Chapter 33

Wars in Asia Involve the United States

COMMUNISTS CAPTURE CHINA

In the middle of the nineteenth century, Commodore Matthew C. Perry was sent by the United States Government to visit Japan and seek trade with that Oriental country. On his second trip, he was successful. A treaty was signed opening the ports of Japan to ships from the United States. After his return, Perry said in a speech on March 6, 1856:

It seems to me that the people of America will, in some form or another, extend their domination and their power, until they shall have placed the Saxon race upon the eastern shores of Asia, and I think too, that eastward and southward will her great rival in future aggrandizement (Russia) stretch forth her power to the coasts of China and Siam; and thus the Saxon and the Cossack will meet . . . . Will it be in friendship? I fear not! The antagonistic exponents of freedom and absolutism must thus meet at last, and then will be fought the mighty battle on which the world will look with breathless interest; for on its issue will depend the freedom or slavery of the world; . . . . I think I see in the distance the giants that are growing up for that fierce and final encounter; in the progress of events that battle must sooner or later be fought . . . .

At the close of World War II, the Republic of China was a nation with great manpower, but too weak to use it in defense after years of invasions and civil wars. China was easy prey for conquest. A few days before the armistice of World War II was signed, the Soviet Union joined the war against Japan and marched soldiers into Japanese territory in Asia to put these lands under Communist control. Supplied by the Soviet Union, Chinese Communists attacked the poorly-equipped armies of Chiang Kai-shek, defeated them, and seized the government of China. In December, 1949 Chiang Kai-shek established the government of Free China on Taiwan, formerly called Formosa. The fall of the huge land mass of China with millions of people, posed a threat to small neighboring countries. Korea was the next victim of Communist expansion.

KOREA BECOMES A BATTLEGROUND

The Soviet Union took undue advantage of the brief part played in the war against Japan to extend government by the Communist Party into Manchuria, China, and Korea. When Japan sued for peace, it was agreed that Japanese north of
the 38th parallel on the Korean peninsula would surrender to Soviet armies, and those south of that line to the United States Army. This was to be only a temporary arrangement as independence had been promised to Korea. In 1943, at a meeting in Cairo, Egypt, President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States, Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, and Generalsissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China agreed that “Korea shall in due course become free and independent.”

Following the surrender of Japanese troops, Soviet soldiers occupied Korea north of the 38th parallel. Soviet officials set up a government under the direction of the Communist Party. In South Korea, occupied by United States troops, American officials cooperated with native leaders to organize a constitutional republic. After forty years of Japanese occupation, Koreans lacked experience in self-government. When officials of South Korea invited political parties to register for a general election, two hundred were listed.

Since the northern part of Korea was largely industrial and the southern part agricultural, the two regions were dependent upon one another. The division of the little country prevented trade and resulted in chaos. A joint commission of the United States and the Soviet Union failed to agree upon a plan to unite Korea and make the country independent. The General Assembly of the United Nations also tried and failed. The little nation remained cut in half with two capitals, Pyongyang in North Korea and Seoul in South Korea. In August, 1948 South Korea established a constitutional republic and elected Syngman Rhee the first President. Thus divided, Korea became the “powderkeg” of Asia.

Although there were frequent clashes between soldiers along the 38th parallel, no full scale invasion took place until the summer of 1950. At four o’clock on Sunday morning, June 25, North Korean armed forces, spearheaded by Soviet tanks, crossed the border and captured Seoul, the capital of South Korea. President Harry S. Truman issued orders to General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo to dispatch troops and supplies to the South Korean army. Overpowered by greater numbers of well-equipped soldiers from North Korea, the Americans and South Korean troops were forced to retreat.

The United Nations voted to halt this invasion and asked countries in the organization to send soldiers and supplies. So few did that over ninety percent of the fighting forces were recruited in the United States, and that nation furnished practically all of the armaments and supplies. General Douglas MacArthur was selected to be Commander in Chief of this undeclared war under the banner of the United Nations.

In September, 1950 General MacArthur made a surprise amphibious landing at Inchon behind the North Korean lines, forcing a hasty retreat of the invaders. The victorious troops of South Korea marched into North Korea and captured Pyongyang, the capital, and then moved on toward the Manchurian border.

Meanwhile, thousands of Chinese Communists with weapons and war supplies were gathering in Manchuria across the Yalu River. The policy of the government in Washington was to confine the war within the borders of Korea. General MacArthur received orders not to send American planes across the Yalu to bomb supply centers; to chase planes in
“hot pursuit” attacking his army; to cripple hydroelectric plants furnishing electricity to the enemy; to destroy the bridges over the river; not to attack any target within five miles of the Manchurian border in any direction. MacArthur obeyed, as was his duty, protesting that the Chinese Communists had a “privileged sanctuary” in Manchuria.

Soon an entirely new war began when hordes of Chinese soldiers poured across the Yalu bridges in November of 1950. Hopelessly outnumbered, MacArthur’s troops were forced to leave the North Korean capital and retreat below the 38th parallel. Thousands of American soldiers were evacuated by sea to escape capture by the onrushing Chinese. War swept up and down the rugged hills of Korea, spreading ruin and death in its path. Government policy in Washington remained the same, keeping the conflict within the borders of the little peninsula.

On April 11, 1951 President Truman recalled General Douglas MacArthur and gave his command to General Matthew B. Ridgway. The big war in the little country had cost about a million casualties among all the troops engaged, and among the civilians who suffered hardship and disease fleeing invading armies.

The representative of the Soviet Union to the United Nations proposed a truce in Korea. In July, 1951 officers from the armies of North Korea, the Chinese Communists, and the United Nations met to arrange for a ceasefire truce to stop the fighting while their governments debated an armistice. The negotiations dragged on for over a year without reaching an agreement of any kind while the fighting continued with increasing fury as more Chinese Com-
munists were equipped with supplies from the Soviet Union to enter the war.

On October 8, 1952 the truce talks were broken off. The Communists had demanded the return of all North Korean and Chinese prisoners, by force, if necessary. When these prisoners were asked whether or not they wanted to return to their homelands, thousands said they did not want to go home to live under communism. Refusal to return these prisoners against their wishes closed the meeting.

The Korean War became a leading issue in the national election in November of 1952. The Democratic Party, in power for twenty years, was criticized for its foreign policy resulting in the loss of China to the Communists and the war in Korea. The casualties for this undeclared war amounted to about 140,000 men in fighting units of the United States.

On the twentieth of January, 1953 Dwight D. Eisenhower, General of the United States Army during World War II, was inaugurated President. Richard M. Nixon, former Senator from California was his Vice President. President Eisenhower gave immediate attention to the Korean problem. Two months after he took office, some wounded and sick prisoners on both sides were exchanged at Panmunjom in South Korea. An early date was set to resume the truce talks.

After long and tedious argument, the Communists finally signed an armistice on July 27, 1953 without gaining their demand that prisoners held by the armies in South Korea be returned by force against their wishes. Many of the Chinese prisoners had gone to Taiwan. The shooting ended on paper, but not in fact, after three years and thirty-two days of war.
The shooting continues at intervals along the 38th parallel. United States soldiers share duty with the South Korean army on guard against another invasion. North Koreans sneak through the unreal barrier to terrorize their neighbors. Raiding parties land at night on the eastern coast to rob the villagers and burn their homes. When these acts of violence are reported at Panmunjom, North Korean officials maintain a stony silence.

In the little country of South Korea, people live in hourly peril, surrounded by Communist governments. After the war, with patient hope, they faced the task of rebuilding their war-torn land and defending their constitutional republic.

WAR SPREADS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

COMMUNISTS ANCHORED in North Korea on the northeastern coast of Asia, next established a similar bridgehead on the southeastern coast of that continent. Before World War II Japan, the Republic of China, and Thailand (Siam) were the only independent countries in Eastern Asia. Much of the area was colonial and claimed by European nations. After the war, peoples in Asia began to seek independence. From 1946 to 1954, French soldiers fought to hold Indochina for France and failed.

Before the French were driven out, Communists were planning to take over the new governments. Since most of the natives wanted independence without outside interference in three small countries — Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam — war was brewing before the French departed.

Vietnam was the first target. With foreign assistance, Communists created civil war in the frail new nation. In an effort to bring peace, a settlement was made in Geneva, Switzerland to divide the little country at the 17th parallel. North of the line would be a Communist dictatorship. South of the line would be a government chosen by the people. Almost a million Vietnamese fled south to escape communism under Ho chi Minh and only a few moved into the northern sector from the southern part. The United States Government furnished ships to transport refugees from the North to the South, and provided food and clothing for many while they waited to find new homes. The pattern was the same as in Korea, and developed in the same way.

In 1955, South Vietnam became a constitutional republic with Ngo dinh Diem elected President. Communists stirred up strife, intending to take over the feeble nation under its first President. Under a treaty, the United States responded to Diem’s call for help, and sent military men to advise and train the Vietnamese in defense. In civil war that followed, Diem was murdered. More and more troops from North Vietnam crossed into South Vietnam to aid the local Communist guerrillas, the Viet Cong, in their terrorist campaign of burning, kidnapping, and killing. More and more American fighting men — soldiers, Marines, airmen, sailors and civilians — went to defend South Vietnam, half a million by the first day of 1968, fighting on land, sea, and in the air. Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, stated again and again that the big war in the little country could end any day the invaders retreated across the 17th parallel, leaving the people of South Vietnam free to choose their own form of
GUARD DUTY IN SOUTH VIETNAM
A Marine Corpsman protecting a farmer helps in harvesting the crop.

MEDICAL CARE FOR REFUGEES AT DA NANG, SOUTH VIETNAM
The United States Navy sent ambulances and medical officers to treat refugees fleeing from communism. As the war progressed, the number of displaced persons helped by the Americans increased.
IN SOUTH VIETNAM

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT SENT WEAPONS' INSTRUCTORS TO SOUTH VIETNAM

An officer of the South Vietnamese Air Force receives training in air defense from an officer of the United States Air Force.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

HELICOPTERS — UNITED STATES ARMY

Helicopters prepare to airlift members of Twelfth Infantry Regiment to battle zone in jungles of Vietnam.

United States Army Photograph
government. Thus did Vietnam become the battleground between “freedom and absolutism,” on the coast of southeastern Asia as did Korea on the northeastern coast, and both bordered China.

On January 20, 1969 Richard M. Nixon was inaugurated President of the United States. He inherited the war in Vietnam. After ten months in office, President Nixon made a report on the war in a televised speech to the people.

“How and why did America get involved in Vietnam in the first place?”

Then he answered his question, stating:

“Fifteen years ago North Vietnam, with the logistical support of Communist China and the Soviet Union, launched a campaign to impose a Communist government on South Vietnam by instigating and supporting a revolution.”

Among principles for future American policy in Asia, the President listed:

“The United States will keep all of its treaty commitments.”

In concluding remarks, he said:

“The wheel of destiny has turned so that any hope the world has for survival of peace and freedom will be determined by whether the American people have the moral stamina and the courage to meet the challenge of free world leadership.”

As Commodore Perry foretold, “the Saxon and the Cossack” met on “the coasts of China and Siam” in “that battle” that “must sooner or later be fought.”

PARTNERSHIPS FOR DEFENSE – EASTERN HEMISPHERE

The United States plunged into world conflicts when the nation entered World War I in 1917. Coming out of that war as a great world power, the nation shouldered world responsibilities, and the burden has increased with the years. Instead of peace, “the war to end wars” spawned a breeding ground for future wars when communism, based in Russia, set out to conquer the world.

With the United States as an ally in World War II, the Soviet Union emerged from this war as a great world power. Nation after nation in eastern Europe and eastern Asia fell to communism under Soviet might. In an effort to maintain peace the United States government entered into partnerships with small Asian countries caught in the path of the Soviet drive to the Indian Ocean.

The first security agreement in the Pacific area after World War II was the Treaty of Mutual Defense between the United States and the Philippines, signed in August, 1951. In September of the same year, a treaty of defense was signed with Japan, and was replaced by another treaty in 1960. Also in 1951, a Mutual Defense Treaty was signed at the Presidio in San Francisco between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand. This treaty is commonly called ANZUS. These nations agreed that an armed attack on one will affect all and that each will “act to meet the common danger.” Japan signed a treaty of peace with the Nationalist Government of China at Taipei, Taiwan (Formosa). In 1953, treaties to defend one another were signed by the United States and the Nationalist Government of China (Free China); and between the United States and the Republic of Korea (South Korea).

In 1954, after Communists had gained power in North Korea, another collective treaty for defense was planned. Foreign
ministers of Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom (Great Britain), and the United States met in Manila and signed the South East Asia Collective Defense Treaty on September 8, 1954. The treaty is known as SEATO, and covers one-eighth of the world’s surface and approximately one-seventh of its people. The signers agreed that “they are determined to prevent or counter by appropriate means any attempt... to subvert their freedom or to destroy their sovereignty or territorial integrity.”

On March 9, 1957 the Congress of the United States passed a resolution to “promote peace and stability in the Middle East.” Small nations in the Middle East discussed ways to work together to defend themselves. They finally worked out agreements and formed the Central Treaty Organization in 1959, known as CENTO, which included Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom (Great Britain). In 1961, the governments of nations in CENTO appointed a military commander to improve their defense planning.

Thus, all over the world, nations seek security by forming alliances, agreeing to fight if any one of the group is attacked. With the United States joining a number of these associations, armed forces of this nation have served in many foreign countries since 1917. From the North Sea to the China Sea after World War II, thousands of United States troops, supplied with weapons and ready for combat duty, were stationed in the Eastern Hemisphere to protect free peoples. Small nations emerging from former colonies face the problem of forming new governments. A republic or a dictatorship? Free elections or state control? Government by laws or the whims of men? This problem is scattering American men and American money around the world in an effort to maintain peace with freedom.

NEW COUNTRIES JOIN UNITED NATIONS

In a world sick with war, nations grab at straws and dream of peace. In 1945, peoples again risked their hopes on an international organization to end war. In this assembly, each member large or small, rich or poor, strong or weak was to have one vote. However, this rule was broken at the start when the Soviet Union added two provinces as separate states and demanded three votes.

From the beginning, opposing forms of government bid for power inside the United Nations. The side winning the most of these new countries would gain the most votes in the United Nations. On the last day of 1969, the Eastern Hemisphere held 100 votes out of 126, leaving 26 votes for the Western Hemisphere.

Who pays the bill? Being the richest member, the United States was originally assessed 32% of the budget. With expenses mounting year by year, and the refusal of some nations to pay their shares of operating costs, the taxpayers of the United States have paid more than 32% for one vote. Most of the little countries, new and not developed, are required to pay only the minimum of .04% to join the organization, and sometimes this amount is taken from foreign aid furnished by the United States. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State in President Johnson’s cabinet summed up the situation during his term, with this printed statement:

595
A two-thirds majority of the General Assembly could be formed by nations with only 10% of the world’s population, or who contribute altogether 5% of the U.N.’s budget.

A brief story of one small, independent nation illustrates the problem faced by the United Nations Organization. The Maldives Islands form a coral chain, five hundred miles long in the Indian Ocean southwest of Ceylon. All 2000 islands total 115 square miles, and only 220 are inhabited. The population is 95,000.

Since 1887 the British Government had claimed this chain of islands, but no official had been sent to state his authority. Although a native sultan lived in the capital, Male, the people governed themselves. The only privilege required by London was the right for an air base and a broadcasting station when independence was granted. The papers of independence had been deposited for some time in the nearest British office in Colombo, Ceylon, waiting to be signed by an official of the tiny island country.

The Maldivian Prime Minister got a toothache. There were no dentists in the Maldives. In July of 1965, he set out on a three-day boat trip to visit the nearest dentist, located in Colombo. While in the capital of Ceylon, he went to the office of the British High Commissioner and signed the papers of independence. Thus did the United Nations gain a new member, the smallest and least populated to date. The Maldives Islands have one vote in the General Assembly, the same as any country of any size, except the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with three votes.

Countries of the Western Hemisphere are outnumbered almost five to one in the United Nations. Yet, with few exceptions, their governments keep the peace in that part of the world. Though languages and national backgrounds are not alike, there is a common bond. From Alaska to Patagonia, peoples of the Americas are seeking the same goal.

MAPS:
WA54r WA55r
Atlas of American History by Edgar B. Wesley

THE UNITED NATIONS – 1969 – WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA
Canada
Mexico
United States

CARIBBEAN
Barbados
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Haiti
Jamaica
Trinidad-Tobago

CENTRAL AMERICA
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala

Honduras
Nicaragua
Panama

SOUTH AMERICA
Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela
THE UNITED NATIONS – 1969 – EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AFRICA

Algeria
Botswana
Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Democratic Republic of)
Dahomey
Equatorial Africa
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Malagasy Republic (Madagascar)
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Morocco
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Arab Republic
United Republic of Tanzania
Upper Volta
Zambia

ASIA

Afghanistan
Burma
Cambodia
Ceylon
China (Free)
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq

Israel
Japan
Jordan
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Malaysia
Maldive Islands
Mauritius
Mongolia
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Southern Yemen
Syria
Thailand
Turkey (Europe)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Europe)
Yemen

AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
EUROPE

Albania
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
France
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Spain
Sweden
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
United Kingdom (Great Britain)
Yugoslavia
Chapter 34

Western Hemisphere Pursues a Vision

BOLIVAR VISIONED
A UNITED HEMISPHERE

General Francisco Miranda who started the revolutionary movement in South America was one of the first Pan American thinkers. He spoke of “Our Americas” instead of “My Venezuela” as if he were a citizen of every country in the Western Hemisphere. Although he was born in Caracas, South America, he was educated to feel at home on both American continents. After leaving school in his native Venezuela, he studied law for over a year at a college in Mexico City. During the summer of 1784, only a year after peace was signed between the United States and Great Britain, Miranda attended lectures at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut.

Thomas Jefferson also had felt a common bond existing between citizens of the United States and citizens of Latin American countries. In 1808, while President of the United States, he wrote to Governor Claiborne in New Orleans about Cuba and Mexico:

We consider their interests and ours at the same time, and the object of both must be to exclude all European influence from this hemisphere.

John C. Calhoun of South Carolina showed his Pan American sympathy in a practical way. When an earthquake severely damaged Venezuela in 1812, he asked Congress to raise the relief fund from $30,000 to $50,000 to load five vessels with food and clothing for the stricken people of that country. Considering that the United States was on the brink of war with Great Britain and every penny was needed for defense, the donation was a heartfelt gesture toward a neighbor in distress.

To this day the name of Henry Clay is listed among the heroes of independence throughout Latin America. As the Spanish provinces, one by one, gained their independence from Spain, their staunch friend from Kentucky argued in Congress for their recognition as free and independent states. Sometimes it took Clay several years to win enough votes for his cause, since many Congressmen were more interested in evading war with Spain than helping that nation’s colonists in gaining their freedom. Senator Clay did not relax his efforts until representatives of his Government were on their way to the capitals of new-born republics in Central and South America. Henry Clay’s
untiring devotion to the cause of independence in the Spanish colonies paved the way for the Monroe Doctrine. To him, the United States, first country to shed the yoke of colonialism, was the “natural head of the American family.”

Another dreamer of Pan American unity was Simon Bolivar, whom Clay called the Washington of South America. It was in 1815 that Bolivar planned a meeting of representatives from American countries to talk over their common problems. It was hope, born of despair, perhaps. He had gone to Jamaica seeking ships and supplies from the British governor but failed to get them. The governor explained that he could not give aid to revolutionaries in Venezuela or any other Spanish province when his country was at peace with Spain.

Ten years later Bolivar was the hero, the ruler of Peru. He rode through the streets of Lima, lined with cheering crowds, to address the Peruvian Congress. As he entered the hall the delegates shouted, “Long live Bolivar! Long live the Redeemer of Peru!” He chose this time, at the height of success, to launch his dream. He suggested that a general congress meet in Panama to discuss the problems of the newly liberated states.

In June of the following year, 1826, the meeting was held. Men gathered from Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, and Peru to do what Bolivar had dreamed in 1815: to deliberate upon the high interests of peace and of war not only between the American nations, but between them and the rest of the world.

The difficulty of travel in those days, no doubt, kept some representatives away. Brazil, belonging to Portugal, agreed to cooperate but did not send delegates. However, the southern countries in the region of the La Plata River refused to take any part in the congress. President John Quincy Adams accepted the invitation for the United States, but the Senate did not support him, at first. After considerable argument, the Senate voted to send two delegates. President Adams appointed the United States Ambassador in Bogota, Colombia, who died enroute to Panama, and Sergeant of Pennsylvania, who did not get started until the conference had ended. The House of Representatives delayed his departure by debating too long over paying his expenses.

The small attendance at the Congress of Panama was a great disappointment to Bolivar, who did not attend. At the time he was busy quelling a revolt among Peruvians who felt that Colombian soldiers were staying too long in Peru. Although the meeting was a failure as far as results were concerned, the idea was a success. At the opening of this first American Congress the Minister of Peru had sounded the trumpet call for future cooperation:

Above all, let us form one family and forget the names of our respective countries in the more general denomination of brothers. Let us form a body of public law, which the civilized world may admire. In it, a wrong to one state shall be regarded as an injury to all.

It was a forward step toward peace for peoples differing in language and racial backgrounds to want meetings where they could discuss their common problems. In the Congress of Panama, Bolivar planted the seed of Pan Americanism. Again, “something new” had sprouted in the New World.
THE PAN AMERICAN WAY EVOLVED THROUGH CONFERENCES

Not until 1889, sixty-three years after the gathering at Panama, did Bolivar’s dream of American unity show signs of becoming real. In that year James G. Blaine, Secretary of State in President Harrison’s Cabinet, invited the republics of the Americas to send representatives to a meeting in the United States. The conference opened in Washington. Secretary Blaine said in his official opening speech:

No conference of nations has ever assembled to consider the welfare of territorial possessions so vast. — Those now sitting within these walls are empowered to speak for nations whose borders are on both the great oceans. The territorial extent of the nations here represented falls but little short of 12,000,000 square miles, more than three times the area of all Europe, and but little less than one-fourth of the globe.

During the conference many of the South American representatives made a tour of the country as guests of our Government. They boarded a special train in Washington. The seven cars were elegant, with furnishings of mahogany and rosewood, plush upholstery, and pots of flowers in every nook and cranny. The first call was at the Military Academy, West Point. In Boston it took a half mile parade of carriages to take the visitors to see Harvard University, Longfellow’s home, and the elm under which Washington took command of the Continental Army in 1775. During the visit to Boston some factories were inspected in and near the city. A delegate from Costa Rica, worn out after a day of sightseeing, complained about the haste.

“We could have spent days in the watch factory we saw,” he sighed. “The United States desires to extend her trade relations with our people. I would be glad could I have had the opportunity to ask the prices of the watches we saw, and to learn if qualities and prices might be as good or better for us than what we are able to secure in Belgium.”

At a mill in Lawrence, Massachusetts, however, one of the delegates did manage to talk business with the president of the company. He had seen bolts of colorful cotton prints with yellow flowers. The fustic tree from which yellow dye could be made was common in his homeland.

“You use fustic dye-wood, do you not?” the southern delegate asked the head of the mill.

“We do — much of it,” the president replied.

“There is no duty in your country on fustic and we can furnish you that,” the delegate remarked, his mind on future business for his own people.

The All-American guests visited the corn state of Iowa and went as far west as Omaha. In that meat-packing center each one was given a souvenir to take away, steer horns brightly polished, decorated with ribbons, and filled with little bags of Nebraska grain. In Kentucky they visited the former home of Henry Clay, loyal friend of Latin America. There they were entertained by Clay’s relatives in an old southern mansion. After a tour of nearly 6000 miles, lasting forty-two days, the tourists returned to Washington where they discussed the common welfare of states in the Western Hemisphere.

Then for the first time Latin Americans and Anglo Americans sat around a table to talk over ways and means to bring a better way of life to both groups. This First
International Conference of American States was really a get-acquainted meeting, which bore fruit in good will. Little business was accomplished. The most important act of this first congress set up an International Union of American Republics to promote trade. This small commercial bureau, established on April 14, 1890, grew into the Pan American Union, uniting the peoples of the Americas in peace and in war. Now, throughout the American republics the fourteenth of April is Pan American Day.

Through future conferences in the larger capitals of the Latin countries, cooperation grew slowly but surely. For a long time the small countries were fearful that the United States, large and powerful, would dominate them. Blaine had declared at the first meeting in Washington that “all shall meet together on terms of absolute equality.” At the second International American Conference in Mexico City, in 1901, President Theodore Roosevelt instructed the delegates of the United States to make it clear that the chief interest of this country was to maintain “the system of self-government by the people” throughout the Americas. Elihu Root, who was Secretary of State in Roosevelt’s Cabinet, made a famous speech at the Third International Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, stating the aims of the United States:

We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire. — We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, and in spirit. The true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together.

At the fourth conference in Buenos Aires in 1910, a resolution was passed for the interchange of professors and students among the universities of the Americas.
The most popular universities with students of the United States are Mexico in Mexico City and San Marcos in Lima, Peru.

Arguments over boundaries led to small scale wars among the Latin American nations. At the fifth conference in Santiago, Chile in 1923, a treaty was made to avoid or prevent conflicts and to settle disputes without bloodshed. The American republics also pledged themselves to work together for better health of all the peoples in the Americas; for improvement of automobile roads and airlines to encourage travel among the nations and to aid the peoples to become better acquainted; for an understanding and appreciation of the Latin American contribution to science, literature, painting, music, and world culture in general.

The lack of easy transportation between the two Americas hindered friendship and understanding. The best way for Anglo Americans to learn what the Latin Americans had accomplished was to go and see for themselves. At the Santiago meeting plans were laid for building an automobile highway from Laredo, Texas, to Buenos Aires, Argentina, a distance of almost 12,000 miles. For the first time the development of aviation was discussed as a means of increasing travel among the American countries.

Five years later the sixth conference met in Havana, Cuba, where delegates were instructed to “study means for promoting friendship among the school children of the American republics.” At each meeting the representatives talked more and more about the need for Latin Americans and Anglo Americans to become better acquainted. This meeting proved that a better understanding of one another’s different ways was necessary if their friendship was to continue.

At Havana the policy of intervention by the United States was openly criticized by the delegates from Central and South America. Since the peoples of the Latin states had little or no opportunity to govern themselves until they gained their freedom from Spain, they had much to learn. Therefore, some of the Latin American countries have endured more than a century of revolutions.

During these upheavals, citizens of the United States lost their property and sometimes their lives. To protect them our Government frequently landed soldiers and Marines and sent warships to the ports of Latin nations during rebellions. These armed forces did police duty to maintain order and to protect the property of United States citizens. Peoples of these countries often resented this help from outside. It happened, sometimes, that the presence of Marines who kept order prevented the people from putting out of office a president whom they did not want, since their way of doing this was revolution.

Finally, it dawned upon officials in all countries, including the United States, that the Latin American way was not the Anglo American way. During Herbert Hoover’s Administration, 1929 to 1933, Marines were evacuated from Nicaragua. Progress was then made toward a better understanding between the United States and Latin America. Hoover’s successor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, announced the “Good Neighbor Policy” of no intervention at all. The willingness of the United States to stand by and let the Latin Americans work out their own problems in their own way, even if the way meant revolution and
violence, bore fruit in the next meeting. At the seventh conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933, the following agreement was signed by the representatives of all governments, including the United States:

No state has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another.

Realizing always that true cooperation is founded on understanding and that education provides the means to acquire this understanding, the delegates at the Montevideo Conference urged the American nations to found an “Institute for the Teaching of History” of the American Republics.

Although, at Havana, war was condemned and an agreement was made to settle disputes by arbitration, the delegates at Montevideo knew full well that peace rests upon sympathetic understanding. In every Pan American conference, education for peace was stressed. Soon, however, the threat of war in Europe brought the American States closer together in the common cause of survival. The peace of the world was at stake.

AMERICAN STATES UNITE IN DEFENSE

Although representatives of the American Republics gather regularly every five years, unless circumstances prevent it, they can meet at any time if necessary. At the suggestion of Franklin D. Roosevelt, a meeting was called in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in December 1936, at a time when dictators were on the rampage in Europe. President Roosevelt addressed the congress on keeping peace in the Western Hemisphere. At this Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, it was agreed that the twenty-one republics would stand together and consult among themselves on what action to take if war threatened any one of them. Although they did not agree to fight for one another in the event of an attack, the principle of consultation was a step forward in defense of the hemisphere.

When the eighth conference met in Lima, Peru, exactly two years later, World War II was galloping on its way. For the opening date of this important meeting, the Government of Peru chose a national holiday, the ninth of December, the anniversary of the end of Spanish rule in South America.

The hospitable Peruvians spared neither effort nor expense in providing comfort and pleasure for their All American guests. Added to the list of banquets and receptions were parties and entertainments given by clubs and private citizens. The approaching world conflict, however, cast a pall of gloom over the gaiety. Everyone seemed to realize the danger to both North and South America with war creeping at a stealthy pace over Europe and Asia. In this emergency the American Republics agreed to stand solidly together and defend themselves “against all foreign intervention or activity that may threaten them.” This statement, approved on Christmas Eve, 1938, was called the Declaration of Lima. The delegates of the American States were of one mind in uniting to maintain peace, according to speeches they made at this conference:

America continues united and vigilant in the safeguarding of our common interests in the defense of peace — .

Chairman of the Brazilian Delegation
But let it be known — that we should rise en masse to defend, if some day they should be threatened, the higher principles of liberty, equity, and justice for which we have fought in the past.

Chairman of the Delegation of Haiti

Instead of a selfish, passive attitude toward evil, let us adopt a plan for effective but free, sovereign, and spontaneous cooperation, serving the good of America and of the world.

Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs

Less than a year later, after Germany had invaded Poland and plunged Europe into World War II, foreign ministers of the American Republics held their first emergency meeting in Panama. They agreed to remain neutral, taking neither side in the conflict. To keep the war away from their doors, the Ministers established a security zone around the Western Hemisphere. This Declaration of Panama served notice upon the nations at war that no hostile act could be “attempted or carried on from land, from sea, or from the air,” within the coastal limits defined in this agreement.

In July of 1940, the second meeting of consultation took place in Havana, after France fell to German might. The main topic of this gathering of ministers was the danger of victors in the European war taking over the possessions of the vanquished in the Americas, and establishing bases for aggression in the Western Hemisphere. At the meeting of Foreign Ministers, it was agreed that the American Republics would not allow any European colonies in the Western Hemisphere to be transferred to any power outside the Americas. If any such attempt was made, the foreign possessions would be administered under a trusteeship of the American Republics. This Act of Havana made it plain that aggression in the Western Hemisphere would not be tolerated.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor ushered World War II into the Americas and hurried the foreign ministers of the American Republics to another emergency meeting in Rio de Janeiro. Sumner Welles, heading the delegation from the United States, recommended that the American States sever diplomatic relations with the aggressors, Germany, Italy, and Japan. It was stated again that an act of aggression against one state would be considered as an act of aggression against all the states.

In 1945 before World War II ended, representatives of the American Republics met in Mexico City to discuss the problems of both war and peace. By the Act of Chapultepec, approved on March 6, 1945, a treaty was made whereby acts of aggression against any one of the republics would be met with the combined efforts of all the states, even to the use of armed forces.

The Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance was signed in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on September 2, 1947, binding the American States to defend any one of their number under armed attack. This was the strongest agreement yet made to fight for the defense of the hemisphere with an all-out attack on any enemy waging war on any country. The Rio Treaty opened the way for a permanent union.

At the Ninth Conference in Bogota, Colombia in 1948, the twenty-one republics in the Western Hemisphere established the Organization of American States (OAS), confirming the agreement made at Rio de Janeiro the year before. Slowly, step by step over 122 years, these countries gained the confidence to join a federation to achieve the goals defined in the Charter of the Organization of American States:
Conference in national capitol, Bogota, Colombia, where the Organization of American States was formed in 1948. Flags of the 21 nations are displayed on each side of the speaker’s platform.

The painting in the center shows Simon Bolivar and Francisco P. Santander, military heroes, entering Bogota to celebrate Colombia’s independence from Spain.
Convinced that the historic mission of America is to offer to man a land of liberty, and a favorable environment for the development of his personality and the realization of his just aspirations;

Conscious that that mission has already inspired numerous agreements, whose essential value lies in the desire of the American peoples to live together in peace, and, through their mutual understanding and respect for the sovereignty of each one, to provide for the betterment of all, in independence, in equality and under law;

Confident that the true significance of American solidarity and good neighborliness can only mean the consolidation on this continent, within the framework of democratic institutions, of a system of individual liberty and social justice based on respect for the essential rights of man.

Since Communists destroy governments successfully by boring within and gaining key positions rather than by armed attack, the Rio Treaty was amended to include communism. At the Tenth Conference in 1954 at Caracas, Venezuela, the delegates approved the following statement:

That the domination or control of the political institutions of any American State by the international communist movement, extending to this hemisphere the political system of an extracontinental power, would constitute a threat to the sovereignty and political independence of the American States, endangering the peace of America, and would call for a Meeting of Consultation to consider the adoption of appropriate action in accordance with existing treaties.

This long legal sentence simply means that a communist threat to any nation would be the same as an armed attack.

In 1969, the members of the Organization of American States were: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

It takes time for 24 countries to gather information and to send official representatives to discuss the problems of offering troops or any other aid to a member of the OAS in trouble. It takes time to decide whether or not violence erupting in a country is a justified rebellion to improve a government, or a Communist-inspired revolution to destroy a government.

COMMUNISM THREATENS THE AMERICAS

Cuba has had a stormy history ever since the island was discovered by Columbus, and became the base of Spanish exploration in the Western Hemisphere. Over the years, Cubans have suffered from violence and discontent, and their lot is the same today. Cuba is now the base for spreading communism in the Americas.

On the first day of January, 1959 Fidel Castro and his followers toppled the government of Cuba, promising greater liberty and a better life for the people. The following month, after Castro became the Premier, he set up his own program which followed the communist pattern of confiscating private property and arresting citizens who opposed his plans. Thousands of Cubans fled to the United States. Castro’s plans for a Communist Cuba were carried out with support from the Soviet Union.

For this aid, Castro allowed the Communist dictator of the Soviet Union to build missile sites in Cuba, only ninety
miles from Florida. When President John F. Kennedy learned that these deadly weapons were there, ready to launch an attack on the United States or neighboring countries, he demanded their removal. At the risk of war, the Russian dictator agreed to dismantle the sites and ship the missiles back to his homeland. President Kennedy accepted his word, without inspection, that the weapons had been removed.

In January, 1961, John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts had been inaugurated President of the United States, succeeding Dwight D. Eisenhower. On November 22, 1963, the President was shot in Dallas, Texas by a young man, a citizen of the United States who had lived in the Soviet Union for several years. Upon return to his native land, he joined a group organized to support Castro, the Communist premier of Cuba. While being moved from one jail to another, the assassin was shot by a man in the crowd. Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice President, became the President of the United States, and completed President Kennedy’s term. In 1964, Johnson was elected to the office of President.

Three months after his inauguration, President Johnson dispatched United States Marines to Santo Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic in the West Indies. On April 24, 1965, army units overthrew the government of the Dominican Republic, and started a civil war endangering the lives of people from the United States. The President acted quickly to protect these citizens and to bring them home, and sent more troops to maintain order until the Organization of American States could act. On May 6, the OAS approved setting up an Inter-American Peace Force to restore order. By that time, 25,000 United States troops were on duty there. Although some of these units were withdrawn, countries in the OAS sent few military forces, and the burden of keeping order and preventing a Communist takeover during the confusion fell upon the United States. For this action, the United States Government was accused of breaking the non-intervention agreement signed in 1933 in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Promises of defense on paper are not easily carried out to the satisfaction of all nations in the Organization of American States. If Communists gain control of a government in the Americas by force and violence, shall other American States be powerless to help? If a nation in the Eastern Hemisphere trains, directs, and finances a Communist revolution in a country of the Americas, what is the duty of other countries in the OAS? Shall the OAS interfere if another Communist country establishes military bases in an American nation to threaten the Western Hemisphere? Shall weak nations receive aid in maintaining their independence if under attack by people within, who are directed by Communists abroad? How can speedy assistance be given to any American government in sudden danger of a Communist takeover?

In November of 1965, after eleven years, the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of American States met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to discuss ways of strengthening inter-American cooperation. Brazilian Foreign Minister, Vasco Leitao da Cunha, was president of the conference with 300 delegates in attendance. From November 17 to November 30, these representatives from nations in the Western Hemisphere talked about their problems and ways to solve them. Much discussion was heard on the Alliance For Progress, a program for aid from the United States.
During the administration of President John F. Kennedy, the Alliance for Progress was signed on August 17, 1961, in Punta del Este, near Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay. The Preamble of the Charter of Punta del Este stated:

We, the American Republics, hereby proclaim our decision to unite in a common effort to bring our people accelerated economic progress and broader social justice within the framework of personal dignity and political liberty.

Although the United States had furnished large sums of money under this agreement, the Alliance For Progress was not so successful as had been expected. On November 22, 1965, President Johnson sent a message to the Rio Conference extending the period for aid beyond 1971, the date set to end this plan originally. One act of this meeting stated an idea often expressed by the delegates:

“No system can guarantee true progress unless it affirms the dignity of the individual.”

Much discussion involved ways and means to increase trade among themselves, and the manufacture of products to sell overseas. Trade would increase prosperity and lift the well-being of their peoples.

On the last day of October, 1969 President Nixon spoke to a meeting of newsmen and publishers from the Latin American countries. His main topic was trade, the popular subject dating back to 1889 when representatives of these nations had gathered in Washington for the first time.

Latin Americans are proud and patriotic people, and staunchly defend the independence of their countries, large and small. Resolutions made at the Rio Conference showed an increased willingness to work together for the welfare of all. On November 30, 1965, the Act of Rio de Janeiro was signed, adding another agreement to further cooperation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Slowly and cautiously, step by step, nations of the Western Hemisphere are developing an inter-American system that was the dream of Simon Bolivar, the “Liberator.” In 1822, he said:

United in heart, in spirit and in aims, this continent...must raise its eyes...to peer into the centuries which lie ahead. It can then contemplate with pride those future generations of men, happy and free, enjoying to the full the blessings that heaven bestows on this earth, and recalling in their hearts the protectors and liberators of our day.

SOMETHING NEW GREW UP IN THE NEW WORLD – A DREAM!

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Through trial and error, success and failure, hope and despair, the vision of 1776 is the quest of a hemisphere.
## Index

Abilene, Kansas, end of "Chizzum Trail," 344, (illus. 344, 345)
Abolitionists, 290
Acadians, in Louisiana Purchase, 217-218
Acapulco, 261
Act of Chapultepec, 604
Act of Havana, 604
Act of Rio de Janeiro, 608
Act to Regulate Commerce, 519
Adams, John, First Continental Congress, 112; Second Continental Congress, 118, quoted, 118; Treaty of Paris, 1783, 145, 471; Vice President, 198, 201; President, 211, 554; on rights of man, quoted, 584
Adams, John Quincy, frames Monroe Doctrine, 236-237; President, 237; defeated by Jackson, 245; England accepts his compromise on Oregon boundary, 269; Panama Canal, 544; Congress of Panama, 599
Adams, Samuel, Committees of Correspondence, 109-110; First Continental Congress, 111-112; in Lexington, 113; Second Continental Congress, 113; for independence, 118
Admiralty court, 106
Adventurers, merchant, Dutch, 31-33; English, London Company, 51-57; Plymouth Company, 58-60; Georgia, 74; iron, 434-435
Africa, coastal expeditions, 22-28; Negro slaves imported from, 20, 29, 281; freed slaves to Liberia, 303, quoted, 303, (illus. 304); new nations, 587
Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), 564
Agriculture, tobacco, 35, 76, (illus. 77); colonial, 67, 70-71, 74, 78, 96, 102-103; Virginia, 79, 281; food for army, 124-125; Kentucky and Tennessee, 240-242; coastal region, 248; Cherokees, 248; in the South, cotton gin, 283-284; recovery after war, 315-319; Mississippi planter, diary quoted, 318; on Central Plains, 350-359; under irrigation, 383-393; in Pacific Northwest, 414-416; during Great Depression, 561-562
Aguiar, interpreter, 6, 7, 10, (illus. 10)
Aguinaldo, Emilio, Filipino leader for independence, 540; chosen president of revolutionary government, 540; order to Filipino army, quoted, 540; surrender, 540; Independence Day, 579
Air brake, invented by Westinghouse, 497-498
Alabama, massacre at Fort Mims, 222; Donelson party, 240-241; Indians, 249-250; Montgomery, capital of Confederacy, 293; Mobile, 301
Alaminos, navigator for Columbus, 4; for Cortes, 4; for Ponce de Leon, 7; takes Aztec gold to Spain, 7
Alamo, 264, (illus. 264)
Alarcon, Spanish explorer, Colorado River, 373
Alaska, Russian American Fur Company, 253; Russian trading posts, 399-400, 405-406, (illus. 406-408); sold to United States, 405; "Seward's Ice Box," 407-408
Albania, U.S.S.R. imposes Communist government, 586
Albany, Plan of Union, 96; Franklin's draft, quoted, 146
Albuquerque, base camp of Coronado, 17
Alien and Sedition Laws, 212
Allen, Ethan, at Crown Point and Ticonderoga, 117, quoted, 117
Allen, Senator William V., quoted, 535
Alliance for Progress, President Kennedy's administration signs at Punta del Este, 608; Preamble of Charter of Punta del Este, quoted, 608; extended by President Johnson, 608
Allies, World War I, 549-554; World War II, 566-577
Almagro, partner of Pizarro, 19
Almy, Brown and Slater, make first cotton sewing thread, 442
Amazon River, border of Inca Empire, 19
America, named by Waldseemuller, 25-26
American Emigrant Company, quoted, 507
American Expeditionary Forces, to France, 553
American Federation of Labor, 516
American Revolution, see Revolutionary War
Amnesty Act, restores right to vote, 321
Anabaptist, 65
Anderson, Major Robert, commander of Fort Sumter, 295; sends message refusing to surrender, quoted, 295-296; surrenders, 296-297
Andros, Sir Edmund, 82; deported, 82; reasons, quoted, 82-83
Angola, Portuguese Overseas Province, 587
Annapolis Convention, 148
Anthracite coal, a hunter's report quoted, 446; 446-448; river barges, 448
Antietam, Battle of, 308
Anti-expansionists, 536, 537
Anza, Spanish explorer, 386
Anzus, Treaty of Mutual Defense, Australia and New Zealand, 594
Apalachee Bay, Narvaez sails, 14
A Perfect Description of Virginia, quoted, 102-103
Applegate, leader of wagon train to Oregon, quoted, 258-259
Apple industry in Northwest, 255
Appomattox, surrender of Lee, 312
Apprentice, 441, 516, (illus. 516); Franklin Institute, 524-526, (illus. 525)
Arabs, traders in Mozambique, 24, in India, 24, 25
Arizona, Grand Canyon of the Colorado River discovered by Cardenas, 19; Salt River Valley Water Users Association, 383-386; Theodore Roosevelt Dam, (illus. 384-385); Audubon, quoted, 386; Phoenix named, 386
Arkansas, reached by de Soto, 15; “Trail of Tears,” 250; in Webster’s speech, 288; statehood, 288; War Between the States, 303
Arkansas River, reached by Coronado, 15
Arkwright, inventor of water frame, 440; invention copied by Slater, 442
Armada, Spanish, 49
Army, Continental, formed, 115; supplies, 122-125, quoted, 123-124
Army, of the Potomac, 308
Arnold, Benedict, at Ticonderoga, 116; leads troops into Canada, 116-117; wounded at Quebec, 116; joins British army, 144
Art Institute of Chicago, The, (illus. 529)
Articles of Confederation, 146; Article II, quoted, 146-147; weaknesses, 150
Ashburton, Lord, British commissioner, treaty on northeastern border, 472-473
Asia, new nations from colonies, 587
Astor, John Jacob, fur trader, 251, 252
Astoria, fur trading post, Columbia River, 251; captured by British, 253
Atahualpa, Inca Emperor, 18-19, (illus. 19)
Atlantic cable, 485-487
Atlantic Telegraph Company, 486
Atlantic Pact, 586
Atomic bomb, Hiroshima, 576; Nagasaki, 576
Audubon, John Woodhouse, naturalist and artist, 386, 387
Austin, Moses, journey to Mexico City, 262-263
Austin, Stephen, starts settlement in Texas, 263
Automobile, 479; Charles E. Duryea, 496; Henry Ford, 496; Alexander Winton, 496, 499
Aviation, development, 396-397
Axayacatl, father of Montezuma, 12; palace of, 12
Axis Powers, World War II, 567, 570
Azores, Portuguese, 22
Aztecs, Indian tribe in Mexico, 5-13

Bahia, Brazil, route of Magellan, 26
Balboa, discoverer of Pacific Ocean, 18; in Cuba, 534; with Bastidas, 543
Baltic Company, 48
Baltimore, Cecil Calvert, Lord, founds Maryland, 65-66; quoted, 65; political liberty, 65; loses control, 65
Baltimore and George Calvert, Lord, plans colony with religious freedom, 64-65
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 245, 459, (illus. 458)
Bank of the United States, established by Hamilton, 206; decision by John Marshall, 247; destroyed by Jackson, 247, 256
Baranov, manager, Russian American Fur Company, 400; founds Sitka, Alaska, 400, 405-406, (illus. 406)
Barbary States, war with pirates of, 213
Barcelona, city in Spain, Columbus meets King and Queen, 1-3
Bastidas, discoverer of Isthmus of Panama, 543
Bayou Teche, settled by Acadians, 217
Bean, Ellis, 260, 261
Beauregard, General Pierre G.T. de, Confederate, messages to Major Robert Anderson, commanding Fort Sumter, quoted, 295-297; Battle of Bull Run, 297
“Beggars of the Sea,” Dutch pirates in East Indies, 30
Bell, Alexander Graham, inventor of telephone, 488-489
Bennington, Battle of, 133
Bering, Vitus, explorer for Russia, 399-400; explores Bering Strait and coast of Alaska, 399-400
Bessemer, Henry, English steelmaker, 470
Bessemer process, steel, 470; Kelly converter, 470, (illus. 470); first blow, 470; replaced, 481
Bigler’s Journal, quoted, 269
Bills of Adventure, London Company, quoted, 51; Plymouth Company, 58
Bill of Rights, 184-190
Bingham, Utah, copper mine, (illus. 421)
Bison (buffalo), seen by de Vaca, 14; by Coronado, 17; (illus. 268); slaughter of, 340-341; (illus. 341, 342)
Black Gold, 367-368
Black Thursday, 562
Blaine, James G., Secretary of State, President Harrison’s cabinet, 600; International Conference of American States, Washington, 600-601, quoted, 600
“Bleeding Kansas,” 289-290, (illus. 289)
Blockade, in War Between the States, 298-300, (illus. 300); in World War I, 548-554
Blommaert, Dutch Swedish Company, 34-35
Blue Boy, The, painting by Gainsborough, (illus. 526)
Board of Trade, London, 101
Bolivar, Simon, visits United States, 231; leads South American wars for independence, 231-236, (illus. 235, 236); encourages steamboats on Magdalena River, 455; receives offers to build Panama Canal, 544; on rights of man, quoted, 584; Congress of Panama, quoted, 599; speech, quoted, 599
Bolsheviks, 551; gain control of Russian government, 551; change name to Communists, 551
“Boomers,” in Oklahoma, 350, (illus. 351)
Boone, Daniel, in Braddock’s Army, 92-93; first trip into Kentucky, 96; quoted, 96; Wilderness Road, 97; founds Boonesborough, 98; Boone’s path widened, 213
Boston, Massachusetts, founded by Puritans, 59-64
Boston Massacre, (illus. 108)
Boston Port Bill, 109-110
Boston Tea Party, 109; aid to Boston, 110
Bounty system, encourages industry, 103-104
Bowdoin, James, quoted, 147
Boycott, by colonists, 107-110; Philadelphia newspaper, (illus. 107)
Boxer Rebellion, China, 541
Braddock, General Edward, 92-94
Braddock’s Field, (illus. 93)
Braddock’s Road, 92-94
Bradford, William, signs Mayflower Compact, 58; governor of Plymouth, 58; guarantees payment to Plymouth Company, 59
Bragg, General Braxton, Confederate, at Shiloh, 302; retreats from Chattanooga, 306-307
Brandywine, Battle of, 124, 134
Brazil, discovered by Cabral, 25; named for dyewood, 25; colonies in, 28-29; seat of Portuguese government, 228; abolishes slavery, 510; gives land to immigrants, 510
Breed’s Hill, Boston, 114-115
Breton, English explorer, 50
Brest-Litovsk, Treaty of, 553
Briand, Aristide, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, signs Pact of Paris, 506
Bridger, Jim, scout and trapper, 267, 427
British, capture American seamen, 210-211
British colonial policy, 99-113
Brown, Moses, manufacturer, 441
Bryan, William Jennings, Democratic nominee for President, 540; opinion of “manifest destiny,” 540; Secretary of State, Wilson’s Cabinet, 549
Buchanan, James, Democrat, President, 292
Buckner, General S.B., Confederate, commander of Ft. Donelson, 302
Buffalo, New York, center of migration westward, 464, (illus. 463, 464); settlers going west, 494; schools for immigrants, 510
Buffalo, steamship on Great Lakes, (illus. 464)
Bulgaria, U.S.S.R. imposes Communist government, 586
Bull Run, Battle of, 297, 308
Bunker Hill, Battle of, 115
Bunyan, Paul, superman, lumber camps, 468
Bureau of Reclamation, 415; see also Reclamation, Act of, 508
Burgesses, House of, Virginia, founded, 56; passes tax to support Indians, 76; order on closing port of Boston, quoted, 110
Burgoyne, General John, 133-135; surrenders at Saratoga, 135; defeat encourages aid from France, 141
Burlington Telegraph, The, quoted, 465
Burnside, General Ambrose E., Union, 308
Burr, Aaron, Vice President, 212; duel with Hamilton, 180
Butler, General Benjamin F., Union, occupies New Orleans, 301
Cabeza de Vaca, Spanish explorer, 13-15
Cabin Law, 88
Cabot, John, Italian, explores for England, 48
Cabot, Sebastian, 48
Cabral, sails to India, 24-25, journal quoted, 25; in India, 25; discovers Brazil, 25; Cabral’s Day in Brazil, 29
Cabrillo, charts coast of California, 373
Calendar Stone, (illus. 11)
Calhoun, John C., “War Hawks,” 220; Vice President, 245; quoted, 247; resigns as Vice President, 247; elected to Senate from South Carolina, 247; defender of states’ rights, 247; speech in Senate, quoted, 288; supports flood control, 358-9; votes for tariff of 1816, 444; supports relief fund for Venezuela, 598
Calicut, India, visited by da Gama, 24; by Cabral, 25; letter from King of, quoted, 24
California, discovered by Cabrillo, 373, (illus. 375); early settlers and missionaries, 373-377; missions built, 373-382, (illus. 378, 379); ranchos and pueblos, 377-382; Fremont, 265; “Bear Flag” hoisted at Sonoma, 265; war with Mexico, 265; discovery of gold, 269-270, (illus. 270-272, 274); gold rush swells population, 270-275; admitted as free state, 288; Central Pacific Railroad, 334, 336-338; agriculture, 386-392, (illus. 387, 391, 392, 395); oranges, 393-395; movies, 395-396; airplanes, 396, 397
Calk, William, diary quoted, 97-98
Calvert, Cecil, see Baltimore, Cecil Calvert, Lord
Camino Real, El, road connecting California missions, 395; road across Panama, 544
Canada, Cartier, 38-40; Cabot, 48; Quebec, founded by Champlain, 41; fur trade, 40-41; treaties on boundary, 49th parallel, with United States, 406-407; Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 472-473; Houses of Parliament, (illus. 582)
Canassatego, Chief of Onondagas, quoted, 88-89
Cape Breton Island; landing of Cabot, 48; Fort Louisburg, 94
Cape Horn, gold rush, 272; long route, 332; supplies for Central Pacific Railroad, 336
Cape of Good Hope, discovered by Diaz, 23; “Cape of Storms,” 25; route of Capt. Robert Gray, 401
Cape Verde, discovered by Cabral, 25; visited by Amerigo Vespucci, 25
Capitol Building, Washington, (illus. 582)
Cardenas, discovers Grand Canyon, 18
Carleton, Sir Guy, governor of Canada, 116-117
Carmel, mission, founded by Junipero Serra, 376
Carpetbaggers, 320-321
Carroll, Charles, at opening of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 245, (illus. 458)
Carroll, Daniel, 161, (illus. 161); Continental Congress, 161; quoted, 162; First Congress, 162
Cartier, Jacques, 38-40, (illus. 39)
Cartwright, Rev. Edmund, inventor of power loom, 443
Carver, John, governor of Plymouth, 58; signs Mayflower Compact, 58
Carver, Dr. George Washington, Negro scientist, 329, (illus. 329)
Castro, Fidel, Communist dictator of Cuba, 606-607; allows Soviet Union missile sites in Cuba, 607; President Kennedy demands removal, 607
Cathay (China), 30, 38, 40
Catholics in Maryland, 64-65
Cayuga Indians, 89
Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, (illus. 121); telephone exhibit, 488-489
Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, 334; Railroad Act of 1862, 333-334; land grants, 334; problems of building, 334-338; passenger quoted 337; (illus. 333, 334, 336, 337, 338); Chinese laborers, 336-338; completed, 338-340, (illus. 339)
Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), 595
Central Valley Project, California, 391-392
Cerro Bolivar, rich iron deposit, Venezuela, 480, (illus. 479, 480)
Cervantes, Gonzalo Gomez de, governor in Mexico, 20-21, quoted, 20, 21
Chaleur Bay, discovered by Cartier, 39
Champlain, Samuel de, founds Quebec, 41; trading company, 41
Chancellorsville, Battle of, 308
Charles I, King of England, grant to Lord Baltimore, 65
Charles II, King of England, forbids death penalty for religious beliefs, 64; grants land to Penn, 66
Charles V, King of Spain, 6; founds universities, 522; tries building canal across Isthmus of Panama, 543
Charleston, South Carolina, landing of Oglethorpe, 74; surrendered to British, 143; War Between the States, 295, 299, 300
Charters for British Colonies, 67-69
Charter of Punta del Este, Preamble quoted, 608
Cherkov, Russian explorer of Alaskan coast, 399
Cherokee Indians, 97; removal 247-250, (illus. 250); homesteaders, 350-356
Cherokee Live Stock Association, 350-351
Cherokee Strip, opening of, 350-351, 353-354
Cherry Creek, gold discovered, 418; letter quoted, 411, (illus. and poem, 411)
Cheyenne Indians, 343
Chiang Kai-shek, President of Republic of China, 588; defeated by Communists, 588; establishes Free China on Taiwan (Formosa), 588
Chicago, frontier village, 464; steel industry, first steel rails, 470; market center, 478, 479; news item quoted, 494; schools for immigrants, 510
Chickasaw Indians, 248, 250
Chihuahua, Mexico, trade center, 261-262
Child, Sir Josiah, Chairman, East India Company, publishes book, 99, quoted, 99-100, (illus. 100)
Child Labor Law, 520-521
Chile, freed by San Martin, 234
Chilkoot Pass, route of goldseekers to Klondike, (illus. 409)
China, trade in furs, 252; “open door” policy, 541; Boxer Rebellion, 541; Nine Power Treaty, 559; too weak for defense, 588; Communist attack, 588; Chiang Kai-shek defeated, 588
Chippewa Indians, 474; name Mesabi Range, 478
Chisholm, Jesse, 346, (illus. 346)
Chitimacha Indians, (illus. 574)
Choctaw Indians, 248
“Chizzum Trail,” 346, quoted, 346, (illus. 346)
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, see Mormons
Churchill, Winston, Prime Minister of Great Britain, 569; “Big Three” at Teheran, 585; at Yalta, 578; at Potsdam, 585
Cibola, Seven Cities of, 15-16
Cincinnati May Festival, (illus. 529)
Cincinnati, Ohio River port, 455-456; products, quoted, 456; letter from Cuba quoted, 456; steelworks, 469
Cincinnati Steel Works, crucible steel, 469; makes blades for McCormick reaper, 469
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), 563
Civil Service Law in 1883, 246
Civil War, see War Between the States
Clark, George Rogers, 135-138; meets Father Gibault, 136-138; wading through flood, (illus. 137); land for soldiers, 213
Clark, William, with Lewis in expedition, 215-216; 250, 253
Clay, Henry, “War Hawks,” 220; advocates recognition of independent countries in Latin America, 233; in Mexican newspaper, 234; defends new charter for United States Bank, 247; opposes Indian Removal Bill, 248; nominated by Whigs for President, 264, 485; opposes annexation of Texas, 264; Missouri Compromise, 286; Compromise of 1850, 286-289, quoted, 288-289; portrait painted by Morse, 485; favors canal across Isthmus of Panama, quoted, 544; Secretary of State, cabinet of President John Quincy Adams, 544
Clayton, William, Mormon, journal quoted, 267
Clermont, steamship, 243, 454, 455
Cleveland, Grover, President, opens Cherokee Strip, 351; signs Act to Regulate Commerce, 519; withdraws treaty annexing Hawaii, 538
Clinton, Sir Henry, British general, 128-145; surrenders at Yorktown, 145
Clipper ship, developed in New England, 496
Coal, bituminous, 87-88, in Wyoming, 421; Virginia blacksmith, quoted, 438; found by Joliet, La Salle, 438; Dr. Walker, quoted, 439; Washington, quoted, 439; 446-448; 592; anthracite, hunter’s report, quoted, 446; hard to sell, 446-448; river arks, 446-448; depression, 562
Cody, William F., hunter for Union Pacific crews, 335
Colonial industry, 76-79
Colonial kitchen, (illus. 104)
Colonization, Dutch, 31-34; English, 50-69; French, 40-45; Portuguese, 28-29; Spanish, 3-21; Swedish, 34-36
Colorado, explored by Pike, 217; by Long, 426; gold rush, quoted, 411, (illus. 411); Pike’s Peak, (illus. and poem, 411); mining, 420-422; farming, 422-424; Rocky Mountain National Park, (illus. 425); Long’s Peak, 426, (illus. 425); first school in Denver, 523
Colorado River, 261; Hoover Dam, 390; Parker Dam, (illus. 389); Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, (map 388), (illus. 389, 390)
Colter, John, hunter, explores Yellowstone area, 425-426
Columbia River, Lewis and Clark, 216-217; entered by Captain Gray, quoted, 402-403; irrigation and power, 414-416; Coulee Dam, 415
Columbian Magazine, quoted, 147
Columbus, Christopher, (illus. xviii); journal quoted, xviii; returns to Spain, 1-4; brings cattle to America, 343; brings sheep, 423; discovers Cuba, 534
Committees of Correspondence, organized by Samuel Adams, 109; circular letter by Samuel Adams to Boston, Philadelphia, Williamsburg, 109-110
Committee of Safety, quoted, 123; 124-125; Army records quoted, 129
Committee of the Society for Encouraging Industry, quoted, 103
Common storehouse, Virginia, 52; Plymouth, 59
Communal plan, Jamestown, 52; Plymouth, 59; Brook Farm, 277; New Harmony, Indiana, 277
Communists, Nikolai Lenin returns to Russia, 551; Lenin calls his program Communist, 551; invade countries of Eastern Europe and force communism upon the people, 585-586; capture China, 588; North Korea, 588-590; North Vietnam, 591; invade South Vietnam, 591-594, (illus. 592-593); threaten Southeast Asia, 591-594
Communism, in Russia, 551, 553-554; Germany, Italy, and Japan sign pact against communism, 560; Soviet Union constitution, quoted, 584; forced upon countries of Eastern Europe, 585-586; in North Vietnam, 591; Viet Cong, South Vietnam, 591; in Cuba, 606-607
Compostela, starting point of Coronado’s journey, 15-16
Compromise of 1850, 286-289
Comstock Lode, gold and silver mines, 417-418; Henry Comstock, 417
Concord Bridge, war supplies stored, 114
Conestoga Wagon, (illus. 245)
Confederacy, the Confederate States of America, 295-313
Confederate States of America, formed, 293; Jefferson Davis, President, 293; Alexander H. Stevens, Vice President, 293; Constitution adopted, 293
Congress, first meeting, 203-204; passes Judiciary Bill, 204; asks Hamilton to report on business and finance to House of Representatives, 206-207; report quoted, 207; import tax, 203
Congress of Industrial Organizations, 516-517
Congress of Panama, 599, quoted, 599
Connecticut, founded by Thomas Hooker, 63-64; Hartford, first settlement, 63; religion, 63-64; saves charter, 82; President Washington inspects woolen mills, Hartford, 204-205
Conquistadores (conquerors), 13, 14, 394
Constitution of the Confederate States of America, quoted, 293
Constitution of the United States of America, text and explanation, 151-175; checks and balances in three departments, legislative, 151-165; executive, 165-169; judicial, 169-171; compromises on representation in Congress, Connecticut Compromise, 154-155; on slavery, 155, 162; Philadelphia celebrates ratification, 180-184
Constitutional Amendments, 184-197; First to Tenth, Bill of Rights, 189-190; Eleventh, 190; Twelfth, 190-191; Thirteenth, 191; Fourteenth, 191-192; Fifteenth, 193; Sixteenth, 193; Seventeenth, 193; Eighteenth, 193-194; Nineteenth, 194; Twentieth, 194-195; Twenty-first, 195; Twenty-second, 195; Twenty-third, 195-196; Twenty-fourth, 196; Twenty-fifth, 196-197
Constitutional Convention, qualifications of delegates, 149; Biographies and illustrations, Benjamin Franklin, quoted, 147; Jonathan Dayton, 149-150; Edmund Randolph, 150-151; James Madison, 152-153; John Langdon, 154; Daniel Carroll, 161-162; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, 163; Gouverneur Morris, 174-175; Roger Sherman, 178-179; Alexander Hamilton, 179-180; James Wilson, 183-184; George Mason, 185-186; signers, 175-176; three delegates refuse to sign, 176, 177-178
Continental Congress, First, 111-112; Washington, Henry, Pendleton, (illus. 111); agrees to meet following year, 112
Continental Congress, Second, Samuel Adams and John Hancock escape capture, 113; appoints Washington commander-in-chief, 115; committee to write a declaration of independence, 118; John Hancock, President, 121; difficulty in acquiring supplies, 122-125; establishes Continental Navy, 125-128; Lord Howe tries for peace, 130; army commission to Lafayette, 140; agrees upon Articles of Confederation, 146
Contingent money, 124, 126, (illus. 141)
Continental Navy, Revolutionary War, 125-128; Marine Corps formed, 125; first orders, quoted, 126; first cruise, 126; first landing, Bahamas, 126; first sea battle 126
Cook, Captain James, British explorer, charts coast line of Alaska, 400-401
Coolidge, Calvin, President, 561-562
Cooper, Peter, develops early steam locomotive, 498
Cooperatives, 518-519
Copper, 420-421, (illus. 421); Lake Superior, 473-474
Coral Sea, Battle of, 570
Cordova, Spain, Columbus meets Queen Isabella, 2
Cornwallis, Charles, Lord, 129, 131-132, 143; surrenders at Yorktown, 145
Coronado, Francisco Vasquez de, Spanish explorer of Southwest, 15-18, (illus. 16); 371-372
Coronado Heights, Kansas, (illus. 17)
Corporations, growth of, 512-519; laws governing, 519-521
Cortes, Hernando, expedition to Mexico, 4-13, (illus. 10); 394, 399, 534
Cotton, Whitney invents cotton gin, 283-284; crop for recovery after war, 316-317; depression, 564
Cotton, John, Puritan, 63
Coulee Dam, Grand, 415
Coureurs-de-bois (runners of the woods), 90
Cowboys, 345-349, (illus. 347, 348)
Creek Indians, go to war, 222-223; moved to Indian Territory, 248-250
Crespi, Father, Franciscan diarist, 376, quoted, 376; 400
Cuba, Cortes, 3, 4; Negroes, 534; Maine destroyed, 535, (illus. 535); health, 538-540, (illus. 539); independence, 539; Castro, dictator, 606; Communist base in Americas, 606-607; support of Soviet Union, 606-607
Cuernavaca, home of Cortes, 13
Culiacan, Mexico, 14-15
Cumberland Gap, named for Duke of Cumberland, 87;
Dr. Walker, 87; Daniel Boone, 96-97; way of life, 240;
General Burnside, 417
Cumberland Pike, road from Maryland to St. Louis, 244
Curb Market, sells Liberty Bonds, (illus. 553)
Custer, General George Armstrong, defeated by Indians, 343
Cuzco, Peru, Inca ruins, (illus. 20)
Czar, Nicholas II, of Russia, 551, 558
Czechoslovakia, new nation after World War I, 585;
U.S.S.R. imposes Communist government, 585-586

Dakota Indians, 343
Dale, Sir Thomas, broadside quoted, 54
Davis, Jefferson, (illus. 280); 288; President of the Confederate States of America, 293-294; inaugural address, quoted, 293
Dayton, Jonathan, biog., 149-150, (illus. 149)
Dawes, William, arouses patriots, 113
Dearborn’s Orderly Book, quoted, 124
“Death March,” Bataan, 568
Decatur, Lieutenant Stephen, defeats pirates of Algiers, 227
Declaration of Independence, (illus. 86), 118-122; list of signers, ages, occupations, 121; read to soldiers in New York, (illus. 123); Liberty Bell, (illus. 122)

Declaratory Act, 107
Deere, John, inventor of steel “plow that scours,” 492-493, (illus. 493)
Deficit financing, 564
De Grasse, Count, French fleet, 145
De Grassi, Father, missionary, teaches Indians to irrigate fields, 416
Delaware, New Sweden, 34-36; votes against independence, 118
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, builds first railroad, 458-459
Delaware, Lord, 53
De Kalb, Baron, 139-140, 144
De Leon, Ponce, voyage to Florida, 7
De Lesseps, Ferdinand, builder of Suez Canal, 543; fails with Panama Canal, 543-544
De Mille, Cecil B., 395
Democratic Party, 264-265; Buchanan elected President, 291
Democratic-Republicans, 211; Thomas Jefferson, President, 212
De Neve, Felipe, Spanish governor of California, 380, 395
Depression, “Great,” 560; causes and effects, 560-565; increases federal taxes, 564-565; World War II hastens recovery, 565
De Smet, Father, missionary to Oregon, 255, 258, 266
D’Estaing, Count, French admiral, 142, 143
De Soto, Hernando, Spanish explorer, 15, 18, 247, 533
Detroit, 463, (illus. 463)
De Vaca, see Cabeza de Vaca
Dewey, Admiral George, 535, 537, 539
Diaz, Bartholemew, discovers Cape of Good Hope, 23; death, 25
Diaz, Bernal, diary quoted, 10, (illus. 10)
Diaz, Porfirio, 314
Dickinson, John, “Letters of a Farmer,” quoted, 110-111; First Continental Congress, 111-112, 118; introduces Articles of Confederation, 146; on rights of man, quoted, 584
Dictatorships established, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 557-558; Italy, 558-559; Germany, 558-560
Diesel engine, invented, 499
Diem, President of South Vietnam, 591; murdered, 591
Dinwiddie, governor of Virginia, 91-92, 460
Disarmament Conference, 559
District of Columbia, land from Maryland for capital, 162; Daniel Carroll present at laying of cornerstone of Capitol Building, 162; capital burned by British, 223
Divine right, 57, 583
Dix, Dorothea, seeks hospitals for insane, 277
Dodge City, Kansas, 340, (illus. 347), 348
Dodge, General Grenville M., (illus. 333), 338, (illus. 339)
Dominguez, Jose, rancher, land grant, 379
Dom Manuel, King of Portugal, 25
Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, at telephone exhibit, Centennial Exposition, 489; encourages immigration, 504
Donelson, diary quoted, 241; 361
“Don’t tread on me!” serpent flag, 113, 125
Doolittle, Lieutenant Colonel James, air raid on Tokyo, 575
Drake, Sir Francis, Spanish Armada, 49; rescues Raleigh’s colonists, 49; captains the Golden Hind, 399; 404; pirate in Panama, 543
Drake Well, Titusville, Pennsylvania, first oil well, 495
Dred Scott Decision, 290
Duke of Cumberland, son of George II, 87
Duma, Russian Parliament, 551; forms Provisional Government, 558; quoted, 558
Dunlap’s Pennsylvania Packet, quoted, 123
Duryea, Charles E., gasoline car, 496
“Dust Bowl,” 356-357, (illus. 357)
Dutch colonies, 30-34
Dutch East India Company, 30-31; hires Hudson to explore, 30
Dutch Reformed Church, 34, 64
Dutch Swedish Company, 34-35; founds settlement on Delaware River, 35; Dutch sell to Swedes, 35
Dutch traders in East Indies, 30; in America, 31-34; slaves, 33
Dutch West India Company, 32-34; patroons, 33-34; loses colony, 36
Duwasish Indians, 410
Dyer, Mary, Quaker hanged in Boston, 67

Eisenhower, General Dwight D., Supreme Allied Commander of British and American Forces, Europe, 569-570; invasion of Normandy, 573, (illus. 573); first commander of NATO armed forces, 586; inaugurated as President, 590; arranges armistice in Korea, 590
El Camino Real, California, 395; Panama, 543
Electric light, invented by Edison, 500-501, (illus. 500, 501)
Eliot, Reverend John, missionary to Pawtucket Indians, 81, 442
Ellice Islands, landing, (illus. 571)
Ellsworth, Annie, chooses first telegraph message, 485, (illus. 486)
El Paso, first crossing of Rio Grande, 14; traders from Chihuahua, 261
El Rito de los Frijoles (The Little River of the Beans), (illus. 18), 371
Emancipation Proclamation, 303-305, quoted, 304
Embargo Act, 218, 219-220
Emerson, Ralph W., lectures to mill girls, 445
Emigrant Pocket Companion, The, guide book for emigrants, quoted, 506
Employees, 515-519
Employers, 512-515
Empresarios, land promoters in Texas, 263
Encomienda, 19-21
English colonies, listed, 68-69
English colonization, 49-69
Eniwetok, Battle of, Marshall Islands, 572
Enriquez, Don Martin, viceroy of Mexico, 21
Ericsson, John, designs Monitor, 298; screw-propeller for steamboat, 496
Erie Canal, 175, 244, 462, 464, (illus. 464), 492
Erie Gazette, quoted, 464
Essex Gazette, Salem, quoted, 102, (illus. 102); quoted, 107, 109
Estonia, gains freedom from Russia, 585; annexed to U.S.S.R., 585
European Defense Community, 586
“Evangeline,” quoted, 218
Everett, Edward, orator at Gettysburg, 309-310, quoted, 309
Everywhere-Salt-Water, Indian name for Pacific Ocean, 216-217
Expansionists, 535-536, 538,540

Factory system, develops from home industry, 512-514
Fages, Pedro, founder of ranch system, 379
Fallen Timbers, Battle of, 454
Falling Creek, first ironworks, 434
Fanueil Hall, Boston, meeting place, 109, 110
“Farmer’s Letters,” quoted, 110-111; 112, 118
Farragut, Admiral David G., Union, 301
Federalist Papers, The, 179
Federalist Party, 210, 212-213
Ferdinand, King of Spain, 1-3
Ferrel, Spanish explorer, discovers Cape Mendocino, 399
Field, Cyrus W., sponsor, Atlantic cable, 486-487, quoted, 487
“Fifty-four-Forty or Fight,” 406
Fillmore, Millard, President, 541
Finland, gains freedom from Russia, 585; loses territory to U.S.S.R., 585
Finlay, Dr. Carlos, Cuba, yellow fever, 538
Finns, to New Sweden, 35; 354
First Amendment to the Constitution, quoted, 83
Fishing industry, 74-76, 94, 99-101, 104; in Northwest, 412-414
Five Civilized Tribes, 249-250, (illus. 249)
Flathead Indians, 255, (illus. 364)
Flood control, Mississippi River, 358-360; Lincoln, quoted, 359; Perrilliat, quoted, 359; Herbert Hoover, quoted, 360; American Lumberman, quoted, 360; Tennessee Valley Authority Act, 361; Missouri River, 362-365; failure of S55 in Congress, 364; dams built, 364-365
Florida, Ponce de Leon, 7; Tampa Bay, 13; Narvaez, 13-14; Apalachee Bay, 14; de Soto, 15; traded to England by Spain, 214; to Spain by England, 214; treaty with United States, 406
Florin, Juan, Florinus, names for Verrazano as pirate, 47
Foote, Commander A.H., Union, 302
Forbes, General, British, at Fort Duquesne, 94-95
Ford, Henry, gasoline car, 496
Ford’s Theater, Lincoln shot, 313
Formosa, taken by Japan, 568, 574
Fort Amsterdam, (illus. 32)
Fort Bridger, 255, 267
Fort Christina, founded by Dutch-Swedish Company, 35
Fort Duquesne, 92-95; name changed to Fort Pitt, 95
Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario, captured, 94
Fort Harmar, 453
Fort Knox, gold stored, 422
Fort Le Boeuf, 91-92
Fort Langley, (illus. 412)
Fort Louisburg, 94
Fort Miami, 454
Fort Mims, Indian massacre, 222
Fort Nassau, first landing of Marines, 126
Fort Necessity, 92
Fort Pitt, later Pittsburgh, 95
Fort Ross, Russian fur trading post, 252; abandoned, 269, 405
Fort Sumter, bombarded, 295-297, (illus. 296)
Fort Sutter, 269, (illus. 270)
Fort Ticonderoga, 116; captured by Ethan Allen, letter quoted, 117
Fort Vancouver, Hudson’s Bay Company, 253, 409; Whitmans arrive, 255, (illus. 254)
Fort Vincennes, 138

Fort Washington, 453
Foundations for culture, Franklin Institute, 524-526, (illus. 525); Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, 526-527
France, plants banner in North America, 37-45; colonies, 40-45; aids colonists, 135, 138; Treaty of Amity and Commerce, 141; revolution, 209; in Haiti, 209-210; see also French and Indian Wars, World War I, and World War II
Francis I, King of France, 37-38
Francis Ferdinand, Archduke, assassinated, 548
Franciscans, 373
Franklin, Benjamin, Albany Union, 96; speech in House of Commons, quoted, 96; invents fireplace, (illus. 104); plan to unite colonies, 118; presented to Louis XVI, 142; Treaty of Paris, 1783, 145; quoted, 146; 150; quoted, 158, 167, 175, 176; quoted, on air war, 397; wins iron ranges in northern Minnesota by Treaty of Paris, 1783, 471-473, 476, 479; agrees to map by John Mitchell, (illus. 472); letters from Franklin quoted, 472; first public library, 524, (illus. 524); Franklin Institute, quoted, 524-526, (illus. 525); medals for students in Boston schools, 526; favors canal across Panama, 544; letter on peace quoted, 554-555
Franklin Institute, 524-526
Fraser, Simon, fur trader, explores river named for him, 412-413; salmon industry, 412-414; (illus. 413); Fort Langley, (illus. 412)
Fredericksburg, Battle of, 308
Freedmen’s Bureau, 322
Freedom of the press, defended, 83-84
Freedom of the seas, 223-227
Fremont, John C., western explorer, 265; first governor of California, 265; nominated for President by Republican Party, 291
French and Indian War, border warfare, 90-91; Braddock’s defeat, 92-94; British plan, 94-95; Plains of Abraham, 95; Treaty of Paris, 95
Frioles Canyon, 18, (illus. 18)
Frobisher, British seaman, 49
Frontenac, governor of New France, 43
Fugitive Slave Law, 288-290
Fulton, Robert, New York to Albany in steamship, Clermont, 243-244; 454; quoted, 243
Fur trade, American, 250-255, 261, 268, 362, 401-403, 406, (illus. 412); Dutch, 31, (illus. 32); English, 50, 63, 76, 92, 250-255, 401-403; French, 39-41, 43; Russian, 253, 268, 373, 400; Swedish, 35

Gadsden Purchase, 268
Gage, General Thomas, British, arrives in Boston, 109-110; sends troops to Concord, 113, 114; replaced, 115
Galvez, Jose de, Spanish commissioner, settles California, 373-376
Gama, Vasco da, voyage to India, 22-24; journal quoted, 23-24
Garment Workers of America, 510
Garrard, William, steelmaker, Cincinnati, 469
Garrison, William Lloyd, publisher of The Liberator, 290
Gaspe harbor, Cartier claims land for France, 40
Gates, Horatio, 135, 144
Gates, Sir Thomas, 51
Gazette of the United States, account of Washington's inauguration, 202
General Assembly of Maryland, 65
General Court of Massachusetts, quoted, 118, 148
Genet, Edmond, agent of French Republic, 210
Geneva, Switzerland, headquarters, League of Nations, 557
George II, King of England, grants charter to Oglethorpe, 74
George III, King of England, 106, 112, 125, 138
Georgia, founded by James Oglethorpe for debtors, 73-74; named for George II, 74; Charter, 74; support for Massachusetts, 110-111; Revolutionary War, 143; invention of cotton gin, 284; Sherman's march, 307
German Colonization Societies, settlers to Brazil, 504
German Society of New York, 205
Germantown, early paper mill, 105; Battle of, 134
Gerry, Elbridge, 155; quoted, 158; objects to signing Constitution, 158, 176, 178; XYZ Affair, 211
Gettysburg, Battle of, 309
Gettysburg Address, Lincoln quoted, 310
Gibault, Father, meets Clark, 136-138
"Give me liberty or give me death," (Patrick Henry), 112
Glacier National Park, (illus. 427)
"Glass house," Jamestown, first manufacturing plant, 76-77
Goethals, Colonel George W., engineer and administrator, Panama Canal, 546, (illus. 546); Gaillard Cut (Culebra), (illus. 547)
Gold, Columbus, 1; Cortes, golden bribe, 6-7, theft, 11-13; Peru, 18-20; discovered by Marshall, 269; mining (illus. 272, 274); Canada, (illus. 415); in Colorado, (illus. 419); 417-420
Gold Rush, to California, 269-275; quoted, 271, 272, 275; hardships, 272-276, quoted, 275; 332-333; to Colorado, 418-419, 523; to Nevada, 417-419, (illus. 418, 420); 505
Gompers, Samuel, first President of American Federation of Labor, 516
Goodyear, Charles, inventor of process to vulcanize rubber, 494-495
Gore Brothers, first to use anthracite coal, 439
Gorgas, William C., yellow fever, Cuba, 539; sanitation, Panama Canal Record, quoted, 545; (illus. 546)
Gosnold, Bartholomew, explorer, 50; London Company, 51-52; names Cape Cod, 50

Grand Canyon of Colorado River, discovered by Cardenas, 18
Grand Coulee Dam, 415
Grant, General Ulysses S., War Between the States, opening Mississippi River, 302-303; fall of Vicksburg, 305-306; quoted, 302, 305; takes command of all Union forces, 306; Virginia Campaign, 307-309, 310-312; President, 320-321
Gray, George, peace commissioner, objects to holding Philippine Islands, 537, quoted, 537
Gray, Captain Robert, takes command of Columbia, 401; trades furs in China for tea, 401-402; circumnavigates globe, 401-402; second trading voyage, 402; passes Vancouver at sea, 402; enters Columbia River, 402-403; quoted, 402-403; reception by John Hancock, governor of Massachusetts, 402; second voyage to China, 403
Great Lakes Region, industry, 461-464, 478-479; farming, 462-463, quoted, 462; Erie Gazette, quoted, 464; song quoted, 464; steamboats on Lake Erie, 463-465; lumbering, 465-468; minerals, 468, 473-479; steel mills and steel products, 468-471; automobile industry, 479
Great Northern Railroad, boosts apple industry, 416
Greene, General Nathanael, sends letter to Washington advising vinegar for soldiers, quoted, 124, 144, 438
"Green Mountain Boys," capture Crown Point and Ticonderoga, 116
Green River Valley, Wyoming, meeting place of fur traders, 253, 255; 426
Gregg, William, "father of southern cotton manufacture," 326
Guadalcanal, landing in Solomon Islands, 570-572, (illus. 572)
Guam, ceded to United States, 537
Guerrilla warfare, Philippine Islands, 540-541
Guinea, Portuguese traders, 22
Gulf of Mexico, Narvaez, 14; Cabeza de Vaca, 14
Gulf Stream, crossed by Alaminos, 7; Ponce de Leon, 7

Haiti, rebellion, 209-210, 534
Hakluyt, Richard, geographer, 51
Hale, Captain Nathan, spy for Washington, 130, (illus. 130)
Half Moon, ship of Hudson, 30; ship's journal quoted, 31
Halsey, Admiral William F., U.S. Navy in Pacific, World War II, 574; armistice, (illus. 576)
Hamilton, Alexander, Annapolis Convention, 148; signs the Constitution, 175; The Federalist, 179; (illus. 179); Captain of New York Artillery, 180; aide to Washington, 180; Secretary of Treasury in Washington's cabinet, 180, 203; duel with Burr, 180; establishes Bank of the United States, 206; report to Congress, 207, quoted, 207; suggests immigration, 207-208; (illus. 513)
Hamilton, Andrew, Zenger’s lawyer, quoted, 84
Hammersmith, Saugus Ironworks, 434-435, (illus. 435)
Hancock, John, in Boston Tea Party, 109; escapes British, 113; Second Continental Congress, 113; presides, 115; urges bombardment of Boston, 117; signs Declaration of Independence, 122; reception for Captain Gray, 402
Harding, Warren G., President, 557
Hargreaves, James, inventor of spinning jenny, 440, 443
Harriot, Thomas, explorer for Raleigh, 50, 434
Harrison, Benjamin, President, signs Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 519; annexes Hawaii, 537; withdraws treaty, 537; Pan American Conference, Washington, 600-601
Harrison, General William Henry, replaces Hull, 221; wins Battle of Tippecanoe, 221-222
Hartford, Connecticut, named, 63
Harvard College, 522, 600
Harvey, Charles T., construction of Soo Canal, 475
H‘atira Weta Ariosia, Indian prayer, 342-343
Havana, Cuba, more supplies and men join Cortes’ expedition, 4; captured by British, 214, 533; traded to Spain, quoted, 214; Maine, 535, (illus. 534); yellow fever conquered, 538; independence, 538-539
Hawaii, trade treaty, 537; Pearl Harbor ceded for naval base, 536; Queen Liliuokalani, 537; President McKinley, quoted, 537; annexed by Congress, 537
Hawkins, British seaman, 49
Hay-Herran Treaty, 545
Hayes, Rutherford B., President, 321-322
Hayne, Robert, Senator from South Carolina, 246
Health, 527-528
Hececta, Spanish explorer of Pacific Coast, 400
Henderson, Judge, and associates, buy Kentucky from Cherokees, 97; hire Daniel Boone, 97
Henry VII, King of England, quoted, 48
Henry, Patrick, speech against Stamp Act, quoted, 107; “We-must-fight” speech, quoted, 112-113; First Continental Congress, 112, (illus. 112-113); governor of Virginia, 136; aids George Rogers Clark, 136
Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, 526-527, (illus. 526)
Herefords, 348-349, (illus. 349)
Herkimer, General, 133; Battle of Oriskany, 133
Hessians, arrive with Admiral Howe, 129; defeated at Trenton, 131-132
Hidalgo, Miguel y Castilla, starts revolt in Mexico, 232-233, (illus. 232); “Father of Mexican Independence,” 233
Hiroshima, Japan, first atomic bomb, 576
History of the Province of Santa Cruz by de Magalhaes, 28-29, quoted 29
Hitler, Adolph, 558-559; dictator of Germany, 560, 566; takes Germany out of the League of Nations, 560; annexes Austria, 560; takes part of Czechoslovakia, 560; signs non-aggression pact with Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 566; invades Poland, 566; divides country with U.S.S.R., 566; see also World War II
Hoe, Richard M., inventor, 501
Holland, see Netherlands
Homestead Act, 350, 523
Homesteaders, Oklahoma, 351-354, (illus. 351, 352, 353); Russian Germans, 354-355, (illus. 355); Scandinavians, Finns, 354-355; Central Europeans, 355-356; Overland Trail, (illus. 423)
Honolulu, supply base, Spanish American War, 537
Hood River Valley, Oregon, (illus. 416)
Hooker, General Joseph, Union, 308-309
Hooker, Thomas, founds Connecticut, 63-64
Hoover Dam, 387-391, (illus. 390)
Hoover, Herbert, directs war relief, 557; supports flood control, quoted, 360; President, 562-563; depression, 562; Reconstruction Finance Corporation, quoted, 563; evacuates U.S. Marines from Nicaragua, 602
Hopi Indians, 438
Hopkins, Commodore Esek, commands first American Navy fleet, 125-127
Houghton, Douglas, state geologist, Michigan, 473; reports copper on upper peninsula, 473-474
House of Burgesses, Virginia, formed, 56; Patrick Henry’s speech, 107; journal quoted, 110; members in 1774, 110
Houses of Parliament, Quebec, (illus. 582)
Houston, Sam, first President of Texas, (illus. 265)
Howe, Elias, inventor, sewing machine, 491
Howe, Admiral Richard, arrives with Hessian soldiers, 129; tries reconciliation, 130, 134
Howe, William, replaces Gage in Boston, 115; leaves Boston for Halifax, 117; returns to New York, 133-134, 142
Hudson Bay, visited by Henry Hudson, 31
Hudson’s Bay Company, 250-251; Fort Vancouver, 253, (illus. 254), 401, 406, 409, 413, (illus. 412)
Hudson, Henry, discovers river named for him, 30-31; trades with Indians, 31; Half Moon’s journal quoted, 31; abandoned, 31
Hull, Isaac, Captain of the Constitution, 223-224
Hull, General William, fails to halt British, 221
Hungary, U.S.S.R. imposes Communist government, 585-586
Huron Indians, 473
Hutchinson, Anne, banished from Massachusetts, 64
Idaho, on Oregon Trail, 255-259; gains by treaty on Canadian boundary, 269; minerals, 421; forests, 424
Illinois, Joliet and Marquette, 41-42; Northwest Territory, 149; Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 292; Lincoln elected President, 292; see also Chicago
Illinois Indians, visited by Joliet and Marquette, 42
Illinois River, traveled by La Salle, 44
Immigrant runner, 508, (illus. 508)
Immigration, 208; newspaper quoted, 208; to Central Plains, 350-357; to mill towns in New England, 446; into Ohio Valley, 460; to lumber camps, 467; building Soo Canal, 475; aliens at Ellis Island, (illus. 483); to farm and factory, 502-511; quoted, 502, 504; (illus. 503); to South America, 504, 507-508, 510; from Germany, 504, quoted, 511; to United States from England, Scotland and Ireland, 505-506, quoted, 505, 506; from Italy, 507-508, (illus. 508); Jews from Russia and Central Europe, 508-509, quoted, 510; (illus. 509)

Imperial Valley, 387, (illus. 387)

Implied powers, 210, 213

Impression of American sailors, 220

Incas, Indians in Peru, 18-19

Incentives, bonus, 518; profit-sharing, 518

Indenture, 71-73; indenture quoted, (illus. 72); advertisement for runaways, quoted, 73; advertisement selling servant’s time, (illus. 73); 105; indenture of Samuel Slater, quoted, 441

Indentured servants, 71-73; (illus. 72); advertisement for sale of, 78; Slater, 300

Independence Hall, Philadelphia, (illus. 121)

Independence, Missouri, starting point for Oregon Trail, 258; Santa Fe Trail, 262

Indiana, Revolutionary War, 136-138; Northwest Territory, 149; land for soldiers with George Rogers Clark, 213; Battle of Tippecanoe, 221

Indian Removal Bill, 248

Indians, taken by Columbus to Spain, 1,3; Aztecs, 7-13; Cayugas, 89; Cherokeees, 97, 247-250, (illus. 249); Cheyennes, 343; Chickasaws, 248, 250; Chippewas, 474, 478; Chitimacha, (illus. 574); Choctaws, (illus. 249); Creeks, 222-223, 248; Dakotas, 343; Duwamish, 410; Flatheads, 255, (illus. 364); Hopis, 438; Hurons, 473; Illinois, 42; Incas, 18-19; Iroquois, 43, 89-90, 253; Kiowas, 341; Mandans, 251; Minquas, 35; Mohawks, (illus. 32), 89; Mohicans, (illus. 32); Muscogees, 222; Narragansetts, 62; Navajos, (illus. 574); Nez Perces, 255; Ojibwas, 474; Omahas, 266; Oneidas, 89; Onondagas, 89; Osages, 253; Ottawas, 452; Pawnees, 341, (illus. 574); Pawtuckets, 442; Pequots, 63; Pimas, 386; Poncas, 341; Seminoles, 223; Senecas, 43; Shawnees, 220; Sioux, 343; Tuscaroras, 89; Wyandots, (illus. 463); Zunis, 371-372, (illus. 370, 372)

Indian society, Plains, 341-343

Indian Territory, created by Congress, 248; 341-343

Indochina, French colony, divided into Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, 587, 591

Industrial Revolution, 439-446

Industries, listed separately

Industries, growth of, in colonies, beginnings, 74-80; 107, 109; war supplies, 123

Inter-American Congress for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, 603

Inter-American Peace Force, 607

International Conference of American States, Panama, 599; Washington, 600-601, (illus. 601); Mexico City, 601; Rio de Janeiro, 601; Buenos Aires, 601; Santiago, Chile, 602; Havana, 602; Montevideo, 603; Lima, 603; Bogota, Organization of American States Charter, quoted, 604-606; (illus. 605)

Interstate Commerce Commission, 519

“Intolerable Acts,” 110

Invasion of Canada, 116-117

Inventions, telegraph, 484-486; Atlantic cable, 486-487; telephone, 488-489; wireless, 488-490; sewing machine, 491-492; “plow that scours,” 492-494, (illus. 493); reaper, 493-494; vulcanizing rubber, 494-495; automobile, 496; screw-propellers on steamboats, 496; air brake, 497-498; sleeping car, 498; Diesel engine, 499; electric light, 499-501; phonograph, 499; electric motor, 501; rotary press, 501

Iowa, migration, 465-466; Mormon encampments, 265-266; Pacific Railroad, (illus. 333), 334

Iron, in colonies, 54, 77, 434; Principio Company, 436; iron plantations, 436-437; Hopewell Iron Plantation, (illus. 436, 437); nails, (illus. 437); Valley Forge, 437, 438; iron in Ohio Valley, 460-461; Kelly Brothers Ironworks, 469-470; Jesuit missionaries quoted, 473; in Michigan, 473-477, (illus. 473), Mesabi Range, 477-478; shipping ore, (illus. 477); Labrador, 479; Venezuela, 480, (illus. 479); iron business declines, 480-481

Iroquois Confederacy, 89-90, 92, 96

Isabella, Queen of Spain, 2,3

Italy, emigration to United States, 507-508, quoted, 507, (illus. 508); to Argentina and Brazil, 507-508

Iwo Jima, Battle of, 574, 575, (illus. 575)

Ixtacihuatl, volcano, 8, (illus. 8)

Jackson, Andrew, defeats Creek Indians, 222-223; Battle of New Orleans, 226-227, 243; early life, 242; lawyer in Nashville, 242-243; helps write State Constitution of Tennessee, 243; first representative of Tennessee in Congress, 243; elected President, 243-244; (illus. 244); 256-257, 368, 469, 562

Jackson, General Thomas J., Confederate, 297, 308-309

Jackson Mining Company, 474

“Jacksonian Era,” traditions broken, 245; inaugural address, quoted, 245; “spoil system,” 246; nullification, 246, Jackson quoted, 246-247; Bank of United States destroyed, 247; “pet” banks, 247, 256-257; speculation in land, 245, 247, 256-257; Indian Removal Bill signed, 248; national debt paid, 257; specie circular, 257

James I, King of England, 50, 51, 57, 58, 64

James II, King of England, quoted, 82

James Fort, Jamestown, (illus. 53)

James River, named for James I, 52
Jamestown, first English colony, 51-57; arrival of wives, (illus. 55); see also London Company
Japan, visited by Commodore Perry, 541; trade treaty, 541; takes Formosa, 542; defeats Russia in war, 550; invades Manchuria, 560; invades China, 560; withdraws from League of Nations, 560; signs non-aggression pact with U.S.S.R., 567; plan for conquest, 567; attack on Pearl Harbor, 567; declares war on United States, 567; see also World War II
Jay, John, contributor to The Federalist Papers, 179; Treaty of Paris, 1783, 145, 471; first Chief Justice, 170, 204; Treaty with England, 210, 211
Jefferson, Thomas, 57; House of Burgess, 112, 118; writes Declaration of Independence, 118; letter to Clark, quoted, 136; ambassador to France, 203; first Secretary of State, 203; Vice President, 211; President, 212-213, 215, 217, 218, 220; quoted, 213; buys Louisiana, 215; (illus. 216); opposes slavery, 285; Canadian boundary dispute, 472; establishes Library of Congress, quoted, 527; University of Virginia, 527; writes inscription for own tombstone, quoted, 527 (illus. 527); favors a canal in Panama, 544; on rights of man, quoted, 584; interest in Latin America, quoted, 598
Jesuit missionaries, preach Christianity to Indians, 47, 317-318, quoted, 473
Jobholders, 512, 517-518
Johnson, Andrew, Vice President under Lincoln, 319; President, 319-320; impeached, 320; completes term, 320
Johnson, Lyndon B., President, 591, 607; sends troops to Vietnam, 591-594, (illus. 592-593); sends United States Marines to Dominican Republic, 607
Johnston, General Albert Sidney, Confederate, 302
Johnston, General Joseph E., Confederate, 297, 307
Joliet, Louis, French explorer, 41-43; finds coal, 438-439
Jones, John Paul, hoists first flag of Continental Navy, 125; Captain of Ranger, Bon Homme Richard, 127; battle between Bon Homme Richard and Serapis, account by Richard Dale quoted, (illus. 127)
Juarez, Benito, President of Mexico, 313
Judiciary Bill, 204
Juet, Robert, on Half Moon, keeper of journal, 30-31, quoted, 31
Kamchatka, starting point of Bering’s voyages, 399-400
Kansas, Coronado Heights, (illus. 17); Coronado, 17; “Bleeding Kansas,” 289-290, (illus. 289); loading cattle, 345-346, (illus. 345, 347); “Chizzum Trail,” 346-348, (illus. 346)
Kansas-Nebraska Act, 289-290
Kansas Pacific Railroad, (illus. 344)
Kaskaskia, captured, 136
Kearny, Colonel Stephen W., appointed Commander of West, 265; dispatches Allen to Iowa, 265; recruits Mormons, 266; joined in Santa Fe by Mormon Battalion, 266; 386
Kellogg, Frank B., Secretary of State, signs Pact of Paris, 559-560
Kellogg-Briand Pact, 560
Kelly, William, steelmaker, 469-470; converter, (illus. 470); merges patent with Bessemer and Muschet, 470
Kendrick, Captain John, of Columbia, 401
Kennedy, John F., President, 607; demands removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba, 607; Alliance for Progress, 607-608; assassinated, 607
Kentucky, Dr. Walker, 87, 88; Daniel Boone, 92-93, 96-98; Booneborough, 98; Harrodsburg, 98; Indian hunting ground, 136; Revolutionary War, 136; condemning Alien and Sedition Acts, 212; birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, 293, 294; birthplace of Jefferson Davis, 293, 294; iron, 460-461; visit of All-American guests, 600
Keokuk Dispatch, quoted, 465
Kerensky, Alexander, socialist, 551; signs Declaration of Provisional Government in Russia, 558
Key, Francis Scott, writer of “The Star Spangled Banner,” 223
King George’s War, 88-89
King George III, 112; statue melted, 125
King Philip II of Spain, 49, 282
Kiowa Indians, 341
“Know Nothing” Party, 506
Knox, General Henry, brings guns from Ticonderoga, 117; first Secretary of War, 203
Knyphausen, holds New York, 143
Korea, trade treaty, 541; country divided by U.S.S.R. and United States, 589; Communists take over North Korea, 589; loses promised independence, 589; South Korea, a republic with constitution, 589; Syngman Rhee elected President, 589; Communists from North Korea invade South Korea, 589; United Nations approve resistance, 589; General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of United Nations troops, 589-590; China enters war, 590; MacArthur recalled, 590; truce declared but war continues, 590-591
Kosciusko, Thaddeus, 140; appointed engineer, Journal of Continental Congress, quoted, 140
Kwajalein, Battle of, Marshall Islands, 572

Labor, indentured servants, 71-73, 105, 208; apprentice, 441, 516, 525; contracting immigrants, 507-510; padroni, 508; sweat shops, 509-510; employers, 512-515; employees, 515-519; unions, 516-517; laws, 519-521, 563-564; United States Department of Labor, 521; see also Labor, slave
Labor, slave, Indian, 19-21, quoted, 29, 534; Negro,
Brazil, 29, Haiti, 209, 534, Cuba, 534, United States, 281-284, opposition, 284-294
Labrador, coast explored by Cartier, 38; 479
Ladrones (Mariannas), islands visited by Magellan, 27
Lafayette, Marquis de, aids colonists, 138-141; letters to wife quoted, 139, 140; quoted, 141; 142-145; visits Jackson, 244; 484
Lafitte, John, pirate and smuggler, 218, 226
Lancaster Treaty, Virginia and Maryland with Iroquois, 89-91; land gained, 89; friendship of Iroquois retained, 90; 92
Land of Burning Mountains, 427
Land of the True Cross, early name of Brazil, 25
Langdon, John, biog., 154, (illus. 154); Governor of New Hampshire, 154; Senator, 154
La Paz, Mexico, 374
Laramie, Wyoming, (illus. 336)
La Salle, French explorer, discovers mouth of Mississippi, 43-45; claims basin of Mississippi River for France; quoted, 45; 92, 94; finds coal, 438-439
Lasky, Jesse L., movie director, 395
Latin America, discovery and colonization, 1-21; war for independence from Spain, 228-237; Monroe Doctrine, 236-237; Mexican War, 264-268; Maximilian, 314; Spanish-American War, 534-537; yellow fever in Cuba, 539; independence of Cuba, 539-540; United States in Philippine Islands, 540-541; nations of Western Hemisphere move toward cooperation, 598-599; International Conference of American States, 600-606; Organization of American States, charter quoted, 604-606; Communist Cuba, 606-607; Alliance For Progress, 607-608
Latvia, gains freedom from Russia, 585; annexed to U.S.S.R., 585
Lead, in industry, 420-422; Missouri, 262, 456
League of Nations, 555-557; Wilson’s tour for public support, 556, 559; voted down in Congress, 557; headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, 557; Japan withdraws, 560; Germany withdraws, 560
Lee, Robert E., resigns from U.S. Army, quoted, 297; General of Confederate Army, 297, 307-309; Appomattox, 312; (illus. 312); farewell to soldiers, quoted, 313; advises southerners to remain, quoted, 319
Leisure, 528-530; music, Cincinnati May Festival, (illus. 529); art, The Art Institute of Chicago, (illus. 529); sports, 529
Lenin, Nikolai, returns to Russia from Switzerland, 551, 558, quoted, 551; arranges for Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, 553; overthrows Provisional Government, 558; establishes communism in Russia, 558; dictator of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 558; goal of world revolution, 585; loss of life in Russian revolution, 585
Letters of Marque, 127, 128; issued by President Madison, law quoted, 224; letter quoted, (illus. 225); 224, 299
Lewis and Clark Expedition, 215-217; (illus. 216, 217); 250; 253; 261; 363; 403; 425
Lewis, John L., president of United Mine Workers of America, 516; first president of Congress of Industrial Organizations, 516
Lexington, Battle of, first battle in Revolutionary War, 114, (illus. 115); Concord, 114
Leyte Gulf, Battle of, 573
Liberia Packet, ship taking freed slaves to Africa, news item quoted, 303, (illus. 304)
Liberty Bell, Independence Hall, (illus. 122)
Liberty Bonds, 553, (illus. 553)
Liberty Ships, 553
Library, first public, 524; Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, 526-527, (illus. 526); Library of Congress, 527, quoted, 527; 522, 529
Liliuokalani, Queen of Hawaii, 538
Lincoln, Abraham, 97, (illus. 280); Lincoln-Douglas debates, 291-292, quoted, 292; elected President, 292; inaugural address, quoted, 293; Emancipation Proclamation, 304; offers purchase of slaves in border states, 303; Gettysburg Address, quoted, 310; elected to second term, 311-312; shot in Ford’s Theater, 313; on flood control, quoted, 359; patent for invention, 496; 523
Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 291-292
Line of Demarcation, 22, 25; extended to Eastern Hemisphere, 28
Lingayen Gulf, landing, 573
Lisa, Manuel, fur trader, 363, 425-426
Lisbon, capital of Portugal, 22, 24, 26, (illus. 23)
Lithuania, gains freedom from Russia, 585; annexed to U.S.S.R., 585
Livingston, Robert R., American minister to France, 215; negotiates purchase of Louisiana, 215
Locarno Pact, 559
London Company, 51-57; patent to found Virginia, 51; starving time, 53; hand bill quoted, 53; ships lumber and iron ore, 53-54; broadside quoted, 54; advertisement for lottery, (illus. 54); common storehouse closes, 55; poem quoted, 55; first representative assembly, 56; fails, 57; aids Pilgrims, 58, 64; glass factory, 76-77; iron works, 77
Lone Star Republic, Texas, 264-265
Longhorns, 343-345, 348-349, (illus. 345, 346)
Long Island, Battle of, 129-130
"Long Knives," soldiers with George Rogers Clark, 137
Long, Major Stephen H., western explorer, (illus. 426)
Longstreet, General James, Confederate, 306-307, 308
Lookout Mountain, Battle of, 306
Los Angeles, California, founded, 380, 394, 395, 396
Lottery for Virginia, 55, (illus. 54)
Louis XVI, King of France, accepts treaty, 141; receives Franklin, 142; French Revolution, 209; beheaded, 209
Louisiana, named by La Salle, 45; by treaty to Spain,
214; treaty by Spain to Napoleon, 215; bought by President Jefferson, 215; Acadians, 217-218; Bayou Teche, 217; Battle of New Orleans, 226-227; oil, (illus. 367); see also New Orleans
Louisiana Purchase, 213-218, 250-251, 285, 288, 362
L’Ouverture, Toussaint, leader of rebellion in Haiti, 209-210; governor of French Haiti, 210, 534
Lowell, Francis Cabot, starts textile mills, 443-444; "Spindle City," 444; supports tariff of 1816, 444
Lowell Institute, for education, 445-446
Lowell, Massachusetts, early factory town, 442-446; employees, 444-445; quoted, 445, 446; rules quoted, 445; (map 445): 457, 491
Lowell Offering, magazine published by girl employees in mills, 445
Loyalists, see Tories
Lumbering, 53, 59, 75, 77; in Northwest, 409-411, (illus. 410, 411); newspaper ad quoted, 410-411; near Great Lakes, 465-468; rafting, 465; (illus. 466, 467, 468)
Lumberjacks, 467-468
Lumber schooners, 465, 466, 468
Lusitanian, sunk by German torpedo, 549-550

MacArthur, Major General Arthur, call for troops, 539
MacArthur, General Douglas, trains Filipino Army, 541-542; siege of Bataan, 568; headquarters in Australia, 568; appointed Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Southwest Pacific, 568; Leyte landing, 573; with Indians, Signal Corps, (illus. 574); armistice quoted, 577, (illus. 576); Independence Day, Philippine Islands, quoted, 579; Commander-in-Chief, United Nations troops, Korean War, 589-590; recalled by President Harry Truman, 590
McClellan, General George B., Union, 297-298, 308
McCormick, Cyrus Hall, inventor of reaper, 469, 493-494; Chicago, 494
McDowell, General Irwin, Union, Battle of Bull Run, 297
McKenzie, Sir Alexander, British fur trader, traces river named for him to Arctic Ocean, quoted, 401, (illus. 401)
McKinley, President, 383; 520; 534; orders Army and Navy to Cuba, 534-535; annexation of Philippine Islands, quoted, 537, 540; annexation of Hawaii, quoted, 538; assassinated, 383
McLoughlin, John, manager of Fort Vancouver, 255
McNutt, Paul V., United States High Commissioner, Philippine Islands, quoted, 579
Machinery, Watt, 440; spinning jenny, Hargreaves, 440; water frame, Arkwright, 440
Machu Picchu, Inca ruins, Peru, (illus. 20)
Madison, James, 57; tribute to Washington, quoted, 146; Virginia Plan, 151-152; biog., 152-153, (illus. 152); quoted, 153; "Father of the Constitution," 153;
serves in Congress, 153; legislature of Virginia, 153; President, 153, 220; Secretary of State, 212; contributor to The Federalist Papers, 179; War of 1812, 220-227; Letter of Marque, (illus. 225); opposes slavery, 285
Magalhaes, Pero de, author of history of Brazil, 28-29; quoted, 29
Magellan, 3; sails on voyage, 26; discovers strait, 27; killed in Philippines, 27; proves earth is round, 28; journal quoted, 28
Magellan, Strait of, discovered, 27; 536
Maine, founded by Mason and Gorges, 68; Arnold's expedition into Canada, 116; admitted as free state, 286
Maine, battleship, blown up, 534, (illus. 534)
Malinche, interpreter, 6-7, (illus. 10); 11
Manchuria, invaded by Japan, 560; by Communists, 588
Mandan Indians, 251
Manhattan Island, purchase, 34, (illus. 32); lot sale, quoted, 34
"Manifest Destiny," 537, 539
Mann, Horace, appointed to State Board of Education, Massachusetts, 278
Manrique, Marquis de Villa, Viceroy of Mexico, 21
Manufacturing, in the home, 74-76, 102-103, (illus. 437); first factories, 76-78, 123-124; colonial products, 101-105; northern mills, 204-208, 441-448; southern mills, 316-317
Maravedis, Spanish coins, 2
Marconi, Guglielmo, inventor of wireless telegraphy, 489-490
Marcos, Friar, sent with the Moor to locate Cibola, 15; guide with Coronado, 16
Marianas Islands, 536; Battle of Saipan, 572
Marietta, Ohio, founded by General Rufus Putnam, 452, (illus. 453)
Marion, Francis, the Swamp-Fox, 143; orderly book quoted, 143-144, (illus. 144)
Marne, Battle of, 549; second Battle of, 554
Marquette, French explorer, 41-43
"Marquis of the Valley," title granted to Cortes, 13
Marshall, General George C., Secretary of State, President Truman's cabinet, "Marshall Plan," 586
Marshall, John, discovers gold at Sutter's Mill, 269-270; Bigler's journal quoted, 269; companions, from Mormon battalion, (illus. 271); 418
Marshall, John, XYZ Affair, 211-212; unexpected hero, 212; Chief Justice of United States, 212; rules Maryland cannot tax Bank of United States, 247; decision that rivers are free, 455
Marshall Plan, United States aid to war-ridden nations, 586
Martin, Luther, opposed to slavery, quoted, 284
Maryland, founded by Lord Baltimore, 64-66; General Assembly at St. Mary's, 65; Catholics, 65; oath of governors under Baltimores, 65; Protestants, 64-65;
Lancaster Treaty, 88-91; signs Articles of Confederation, 146; Annapolis Convention, 148; tax on banks declared unconstitutional, 247
Mason, George, House of Burgesses, 110; quoted, 110, 158; objections to Constitution, 158, 177; denounces compromise on slavery, 162; objects to treaty clause, 168, 177; to structure of judiciary, 177; biog., 185-186, (illus. 186), quoted, 186; writes resolutions of non-importation, 186; writes "Virginia Declaration of Rights," basis of "Bill of Rights" in Constitution, 185; opposes slavery, quoted, 285
Massachusetts, Pilgrims, 58-59; Plymouth, first settlement, 58; Massachusetts Bay Colony, 59-61; 63-64; government, 59-61, 80-81; deports Andros, 82-83; shipbuilding, 101; slave trade, 101; encouragement to business, 104; resolution on independence, Massachusetts General Court, quoted, 118; Revolutionary War, 114-117; visit of President Washington to cotton mills in Boston, 204-205; Lowell, the "Spindle City," 442-446
Massachusetts Bay Colony, 59-61; 63-64
May, Colonel, in Northwest Territory, quoted, 453
Mayflower, brings Pilgrims and settlers, 58-60
Mayflower Compact, quoted, (illus. 47); signed, 58
Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, 314; shot at Queretaro, 314
Meade, General George G., Union, 309
Mendoza, Don Antonio de, Viceroy of Mexico, aids Coronado, 15-17; report on gold, 21
Mennonites, 67
Merchant adventurers, see Adventurers
Merrimack Manufacturing Company, 444
Merritt, Lewis H., discovers iron ore on Mesabi Range, 476-477; Merritt Brothers develop Mesabi Range, 476-478
Mesabi Range, rich iron ore deposit, 476-478
Mexico, Cortes, 6-13; Cabeza de Vaca, 14-15; Coronado, 15-18; (illus. 8-13); struggles for independence, 231-233, (illus. 232)
Michigan, Marquette and Joliet, 41-43; Northwest Territory, 149; War of 1812, 221-222; farming, 462; lumbering, 466, (illus. 466-467), 467-468, (illus. 468); exchanges southern land for Upper Peninsula, poem quoted, 473; iron, 474-478; automobile, 479
Midway, Battle of, 570
"Millions for defense but not a cent for tribute," toast at banquet for John Marshall, 212
Mining, 417-422, (illus. 418, 419, 420, 421)
Mink trapping, (illus. 252)
Minnesota, lumbering, 468, 477; iron ore, 474, (illus. 477); Soo Canal, 475, (illus. 475); Mesabi Range, 476-478; iron deposits won by Franklin, Treaty of Peace in 1783, 471-473, (illus. 472), 479
Minquas Indians, 35; Minuit purchases land, 35
Minuit, Peter, governor, Dutch West India Company, 34; buys Manhattan Island, 34; Dutch Swedish Company, 34; lost at sea, 35
Minutemen, 115
Miranda, Francisco de, contact with American soldiers, 228-229; diary quoted, 228; (illus. 229); visits United States, diary quoted, 229-230; starts revolution in Venezuela, 230, 231; death in Spanish prison, 231; biog., 598
Missionaries, first in Southwest, 16; French, 41-45; follow trappers, 253-255; spread news of Oregon, 255
Missionary Ridge, Battle of, 307
Missions, California, San Diego, 376-377; St. Francis of Assisi, 377, (illus. 378), visited by Vancouver, quoted, 378; San Gabriel, 379-380; Santa Clara, (illus. 379); confiscated by Mexican government, 382
Mississippi, War Between the States, Vicksburg, 305-306; floods, 358-360
Mississippi River, 14-15; discovery and exploration, 41-45, 213; free navigation pledged, quoted, 214; free navigation ignored by Spain, 214-215; treaty rights for Americans, 214-215; revoked, 215; floods, 358-360; Lincoln, quoted, 359; Perliat, 359-360, quoted, 359; Hoover, quoted, 360; rafting, 465; settlers westward, newspaper quoted, 465; sawmills in towns along river, 465, 466
Missouri, lead deposits, 262; Independence, starting point of Oregon Trail, 258; Santa Fe Trail, 262; fur market, St. Louis, 425
Missouri, battle ship, Japanese surrender, 576-577, (illus. 576), quoted, 577
Missouri Compromise, 286-290
Missouri River, 215, 335, 425; Great Falls, (illus. 216); Gates of the Rocky Mountains, (illus. 217); floods, 358-361; discovered by Marquette, quoted, 362; objections to S555, bill for Missouri River Basin, quoted, 364; Flood Control Act of 1944, 364
Mitchell Map, used to set northern border in 1783, 473, (illus. 472)
Mizpah, gold and silver mine, 419
Mobile Bay, Battle of, 301
Mohammedans, at Mozambique, 24
Mohawk Indians, (illus. 32); 89-90
Mohican Indians, (illus. 32)
Molasses Act, 101, news item quoted, 101
Moluccas, visited by Magellan, 27-28
Molybdenum, 421
Monitor and Merrimac, Battle of, 298, 496
Monmouth, Battle of, 142
Monopoly, 519-520; English colonies, 76-79; French, 79; Dutch, 31-34; Swedish, 34-35
Monroe Doctrine, quoted, 237; 236-237, 314, 407, 599
Monroe, James, negotiates Louisiana Purchase, 215; President, 233; Monroe Doctrine, 236-237
Montana, Lewis and Clark, 215-217; Ryan Dam, Great Falls, (illus. 216); Gates of the Rocky Mountains, (illus. 217); Butte Chamber of Commerce, quoted, 364; Fort Peck Dam on Missouri River, 364; Kerr
Dam on Flathead River, (illus. 364); copper, 420-421; Manuel's Fort, 425
Montcalm, Louis, French general, 95, (illus. 95)
Monterey, Bay of, discovered by Cabrillo, 373, 376
Montezuma, Aztec emperor, 3; fears Cortes, 5, 8; golden briebe, 6-7; receives Cortes, 9-11, (illus. 10);
death, 11-12
Montgomery, Richard, invades Canada, 116; killed at Quebec, 116
Monticello, home of Jefferson, (illus. 219)
Montreal, (illus. 39); Cartier, 40; colonists, 40; Joliet, 42; La Salle, 43
Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm, (illus. 95)
Moon landing, 397
Moor, with de Vaca, 14-15; with Friar Marcos, 15
Morelos, Jose Marie, leads Mexican revolution, 231-233, (illus. 232)
Morgan, Daniel, captured at Quebec, 116; iron industry, 438
Mormon battalion, Captain Allen, quoted, 266; formed, 266; led by Kearny to California, 266-267; members discover gold, 269, (illus. 271)
Mormons, trek to Utah, 265-267; form battalion under Kearny in Mexican War, 266; supply emigrants in gold rush, 273, 417
Morrill Act, quoted, 522-523
Morris, Gouverneur, biog., 174-175, (illus. 174); committee for supplies in American Revolution, 174; final draft of Constitution of United States, 174; ambassador to France, 174; Senator from New York, 175; Erie Canal, 175
Morris, Robert, borrows money for army, 132, 150; signs Declaration of Independence, 121; signs Constitution of United States, 176
Morse, Samuel F.B., painter, inventor of telegraph, 484-487, (illus. 486)
Mound builders, work copper mines near Lake Superior, 473
Mountain people in South, 325-326
Movies, 395-396
Mozambique, visited by Vasco da Gama, 24; Overseas Province of Portugal, 587
Mullins, Priscilla, marries John Alden, 58
Muscogee Indians, 222
 Mussolini, Benito, dictator of Italy, 560; invades Ethiopia, 560; invades Albania, 560; forced to resign as dictator, 570

Napoleon III, makes Maximilian emporer of Mexico, 314; withdraws French troops, quoted, 314; message to French minister, quoted, 314
Narragansett Indians, befriended Roger Williams, 62; 82
North Church, Boston, 113
Narvaez, Spanish explorer, 13-14
Natchez, De Soto, 15; 261, 455

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, 519
National Industrial Recovery Act (NRA), 563
National Parks, Rocky Mountain, (illus. 425, 426); Yellowstone, 425-428, (illus. 428); Glacier, (illus. 427); Mt. Rainier, (illus. 430); Yosemite, (illus. 431)
National Road, 244
Navajo Indians, (illus. 574)
Navigation Acts, 100-102; 105
Nazi Party, Hitler, 560
Nebraska, on Oregon Trail, 258; Union Pacific Railroad, 334
Negroes, sharecropper system, 315-316; during reconstruction period, 319-321; Freedmen's Bureau, 322; Hampton Institute, 324; Tuskegee Institute, 324, (illus. 323); Booker T. Washington, 324, (illus. 323); Dr. George Washington Carver, 324, (illus. 324); see also Slavery
Netherlands, The, (Holland), explorers, 30-31; colonies, 31-36; accepts Separatists, 57-58; invaded by German armies, 566
Neutrality, Proclamation of, President Wilson, 549
Nevada, gold and silver, 417-419, (illus. 418); Comstock Lode, 417
New Amsterdam, 34-36, (illus. 32); captured by English, 36
"New Deal," 563-565, quoted, 564
New England, named by John Smith, 75; early manu- facturing and trade, 74-79; opposes Embargo Act, 218-220; opposes War of 1812, 218-220
Newfoundland, Verrazano touches coast of, 37; fishing banks, 38
New Galicia, former province in western Mexico, 15
New Hampshire, founded by John Mason, 68; first sawmill, 75-76
New Jersey, Verrazano lands, 37; part of Dutch and Swedish colonies, 69; British colony, founded by Berkeley and Carteret, 69; Revolutionary War, 130-132, 142
New Mexico, Coronado, 15-18; Taos, (illus. 16); Frijoles Canyon, (illus. 18); end of Santa Fe Trail, 261-262; Compromise of 1850, 286-288; Zuni ritual, 371-372, (illus. 372); irrigation, 392-393; Rio Grande Compact, quoted, 392-393
New Netherland Company, 31-32; Fort Amsterdam, (illus. 32)
New Orleans, (illus. 44), 213-215, 217-218, 317-318, 329; Battle of, 226-227, 243; founded by Bienville, 358; levees, 358
New Orleans, first steamboat on Mississippi River, 454-455
Newport, Captain, 53
New York (State), Henry Hudson, 30-31; Giovanni da Verrazano, 37; Dutch colony, 30-36; captured by English, 80; named for Duke of York, 80; trial of Peter Zenger, 83-84; Indian raid, Schenectady, 90; Revolutionary War, 128-131, 132-135; Washington's inauguration, 198-202, (illus. 201); immigration, 508-510
New York Stock Exchange, beginning, (illus. 513);
growth, (illus. 513); trading on, (illus. 515); depression, 562
New Sweden, settlement on Delaware River, 35; taken by
Dutch West India Company, 35; taken by English, 36
Nez Perces Indians, 255
Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, abdicates, 551,555; family
murdered, 585
Nicolls, Sir Richard, captures New Amsterdam, 36, 80
“Night of Sorrows,” 12-13
Niles Register, quoted, 224
Nimitz, Admiral Chester W., commands U.S. Navy in Paci-
fic, World War II, 571-574; signs armistice, (illus. 576)
Nina, ship of Columbus, 2
Nixon, Richard M., Vice President, 590; President, 594,
608
Nolan, Philip, captures wild horses in Texas, 260-261
Nombre de Dios, town in Panama, 543
Non-Intercourse Law, forbidding trade with France and
England, 220
Non-Intervention agreement, Montevideo, 607, quoted, 603
Nootka, Vancouver Island, 401, 404, (illus. 404); trans-
ferred by Spain to Britain by treaty, 404
North American Review, quoted, 319
North Atlantic Treaty for Defense, Peace and Security,
586; headquarters, Paris, France, 586; General Eisen-
hower, first commander of armed forces, 586; re-
located near Brussels, Belgium, 586
North Carolina, founded by eight proprietors, 68-69; first
to vote for independence, 118; Revolutionary War,
143-144; removal of Cherokees, 248-250
North Dakota, Lewis and Clark Expedition, 216, 251;
Russian Germans settle, 354, (illus. 355); Scandi-
navians settle, 354-355; Garrison Reservoir, 364
Northeast Passage to Cathay, sought by Hudson, 30
North Vietnam, communist dictatorship, 591; invades
South Vietnam, 591, 594
Northwest Passage to Cathay, sought by Hudson, 30-31; by
Verrazano, 37-38; by Cartier, 38-40; by Cabot, 48; by
Cook, 400-401
Northwest Territory, 148-149; farms for soldiers, 213;
Ordinance of 1787, 148-149, 452; settlement of, 258;
Ohio Company, 452-453; iron industry, 460-461; food
for Perry’s men, 462; farming in Michigan, 462
Novaya Zemlya, north of Russia, 30
Nullification, doctrine of, 246-247; Webster-Hayne
debate, 246

Oath of Maryland governors, quoted, 65
Oglethorpe, James, founds Georgia, 73-74; prohibits
slavery, 282
Ohio, Northwest Territory, 148-149; Marietta founded,
452, (illus. 453); Ohio Company, General Putnam,
452; Colonel May, 453; iron, 460-461; Fort Harmer,
453; Fort Washington, 453; Fort Miami, 454;
steamboats built, 456; manufacturing, quoted, 456;
Cincinnati, steel, 469; May Festival, (illus. 529)
Oil industry, 365-368; Texas, 365-367; Louisiana, (illus.
367); Oklahoma, 365-367, (illus. 366); Drake Well, 495
Ojibwa Indians, 474-475
Oklahoma, Indian Territory, 248, 341; homesteaders,
350-354, (illus. 351, 352, 353); oil, 365-368, (illus.
336); oil boom, 365-367
Okinawa, Battle of, 574-575
“Old Hickory,” nickname for Andrew Jackson, 245
“Old Ironsides,” the ship Constitution, 224; in Hawaii,
537
Omaha Indians, 266
Oneida Indians, 89
Onondaga Indians, 89
Opposing forms of government, 583-584
Oranges, origin, 393-394; first in America, 394; Wolfskill
Orange Grove, (illus. 395)
Ordinance of 1787, 148-149; Dred Scott Decision, 290;
education, quoted, 522
Oregon, battleship, voyage of, 536
Oregon, Columbia River explored by Captain Gray, 217;
Lewis and Clark Expedition, 215-217; British fur-
trading posts, 217; Astoria founded, 252; missionaries,
253-255; settlers, 255-259; claimed by Great Britain
and United States, 217; agree to share territory until
dispute settled, 253; boundary settled with Great
Britain, 49th parallel, 368-369, 406; treaties with
Russia and Spain on boundaries, 406, (illus. 415)
Oregon Trail, (illus. 256, 257); missionaries spread news of
Oregon, 255-258; route starts at Independence,
Missouri, 258; hardships of journey, 258-259; diaries
quoted, 258-259; 260, (illus. 416), 429
Organization of American States, founded, 604; charter
quoted, 604-606; in Dominican Republic, 607; meet-
ing of foreign ministers, Rio de Janeiro, 607; speech
quoted, 608; Act of Rio de Janeiro signed, 608;
meetings, 604-608; Alliance for Progress signed, 608;
Preamble of Charter of Punta del Este quoted, 608;
Pan American Union, 582
Oriskany, Battle of, 133
Ortega, Jose Francisco, discovers Golden Gate, 374-375,
(illus. 375)
Osage Indians, 253
Otis, James, against “Writs of Assistance,” 106, quoted,
106
Ottawa Indians, 452

Pachuca, Mexico, 21
Packenham, Sir Edward, British commander, Battle of
New Orleans, 226
Pact of Paris, to outlaw war, 559-560
Pact to fight communism, 560
Padroni system, 508, (illus. 508)
Panama Canal, proposed by President Theodore Roosevelt, 543; President Grant recommends United States build canal, 544; Bolivar has offers, 544; Henry Clay seeks advice on canal, 544; French failure, 544-545; Hay-Herran Treaty, 545; Panama secedes from Colombia, 545; built by United States, 545-547, (illus. 546, 547); opened to commerce, 547
Panama, Isthmus of, discovered, 18, 543; Balboa, 18, 543; Charles V, 543; Camino Real, 543-544; piracy, 543-544
Panama Pacific International Exposition, 547
Pan American Union Building, Washington, D.C., (illus. 582)
Pan American Union, founded, 601
Panic of 1837, causes, 256-257; encourages migration to Oregon, 256-257; to Texas, 264; steel business, 469; mills cut down production, 491; speculation, 562
Panic of 1873, 321
Patroon system, 33-34
Patton, Lieutenant General George S., landing in Sicily, 570
Pawnee Indians, 341, (illus. 574)
Pawtucket Indians, 442; disease among, 442-443, quoted, 442
Peale, Charles Willson, 131; diary quoted, 131
Pearl Harbor, ceded to U.S. for naval base, 537-538; attack by Japan, 567-568, 570, 604
Pemberton, Lieutenant General John C., Confederate, 305
Pendleton, Edmund, First Continental Congress, 112, (illus. 112)
Penn, William, Quaker, founder of Pennsylvania, 66-68; quoted, 66; freedom of religion, 66; treaty with Indians, 67, 88; invites thrifty colonists from Europe, 67; advertisement quoted, 105; encourages iron industry, 436; essay on peace, 577-578, quoted, 586
Pennsylvania, founded by William Penn, 66-69; Quakers, 66-69; land bought, 67; Lancaster Treaty, 89-90; Fort Duquesne, 92-94; Revolutionary War, supplies and Committees of Safety, 123-125; state's part in, 130-132, 142; Gettysburg, 305; iron plantations, 436, (illus. 436)
Pennsylvania Journal and Advertiser, (illus. 107)
Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and Useful Arts, quoted, 205; offers prizes, 205-206
Pequot Indians, 63
Perez, Spanish explorer of Pacific Coast, 400, 401, 404
Perry, Commodore Mathew C., opens trade with Japan, 541; prophecy quoted, 588
Perry, Oliver Hazard, victory on Lake Erie, 221-222; copy of message, (illus. 221); food from Ohio farms, 462
Pershing, General John J., (illus. 532); Commander-in-Chief of American Expeditionary Forces, 553
Peru, Spanish conquest, 18-19
Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, 399
Petersburg, siege of, 311
Philadelphia, City of Brotherly Love, 67; First Continental Congress, 111; Declaration of Independence celebrated, 122; Constitution celebrated, 180-184; capital of United States, 204; Bank of United States, 206
Philadelphia Mint, 208
Philippine Islands, discovered by Magellan, 27; Spanish-American War, 536; Manila Bay, 536; Paris negotiations, 537; Treaty of Paris, 537; occupation by United States, 540-541; strategic position, 542; petition for independence, quoted, 542; independence law, 542; World War II, 567-569, 570-572; Independence Day, 579-580; MacArthur, quoted, 579; McNutt, quoted, 579; President Roxas, quoted, 579; President Macapagal, quoted, 579
Philippine Sea, Battle of, 572
Philip II, King of Spain, rejects idea of canal, 543-544
Phillips, Wendell, quoted, 290
Philpot Lane, office of London Company, 52
Phonograph, invented by Edison, 500
Pigafetta, keeper of Magellan's journal, 26, 28, quoted, 28
Pike, Zebulon, explorer in Louisiana Purchase, 217
Pike's Peak, named for Zebulon Pike, 217; gold rush, 411-412; landmark for plains, 424
Pilgrims, Plymouth Company, 58, 59; charter, 59
Pima Indians, 386
Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth, biog., 163, (illus. 163), quoted, 163; Bible Society of Charleston, 163; “XYZ Affair,” 163, 211, quoted, 211
Pinta, ship of Columbus, 2
Piracy, Verrazano, 37-38; 213, 218, 220; in Algiers, 227; in Cuba, 534; in Panama, 543-544
Piscataqua River, New Hampshire, 75
Pitcher, Molly, 142-143
Pittsburgh, named by General Forbes, 95; trading center, 448-459; leader of pack train quoted, 451; (illus. 449); Washington's journal quoted, 452; supplies to western emigrants, 452; coal, 452, 454; inland port, 454-457; newspaper quoted, 457; advertisement quoted, 457; 510, 516
Pizarro, Francisco, conqueror of Peru, 18-19
Plains of Abraham, Battle of, 95
Plymouth, settlement by Pilgrims, 58-59
Plymouth Company, 58; sold out to settlers, 59; Council of New England, 59-60
Pocahontas, marries John Rolfe, 56
Poland, gains freedom from Russia, 585; U.S.S.R. imposes Communist government, 585-586
Political parties, Federalist Party, 210-211, 212; Democratic-Republicans, 211, 212; Whigs, 256, 264; Democratic Party, 264; Republican Party, 291
Polk, James K., elected President, 265; war with Mexico, 265-269; 406, 407, 485
Ponca Indians, 341
Ponce de Leon, 7
Pontiac, chief of Ottawas, 452
Popocatepetl, volcano, 8-9, (illus. 9)
Popular sovereignty, 289-290; debated by Lincoln and
Douglas, 292
Port St. Julian, winter stopover of Magellan, 26-27
Porter, Rear Admiral, Union, 301, 305
Porto Seguro, Brazil, Cabral lands, 25; journal quoted,
25
Portola, Gaspar de, military commander, California,
373-376; 398
Portugal, seeks trade, 22-26; claims Brazil by discovery,
25; in Moluccas, 27; Indian Ocean, 28; Dutch take
trade, 28
Portuguese colonization, in America, 28-29; captaincies,
28; Negro slaves, 29
Portuguese Guinea, Overseas Province of Portugal, 587
Prescott, Colonel William, in command at Bunker Hill,
115
Presidio, Spanish fort on San Francisco Bay, 376,
377-379, 405
Prince Henry, school for navigators, 22
Princeton, Battle of, 132
Privateers, Dutch, 33; Washington’s Army, 116; Revo-
lutionary War, 127-128; War of 1812, 294-296; news
item from Halifax paper quoted, 224; Niles Weekly
Register, quoted, 224; attack in Azores, 226; War
Between the States, 299-301
Proclamation of Neutrality, Washington, 210; Wilson,
549
Profit-sharing, 518
Protestants in Maryland, 65
Providence, Rhode Island, founded by Roger Williams,
62
Pueblos, Spanish California, 380
Puerto Rico, 534; occupied, 536-537; ceded by Spain,
537; becomes a territory, 540
Pullman, George, inventor, sleeping car, 498
Puritans, 59-63; charter quoted, 60; buy land in Massa-
chusetts, 59-60; laws quoted, 61; union of church and
state, 60-61; in Maryland, 65
Putnam, Israel, at Bunker Hill, 115; in Pennsylvania, 172
Putnam, Rufus, Ohio Company, 452

Quakers, in New England, 64; in New York, 64; in
Maryland, 65; in Pennsylvania, 66-68; Mary Dyer
hanged, 67; 88-89, 130-131
Quebec, founded by Champlain, 41; Marquette and
Joliet, school, 42; French and Indian War, 94-95;
Plains of Abraham, 95; Americans defeated, 116-117
Quebec Act, 110
Queen Elizabeth I of England, encourages trade, 48;
Spanish Armada, 49, 50
Quetzalcoatl, prophet, 4-7
Quivira, imaginary land, 17

Radium, discovered, 422
Rafting, 465
Railroads, Union Pacific, 332-340; Central Pacific,
336-340; Kansas Pacific, (illus. 341); Great Northern,
416; first railroad, 457-459; Baltimore and Ohio, 459,
(illus. 458); first train to Denver, news item quoted,
498
Railroad Act of 1862, 333-334, 523; quoted, 333-334,
(illus. 333)
Raleigh, Sir Walter, founds Roanoke Colony, 49; be-
headed by James I, 50; 434, 438, 505
Ranchos, Spanish California, 379-382; trade, quoted, 381
Randolph, Edmund, biog., 150-151, (illus. 151); offers
“Virginia Plan,” 151; letter to House of Burgess
e xplaining refusal to sign Constitution, 177; first
Attorney General, 203
Reaper, invented by McCormick, 293-294
Reclamation Act, 383
Reconstruction Act, 319; Fourteenth Amendment,
quoted, 319
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 563
Reed, Major Walter, army doctor, yellow fever in Cuba,
538, (illus. 538); 545
Religion, brought to America by Spain, 3, 5, 7, 13, 21,
522; missions established among Indians, 41-45; May-
flower Compact, 47; English clergy plan to convert
natives in America, 51; prayer, first representative
assembly, quoted, 56; Separatists, 57-58; Pilgrims,
57-59; Puritans, 59-62, 64; in Maryland, 65; Catholics
in Maryland, 65; Anglican, 61, 64, 71; Mennonites, 67;
Anabaptists, 67; state religions, 186-187; law for
religious freedom in Virginia, written by Jefferson,
quoted, 187; Christian Indians, 253; Northwest Tribes
request Christian teachers, 253; Dr. Whitman, mis-
sionary, 253-255; Father De Smet, missionary, 255;
Alamo, (illus. 264); Mormons, 265-267; Franciscans,
373; California missions, 377-378, (illus. 378, 379),
382
Republican Party, founded, 291; nominees John C.
Fremont for President, 291; elects Abraham Lincoln,
President, 292
Resettlement Administration, 564-565
Retail Clerks International Association, (illus. 517)
Revere, Paul, Boston Massacre, (illus. 108); messenger for
letters by Samuel Adams, 109; arouses patriots, 113
Revolutionary War, Lexington, 114; Concord, 114;
Bunker Hill, 114-115; Congress elects Washington as
commander-in-chief, 115; invasion of Canada,
116-117; British evacuate Boston, 117; Declaration
of Independence, 118-122; supplies for war,
122-125; American seamen, 125-128; war moves into
middle colonies, 128-132; British plan to isolate New
England, 132-135; war on western frontier, 135-138;
foreigners aid Americans, 138-145; war ends in South,
138-145; Treaty of Paris, 1783, 145
Revolution in France, 209

627
Revolution in Spanish America, 228-237
Rhee, Syngman, President of South Korea, 589
Rhode Island, founded by Roger Williams, 62; second to vote for independence, 118; in Revolutionary War, 125
Ridgeway, General Matthew B., in Korean War, 590
Rio de la Plata, discovered by Magellan, 26
Rio Grande, crossed by de Vaca, 14; 18, 21, 260, 261, 265, 268, 392-393
Rittenhouse Mill, makes paper, 105
Roanoke Island, first English colony, 49-50
Roberval, governor of first French colony, 40
Rolle, John, weds Pocahontas, 56
Roosevelt Dam, in Arizona, building of, (illus. 384-385)
Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, 165, 568; elected President, 563; “New Deal,” quoted, 564; debt increased, 564; CCC, WPA, TVA, NRA, AAA, 563-565; Social Security Act, 565; at Yalta, 578; recognizes Communist dictatorship as official government in Russia, 585; “Big Three” at Teheran, 585; “Good Neighbor Policy,” 602-603; see also World War II
Roosevelt, Nicholas J., builds New Orleans, first steamboat on Mississippi River, trip to Natchez, 454-455
Roosevelt, Theodore, Vice President, 382-383; President, 383; Reclamation Act, 383; (illus. 384); “trust buster,” 520; Cuban independence, 538-539; in Spanish-American War, 543; plans two-ocean Navy, 543; proposes canal across Panama, 543; Hay-Herran Treaty, 545; criticized, 545; quoted, 601
Root, Elihu, Secretary of State in President Theodore Roosevelt’s cabinet, quoted, 601
Rosecrans, General William S., 306, 308
Rotary press, 501
Royal African Company, slave business, 282
Rubber from Brazil, 494; vulcanizing, 494-496; uses, 494-496
Rumania, U.S.S.R. imposes communist government, 586
Rusk, Dean, Secretary of State, President Johnson’s cabinet, quoted, 596
Russia, fur traders on Pacific Coast, 252-253; makes treaty on Oregon territory, 253; sells Alaska, 373; communism, 550-551, 553-554, 557-559; see also Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Russian American Fur Company, 252-253, (illus. 270); 405, (illus. 406), 407, (illus. 408)
Russian Germans, migration to Central Plains, 354, (illus. 355)
Sacajawea, guide, 216, 251, 425
St. Francis of Assisi, mission, 376-377, (illus. 378); visit of Vancouver, 377-378
St. John’s Church, 112, (illus. 112)
St. Julian, winter quarters of Magellan, 26-27
St. Lawrence River, discovered by Cartier, 40; (illus. 39); route of fur traders, 40-41; French and Indian War, Fort Louisburg, 94; Revolutionary War, 116
St. Lawrence Seaway, 480
St. Leger, Colonel, in Mohawk Valley, 133
St. Malo, France, Cartier’s home port, 38, 40
St. Mary’s Falls Ship Canal Company, builds Soo Canal, 475
Salem, Massachusetts, Roger Williams, 62; minister’s letter quoted, 71; molasses trade, 101; Essex Gazette, (illus. 102)
Sallie, 299-301; first christened Virginia, 299; privateer, 299
Salt Lake Basin, 267; settled by Mormons, 267
Salt River Valley Water Users Association, 383-386
Sampson, Rear Admiral William T., battle in Santiago Bay, 536
San Antonio, 260, 262; Alamo, (illus. 264)
San Antonio, ship in Magellan’s fleet, 27
Sandys, Sir Edwin, treasurer of London Company, 56; displaced, 57; aids Pilgrims, 58, 64
San Diego, Bay of, discovered by Cabrillo, 373; expedition to, 373-376
San Francisco, Bay of, 373, 375; U.S.S. Oregon, 536
San Jacinto, Battle of, 264
San Lorenzo, Treaty of, 214
San Martin, Jose de, frees Argentina, Chile, Peru, 234-236; meets Bolivar and deports, 236; monument to, (illus. 234)
Santa Anna, President of Mexico, leads army into Texas, 264; defeated, 264
Santa Fe, capital of New Mexico, 261-262; trade center, 457
Santa Fe Trail, trade route from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, capital of New Mexico, 262; trade quoted, 262
Santa Maria, ship of Columbus, 2
Santa Monica, Bay of, discovered by Cabrillo, 373
Santangel, Luis de, finances voyage of Columbus, 2
Santiago, Cuba, Cortes, 4; Spanish American War, 536
Santiago, ship in Magellan’s fleet, 27
Sarajevo, Bosnia, assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, 548
Saratoga, Battle of, 135
Sault Ste. Marie, site of canal, 474, 475
Schenectady, New York, Indian raid, 90-91
Schuyler, General Philip, turns over command to Montgomery, 116; 133, 135
Scott, General Winfield, lands at Vera Cruz enroute to Mexico City, 268; 297
Screw-propellers, for steamboats, Ericsson, 496
Seattle, city of, founded, 410, 411, 414
Seattle, Duwamish chief, 410, 411; (illus. 411)
Secession of southern states, 293-294, 297
Second War of Independence, see War of 1812
Seminole Indians, 248, (illus. 248)
Seneca Indians, tell La Salle about Mississippi River, 43; 89
Separatists, go to Holland, 57-58; 59
Serapis, sea battle, 127, (illus. 127)
Serbia, World War I, 548
Serra, Junipero, founder of California missions, 373-376, 400
Seven Cities of Cibola, 15-16
Seven Days’ Battle, 308
“Seward’s Ice Box” (Alaska), 407, 408, (illus. 407)
Seward, William H., Secretary of State, Lincoln’s cabinet, 407
Sewing machine, invented by Howe, 491-492
Shanghai, invaded by Japan, 560
Sharecropper system, 315-316, 327
Shawnee Indians, 220
Shays’ Rebellion, 148
Sheridan, General Philip H., Union, 311
Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 520, quoted, 520
Sherman, General William T., Union, 302, 305, 306, 307; quoted, 307; guards crews on Union Pacific, 335
Sherman, Roger, biog., 178, (illus. 178); only man to sign four great documents, 178; quoted, 179; writes articles for New Haven Gazette, 179, quoted, 179
Shipbuilding, 75-76, 101, 443; on Great Lakes, 463-464, (illus. 463)
Silver, 332; 417-422; Utah, 417; Nevada, 417-419
Sioux Indians, 343
Sitka, Alaska, founded by Baranov, 399, 405, (illus. 406); 408, (illus. 408); change of flags, quoted, 408
Sitting Bull, 343
Six Nations, 89
Slater, Samuel, “Father of American Cotton Manufacture,” (illus. 433); indenture in England, quoted, 441; emigrates to United States, 441; Pawtucket mill, 442
Slavery, Columbus takes Indian slaves to Spain, 281; Spaniards enslave Indians, 19-21; Negroes imported from Africa, 20, 29, 281; abolished in Mexico, 263; in Texas, 264; Negroes in Jamestown, 281-282; Mennonites protest, quoted, 282; Oglesborpe forbids slavery in Georgia, 282; slave advertisement, quoted, 282; opposed in Constitutional and state Conventions, 285, quoted, 284; law forbids in Northwest Territory, 148-149; abolitionists, 290; slaves freed in seceded states by Emancipation Proclamation, 304; slavery in United States abolished by Thirteenth Amendment, 313; abolished in Brazil, 504, 510
Sleeping car, invented by Pullman, 498
Sloat, Commodore John, raises flag of U.S. at Monterey, California, in 1846, 265
Smith, Captain John, 30; Jamestown, 52; Smith’s General Historie of Virginia, quoted, 52; elected to council, 52; quoted, 53; names New England, 75; fish and furs, quoted, 75
Smith, Sir Thomas, aids Hudson, 31; treasurer of London Company, 52, 54-55
Smuts, General Jan Christian, 584; a founder of League of Nations, 584; idea of peace, quoted, 585
Social Security Act, 565
Society of the Cincinnati, 453
Societies to aid colonial industry, 103-105; quoted, 103, 104
Sons of Liberty, 109
Soo Canal, connects Lake Superior and Lake Huron, 475; locks, (illus. 475); serenading winner of race, 476, (illus. 476)
S.O.S., wireless distress signal, 490
South America, see Latin America
South Carolina, founded by eight proprietors, 68-69; in Revolutionary War, 139-140, 143-144; Fort Sumter, 295-297; see also Tariff Act
South Dakota, Lewis and Clark, 216; settlers from Central Europe, 354; Fort Randall Reservoir, 364-365
South develops industries, 325-329; 1732 description of Carolina quoted, 328
South East Asia Collective Defense Treaty (SEATO), quoted, 595
South Pass, crossing Continental Divide, 258; 273
South Vietnam, republic, 591; invaded by North Vietnam, 591-594; United States sends aid, 591-594; (illus. 592-593)
Soviet Union, see Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Spain, gains foothold in New World, 1-21; Armada, 49, 50; Civil War, 567
Spanish American War, battleship Maine blown up, 535, (illus. 535); speech by Senator Allen, quoted, 535; President McKinley sends Army and Navy to Cuba, 536; telegram from Secretary of Navy, quoted, 536; Commodore Dewey in Manila Bay, 536; voyage of U.S.S. Oregon, 536; Rear Admiral Sampson in Santiago Bay, 536; Major General William R. Shafter negotiates for surrender, 536; U.S. troops land in Cuba, 536; armistice, 536; U.S. commissioner objects to retaining Philippine Islands, quoted, 537; terms of peace, 537; results, 538-539
Spanish Armada, 49, 50
Specie circular, issued by Jackson, 257
“Spoils system,” 246
Stalin, Joseph, Communist dictator of U.S.S.R., at Yalta, 578; one of “Big Three” at Teheran, 585; at Potsdam, 585
Stamp Act, passed by Parliament, 106, (illus. 107); speech by Patrick Henry, quoted, 107; repealed, 107
Standish, Myles, signs Mayflower Compact, 58
Stanford, Leland, president of Central Pacific, 340, (illus. 339)
Star of the West, fired upon, Charleston Harbor, 295
“Star Spangled Banner, The,” writing of, 223
States’ rights, 246, 247

629
Steel, first made in Connecticut, quoted, 435-436; premiums offered, 438; Hessians, 438; 468-470; Kelly’s experiment, 469-470; Bessemer process, 470; first blow of Bessemer steel, 470; first rails, 470; Kelly’s converter, (illus. 470); steel mills located in Great Lakes region, 478-479
Steel plow, invented by Deere, 492, (illus. 493)
Stettinius, Edward R., chairman of U.S. delegation at San Francisco meeting to found United Nations, 578, quoted, 578
Steuben, Baron, trains recruits, 140, 142
Stevens, Alexander H., Vice President, Confederate States of America, 293
Stevens, Thaddeus, sponsors Reconstruction Act, 319-320
Stockholders, 512-514; meeting, (illus. 514)
Stockton, Commodore Robert F., 265
Stowe, Harriet Beecher, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, 290-291
Stuyvesant, Peter, governor of New Netherland, captures New Sweden, 36; surrenders to English, 36, 80, (illus. 80); religious liberty, 64; letter quoted, 64
Submarines, World War I, 550-551
Suez Canal, 544, 570
Sutter, John, 269-270; Sutter's Fort, (illus. 270); donates food, 273; 405
Swamp Fox, 143
Sweat shops, 510
Swedish colony, 34-36

Tabasco Indians, tribe in Yucatan, 6
Tabascan, language of Tabasco Indians, 6, 10
Taft-Hartley Law, 564
Taft, William Howard, President, 520; Philippine Commission, quoted, 540; on Philippine independence, quoted, 542
Tagus River, Portugal, 24
Talleyrand, XYZ Affair, 211
Tannin, 78
Taos, New Mexico, (illus. 16)
Tarawa, Battle of, Gilbert Islands, 572
Tariff, under Jackson, 246-247; Tariff of 1816, 444
Tecu, Mexico, 21
Taxco, Mexico, 21
Taxation without representation, 105-111
Taylor, General Zachary, invades Mexico from the North, 268
Tecumseh, Shawnee Chief, 220; defeated at Tippecano, 221
"Te Deum," hymn praising God, 3
Telegraph, invented by Morse, 484-486, 487
Telephone, invented by Bell, 488-489
Teller, Senator from Colorado, submits petition from Filipinos, 542, quoted, 542
Temascaltepec, Mexico, 21
Temperance movement, 277, quoted, 277
Tendile, messenger for Montezuma, 5-6
Tennessee, Donelson party of settlers, 240-241; Andrew Jackson, first representative in Congress, 243; Tennessee Valley Authority, 360-362
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), 360-362; owned and operated by Federal Government, 362; 565; Clinch River flood, (illus. 361); Norris Dam, Clinch River, (illus. 362)
Tenoahtlan, ancient Aztec capital, (illus. 12)
Tenure of Office Act, 320
Texas, territory of Spain and Mexico, 260; Stephen Austin starts colony, 263; "empresarios," 263; Santa Anna invades Texas, 264; colonists fight to hold land, 263-264; Alamo, 264, (illus. 264); "Lone Star" republic, 264; Houston, first President, 264, (illus. 265); annexation, 265; war with Mexico, 265-268; cattle, 343-350; "Chizzum Trail," 345-348, (illus. 344); 346-347; oil boom, 367-368
Textile industry, colonial, 75-76; Lowell, Massachusetts, 101-104; Northern mills move South, 326-328; in South, 326-328; first mill, 442
Thacher, Doctor, quoted, 142
Thanksgiving, first, letter of Edward Winslow, quoted, 58-59
"The World Turned Upside Down," 145
Thomas, General George H., Union, 306
Timber cruiser, 466-468, (illus. 467), 476
Tippecanoe, Battle of, 221
Tobacco, New Sweden, 35; used for money, 76; taxed, 79; (illus. 77); 79; Virginia, 101; 328, 534
"To the West," song, 239
"Tom Thumb," first American-made locomotive, 459
Tonopah, Nevada, silver and gold, 417-418, (illus. 418)
Torres, strong in Middle Colonies, 118; escape to Canada, 128; 128-130, 143
Toussaint L'Ouverture, frees Haiti, 209
Town Meeting, at Topsfield, 80-81, summons quoted, 80-81, subjects discussed, 81-82, 109, official records quoted, 81, rules, 81; at Salem, promotes fishing, quoted, 104; at Marblehead, orders effort to employ poor, quoted, 104
Townshend Acts, 107
"Trail of Tears," 247-250, 341, (illus. 346)
Treaty of Amity and Commerce with France, 141-142
Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, 553-554
Treaty of Ghent, 227
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 268-269, 382
Treaty of Mutual Defense, United States and Philippines, 594; United States and Japan, 594; Australia, New Zealand and United States (ANZUS), 594; Japan and Nationalist Government of China (Taiwan), 594; United States and Nationalist Government of China, 594; United States and South Korea, 594
Treaty, Oregon boundary, 49th parallel, 269
Treaty of Paris, 1763, 95; 1783, 145, 462, 468, 471, 479; 1898, 536, 538
Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, 604
Treaty of Tordesillas, 22, quoted, 22, 38
Treaty of Versailles, 555, 557; terms eased, 559
Trenton, Battle of, 131-132
Triangle of trade, Atlantic Ocean, 101
Triangle of trade, Pacific Ocean, 401-402
Trinidad, Cuba, Cortes, 4
Triple Alliance, 548-549, 552
Triple Entente, 548-549, 550
Truman, Harry S., President, 576; United Nations, 577;
“Big Three” meeting, Potsdam, 585; requests aid to
Greece and Turkey for defense, 586
Turkey Company, 48
Tuscarora Indians, 89
Tuskegee Institute, 322-324, (illus. 322-323)
“Tweed Ring,” 321
Twentieth Century Presidents, (illus. 533)
Twentieth Century Wars, (illus. 532)
Tyler, John, President, admits Texas, 65

Ulyanov, Vladimir Ilyich, real name of Nikolai Lenin,
551; see also Lenin
“Uncle Sam’s Farm,” song, 331
Uncle Tom’s Cabin, novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe,
290-291
Underground Railroad, 290
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), new name
for Russian empire, 558; invades Finland, 566; seizes
Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, province of Rumania, 566;
see also World War II
Union Pacific Railroad, Railroad Act of 1862, 333-334,
(illus. 334); land grants, 334; problems of building,
335-337; completed, 338-340; Irish laborers, 338;
speeches quoted, 339-340; (illus. 333, 336, 337, 338,
339) guide books for immigrants, quoted, 356
United Mine Workers of America, 516
United Nations, The, meeting in San Francisco, 577-579;
William Penn, plan for world peace, 577-578; meeting
in Yalta, 578; Edward R. Stettinius Jr., quoted, 578;
original member nations, 578; Article I, paragraph 2 of
charter, quoted, 579; in Korean War, 589-590; mem-
ber nations in 1969, 596-597
United States Department of Labor, 521
United States Radio Act, 490
University of Mexico, Mexico City, 522
University of San Marcos, Peru, 522
University of Virginia, founded by Jefferson, 527
U.S.S. Oregon, voyage around Cape Horn, 536
U.S.S. Pennsylvania, (illus. 532)
Utah, settled by Mormons, 265-267; rails meet at
Promontory, 338-340, (illus. 339); mining, 421-422,
(illus. 421)

Van Buren, Martin, Secretary of State, Jackson’s cabinet,
245-246; President, 256; Panic of 1837, 256-258; 407
Valley Forge, Washington’s headquarters, hardships, 124;
winter headquarters, 134, (illus. 134)
Vancouver, Captain George, English explorer of Pacific
Coast, 253; visits St. Francis of Assisi Mission,
371-378, quoted, 378; passes Captain Gray at sea,
402, quoted, 402; names places for friends, 403,
quoted, 403; quoted, 409; (illus. 430)
Vasco da Gama, see Gama
Velasco, Don Luis de, viceroy of Mexico, 21
Venture capital, defined, 76
Vera Cruz, Mexico, founded by Cortes, 7; landing of
General Scott, 268; 313
Vermont, Revolutionary War, 133
Verrazano, Giovanni da, explores for France, 37-38
Vespucii, Amerigo, America named for, 25
Viceroyds, governors in New Spain, 25; like royalty, 230
Vicksburg, siege of, 305-306
Victoria, only ship of Magellan’s fleet to return, 28
Vidigueira, Count of, title given to Vasco da Gama, 24
Viet Cong, communists in South Vietnam, 591
Vietnam, settlement in Geneva divides country, half
Communist, half free, 591; Communists seek full
control, 591; war with Communists, 591-594
Vincennes, captured, 137-138; (illus. 137)
Virginia, named for Queen Elizabeth I, 49; founded by
London Company, 51-57; first representative assem-
bly, 56; early industry, 76-77; Lancaster Treaty,
88-91; manufacturing on plantations, 103; Revolu-
tionary War, 144-145; condemns Alien and Sedition
Acts, 212; War Between the States, 307-309,
310-313
Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, 212
Virginia Company of London, see London Company, 51
Vizcaino, Spanish explorer, Pacific Coast, 399
Voyageurs, boatmen, French, 41; Canadian, 251, (illus.
251, 252); 358, 363, 462, 474
Vulcanizing rubber, invented by Goodyear, 494-496

Wagner Act, 564
Wagon wheel government, 275-276
Wainwright, Jonathan M., commander on Bataan, 568;
the “Death March,” 568
Waldeemuller, Martin, geographer, names America,
25-26
Walk-in-the-Water, first steamboat on Lake Erie, 463,
(illus. 463)
Walker, Dr., western journey, 87; diary quoted, 87;
finds coal, quoted, 438
Waltham Company, sets up mills, 443-444
Wampum, 89
War Between the States, Union plan, 298; Monitor and
Merrimac, 298, (illus. 299); blockade, 298-301; blockade
runners and privateers, 298-301, quoted, 299-300,
(illus. 300); Mobile Bay, 302; New Orleans, 301;
western campaign 302-303, 305-306; Fort Henry,
appoints cabinet, 203; journey to factories in New England, diary quoted, 204-205; quoted, 210; Henry Lee's tribute quoted, 210; slaves freed in will, quoted, 285; coal, diary quoted, 439; 460; 515; quoted, 552; 600
Washington, National Capital site, 204
Watt, James, inventor, 440, 443
Wayne, Major General Anthony, defeats Indians, 453-454
Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 472-473
Webster, Daniel, opposes nullification, 246, quoted, 246;
“Defender of the Constitution,” 246; opposes Indian Removal Bill, 248; Compromise of 1850, quoted, 288-289; Secretary of State Tyler’s cabinet, 472-473; makes border treaty with England, 472-473; lawyer defending Goodyear's patent, 495
Webster-Hayne Debate, 246
Weiser, Conrad, interpreter, 89
West Indies, visited by Columbus, 3
Westinghouse, George, invents airbrakes, 497-498, (illus. 497, 498)
West Virginia, statehood, 1863, 297, 303; does not succeed, 297
Westward Movement, crossing Allegheny Mountains, 87-98, 135-136; Louisiana Purchase, 213; Lewis and Clark Expedition, 215-217; fur traders to Pacific Coast, 250-253; crossing plains to Oregon, 255-259; Mexican War, 260-265; Mormon migration, 265-267; California gold rush, 269-276; Compromise of 1850, 289; continental railroad, 332-340; Homestead Law, 350; homesteading, 350-354; immigration, 354-356; 460; along rivers and Great Lakes, 460-480
Whigs, blame Jackson for Panic of 1837, 256; nominate Henry Clay for President, 264; oppose annexation of Texas, 264; 485
Whiskey Ring, 321
White, Josiah, manufacturer, 447; quoted, 448
White Plains, Battle of, 130
Whitman, Dr. Marcus, missionary to Oregon, 253
Whitman, Mrs., quoted, 253, 254
Whitney, Eli, invents cotton gin, 283-284; on Greene Plantation, 283-284, 285; 317
Whittier, John G., poems against slavery, quoted, 290; poem on first trans-Atlantic cable, 487, quoted, 487
Wilderness Road, gateway to west, 96; trail blazed by Boone, 97; 213, 216, 238, 258
Williams, Roger, 61-63; arrival, 61; Winthrop diary quoted, 61; opposes union of church and state, 62; trial, quoted, 62; letter quoted, 62; founds Rhode Island, 61-63, 67
Williamsburg, capital of Virginia, 91, 136
Wilson, James, biog., 183-184, (illus. 183); quoted, 182, 183, 184; studies law with John Dickinson, 184; teaches law in College of Philadelphia, 26C, signs
Declaration of Independence and Constitution, 184; Associate Justice of Supreme Court, 184; on rights of man, quoted, 584
Wilson, Woodrow, President, 520; Proclamation of Neutrality, 549; tries to end war, 550; asks Congress for declaration of war, quoted, 552; principle of settlement, quoted, 554; League of Nations, 555-557, quoted, 555; fourteen points for peace, 555; peace conference in Paris, 555; Treaty of Versailles, 555; tour for public support of League, 566; League of Nations voted down in Senate, 557
Winslow, Edward, signs Mayflower Compact, 58; governor of Plymouth, 58; letter on first Thanksgiving, quoted, 58-59
Winton, Alexander, first commercial automobiles, 496, 499; develops Diesel engine, 499
Winthrop, John, governor, Massachusetts Bay Company, 60, 61, quoted, 61
Wireless telegraphy, invented by Marconi, 489-490
Wisconsin, Joliet and Marquette, 41-43; Northwest Territory, 149; iron deposits, 476
Wolfe, Major General, British, Plains of Abraham, 95; monument, (illus. 95)
Wolfskill, William, trapper, orange grower, 394-395, (illus. 395)
Women's Rights Convention, Seneca Falls, New York, 277
Wood, Major General Leonard, inaugurates program of sanitation in Cuba, 539
Works Progress Administration (WPA), 563
World War I, Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated, 548; Triple Entente, 548-549; Triple Alliance, 548-549; Austria declares war on Serbia, 548; Germany declares war on Russia, 549; Germans invade Belgium, 549; Great Britain declares war, 549; U.S. Secretary of State warns Germany, 549; sinking of Lusitania, 550; camouflaged ship, (illus. 550); Lenin returns to Russia, 551, quoted, 551; U.S. declares war on Germany, 551-552; preparation for war overseas, 552-554, (illus. 553); Russia defeated, 553; General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief, 553; Bolsheviks sign treaty at Brest-Litovsk, 553; American soldiers in battles, 554; armistice, 554; casualties, 554; peace conference in Paris, 555-556; Treaty of Versailles, 555-556; President Wilson returns, 556; march of freedom halted, 584
World War II, German army invades Poland, 566; Poland divided with U.S.S.R., 566; Great Britain, France, declare war on Germany, 566; Germany invades northern Europe, 566; U.S.S.R. seizes three Baltic states, part of Rumania, 566; Italy invades Egypt, France, 566; U.S.S.R. invades Finland, 566; Hitler attacks U.S.S.R., 567; Great Britain and Soviet Union sign war pact, 567; President Roosevelt pledges lend-lease to U.S.S.R., 567; Pearl Harbor, 567; Japan captures Pacific Islands, 568-569; General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Southwest Pacific, 568; General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief, British and American Forces, Europe, 569-570; invasion of Sicily, 570; General Eisenhower quoted, 570; German defeat, Stalingrad, 570; Army and Navy offensive in Pacific, 570-575, (illus. 571, 572, 574); invasion of Normandy, 573; Leyte Gulf, Philippines, 573; German surrender, 574-575; Berlin divided, 575; Tokyo raid, 575-576; atomic bomb, Hiroshima, 575-576; Soviet Union declares war on Japan, occupies Japanese possessions, 576; surrender of Japan, 576-577, quoted, 577, (illus. 576); U.S.S.R. ally of United States, 585
Wright, Orville, airplane, 397
Writs of Assistance, 106
Wyandot Indians, (illus. 463)
Wyandotte, Michigan, first blow of Bessemer steel, 470
Wyoming, coal, 421; cattle industry, 424; Overland Trail, (illus. 423); Colter's exploration, 425-427; Yellowstone National Park, 428
Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, settlement of, (illus. 449-450)

XYZ Affair, 211-212

Yalta Conference, 578
Yeardley, George, presides at first representative assembly in Jamestown, 55-56
Yellowstone National Park, 425-429, (illus. 428); established by Congress, 428
Yorktown, siege of, 145; surrender of Cornwallis, 145
Young, Brigham, leader of Mormons to Utah, 265-269; advises young Mormons to join U.S. Army, 266; refuses to join gold rush, 273
Yucatan, expeditions to, 3-5; Grijalva, 394
Zacatecas, Mexico, 21
Zenger, John Peter, 83-84; printer of New York Weekly Journal, 83; censorship law quoted, 83; trial, 84
Zinc, uses, 420-421
Zocalo, ancient center of Mexico City, (illus. 12); today, (illus. 13)
Zultepec, Mexico, 21
Zuni Indians, 15
Zuni Rain Ritual, quoted, 370, (illus. 370, 372)