revolution, however. They had little, if any, support among most wealthy, propertied, and cautious Filipinos who remained loyal to and afraid of the Spanish.

During August, working on a tip supplied by a Spanish friar-curate in Manila, the Spanish city guards moved against the headquarters of the *Katipunan*. About 500 of them were arrested within a few days and convicted of conspiracy in a military court in Manila. Bonifacio and some of his associates met in Balintawak, a village close to Manila, and decided on 23 August to use force against the Spaniards. Despite the fact they only had bolos, sharp sticks, and little else, uncoordinated fighting broke out almost immediately all around Manila and in various towns and villages in central and southern Luzon. On 29 August the Spanish governor of the Philippines sent a telegram to Spain and asked for 1000 reinforcements armed with rifles.

The following day the provinces of Manila, Cavite, Batangas, Laguna, Bulakan, Pampanga, Tarlak, and Nueva Ecija were all put under martial law.

By September, the young mayor of the town of Kawit southwest of Manila, Emilio Aguinaldo (1869+1964), a Mason, and his followers had organized very effective resistance to the Spaniards and controlled nearly all of Cavite Province.

Filipino expatriates in Spain tried to organize a meeting of nationalists in Hong Kong, but their sponsor, Marcelo H. del Pilar, died before anything happened.

General Valeriano Weyler, a Spaniard who had learned some of his savage craft in the Philippines, put thousands of Cubans in detention/*reconcentrado* centers. Some members of the American press began to call him "Butcher" Weyler.

William/Wilhelm II of Germany, in a major diplomatic blunder, sent an approving and supportive telegram to President Kruger of the Boer Republic concerning the Jameson raid that found its way into the British newspapers. British public opinion was inflamed.

Theodore Herzl published *The Jewish State/Judenstaat*. He had a vision of "the Promised Land" of Palestine as a Jewish homeland and refuge, of a Jewish nation in Palestine, which he had not yet visited.

Gugliermo Marconi patented the first wireless receiver, which became better known as a radio.

Both houses of the US Congress passed a resolution in April that recognized the Cuban rebels as legitimate revolutionaries and encouraged the USA to negotiate peace based on Cuba's independence from Spain.

Frederick Winslow Taylor (1856+1915), an American time-and-motion engineer, published *The Adjustment of Wages to Efficiency*.

Herman Hollerith, who had helped mechanize the 1890 American census, founded the Tabulating Machine Company, which later became International Business Machines (IBM).

Michael I. Pupin (1858+1935), a Columbia University researcher in New York City, less

than three months after Roentgen discovered X-rays, made the first diagnostic X-ray pictures of a patient with a broken arm.

Antoine Henri Becquerel (1852+1908), a French physicist, discovered that certain substances like uranium are radioactive and with the passage of time change into other substances like lead.

Alfred Nobel died and in his will funded international prizes for superior contributions to literature, peace, and science.

Again, as two years earlier, Indonesians in the Dutch East Indies revolted; it was not easy for the Dutch to suppress them.

France claimed Madagascar as a French colony.

An earthquake and tsunami killed an estimated 22,000 persons in Japan.

Explorer Jean Baptiste Marchand led a French expedition to the Sudan. General Horatio Herbert Kitchener (1850+1916) also led an Anglo-Egyptian army for the purpose of regaining control of the Sudan.

After a series of bombings in the city by terrorists, who were widely suspected to be Armenian nationalists, some 3000 Armenians were slaughtered during a three-day frenzy by mobs in Istanbul while the police watched.

The Chinese government founded the Imperial University in Peking.

Russian settlers built Harbin/Haerhpín/Pinkiang, a port on the Songhua River in northeastern China.

The US Supreme Court ruled in *Plessy v Ferguson* that segregation of the races was constitutional. Obviously this was, in the opinion of many people, a very regressive decision. Specifically it upheld racial segregation and "Jim Crow" laws in Louisiana that maintained "separate but equal" facilities for public accommodations, transportation, and education.

William Jennings Bryan (1860+1925) delivered his "Cross of Gold" speech to the Democrats during their national convention. It condemned the hard-money policies of the Republicans. (Many farmers and miners in the West wanted paper money backed by silver and an expansion of the money supply.)

The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) opened on Wall Street at 40.94. The average was designed to track the performance of 30 large American manufacturing companies.

South Carolina was the first American state to hold a statewide primary election to select candidates for the general election.

William Jennings Bryan favored inflating the economy with silver, but he could not convince urban voters and only carried the South, Great Plains, and the Rocky Mountain states. Ohio governor William McKinley (1843+1901), a Republican with solid help from Cleveland industrialist and kingmaker Mark Hanna (1837+1904), won the election.

Miami, Florida, was founded.

An astronomer, Samuel Pierpont Langley (1834+1906), from the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, DC, made a steam-powered model airplane that flew 3000 feet.

Utah became the 45th state after the Mormons vowed not to practice polygamy.

A new boardwalk 41 feet wide was built at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Farmers profitably planted Turkey Red wheat, winter and spring, in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and the Canadian prairie provinces.

Australia and Russia got into the wheat export business, mainly to European markets.

Drunken miners in Cripple Creek, Colorado, started a fire during a fight and burned down most of the town.

Budapest, Hungary, had one of the first underground electric rail services in Europe.

Milan's Teatro alla Scala and Russian ballerina Anna Pavlova (1885+1931) appeared at the Manaus Opera House in Brazil, some 700 miles up the Amazon. The tremendous increase in the number of bicycles and motorcars had made some Brazilians, temporarily, rubber magnates. They and their families wanted culture and entertainment, and they could pay for them.

The Palace Hotel at St. Moritz, Switzerland, opened and rapidly became the premier

European winter resort complete with winter sports.

The Royal Palm Hotel opened in Miami, Florida, and rapidly became a famous winter resort, with beach and ocean sports.

Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846+1916), a Polish novelist, wrote about Nero's Rome in *Quo Vadis* that later became the basis for a movie script.

Theodor Herzl wrote and published *Der Judenstaat*.

The German magazine *Jugend*/"youth" was first published. *Jugendstil*/Art Nouveau was named after this publication. The French poster artist Alphonse Mucha (1860+1930), among others, made this style famous.

Emilio Aguinaldo: "Filipinos! Open your eyes! Let the innocent blood of your brothers, victims of Spanish hatred, leave in your hearts a lasting impression. Let this, our innocent blood, and the countless tyrannical acts of our enemy, serve from now on as the insurmountable barrier between Spain and the Philippines." Justice **John Marshall Harlan** (1833+1911), in the dissenting opinion in *Plessy v. Ferguson*: "Our Constitution is color-blind and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens." "In my opinion the judgment this day rendered will, in time, prove to be quite as pernicious as the decision made by this tribunal in the Dred Scott Case." **William Jennings Bryan:** "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." **Nicholas II**, Tsar/Czar of all the Russians: "I shall maintain the principle of autocracy just as firmly and unflinchingly as it was upheld by my own ever to be remembered dead father." **George Joachim Goschen** (1831+1907), British politician: "We have stood alone in that which is called isolation - our splendid isolation, as one of our colonial friends was good enough to call it." **Anton Chekhov**, Russian writer: "Love, friendship, respect do not unite people as much as a common hatred of something." **Theodore Herzl:** "Palestine is our ever-memorable historic home." **Editorial from Scientific American:** "This is an epoch of invention and progress unique in the history of the world . . . a gigantic tidal wave of human ingenuity and resource, so stupendous in its

magnitude, so complex in its diversity, so profound in its thought, so fruitful in its wealth, so beneficent in its results, that the mind is strained and embarrassed in an effort to expand to a full appreciation of it." **Louis Henri Sullivan**, American architect: "Form follows function."

1896/7: Famine and pestilence, caused by drought, killed another estimated five million people in India.

The British put down native rebels in Rhodesia, which they had colonized in 1889. (Rhodesia eventually became modern Zambia and Zimbabwe.)

1896+1899: There was a gold rush to the Klondike and Yukon River valleys in Canada that attracted some 30,000 people. Dawson was the center of activity. During 1896, the Canadian federal government created the Yukon Territory adjacent to the USA's Territory of Alaska.

1896+1902: The years of the Filipino Revolution.

1896+1907: Dutch rule of Indonesia was heavy-handed imperialism. Some called it "pacification." Others, especially the Indonesians, called it by less polite names.

1896+1911: Wilfred Laurier (1841+1919), a lawyer, was Canada's first French-Canadian, first Catholic, and longest serving prime minister. A member of the Liberal Party, he favored Canadian self-government, free trade, and progressive legislation for workers.

Britain's Nigerian railway connected Lagos, Ibadan, and Kano.

1896+1913: Italy's industrial economy grew at an average rate of about five percent per year; it was one of the fastest growing in the world. It was fueled by new sources of hydro electrical power (which replaced coal), military spending, and the efforts of Giovanni Agnelli (1866+1945), who founded Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino/Fiat, Camillo Olivetti (1868+1943), who was a pioneer in the mass-production of typewriters, and many other new Italian entrepreneurs. The Pirelli rubber company became Italy's first multinational corporation.

1896+1914: The economies of the industrial nations of Europe and North America grew at spectacular rates.

There was a wheat boom in Canada and tremendous growth in the West caused by about one million new immigrants - more than 100,000 of them Ukrainians - moving to the prairie provinces. German-speaking Mennonites and Hutterites and Russian-speaking Doukhobors, all pacifist religious groups, commonly went to the West. Exports of Canadian wheat increased from 2 million to more than 150 million bushels.

1896+1916: USA railway passenger traffic tripled.

1896+now: The modern Olympic games have been held every four years, with a few exceptions. They started in Athens with contestants from 13 nations and an expanded number of events.

1897: China leased Hong Kong to Britain for 99 years. The Germans seized Qingdao in Shandong province. The weak Chinese government granted Germany a 99-year lease on Jiaozhou Bay and other concessions. The French gained concessions in southwest China and got a lease of Guangzhouwan opposite Hainan Island.

Greece and the Ottoman Empire fought over control of Crete, which the Turks had held since 1699, and the Greeks lost. The Turks also defeated the Greeks in Thessaly.

The queen regent of Spain offered self-government, but not independence, to the rebels in Cuba who refused her offer. Cuba and Puerto Rico were Spain's last two colonies in Latin America.

Spanish troops, early in the year, had victories on the island of Luzon at Manila, Cavite, Bataan, Luguna, Batangas, Nueva Ecija, and up the coast from Subic Bay in Zambales. By mid-March the rebels, who by this time were badly divided into rival groups, were in serious trouble. Andres Bonifacio, one of the real heroes and organizers of the Filipino revolution, and his brothers were executed in Cavite, in a very strange twist of affairs, by other Filipino heroes of the revolution led by Emilio Aguinaldo on 10 May. The political situation on the 7001 or so (depending

on the tides) Philippine Islands, not for the last time, was scrambled.

Don Fernando Primo de Rivera (1878+1930), whose brother Colonel Miguel Primo de Rivera (1870+1930) also served in the Philippines during this time, had been governor of the Philippines in the early 1880s. He arrived in Manila and once again in April became governor with the hope he could straighten out the mess there. Aguinaldo and some of his followers retreated to a remote part of Bulakan where they waged guerrilla war against the Spanish. Others nationalist groups were scattered all about.

During November, the rebels in Bulakan, north of Manila, adopted a republican constitution, based on one drafted by some Cuban rebels in 1895, and Emilio Aguinaldo was elected president. Almost immediately the Spanish started negotiations with Aguinaldo and his government. In quick order, three agreements were signed: a surrender order with a promise of amnesty to those who stopped fighting; a pledge by Aguinaldo that he would go into exile in Hong Kong; the promise that Aguinaldo would be paid by the Spanish government 400,000 pesos and that reparations of 900,000 pesos would be paid by the Spanish to those Filipinos who had suffered losses during the conflict. Perhaps the level of honesty on both sides was not what it should have been. During late December, Aguinaldo and some of his advisors, accompanied by Colonel Miguel Primo de Rivera, left the Philippines for Hong Kong.

Mustafa Kamil organized the Egyptian National Party.

Felix Hoffmann, who was eager to find a treatment for his father's rheumatoid arthritis, worked under the supervision of Walter Sneader at Bayer AG in Germany. He synthesized acetylsalicylic acid/aspirin in August that has since become the most popular of all common medicines. Some experts claim that Sneader initiated the research.

After several years of prodding by the Americans, who had invoked the Monroe Doctrine, the British agreed to arbitrate their boundary and other problems with the government of Venezuela.

The Italian Socialist Party, founded in 1895, elected 17 members to the Chamber of Deputies. Some "evangelical socialists" insisted that the first socialists had been Jesus and the early Christians. A socialist sub-culture began to thrive in Emilia-Romagna and other parts of Italy.

US coal miners went on strike for three months and some won an 8-hour work day and the abolition of high-priced company stores, among other concessions.

\$22 million's worth of gold had been mined in the Klondike. More than any other remedy it quickly improved the Canadian economy and helped end the four-year economic depression in the USA.

French officials estimated that 30 percent to 50 percent of all the people living in the grasslands of the Sahel of North Africa from Lake Chad to the Atlantic coast of Senegal were slaves.

President McKinley appointed Theodore Roosevelt as assistant secretary of the US Navy.

The USA's Library of Congress, on "capitol hill" in the District of Columbia, was completed and hailed by many people as one of the most beautiful Renaissance-type buildings in the world.

The first Boston Marathon was run; the first Cheyenne, Wyoming, wild west rodeo was staged; both became famous perennial favorites.

The drought on the North American plains finally ended.

Although it contained neither, Charles W. Post (1854+1914), American breakfast-food manufacturer, called his first breakfast cereal Grape Nuts.

Walter Bradford Cannon (1871+1945) found that a bismuth compound made intestines visible to X-rays.

Almroth Wright (1871+1945), an American physiologist, patented a vaccine against typhoid.

The first aluminum rigid-frame with aluminum sheeting airship was built by David Schwarz in Germany.

The Germans seized Tsingtao/Qingdao in China with hardly any justification other than they wanted it.

The First Zionist Congress was held in Basel, Switzerland, and Theodor Herzl was elected the first president of the World Zionist Organization.

About 90 percent of the Jews living in the Pale of Settlement and Galicia used Yiddish as their first language.

Lenin was exiled to Siberia for three years.

The first census in Russia counted 128,907,672 people.

After thousands of years of active guessing, a British physician in India, Ronald Ross (1857+1932), figured-out scientifically that the malaria-causing parasite was carried by mosquitoes.

Charles Parsons (1854+1931), an Irish engineer, invented a high-speed steam turbine-propelled ship, the *Turbinia* that could move at 35 knots. It dazzled Queen Victoria and other spectators at a naval review and was one of the sensations of Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebrations of her 60th year on the throne.

The Stanley Steamer automobile was built in Massachusetts. It could reach high speeds but was slow to get-up a head of steam.

Henri Rousseau/"Le Douanier" (1844+1910), an original and imaginative French artist who mainly kept to himself, had daytime job as a minor tax collector in Paris. Rousseau who, before his retirement, painted mostly on Sundays, completed *The Sleeping Gypsy*.

Paul Gauguin painted *Where Do We Come From? What Are We? Where Are We Going?*

Bram Stoker (1847+1912), an Irish writer who helped run the Lyceum Theatre in London, wrote the novel *Dracula* about a vampire in a cape.

Frederick Maitland (1850+1906), English legal historian: "It is very hard to remember that events now long in the past were once in the future."

Alfred Thayer Mahan, American strategic thinker: "Whether they will or no, Americans

must begin to look outward." **Theodore Roosevelt**: "All the great masterful races have been fighting races, and the minute that a race loses the hard fighting virtues, then, no matter what else it may retain, no matter how skilled in commerce and finance, in science or art, it has lost its right to stand as the equal of the best."

Auguste Rodin (1840+1917), French sculptor: "Nothing is a waste of time if you use the experience wisely." **Leo Tolstoy**, Russian writer: "Free thinkers are those who are willing to use their minds without prejudice and without fearing to understand things that clash with their own customs, privileges, or beliefs."

Edward Bellamy: "The primal principle of democracy is the worth and dignity of the individual." **Phineas Taylor "PT" Barnum**: "Every crowd has a silver lining."

1898: The American battleship *Maine* arrived in Havana harbor in late January in case it was needed to keep and peace and rescue Americans. On February 15, it sank in Havana harbor with the loss of 260 sailors and officers as the result of an explosion below decks, which was commonly believed to have been caused by a Spanish mine, but which may possibly have been caused by an American sailor's burning cigarette butt. The resulting Spanish-American War in Cuba lasted only 112 days.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, who was well prepared to follow and lead events within his grasp, on 25 February, took a global and strategic view of the situation, and ordered Commodore George Dewey (1837+1917) and the Asiatic squadron to Hong Kong from Japan as a first step in taking offensive action against the Spanish in the Philippines. T. Roosevelt could see connections and possibilities.

US army troops were mobilized on 9 March, and Congress, unanimously, appropriated \$50 million for waging the war, if necessary. President McKinley asked Congress for authorization to commence war against Spain on 11 April. On April 19, a joint resolution of Congress did not declare war but recognized Cuban independence, promised the USA would not annex Cuba (the Teller Amendment), and authorized McKinley to force the Spanish out of

Cuba. On 22 April, Congress passed a Volunteer Army Act.

Colonel Leonard Wood (1860+1927), an Army physician, organized one of many groups of volunteers, and Theodore Roosevelt resigned his Navy post to become a lieutenant colonel in Wood's "Rough Riders."

President McKinley announced a blockade of Cuba's port of Santiago and its northern coast. Spain declared war on the USA on 24 April. The US Congress formally declared war on Spain on 25 April retroactive to 21 April.

On 25 April Dewey received his instructions in Hong Kong. His force of four cruisers and two gunboats reached the waters of Manila Bay on the island of Luzon before midnight of 30 April after searching the waters of Subic Bay for the Spanish fleet and finding nothing. They steamed to Manila Bay. The following morning, the Spanish-American battle for Manila Bay started. By lunchtime of 1 May it was over: 10 outclassed Spanish ships had been sunk. Not one American ship was sunk; only eight Americans were wounded; none were killed. The Spaniards lost 381 sailors and most of their Asiatic navy within a few hours. American naval power had very nearly ended the Spanish Empire.

During April, the Filipino nationalists in Hong Kong argued about how to spend the 400,000 pesos. A rival group sued Aguinaldo and rather than make a court appearance he sailed from Hong Kong to Singapore where American representatives contacted him. He then returned to Hong Kong where he purchased a variety of weapons and again entered into talks with the Americans. Aguinaldo returned to Cavite on an American ship on 19 May. Dewey as the commander in chief of the Filipino forces greeted him.

Some 650 US Marines hit the beach at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on 10 June. Four days later, about 17,000 American troops headed for Santiago, Cuba, from Tampa, Florida.

Emilio Aguinaldo signed a Declaration of Independence on 5 June effective 12 June. After this date, Apolinario Mabini (1864+1903), the "Sublime Paralytic"/the "Brains of the Revolution," increasingly was Aguinaldo's chief political and legal adviser.

The British gained by treaty and lease for 99 years the New Territories as a hinterland for Hong Kong island/Xianggang, Lantau, and Kowloon.

The Germans, who already had some mining interests in Manchuria, gained from the Chinese government a strong position in the Liaotung peninsula in southern Manchuria.

The Russians occupied Port Arthur/Lu-shun a strategically important city and port in northeastern China at the tip of the Liaodong/Liaotung Peninsula in southern Liaoning (a province in southern Manchuria). They also received the right to build a railroad from Liaotung to the end of the Trans-Siberian railroad at Vladivostok

Reformers in China, after seeing their government suffer a number of humiliating reversals, attempted the "Hundred Days of Reform" starting on 11 June. The young emperor Guangxu/Kuang-hsu sympathized with his modernist advisors, most notably Kang Yuwei (1858+1927) who wanted to curtail government corruption and reform the economy, agriculture, and education. The Empress Dowager Cixi, the power behind the throne, deftly out-foxed and defeated the reformers, whom she accused of plotting a coup, and treated them accordingly: some were chased out of the country and the rest were decapitated. She also forced her nephew the emperor to retire.

On 15 June, an Anti-Imperialist League was formed at Faneuil Hall, Boston, to oppose American annexation of the Philippines and other Spanish territory. Some of the prominent people associated with the League were Felix Adler, Andrew Carnegie, Carl Schurz, William Dean Howells, Henry Van Dyke, Charles Eliot, Jane Addams, Mark Twain, William James, and Samuel Gompers.

France and Germany sent naval forces to Manila Bay where Dewey did his best to discourage whatever adventures their commanders may have had in their minds and plans. There were some 13,000 Spanish soldiers surrounded by Filipino rebels in the *Intramuros*/Walled City of Manila.

The British seized control of Weihaiwei in China, and the Russians took control of Dalian.

The French, who already occupied Vietnam, now also took-over Guangdong in China.

Lt. Henry Glass (1844+1908), commander of the USS cruiser *Charleston*, received orders in Hawaii, as he was starting on his way to the Philippines, to seize the remote island of Guam in the Western Pacific, which had and has a large, protected harbor. On 20 June the Spanish surrendered Guam to Glass without any struggle. Glass reported to Washington that the Spaniards on Guam seemed not to know that the USA and Spain were at war.

On 22 June, the Rough Riders and other units disembarked near Santiago, Cuba, without their horses that had not yet arrived. About 7000 American troops captured the village of El Caney on 1 July. During the Battle of San Juan Hill/Kettle Hill, which was waged during the first three days of July, Theodore Roosevelt became a genuine war hero as an infantry officer. Some 1460 men and 112 officers were killed, missing in action, or wounded.

By the end of June, Filipino rebels controlled nearly all of the island of Luzon except for Manila and the port of Cavite. At the end of June, the first contingent of American troops landed in the Philippines. Others followed.

Workers in Milan rioted in May in protest, among other things, against the recent increase in grain prices. The government over-reacted and more than 100 unarmed demonstrators were killed and 400 injured. The government then fired artillery shells at a Capuchin monastery (bad intelligence or shooting), and tried to suppress radical newspapers, trade unions, socialist leaders, and even leaders of various Catholic social organizations.

On 3 July the obsolete Spanish Navy in Cuban waters attempted to escape but instead was destroyed by five American battleships and two cruisers. Spanish losses were 474 sailors killed and wounded and another 1750 that became prisoners of war. The Americans suffered only one sailor killed and one wounded.

On July 7, president McKinley signed a joint congressional resolution that authorized the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian Senate approved the terms by which the USA annexed the islands. Hawaii became a

USA Territory by treaty. Some 25,000 Japanese nationals lived and worked in Hawaii. The Japanese government protested the USA-Hawaiian action.

The Spanish garrison of 24,000 surrendered at Santiago, Cuba, on 17 July.

The Spanish surrendered Puerto Rico on 28 July to American forces.

Dewey's reinforced troops entered Manila on August 13 and the Spanish garrison surrendered to the Americans without consulting with Aguinaldo and his generals. The Filipinos were excluded from the occupation of the city. In the Visayas, the Spanish surrendered to Filipinos on the islands of Negros and Panay. By the end of the year, Spain and the USA signed the Treaty of Paris that officially ended the Spanish-American War, without consulting or considering Guamanians, Puerto Ricans, or Filipino nationalists and their new provisional governments. The USA received the Philippines and Guam, in exchange for \$20 million dollars, got Puerto Rico for free, and Spain belatedly got out of Cuba for nothing and forever.

After the loss of Guam and the Philippines, Spain decided to sell Germany the Mariana (excluding Guam which now belonged to the USA), Caroline, and Marshall Islands in Oceania. (Collectively the thousands of islands in the Western Pacific, east of the Philippines and north of Melanesia, plus Kiribati, are called by geographers Micronesia.) Now, one could say the Spanish Empire was at an end.

Of the 274,000 Americans who served in the war, 5462 died mainly of dysentery, malaria, typhoid, or yellow fever. Only 379 died in battle. Contaminated meat killed more American troops in the Cuban phase of the Spanish-American War than battle wounds.

The first congress of the Russian Social Democratic party met in Minsk.

Members of the Russian secret police in Paris very likely published *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, pirated and translated in and at many places and times since then, which falsely and sensationally claimed there was a global conspiracy to advance the power of Judaism at the expense of the Christian nations.

Germany still planned to build a railroad from Berlin, thru the Ottoman Empire, to Baghdad in Iraq.

More efforts by French engineers to build a Panama Canal also failed.

The French 75-millimeter gun/rifled cannon was invented. It was relatively light in weight and was a quick-loading artillery weapon that could fire either shrapnel or high explosives at a rate of 20 to 30 shots a minute at a range of up to five miles.

Paris and Vienna had passenger underground railways.

Beijing National University was a training institution for government officials in China.

Louisiana was the first of many southern states in the USA to adopt the "grandfather clause" which let illiterate voters, White and Black, qualify to vote if their fathers and grandfathers had been eligible to vote on 1 January 1867 when Blacks were still disqualified from voting. The boroughs of Brooklyn/Kings County, Staten Island/Richmond County, Bronx County, Long Island City, Newtown/Queens County, and Manhattan united and became the metropolis of greater New York City with a population of about 3.5 million persons.

The US Supreme Court ruled that a child born of Chinese parents in the USA was an American citizen.

George Washington Carver (1861+1943), the head of the Tuskegee Institute's department of agriculture in Alabama, started publishing the results of his extraordinary research into ways to regenerate land.

At the Battle of Omdurman, in the Sudan, Horatio Herbert Kitchener (1850+1916) was the victor and gained Sudan back for Britain and Egypt. His troops used Maxim machine guns and artillery to kill and defeat some 20,000 Mahdist dervishes with only 48 casualties of their own. Then, Kitchener's army captured Khartoum. When they reached Fashoda, however, they found it already controlled by Major Jean-Baptiste Marchand and his French forces. Marchand and his soldiers eventually backed down and pulled out without shots being fired.

The USA annexed unoccupied, strategically important Wake Island in the North Pacific, north of the Marshall Islands of Micronesia, between the Hawaiian Islands and Guam.

Guided by the thinking and the vigorous leadership of the former commander of the Asiatic squadron and the current state secretary of the Imperial German Navy, Alfred von Tirpitz (1849+1930), the German government decided to fully challenge the British, Americans, French, Italians, Japanese, and Russians by building super-battleships and a world-class navy.

The USA established a military government in Cuba.

After more than 300 years of Spanish colonialism, only about five percent of Filipinos were literate in one of the native languages (most notably Tagalog, Iloko, Pangasinan, Pampangan, Sugbuhanon, Hiligaynon, Samarnon, and Magindanaw) or in Spanish.

Elizabeth of Bavaria, the wife of the emperor of Austria and the king of Hungary, Franz Joseph I, was stabbed and killed by an anarchist in Geneva.

Emile Zola, a social reformer as well as a famous writer, wrote the pamphlet *J'accuse/I Accuse* that defended Captain Dreyfus, condemned his persecutors, and exposed the inadequacy of the evidence against Dreyfus. It helped get Dreyfus, who was innocent, a new trial.

The miners in Canada's Klondike produced more than \$10 million in gold this year.

The speed limit for motor vehicles in Britain was four miles per hour (mph).

American motorcar manufacturers made 1000 units.

Marie/Marja Sklodowska Curie (1867+1934), a Polish-born physicist, and her husband Pierre Curie (1859+1906), a French chemist, isolated radium and polonium. (They were jointly awarded the Nobel prize for physics in 1903.)

During the next decade, some three million people died of bubonic plague in India and China.

South Dakota was the first American state to empower voters with the rights of initiative and

referendum that permitted voters to enact laws directly without the approval of their governor or state legislature.

John Jacob Abel (1857+1938), a USA biochemist, discovered adrenaline, the first hormone to be identified. Later, he was one of the first researchers to isolate amino acids from blood.

Valdemar Poulsen invented a kind of tape recorder.

Capt. Joshua Slocum of the USA was the first person to sail around the world alone.

John Hay (1838+1905), the USA's ambassador to Britain who shortly thereafter was to become the American secretary of state, called the Spanish-American War "a splendid little war." **William Randolph Hearst**, American newspaper mogul, to his employee, the famous frontier painter and sculptor, Frederic Remington (1861+1909) on duty in Cuba: "Please remain. You furnish the pictures, and I'll furnish the war." **Theodore Roosevelt**: "We will have this war for the freedom of Cuba in spite of the timidity of the commercial interests." **Bismarck**, German statesman and first German chancellor, shortly before his death: "If there is ever another war in Europe, it will come out of some damned silly thing in the Balkans." **John Woodward Philip** (1840+1900), US naval officer after a victory off Santiago, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War: "Don't cheer, boys; the poor devils are dying." **Tom Watson**, Populist: "The Spanish War finished us. The blare of the bugle drowned the voice of the Reformer." **Apolinario Mabini**, Filipino nationalist: "The first duty of the government is to interpret the popular will faithfully."

1898+1900: The Boxer Rebellion in China. They were the Spirit Boxers/"Fists of Righteous Harmony," who sometimes were called Boxers United in Righteousness. They were mainly angry with foreigners and Christian missionaries. After much agitation, by 1900 their slogan was "Support the Qing, destroy the foreign." Most of the Boxers' support was in North China. One of their groups, the Red Lantern Society, was filled with young women. During the summer of 1900, the Boxers and their supporters molested foreigners, looted the residencies of foreigners in Beijing and Tianjin,

killed some Christians, and attacked the foreigners' diplomatic legations in Beijing. There were fewer than a 1000 foreign civilians and troops from eight nations in the Beijing legation quarter. The Chinese militia, who supported the siege of the foreign embassies, had the support of xenophobes in the Manchu/Qing court, including the Empress Dowager Cixi. Cixi who publicly supported the Boxers in June 1900 and foolishly declared war on Austria, Belgium, Britain, France Germany, Holland, Japan, and the USA. Foreigners were besieged in their legations in Beijing for 55 days. The British, Germans, Russians, Japanese, and Americans, acting as a kind of international police force, sent some 20,000 troops to rescue their embassy personnel while they attacked the Boxers in their strongholds and looted the Summer Palace. For about the fifth time during the 19th century, the Chinese had fought with the foreign powers and lost.

Representatives from 11 foreign powers and top Manchu officials signed the Boxer protocol. The legation quarter in Beijing was enlarged and defended more effectively. Twenty-five Manchu forts were destroyed by the foreign devils. The Chinese were charged a large indemnity of about \$333 million (some 450 million oz/12.7 million kg of silver) plus a very high interest rate (which was adjusted and reduced later by \$11 million) to be paid from customs and salt revenues over 40 years. The USA's share of this indemnity was \$25 million. (The USA later waived its right to collect its full share of the indemnity and used some of those funds to found Qinghua University in Beijing and to offer Chinese students scholarships to American universities like Stanford.)

Seizing their opportunity when China was weak, Russian forces, to make things even worse, occupied most of Manchuria.

The **Empress Dowager** admitted "China is weak. The only thing we can depend upon is the hearts of the people. If we lose them, how can we maintain our country [dynasty]?"

1898+1916: Horatio H. Kitchener, sometimes called Kitchener of Khartoum, helped defeat the dervishes at Omdurman, Sudan, in 1898, was chief of staff during the Boer War, 1900+1902, chief of British forces in India, 1902+1909, and

was British war minister during WWI until he was lost at sea while on his way to Russia.

1898+1923: About 12 million people died in India from the plague.

1898+1935: The number of people in the Philippines who were literate dramatically increased from about 5 percent in 1898 to 44.2 percent in 1903 to 49.2 percent in 1918 to 65 percent in 1935. Public health also improved enormously during this period.

1898+1941: The USA's unincorporated (not on the road to statehood) Territory of Guam in the Mariana Islands had 23 naval governors.

1898+1957: It was French Sudan. Then, it became Mali in West Africa.

1899: Filipino nationalists, including Pedro A. Paterno, Felipe G. Calderon, Apolinario Mabini, and Emilio Aguinaldo, formed the First Philippine Republic at Malolos, Bulakan Province, Luzon, in late January in accordance with the terms of the Constitution of the Philippine Republic commonly called the Malolos Constitution that had been in the works since June 1898. The USA and other world powers refused to recognize this new government.

One or a few American/Filipino soldiers fired, possibly by accident, on Filipino/American soldiers outside Manila on 4 February. General fighting followed between tense Filipino and American troops. This was the start of a messy, brutal, three and a half year American-Filipino war that was the dark side of the Spanish-American War and America's first failed Asian guerilla war. In fact, the Americans, badly misinformed or willfully ignorant, had walked into the middle of the first Filipino Revolution.

Guam was an American stepping-stone on the way from Hawaii to the Philippines and Asia.

John Hay, the USA's Secretary of State, wrote notes to his counterparts in London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Tokyo, Rome, and Paris in which he encouraged them to preserve the integrity of China rather than continue to make efforts to dismember and colonize that country. None of those countries accepted or rejected Hay's proposal that became known as the USA's "Open Door" policy for China whereby the great

powers would all have equal commercial opportunities. The "Open Door" policy may possibly have delayed or even helped keep China from being completely divided and conquered at this time.

Some 1,000,000 French settlers/*colons* in Algeria made-up some 13 percent of the total population. They owned nearly all of the most productive land in the colony. Many of them were absentee landowners.

During February, the deciding vote of the vice president of the USA defeated a resolution in the US Senate that would have given the islands of the Philippines independence.

Germany and Britain agreed to end their rivalry in the Samoan Islands between September and November when the British agreed to yield their interest in the tripartite British-German-American condominium. During December the three nations agreed that the USA would take the eastern islands of Tutila and Manu'a while the Germans took the western islands of Upolu and Savai'i.

About 30 percent of Americans who lived in big cities were foreign-born.

Protestant missionaries arrived on Nauru just south of the Equator in Oceania.

The Sultan of the Jolo archipelago in the Philippines, Jamalul Kiram, signed a treaty with representatives of the USA in August that fully protected the rights of Muslims.

The US Army took over control of the Olongapo Shipyard at Subic Bay in the Philippines from the Spanish.

Thousands of young teenage boys, and sometimes girls, worked in mines all over the world.

After the boll weevil crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico into the USA, it devastated Southern agriculture, especially cotton.

Kubanka durum wheat, imported into North America from southeastern Russia, became the favorite type of wheat for making pasta.

Camille Jenatzky, a Belgian, drove an automobile shaped like an artillery shell at 100 km/62 miles an hour.

Newly invented X-rays were first used in efforts to cure cancer patients.

The NEC Corporation started business as the Nippon Electric Company in Japan.

Maurice Barres (1862+1923) and Charles Maurras (1868+1952) were the founders of the extreme nationalist movement *Action Francaise* which maintained that France should be home only for native-born, Catholic French people.

Houston Stewart Chamberlain (1855+1927), the husband of Richard Wagner's daughter, published *The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century* that was very strong propaganda and very weak science supporting Aryan-Nordic supremacy.

John Dewey (1859+1952), a University of Chicago philosopher, published *The School and Society* that confused "progressive" educators as well as confounding "conservatives" for many decades thereafter.

Thorstein Bunde Veblen (1857+1929), American economist and sociologist, published his provocative *Theory of the Leisure Class*.

Frank Norris (1870+1902), an American naturalist-realist novelist, who had covered the Jameson raid in South Africa for the *San Francisco Chronicle* (1895/6), published his novel *McTeague* that contained realistic descriptions of Death Valley and slum life in San Francisco.

Paul Gauguin painted *Two Tahitian Women* in Tahiti, Polynesia, Oceania.

Claude Monet, one of the Impressionists, painted *Waterlily Pond*.

Alphonse Mucha, a Czech graphic artist, designer of jewelry, wallpaper, and furniture, did a color lithograph poster *A Girl in France* in the Art Nouveau style.

Rudyard Kipling (1865+1936), an English writer who had worked as a journalist in India, published a poem "The White Man's Burden" which the *Times* newspaper in London called "an address to the United States."

Scott Joplin (1868+1917), who had been a bandleader at the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago, wrote the "Maple Leaf Rag" and started

a craze. His was the first instrumental sheet music to sell more than a million copies.

Thorstein Veblen: "Conspicuous consumption of valuable goods is a means of reputability to the gentleman of leisure." "The addiction to sports, therefore, in a peculiar degree marks an arrested development of man's moral nature." "With the exception of the instinct of self-preservation, the propensity for emulation is probably the strongest and most alert and persistent of the economic motives proper." **John Emerich Edward Dalberg/Lord Acton:** "History is often made by energetic men, steadfastly following ideas, mostly wrong, that determine events." "An individual has no history apart from society, and society is the historical product of people in struggle." "History is not a web woven with innocent hands. Among all the causes which degrade and demoralize men, power is the most constant and the most active." "The line of march will prove, on the whole, to have been from force and cruelty to consent and association, to humanity, rational persuasion, and the persistent appeal of common, simple, and evident maxims." "Power is poison."

Theodore Roosevelt: "I wish to preach, not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life." **Houston Stewart Chamberlain:** "True history begins from the moment when the German with mighty hand seizes the inheritance of antiquity." **Robert Greene Ingersoll** (1833+1899), American orator: "In nature there are neither rewards nor punishments - there are consequences." **Emmeline Pankhurst** (1858+1928) in *Votes for Women*: "The argument of the broken pane of glass is the most valuable argument in modern politics." **Willard D. Vandiver:** "I come from a state that raises corn and cotton and cockleburs and Democrats, and frothy eloquence neither convinces nor satisfies me. I am from Missouri. You have got to show me."

1899/1900: Another 1.25 million persons died in India of drought-related famine.

There were signs, for the observant, that many students and factory workers in Russia were united in their opposition to the government.

Possibly Australians enjoyed the world's highest standard of living.

1899+1902: The Boer War has sometimes been called the Anglo-Boer or South African War. Armed with German-made artillery, the Boers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, led by Paul Kruger (1825+1904), were tough, resolute characters and not easily discouraged by the British who ruled Natal and the Cape. The Boers mobilized some 88,000 troops. The Boers claimed the British were attempting to take over the Transvaal gold mines and were threatening the Orange Free State. Boer commandos (from the Afrikaans word *kommando*) attacked the British in Natal and the Cape Colony in late 1899. The British quickly put together an army of some 448,000 troops from around the empire and captured most of the Boer towns by the middle of 1900. Louis Botha (1862+1919) was the commandant-general of Boer forces in the Transvaal. The Boer guerrillas fought on for two more years probably with the hope that the Germans would intervene on their side. By the end of the conflict about 30,000 Blacks were fighting on the British side. About 15,000 Australians mostly mounted infantry served and suffered about 600 deaths (about half from diseases). The British resorted to drastic, devastating measures such as concentration camps and "scorched-earth" tactics much as the Spanish had earlier used in Cuba. About 7000 Boer soldiers were killed during the war. British fatalities were about 22,000 of which nearly 66 percent died of various diseases. Some 12,000 to 20,000 Black refugees who were forced to work in camps or live in 65 segregated concentration camps died. More than 28,000 Boer civilians, mostly women and children, died in British concentration camps.

China's major imports were opium and kerosene.

1899+1914: Germany held the Caroline, Marshall, and Mariana islands of Micronesia - except for Guam and the Gilbert Islands/Kiribati - as colonies. Germany also held Nauru, part of New Guinea, and parts of Samoa. Some people seriously thought the Germans wanted to take the Philippines.

The USA controlled Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, and parts of Samoa.

American Samoa, south of Hawaii, is composed of five volcanic islands and became an unincorporated American Territory like Guam.

1899+1924: The British South Africa Company governed Northern Rhodesia/Zambia.

1899+1933: Nicaragua, according to some experts, was in many respects an American protectorate.

1899+1956: Sudan was controlled by a joint British-Egyptian administration.

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