

# PRIMARY HISTORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES

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NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO.

**BENZIGER BROTHERS**

Printers to the Holy Apostolic See.



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*Canon Federal History*  
" PRIMARY HISTORY

OF

THE UNITED STATES

*NEW, REVISED EDITION*



NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO

BENZIGER BROTHERS

PRINTERS TO THE  
HOLY APOSTOLIC SEE

PUBLISHERS OF  
BENZIGER'S MAGAZINE

1921

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## PREFACE.

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THIS little book contains the important events in our country's history, related in a clear and interesting way.

The language, while accurate, is so simple that it can be understood by any child; in fact, the publishers confidently believe that not a single "big word" is to be found from the first to the last lesson.

The story is told in narrative style in preference to the catechetical, as the one readily impresses the facts on the pupil's mind, while the other is valueless when questions and answers are separated.

To refresh the children's memory and to test their knowledge, Review Lessons are given at the end of certain periods.

Questions on the matter treated on the page are at the foot of each page; this arrangement, it is believed, will prove of great convenience, as it saves the annoyance of reference to other parts of the book.

The many illustrations which embellish the book are of great excellence and will serve still further to interest the pupils.

A book of this kind—terse and attractive—is much needed, and the publishers trust this little volume will find a welcome and a place in every Catholic school.



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PRIMARY HISTORY  
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UNITED STATES.

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CHAPTER I.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

1. **The New World.**—The country we live in was discovered in the year 1492, and was called the *New World*, because until then it was not known to the people of Europe and other countries.

2. It was while looking for a short way to India that this discovery was made.

3. A great part of the most valuable goods used in Europe in those days, such as silks, jewels, spices, and perfumes, was brought from India. The voyage, however, was so long and expensive that learned men, merchants, and sailors had tried for a long while to find a shorter and cheaper way.

1. Why is our country called the *New World*? 2. In what way was the *New World* discovered? 3. Why was a shorter and cheaper road to India looked for?

4. **Christopher Columbus.**—No one took more interest in this search than Christopher Columbus, a bold sailor who had made many voyages to different parts of the world as it was then known.



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

5. Columbus was born at Genoa (*gen'o-ah*), in Italy, about the year 1435. His father was a wool-comber, but Columbus, not wishing to follow that trade, went to sea at the age of fifteen.

#### 6. The western passage.

—Besides being a sailor Columbus was a man who studied very hard and thought a great deal about what he studied. In those days it was generally believed that the earth was flat, but Columbus and some others felt sure it was round. If this be so, thought Columbus, India can be reached by water, sailing directly west from Europe.

7. **Columbus seeks means for his voyage.**—A voyage of this kind, however, would require a larger sum of money than Columbus could raise, for he was a poor man. In the hope of getting this

4. Who took a great interest in this search? 5. Where was Columbus born? 6. What was the general belief about the shape of the earth when Columbus lived? Of what did Columbus feel sure? How did he think India could be reached?

money he explained his plans to several kings and queens, but he was only laughed at and set down as a dreamer.

8. At last his friend Father Juan Perez (*hwan pay'reth*), who at one time had been confessor to Queen Isabella of Spain, begged that queen to furnish the needed ships and money.

9. **Ferdinand and Isabella help Columbus.**—She and her husband, King Ferdinand, had been for some time at war with the Moors, and had spent much money, but the queen consented to help Columbus, and even promised to pawn her jewels, if necessary, for that purpose.

10. She was not obliged to do this, however, as she obtained the money in another way, and Columbus, with his men, having first received holy Communion, sailed from Palos (*pah'lōs*), in Spain, on Friday, August 3d, 1492.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, CONTINUED.

1. **Columbus sails from Palos.**—There were only one hundred and twenty men and three vessels in the fleet of Columbus. He went on board the

7. What did Columbus do in the hope of getting money for his voyage? 8. Who helped him? In what way did Father Perez help him? 9. What did Queen Isabella consent to do? 10. When did Columbus sail from Palos?

largest of the ships, the Santa Maria (*sahn'tah mah-ree'ah*); the others were named the Pinta (*peen'tah*) and the Niña (*neen'yah*).

2. **The voyage of discovery.**—When the vessels left Palos they sailed to the southwest, and in three weeks reached the Canary Islands. There they stopped for a time, and after fixing a rudder and altering some sails started fairly on the voyage for India.

3. For days and days they sailed on that dark sea, the crew becoming every hour more frightened and discouraged. Remember, it was very different then from the present time, when thousands of ships are crossing and recrossing the ocean every day. Then they were alone and going where none had gone before.

4. At last the crew wanted to turn back, but Columbus refused to do this, even when they threatened to throw him overboard. He quieted his men by coaxing and by promises of great rewards, and kept sailing on, on.

5. **Land.**—One day green rushes, weeds, a branch of thorn with fresh berries on it, and other signs of land were seen, and on the night of October 11th Columbus himself saw a light in the distant darkness.

1. What were the names of the boats in Columbus' fleet? 2. Where was the first stop made? 3. Why was a voyage across the ocean at that time different from now? 4. How did Columbus' crew act? 5. What signs of land were seen?

6. He said nothing of it to the crew, for fear he might be mistaken; but at two o'clock the next morning a cannon was fired from the *Pinta* as a signal that land was in sight.

7. **San Salvador.**—With daylight came the joyful cry of "Land! land!" and a beautiful island was seen, green with trees and other plants.



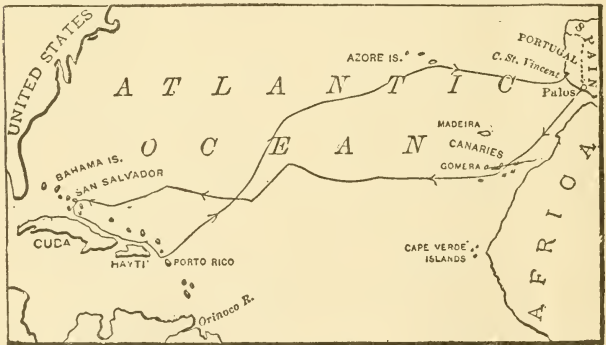
COLUMBUS DISCOVERING LAND.

8. Columbus made haste to reach the shore, and when there his first act was to kneel and kiss the ground and thank Almighty God for His goodness. Then a cross was raised, and

6. When was land discovered? 8. What did Columbus do on reaching land?

Columbus took possession of the country in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella.

9. The newly-found land was one of the Bahama Islands, and Columbus named it San Salvador, which means *Holy Savior*. He believed it to be part of India, and called the natives, who came to welcome the new-comers, Indians, and by this name they have since been known.



THE ROUTE OF COLUMBUS.

10. **Columbus returns to Spain.**—Columbus remained at San Salvador about a fortnight, and then sailed southward in search of other lands which the natives said were in that direction. He discovered Cuba and Hayti, and then, in the beginning of the year 1493, returned to Spain.

9. What name did Columbus give the new land? Of what country did he believe it to be a part? What did he call the natives?



## CHAPTER III.

## OTHER VOYAGES OF COLUMBUS.

1. KING FERDINAND and Queen Isabella received Columbus with great honor, as well they might, for his discovery added greatly to their glory.

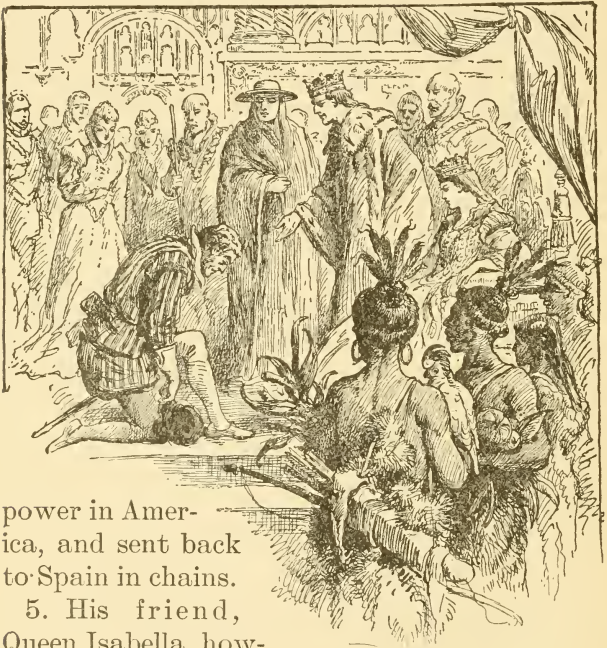
2. The story of the new country he had discovered and the sight of the fruit, birds, gold, and the few Indians Columbus had taken back with him to Spain filled them with wonder. The pious queen had the first gold from America made into a monstrance, so that it might be used for the glory of God, and it is still preserved in the Cathedral of Seville.

3. **Other voyages of Columbus.**—Columbus made three other voyages to America and took missionaries with him to help in converting the Indians. He established settlements at different places; on his third voyage, in 1498, he discovered the coast of South America near the mouth of the Orinoco River.

4. **Columbus is sent back to Spain in chains.**—Though Columbus did so much for Spain, he was

1. How did Ferdinand and Isabella receive Columbus?
2. How were his accounts of the New World received? For what was the first gold from America used?
3. How many other voyages did Columbus make to America? Whom did he take with him? What coast did he discover?

very badly treated in return. His success made many jealous of him, and he was deprived of



power in America, and sent back to Spain in chains.

5. His friend, Queen Isabella, however, ordered his release, but after her death he met with

even worse treatment, and died poor and neglected at Valladolid, in Spain, in 1506. To the last he kept the chains with which he had been

RECEPTION OF COLUMBUS BY FERDINAND AND ISABELLA.

4. How was Columbus sent back to Spain?

bound hanging on the wall of his room, and asked to have them buried with him.

6. Even the country he found was not named after him, for a German writer of geography, who read an interesting account of the New World written by Americus Vesputius (*ah-mer'ee-kus ves-pu'shee-us*), supposed him to be the discoverer, and called the country America.

## CHAPTER IV.

### OTHER DISCOVERIES, CONTINUED.

1. **The North American continent.**—The news of the discovery of America made other nations eager to secure some of the great riches which the New World was said to contain.

2. For this purpose England in 1497 sent an expedition to this country under the command of John Cabot (*kab'bot*) and his son Sebastian, Italians then in the service of Henry VII., King of England. They reached our shores somewhere on the coast of Labrador, and were the first to discover the continent of North America.

3. In the following year Sebastian Cabot set sail with a second expedition for this country, and

5. When and where did Columbus die? 6. How did this country get its name?

1. What did other nations of Europe wish to secure?  
2. Whom did England send to this country? What did they discover?

again landed near Labrador; then he sailed down the coast to about what is now called Albemarle Sound.

4. On account of these discoveries England claimed a large part of North America. This claim was afterward the cause of a long and bloody war with France.

5. **Other discoverers.**—England was not alone in sending out expeditions for discovery. In 1498 Vasco da Gama (*vas'ko dah gah'mah*), a Portuguese, reached India by sailing round the Cape of Good Hope, in Africa.

6. **Magellan sails round the world.**—In 1520 Magellan (*ma-jel'an*), another Portuguese, sailed through the strait which bears his name and crossed the Pacific Ocean to the Philippine Islands, where he died. One of his vessels returned to Spain by the Cape of Good Hope, being the first to sail entirely round the world, and thus prove the earth to be a globe.

7. Spain did not remain idle. In order to convert the Indians to Christianity, and also for the wealth to be gained, she sent out a number of expeditions.

3. What part of our shores did Cabot reach on a second voyage to this country? 4. What did England claim on account of these discoveries? What did this claim cause? 5. What place did Vasco da Gama reach? 6. Where did Magellan go? What was done by one of his vessels? What did it prove? 7. What did Spain do?

8. **Ponce de Leon discovers Florida.**—In 1513 Ponce de Leon (*pone'thay day lay-ohn'*) discovered Florida, but no settlement was made there till 1565, when St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States, was founded by Peter Menendez (*may-nen'deth*).

9. In the year 1513, also, Vasco Nuñez de Balboa (*vas'ko noon-yeth deh bal-bo'ah*), while on a voyage to the Isthmus of Panama, discovered the Pacific Ocean.

10. **De Soto on the Mississippi.**—About the last of May, 1539, Ferdinand de Soto, governor of Cuba, landed at Tampa Bay, Florida, with about six hundred men. With flying banners and trumpets sounding, the Spaniards started on a march through the country in search of gold.

11. The Indians opposed them at every step, and bloody battles followed in which some tribes were almost entirely destroyed. In the march of the Spaniards numbers of Indians were seized, forced to carry heavy baggage, and treated with great cruelty.

12. For two years De Soto and his followers continued on their march, travelling upward of fifteen hundred miles through what are now the States of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. In the spring of 1541 they reached the

8. Who discovered Florida? Where is St. Augustine? When was it founded? 9. What did Balboa discover? 10-12. Tell what De Soto did.

great Mississippi River. Here they crossed. Half their original number was dead by this time, and the rest was nearly starved. Still they kept on, seeking for the gold they were not to find. At last, disappointed and completely worn out, De Soto was taken sick and died in May, 1542, near the mouth of the Red River. His body, wrapped in his cloak, was sunk at midnight in the Mississippi.

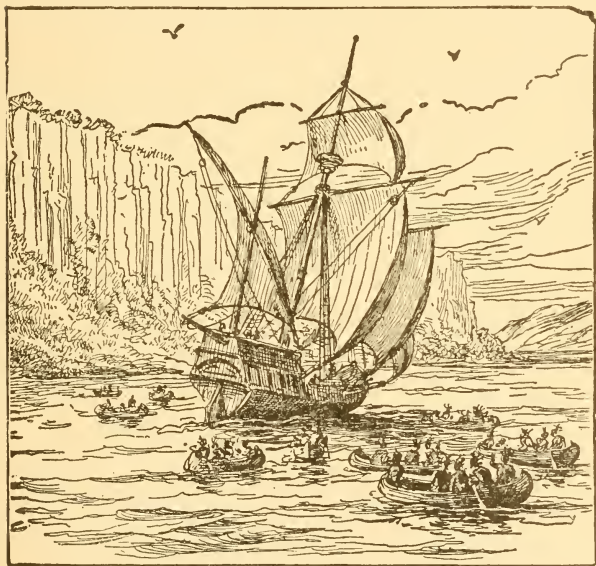
13. France also wanted a share in the New World. In 1510 she sent out John Denys (*den-ee'*), a French captain, who visited the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in 1524 Verrazzano (*ver-rat-tzah'no*), who explored the Atlantic coast from Carolina to New Foundland, and called the country New France.

14. **Cartier on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.**—James Cartier (*kar-tee-a'*), another Frenchman, made several voyages to America from 1534 to 1541. He gave the name of St. Lawrence to the beautiful gulf and river which he first saw on the feast of that saint.

15. Spain and France sent many missionaries to this country. The best known are the Jesuits,

13. Whom did France send out to this country in 1510? What did he visit? Who was sent out in 1524? What coast did he explore? What did he call the country? 14. Who made several voyages to this country from 1534 to 1541? What name did he give a certain gulf and river? Why did he so name them?

Father Marquette (*mar-ket'*), who explored the Mississippi River as far as the Arkansas River, and Fathers Jogues (*zhog*), Lalemant (*läl'môn*), and Brebeuf (*brä-büf'*), who were martyred by the Indians.



THE "HALF MOON" ASCENDING THE HUDSON.

16. **Henry Hudson at New York.**—In 1609 Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the service of the Dutch government, entered the bay of New York, and sailed in his ship, the "Half Moon," up the

15. What nations sent missionaries to this country? Name some of the best known missionaries.

river which now bears his name, as far as Albany. He called the country *New Netherlands*, and claimed it for Holland.

17. Thus England, Spain, France, and Holland each claimed a part of this country.

18. England claimed North America from Labrador to Florida.

19. Spain claimed the southern part of North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, under the name of Florida.

20. France laid claim to the whole of New France with the valleys of the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, and Ohio.

21. Holland claimed the Atlantic coast from the Connecticut River to the Delaware.

### REVIEW I.—EARLY DISCOVERIES.

What have we learned, so far, about our country?

We have learned that our country was discovered in 1492 by Columbus, who was acting for Spain, and that several European nations afterward sent out expeditions to the New World.

What followed the news of the discovery of America?

The news of the discovery of America made England, Spain, and France eager to establish settlements here.

16. Who was Henry Hudson? What bay did he enter? What name did he give the country? For what nation did he claim it? 17. What nations claimed parts of our country? 18. What did England claim? 19. Spain? 20. France? 21. Holland?



Who were the first English explorers in the New World ?

The first English explorers in the New World were the Cabots—father and son—who came over in 1497 and were the discoverers of the continent of North America.

Who were the most important Spanish explorers ?

The most important Spanish explorers were Ponce de Leon, who in 1513 discovered the southern coast of what is now the United States, and called it Florida; Balboa, who in the same year discovered the Pacific Ocean; and De Soto, who reached the Mississippi in 1541.

What name did the Spaniards give this country ?

The Spaniards gave the name of Florida to the whole southern part of North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

Who were the most important French explorers ?

The most important French explorers were Verrazzano, who in 1524 sailed along the Atlantic coast from Carolina to Newfoundland, and called the country New France; and Cartier, who in 1534 explored the region about the St. Lawrence River.

Did any other European nation explore this country ?

Yes, another European nation explored this country: the Dutch in 1609 sent out Henry Hudson with an expedition. Hudson entered the river which is named after him, and sailed up to Albany.

What name did Hudson give to the country he explored ?

Hudson called the Atlantic coast from the Connecticut River to the Delaware, New Netherlands.

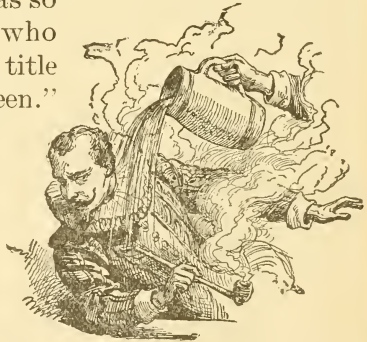
What was the result of these discoveries and explorations by different nations?

These discoveries and explorations caused different nations to claim parts of this country.

## CHAPTER V.

### THE SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA.

1. **Raleigh attempts to settle Virginia.**—In 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh (*raw'lee*) obtained the right from Queen Elizabeth of England to settle in America. He, therefore, sent out a number of people who occupied land in the colony of Virginia. The place was so called by Elizabeth, who was proud of her title of "Virgin Queen." The settlers did not succeed as well as was expected, and they were glad to get back to England.



2. The Indians taught them to use tobacco, and they carried some back to England, where it was then unknown. It is said that a servant of Raleigh's who saw him

1. Who obtained a right from Queen Elizabeth to settle in America? What land did the people who were sent out occupy? How did it get its name?

smoking thought him to be on fire and poured a pitcher of ale over him.

3. In 1603 some noblemen and merchants in England, who wanted to establish settlements in America, formed two companies, one known as the London Company, and the other as the Plymouth Company.

4. To these James I., then King of England, granted certain rights called *patents* or *charters*. To the London Company he gave the right to South Virginia, which was the country between Cape Fear and the Potomac; to the Plymouth Company, North Virginia, which lay between the eastern end of Long Island and the northern limit of the mainland of Nova Scotia.

5. **Jamestown settled.**—The attempt made at a settlement by the Plymouth Company was a failure. The London Company sent out a party of one hundred and five men. The emigrants left England in December, 1606, and six months later entered Chesapeake Bay and came to a river which they named the James. Sailing up this river they settled at Jamestown, named, like the river, in honor of the king.

2. What did the Indians teach the settlers? What is Raleigh's servant said to have done? 3. What companies were formed in England? 4. To what part of the country did the king give the London Company a right? To what port was the Plymouth Company given a right? 5. Where did the party sent out by the London Company settle?

6. The settlers at once began to cut down trees and build themselves log-houses. This was hard work, for they were not used to it; in fact, many of them had never worked in their lives. Neither were they accustomed to the coarse food they were obliged to use. The consequence was that a number grew sick and died, and all became dissatisfied.

7. **Smith takes charge of the colony.**—One reason of this dissatisfaction was that the president of the colony was unfit to manage it. So the settlers selected one of their number, a man named John Smith, who was just suited for the position, and placed him in charge.

8. Smith began by putting every one to work. That was a good way to begin, for busy people have very little time to find fault or be dissatisfied. He made friends with the Indians; they furnished him with corn and game, and under his wise government things changed for the better. Unfortunately (in 1609) Smith was badly injured by an explosion of gunpowder, and returned to England to have his wounds treated. He never went back to Virginia.

9. **Smith and Pocahontas.**—In a book of travels

6. What caused the settlers to grow sick and become dissatisfied? 7. Who was made president of the colony after the people became dissatisfied? 8. What did Smith do? What did he receive from the Indians? What happened to him in 1609?

which Smith afterward wrote he told some wonderful stories of his adventures. Among others herelated that Powhatan (*pow-hat'tan*), a great Indian chief, was about to put him to death, when his life was saved by Pocahontas (*po-kah-hõn'tas*), the chief's daughter. She threw her arms about Smith's neck and begged her father to spare him.

10. When Smith left Virginia the people again fell into idle ways; the fields were neglected; famine, sickness, and death followed, and the colony was about to be given up, when other settlers and supplies came over from England.

11. Domestic fowl,—such as chickens, ducks, and geese,—horses, cows, sheep, hogs, and goats were brought over, for they are not native to the United States. The potato, too, was introduced; for although it came originally from South America, our North American Indians did not know of it until it was brought here from Europe.

12. Things began to improve now, and some young women came over to become wives of the planters, families grew up, and Virginia was at last firmly established.

13. **The first Colonial Assembly.**—In 1619 the first step towards liberty was made in the New

9. What story did Smith tell about Pocahontas? 10. What happened after Smith left Virginia? 11. What animals were brought over from England? What vegetable was introduced?

World. Up to this time the colony had been governed by the Company in London, but now an Assembly was called, and certain persons were elected to meet and make laws for the colony, just as a State Legislature does now for a State. The Assembly met at Jamestown in July, 1619, and was the first of its kind ever held in America.

14. **An Indian massacre.**—The Indian chief who succeeded Powhatan hated the English and plotted to destroy them. A number of Indians joined in the plot, and on March 22, 1622, they suddenly attacked the colony and massacred three hundred and forty-seven men, women, and children.

15. More would certainly have been killed, but a friendly Indian gave the alarm and the people found safety in the fort at Jamestown. Then they united in a war against the Indians, destroyed their villages and crops, and so punished them that they gave no trouble for years after.

16. **Virginia becomes a royal colony** — King James pretended that the colony was badly managed, and changed it into a royal province to be governed in future by the king. Laws,

13. What was done to make laws for the colony? When and where did the Assembly meet? 14. What happened to the colony on March 22, 1622? 15. What did the people of the colony afterward do to the Indians?

known as the Navigation Acts, were passed by which the colonies were not allowed to buy anywhere except in England, to sell their products anywhere except in England, nor to ship their goods in any but English vessels.

17. **Bacon's Rebellion.**—Of course, these laws gave England the entire control of the trade of the colonies. The governor appointed by the king cared very little for the people and their interests, and even refused to protect them from the Indians. This caused great discontent, and in 1676 civil war broke out in Virginia. This is known as "Bacon's Rebellion," from the name of its leader, Nathaniel Bacon.

18. **Jamestown burned.**—During the rebellion Jamestown was burned, and Williamsburg was made the capital of Virginia. Shortly after this Bacon died, and the war came to an end.

19. From this time the population of Virginia increased and the place grew more and more prosperous.

20. **Negro slavery first introduced.**—Great attention was given to raising tobacco, which was sent to England and brought much money to the colony. In 1620 a Dutch ship brought over

16. How did King James change the colony? What laws were passed? 17. What did these laws give England? What war did they cause? What is this war called? 18. What place was made the capital of Virginia? How did the war end?

about twenty negroes from Africa and sold them as slaves to the planters. This was the beginning of negro slavery in this country. The negroes proved useful as field hands, and their work in attending to the tobacco crop increased the wealth of the colony.

21. Many of the settlers in Virginia were of good family and well educated; and they so helped to improve the manners of the other colonists that the people grew up intelligent, refined, and generous.

## CHAPTER VI.

### NEW ENGLAND.

1. **New England** was so named by Captain John Smith, who made a voyage to that part of the country in 1614, and drew a map of the coast.

2. All attempts of the English to settle the country north of Virginia failed until 1620. At that time a party of one hundred and two men, women, and children sailed from Plymouth, in England, in the ship "Mayflower" to seek a home in America.

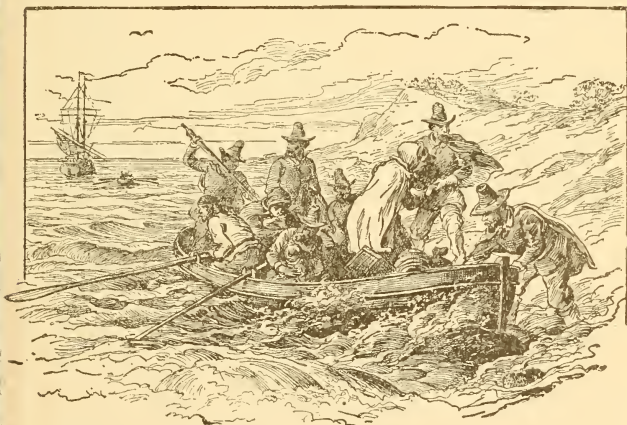
20. To what was great attention given? How were negroes first brought to this country as slaves? 21. How were the manners of the colonists improved?

1. By whom was New England so named? 2. Who came over in 1620 to settle the country north of Virginia? From what place did they come?



3. **The Puritans.**—These people were known as Puritans, or Pilgrims, and had been persecuted in England because they differed from the Church established there by law.

4. **The landing at Plymouth.**—After a long and stormy voyage, they reached the New England shores, and on December 21st, 1620, landed at Plymouth. They agreed upon certain laws which



THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

all were to obey, elected John Carver, one of their party, governor, and began to build rude houses.

5. They had no trouble with the Indians, who were friendly with them, but poor food, and

3. By what name were these people known? 4. When and where did they land? Who was elected governor?

very little of it, together with the extreme cold, to which they were not used, brought on much sickness, and before spring nearly half their number died. Among these was Governor John Carver.



MAP OF NEW ENGLAND.

6. None of the Pilgrims returned to England, however, but new settlers came out in the spring; corn, barley, and peas were planted, and before

5. How did the Pilgrims succeed?

the summer was over the colony was doing very well.

7. In the spring of 1621 Governor Bradford, who had succeeded Carver, made a treaty with Massasoit (*mas-sa-so'it*), the most powerful Indian chief in that part, which lasted over fifty years. There was one unfriendly tribe of Indians, however, and their chief, Canonicus (*kah-nou'ee-kus*), threatened war, and sent the governor a bundle of arrows tied round with a rattlesnake-skin. This meant: get ready to fight. But Governor Bradford was not easily frightened; he returned the skin stuffed full with powder and balls. The Indians understood by this that the settlers were ready to fight, if necessary, and concluded to let them alone.

8. **Plymouth Colony.**—This settlement received the name of Plymouth Colony. Its success drew so much attention to it in England that other immigrants came over, and Salem and Charlestown were settled.

9. **Massachusetts Bay Colony.**—The new settlement was called Massachusetts Bay Colony. In 1630 nearly a thousand more people came over from England with horses and cattle, and tools of different kinds, and settled in Boston, Water-

6. What was done in the spring? 7. Who was Massasoit? What did he and Governor Bradford do? What did Canonicus do? What did Bradford do in return? 8. What name did the colony receive? What other places were settled?

town, Dorchester, Lynn, and neighboring places. John Winthrop was made governor, and under his wise direction the colony succeeded and grew in size and population. Within ten years after his arrival twenty thousand people had come to the country.



EARLY SETTLERS ON THEIR MARCH THROUGH THE WOODS.

10. As the population of New England increased the people began to look about for other places in which to settle. In 1635 Saybrook, near the mouth of the Connecticut River, was

9. What was the new settlement called? What places were settled in 1630? How did the colony succeed?

founded. The following year Rev. Thomas Hooker set out from Massachusetts Bay with about a hundred people, driving their cattle before them and carrying their household goods through the woods, until they reached Hartford, where they settled.

11. In 1638 New Haven was founded, and in the year 1665 the three colonies of Saybrook, Hartford, and New Haven united and took the name of Connecticut.

12. **New Hampshire.**—Two years after the landing of the Pilgrims, two Englishmen, Ferdinando Gorges (*gor'jez*) and Captain John Mason, obtained from the Council of Plymouth the right to some land lying between the Kennebec and Merrimac rivers. The place was called Maine, or Mainland, to distinguish it from the islands along the coast. The following year a small party was sent to settle at Little Harbor and at Dover, but the colony grew very slowly.

13. In 1629 Gorges and Mason divided their property and separated. As Mason had been governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England, he called his part of the country New Hampshire. Afterward, for their own protection, both Maine and New Hampshire united with Massachusetts.

10, 11. What other places were settled? 12. For what land did Gorges and Mason obtain the right? What was the place called? 13. What did Mason call his part of the country when he and Gorges separated? With what colony did Maine and New Hampshire afterward unite?

14. The settlers in Massachusetts and Connecticut claimed that they left England because they could not worship God in the way they liked. This being the case, we might expect them to allow every one else perfect freedom in matters of religion.

15. But they did nothing of the kind. The settler who did not believe as the other colonists did was persecuted; he was not allowed to vote, and was even driven from the place.

16. When Roger Williams, a young English minister, preached that no man should worship against his own consent, he was ordered to leave the colony. An attempt was even made to arrest him, but he escaped.

17. **Providence settled by Roger Williams.**—This was in 1636, in the dead of winter, and the weather was bitterly cold; but Williams found shelter among the Indians, who were his friends, and they kept him till spring. Then they gave him some land at the head of Narragansett (*nah-rah-gan'sett*) Bay, and there he founded a colony which he named Providence, in gratitude for "God's merciful providence to him in his distress."

14. Why did the settlers in Massachusetts and Connecticut claim that they left England? 15. How did they treat the settlers who differed from them? 16. How was Roger Williams treated? 17. Where did Williams find shelter? What colony did he found? Why did he call the place Providence?

**18. Coddington founds Rhode Island.**—Two years later William Coddington settled at Rhode Island on land bought of the Indians. This settlement prospered as did Providence, and later on the two were united, and the colony of Rhode Island was thus founded.

**19.** The Puritans of Massachusetts showed their bigotry still further by persecuting Quakers and others who did not agree with them. Baptists were fined or flogged for not attending the Congregational Church, and in 1659 some Quakers were even hanged for worshipping God in their own fashion.

**20.** Some people, too, were accused of being witches. In the excitement that followed many were flogged, and in 1692 twenty innocent persons were hanged on this foolish charge, before the colonists learned that they had been deceived.

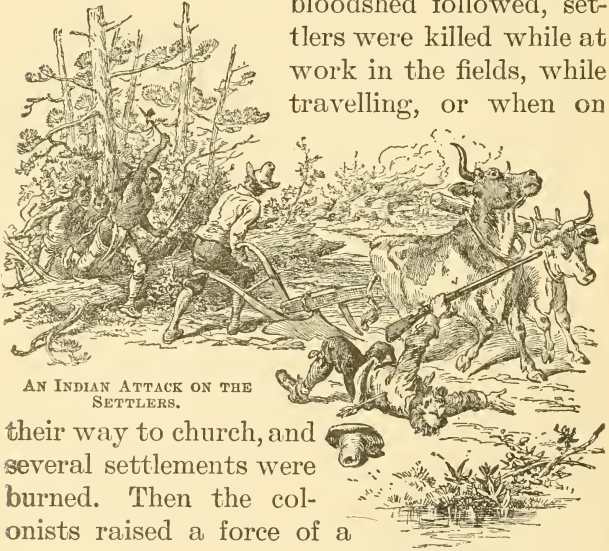
**21. The United Colonies of New England.**—In order to protect themselves from their French and Dutch neighbors, Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Haven came together in 1643, and under the name of "The United Colonies of New England" formed a union which lasted forty years.

**22. King Philip's War.**—While the colonies were

18. How was the colony of Rhode Island founded? 19. How did the Puritans of Massachusetts show their bigotry? 20. What happened in 1692? 21. Under what name did the English colonies form a union? How long did this union last

thus prospering, Indian troubles broke out in December, 1675. Philip, an Indian chief and son of Massasoit, became jealous of the growing power of the whites, and persuaded his tribe to begin war against the colonists.

23 In this the Narragansetts joined, and much bloodshed followed, settlers were killed while at work in the fields, while travelling, or when on



AN INDIAN ATTACK ON THE  
SETTLERS.

their way to church, and several settlements were burned. Then the colonists raised a force of a thousand men, attacked the Indians, and kept up the war till Philip was killed and the Narragansetts were destroyed.

24. **The colonies under James II.**—In 1686 James II., then King of England, appointed Edmund

22, 23. What Indian troubles began in 1675?



Andros governor of New England. When Charles II. was king he gave Connecticut a written paper, called a charter, which allowed the colony to govern itself.

25. King James thought this was too much liberty and wanted the colony under his control, so he directed the governor to take away the charter.

26. Andros went before the Connecticut Assembly and, at a meeting which lasted until midnight, demanded the charter. Suddenly the candles in the room were blown out, and when they were relighted the paper had disappeared.

27. **The Charter Oak.**—It is said that it was carried off in the darkness and hidden in the hollow of an oak tree. This tree became known as the *Charter Oak*, and was carefully preserved for nearly one hundred and seventy years after.



SEIZING THE CHARTER

28. The Puritans of New Eng-

land were very severe in their way of living.

24. Who was appointed governor of New England by James II.? What was the colony allowed to do by the charter from Charles II.? 25. What did King James order the governor to do? 26. What did Andros do? What happened when the candles were blown out? 27. What became of the charter?

They kept Sunday very strictly, and punished by law all who did not attend their meeting-house. They did not keep Christmas and other Church festivals, but they established solemn fast-days and set apart one day in autumn as a day of thanksgiving.

29. They paid much attention to the education of the people, and as early as 1636 voted money to establish a school. This school was opened at Cambridge and afterward became Harvard College, the oldest college in the United States.

## CHAPTER VII.

### MARYLAND, NEW YORK, AND DELAWARE.

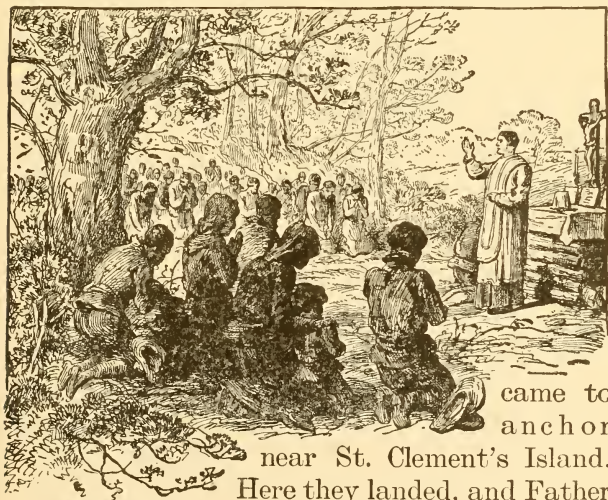
1. **Lord Baltimore.**—The Catholics of England suffered great persecution in early days, and were fined heavily if they did not attend the religious services of the Church of England. To escape this persecution George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, obtained from King Charles I. the promise of some land in Virginia, north of the Potomac, in which he intended to establish a colony where he and other Catholics could live peacefully.

28. What can you tell about the Puritans' way of living?  
29. Where was a school opened? What did it become?

1. What did the Catholics of England suffer in early days? What did Lord Baltimore do to escape this persecution?

2. Before the papers for the land were made out Calvert died, but in 1633 his son, the second Lord Baltimore, having secured the charter, sent out two ships, the "Dove" and the "Ark," under the command of his younger brother, Leonard Calvert, with over three hundred people to settle the territory. The place was named Maryland, in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria.

3. **St. Mary's founded.**—The settlers entered Chesapeake Bay early in the year 1634, and



THE FIRST MASS IN  
MARYLAND.

came to anchor near St. Clement's Island. Here they landed, and Father Andrew White, a Jesuit, who accompanied the party, celebrated Mass on the

2. Who was sent out by the second Lord Baltimore? What was the territory named? In whose honor was it so named?

feast of the Annunciation, March 25th, 1634. Afterward the settlers erected a large cross which they had hewed out of a tree.

4. Calvert ascended what is now the St. Mary's River, and six or seven miles above its mouth settled St. Mary's, the oldest town in Maryland. The colonists made friends with the Indians by giving them beads, axes, and cloth in exchange for land, and the friendship thus established between them was never broken.

5. The colony was very successful, but William Clayborne, who had a trading-post in Maryland which he had established some years before, refused to admit Calvert's right to the place. He was compelled to submit, however, for the time, though he gave trouble afterward.

6. **A free soil for Christianity.**—The people of Maryland were happy and contented, for they enjoyed greater freedom than any of the other settlers in the New World. They had the right to make their own laws, and as Lord Baltimore had made Maryland "a free soil for Christianity", every one could practise his religion as he saw fit. The result was the place became a refuge

3. Where did the settlers land? After they landed what was done? 4. Which is the oldest town in Maryland? How did the colonists treat the Indians? 5. How did the colony succeed? Who caused trouble?

not only for Catholics, but for Puritans who were driven out of Virginia, and for Quakers expelled from Massachusetts.

7. But peace was not to last forever. Civil war broke out in England; the king was driven from his throne and beheaded, and a sort of republic was established with Oliver Cromwell as the head, or Protector of Parliament as he was called.

8. With authority from the new government, Richard Ingle came to Maryland, drove out Governor Calvert, robbed the people, and sent Father White in chains to England. Later on Lord Baltimore was restored to power, only to lose it again in 1654. Finally, however, in 1716 Maryland became the property of the fifth Lord Baltimore, and continued to be his until the United States were formed.

9. **The Dutch West India Company.**—When Henry Hudson returned to Holland, after sailing up the river which has since borne his name, he took back such a good account of the newly-discovered country that Dutch vessels began to visit it, to obtain otter and beaver skins, and other valuable furs, from the Indians.

10. In 1623 the Dutch West India Company

6. What did Lord Baltimore make Maryland? For whom did Maryland become a place of refuge? 7. What happened in England some time afterward? 8. What did Richard Ingle do? 9. Why did the Dutch begin to visit this country?

sent out a number of families from Holland. They landed on Manhattan Island and bought it from the Indians for about twenty-five dollars. Here they settled and founded New Amsterdam, which was the beginning of what is now the great city of New York. The following year Fort Orange, now Albany, was founded.

11. The Dutch rule in New Netherlands prospered, and the colony, especially New Amsterdam, increased in size and in numbers.

12. **Delaware settled by the Swedes.**—In 1638 some Swedes began a settlement in Delaware, and erected a fort near the spot where Wilmington now stands. The colony took the name of New Sweden, and bid fair to succeed, but the Dutch claimed all the country from the Connecticut River to the Delaware, and thought no other nation had a right there. So in 1655 they made war on New Sweden, captured it, and made it part of New Netherlands.

13. In 1660 the people of England, who had grown tired of the Puritans as rulers, made the son of Charles I. king. The new monarch claimed that New Netherlands belonged to England by right of Cabot's discoveries, and, acting

10. Where did the Dutch families land who came out from Holland? How much did they pay for the land? What settlements did they found? 12. Where did the Swedes begin a settlement in 1638? What name did the colony take? What did the Dutch do in New Sweden?

on this, gave the country to his brother James, Duke of York.

14. **New Netherlands becomes New York.**—In 1664 James sent out a fleet to seize the colony. At that time Peter Stuyvesant, a brave, honest, and determined man, was the Dutch governor, and he refused to surrender to the English. But, though brave, Stuyvesant was such a tyrant that his people hated him and refused to help him. So he was forced to give up, and New Netherlands became an English colony. Its name was changed to New York, New Amsterdam became the city of New York, and Fort Orange was given the name of Albany.

## CHAPTER VIII.

NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

1. **New Jersey an English colony.**—After the capture of New Netherlands by the English, the Duke of York gave the country between the Hudson and Delaware rivers to two friends of his, Sir John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret.

13. Who became king of England in 1660? What did the king claim? To whom did he give the country? 14. What did James do? Who was the Dutch governor? What can you say of him? What became of New Netherlands? To what was its name changed? What did New Amsterdam become?

The latter had at one time been governor of Jersey, in England, and out of compliment to him the new colony was called New Jersey.

2. **Pennsylvania settled by Penn.**—In 1681 William Penn, a rich Quaker, was given a grant of



PENN'S TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

the country lying between New Jersey and Maryland, in payment of a large sum of money

1. What part of the country did the Duke of York give to Sir John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret? What was the new colony called?



which the king of England owed his father, Admiral Sir William Penn.

3. Penn sent over a large number of Quakers, who had been persecuted in England on account of their religion, to begin a city, and in 1682 came over himself. He organized a government, made liberal laws for the people, and the following year laid out the city of Philadelphia.

4. He made friends with the Indians at the start, and this friendship was never broken. Penn afterward returned to England, but Pennsylvania belonged to him and his heirs down to the time of the Revolution.

5. **The province of Carolina.**—Following the example of the Duke of York, Lord Clarendon and some other English noblemen in 1663 obtained a grant of the country between Virginia and Florida. This was named Carolina in honor of King Charles II., his name in Latin being *Carolus*.

6. Some people from Virginia had already settled in what is now North Carolina, near the mouth of the Chowan River. This was known as the Albemarle Colony.

5. What part of the country was given to William Penn? Why was it given to him? 3. Whom did Penn send over to make a settlement? What laws did Penn make? What city did he lay out? 4. For how long did Pennsylvania belong to him? 5. For what part of the country did Lord Clarendon and others obtain a grant? Why was it called Carolina? 6. Who settled in North Carolina? By what name was the colony known?

7. In 1670 Lord Clarendon's company sent out three shiploads of emigrants, known as the Carteret Colony, who settled on the south side of the Ashley River, but afterward removed to where Charleston now stands. This was the first settlement in what is now South Carolina.

8. The captain of a ship from Madagascar presented a bag of seed rice to the Carteret Colony, and thus laid the foundation of the rice crop, which even to-day is a leading product of South Carolina. The pine forests of North Carolina, from which tar, turpentine, and resin are produced, have yielded great wealth to the people of that region.

9. Many were attracted by the fine climate, and Carolina rapidly increased in numbers and wealth, the new-comers being principally from England and the West Indies, with some French Protestants.

10. The colonies were afterward bought from the proprietors and made royal provinces, and were then divided into North and South Carolina.

11. **The settlement of Georgia.**—In 1732 General James Oglethorpe, a brave and benevolent man,

7. Where did the Carteret Colony settle? In what place was this the first settlement? 8. How was the foundation of the rice crop laid? What are produced from the pine forests of North Carolina? 9. How did Carolina succeed? Who were the new-comers? 10. What afterward occurred in the colonies? How were they divided?

obtained a grant for the country between the Savannah and Altamaha (*al-tā-mah-hah'*) rivers from King George II., and the following year founded a colony there which took the name of Georgia in honor of the king.

12. The place was intended as a refuge for poor people in England who were unable to pay their debts and according to law were subject to imprisonment. There were other settlers besides, among them Jews, Lutherans, Moravians, and a number of Scotch Highlanders.

13. **Georgia and Florida at war.**—In 1739 war broke out between England and Spain, and the following year General Oglethorpe led an army against the Spanish settlements in Florida. He captured one fort and attacked another at St. Augustine, but it was so bravely defended by the Spanish governor that Oglethorpe was forced to retire. Two years later the Spaniards, in return, invaded Georgia, but Oglethorpe with about one fourth the number of their men met and defeated them.

14. Some years later Georgia became a royal province, and continued to be governed by the king until the Revolution.

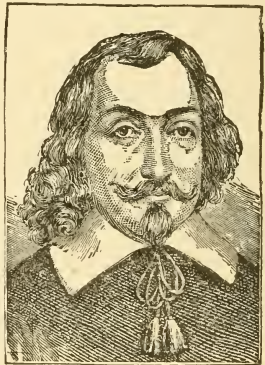
11. For what part of the country did Oglethorpe obtain a grant? What colony was founded there? In whose honor was it named? 12. For whom was it intended as a refuge? 13. Against what settlements did Oglethorpe lead an army? What was the result of his attack? What did the Spaniards do in return? What was the result? 14. What did Georgia become later?

## CHAPTER IX.

## INTERCOLONIAL WARS.

1. WHILE the English were establishing settlements on our coast line from Maine to Georgia, the French were exploring the West, where they founded numerous missions, settling along the gulf and river of St. Lawrence.

2. **Quebec founded.**—In 1608 Samuel de Champlain (*deh shăm-plain'*), a brave, experienced man and a fervent Catholic, founded Quebec. In 1642 a pious association in France laid the foundation of the city of Montreal. Recollect and Jesuit missionaries labored to convert the Indian tribes, and in their efforts many were martyred for the faith.



SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN.

3. **Father Marquette on the Mississippi.**—In 1673 Father Marquette (*mar-ket'*), a Jesuit missionary, in company with Louis Joliet (*zho-le'â*), made

1. What were the French doing while the English were establishing settlements? 2. Who was Champlain? What place did he found? Who founded the city of Montreal?

his way in a bark canoe from Green Bay to the Wisconsin River until the Mississippi was reached. This he descended as far as the Arkansas River, and then returned to give an account of his work.



FATHER MARQUETTE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

4. A few years later Robert Cavelier de la Salle (*ro'bare cav-al'yā deh lah sal*) descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. He claimed for France all the territory watered by the Mississippi and its branches, and gave it the name of Louisiana, in honor of Louis XIV., then King of France.

3. What did Father Marquette do? What did La Salle do? What did he claim for France?

5. **War between England and France.**—England and France had been enemies for a long while, and in 1689 a war, known as King William's War, broke out between the French and English colonists in America, and lasted eight years. This was hardly over, when another war began in 1702, and did not end till 1713. King George's War followed this, in the years 1744-1748.

6. During these wars the English invaded Canada and captured Port Royal in Acadia, now Nova Scotia, and Louisburg, the French fortress on the island of Cape Breton (*breh-tor'*). The Indian allies on both sides attacked and burned several settlements and killed the inhabitants.

7. These wars began in Europe, and England was the gainer, but her colonies did not profit by them, though they had given troops and money to carry them on.

8. **France fortifies the frontier.**—The territory claimed by France was connected and guarded by a chain of sixty forts extending from the mouth of the St. Lawrence down the Mississippi to New Orleans. When trouble arose in the colonies about the boundaries between the French and English provinces, the French began to build new forts from Lake Erie to the Alle-

5. What wars broke out in 1689? In 1702? In 1744?  
6. What places did the English attack and capture during these wars? What did the Indians do? 7. Did the colonies profit by these wars?

ghany River. Then they drove away some Virginians who had settled on the Ohio River for the purpose of trading with the Indians, and had begun to erect a fort where the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers meet and form the Ohio. The French finished the fort, and named it Fort Duquesne (*du-kane'*) in honor of the governor of Canada.

9. When the governor of Virginia learned of this he sent a letter to the commander of the French posts, asking what he meant.

10. **Washington.**—As the bearer of this letter the governor chose GEORGE WASHINGTON, whom God afterward selected to lead his countrymen to victory and freedom. Although only twenty-one years old at the time, Washington was known as a brave and fearless man who could be trusted in anything.

11. He was born at Bridge's Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22d, 1732. When he was eleven years old his father died, leaving a large estate. Washington continued to live at home with his mother and his brothers and sisters. His education was very simple: besides reading, writing, and arithmetic he learned book-

8. How had the French guarded the territory claimed by them? What forts did they erect afterward? 9. What did the governor of Virginia do when he learned what the French had done? 10. Who was sent as bearer of the letter? How old was he at that time? How was it known that he could be trusted?

keeping and surveying, but he associated with educated people, and his manners grew to be elegant and refined. Strong and healthy, he was first in all manly exercises. As he grew up he became acquainted with life in the woods and the habits of the Indians. When only nineteen he was appointed adjutant-general with the rank of major and the pay of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling (about \$750) a year.

12. Washington lost no time in starting on his errand, and, after a tiresome journey "across mountain and stream, through sleet and snow," delivered the letter safely.

13. The French commander sent answer that he was determined to stay where he was, and would drive out any Englishman who dared set foot on French territory.

14. Washington's way home was not without danger; an Indian, who was in hiding, fired at him from not fifteen steps distant, but missed him. In crossing the half-frozen Alleghany River on a raft, Washington was nearly drowned.

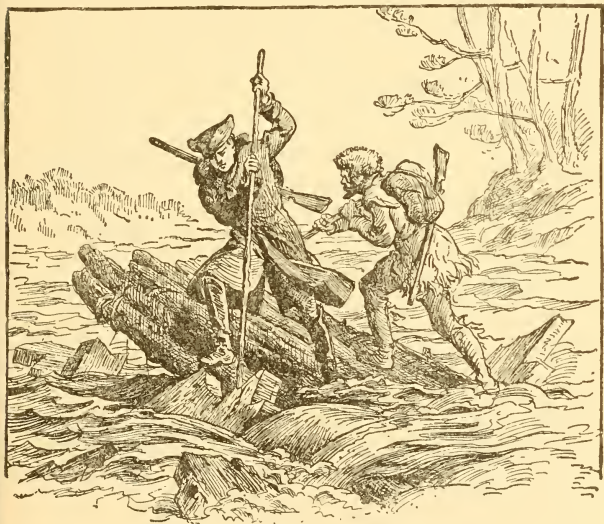
15. The French commander's answer meant war. Colonel Frye with a regiment was sent to attack the French. Washington, who was second in command, took the advance; learning that a

11. What can you tell us about George Washington? His education? 12. What did Washington do with the letter? 13. What answer did the French commander send back? 14. What happened to Washington on his way home?



body of the enemy was at a place named Great Meadows, he marched there and suddenly attacked and defeated it.

16. The victory was short-lived, however, for the French sent a large force against Washington, who was obliged to surrender, but was allowed to return to Virginia with all his men.

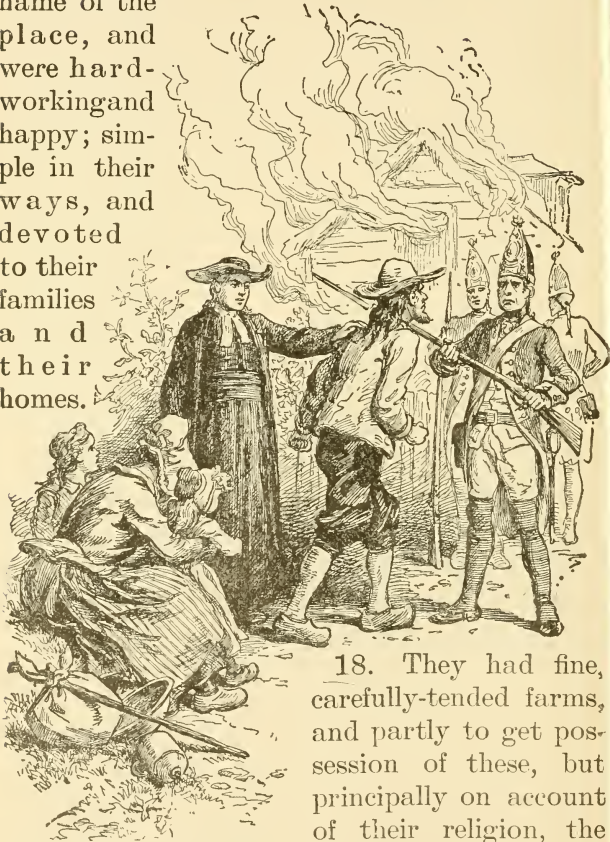


WASHINGTON CROSSING THE ALLEGHANY.

17. The fate of the Acadians.—Though Nova Scotia belonged to the English, the people were Catholics, descendants of the old French settlers.

15. Who was sent to attack the French? Who was second in command? What did he do? 16. What happened to Washington?

They were called Acadians, from the original name of the place, and were hard-working and happy; simple in their ways, and devoted to their families and their homes.



THE FATE OF THE ACADIANS.

18. They had fine, carefully-tended farms, and partly to get possession of these, but principally on account of their religion, the English wanted to ex-

17. What were the inhabitants of Nova Scotia called? What do you know of them?

pel them from the country. So, pretending that the Acadians would help the French in time of war, English troops suddenly surrounded these poor people, and, without any trial, drove them on board ships which carried them from their homes. Their houses and barns were burned; children were separated from their mothers, wives from their husbands, and many of the families thus broken up were never again united.

## CHAPTER X.

### INTERCOLONIAL WARS, CONTINUED.

1. **Braddock's expedition.**—After the surrender of Washington, England sent General Braddock to America with two regiments of British soldiers.

2. In July, 1755, Braddock marched against Fort Duquesne. But he knew nothing about the style of fighting followed by the Indians, who made up a large part of the French force, and he would not listen to Washington's advice.

3. The result was that the French and Indians, hidden behind rocks and trees, opened a deadly fire on the British, and forced them to retire. Braddock was killed, and his army was saved only

18. Why did the English want to get rid of the Acadians? How did they treat them?

1. Who was sent to America after the surrender of Washington? 2. What did Braddock do?

by the coolness and courage of Washington. The latter had two horses shot under him, and four bullets passed through his coat.

4. In the next four years other battles followed with sometimes the English, sometimes the French, as victors. Finally, in 1759, England made a grand attack on Canada.

5. **The surrender of Quebec.**—General James Wolfe, a brave officer, with eight thousand British troops and a fleet, was sent up the St. Lawrence River to capture Quebec.

6. For three months the English besieged the city without success. A part of it lay on high ground, and this the English cannon could not reach.

7. At last Wolfe discovered a narrow pathway which led up to the "Plains of Abraham," open fields outside the city walls. Up this path the English crept under cover of night, and by morning the troops were drawn up, ready for battle, not a mile from the city.

8. Montcalm (*mōn'khām'*), the French commander, saw his danger, but he was a brave man and marched out as soon as possible to attack the enemy.

3. What was the result of Braddock's style of fighting? How was the army saved? 4. What did England finally do? 5. What was Wolfe sent to do? 6. What was the result of the siege of the city? 7. How did Wolfe manage to reach the city? 8. What did Montcalm do?

9. In the battle which followed the English were victorious, but both Wolfe and Montcalm were mortally wounded.

10. While the former was being carried from the field he heard that the French were flying. "Now God be praised," said the dying hero, "I die happy." It is related of Montcalm that when he learned he could not live, he exclaimed: "So much the better; I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec."

11. Shortly after the capture of Quebec, which occurred September 18th, 1759, Montreal also fell into the hands of the English, and that ended the war.

12. **The English get Canada.**—A treaty of peace was signed in Paris in 1763. By it France gave up to Great Britain Canada and that part of Louisiana between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi except the island and city of New Orleans. This with that part of Louisiana which lay west of the Mississippi she gave to Spain, who had helped her in the war with England.

13. By this same treaty Spain gave Florida to England in exchange for the city of Havana, in the island of Cuba, which the English had taken the year before.

9. What happened in the battle which followed? 10 Repeat the words of Wolfe. Of Montcalm. 11. What occurred shortly after the capture of Quebec? 12. What did France give to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris? What to Spain? 13. What did Spain give to England?

## REVIEW II.—THE COLONIES.

What further have we learned about our country?

We have learned what happened from the time of the settlement of Virginia in 1584 down to the close of the Intercolonial Wars.

By whom was Virginia settled?

Virginia was settled by people sent out by a rich company in England.

By whom was New England first settled?

New England was settled by people known as *Puritans*. They were seeking a place where they could worship God as they thought fit.

How was Maryland settled?

Maryland was settled by Lord Baltimore and a body of Catholics who were persecuted in England on account of their religion.

Who settled New Netherlands or New York?

New Netherlands, afterward New York, was settled by a number of families sent out from Holland by the Dutch West India Company.

How did the English get possession of New Netherlands?

England claimed the part of our country known as New Netherlands, and James, Duke of York, sent out a fleet, and compelled the Dutch to surrender. Then the name of the place was changed to New York.

Who settled New Jersey?

New Jersey was settled by some Swedes, but was taken

from them by the Dutch. When the English seized New Netherlands, New Jersey fell into their hands.

By whom was Pennsylvania settled?

Pennsylvania was settled by William Penn and a number of Quakers.

Under what government were these colonies?

All these colonies were ruled by the English government.

What other colonies were ruled by England?

Carolina and Georgia were also settled by Englishmen, and were governed by England.

In what part of the country did the French settle?

The French settled in the West and along the gulf and river of St. Lawrence.

What caused the Intercolonial Wars?

The Intercolonial Wars were caused by the dispute between England and France as to which nation our country should belong. In the end it was decided in favor of England.

## CHAPTER XI.

### THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

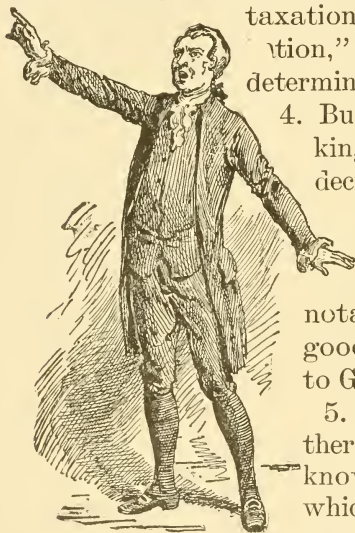
1. England proposes to tax America.—The close of the war with France found England heavily in debt, and to help pay this the British Parliament proposed to tax the colonies.

2. This was unjust. They had not brought on

1. What did England propose to do to help pay her debt?

the war, and though it cost them many lives and much money, they were in no way benefited by it.

3. Besides, as they were not allowed to send members to the British Parliament, the colonies denied the right of that body to tax them. "No



PATRICK HENRY PROTESTING  
AGAINST THE TAX.

taxation without representation," said they, and they determined not to submit.

4. But in spite of this the king and Parliament decided to enforce the hateful "Navigation Act," by which the Americans were not allowed to send their goods anywhere except to Great Britain.

5. **The Stamp Act.**—Further, a law was passed, known as the Stamp Act, which required a government stamp to be placed on all legal documents, such as wills, deeds, and

similar papers, and even on newspapers. The price of these stamps depended on the value of the articles.

2, 3. Why did the colonies determine not to submit to this? 4. What did the king and Parliament decide to do? 5. What law was passed? What did this law require?



6. This caused great indignation in the colonies. Meetings were held and processions took place in every part of the country to show the public feeling.

7. **Patrick Henry protests.**—In the Virginia Assembly, Patrick Henry, a young man, declared that the General Assembly of a colony alone had the right to tax the people. During a debate that followed Henry boldly said, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third—" "Treason! treason!" cried some members. "And George the Third may profit by their example," continued the patriot. "If that be treason, make the most of it."

8. So much opposition caused the British government to do away with the Stamp Act, but England still claimed the right to tax her colonies in any way she saw fit.

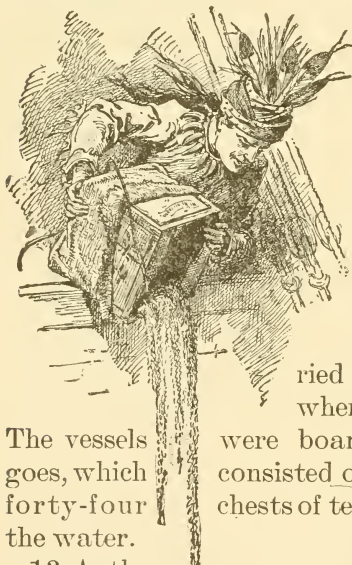
9. She therefore laid a tax on glass, painters' materials, paper, and tea. Believing this to be unjust, the colonists refused to buy the taxed goods.

10. **The "Boston Massacre."**—Great excitement followed, and British troops were sent to put down the angry people. A fight occurred between the soldiers and the citizens in a street of Boston, in which three persons were killed, two mortally

6. How was public feeling shown? 7. What did Patrick Henry declare? 8. What was the result of this opposition? 9. What did England tax? What did the colonists do?

wounded, and several injured by the military. This is known as the "Boston Massacre."

11. To quiet the colonies, England then took the tax off all goods except tea. But this did not satisfy the people: they were determined that the taxed article should not be landed here. Shiploads of tea sent over to New York and Philadelphia were sent back to England, and at



The vessels goes, which forty-four the water.

13. As the men were returning to their homes they passed a house at which Admiral Montagu (*mōn'ta-gū*) was visiting. Raising the

Charleston the tea was placed, in damp cellars, where it spoiled.

12. **The Boston Tea-party.**—On December 16th, 1773, about fifty men disguised as Indians, and followed by a large but orderly crowd, hurried to a wharf in Boston where three tea-ships lay.

were boarded and their cargo consisted of three hundred and chests of tea, were emptied into

10. What happened then? What is known as the "Boston Massacre"? 11. What did England do to quiet the colonies?

window, the admiral called out: "Well, boys, you've had a fine night for your Indian caper. But, mind, you've got to pay the fiddler yet." "Oh, never mind, squire!" replied one of the men, "just come out here, if you please, and we'll settle the bill in two minutes." The admiral thought it best to let the bill stand, and quickly shut the window.

14. To punish the people for destroying the tea, Parliament closed the port of Boston, that is, no vessels were allowed to enter or to leave there, and General Gage was appointed governor.

15. **The first Continental Congress.**—Even at this time the Americans did not think of going to war with England. In order to consider what might be the best way to defend their rights and secure justice, representatives of the different colonies met at Philadelphia in September, 1774, and formed the first Continental Congress.

16. This Congress drew up what was called a "Declaration of Rights," and sent a petition to the king and Parliament asking for justice.

17. But it was of no use; and when the colonists found that no attention was paid to their

12, 13. Tell the story of the "Boston Tea-party." 14. What did Parliament do to punish the people? 15. Where and why did representatives of the colonies meet? What was formed at this meeting? 16. What did this Congress do?

petition, they, for the first time, began to think of war. Bands of citizens calling themselves "Minute-Men," because they were supposed to be ready at a minute's notice, were formed, and they prepared themselves by drilling day and night.

## CHAPTER XII.

### CONCORD AND LEXINGTON.

1. **Gage sends troops to destroy military stores at Concord.**—Learning that some powder and other military stores were at Concord, General Gage, on April 19, 1775, sent Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn with a force of British soldiers to destroy them.

2. But Paul Revere, a brave American, rode ahead and warned the people, and when the soldiers reached Lexington the Minute-Men were ready to receive them.

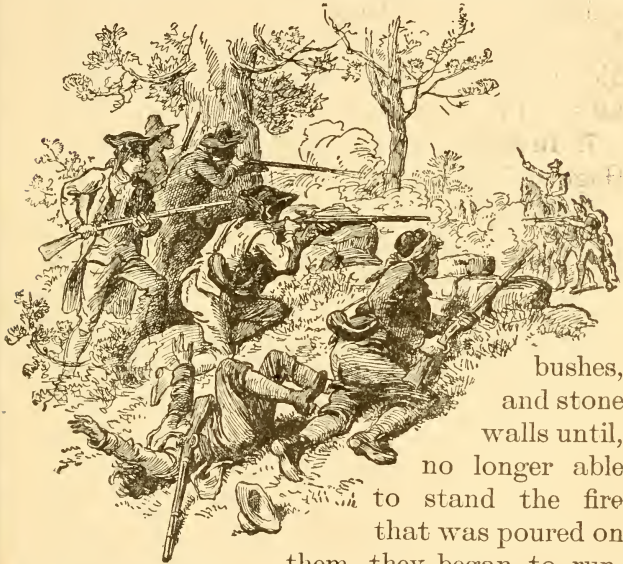
3. **Lexington the first battle of the Revolution.**—The British fired on the patriot band, killing seven and wounding nine, and then hurried on to Concord, where they destroyed some flour and old cannons, and burned a liberty-pole that had been erected.

4. By this time the people were aroused; men

17. What did the people do when no attention was paid to their petition?

1. What did General Gage do? 2. What did Paul Revere do? 3. How did the British act?

hastened from houses, work-shops, and fields. The soldiers were attacked from behind trees,



THE FIGHT AT CONCORD.

bushes, and stone walls until, no longer able to stand the fire that was poured on them, they began to run, and were chased like a flock of frightened sheep by the patriots.

5. **The colonies rise.**—The news of the fight spread through the country, and the militia of the other colonies was sent to the help of Massachusetts. Men dropped their work and, arming themselves with such weapons as they could find, hurried toward Boston.

4. How did the people attack them? 5. What was done when the news of the fight spread?

6. One example will show the spirit of the people. Israel Putnam, an old soldier, was building a stone fence when he heard the cry from Lexington. Without waiting to change his dress, he mounted his horse and rode with all speed to Boston.

7. In a short time an army of brave men had Gage and the British troops shut up in Boston.

8. **The capture of Fort Ticonderoga.**—The next month Ethan Allen with a company of “Green Mountain Boys” from Vermont surprised and captured Fort Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain. Making his way to the British commander’s room, Allen demanded the surrender of the fort. “On what authority?” asked the officer. “In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress,” replied Allen. The following day the Americans captured Crown Point. Both forts contained large supplies of military stores which were valuable to the patriots.

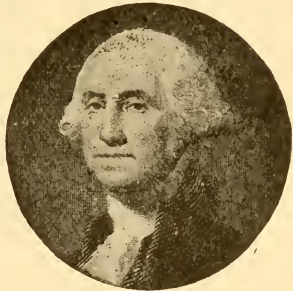
9. On the coast of Maine Captain Jeremiah O’Brien, with his brothers and a few other brave men, gained the first naval battle of the Revolution by capturing the English vessel “Margaretta” and two sloops.

6. Give an example to show the spirit of the people. 8. Tell what you can of Ethan Allen and the capture of Ticonderoga. 9. Where was the first naval battle gained? By whom?

## CHAPTER XIII.

WASHINGTON IN COMMAND.—THE BATTLE OF  
BUNKER HILL.

1. **The second Continental Congress.**—On May 10th, 1775, a few hours after the surrender of Ticonderoga, the second Continental Congress met at Philadelphia. It voted to raise an army, and appointed George Washington commander-in-chief.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

2. In the meantime fresh troops had been sent out from England to help Gage. Thus strengthened, he determined to fortify Bunker Hill, which is opposite Boston. But before he could do so, the Americans took possession of the place, or rather of Breed's Hill, near it, and in one night built a fort of earth and fence-rails.

3. **The battle of Bunker Hill.**—When the morning light showed what had been done, the British ships opened fire and a large body of

1. When and where did the second Continental Congress meet? What did it do? 2. What did Gage determine to do? What did the Americans do?

troops, "the flower of the British army," was sent to drive the Americans from their position.

4. A fierce fight followed; the patriot army fought well and desperately, and though obliged at last to retire, because the powder gave out, it was a dear victory for the enemy; their loss in killed and wounded was over a thousand, while the whole loss of the Americans was one hundred and forty-five killed and missing, and three hundred and four wounded.

5. Two weeks after the battle of Bunker Hill Washington reached Cambridge, near Boston, and took command of the American army.

6. This army was made up of about fourteen thousand men, ready to shed their last drop of blood in defense of their rights, but poorly provided with guns and other arms, and not drilled.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANADA.—THE BRITISH LEAVE BOSTON.—THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

1. The campaign against Canada. — Having learned that the British intended to attack the

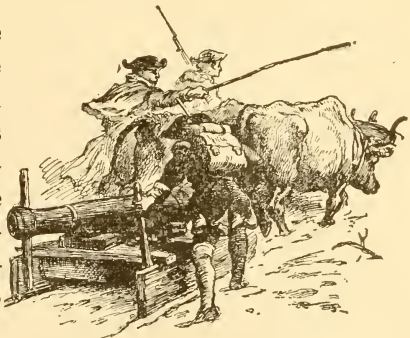
3. What did the British do the following day? 4. Who gained the victory? What was the loss in the fight? 5. When did Washington reach Cambridge? 6. How many men were in the army? How were they provided with arms?



northern part of New York, Congress sent two armies to invade Canada. One of these was commanded by General Richard Montgomery, a gallant Irishman who was fighting for our independence, the other by General Benedict Arnold.

2. Montgomery descended Lake Champlain and captured Montreal. He then marched forward, hoping to take Quebec. He was joined by Arnold, and on December 31st, 1775, the city was attacked. The result was a sad defeat for the Americans, who were driven back with heavy loss; the brave Montgomery was killed, Arnold was badly wounded, and the army retreated from Canada.

3. In the meantime Washington was drilling his men about Boston, but as he had neither artillery nor powder he could do very little.



DRAGGING CANNON TO CAMBRIDGE.

4. Finally, however, fifty cannon were dragged to Cambridge on ox-sleds, and placed in position on

1. What did Congress do? 2. What was the result of the invasion of Canada? 3. What was Washington doing?

Dorchester Heights, from which place their shot could easily reach Boston.

5. Then Washington sent word to General William Howe, who had succeeded Gage as commander of the British forces, that unless he withdrew from the city without delay it would be cannonaded.

6. **The British are driven from Boston.**—As there was no means of escape, Howe and his army boarded their vessels, and on St. Patrick's Day, March 17th, 1776, sailed for Halifax.

7. The country was now free from British troops, and the following day Washington entered Boston in triumph.

8. **The British attack Charleston.**—The British government then sent out several regiments and a fleet to attack New York. But as that city was too strongly fortified, the ships sailed south, hoping to capture Charleston, South Carolina.

9. This city was protected by a fort built of palmetto logs filled in with sand, and its commander, Colonel Moultrie, made such a gallant defense that the enemy was forced to withdraw with a loss of two ships and many men.

10. During the hottest part of the attack the

4. How were cannon brought to Cambridge? 5. What word did Washington send to Howe? 6. What did Howe do? 7. What followed this? 8. What did the British government do next? What city did the ships sail for? 9. What was the result of the attack on Charleston?

American flag was shot away, and fell outside the fort. Without a moment's hesitation Sergeant Jasper, a brave Irishman, sprung over the wall and, in spite of the enemy's fire, picked up the flag. Then, fixing it on a sponge-staff, he planted it firmly on the fort. For this brave act the governor of South Carolina afterward presented him with his own sword.

11. **The Declaration of Independence.**—Up to this time the Americans had scarcely thought of separating from England, but they now began to feel that King George and the British government would never do them justice. Congress, which was composed of representatives from the thirteen colonies, therefore appointed a committee to draw up the Declaration of Independence. This was written by Thomas Jefferson, and on July 4th, 1776, was adopted by Congress. Thus the United States became a free and independent nation. It is said that John Hancock, who wrote his name in large, clear letters, added: "There, John Bull can read that without spectacles;" and when some one remarked to Stephen Hopkins that his hand trembled, he answered: "True; but my heart does not." When Charles

10. What is said of Sergeant Jasper? 11. For what purpose did Congress appoint a committee? Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? What did the United States become? What is Hancock reported to have said? Hopkins? Franklin?

Carroll of Carrollton, who was very rich, signed, Franklin remarked "There go millions!"

12. The people received the news with great joy; bells were rung, cannon fired, and the cry of "Liberty" sounded throughout the land.

## CHAPTER XV.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.—THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.—THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW JERSEY.

1. AFTER driving the enemy from Boston, Washington moved his troops to New York. General Howe, who had come up from Halifax, was encamped on Staten Island. His army had been strengthened by fresh regiments sent over from England, and he determined to attack the Americans.

2. **The battle of Long Island.**—General Putnam, with a force of about nine thousand patriots, held a fort at Brooklyn and defenses on the hills south of the city. The British crossed from Staten Island, and landing on the southwestern part of Long Island, began an attack, August 27th, 1776. The Americans were fighting bravely when they suddenly heard firing behind them. It was too late to escape; they were surrounded. Their loss in killed and

1. To what place did Washington move?

wounded was about four hundred, and over a thousand were made prisoners.

3. While the battle was going on, Washington crossed over from New York, but was unable to save the men. Had Howe followed up his victory the war might have ended there, but for two days he did nothing.

4. On the second night after the battle there was a heavy fog on the Brooklyn side of the river. Taking advantage of this, Washington collected all the boats he could find, and succeeded in getting his army across to New York.

5. A woman sent a negro servant to tell the British that the Americans were escaping, but he was caught by some Hessian soldiers employed in the British army. They did not understand English, and kept the man a prisoner until the next day, when his message was too late. The following morning, when the British general put out his hand to take "the nest of rebels," as he called it, he found that the nest was there, but that the birds had flown.

6. As he could not hold the city against the larger force, Washington retreated up the island toward Harlem, and then continued on to White Plains.

2. What took place on August 27th, 1776? What was the result of the battle? 4. How did the Americans escape? 5. What happened to the negro who was sent to the British? 6. Where did Washington go after the battle?

7. Instead of continuing to follow the Americans, Howe decided to cross into New Jersey. Before doing this he attacked Fort Washington, on the Hudson, and captured it, taking about three thousand prisoners. This was a heavy blow to the patriot cause; many thought American independence would never be gained, but Washington did not lose hope for a moment.

8. **Nathan Hale.**—As it was important that Washington should know something of the enemy's plans, Captain Nathan Hale, a young man only twenty-one years of age, offered to enter the British camp and learn what he could. Hale had been a student at Yale College, and was teaching school when the battle of Lexington occurred. As soon as the news of that fight reached him he enlisted in the patriot army, and soon rose to be captain of his company.

9. Hale reached the British camp, made drawings of their defenses, with notes in Latin, and was on his way to Washington when he was captured. Howe ordered him to be hanged the next morning. In the meantime he was treated in the most cruel manner. His letters to his mother and sister were torn to pieces before his eyes, and he was not permitted to see a clergyman. When he was led out for execution he was asked for a dying confession. "I only regret

7. Where did Howe decide to go? What place did he attack? With what result?

that I have but one life to lose for my country," said the patriot; and with these words on his lips he died.

10. The British now threatened Philadelphia, and Washington crossed the Hudson and retreated across New Jersey, closely followed by the enemy under command of Lord Cornwallis.

11. As he found he could not hold New Jersey, Washington crossed the Delaware River at Trenton, and passed over to Pennsylvania, first taking care to get possession of every boat for miles up and down the river. This left Cornwallis no other choice than to wait for the stream to freeze over.

12. **The Hessians are surprised at Trenton.**—The patriot army was fast becoming discouraged; the men were in rags and barefoot, and provisions were scarce. Washington saw that something must be done.

13. He resolved upon a bold step. Through a blinding snow-storm he recrossed the Delaware with his men, though the river was choked with floating ice, and on the morning of December 26th, 1776, the day after Christmas, he surprised a force of Hessians at Trenton.

8, 9. Tell the story of Nathan Hale. 10. What city was now threatened by the British? What move did Washington make? 11. Describe the crossing of the Delaware River by Washington. 12. What was the condition of the patriot army? 13. What bold step did Washington take? What was the result?

14. So sudden was the attack that nearly a thousand of these hired servants of the English king were killed or taken prisoners, and all their arms and stores fell into Washington's hands. The American loss was only two killed, one frozen to death, and six wounded.



DEFEAT OF THE HESSIANS AT TRENTON.

15. The following week Washington defeated another body of British at Princeton. It was now the enemy's turn to fall back, and nearly the whole of New Jersey was again in possession of the Americans.

14. What was the British loss? What was the American loss? 15. What was Washington's next victory? What was the result of these victories?



## CHAPTER XVI.

## AID FROM FOREIGN LANDS.—THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.—VALLEY FORGE.—BURGOYNE'S CAMPAIGN.

1. THE hopes of the Americans were now revived. After his victory at Princeton, Washington marched to Morristown, New Jersey, where his army went into winter quarters, and the time was spent in drilling and preparing the men to fight properly.

2. **Aid from France.**—In the spring of 1777 the Marquis de Lafayette (*lah-fay-yet'*), a brave young French nobleman, fitted out a vessel at his own expense with supplies for the army, and came over to help us in our struggle.



LAFAYETTE.

3. Other lovers of liberty in foreign lands also offered their services to Congress, among them General Steuben (*stu'-ben*), De Kalb, Kosciusko (*kos-see-us'ko*), and Pulaski (*pu-las'kee*).

1. What did Washington do after the battle of Princeton? 2. Who came over from France to help us? 3. What other foreigners offered their services to Congress?

4. **The battle of Brandywine.**—In July, 1777, General Howe with more than eighteen thousand soldiers appeared in Chesapeake Bay on his way to capture Philadelphia. Washington hurried to head him off, and the two armies met on the Brandywine Creek, September 11th. A fierce engagement took place, and the Americans were defeated with a loss of about twelve hundred men. Washington retreated and Howe moved on to Philadelphia and entered the city.

5. The following month in a battle at Germantown the Americans were again defeated with heavy loss. In fact, the result of the Pennsylvania campaign was very discouraging.

6. **The Americans at Valley Forge.**—After this both armies went into winter quarters: the English around Philadelphia, and the Americans at Valley Forge. The sufferings of our men were very severe; their dwellings were wretched huts which did not protect them from the weather; their food was poor and scarce; they were miserably clothed, many being barefoot, and they were unpaid. Had it not been for their true, stout hearts and their confidence in Washington, they would have given up the struggle.

7. While Washington was meeting such re-

4. What can you say about the battle of Brandywine?  
5. What other battle was lost by the Americans? 6. What places were selected for winter quarters? What was the condition of our men?

verses in Pennsylvania, our men in New York State were more successful.

8. **Burgoyne invades New York.**—In the spring of 1777 General Burgoyne, a distinguished English officer, set out from Canada with an army of about ten thousand men, many of them Indians, to invade New York State. His march was bravely resisted by a small force of Americans under General Schuyler, but this was unable to prevent the cruelties practiced on the settlers by the Indians and Tories.\*

9. Learning that the patriots had a large quantity of stores at Bennington, Vermont, Burgoyne sent Colonel Baum to seize them. But Colonel John Stark with a body of "Green Mountain Boys" and New Hampshire militia met and defeated the enemy. It was in this battle that Stark is reported to have said: "There are the red-coats. We must beat them to-day, or before night Molly Stark's a widow."

10. General Horatio Gates, who now commanded the American army in New York, made a stand at Stillwater, and in a battle which took

7. What is said of our army in New York State? 8. What did Burgoyne do in the spring of 1777? By whom was he opposed? Who were the Tories? 9. What can you say of the battle of Bennington? What is Stark reported to have said?

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\* The Tories were those Americans or settlers who sided with the English.

place drove Burgoyne back, and captured a Hessian regiment.

11. **Burgoyne's surrender.**—It was now the turn of the British to retreat, and Burgoyne made all haste to return to Canada. Finding this impossible, he fell back on Saratoga. Here he was hemmed in on all sides; he had very little food, and there was no way of getting more; Clinton, who was expected with fresh troops from New York, had not arrived, while the American forces were being constantly increased by the arrival of militia. There was nothing for the British to do but to surrender, and this Burgoyne did October 16th, 1777, and his army of six thousand men with cannon and arms fell into the hands of the Americans.

12. We can imagine the effect of this victory on the Americans. All fears of invasion from Canada were put to rest, the thinned-out ranks of our armies were filled with new volunteers, and there was general rejoicing through the country.

10. What was the result of the battle of Stillwater?  
11. What happened at Saratoga? 12. What effect had the victory at Saratoga on the Americans?

## CHAPTER XVII.

AID FROM FRANCE.—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.—THE MASSACRE OF WYOMING.

1. **More help from France.**—Besides reviving the drooping spirits of the Americans, the defeat of Burgoyne was a benefit in another way. France, which had long been friendly to our cause, now openly came to our help, and in the summer of 1778 sent out a large fleet, with several thousand men.

2. **Benjamin Franklin.**—This was due mainly to the efforts of Benjamin Franklin, a patriotic man, who was acting as the envoy of our country at the court of France.

3. Franklin, who was the son of a soap and candle maker, was born in Boston in 1706. As a boy he learned the printer's trade, and afterward became editor and



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

1. In what other way were the Americans benefited by the defeat of Burgoyne? 2. To whom was the help from France mainly due?

proprietor of one of the leading newspapers in Pennsylvania. He was also the author of "Poor Richard's Almanac," which is filled with wise sayings. His epitaph, or inscription for his tomb, which he wrote when only twenty-three years old, is very odd. It reads: "The body of Benjamin Franklin, printer (like the cover of an old book, its contents torn out and stripped of its lettering and gilding), lies here food for worms. Yet the work shall not be lost, for it will, as he believed, appear once more in a new and more beautiful edition, corrected and amended by the author."

4. By his industry, economy, and honesty Franklin rose to be one of the foremost men of the country. When he had made a fortune he gave up business, and passed his time in scientific studies.

5. Having noticed that a cat's back when stroked vigorously on a cold night will send out electric sparks, Franklin was led to consider whether these sparks might not be the same as the lightning-flashes.

6. To find out, he sent up a kite during a thunder-storm, and fastened an iron key to the string. Then by touching his knuckle to the key he obtained a spark, which satisfied him that lightning and electricity are the same. He afterward invented the lightning-rod.

3-7. Tell what you know about Franklin.

7. Franklin was one of the committee of five chosen by Congress to prepare the "Declaration of Independence." He died April 17th, 1790, mourned by the country he had served so well.

8. As soon as the French fleet reached here, Clinton, the English general, who had succeeded Howe at Philadelphia, was ordered to move to New York, for fear he might be shut up in Philadelphia.

9. **The battle of Monmouth.**—He was overtaken, however, at Monmouth by Washington, who came on from Valley Forge. A fight occurred, and had it not been for the misconduct of General Charles Lee the Americans would have won a complete victory. As it was, the British lost more than four hundred men in killed and wounded and eight hundred by desertion. The British succeeded in reaching New York, and Washington encamped at White Plains.

10. It was in this battle that Molly Pitcher, the wife of an artilleryman, distinguished herself by taking her husband's place when he was killed, and continuing to load and fire his cannon till the fight was over. As a reward for her bravery Washington made her a sergeant, and Congress gave her half-pay for life.

8. What happened when the French fleet reached here?  
9. What occurred at Monmouth? What was the British loss? What place did the British reach? Where did Washington encamp?  
10. What did Molly Pitcher do? How was she rewarded?

11. The massacre of Wyoming.—During the summer of 1778 Colonel John Butler, a brutal English



MOLLY PITCHER AT THE  
BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

officer, with a band of Indians and Tories, attacked Wyoming, a beautiful village of Pennsylvania, and in the absence of the able-bodied men who were away fighting

their country's battles, killed the old men, women, and children, burned the houses and crops, and left the once lovely place a ruin.

12. Similar barbarous acts occurred elsewhere. To put a stop to such outrages, and to punish the Indians for their part in the bloody work, Washington sent a force which attacked and defeated them, burned their villages, and destroyed their fields.

11. Describe the massacre at Wyoming. 12. What was done to stop these outrages and to punish the Indians?



## CHAPTER XVIII.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.—JOHN PAUL JONES,  
BARRY, AND OTHER NAVAL HEROES.

1. **The British campaign in the South.**—Unable to subdue our armies at the North, the British turned their attention to the Southern States. A large army was sent to Georgia, and in a short time that State was in possession of the enemy.

2. South Carolina became frightened and called out her militia, but the British forces were too strong, and overran the whole State.

3. In October, 1779, General Lincoln, assisted by the French fleet, attempted to recapture Savannah. But our men were repulsed with heavy loss; among the many killed was brave Sergeant Jasper, and Count Pulaski was mortally wounded.

4. **Naval Operations.**—Considering the small size of the American navy it did excellent service, for in three years our cruisers and privateers\* captured over five hundred British vessels.

1. To what part of the country did the British now turn their attention? What happened in Georgia? 2. What in South Carolina? 3. How did the attempt to recapture Savannah result? 4. What can you say of the American navy? What is a *cruiser*? What is a *privateer*?

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\* A *cruiser* is an armed ship. A *privateer* is an armed ves-

5. In September, 1779, John Paul Jones, a Scotch naval officer who was fighting in the cause of American freedom, captured two British frigates on the English coast. Jones's flag-ship, the "Bonhomme Richard," was so riddled with shot in the engagement that she sunk soon after her wounded and the rest of the crew had been transferred to one of the captured boats.

6. Other distinguished officers of our navy were Captains Barry, Biddle, Hinman, Manly, and McNeil. Captain John Barry, an Irish Catholic, afterward head of the American navy, with his cruiser, the "Lexington," captured a British armed tender\* off the capes of the Delaware. Afterward he destroyed five British vessels below Philadelphia, without losing a man.

7. **The Loss of Charleston.**—After the defeat at Savannah General Lincoln withdrew to Charleston, but he was besieged there by Clinton with an army and a fleet and forced to surrender.

8. The British now had everything their own way in the South, except for the continual at-

5. Who was Paul Jones? What did he do? 6. Name some other distinguished officers of our navy. What did Captain Barry do? 7. What happened to Lincoln after the defeat at Savannah?

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sel belonging to one or more private persons, and having the authority of some government to make war on the commerce of its enemy.

\* A *tender* is a small vessel employed to attend a larger one.

tacks of such patriots as General Francis Marion and General Thomas Sumter. Their troops, though small in number, knew the by-ways through the forests and swamps, and taking advantage of these, fell upon the enemy when least expected, and succeeded in taking many prisoners.

9. In 1780, Congress, in the hope of recovering the South, sent an army under General Gates to South Carolina. Cornwallis had gathered a large number of troops at Camden, and there a furious battle took place. The Americans were badly defeated; our loss in killed and wounded was nearly two thousand, and the baggage and artillery were captured. General DeKalb, our brave ally, was mortally wounded in this battle.

10. **General Greene in command at the South.**—The Carolinas and Georgia were now at the mercy of the British. By the advice of Washington, General Nathanael Greene, an able soldier, was sent South to collect an army. Then came a change. The British were defeated at Cowpens, South Carolina, and at Eutaw Springs, and by the beginning of 1782, with the exception of Charleston and Savannah, Greene had recovered the Carolinas and Georgia.

8. What can you say of Generals Marion and Sumter?  
9. What took place when Congress sent Gates to South Carolina? What was our loss? What brave general was mortally wounded?  
10. What was the result of sending Greene to the South?

## CHAPTER XIX.

ARNOLD'S TREASON.—THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.—  
THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS.

1. **The treason of Arnold.**—General Benedict Arnold, who distinguished himself by his bravery at Ticonderoga, Quebec, and Saratoga, fell into bad habits and got heavily in debt. He went from bad to worse, until at last in order to get money he resolved to betray his country.

2. He had been placed in command at West Point, the most important fortress on the Hudson River. This he agreed to deliver up to the English for ten thousand pounds sterling, which is about fifty thousand dollars, and an appointment as a general in the British army.

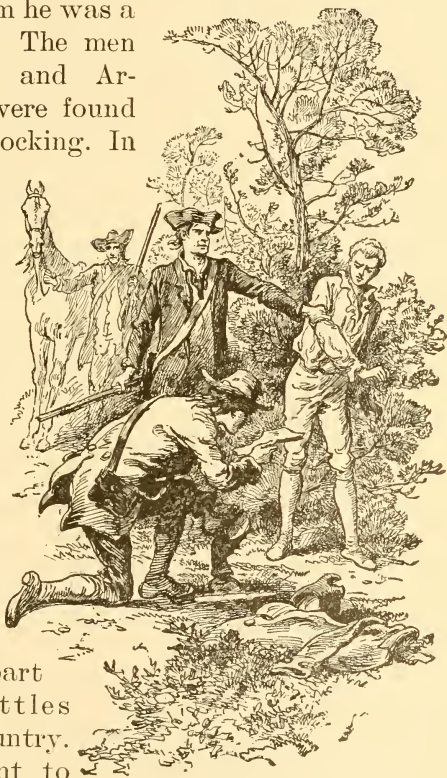
3. **The capture of André.**—Major André, a young English officer, was sent to meet Arnold and arrange the plans for the act of treachery.

4. Everything seemed to be working well for the traitor. But Providence was watching over our country. As André was returning to Sir Henry Clinton at New York, he was stopped at Tarrytown by three militiamen, John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart.

1. What happened to Arnold? 2. What did he agree to do? 3. Who was sent to meet him?

5. Believing that they sided with the English, André told them he was a British officer. The men searched him, and Arnold's plans were found hidden in his stocking. In vain he tried to bribe his captors to release him. They took him to the nearest American post. André was tried as a spy and hanged.

6. Arnold heard of André's capture and fled to New York, and afterward took part in some battles against his country. He finally went to England, where he died in 1801, poor and despised.



THE CAPTURE OF ANDRÉ.

7. Cornwallis in Virginia.—After several battles,

4, 5. What happened to André? 6. What became of Arnold?

in some of which he was victorious and in others was defeated, Cornwallis pushed his way into Virginia, and laid waste the country on the James River beyond Richmond. Lafayette was at Richmond with an army of about three thousand men, but that was not large enough to attack Cornwallis.

8. In June, 1781, the English general moved toward the coast and encamped at Yorktown, on the south side of the York River.

9. Washington was preparing to attack Clinton in New York, but changing his plans he hurried down to Yorktown. There with the combined French and American armies and the French fleet under Count DeGrasse (*deh grahs'*), he began the bombardment of the city.

10. Cornwallis was completely surrounded. He could not escape by land, for Washington, Rochambeau (*ro'shōn-bo'*), and Lafayette prevented that; nor could he get away by water, for De Grasse and his fleet blocked the James and York rivers.

11. **The surrender of Cornwallis.**—Still the British general did not give up. He tried to force his way through our lines, but seeing that his position was hopeless, he surrendered on October

7. Where did Cornwallis next go? Who was at Richmond? 8. Where did Cornwallis encamp in June, 1781? 9. What did Washington do? Who assisted him? 10. Why could not Cornwallis escape?

19th, 1781, with his army of seven thousand men, a hundred cannon, and quantities of arms, powder, and other ammunition.

12. The news of this victory caused great rejoicing through the country, for the war was really ended. England, herself, saw how useless it was to try to conquer our people, and began to talk about making peace.

13. In the meanwhile, though the armies were not disbanded, fighting stopped, and finally a treaty of peace was signed at Paris, September 3d, 1783.

14. **The United States recognized as a nation.**— Thus after a war of eight years England was compelled to acknowledge the independence of the thirteen colonies. The United States was at once recognized as a nation by France, Spain, and Holland, and in a short time by the other countries of Europe.

15. Before the end of the year the British army had left our shores, and Washington, thinking his work was over, resigned his commission as general and retired to his home at Mount Vernon, followed by the love of his country and the respect of the world.

16. The bravery, industry, sobriety, honesty,

11. What did he do October 19th, 1781? 12. What was the result of this victory? 13. When was a treaty of peace made? 14. What nations of Europe recognized the United States? 15. What did Washington do?

and just character of our people were praised by all. With a rich and fruitful country the Americans, with the blessing of God, had every reason to hope for the greatest prosperity.

### REVIEW III.—THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

What have we learned in the last thirty-four pages?

We have learned about the war for independence, or the American Revolution, as it is called.

What caused this war?

The war for independence was caused by an attempt of the British government unjustly to tax the American colonies.

Where were the first battles of the war, and how did they result?

The first battles of the war were at Concord and Lexington, Massachusetts, in April, 1775, and the Americans were the victors. The next battle was at Bunker Hill, in June, 1775, and the British were left in possession of the field; but their loss was many times greater than that of the Americans.

Where was the first naval battle of the war?

The first naval battle was on the coast of Maine, and resulted in the capture of the British vessel "Margaretta" and two war-sloops.

What was the first thing Washington did when he took command of the army?

The first thing Washington did when he took command



of the army was to force the British commander to withdraw his troops from Boston.

**When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?**

The Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress July 4th, 1776.

**What can you tell of the progress of the war?**

The campaign in New York began with the battle of Long Island. The Americans were badly defeated, they escaped, however, to New York City, and retreated up the island. General Howe and the British army then occupied New York. Howe afterward took Fort Washington, on the Hudson River.

**What was the next move?**

Washington retreated across New Jersey, and, crossing the Delaware River, passed into Pennsylvania. On Christmas night, 1776, recrossing the Delaware in a blinding snow-storm, he surprised and captured a large body of the enemy at Trenton. By this and other victories Washington forced the British almost entirely out of New Jersey.

**How did the campaign in Pennsylvania result?**

The Americans had no success in the Pennsylvania campaign. In a battle on the Brandywine River our army was defeated and Howe entered Philadelphia. Then both armies went into winter quarters. The Americans selected Valley Forge for this purpose; they suffered greatly there from want of food, clothing, and proper protection from the cold.

**What was the next move on the part of the British?**

Burgoyne with a British army invaded New York, but

he was met bravely by our men, and was finally forced to surrender with his whole army at Saratoga.

What help did the Americans receive from Europe?

In 1778 France sent out a fleet to help America. This forced the British to leave Philadelphia and retreat to New York. Washington followed them, but no important battles occurred.

To what part of the country did the British next turn their attention?

The British next turned their attention to the South. They captured Savannah and Charleston, and soon had possession of the entire States of Georgia and South Carolina. Several battles took place in which the Americans were defeated. Finally, General Greene was put in command, and, after some fighting, drove the British from the States with the exception of Savannah and Charleston.

How did the American navy succeed?

Considering its small size, the American navy did very well. In three years our cruisers and privateers captured over five hundred British vessels.

What was the final battle of the war?

The last battle of the war was at Yorktown. General Cornwallis, who had encamped there with his army, was so completely surrounded by Washington and his French allies that he was unable to escape. He surrendered October 19th, 1781, and that ended the war.

When was peace made?

Fighting stopped at once, after the battle of Yorktown, and a treaty of peace was signed at Paris, September 3d, 1783.

## CHAPTER XX.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—  
WASHINGTON THE FIRST PRESIDENT.—INDIAN  
TROUBLES.—RELIGIOUS CHANGES.

1. **Paying debts.**—Up to the close of the Revolution Congress had power to fit out ships of war, buy arms, make treaties, and manage all other business of the United States. But it had no right to tax the people in any way; so, in order to pay the debts of the country, each State was asked to give its share.

2. It was one thing, however, to ask for money and another to get it. The people thought it was enough to pay off their own State debt; and when Massachusetts tried to raise money by taxation for her share of the national debt, a rebellion followed, and the military had to be called out to put it down.

3. **The Constitution of the United States.**—Then the people began to see that Congress must have more power. A number of wise and patriotic men, who were appointed by the different States, met at Philadelphia, and, after considering many

1. What power had Congress up to the close of the Revolution? What did it do in order to pay the debts of the country? 2. What happened when Massachusetts tried to raise money by taxation?

plans, agreed upon certain laws which were called the Constitution of the United States.

4. By this Constitution it was agreed that a President was to be elected every four years, and that Congress was to consist of a Senate composed of two members from each State, and a House of Representatives to which each State sent members according to its population.

5. The power to make laws was given to Congress. The power to see that the laws are carried out was intrusted to the President. The power to interpret laws, that is, to say what is meant by them, was given to certain courts.

6. This Constitution was agreed to by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina.

7. **Washington the first President.** — The first election under the Constitution was held in January, 1789, and the choice of the country for President was George Washington. John Adams, of Massachusetts, was elected Vice-President.

8. The Catholics of the United States joined with their fellow-citizens in honoring Washington, and sent him an address expressing their

3. What was agreed on at Philadelphia by the men appointed by the different States? 4. What was agreed upon by this Constitution? 5. What power was given to Congress? To the President? To the courts? 6. What States agreed to this Constitution? 7. Who was elected first President of the United States? Who Vice-President?

pleasure at his election, and saying that they expected to enjoy great happiness under his administration.

9. In his answer to this address the President wrote: "I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their Revolution and the establishment of their government, or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed."

10. One of the first acts of Congress was to lay a duty on goods coming from foreign countries. This brought the government quite a large sum of money, and in a few years the debt of the Revolution was paid.

11. As goods from Rhode Island and North Carolina would be subject to this tax, these colonies made haste to agree to the Constitution and join the Union. Thus all the original thirteen colonies were in the United States.

12. **Indian troubles.**—Encouraged by British agents, the Indians in the West from time to time made attacks upon the white settlers. Troops sent to put them down were defeated; but at last General Anthony Wayne, known as

8. What did the Catholics of the United States do?  
 9. What did Washington write in answer to the Catholics?  
 10. What was one of the first acts of Congress? 11. What did Rhode Island and North Carolina do?

“Mad Anthony,” was sent against them, and punished the savages so severely that they were glad to make peace.

13. **The Catholic Church.**—As there were no



ARCHBISHOP CARROLL.

bishops in the United States, the Catholics of this country were under the care of a Vicar-Apostolic living in London. But in the year 1784 Pope Pius VI. appointed Rev. John Carroll Prefect-Apostolic of our country. He was a learned and patriotic priest, a native of

Maryland. Five years later he was made Bishop of Baltimore, and in April, 1808, Archbishop.

14. Seminaries for the education of priests, colleges, convents, and schools were soon established. About this time, too, some Catholic books were published here. At first a few unimportant ones, but in 1789 a quarto Catholic Bible was got up by Matthew Carey of Philadelphia.

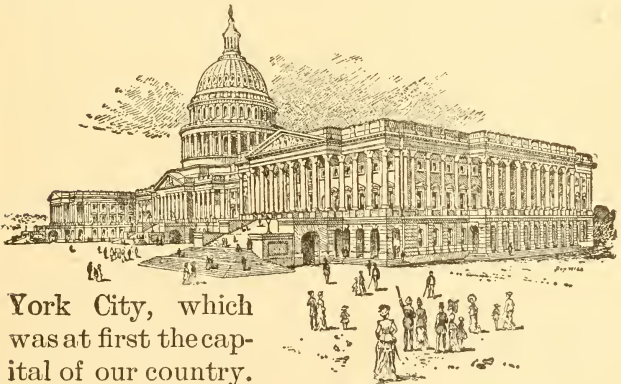
12. What can you say about the Indians in the West? What do you know of “Mad Anthony”? 13. Who was appointed Vicar-Apostolic of our country? What can you say about Rev. John Carroll? 14. What were soon established?

15. In most States persons of all religions had equal rights; but the English hatred of the Church had not quite died out, and in some places Catholics were not allowed to vote.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF WASHINGTON AND ADAMS, CONTINUED.

1. The new government organized.—Washington took the oath of office as President in New



THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON.

York City, which was at first the capital of our country.

In 1790 it was decided that the capital should be removed for ten years to Philadelphia. After that it was to be in

15. What was the result of the English hatred of the Church?

a new city, called Washington, on a piece of land ten miles square, given by the States of Virginia and Maryland, and known as the District of Columbia. It was thus independent of any State.

2. The new city was laid out by Major l'Enfant (*lōn-fōn'*), a Catholic officer who served in the Revolution. The building in which Congress meets is called the Capitol.

3. In 1792 Washington was re-elected President. Under him the country was very prosperous. A piece of land lying between New York and New Hampshire and claimed by both States was admitted into the Union in 1791 as the State of Vermont; in 1792 the western part of Virginia came in as the State of Kentucky; and in 1796 the western part of North Carolina, as the State of Tennessee.

4. In 1789 a bloody revolution broke out in France; the king and the queen were killed, and a so-called republic was established.

5. **The recall of the French minister.**—England, Spain, and Holland went to war with France, and many of our people thought that we ought to help the latter, out of gratitude for the help she had given us during our war.

1. What city became the first capital of our country? What city was finally selected? 2. What is the building called in which Congress meets? 3. What States came into the Union? 4. What happened in France in 1789? 5. What did many of our people think we ought to do?



6. But it was not our quarrel, and Washington did not want us to take part in it. When France sent over to us a minister, or government officer, who tried to raise troops and fit out war vessels here for France, the President insisted that he should be called home.

7. **A new treaty with England.**—Great Britain still held some forts in the West, but she gave them to us by a treaty made in 1795. In the same year the boundary line between the United States and Louisiana and Florida, which at that time belonged to Spain, was agreed upon.

8. **John Adams, second President.**—As Washington refused to serve as President for a third term, John Adams was chosen for that office, and Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, was elected Vice-President. Washington retired to his home at Mount Vernon, there to pass the rest of his days in peace.

9. At one time, while Adams was President, it looked as if we should have war with France; in fact, fighting had already begun at sea, but, happily, a treaty of peace was made which settled matters.

6. What did Washington do? 7. What was done by Great Britain in 1795? What boundary line was settled in the same year? 8. Who was chosen as second President? What did Washington do? 9. What nearly happened while Adams was President?

10. **Death of Washington.**—On December 14th, 1799, George Washington died, an event which brought sorrow to every American heart. Congress mourned him as “first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,” and in every part of our land the people met to express their grief. Washington was buried in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF JEFFERSON AND MADISON.

1. **Jefferson, third President.**—Thomas Jefferson was elected third President and Aaron Burr, of New York, Vice-President. They were sworn into office, or inaugurated as it is called, March 4th, 1801.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

2. **The purchase of Louisiana.**—The most important event that happened

while Jefferson was President was the purchase in 1803 of Louisiana from France. This had been

10. What sad event occurred December 14th, 1799? What was said in Congress of Washington?

1. Who was the third President?

given up to France by Spain in 1800. It cost us fifteen million dollars, but it included the entire country west of the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, a tract of land larger than all the rest of the United States at that time. It also secured to us full control of the Mississippi River.

3. In the same year Ohio was admitted as a State, and Indiana and Mississippi became Territories.

4. **The Barbary States punished.**—American vessels had suffered some years from the attacks of Barbary pirates, and at last our government resolved to punish the offenders. A fleet was sent to the Mediterranean Sea, and Tripoli (*trip' o-lee*), one of the Barbary States, was bombarded, and the Pasha (*pash' au*), as the Turkish governor is called, was forced to make peace.

5. For a time our ships were not troubled, but in 1812, while we were at war with England, the Dey (*day*), or governor, of Algiers (*al-jeerz'*), another of the Barbary States, again began to seize our vessels. Commodore Decatur was sent against him. He captured two of the largest Algerine vessels, forced the Dey to come on board the Commodore's ship and sign a treaty,

2. What purchase did the United States make while Jefferson was President? What part of the country did Louisiana include? 3. What State and what Territories were admitted in 1803? 4. What can you tell about the Barbary pirates?

made him release his prisoners, and pay for the damage done to our ships. Thus the Algerines received a lesson that taught them to respect us forever after.

6. In 1804 Jefferson was re-elected President, and this time George Clinton, of New York, was chosen Vice-President.

7. England and France were then at war, and neither nation wanted America to trade with the other. So England forbade American vessels to enter French ports with their cargoes, and France forbade them to enter English ports.

8. **England seizes our men at sea.**—Then began a succession of insults. Pretending that our ships disobeyed this order, England seized many of them. She also stopped others on the sea and took off a number of our sailors under the pretense that they were British subjects. In this way, it is believed, she forced as many as six thousand American citizens into her navy.

9. Our people were very angry at this, but nothing was done to stop the abuse. Finally, in June, 1807, the British frigate "Leopard" fired on the American frigate "Chesapeake" when it was not prepared for an attack, and carried off four men who were claimed as British deserters.

5. What did the Dey of Algiers do? Who was sent to punish him? What did Decatur do? 6. What happened in 1804? 7. What did England and France do? 8. What did England do to our ships?

Three of these men, as was afterward proved, were American citizens.

10. **Madison, fourth President.**—The time for the election of a President had come round again, and James Madison, of Virginia, was chosen to succeed Jefferson, and Clinton was again made Vice-President.

11. Madison was inaugurated March 4th, 1809, and found plenty of work on his hands, as war was just about to begin.

12. **More Indian troubles.**—The Indians in the West, encouraged by England and led by Tecumseh, a great chief, went on the war-path and fell upon our unprotected settlers. But General William Henry Harrison, then governor of Indiana Territory, attacked the savages near the town of Tippecanoe (*tip-e-kă-nōō'*), and completely scattered them. Tecumseh afterward entered the British army, and was made a brigadier-general.

13. **War again with England.**—England still continued to insult us; in fact, instead of becoming better she grew worse, and, at last, unable longer to stand her abuse, war was declared in June, 1812.

9. What did the "Leopard" do? 10, 11. Who was the fourth President? 12. What did Tecumseh and the Indians in the West do? 13. What happened in June, 1812?

## CHAPTER XXIII.

## THE WAR OF 1812.

1. **The surrender of Detroit.**—The war opened with a disgraceful defeat for the Americans. General Hull, governor of Michigan Territory, invaded Canada, but after some skirmishes fell back on Detroit. There he was followed by General Brock, governor of Canada. Hull was ordered to surrender. His men stood ready to fight while a drop of blood remained in their veins, but without waiting to be attacked, without firing a shot at the enemy, Hull, in the most cowardly way, raised a white table-cloth over the fort as a sign that he surrendered. With tears streaming down their cheeks his men begged him to hold out, but all in vain. Thus not only Detroit with all its troops, stores, and public property, but the whole of Michigan was surrendered to the British.

2. Hull was afterward tried by a court-martial, that is, a court composed of army officers, and sentenced to be shot for cowardice; but President Madison pardoned him because he had served his country faithfully during the Revolutionary war.

1. What happened at Detroit in 1812? Tell the story of Hull's surrender. 2. To what was Hull sentenced? Why did President Madison pardon him?

3. Later in the year attempts were again made by the Americans to capture Canada, but, though our men showed great bravery, they were not successful. In these battles Lieutenant-Colonel Winfield Scott, who years after became general of our armies, distinguished himself.

4. **American victories at sea.**—Our navy in the meanwhile was gaining many victories. On August 19th, 1812, the frigate "Constitution," commanded by Captain Isaac Hull, as brave a sailor as ever lived, after a desperate fight caused the British frigate "Guerrieré" (*gare-re-yair'*) to surrender. Other naval successes followed, and our little navy was covered with glory.

5. That most of our people were in favor of the war was shown by the re-election of President Madison in the fall of 1812. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts was chosen Vice-President.

6. England had so long been called the "Mistress of the Seas" that defeats by a small navy like ours were very hard to bear. But the victories were not to be all on one side.

7. The frigate "Chesapeake" was being refitted in Boston harbor when she was challenged to fight by the British flag-ship "Shannon." The "Chesapeake" was in no condition for battle,

3. How did the attempt to capture Canada succeed? 4. What can you tell about our navy? What happened on August 19th, 1812? 5. What was shown by the re-election of Madison? 6. What did England find hard to bear?

and did not have her full crew; but her commander, Captain James Lawrence, accepted the challenge. A terrible engagement followed; Lawrence was mortally wounded, and the "Chesapeake" was forced to surrender.

8. As Lawrence was being carried from the deck, he cried out almost with his dying breath, "Don't give up the ship!" Though that command could not be obeyed, his words were used as a battle-cry by our sailors and soldiers for years, and led to many a victory.

9. A division of General Harrison's army, under General Winchester, sent against Detroit, was attacked by a body of British and Indians, and compelled to surrender. Many of the wounded and prisoners were brutally killed by the Indians.

10. In July, 1813, Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, Ohio, was besieged by the British, but its commander, Major Croghan, a brave young officer only twenty-two years old, forced the enemy to retreat, though he had only half their number of men and but one cannon.

11. **Perry's victories on Lake Erie.**—To drive the British from the lakes, of which they had control, Commodore Oliver H. Perry fitted out nine

7. What happened to the "Chesapeake"? 8. What were Lawrence's dying words? 9. What happened to the army under General Winchester? 10. Describe Croghan's defense of Fort Stephenson?



vessels on Lake Erie, and in September, 1813, sailed out to meet the British fleet. Then followed a savage fight. Perry's ship, the "Lawrence," was shot all to pieces, but her brave commander carried his flag, which bore the motto "Don't give up the ship," to another of his vessels, the "Niagara," and kept up the battle until the whole British fleet surrendered.

12. Perry sent the following modest message to General Harrison with the news of the victory: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### THE WAR OF 1812, CONTINUED.

1. **Harrison defeats the British on the Thames.**—The British felt that Michigan was no longer safe after Perry's victory, and retreated into Canada. There they were overtaken by General Harrison, who attacked and defeated them on the river Thames (*temz*). In this battle the Indian chief Tecumseh was killed.

2. The Americans next made an attempt to invade Canada. York (now Toronto) and Fort George were taken, but the victories were of no benefit, and when General Hampton tried to

11. Tell what you can about Perry. 12. What was Perry's message?

1. What was done after Perry's victory?

advance into Canada he was completely defeated.

3. **Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.**—Our troops were more successful near Niagara. They captured Fort Erie and defeated the British at Chippewa. Then followed a stubborn battle at Lundy's Lane in which both sides lost heavily and neither could claim the victory.

4. **The battle of Plattsburg.**— In September, 1814, an English army fourteen thousand strong and a fleet advanced upon Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain. There they were stopped by General Macomb (*ma-koom'*) with less than three thousand men and a small fleet under Commodore Macdonough (*mak-dun'uh*).

5. While Macomb kept the British army engaged, Macdonough attacked their fleet, and with such success that in two hours' time all their vessels had either hauled down their flags or were running away as fast as wind and sail would carry them.

6. **Washington captured and burned.**— In August, 1814, a British fleet of fifty or sixty vessels entered Chesapeake Bay, sailed up the Potomac River, and landed an army of five thousand men. This entered Washington and burned the Capitol,

2. What was the result of Hampton's advance into Canada? 3. What was the result of the battle at Fort Erie? At Lundy's Lane? 4. What took place at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain? 5. What success had Macdonough?

the President's house, and other public buildings.

7. **The attack on Baltimore.**—Then the British sailed to Baltimore, and while their army prepared to attack that place, the fleet attempted the capture of Fort McHenry, which commanded the entrance to the city. All day and all one night shot and shell were fired at the fort; but finding their efforts useless, the enemy re-embarked and sailed away.

8. It was during the bombardment of Fort McHenry that Francis S. Key, who was a prisoner on the British fleet, wrote the famous song "The Star-Spangled Banner."

9. **The British at New Orleans.**—England now determined to strike a blow at New Orleans. In December, 1814, a British fleet carrying twelve thousand



COTTON-BALE DEFENSES AT NEW ORLEANS.

6. What did the British fleet do in August, 1814? 7. What can you tell of the attack on Fort McHenry? 8. What famous song was written at that time? 9, 10. What happened at New Orleans?

men entered Lake Borgne (*born*), and captured a small American naval force.

10. Then the army was landed about nine miles from New Orleans, and prepared to attack the city. But General Andrew Jackson was there, and he was not the man to surrender without a fight.

11 As rapidly as possible he threw up defenses of earth and cotton-bales, and posted his men behind them.

12. On January 8th, 1815, the British began the attack. Jackson did not waste his powder; he waited till the Englishmen were close, and then fired a deadly volley at them. Officers and men were shot down, and though the British tried hard to carry the American works, they were driven back in confusion. Their loss was two thousand men, while our side lost only thirteen.

13. A grand *Te Deum* was sung in the New Orleans cathedral in thanksgiving for the victory.

14. **Peace.**—There was now a general wish for peace, especially in the New England States. In fact, the war had never been popular with them, and they even threatened to leave the Union and join Canada.

15. In February the news reached here that a

12. How did Jackson receive the British? 13. What was done in the New Orleans cathedral? 14. What did New England want? What had she threatened to do?

treaty of peace had been signed in Europe in December, 1814, so that the battle of New Orleans was fought when the two nations were not at war.

16. Though business suffered during the war, the country continued to grow. Louisiana became a State in 1812, and Indiana in 1816.

17. At the election in the fall of 1816, James Monroe, of Virginia, was chosen President, and Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Vice-President.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF MONROE AND JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

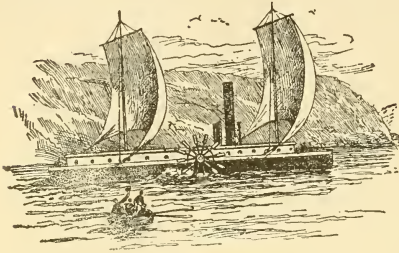
1. **Immigration.**—The long wars in Europe caused great distress among the people there, and thousands came over to this country. This helped business here: factories were established, mines were worked, and new settlements were formed in the West.

2. **The first steamboat.**—In the year 1807 Robert Fulton, a native of Pennsylvania, built the "Clermont," the first successful steamboat. This was another step toward improving business.

15. When was a treaty of peace signed? 16. When did Louisiana and Indiana become States? 17. Who was elected President in 1816?

1. What brought many people here from Europe?

On its first trip the new boat ran up the Hudson River to Albany in thirty-six hours; whereas, by the old way of sailing vessels, the journey took a week or more.



FULTON'S FIRST STEAMBOAT.

3. Another improvement was the opening of the Erie Canal. This united Lake Erie with the Hudson River, and the wheat, corn, and other productions of the West could thereby be sent cheaply to New York City.

4. **Purchase of Florida.**—Florida still belonged to Spain, but the United States bought it in 1819, though it was not given up to us till two years later. By this purchase St. Augustine, which was founded in 1565 and is the oldest city on our coast, came into the United States.

5. In 1820 Missouri asked for admission as a State. At one time negro slavery existed in nearly all the States, but it was gradually done away with till it remained only in Maryland and in the South.

2. What can you tell about the first steamboat? 3. What about the Erie Canal? 4. Tell what you can about Florida. 5. What did Missouri ask for in 1820? What can you tell about negro slavery?

6. The "**Missouri Compromise.**"—Therefore, when Missouri applied for admission to the Union a dispute arose in Congress whether it should come in as a slave State or not. Finally Henry Clay, a great statesman, suggested that it should be admitted as a slave State, but that in future all land north of its southern line should be free. This was agreed upon and is known as the "Missouri Compromise."

7. In the same year Maine was admitted to the Union.

8. The "**Monroe Doctrine.**"—In 1820 President Monroe and Vice-President Tompkins were re-elected. During their second term there was talk of Spain reconquering some of the South American republics, but President Monroe declared that the United States would not permit any foreign nation to gain power in America. This is what is known as the "Monroe Doctrine," and was approved by the whole country, and has ever since been upheld by our government.

9. **John Quincy Adams, sixth President.**—John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, were next chosen as President and Vice-President. No events of

6. What dispute arose in Congress about Missouri? How was it settled? By what name is the agreement known?

7. What other new State was added to the Union in 1820?

8. What is known as the "Monroe Doctrine"?

any importance happened during their term of office.

10. On July 4th, 1826, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died. Both had signed the Declaration of Independence, fifty years before, and each had been President of the United States.

11. **Railroads.**—About 1826 attempts were made to introduce steam railroads here. Steam had been successfully used for railroads in England by George Stephenson in 1814.

12. In 1828 Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, then over ninety years of age, broke ground for the building of a railroad which was to run out of Baltimore. This very road afterward became part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

13. In the year 1831 the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, New York, began to carry passengers. Gradually other railroads were built, and a new and quicker means of travel took the place of slow-going wagons and stage-coaches.

14. **A protective tariff.**—In the year 1818 Congress passed the first *protective tariff*. It came about in this way. The people at the North and in the Eastern States, who were manufacturing goods of various kinds, found that similar goods could be brought from Europe and sold cheaper

9. Who was the sixth President? 10. What two distinguished men died July 4th, 1826? 11-13. What can you tell about the attempts to introduce steam railroads here?



than the home-made articles. To protect them a tariff or tax, called duty, was placed on foreign goods, so that they could not be brought to this country and sold for less than goods made here.

15. As the South did not manufacture, her people were opposed to this tariff. So were many others of our citizens, and the question of *protection* or tariff-tax and *free-trade* or no tariff-tax has ever since been a disputed one.

16. How our country had grown may be seen from the fact that instead of thirteen States we now had twenty-four, and our population, which at the beginning of Washington's term of office was about four millions, had increased to ten millions.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF JACKSON AND VAN BUREN.

1. **Jackson, seventh President.**—General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, was chosen as the seventh President, and served for two terms. He was a firm patriot, fearless, and a man of strong will.

2. In 1832 Congress passed a new tariff bill which greatly displeased the South. South Carolina prepared to resist the collection of duties,

14, 15. Tell what you can about protection and free-trade.

16. How had our country grown?

1. What can you say of the seventh President?

or tariff-tax, and even threatened to leave the Union if the law was carried out.

3. **Jackson's firmness.**—For a time it looked as if there might be bloodshed. But Jackson's



ANDREW JACKSON.

firmness saved the country. Although he did not like the tariff bill himself, he declared it must be obeyed, because it was the law, and sent General Scott to Charleston with orders to see that it was obeyed. Not long after, Henry Clay, who was the great

peace-maker, succeeded in settling the difficulty, for the time, by arranging to have the duties gradually reduced.

4. **Indian wars.**—Serious trouble with the Indians arose during Jackson's term of office. The government had made an arrangement by which a number of Indian tribes were to remove to lands west of the Mississippi River.

5. The Seminole Indians of Florida agreed to this, but when the time came to move they refused to go. The government tried to force them away, and a war followed. It lasted several

2. What did South Carolina do when the new tariff bill was passed? 3. What did the President do? How did Henry Clay settle the difficulty? 4, 5. What Indian troubles arose?

years, and cost many lives and millions of dollars.

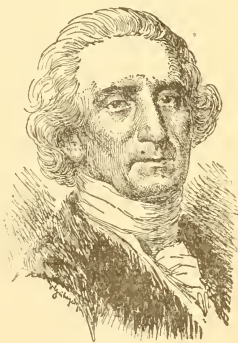
6. The growth of the Catholic Church in the United States was in proportion to that of the country. New dioceses were formed, and churches, colleges, schools, and asylums were built.

7. **The first Provincial Council.**—In 1829 the Catholic bishops of the United States met for the first time in a Provincial Council at Baltimore. There were present one archbishop, five bishops, and one administrator, and wise regulations were adopted.

8. On November 10th, 1832, the Church and the country met with a great loss in the death of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

9. The increase of churches and Catholic institutions aroused the hate of some ignorant people, and this caused a sad result.

10. **Anti-Catholic feeling.**—On the night of August 11th, 1834, a mob from Boston and Charlestown, Massachu-



CHARLES CARROLL.

6, 7. Tell what you can of the growth of the Church. 8. With what loss did the Church and country meet in November, 1832? 9. What feeling did the growth of the Church arouse?

setts, attacked a fine Ursuline convent and academy at Charlestown, drove out the helpless ladies and children, and burned the buildings to the ground. No one was ever punished for the crime, nor has the State of Massachusetts ever paid for the loss.

11. Arkansas (*ar'kan-saw*) was admitted as a State in 1836, and Michigan also became a State in 1837.

12. **Van Buren, eighth President.**—In the election of 1836 Martin Van Buren, of New York, was chosen President, and Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Vice-President. When Van Buren came into office business was in a very bad condition. Merchants and banks failed, factories and mills stopped, thousands of men were thrown out of work, and even the government found it hard to pay its debts. Fortunately the country recovered, business began again, and the "Panic of '37," as it is called, was over.

13. **Texas an independent republic.** — Serious trouble occurred in what is now the State of Texas. That territory belonged to the republic of Mexico, but was largely settled by people from the United States, who had obtained grants of land there. They did not like many of the

10. What happened at Charlestown on the night of August 11th, 1834? 11. What new State was admitted in 1836? Who was elected President that year? 12. In what condition was business when Van Buren came into office?

Mexican laws, and in 1835 rebelled and declared Texas an independent republic.

14. Of course Mexico would not part so easily with her property, and sent troops to put down the rebellion. Several battles were fought, and on April 21st, 1836, an army led by General Santa Anna, President of Mexico, was defeated by a body of Texans commanded by General Samuel Houston (*Hu'ston*), and Santa Anna himself was taken prisoner. Then the United States acknowledged Texas as an independent republic.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF HARRISON, TYLER, AND POLK.

1. **William Henry Harrison, ninth President.**—General William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, was next elected President, with John Tyler, of Virginia, as Vice-President.

2. **Tyler, tenth President.**—President Harrison died one month after he became President. By the laws of the United States, when a President dies in office, the Vice-President takes his place and serves out his term. On the death of Harrison, Tyler, therefore, became President.

13. Tell what you can of matters in Texas. 14. What took place on April 21st, 1836?

1. Who was next elected President? 2. How long was Harrison President?

3. Tyler refused to sign a bill for restoring the United States Bank, which was to have charge of all the public money. This displeased the party that elected him, and, in consequence, all his Cabinet, or heads of the different departments of the government, resigned, except Daniel Webster, who was Secretary of State.

4. **Trouble in Rhode Island.**—Although so many changes had taken place in the country, the State of Rhode Island was still governed by the old charter granted by King Charles II. Under this charter only those persons who owned a certain amount of property could vote.

5. Some of the people who were opposed to this called a convention and elected Thomas W. Dorr governor. This was declared illegal, and troops had to be sent to Rhode Island to restore order. A new constitution was finally adopted, and went into effect in May, 1843.

6. Before the close of Tyler's term of office Florida became a State, and the republic of Texas was also admitted to the Union.

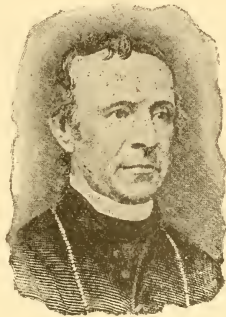
7. **The "Native American" riots.**—About 1842 the Catholics of New York City tried to bring about a change in the management of the public schools. This revived the old hatred against Catholics, and the "Native Americans," a party

3. How did Tyler displease his party? What was the consequence? 4, 5. Tell about the trouble in Rhode Island.

6. What new States were admitted?

opposed to foreigners and to Catholics, was formed.

8. Riots followed in Philadelphia; churches and dwelling-houses were destroyed, and many persons were killed. A riot was also threatened in New York, but was prevented by the courage and exertions of Bishop, afterward, Archbishop, Hughes.



ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

9. The first telegraphic message.—Samuel F. B. Morse, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, the inventor of the electric telegraph, had set up and worked a wire as far back as 1835, but it was not until 1844 that the first telegraph line was built. This was between Washington and Baltimore, and the first public message sent over its wires was the news that James K. Polk, of Tennessee, had been nominated, or named, for President.

10. Polk, eleventh President.—War with Mexico.—Polk was elected, and was hardly seated in the White House when war began with Mexico. The government of that country had always claimed Texas as part of its territory. Besides,

7. What aroused the old hatred against Catholics? 8. What followed? How was a riot prevented in New York? 9. What was invented about this time? What was the first public message sent by telegraph?

there was a dispute as to what was the right boundary between Mexico and Texas. Mexico claimed the Nueces (*nway'sez*) River as the dividing line, while the United States said it was the Rio Grande (*ree'o gran'day*). Mexico refused to admit this, and President Polk sent General Zachary Taylor with a small army to take the strip of land between the two rivers.

11. Two battles took place, one at Palo Alto, the other at Resaca de la Palma (*ray-sah'kah day lah pal'mah*), in both of which Taylor was victorious. These were followed by the battles of Monterey (*mon-teh-ray'*) in September, 1846, and



GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

of Buena Vista (*bway'nah vees'tah*) in February, 1847, two desperate fights in which Taylor again won the victory.

12. **Scott, commander-in-chief.**—In the meantime General Winfield Scott, who had been appointed commander-in-chief, landed with an army of twelve thousand men near Vera Cruz (*vā'rah krooth*), and after a furious bom-

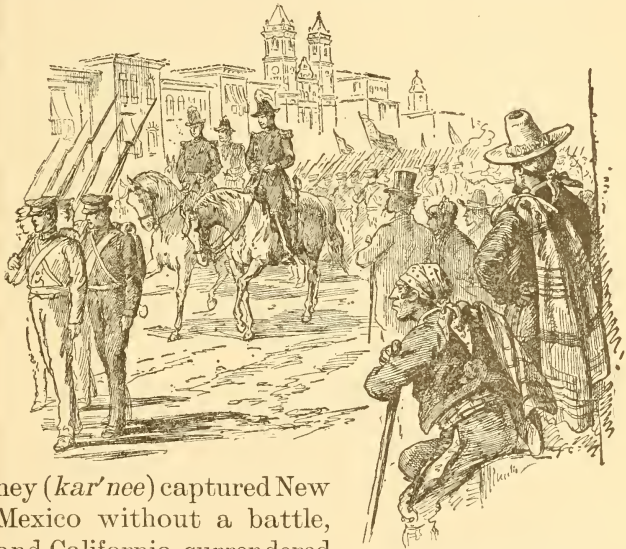
10. What war broke out during Polk's term? What did Mexico claim was the boundary between Mexico and Texas? What did the United States claim? What was the result?

11. What battles took place in Mexico?



bardment captured that city. He then pressed forward in his march to the city of Mexico.

13. **New Mexico and California captured.**—In the meanwhile other expeditions sent against Mexico were successful. An army under General Kear-



SCOTT ENTERING MEXICO.

ney (*kar'nee*) captured New Mexico without a battle, and California surrendered to Colonel Fremont and an American fleet under Commodore Stockton.

14. At Cerro Gordo Scott was met by Santa Anna, but that general was soon put to flight with a loss of about a thousand men and all his artillery.

12. What did General Scott do? 13. What other expeditions were sent against Mexico? 14. What took place at Cerro Gordo?

15. **The city of Mexico taken.**—Scott again defeated the Mexicans at San Antonio and at Churubusco (*choo-roo-boos'ko*); he then pushed forward and attacked Chapultepec (*chah-pool-te-pek'*), the strongest defence of the city of Mexico, and carried it by assault.

16. Seeing that all hope of saving the city was gone, Santa Anna fled with what remained of his army, and on September 14th, 1847, General Scott entered the city of Mexico with his army, and raised the Stars and Stripes.

17. **A treaty of peace.**—A treaty was signed the following year by which Mexico gave Texas, New Mexico, and Upper California to the United States, and in return received fifteen million dollars.

18. Both New Mexico and California were first settled by the Spaniards, and Catholic missionaries labored in all the Indian towns, converting the natives and bringing them to the Faith.

19. In New Mexico the Franciscan Fathers attended to both whites and Indians. In California the Jesuits were the first missionaries, but when their Order was suppressed the Franciscans took up the good work.

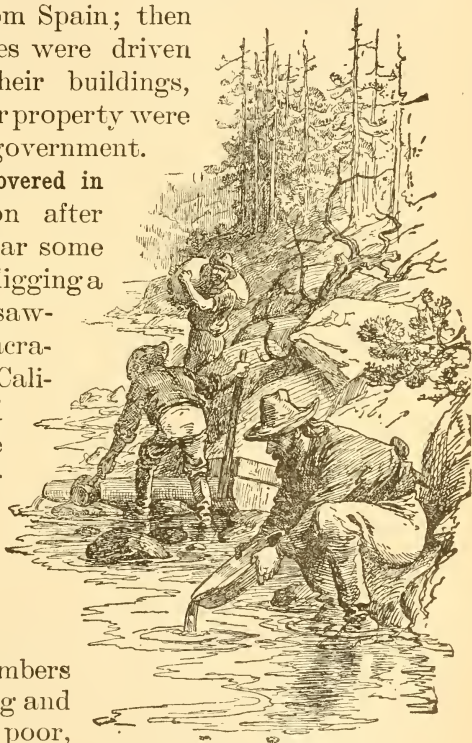
20. Father Junipero Serra established missions

15 What other victories were gained by Scott? 16. On what day did Scott enter the city of Mexico? 17. What arrangement was made by the treaty of 1848? How much did we pay for Texas, New Mexico, and California?

which spread over a great part of Upper California. These missions continued until Mexico became free from Spain; then the missionaries were driven away, and their buildings, lands, and other property were seized by the government.

21. **Gold discovered in California.**—Soon after the Mexican War some men who were digging a mill-race for a saw-mill in the Sacramento Valley, California, found some gold in the ground. A further search showed more, and the news spread like wild-fire.

22. Great numbers of people, young and old, rich and poor, hurried to the place from all parts of the United States and from foreign countries. Farmers left their fields and



WASHING GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

18-20. Tell what you know about New Mexico and California. 21. How was gold discovered in California?

workmen their shops, anxious to get to California and there gain fortunes.

23. At first the gold in the streams was looked for, and when that was used up rocks were blasted in the search for the precious metal, and regular mining began.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF TAYLOR, FILLMORE, AND PIERCE.

1. **Taylor, twelfth President.**—General Zachary Taylor, or “Rough and Ready,” as he was called, whose victories in Mexico had made him popular, was elected the twelfth President, in 1848, with Millard Fillmore, of New York, as Vice-President.

2. **Fillmore, thirteenth President.**—After serving sixteen months as President, Taylor died, July 9th, 1850, and Fillmore became President.

3. **The “Compromise Bill.”**—The most important event during Fillmore’s term of office was the passage of what is known as the “Compromise Bill.” By this bill California was admitted as a free State into which slavery was never to be introduced. Utah and New Mexico were made

22, 23. What followed the discovery?

1. Who was the twelfth President? 2. How long was Taylor President? Who was the thirteenth President?

Territories, without anything being said about slavery; the buying and selling of slaves in the District of Columbia was forbidden, but slavery was allowed; and slaves escaping into a free State were to be given up to their masters.

4. This bill was the work of Henry Clay, and it was hoped it would settle the slavery question. Both Clay and Daniel Webster, the greatest statesmen of their time in this country, died in 1852.

5. **Pierce, fourteenth President.**—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was chosen as the fourteenth President. While he was in office our government bought of Mexico some lands which were afterward formed into the Territory of Arizona.

6. Kansas and Nebraska now wanted to come into the Union, and the question was whether they should be admitted as free States or as slave States.

7. **Trouble in Kansas.**—It was decided that the people in each State at the time of admission should settle that. Then bands of armed men from the North and the South hurried to Kansas, and in the struggle for possession lives and property were destroyed. This civil war continued

3. What was the "Compromise Bill"? 4. Whose work was it? What two statesmen died in 1852? 5. Who was the fourteenth President? What lands did our government buy of Mexico? 6. What was the question about admitting Kansas and Nebraska as States?

during the greater part of five years, till the United States government interfered and restored peace. In the end, Kansas was admitted as a free State.

8. The "Know-Nothing" riots.—The enemies of the Church never sleep, it is said, and in 1852 a new political party, called the "Know-Nothing," or American party, was formed. Its object was to exclude Catholics from office, business, and, as far as possible, from all rights as citizens. During the short time this party lasted it did much harm.

9. Street preachers tried to stir up the people against their Catholic fellow-citizens; riots took place, and many persons were killed.

10. Father Bapst, a Jesuit, who lived at Ellsworth, Maine, was tarred and feathered, and Catholic churches were destroyed in New Hampshire, Maine, and New Jersey. A church at Williamsburgh, New York, was attacked by a mob and set on fire, and in Louisville, Kentucky, a number of houses occupied by Catholics were burned, and more than twenty persons living in them perished in the flames or were shot by the rioters.

7. How was it decided? What was the result? 8, 9. Tell about the "Know-Nothing" trouble. 10. What was done during the riots?

## CHAPTER XXIX.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BUCHANAN AND THE  
ELECTION OF LINCOLN.

1. **Buchanan, fifteenth President.**—In the election of 1856 James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, was chosen President. Two years later Minnesota was admitted into the Union, and in 1859 Oregon, both as free States.

2. **The "Dred Scott decision."**—Two days after Buchanan came into office the Supreme Court of the United States decided that a slave-owner might take his slaves into any State of the Union. This is known as the "Dred Scott decision," and increased the bitter feeling between the North and the South.

3. **John Brown in Virginia.**—This feeling was still more increased when John Brown attempted in October, 1859, to free the slaves in Virginia. With a party of about twenty men, whites and negroes, Brown seized the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and proclaimed freedom to all the slaves in the neighborhood. He was soon overpowered, however, by government troops, several of his band were killed, and

1. Who was the fifteenth President? What new States were admitted? 2. What is the "Dred Scott decision"?

Brown and six of his men were tried, convicted, and hanged.

4. The number of our citizens who were opposed to the extension of slavery had gradually increased, and they formed a new political body which they called the Republican party. When the time came for the election in 1860, this party chose Abraham Lincoln as its candidate, and he was elected.

5. **Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President.**—The



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

newly-elected President was born in Kentucky, February 12th, 1809. His family were poor, hard-working people. In 1816 they moved to Indiana, and some years after to Illinois. There the future President helped his father to

build the cabin which was to be their home, and afterward split the rails to fence in their farm. It was from this last fact that he was sometimes spoken of as the "Railsplitter." He went to school only one year, but he studied when his day's work was done, and would often sit up half the night reading by the light of the fire. When

3. Tell about John Brown's attempt to free the slaves.  
4. What new party was formed? Who was elected President by the Republican party?



he was twenty-five years old he began to study law, and a few years later opened a law office in Springfield, Illinois. Then by his courage, industry, and honesty he reached the highest office in Illinois, his adopted State, and, finally, the first office in the United States.

#### REVIEW IV.—THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION TO THE ELECTION OF LINCOLN.

What followed the close of the Revolution?

At the close of the Revolution a Constitution, or set of laws for the government of the country, was adopted.

Who was the first President?

George Washington was elected first President.

What was the most important event of Washington's Presidency?

The most important event of Washington's Presidency was the payment, in great part, of the debt of the country.

In what case did Washington show his wisdom?

Washington showed his wisdom by preventing another war with England.

What important events happened under Jefferson?

Under Jefferson (1) the United States in 1803 bought Louisiana from France. This new territory was larger than all the United States at that time. (2) The pirates of the Barbary States were conquered; and (3) the first successful steamboat was built.

5. Tell what you know about Abraham Lincoln.

**What happened in 1812?**

In 1812 another war broke out with England. This was caused by her stopping our vessels at sea, and carrying off such men as she claimed were British subjects. The war put a stop to this, and resulted in favor of the United States.

**What were the important events under Monroe?**

Under Monroe (1) the "Missouri Compromise" and (2) the "Monroe Doctrine" were agreed upon.

**What were the principal events of John Quincy Adams' Presidency?**

The principal events of John Quincy Adams' Presidency were (1) the opening of the Erie Canal, and (2) the building of the first passenger railroad in the United States.

**What were the principal events under Jackson and Van Buren?**

The principal events under Jackson and Van Buren were (1) the settling, for a time, of the tariff trouble in South Carolina; (2) the bad condition of business, or the "Panic" of 1837; and (3) the separation of Texas from Mexico.

**What happened under Tyler?**

Under Tyler (1) Texas was admitted to the Union, and (2) bloody riots were caused by the "Native American" party.

**What war occurred while Polk was President?**

While Polk was President a war broke out with Mexico, in which the United States was victorious. It resulted in our gaining California and New Mexico. Gold was discovered in California soon after, and crowds of people hurried there.

What other matters of importance happened up to the close of Buchanan's Presidency?

From the close of the Mexican War to the end of Buchanan's Presidency there was more or less trouble about the question of slavery. Finally, the party opposed to the increase of slavery gained strength, and elected Abraham Lincoln President.

## CHAPTER XXX.

### THE CIVIL WAR.

1. **State-rights.**—The South claimed that the United States was only a partnership of States from which any State might withdraw if it saw fit. This is what is known as the "State-rights Doctrine."

2. When Lincoln was elected, many of the people of the South believed that slavery would be done away with. As their slaves formed a great part of their wealth, they decided to leave the United States, or *secede*, as it is called, and form an independent government.

3. **Secession.**—South Carolina took the first step toward this, and on December 20th, 1860, at a State meeting, declared that the State seceded from the Union.

1. What do you understand by the "State-rights Doctrine"? 2. What did the people of the South fear when Lincoln was elected? What did they decide to do? 3. What did South Carolina do in December, 1860?

4. Her lead was followed by Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, and by February 1st, 1861, the seven "Cotton States," as they are called, had declared themselves independent and out of the Union.

5. The State government of South Carolina seized the custom-house and other United States property in the neighborhood, except Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor. Major Robert Anderson with a force of eighty men had suddenly and quietly taken possession of that for the national government.

6. President Buchanan did not believe that the seceding States had a right to leave the Union, but at the same time he did not believe he had the right to make them stay in. Besides, he feared to do anything that might begin a war, so he merely sent the "Star of the West," an unarmed steamer, with men and provisions to Fort Sumter. The steamer was fired on by batteries from the Charleston shore, and forced to turn back.

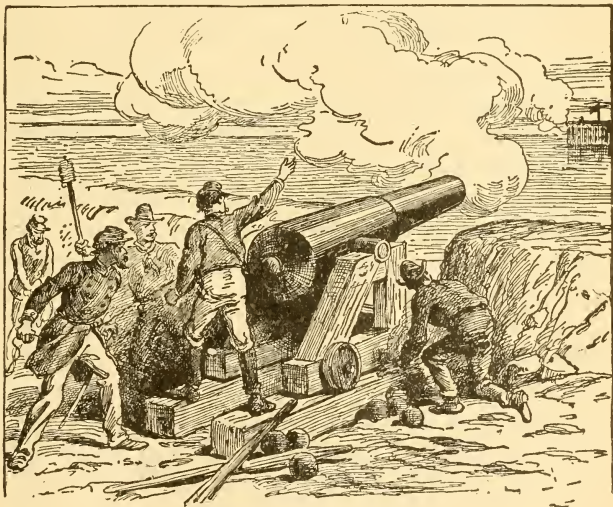
7. **The Confederate States.**—In February, 1861, representatives of the seceding States met at Montgomery, Alabama, and formed a union which they called the Confederate States. Laws similar to ours were adopted, and Jefferson Davis,

4. Which States followed her lead? By what name are these States known? 5. What property did South Carolina seize? 6. What did President Buchanan do?

who had been United States senator from Mississippi, was chosen President.

8. So matters stood when on March 4th, 1861, Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office as President of the United States.

9. **Firing on Fort Sumter.**—Like Buchanan, Lincoln believed that no State had the right to



FIRING ON FORT SUMTER.

secede, but, besides, he believed it was his duty to see that they did not withdraw from the Union, and to recover the forts, arsenals, and

7. What was done at Montgomery in February, 1861? Who was chosen President of the Confederate States? 8. When did Lincoln take the oath of office?

other property of the United States that the seceding States had unlawfully taken.

10. He, therefore, sent men and arms to Major Anderson, but before they reached him the Confederate troops around Charleston began to fire on Fort Sumter. Anderson held out bravely for thirty-four hours, but as no help reached him then, he surrendered, April 14th, 1861.

11. When the gallant major marched out, he took with him the flag that had waved over the fort, and four years afterward he had the happiness of hoisting the same flag over the ruins of Sumter.

12. The news of the firing on Fort Sumter caused great excitement at the North, and the people of both political parties wanted the insult to our government avenged.

13. **The call for volunteers.**—It was now certain there would be war, and President Lincoln called for volunteers to do the fighting. Thousands in the Northern States at once offered their services. What are called the “Border States,” that is, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas, refused to furnish troops, and Maryland and Delaware hesitated.

9. What did Lincoln believe? 10. What did he do? When did Fort Sumter surrender? 11. What did Major Anderson take with him on leaving the fort? 12. What did the firing on Fort Sumter cause at the North? 13. What did President Lincoln call for? With what result? Which are the “Border States”?

14. Davis, as President of the Confederate States, also called for volunteers, and he, too, got them by the thousands.

15. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas declared themselves in favor of the Confederacy, and though Maryland did not leave the Union, it was not friendly to the government. The State government of Missouri was in favor of secession, but the camp of the militia which the governor called out was captured by United States troops and the State was saved to the Union.

16. Richmond, Virginia, was made the capital of the Confederate States, and around there the Southern army assembled. The Northern troops gathered about Washington.

17. "On to Richmond." — General Scott was commander-in-chief of the United States forces, but was too old to lead in person. When the people of the North set up the cry of "On to Richmond," meaning that that city should be captured, Scott ordered the Union army, under command of General McDowell, to move toward Manassas Junction, Virginia. There General Beauregard (*bo're-gard*) was stationed with about thirty thousand Confederates.

14. What did Davis do? 15. What States declared themselves in favor of the Confederacy? What did Maryland do? What happened to Missouri? 16. What city was made the capital of the Confederate States? 17. To what place did General McDowell move?

18. **The battle of Bull Run.**—The two armies met at Bull Run on Sunday, July 21st, 1861. At first the Union army was successful, but just when it seemed that it must be victorious a fresh body of Confederates arrived, the Union men were defeated, and fled, frightened and in disorder, toward Washington.

19. **McClellan in command.**—This was the first important battle of the war. The people of the North were not discouraged by their defeat. They understood that a great war was before them, and to carry it on half a million more volunteers were called for and five hundred million dollars were raised. General Scott retired from command of the army, and General George B. McClellan was appointed in his place.

20. **The war in Missouri.**—The friends of the South in Missouri still hoped to force that State into the Confederacy, and many battles were fought on its soil. The Union forces were defeated at Carthage, and again at Wilson's Creek. Colonel James A. Mulligan with two thousand of the Chicago Irish Brigade was compelled to surrender after a gallant fight, and General Ulysses S. Grant was attacked and beaten at Belmont. It

18. Where and when did the two armies meet? What was the result of the battle of Bull Run? 19. How many more volunteers were called for, and how much money was raised? Who was appointed in place of Scott?



was this battle that first brought General Grant to notice.

21. A blockade declared.

—Just after the war began, President Lincoln declared a blockade of all the Southern ports, that is, he stationed war-vessels near every port to prevent any other vessels going in or out. Thus the South was unable to receive arms, clothing, or food from foreign countries.



ULYSSES S. GRANT.

22. It was feared that England and France might recognize the South, that is, admit it to be a separate and independent nation. To prevent this our government selected Thurlow Weed, a statesman of experience, and Archbishop Hughes of New York, and sent them to Europe. Their errand proved successful.

20. Tell what happened in Missouri. 21. What did Lincoln declare? 22. What was done to prevent England and France from recognizing the South?

## CHAPTER XXXI.

## THE BATTLES OF 1862.

1. THE Confederate lines in the West reached from Belmont, Missouri, to Cumberland Gap, Kentucky. The Mississippi River, also, for almost its entire length was in possession of the South, and its banks were lined with strong batteries.

2. This gave the Confederates a double advantage, for it prevented United States boats from passing up and down the river, and it made it easy for the Southern States to procure a plentiful supply of beef from Texas.

3. **Capture of Fort Henry.**—Part of the plan of the war laid out by the Union generals was to drive the Confederates from the Mississippi. One step toward this was the capture of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, by a fleet of gunboats under command of Commodore Foote.

4. **The capture of Fort Donelson.**—Then General Grant, with the help of Foote's fleet, attacked Fort Donelson, a strong spot on the Cumberland River, Tennessee, and after three days' hard

1. Where did the Confederate lines reach in the West?
2. What advantage did the possession of the Mississippi give the South?
3. What was the plan of the Union generals? Who captured Fort Henry?

fighting captured it with about fifteen thousand men. When General Buckner, who was in command of the fort, asked what terms would be



MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE WEST AND SOUTH.

granted him if he surrendered, Grant replied: "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted." On this account he is often called "Unconditional Surrender Grant."

5. The Confederates now withdrew from Kentucky and a large part of Tennessee.

6. The battle of **Pittsburg Landing**.—On Sunday,

4. Tell what you can of the attack on Fort Donelson.

5. What did the Confederates do?

April 6th, the opposing armies met at Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. The Union troops were driven back, and it seemed as if the Confederates must be successful. But General Albert Sidney Johnston, the Southern commander, was killed, and General Buell arrived with fresh troops to help Grant. The following day, after more brisk fighting, the Confederates retreated to Corinth, Mississippi.

7. **Island Number Ten surrenders.**—On the same day Island Number Ten, a Southern stronghold on the Mississippi River, surrendered after a bombardment of three weeks. Then Fort Pillow was taken in June, and the city of Memphis was captured by the Union troops. Thus the Mississippi River was open to the United States boats as far south as Vicksburg.

8. **Kentucky invaded.**—The Confederates were driven from Corinth, Mississippi, in May, and one of their generals, Braxton Bragg, with an army of thirty-five thousand men, seized Chattanooga, in Tennessee. Buell was sent after him, and Bragg started for Louisville, Kentucky; but Buell learned this, and reached there first. Then Bragg, with General Kirby Smith and another Confederate army, having secured a large quantity of supplies, retreated to Chattanooga.

6. What was the result of the battle at Shiloh? 7. What other battles occurred? What was the result? 8. Tell what happened at Chattanooga.

9. **The battle of Murfreesboro.**—General William S. Rosecrans was now given command of the Army of the Cumberland, in place of Buell. On the last day of the year Rosecrans met Bragg's army at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, or Stone River, as it is sometimes called.

10. A desperate battle followed; it lasted three days, and the loss on both sides was very great. But as the Union army held the field at the end, it had a sort of victory.

11. **Farragut captures New Orleans.**—New Orleans, the richest and most important city of the South, was very strongly defended. There were two forts below the city, a heavy chain was stretched from bank to bank of the Mississippi, and there were numerous iron-clad rams, fire-rafts,\* and gunboats, so that it seemed impossible for an enemy's fleet to reach the city. But Captain David G. Farragut, who



ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

9, 10. Who was given command of the Army of the Cumberland? Describe the battle at Murfreesboro.

\* A *fire-raft* consists of a number of boards, planks, or pieces of timber fastened together and covered with burning material. It is allowed to drift down the stream so as to set fire to the enemy's vessels.

afterward became Admiral, determined to capture the place, and sailed with a strong fleet and an army commanded by General Benjamin F. Butler.

12. For several days Farragut bombarded the forts, but finding this of no use, he boldly sailed past them, in spite of their heavy firing, cut through the chain, outfought the Confederate boats, and steamed up to the city. Then General Butler took possession, and another and important step was made toward opening the Mississippi River.

13. **The Merrimac.**—The Confederates at Norfolk, Virginia, had been at work on a novel and dangerous war-vessel. They covered a common steam-frigate with heavy railroad iron and fixed to her bow an iron extension shaped like a plough.

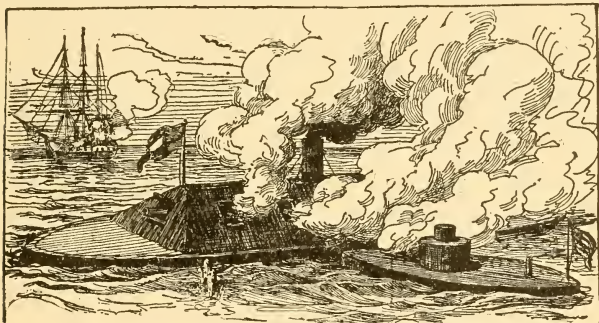
14. On March 4th this monster, which was called the "Merrimac," steamed out from Norfolk and attacked the United States sloop-of-war "Cumberland" and the frigate "Congress," which were lying off Fortress Monroe.

15. They at once opened fire, but were helpless to defend themselves, for their shot fell harmless on the iron-clad. Then with a blow from her iron prow the "Merrimac" sunk the "Cumberland" and all on board. The "Con-

11. How was New Orleans defended? 12. How did Farragut take it? 13. Describe the "Merrimac."

gress was run ashore, but was soon forced to surrender.

16. Then the "Merrimac," unharmed, sailed back to Norfolk. The following day was Sunday, and again the "Merrimac" came out; this time to destroy the rest of the Union fleet. Had



THE "MONITOR" AND THE "MERRIMAC."

she been successful, she might have sailed to Philadelphia and New York and destroyed those cities.

17. **The Monitor and the Merrimac.**—She was met, however, by a craft even stranger-looking than she was. This was the "Monitor," a flat iron vessel whose deck was almost even with the surface of the water, and with a revolving iron tower in which were two powerful cannon.

18. She at once attacked the "Merrimac,"

14, 15. What was done by the "Merrimac" on March 4th?  
16. What did she intend to do the following day? 17. By what was she met? Describe the "Monitor."

and after a fierce battle forced the Confederate boat to withdraw to Norfolk. The "Merrimac" was never used again; the Confederates destroyed her shortly after, for fear she might come into possession of the North.

19. This fight excited great interest all over the world, and made a great change in the methods of naval warfare.

20. The "Monitor" was the invention of Captain John Ericsson, a native of Sweden. He was born in 1803 and came to this country in 1839. He built some war-vessels for our government, and was the inventor of a *caloric*, or hot-air, engine.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

### THE BATTLES OF 1862, CONTINUED.—M<sup>C</sup>CLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

1. **McClellan's campaign.**—In March General McClellan, with the Army of the Potomac, marched toward Richmond, but the Confederates opposed him at every step. A month was spent besieging Yorktown, and battles occurred at Williamsburg, and at Fair Oaks, Virginia, but with no decided advantage for either side.

18. What did the "Monitor" do? 20. What do you know of Captain John Ericsson?

1. What did McClellan do in 1862?



2. **The Seven Days' Battles.**—After this General Robert E. Lee took command of the Southern army in Virginia. Toward the latter part of June Lee attacked McClellan, and the battle of Gaines's Mill followed. The Union loss was heavy, and McClellan moved toward the James River. While retreating other battles occurred, of which the most notable was that of Malvern Hill. The loss on both sides was heavy in these fights, which are known as "The Seven Days' Battles."

3. **The second battle of Bull Run.**—McClellan now withdrew to Harrison's Landing on the James River. From there the Northern army was sent back by water to Washington.

4. Lee then determined to invade the North, and early in August began to move toward Washington. At Cedar Mountain he met and defeated General Pope, and later in the month the two armies again came together, this time at Manassas, near the old Bull Run battle-ground. Pope was badly beaten and retreated in all haste to Washington, while Lee pushed on into Maryland.

5. Pope's army was afterward united to the Army of the Potomac, and the whole placed under McClellan's command. As soon as the

2. Who took command of the Southern army in Virginia? Describe the "Seven Days' Battles." 3. What was done with the Northern army? 4. Describe Lee's next move.

men could be got into proper order, McClellan started after Lee. A fight took place at South Mountain, and the Confederates were driven back.

6. In the meantime Lee had sent General "Stonewall" Jackson to Harper's Ferry, where he made twelve thousand prisoners and captured a quantity of arms.

7. **The battle of Antietam.**—On September 17th McClellan and Lee again met in battle at Antietam (*an-tee'tam*). This proved to be a terrible fight. It lasted all day, and both armies lost heavily. The Union army held its ground, however, and at night Lee retreated to Virginia.

8. **The battle of Fredericksburg.**—McClellan was removed from command of the army, and General Ambrose E. Burnside took his place. Burnside at once set out for Richmond, hoping to capture that city, but was stopped at Fredericksburg, Virginia, by Lee. In the battle which followed the Union army was severely defeated. Burnside lost about eleven thousand men, and was forced to retreat toward Washington.

9. In this fight the Irish Brigade under General Thomas Francis Meagher showed great bravery, and out of twelve hundred men only three hundred were left.

5. What took place at South Mountain? 6. What place did Stonewall Jackson capture? 7. How did the battle of Antietam result? 8. What general took McClellan's place? Tell what you know about the battle of Fredericksburg.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

## THE EVENTS OF 1863.

1. **The Emancipation Proclamation.**—As an act of justice and a military necessity President Lincoln decided to free all the slaves in the South. This he did on January 1st by sending out what is known as the Emancipation Proclamation.

2. After Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg General Joseph Hooker was given command of the Army of the Potomac.

3. **The battle of Chancellorsville.**—Hooker crossed the Rappahannock, intending to march to Richmond, but was met at Chancellorsville, about ten miles from Fredericksburg, by Lee. There a battle took place which lasted two days. Hooker's army was about twice the size of the Confederates', but he was defeated with a loss of about seventeen thousand men killed and wounded, and forced to retreat across the Rappahannock.

4. In this battle "Stonewall" Jackson was accidentally shot by his own men and died about a week after.

5. **Gettysburg.**—Lee now determined to move

1. Why and when did Lincoln decide to free the slaves?
2. Who was given command of the Army of the Potomac?
3. Describe the battle of Chancellorsville.
4. What Southern general was killed in this battle?

north again. He marched into Pennsylvania, intending to attack Harrisburg, the capital of that State. If successful, he would push on to Philadelphia.

6. But he did not get so far. General George C. Meade, who had succeeded Hooker, hurried forward, and came up with Lee at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. This was on July 1st, and then began a battle which lasted three days. It was the greatest of the war and one of the most terrific of modern times.

7. The first two days the struggle was fierce on both sides. On the third day there were nine hours of savage fighting; in the afternoon about fifteen thousand Confederates, the pick of the Southern army, made a desperate charge on the Union line. But it was like a charge against a rock: Meade did not give way, the Southern army was driven from the field, and night found the Union troops victorious.

8. Lee retreated into Virginia, and the North had no further fear of invasion. The Confederate loss in killed, wounded, and missing was about twenty-five thousand, and the Union loss about two thousand less. The field of Gettysburg was afterward consecrated as a national cemetery.

5. What did Lee determine to do? 6. Who had succeeded Hooker? 7. Describe the battle of Gettysburg. 8. Where did Lee retreat? What was the loss on both sides? What was afterward done at Gettysburg?

9. **Vicksburg.**—The Confederates still held Vicksburg and Port Hudson on the Mississippi River. Grant, however, succeeded in crossing the river by means of gunboats, and got his army in the rear of Vicksburg.

10. Then began a siege which lasted seven weeks. The shelling of the city was kept up without interruption. At last, when the food was so far gone that there was only one cracker and a small piece of pork a day for each man in his army, General Pemberton, the Confederate commander, surrendered with thirty-two thousand men on July 4th, the day after the battle of Gettysburg.

11. Five days later Port Hudson also surrendered, and the whole length of the Mississippi River was open to Union gunboats.

12. **The battle of Chickamauga.**—Rosecrans had succeeded in driving Bragg out of Chattanooga, but with the help of fresh troops Bragg attacked the Union army at Chickamauga, in Georgia, and drove it back with heavy loss to Chattanooga. But General George H. Thomas, who commanded the left wing, bravely held his ground and saved the army from complete defeat.

13. For two months Bragg kept Rosecrans

9. What places on the Mississippi did the Confederates still hold? 10. How did Grant capture Vicksburg? 11. When did Port Hudson surrender? What was the result? 12. What happened at Chattanooga and at Chickamauga?

shut up in Chattanooga. Then Grant, who was given command of all the armies in the West, went to Chattanooga with Thomas, who had been appointed in Rosecrans' place. Sherman also reached there with some troops from Vicksburg, and Hooker brought twenty-three thousand men from Virginia.

14. **Lookout Mountain.**—In a battle which lasted three days Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, which overlooks Chattanooga, were attacked and taken, and Bragg was forced to retreat to Georgia.

15. During the fight at Lookout Mountain the armies were sometimes hidden by the mist, and from this fact it is often spoken of as "the battle above the clouds."

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

### THE BATTLES OF 1864.

1. **Grant, commander-in-chief.**—Up to this time each army was independent, but in March, 1864, Grant was made Lieutenant-General and commander-in-chief of all the armies. He at once went to Virginia to take charge in person of the

3, 14. Who was given command of all the armies of the West? Describe the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. 15. Why is the former sometimes called "the battle above the clouds"?

Army of the Potomac and to meet Lee. General Sherman was left in command in the Southwest.

2. **Grant's campaign.**—On May 4th Grant crossed the Rapidan River in Virginia, and began to march on Richmond. He had to fight his way step by step. On May 5th he was suddenly attacked by the Confederates, and the battle of



GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

the Wilderness took place. It lasted three days. Then followed a ten days' battle at Spottsylvania Court-House, and another at Cold Harbor. Lee was finally driven back to within a few miles of Richmond.

3. In these battles there was terrible slaughter on both sides. The Union loss in killed and wounded was over sixty thousand men, and the Confederates probably lost about half that number.

1. What was Grant made in March, 1864? Of what army did he take charge? Of what army was Sherman left in command? 2. What battles took place early in May? 3. What was the loss?

4. Grant, however, would not turn back; he felt sure of success, and declared he would "fight it out on that line if it took all summer."

5. He next moved across the James River.



MAP OF THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

and began the siege of Petersburg and Richmond. This lasted until the spring of 1865.

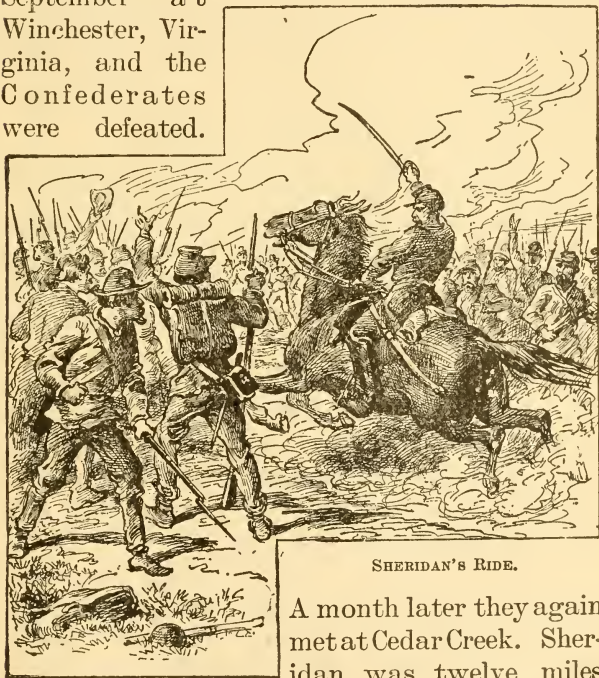
6. In July, 1864, General Jubal A. Early, a Confederate officer of great experience and daring, advanced to attack Washington, but was

4. What did Grant declare? 5. What was his next move?



driven back. Then General Philip H. Sheridan was sent after him.

7. Sheridan's ride.—The two armies met in September at Winchester, Virginia, and the Confederates were defeated.



SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

A month later they again met at Cedar Creek. Sheridan was twelve miles away at the time; his army was taken by surprise and forced back in confusion. When Sheridan heard the booming of the cannon he

6. What did Early do? Who was sent after him? 7. Describe the battle at Winchester. At Cedar Creek.

knew that a battle was going on. He sprung into his saddle and, spurring on his horse, reached the scene of the fight just in time. His men were fleeing. "Turn, boys, turn!" he cried, "we're going back!" and back they went. Encouraged by his words and presence, the Union men drove the Confederates from the field, captured a number of guns, and took many prisoners.

8. **Sherman captures Atlanta.**—To carry out the plan agreed on with Grant, Sherman began to march against Atlanta, Georgia. Hood, who was in command of the city, tried to stop the Union army, but after a number of battles he was forced to give up Atlanta and Sherman took possession of it.

9. Hood moved into Tennessee, intending to lay siege to Nashville. But he was attacked by General Thomas, who commanded there, and after a two days' battle was so badly beaten that his army was completely broken up, and this ended the fighting in Tennessee.

10. The blockade of the Southern ports prevented the Confederates from getting iron and other materials with which to build war-vessels. But England fitted out for them many privateers, and much damage was done to United States vessels.

8. What did Sherman do? 9. How was the fighting ended in Tennessee? 10. What did the blockade prevent? What did England do?

11. **The Alabama and the Kearsarge.**—The “Alabama,” a Confederate war-ship built and fitted out in England, captured and burned a number of United States ships. She was attacked and sunk, however, off the coast of France, in June, by the United States man-of-war “Kearsarge” (*keer'sahrj*).

12. Seven years after the war, the English government paid the United States fifteen and a half million dollars for damage done to her ships and business by the “Alabama” and other privateers fitted out in England.

13. **Farragut enters Mobile Bay.**—In August, Farragut, who was now an Admiral, the highest rank in the United States navy, attacked Mobile. He forced his way past the forts which defended the city, outfought and destroyed the Confederate fleet, including the ram “Tennessee,” and closed the port. The city did not surrender until the spring of 1865.

14. During the hottest of the fight, the brave admiral stood in the rigging of his ship, so that he could watch the battle.

15. In the fall of 1864 President Lincoln was re-elected, and Nevada came into the Union.

11. What damage did the “Alabama” do? What was her fate? 12. What sum was paid the United States for damage done by the “Alabama” and other privateers? 13. How did Farragut succeed at Mobile? 14. Where did he stand during the fight? 15. Who was re-elected President in the fall of 1864?

16. **Sherman's March to the Sea.**—When Sherman took possession of Atlanta, he burned the machine-shops, foundries, factories, and mills of the city. As the South procured most of her war



SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

supplies there, she was now completely shut off. Sherman then destroyed telegraph and railroad communication with the North, and began his "March to the Sea."

17. With his army of sixty thousand trained

16. What did Sherman do when he took possession of Atlanta?

and experienced men, he moved steadily on, burning and destroying everything, seizing the cotton, tearing up the railroads, and devouring every kind of food on his way. Thousands of fugitive slaves followed him.

18. **Sherman captures Savannah.**—There was no army to oppose him, and in less than a month Sherman reached Fort McAllister, near Savannah, and on December 13th captured that city.

19. His plans were kept so quiet that no one knew what had become of him, and the people of the North began to fear that he and his army had been taken prisoners or destroyed. But on December 22d he sent a message to President Lincoln, offering him as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, and about twenty-five hundred bales of cotton.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

### THE EVENTS OF 1865.—PEACE.

1. **Sherman enters Charleston.**—From Savannah Sherman began to move northward. Columbia, South Carolina, was taken and burned, and in February the Union army entered Charleston

17, 18. Describe Sherman's march to the sea. 19. What did the people at the North begin to fear? What message did Sherman send President Lincoln on December 22d, 1864?

and hoisted the old flag once more over **Fort Sumter**.

2. General Joseph E. Johnston with a Confederate force tried to check Sherman's march. Two battles were fought, in both of which the Confederates were defeated. Johnston then retreated to Raleigh, while Sherman kept on, and entered Goldsboro, North Carolina.

3. Lee now began to look about for some way to retreat. He could get neither arms nor food, and his men were half-starved. But there was no means of escape, for the railroads on which he depended had been destroyed.

4. **The Union army enters Richmond.**—On April 2d Sheridan and Warren defeated Lee at Five Forks, Virginia, and the next day the Confederate works in front of Petersburg were attacked. Lee could not resist; he abandoned Petersburg and Richmond, and began to retreat westward. On April 3d, 1865, the Union army entered Richmond.

5. **The surrender of Lee.**—Lee tried to reach Lynchburg, but his worn-out men came face to face with a United States force under Sheridan, and resistance was of no use. Seeing this, Lee with his whole army surrendered to Grant on

1. What places in South Carolina did Sherman capture?  
2. Who tried to stop him? With what result? 3. What did Lee now do? 4. What was the result of the attack on the Confederate works at Petersburg? When did the Union army enter Richmond?

April 9, 1865, at Appomatox (*ăp'pō-mat'toks*) Court-House, Virginia.

6. Grant treated the Confederates in the most generous manner, asking only that they should lay down their arms and return to their homes.



GRANT AND LEE SIGNING THE CONDITIONS OF SURRENDER.

As they were nearly starved, he ordered twenty-five thousand rations of food to be given to them, which showed him to be a humane man as well as a great general.

7. Johnston surrenders.—The only Confederate

5. When did Lee surrender? 6. How did Grant treat the Confederates? What did he order to be given to them?

army of any size that now remained was Johnston's, at Raleigh. But as he could do nothing alone, and as there was no one to help him, he, too, surrendered, and his men laid down their arms.

8. In a short time all the smaller bodies of Confederates surrendered, and the great Civil War, which had lasted four years, was ended.

9. **The assassination of Lincoln.**— While the country was rejoicing that the war was over, its joy was suddenly changed to sorrow. President Lincoln was shot on the night of April 14th, 1865, by John Wilkes Booth, who was probably half-crazy and imagined he was doing the South a service. The President died the following morning. Booth fled, but was followed and killed.

10. When Abraham Lincoln was first elected, there was much opposition to him even in the North. But he showed himself so just and honest that this feeling died out. When the war was over he acted most generously toward the South, and tried to prove himself her friend. Indeed, in his own words, his heart was filled "with charity for all, with malice towards none." His memory is now respected not only by his countrymen, but by the whole world, who regard him as a pure-minded patriot.

7. What did Johnston do? 8. What did the smaller bodies of the Confederates do? 9. What sad event happened April 14th, 1865? 10. What can you say of Abraham Lincoln?



11. Many people imagined that the close of the war would be followed by trouble. It was thought that the men who had been so long engaged fighting could not lay down their arms, and return peaceably to their homes. But this was a mistake. The soldiers went to their work, as before the war, and peace settled on the country.

### REVIEW V.—THE CIVIL WAR.

What followed the election of Lincoln?

When it was known that Lincoln was elected, the Southern States decided to secede. South Carolina was the first to declare itself out of the Union. Then, on April 12th, 1861, Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, was fired on and war was begun.

What was the first great battle of the war?

The first great battle of the war was that of Bull Run; it resulted in the defeat of the Union army.

How did the Union army succeed in the West during 1862?

During 1862 the Union army in the West had great success, capturing Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Island Number Ten.

What were the greatest naval successes of 1862?

The greatest naval successes of 1862 were (1) the bombardment and capture of New Orleans by Farragut; (2)

11. What did some people think would follow the close of the war? What did the soldiers do?

the defeat of the Confederate iron ram "Merrimac" by the Union "Monitor."

**What was the result of the war in the East in 1862?**

The armies in the East under McClellan and his successors made several attempts to march to Richmond, but did not reach there. Many battles were fought, first one side, then the other, being victorious. At one time Lee tried to invade the North, but he was checked in the battle of Antietam, and forced to retreat to Virginia. The last battle of the year was at Fredericksburg, and the Union army, under General Burnside, was severely defeated.

**What important event happened at the beginning of 1863?**

At the beginning of 1863 President Lincoln sent out his Emancipation Proclamation, by which all the slaves in the South were declared free.

**What great battles took place in the East in 1863?**

The great battles in the East in 1863 were (1) at Chancellorsville, in which the Union forces commanded by General Hooker met with a terrible defeat and great loss of life; (2) at Gettysburg, the greatest battle of the war, in which the Union troops, under General Meade, were victorious.

**What effect did the battle of Gettysburg have?**

The battle of Gettysburg did away with all danger of invasion of the North by the Southern army. Lee had entered Pennsylvania, and, no doubt, wanted to reach Philadelphia and Washington, and, perhaps, push on to New York. His defeat at Gettysburg weakened him, however, and he again retreated into Virginia.

**What great Union triumph happened in the West in 1863?**

The great Union triumph in the West during 1863 was the capture of Vicksburg by General Grant and the surrender, a few days later, of Port Hudson. These victories opened the entire length of the Mississippi River to the Union boats.

**What other battles did the Union troops gain?**

The Union troops also gained the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

**How did the Union army succeed in Virginia in 1864?**

In May, 1864, Grant, who had been made commander-in-chief of all the armies, crossed the Rapidan River, and began his march to Richmond. The battle of the Wilderness, which lasted three days, was fought, but neither side was successful. Then followed a ten days' battle at Spottsylvania Court-House and at Cold Harbor, and Lee was driven back near to Richmond. After this Grant crossed the James River, and began the siege of Richmond.

**How did Sheridan succeed in his battles with General Early?**

Early attempted an attack on Washington, but Sheridan was sent to stop him. The armies met at Winchester and the Confederates were defeated. A month later they met again; this time the Confederates were driven from the field, many of their cannon were captured, and a number of prisoners was taken.

**What can you say of Sherman's movements?**

Following out a plan agreed on with Grant, Sherman marched on Atlanta, and, finally, took it. Then Thomas

attacked Hood's Confederate army at Nashville, and completely broke it up. In the meantime Sherman pushed on to Savannah.

What were the concluding events of the war ?

Sherman moved from Savannah, captured Charleston, advanced through South Carolina and North Carolina, and reached Raleigh.

How did Grant succeed in his siege of Richmond ?

Grant closed in around Richmond and shut off every means of escape, until, at last, Lee's army was almost starved. Then Lee surrendered. When the only other Confederate army of any size, that of Johnston's, at Raleigh, heard of Lee's surrender, it, too, laid down its arms, and the war was ended.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

### EVENTS SINCE THE CIVIL WAR.

1. **Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President.**—On April 15th, 1865, a few hours after the death of President Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, the Vice-President, took the oath of office as President.

2. The first act of the new President was to pardon most of the Confederates on condition that they would (1) swear to obey the Constitution and be true to the Union; (2) agree not to

1. Who became President on the death of Lincoln ?

pay the Confederate debt; and (3) do away forever with slavery.

3. A disagreement arose between the President and Congress about these terms; the President was voted down, and military governors were appointed in the South. Negroes were allowed to vote, but not those white men who had taken a leading part in the war.

4. **The President is impeached.**—The bad feeling between the President and Congress continued. A law was passed by which no civil officer could be removed without the consent of the Senate. Johnson disregarded this and dismissed the Secretary of War. Then Congress impeached the President, that is, brought him to trial for breaking the law. He was acquitted, but came within one vote of being found guilty.

5. In the year 1866 the Atlantic cable was successfully laid between Heart's Content, in Newfoundland, and Valencia Bay, in Ireland. This enables the Old and the New World to communicate with each other almost instantly.

6. **The purchase of Alaska.**—During the year 1867 Nebraska became a State. In the same year the United States bought from Russia a

2. What was the first act of Johnson? 3. What arose between Johnson and Congress? What did Congress do? 4. What law was passed? What did Johnson do? What Congress? 5. When and between what places was the Atlantic cable laid?

large tract of land in the northwestern part of America, called Alaska. For this over seven million dollars were paid.

**7. Grant, eighteenth President.**—In the fall of 1868 General Grant was elected President, and served two terms. An important event of his first term was the opening of the Pacific Railroad. By this road San Francisco was brought within a week's ride of New York, a journey that formerly took months.

**8.** Another important event of Grant's term was the adoption, March 30th, 1870, of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. By this amendment the negroes of the country became citizens and voters.

**9. The first American Cardinal.**—On March 15th, 1875, Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, was made first American Cardinal, an occurrence that brought joy to every American Catholic heart. The Cardinal was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 10th, 1810.

**10.** The year 1876, being the hundredth anniversary of our country's independence, was celebrated by a "World's Fair," or great exhibition, held in Philadelphia. Nearly all the countries of the world sent specimens of their manufac-

6. What large tract of land did the United States buy? 7. Who was the eighteenth President? What important event happened under Grant? 8. What other? What was the result of the Fifteenth Amendment? 9. What occurred March 15th, 1875.

tures and works of art, and thousands of people visited the Fair. In this same year Colorado was admitted as a State.

11. **Hayes, nineteenth President.**—Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, succeeded Grant as President. The vote for the candidates was very close, but Hayes was declared elected by a committee, or number of persons, appointed by Congress to decide the election.

12. President Hayes acted in a friendly way toward the South, and did much to restore good feeling between that part of the country and the North.

13. **Specie payment resumed.**—The paper money of the United States at one time was not worth anything like its face value, but during Hayes's term the government passed a law, and made it equal, dollar for dollar, to gold. This act is known as "resuming specie payment."

14. **Garfield, twentieth President.**—His assassination.—The twentieth President of the United States was James A. Garfield, of Ohio. Four months after coming into office he was shot by a bad man, and, after more than two months of suffering, died September 19th, 1881.

15. **Arthur, twenty-first President** —Vice-Presi-

10. How was the anniversary of our country's independence celebrated? 11. In what way was the choice of the nineteenth President made? 12. How did Hayes act toward the South? 13. What is meant by "resuming specie payment"? 14. What happened four months after Garfield became President?

dent Arthur now became President. The most important occurrence during his term was the lowering of the postage on letters from three cents to two cents. Another event worth mentioning was the opening of the great bridge which joins Brooklyn to New York.

16. Cleveland, twenty-second President.—By the



GROVER CLEVELAND.

election of 1884 Grover Cleveland, of New York, was made President. While he held the office, the Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks, died. Then a change was made in the laws, so that, in case of the death of both President and

Vice-President, the office of President passes in succession to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, and so on to the other members of the Cabinet.

17. Besides Vice-President Hendricks, the country lost other distinguished men by death during the years 1885 to 1888, namely, General Grant, Cardinal McCloskey, and Generals McClellan, Hancock, and Sheridan.

15. Name the principal events of Arthur's term. 16. Who became President in 1884? What change was made in the laws while Cleveland was President? 17. Name some distinguished men who died during Cleveland's term.



18. After the death of Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, was raised to the dignity of Cardinal, in the spring of 1886.

19. **Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President.**—

Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was elected the twenty-third President of the United States, and took his office in 1889.

In the early part of his term our government bought from the Indians that part of the Indian Territory known as



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Oklahoma (*o-klah-ho'mah*), and opened it to settlers. In the same year North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington were admitted as new States, and in 1890 Idaho and Wyoming also came into the Union.

20. In the year 1889 New York City celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the taking of the oath of office as first President by Washington. Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, took a prominent part in the celebration exercises, which lasted three days.

21. At the beginning of the year 1891 the

18. Who is the second American Cardinal? 19. What new Territory did our government buy in the early part of Harrison's term? What new States came into the Union? 20. What anniversary did New York celebrate in 1889?

country was called to lament the death of General Sherman.

22. **The Columbian celebration.**— In October, 1892, the people of the United States joined in a grand Columbian celebration. In this we Catholics took a prominent part, as was proper, since it was men of our faith who first settled this country. One part of the celebration which called forth great praise was the parade of the children of our parochial schools, who made an excellent impression by their appearance and their numbers.

23. Other processions took place, meetings were held, addresses were made, and the whole country united in honoring the memory of the great discoverer who four hundred years before first set foot on our shores.

24. To still further celebrate this event our government issued a souvenir coin and a set of Columbian postage stamps, and it was determined to hold a great fair in Chicago, beginning in May, 1893, to which the whole world was to contribute.

25. **Cleveland, twenty-fourth President.**— When the time came around for the election of 1892, Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate,

21. What great general died at the beginning of 1891?  
22. What took place in October, 1892? What part of the celebration called forth great praise?  
24. In what other way was it determined to celebrate the discovery of this country?

was again chosen President. His election was looked upon as an approval by the people of his opposition to the existing high tariff.

26. **An extra session of Congress.**—Business of all kinds was so very dull in the summer of 1893 that the President called an extra session of Congress, hoping that something might be done to improve matters. That part of the law passed in 1890 which authorized the making in great quantities of silver money was repealed, but this did not greatly change the unsettled condition of business, and labor strikes of different kinds added to the distress.

27. **The Behring Sea dispute.**—As owners of Alaska, we claimed that foreign nations had no right to hunt seals in Behring Sea, and when some attempted it, and we seized the vessels, a very serious dispute followed. Finally the question was referred to a commission, which decided that the Behring Sea must be free to every one, but that the seals could be killed at certain times only.

28. **Utah admitted.**—In January, 1896, the Territory of Utah was admitted to the Union, making the forty-fifth State.

25. Who was chosen President in 1892? How was his election looked upon? 26. Why was an extra session of Congress called? What did Congress do? What was the result? 27. About what was the Behring Sea dispute? How was it settled? 28. What new State came into the Union in 1896?

29. **McKinley, twenty-fifth President.**—At the elections in the fall of 1896, William McKinley, of Ohio, the candidate of the Republicans, was elected President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, Vice-President. They received the votes of a great many Democrats who were opposed to the free coinage of silver at a ratio of



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold.

30. **A new tariff.**—The first public act of President McKinley was to call an extra session of Congress. At this session the Dingley Tariff Bill was passed, in order, it was claimed, to provide revenue for the government and to protect the products and manufactures of the United States.

31. **Greater New York.**—On January 1st, 1898, the cities of New York and Brooklyn and a number of neighboring places formed themselves into one city under the name of *Greater New York*. It is divided into what are called boroughs, known as Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond boroughs. Greater

29. Why did many Democrats vote for McKinley? 30. What was the first public act of President McKinley?

New York is next to the largest city in the world, London being the largest.

32. The growth of our country may be seen by the fact that our population, which in 1790 was less than four millions, was shown by the census of 1890 to be now nearly sixty-three millions, while the original thirteen States have increased to forty-five.

33. How the Church has grown can be best shown by considering the difference between the attendance at the First Plenary Council in 1829, mentioned on page 119, and that at the Third Plenary Council held in Baltimore, November 9th, 1884. At the one, as we have learned, there were present one archbishop and half a dozen bishops; at the other there attended fourteen archbishops, sixty bishops, and numerous abbots, superiors of religious Orders, and others of rank in the Church. Our Catholic population is estimated to have reached over ten millions.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

### THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

1. **Revolution in Cuba.**—In the attempt to free their native land from Spanish rule, the people

31. When was Greater New York formed? How is it divided? What are the names of its boroughs? 32. How may the growth of the country be seen? 33. How has the Church grown?

of Cuba often broke into rebellion. The last of these rebellions, which began in 1895, continued for three years. During this time the Spanish authorities drove many of the country people from their little farms and homes into the cities. There thousands died of starvation, having no means of support. To relieve this suffering the United States sent shiploads of food, and this was displeasing to Spain.

2. **Destruction of the Maine.**—The United States battle-ship “Maine,” which had been ordered to Havana, was lying peacefully in that port when, on the night of February 15th, 1898, the noble vessel, by accident or design, was suddenly blown into the air, and more than two hundred and sixty of her officers and men perished. Captain Sigsbee, her commander, remained gallantly at his post till the last, and with him stayed Father John P. Chidwick, her chaplain, who did all in his power, by word and deed, to help and comfort the wounded and dying.

3. **The action of Congress.**—The excitement in the United States was intense, and the inquiry

1. Why did the people of Cuba rebel? What was the result of driving the country people into the city? What did the United States do to relieve the suffering? 2. What happened to the “Maine”?

into the cause of the disaster did little to quiet it. On April 19th, 1898, both houses of Congress resolved that Cuba ought to be free, and demanded that Spain give up all claims to the island. In case of a refusal to this demand the President was authorized to use the army and navy to drive her from Cuba.

4. **War begins.**—Spain refused to yield to this demand, and on April 25th, 1898, war was declared. Commodore George Dewey, who was in command of our Asiatic squadron, was ordered to proceed to Manila Bay and strike a blow at Spain's colony there. He set sail at once, and succeeded in destroying the entire Spanish squadron there without losing one of his men.



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

5. **Fall of Manila.**—About four months later, on August 13th, the city of Manila surrendered to the American forces after a bombardment by Dewey's fleet and a land attack by General

3. What did Congress resolve? 4. When was war declared? What did Commodore Dewey do?

Wesley Merritt, who had brought an army from San Francisco. This fight actually took place a day after hostilities ceased, but the news of it had not reached the Philippines.

6. **Fighting at Santiago.**—The harbor of Santiago is on the southeast coast of Cuba, and there it was that Cervera, the Spanish admiral, entered on May 19th with his squadron, consisting of four armored cruisers and two torpedo-boats. The channel leading up to the harbor was long and narrow, and besides was so protected by land batteries and mines that it was not thought wise for our fleet to attempt to enter.

7. **Sinking the Merrimac.**—Admirals Sampson and Schley determined that Cervera should not get out of Santiago as easily as he got in. To make this certain Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson with seven men ran the collier "Merrimac" into the channel and sunk it there. Hobson and his companions succeeded in getting off



ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPSON.

5. To whom did Manila surrender? 6. Who entered the harbor of Santiago?



the vessel, but were taken prisoners by the Spaniards.

8. **The army at Santiago.**—Toward the last of June General Shafter landed an army of about 17,000 men near Santiago, to assist the navy in the capture of that place. The army was pushed forward rapidly, and there were constant skirmishes. On July 1st, 2d, and 3d, the Spanish earth-works at El Caney and San Juan were carried by assault, and finally the Spaniards were driven from the field. It was in these battles that the first Volunteer Cavalry, known as the "Rough Riders," and the Seventy-first New York Volunteers distinguished themselves.

9. **Destruction of Cervera's fleet.**—Knowing that the city must soon surrender, Admiral Cervera attempted to sail out of the harbor on the morning of Sunday, July 3d. Admiral Sampson had gone to consult with Shafter, leaving Admiral Schley in command. He was on the watch for



ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY.

7. What bold feat did Lieutenant Hobson carry out? 8. What happened when Shafter's army reached Santiago?

Cervera, opened fire on him, and within two hours after the sound of the first gun the four Spanish armed cruisers and the two torpedo-boats were destroyed, over 600 of the Spaniards were killed or drowned, and 2000 were prisoners, including Cervera himself.

10. **Surrender of Santiago.**—The same day General Shafter demanded the surrender of the city. The demand was not accepted at first, but as there seemed to be a willingness to negotiate, Shafter waited, and on July 17th the Spaniards surrendered the city and province of Santiago de Cuba, with over 22,000 troops.

11. **General Miles at Porto Rico.**—On July 21st General Nelson A. Miles with an army left Cuba for Porto Rico. He reached there on the 25th of the month, and three days later, after several engagements, all of which he won, the town of Ponce surrendered. He was about to prepare for a decisive battle when word reached him that peace was to be declared.

12. **Peace.**—On August 12th, 1898, the first draft of an agreement by which peace was assured was signed at Washington, and its terms were after-

9. What happened when Cervera tried to leave Santiago?  
10. What was the result of Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago? 11. How did General Miles succeed at Porto Rico?

ward agreed upon in Paris on December 10th, 1898. By the treaty it was settled that Spain was to give up all claim to Cuba; that Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies were to be ceded to the United States; and that the Philippine Islands, in return for the sum of \$20,000,000 to be paid by the United States to Spain, should also be ours.

13. **Annexation of Hawaii.**—The friendship shown to us by Hawaii, and the facilities afforded to our army and navy transports to take on supplies, greatly influenced Congress in favor of that country, and when on June 15th, 1898, the question of annexing it came up the bill was passed by a majority of 209 to 91. Later it received a majority in the Senate and the signature of the President, and our flag now flies over the Hawaiian islands.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

EVENTS FROM THE WAR WITH SPAIN TILL 1913.

1. **Re-election of McKinley—His Assassination.**—William McKinley was again chosen President in 1900. Six months after coming into office he

12. What terms were agreed on in the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States? 13. What new territory has been added to the United States?

was shot down at Buffalo, New York, and died eight days afterward, September 14th, 1901.

2. Theodore Roosevelt, Twenty-sixth President. — The day President McKinley died, Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office, and became President, because under the law, in case the President dies the Vice-President takes his place for the rest of the term.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

3. The Panama Canal. — A plan was laid before Congress by the Isthmian Canal Commission in 1902, providing that the United States buy the rights of the New Panama Canal Company of France, which was formed to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Congress passed the Isthmian Canal Act, in which it was agreed to pay the French company \$40,000,000. A strip of land ten miles wide clear across the Isthmus was secured from the new Republic of Panama, and the United States began to build

1. What terrible event took place September 6th, 1901?
2. Who was McKinley's successor?

the canal, which it expects to finish by 1915. Through this canal vessels may go back and forth from one ocean to the other without sailing around Cape Horn.

4. **Roosevelt Elected.** — Theodore Roosevelt was elected President, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, Vice-President, in the fall of 1904. The country had been almost four years without an elected Vice-President.

5. **The Peace of Portsmouth.** — War between Russia and Japan had been going on for some time when, in June, 1905, President Roosevelt tried to make peace. This was brought about by a meeting of the men chosen by the two nations to discuss the question of peace, at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, where a treaty of peace was signed September 5th, 1905.

6. **San Francisco Earthquake.** — On the morning of April 18th, 1906, San Francisco, California, was shaken by an earthquake. Other shocks and a fire followed, and by the night of April 19th, property valued at \$400,000,000 had been damaged and many persons killed. Thousands of people were forced to sleep out of doors because their homes had been wrecked.

3. What is the object of the Panama Canal? 4. Who was the twenty-sixth President? 5. What happened at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, in 1905? 6. Tell about the San Francisco earthquake.

7. On November 16th, 1907, the Territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory were admitted into the Union under the name of the State of Oklahoma, making the forty-sixth State.

8. **United States Soldiers in Cuba.**—After the war with Spain, the United States helped Cuba until it seemed there was no more need. Then all the American soldiers and officials were called away. Afterward, the Cubans quarrelled so among themselves that in 1906 the United States again tried to help them govern their country. Two years afterward the Americans went away once more, and Cuba was left to herself.

9. **William H. Taft, Twenty-seventh President.**



WILLIAM H. TAFT.

—In 1908, William H. Taft, of Ohio, was elected President in place of Theodore Roosevelt. James S. Sherman, of New York, was chosen Vice-President.

10. **A New Tariff.**—

During the administration of President Taft, Congress, in August, 1909, passed the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill. By

7. What territories were admitted into the Union in 1907? By what name are they now known? How many States are now in the United States? 8. Why did United States soldiers go back to Cuba in 1906? 9. Who was chosen President in 1908? 10. What Bill was passed in August, 1909?

this Bill the duties were lowered on some goods coming here from other countries, while on other goods they were raised.

11. **The North Pole is Reached.**—In September, 1909, the whole civilized world was delighted at the news that Commander Robert E. Peary, an American naval officer, had reached the North Pole on April 6 of that year. The search for the Pole had been carried on many years by European and American explorers. As a slight reward for his discovery, Peary was made a rear-admiral in the United States navy.

12. **Postal Banks.**—In the hope of encouraging our people to put their savings into some safe place, Postal Banks, in charge of the Government, were opened by an Act of Congress in June, 1910. In these banks any person ten years of age and over can place his spare money in the sum of one dollar or more and each year will receive two per cent interest on the amount so placed.

13. **Revolution in Mexico.**—During the winter of 1910 and 1911 a revolution broke out in Mexico, which ended for a time when President Porfirio Diaz resigned his office and quit the country. Peace did not last long; one revolution was followed by another until in 1913 quiet followed, for a time at least, on the election of General Huerta as President.

11. Who reached the North Pole in 1909? 12. For what purpose were the Postal Banks established?

**14. Treaties.**—For many years the question as to the rights of Americans to fish off the shores of Newfoundland had been in dispute. Finally it was agreed to refer the matter to the Hague Tribunal and that body after careful consideration settled it in September 1910, to the entire satisfaction of Great Britain and the United States. In August of the following year it was agreed that all disputes arising among Great Britain, France, and the United States should be settled by the Hague Tribunal.

**15. Treaty with Japan.**—The United States and Japan have been friends since 1854, when the latter nation first allowed foreigners to enter her country. A new treaty was made in 1911 between Japan and the United States with the purpose of strengthening the friendship between those nations.

**16. New States.**—On January 12, 1912, President Taft issued a proclamation recognizing the admission of New Mexico as a State of the Union, and on February 14, a second proclamation by which Arizona was also recognized as a State. There are now forty-eight States in the Union.

**17. The Presidential Election of 1912.**—In this election Woodrow Wilson, governor of New

14, 15. What treaties were made during Taft's administration? 16. What new States came into the Union? How many States are now in the Union? 17. Who was elected President in 1912?



Jersey, the Democratic candidate, was elected President, and Thomas R. Marshall, governor of Indiana, Vice-President.



WOODROW WILSON.

18. **An Extra Session of Congress.**—The newly elected President was sworn in on March 4, 1913, in front of the Capitol building, Washington. As he stepped forward to take the oath

of office he was received with cheers and long continued applause. Contrary to the usual custom, later on, he went in person to the Houses of Congress and read his message himself. The whole ceremony of opening Congress and reading the message occupied about eight minutes only. Almost the first official act of President Wilson was to call an extra session of Congress. The principal matters to be considered at this session were a new revision of the tariff and the fixing of a tax on incomes.

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

### THE WORLD WAR.

1. **Mexican Troubles.**—When President Wilson came into office he found trouble with Mexico

18. What was almost the first official act of President Wilson?

ready made for him. Mexico had been having revolutions for years. There had been a long line of unworthy men trying to be at the head of affairs there. One of these leaders, Carranza, was recognized as Mexico's president by President Wilson. There was a bandit, called Villa, who refused to admit Carranza's authority; he began a course of crimes, robbing and murdering, even attacking churches and convents. He crossed into New Mexico and raided American settlements. President Wilson sent down a small army under General Pershing to protect our borders. We scattered 'Villa's robber bands, but did not capture Villa.

2. **New Territory.**—The small republics of San Domingo and Haiti were, like Mexico, often disturbed by revolutions. In 1916 affairs in San Domingo were in such condition that President Wilson sent down a naval officer to act as governor, for the protection of our own and the island's interests. In the same year we interfered in the affairs of Haiti, for the same reason. A treaty was made which put both these island republics under our protection. In the beginning of 1917 we bought the Virgin Islands, off Porto Rico, from Denmark, for \$25,000,000. We bought them to prevent

1. What trouble did the United States have when President Wilson came into office?

them from falling into hands which might one day use them against us, and also because they are so valuable for the protection of the Panama Canal.

3. **The World War.**—The first week of August, 1914, saw Europe suddenly at war. It came so swiftly, so unexpectedly, that it did not seem to be possible. Nevertheless the Germans had marched into Belgium, to get to France. The destruction and devastation in the path of the Armies resulting from this unexpected invasion was very great because the Belgians fought valiantly and courageously, and would not let Germans pass over her soil to France without resistance. She was not strong enough to hold that great, disciplined army back long, but in keeping her pledge to France she checked the Germans and enabled France to assemble her army. But in a short time the Germans were fighting on French territory, wiping out French towns and farms, and England had gone to war to aid France, her ally.

4. **The United States Remains Neutral.**—President Wilson at once proclaimed the United States neutral. It was hard to hold this country from expressions of sympathy with one or another of the peoples fighting

2. What countries came under the protection of the United States? What new territory did the United States acquire? 3. When did the great World War begin?

“over there.” Americans all are sprung from European lands; they naturally turned toward that land from which they came. Besides this we were selling to the countries at war everything they needed for carrying war on. However, we did remain neutral. But we were blessed with the means to help. We fed Belgium, or she would have starved, and we gave money and strength and skill to heal the wounds inflicted on those frightful battle-fields. In this way we were blessedly in the war from the first, but not taking part in it.

5. **Germany's Submarine Warfare.**—It is allowable in war to sink the enemy's merchant ships, but only when there is first given to their crews and passengers an opportunity to be saved. German submarines in 1915 sank British merchant ships without warning. On May 7, 1915, the great Atlantic liner, the *Lusitania*, was sunk without warning by a German submarine. With her went down to death women and children, men who had no part in war, who were too old to fight. There were Americans among them. President Wilson sent to Germany, notes of protest against this action demanding reparation and a promise that such warfare should end. Germany avoided a straight reply and went on sinking ships without warning, some of them

4. How long did the United States remain neutral?

American. On September 1, 1915, she did give the required promise.

6. **The Presidential Election of 1916.**—In the Presidential election of 1916 President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall were elected for another term of four years.

7. **Germany Forces the United States into the War.**—On January 31, 1917, Germany sent us word, through von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States, that she would resume her unrestricted submarine warfare. So President Wilson sent the German ambassador home, broke off all dealings with Germany, and waited. When Germany did resume her sinking of ships without warning, thereby inflicting large losses of Life and Property, the President asked Congress to declare war upon Germany. War was declared on Good Friday, April 6, 1917.

8. **War Preparations.**—It was wonderful the speed with which the gigantic preparations for such a war were made by this country, wholly unprepared for war as we



GENERAL PERSHING.

5. What strained the relations between the United States and Germany? 7. What forced the United States into the World War?

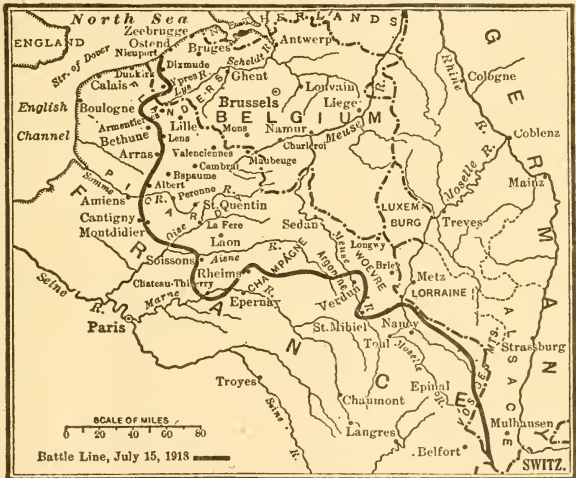
were. With submarines lurking under the seas, everywhere watching to sink our transports, as Germany vowed to do, it looked impossible to get an army and all its tremendous supplies across. But the British had put the German navy out of use early in the war, and kept it corked up. American and British destroyers patrolled the ocean, and not a transport we sent was lost. We had an army of 100,000 men under General Pershing in France within a year, and this number was steadily increased, till we had 2,000,000 men on the other side. The government took over all railroads. Food was under government control; billions were voted by Congress to carry on the war, and Liberty Loans or bonds were issued by the government, which Americans rapidly bought up, eager to lend their savings to back up the sacrifice of life which our boys were gladly making.

9. **Château Thierry.**—The first important task that fell to our share in France was to cover the road to Paris at Château Thierry. The Germans were only forty-two miles from the capital, and the French troops were exhausted. They were sent back from the front at Château Thierry, which was in that famous region called the Chemin des Dames, or "The Ladies' Road," a road running west of Rheims. The German troops charged on our marines

8. What can you tell of our war preparations?

on the front at Château Thierry. They were met with such a deadly fire of unflinching aim that they afterward called our marines "Devil-dogs." The march to Paris was forever stayed; the Germans had met their match.

10. Belleau Wood: the Second Battle of the Marne.—The Americans quickly followed their



MAP OF THE WESTERN FRONT.

splendid defense with an equally well-fought attack. For several days there was a battle in Belleau Wood, hard-won by the marines with their bayonets, but won. There was a furious

9. What was the first important share that fell to the task of our soldiers in France? What success did they have?

German drive for miles along the Allies' line in that July, 1918. The French and Americans held against it, and that drive, which had been so much dreaded, failed. It was here that the famous American Division called "the Rainbow Division" won its honors. Joyce Kilmer, the poet, was in this division, one of the One Hundredth and Sixty-fifth New York regiment, which used to be called "the fighting Sixty-ninth," the Irish regiment. Joyce Kilmer was a devout Catholic convert; he was killed in the great German drive near the Ourcq. On July 18th General Foch attacked the Germans. He had with his own troops every American soldier that he could use. This was the second Battle of the Marne, and it was a great victory for the Allies and the Americans.

11. **Our Boys with the British.**—General Haig, the British commander, in the north was winning with our troops and his own victories over Germany. General Haig had turned on the Germans after their alarming victories over the British, and had begun a series of triumphs. There was a great fight at St. Quentin, won by us and the British. Here our boys were the first to break through the German line under von Hindenburg, which the Germans thought could not be broken. Yet von Hindenburg was

10. What was the next battle in which the Americans were engaged?

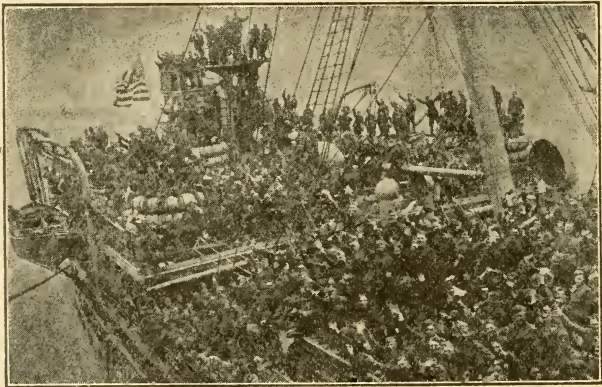


defeated at St. Quentin. Then followed the American drive through the famous Argonne forest. It was a desperate fight; the Germans fought hard and obstinately, knowing what defeat there would mean. But foot by foot our troops drove them back, till they had won every inch of that hard ground. They came out with 10,000 prisoners, and the end of the war in sight. Another stupendous victory was won by the British in the spring of 1918. They drove the Turks out of Palestine; Jerusalem, all the Holy Land, was taken from the Mohammedans, who had held it for twelve centuries.

12. **The End of the War.**—Austria and the Turks were Germany's allies. The English had settled the Turks; they were out of it. Now, in October, 1918, the Italians conquered the Austrians at the Piave River, winning such an overwhelming victory that it amounted to a rout. Austria had to accept whatever terms the Allies let her have, and Germany stood alone. The Allies and Americans drove German troops out of France, back from Belgium. Germany was beaten. Her representatives came to General Foch to learn what terms he would grant for an armistice. President Wilson had been asked to settle these terms,

11. What battles were fought by the Americans and British against the Germans? What was the result of the War in the Holy Land?

but he, properly, left it to General Foch and the other Allies, who had borne the four years' agony, whose countries had been ravaged. The terms General Foch offered were practically complete surrender. On November 10th the German emperor with his suite fled to Holland. On the next day, November 11, 1918,



HOMeward BOUND!

the armistice was signed; the greatest war the world has ever seen was ended. When the news came over on the Atlantic cable that the long agony was over, from one end to the other of the country bells rang, horns blared, people shouted, and strangers greeted one another like brothers in a frenzy of gratitude that "the world was made safe for Democracy," and that our fresh troops, our brave lads, had

come in time to save Europe when her strength was well-nigh spent.

13. **The Peace Conference and Treaty.**—President Wilson went to France to take part in the discussion of terms for a permanent peace. He went to England first, then to Italy. Everywhere he was greeted with the highest honors, as the leader of the nation which had come out of the West to end the war. At Rome he was received by the Holy Father, Benedict XV, who had thrice vainly tried to bring about peace while the war still raged. The Peace Conference met at Paris. The French premier, Clemenceau, presided. President Wilson stood out for a League of Nations which should make impossible another such war as had been fought. The treaty as it was framed was accepted by the Allies and signed at the close of 1919, but there was opposition to it at home when the President returned with it and this country has not yet accepted it. However, a peace resolution declaring at an end the war of the United States with Germany and Austria-Hungary was passed by Congress and signed by President Harding July 2, 1921.

12. How did the end of the War come about? What terms did General Foch offer to the Germans? What was the result of the Americans entering the War against Germany?

13. Where did the Peace Conference meet? What was the attitude of the U. S. on the Peace Treaty?

14. **The Catholics in the War.**—As in every other war, the Catholic citizens of the United States proved their loyalty to their country in the World War. The Knights of Columbus did incalculable service; they used their own funds to establish and carry on welfare work among the soldiers. The National Catholic War Council was organized to help in this and other war work. Over 1500 priests served as Army and Navy Chaplains under the Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Archbishop of New York, of whom fifteen died in service.

15. **The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments of the Constitution.**—The former forbids the manufacture, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors in the United States; and the latter gives also women the right to vote at any election. Congress passed these amendments in 1919.

16. **The Bishops' Program.**—The popular name given to a document issued on Feb. 12, 1919, by the National Catholic War Council (now the National Catholic Welfare Council). It was signed by Archbishop Hayes and Bishops Muldoon, Schrembs, and Russell, and explained the Catholic truths of charity and justice for the guidance of Catholics in the serious period of social reconstruction after the war.

14. How did Catholics show their loyalty during the War?  
15. What is the 18th Amendment? Can women vote? What is the Bishops' Program?

## CHAPTER XL.

## THE PROSPERITY OF OUR COUNTRY.

1. **THERE** is no secret connected with the growth and success of our country. When a number of brothers and sisters unite in work, the wealth of the family is sure to increase. So it is with our country. Our States form one great family, and it is their united work that has made us rich and prosperous.

2. **The New England States**, which embrace Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, and Rhode Island, help largely by their manufactures. Massachusetts alone employs thousands of people in weaving cotton into calicoes, sheeting, shirting, and other muslin, and other thousands in making boots and shoes. Her fisheries, too, bring millions of dollars to the general treasury. The pine and hemlock forests of Maine make it one of the greatest lumber markets in the world; while Connecticut turns out all sorts of "Yankee notions," and machinery in endless variety.

3. **The Middle States**, which are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, swell our wealth by their manufacture and commerce, and also by their agricul-

1. What has made our country rich? 2. How do the New England States help us? What makes Maine a great lumber market? What does Connecticut turn out?

ture, grazing, and mining. New York is foremost in commerce, wealth, and population, it being estimated that it has one seventh of the wealth of the entire country. Pennsylvania is the greatest mining State in the Union, the yearly value of its coal and iron being about one half the value of all our mining products, including gold and silver.

4. In the Southern States the principal products are cotton, tobacco, sugar, corn, rice, and sweet potatoes. The pine forests of North Carolina yield pitch, tar, and turpentine; Louisiana gives nine tenths of the sugar we produce, as well as large crops of cotton and rice; and Texas raises more beef-cattle than any other State, its prairies furnishing pasture for millions of cattle.

5. Of the Western States Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan produce more wheat, corn, wool, and live-stock than any other part of the country of the same size. They are also largely engaged in manufactures. Chicago, the largest city of the West, is next in commercial importance to New York, and is the greatest grain market in the world.

3. Which are the Middle States? How do they add to our wealth? Which State is the foremost in commerce? What is the yearly value of the coal and iron of Pennsylvania?
4. What are the principal products of the Southern States?
5. What do the Western States produce? Which is the largest city of the West? For what is it noted?

6. **Other Western States**, namely, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota, are exceedingly productive. Large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats, hemp, and potatoes are grown there, and much attention is given to raising domestic animals. Missouri is rich in mines of iron, lead, and coal. Iowa, too, has large fields of coal and lead, and Kansas, also, has coal, iron, and salt in abundance. Minnesota is noted for the fine flour it makes, and for its lumber.

7. **The wealth of the Pacific States**, namely, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, and Arizona, lies in their mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal, and in their grass-covered mountains and plains. The principal business there is mining, grazing, and agriculture. California is highly blessed by nature not only in the precious metals buried in her soil, but in her climate as well. Delicious fruits, as the orange, grape, lemon, fig, and olive, flourish there, and add to her wealth.

8. What wonder, then, that we are rich with so many working for us; with our railroads, steamships, canals, and other quick means of

6. What other Western States can you name that are exceedingly productive? In what is Missouri rich? For what is Minnesota noted? 7. In what lies the wealth of the Pacific States? How is California blessed? What fruits flourish there?

moving goods ; with the cotton-gin, the sewing-machine, the reaper, and other wonderful labor-saving machines ! And being so blessed, people from the Old World hurry here to share our prosperity, and thus our population is increased.

8. What different means help to make us rich ? Why do people hurry here from the Old World ?



No.	States.	SETTLED.			Admitted.
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	
1	Virginia	1607	Jamestown	English	1776
2	New York	1623	New York	Dutch	"
3	Massachusetts	1620	Plymouth	English	"
4	New Hampshire	1623	Little Harbor	"	"
5	Connecticut	1633	Windsor	"	"
6	Maryland	1634	St. Mary's	"	"
7	Rhode Island	1636	Providence	"	"
8	Delaware	1638	Christiana, near Wilmington	Swedes	"
9	North Carolina	1653	Albemarle	English	"
10	New Jersey	1617	Bergen	Dutch	"
11	South Carolina	1670	Ashley River	English	"
12	Pennsylvania	1682	Philadelphia	"	"
13	Georgia	1733	Savannah	"	"
14	Vermont	1724	Fort Dummer	"	1791
15	Kentucky	1769	Booneville	"	1792
16	Tennessee	1757	Fort Loudoun	"	1796
17	Ohio	1788	Marietta	"	1802
18	Louisiana	1699	Iberville	French	1812
19	Indiana	1702	Vincennes	"	1816
20	Mississippi	1716	Natchez	"	1817
21	Illinois	1682	Cahokia	"	1818
22	Alabama	1702	Mobile	"	1819
23	Maine	1625	Bristol	"	1820
24	Missouri	1719	Fort Orleans	"	1821
25	Arkansas	1690	Little Rock	"	1836
26	Michigan	1685	Detroit	"	1837
27	Florida	1565	St. Augustine	Spaniards	1845
28	Texas	1692	San Antonio	"	1845
29	Iowa	1833	Dubuque	Americans	1846
30	Wisconsin	1669	Green Bay	French	1848
31	California	1769	San Diego	Spaniards	1850
32	Minnesota	1819	Fort Snelling	Americans	1858
33	Oregon	1811	Astoria	"	1859
34	Kansas			"	1861
35	West Virginia			English	1863
36	Nevada			Americans	1864
37	Nebraska			"	1867
38	Colorado			"	1876
39	North Dakota			English	1889

No.	States.	SETTLED.			Admitted.
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	
40	South Dakota			Americans	1889
41	Montana			"	1889
42	Washington			"	1889
43	Idaho			"	1890
44	Wyoming			"	1890
45	Utah			"	1896
46	Oklahoma			"	1907
47	New Mexico			Spaniards	1912
48	Arizona			"	1912

## TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Territories.	Whence Taken.
District of Columbia	Maryland and Virginia
Alaska	Russian America
Hawaii	
Philippine Islands	Spain
Porto Rico	"

## PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

No.	Name.	State.	In Office.	Born.	Died.
1	George Washington	Virginia	Two terms, 1789-1797	1732	1799
2	John Adams	Massachusetts	One term, 1797-1801	1735	1826
3	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	Two terms, 1801-1809	1743	1826
4	James Madison	Virginia	Two terms, 1809-1817	1751	1836
5	James Monroe	Virginia	Two terms, 1817-1825	1758	1831
6	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	One term, 1825-1829	1767	1848
7	Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	Two terms, 1829-1837	1767	1845
8	Martin Van Buren	New York	One term, 1837-1841	1782	1862
9	Wm. Henry Harrison	Ohio	One month, 1841	1773	1841
10	John Tyler	Virginia	3 yrs., 11 mos., 1841-45	1790	1862
11	James Knox Polk	Tennessee	One term, 1845-1849	1795	1849
12	Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1 yr. 4 mos., 1849 and '50	1784	1850
13	Millard Fillmore	New York	2 yrs. 8 mos., 1850-1853	1800	1874
14	Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	One term, 1853-1857	1804	1869
15	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	One term, 1857-1861	1791	1868
16	Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	One term and 1 mo., 1861-1865	1809	1865
17	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	3 yrs. 11 mos., 1865-1869	1808	1875
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	Two terms, 1869-1877	1822	1885
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	One term, 1877-1881	1822	1893
20	James A. Garfield	Ohio	6 mos. 15 days, 1881	1831	1881
21	Chester A. Arthur	New York	3 yrs. 5 mos. 15 d., 1881- 1885	1830	1886
22	Grover Cleveland	New York	One term, 1885-1889	1837	1908
23	Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	One term, 1889-1893	1833	1901
24	Grover Cleveland	New York	Second term, 1893-1897	1837	1901
25	William McKinley	Ohio	1897-1901	1843	1901
26	Theodore Roosevelt	New York	1901-1908	1858	1919
27	William H. Taft	Ohio	1909-1913	1857	
28	Woodrow Wilson	Virginia	Two terms, 1913-1921	1856	
29	Warren G. Harding	Ohio	1921—	1865	

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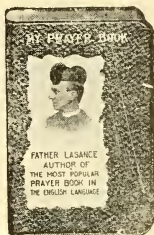
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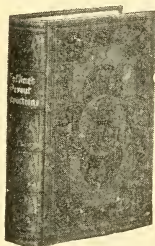
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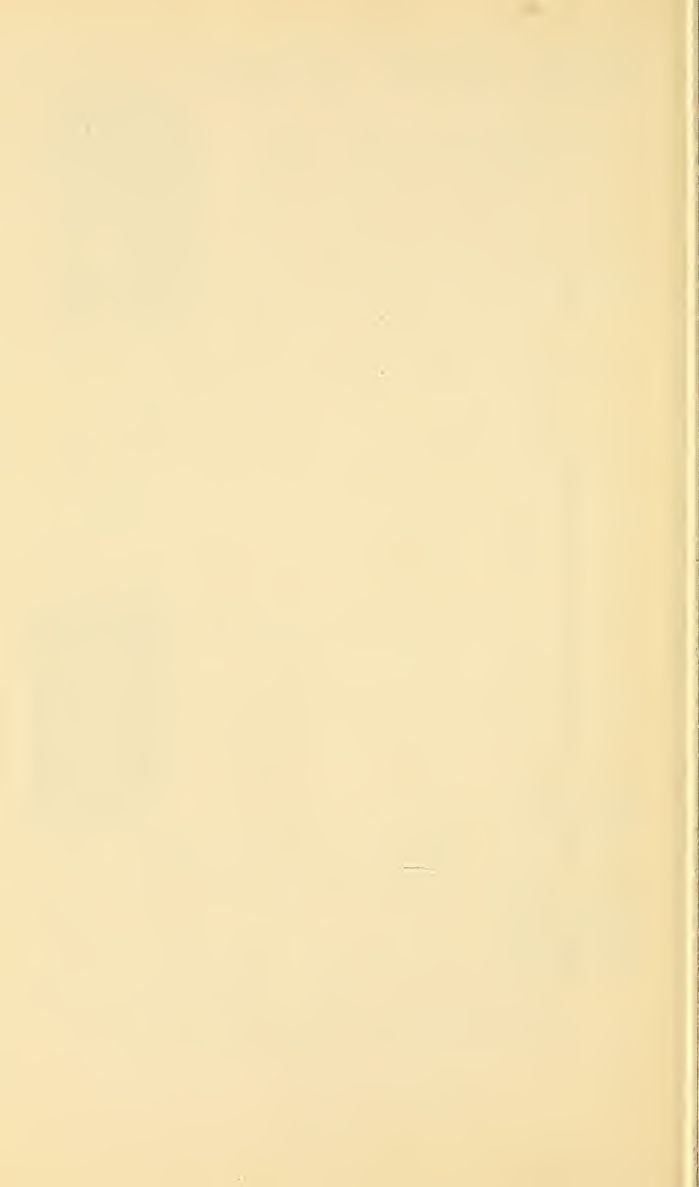
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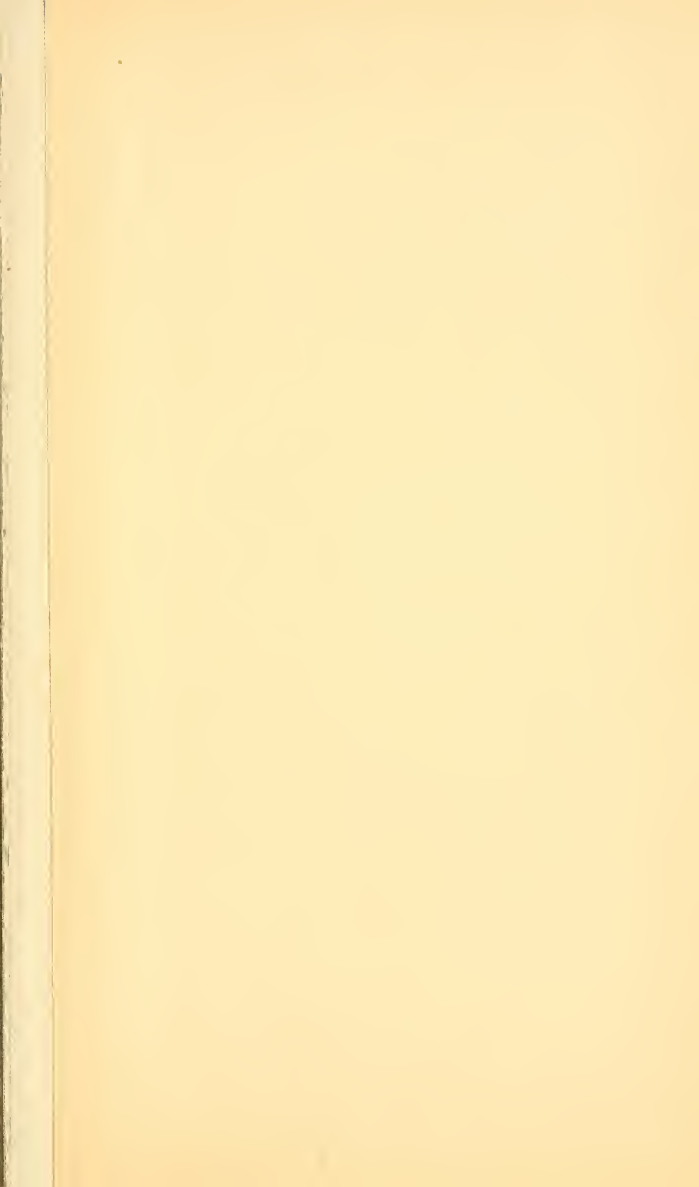












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