

Vocabulary

New Harmony to Republic of Texas

New Harmony-

Settlers built a crude foundry in 1852, but abandoned it soon after due to transport and logistics issues

Charles Fourier-

François Marie Charles Fourier (April 7, 1772 - October 10, 1837) was a French utopian socialist. Fourier coined the word *féminisme* in 1837; as early as 1808, he had argued that the extension of women's rights was the general principle of all social progress. Fourier inspired the founding of the communist community called La Reunion near present-day Dallas, Texas as well as several other communities within the United States of America, such as North American Phalanx.

Fruitlands-

Fruitlands was a utopian home established in Harvard, Massachusetts by Amos Bronson Alcott and Charles Lane in the 1840s, based on transcendentalist principles.

Joseph Smith-

Joseph Smith, Jr. (December 23, 1805 – June 27, 1844) was an American religious leader who founded the Latter Day Saint movement, a restorationist movement giving rise to Mormonism. According to Smith's followers, he was the first latter-day prophet, whose mission was to restore the original Christianity, which is said to have been lost after a Great Apostasy. This restoration included publication of the Book of Mormon and other new scripture to supplement the Bible, and the establishment of the Church of Christ. As leader of his religion, he was also an important political and military leader in the American West.

Mormonism-

Mormonism is a term used to describe religious, ideological, and cultural aspects of the various Latter Day Saint churches. The term Mormonism is often used to describe the belief systems of those who believe in the Book of Mormon, a sacred text which Mormons believe was translated by Joseph Smith, Jr. in 1829 from golden plates, described as the sacred writings of the inhabitants of North and South America from approximately 650 BC to 100 AD.

American Colonization Society-

The American Colonization Society (in full, The Society for the Colonization of Free People of Color of America) founded Liberia, a colony on the coast of West Africa in 1817 and transported free blacks there, in an effort to remove them from the United States. The Society closely controlled the development of Liberia until 1847, when it was declared to be an independent republic. By 1867, the ACS had sent more than 13,000 settlers to Liberia. The organization was formally dissolved in 1964

Freedom's Journal-

Freedom's Journal was the first African American owned and operated newspaper published in the United States. Published weekly in New York City from 1827 to 1829, the journal was edited by John Russwurm from March 16, 1827 to March 28, 1829 and later, Samuel Cornish served as co-editor (March 16, 1827 to September 14, 1827).

David Walker-

David Walker (September 28, 1785 - June 28, 1830) was a black abolitionist, most famous for his pamphlet Walker's Appeal, which called for black pride, demanded the immediate and universal emancipation of the slaves, and defended violent rebellion as a means for the slaves to gain their freedom.

American Anti-Slavery Society-

The American Anti-Slavery Society (1833-1870) was an abolitionist society founded by William Lloyd Garrison and Arthur Tappan. Frederick Douglass was a key leader of the society and often spoke at its meetings. William Wells Brown was another freed slave who often spoke at meetings. By 1835, the society had 1,000 local chapters with around 150,000 members. Famous members included Theodore Dwight Weld, Lewis Tappan, Lydia Child, Maria Weston Chapman, Henry Highland Garnet, Samuel Cornish, James Forten, Charles Lenox Remond, Robert Purvis, and Wendell Phillips.

Sojourner Truth-

Sojourner Truth (c. 1797–November 26, 1883) was the self-given name, from 1843, of an American abolitionist born into slavery from Hurley, New York. Her most famous speech, which became known as Ain't I a Woman? was delivered at the Women's Convention in Akron, Ohio in 1851. (Her original name was Isabella Baumfree, but some sources list her name as Isabella Van Wagener.)

Frederick Douglass-

Frederick Douglass (February 14[1], 1818 – February 20, 1895) was an American abolitionist, editor, orator, author, statesman and reformer. Called "The Sage of Anacostia" and "The Lion of Anacostia," Douglass was one of the most prominent figures of African American history during his time, and one of the most influential lecturers and authors in American history.

Harriet Tubman-

Harriet Tubman (c. 1822–March 10, 1913), also known as "Black Moses," "Grandma Moses," or "Moses of Her People," was an African-American abolitionist. An escaped slave, she made 19 voyages into the deep South and helped over 300 slaves escape to Canada. During her lifetime she worked as a lumberjack, laundress, nurse, and cook. As an abolitionist, she acted as intelligence gatherer, refugee organizer, raid leader, nurse, and fundraiser.

The Grimke Sisters-

Sarah Grimké (1792-1873) and Angelina Grimké Weld (1805-1879), known as the Grimké sisters, were 19th-century American Quakers, educators and writers who were early advocates of abolitionism and women's rights.

The Grimké sisters were born in Charleston, South Carolina. Throughout their life they traveled throughout the North, lecturing about their first-hand experiences with slavery on their family's plantation. Among the first women to act publicly in social reform movements, they received abuse and ridicule for their abolitionist activity. They both realized that women would have to create a safe space in the public arena to be effective reformers, and became early activists in the women's rights movement.

Theodore Weld-

Theodore Dwight Weld (November 23, 1803 – February 3, 1895), author of *American Slavery As It Is: Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses*, is regarded by many historians as the most important figure in the abolitionist movement (surpassing even William Lloyd Garrison) but his passion for anonymity long made him an unknown figure in American history. [

Harriet Beecher Stowe-

"The Little Lady that started the war"-Abraham Lincoln

Harriet Elizabeth Beecher Stowe, born (June 14, 1811 – July 1, 1896) was an abolitionist and writer of more than 13 books, the most famous being Uncle Tom's Cabin which describes life in slavery, and which was first published in serial form from 1851 to 1852 in an abolitionist organ, the National Era, edited by Gamaliel Bailey. Although Stowe herself had never been to the American South, she subsequently published A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, a non-fiction work documenting the veracity of her depiction of the lives of slaves in the original novel.

Elija Lovejoy-

Elijah Parish Lovejoy, the son of a Congregational minister, and brother of Owen Lovejoy, was born in Albion, Maine, on 9th November, 1802. After graduating from Waterville College in 1826, he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he established a school before attending the Princeton Theological Seminary.

Amistad-

The Amistad, 40 U.S. (15 Pet.) 518 (1841), was a United States Supreme Court case resulting from the rebellion of slaves on board the Spanish schooner Amistad in 1839.

The rebellion broke out when the schooner, traveling along the coast of Cuba, was taken over by a group of captives who had earlier been kidnapped in Africa and sold into slavery. The Africans were later apprehended on the vessel near Long Island, New York by the United States Navy and taken into custody. The ensuing widely publicized court cases in the United States helped the abolitionist movement. In 1840, a federal trial court found that the initial transport of the Africans across the Atlantic (which did not involve the Amistad) had been illegal and that they were not legally slaves but free. The Supreme Court affirmed this finding on March 9, 1841, and the Africans travelled home in 1842.

Liberty Party-

The Liberty Party was a political party in the United States during the Second Party System in 1840. The party was an early advocate of the abolitionist cause. It broke away from the American Anti-Slavery Society due to grievances with William Lloyd Garrison's leadership.

The Liberty Party nominated James G. Birney for

President in 1840 and 1844. The party did not attract much support. In 1848, the party met in Buffalo, New York, with other groups to form the Free Soil Party.

There was another American party called the Liberty Party in the early 1930's, founded on the economic theories of W.H. "Coin" Harvey (1851–1936). Harvey was its presidential candidate in 1932; he received about 53,000 votes.

James Birney-

James Gillespie Birney (February 4, 1792–November 25, 1857) was an American presidential candidate for the Liberty Party in the 1840 and 1844 elections. He received 7,069 votes in the 1840 election and 62,273 votes in 1844.

James G. Birney was born in Danville, Kentucky. After studying at Transylvania College and Princeton, where he graduated in 1810, he studied law under Alexander J. Dallas in Philadelphia. He then began practice in Danville in 1814, and was elected to the State Legislature two years later. In 1818, Birney moved to the vicinity of Huntsville, Alabama. He had long opposed slavery, and had debated against it at Princeton, but was content with a gradual approach. While living in Alabama, he acted as agent for The National Colonization Society of America in 1832–33, which sought to send freed slaves to Liberia. In 1833, Birney returned to Kentucky, where he freed his own slaves. In 1839, he inherited 21 slaves from his father, all of whom he freed.

Birney by now had resolved that slavery should be brought to an immediate end. He organized the Kentucky Antislavery Society in 1835. Unable to find a publisher for an antislavery paper at Danville, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio where he published the first issue of *The Philanthropist* on January 1, 1836. Hostile mobs destroyed his press several times over the next few years and Birney was himself repeatedly threatened.

Birney opposed all violence and supported the Constitution. He was elected secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1837. He gave many speeches before large assemblages of people, and became widely known as the leader of the Abolitionists who opposed violent or revolutionary measures. In 1845, he was disabled by a fall from his horse and spent the last twelve years of his life as an invalid.

His sons, William Birney (1819–1907) and David B. Birney (1825–64), both served as generals in the Union

Army during the Civil War. His oldest son, James Birney, served as lieutenant-governor of the state of Michigan in 1860.

Davy Crockett-

David Crockett (August 17, 1786 – March 6, 1836) 19th-century American folk hero usually referred to as Davy Crockett and by the popular title "King of the Wild Frontier". He represented Tennessee in the U.S. Congress, served in the Texas revolution, and died at the age of 49 at the Battle of the Alamo.

Juan Seguin-

Juan Nepomuceno Seguín (1806–1890) was a Tejano hero of the Texas Revolution. Juan Seguin was born on October 27, 1806. As a teen in Mexico he had a strong interest in politics. He was very critical of Mexican leader Santa Anna and gladly joined the Texas Revolution to rid Texas of Santa Anna's rule. He led a band of twenty-five Tejanos who favored a revolt and fought on the Texan side at the Battle of the Alamo. Because Seguín spoke only Spanish, he was chosen to carry the message through lines that the Texans "shall never surrender or retreat." Seguín got the message to the other soldiers on the Texan side. He returned to the Alamo, but it had already fallen to Santa Anna. Seguín arranged for the dead Alamo defenders to be buried with military honors. Newcomers to Texas who disliked all Tejanos falsely accused Seguín of plotting rebellion.

William Travis-

William Barret Travis (August 9, 1809 – March 6, 1836) was a 19th Century lawyer and soldier. He commanded the Republic of Texas forces at the Battle of the Alamo during the Texas Revolution from the Republic of Mexico.

Lorenzo de Zavala-

Lorenzo de Zavala (October 3, 1788 – November 16, 1836) was a 19th-century Mexican politician. He served as finance minister under President Vicente Guerrero. A colonizer and statesman, he was also the interim vice president of the Republic of Texas. He served under President David G. Burnet from March to October 1836.

Hudson Bay Company-

The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) is the oldest commercial corporation in North America and is one of the oldest in the world. It was at one time the largest land owner in the world. Its initials have often been satirically interpreted as "Here Before Christ". From its longtime headquarters at York Factory on Hudson Bay, it controlled the fur trade throughout much of British-controlled North America for several centuries, undertaking early exploration and functioning as the de facto government in many areas of the continent prior to the arrival of large-scale settlement. Its traders and trappers forged early relationships with many groups of First Nations/Native Americans and its network of trading posts formed the nucleus for later official authority in many areas of western Canada and the United States. In the late 19th century, its vast territory became the largest component in the newly formed Dominion of Canada, in which the company was the largest private landowner. With the decline of the fur trade, the company evolved into mercantile business selling vital goods to settlers in the Canadian West. Today the company is best known for its department stores throughout Canada.

William Henry Ashley-

William Henry Ashley (1778–March 28, 1838) was a pioneering fur trader, entrepreneur, and politician. Though a native of Virginia, Ashley had already moved to St. Genevieve in what was then called Louisiana, when it was purchased by the United States from France in 1803. That land, later known as Missouri, became Ashley's home for most of his adult life. Ashley moved to St. Louis around 1808 and became a Brigadier General in the Missouri Militia during the War of 1812. Before the war he did some real estate speculation and earned a small fortune manufacturing gunpowder from a lode of saltpeter mined in a cave near the headwaters of Missouri's Current river. When Missouri was admitted to the Union Ashley was elected its first Lieutenant Governor, serving from 1820 to 1824.

Rocky Mountain Fur Company-

The Rocky Mountain Fur Company, sometimes called Ashley's Hundred, was organized in St. Louis, Missouri in 1823 by General William H. Ashley and Major Andrew Henry (c. 1775-1832). They posted advertisements in St. Louis newspapers seeking "One Hundred enterprising young men . . . to ascend the river Missouri to its source, there to be employed for one, two, or three years." Among those hired were Jedediah Smith, the four Sublette brothers, Jim Beckwourth, Thomas Fitzpatrick and David Jackson, who in 1826, bought the

Company and for the next seven years it continued to prosper. Other mountain men who worked for the Company were Jim Bridger, Joseph Meek, William Sublette, Robert Newell, and Kit Carson.

Jim Beckmouth-

Jim Beckwourth was an African American who played a major role in the early exploration and settlement of the American West. Although there were people of many races and nationalities on the frontier, Beckwourth was the only African American who recorded his life story, and his adventures took him from the everglades of Florida to the Pacific Ocean and from southern Canada to northern Mexico.

Jedediah Smith-

Jedediah Strong Smith (born January 6, 1799 - presumed date of death May 27, 1831) was a hunter, trapper, fur trader and explorer of the Rocky Mountains, the American West Coast and the Southwest during the nineteenth century. Jedediah Smith's explorations were significant in opening the American West to expansion by white settlers, mostly from New England, Missouri and Europe. According to Maurice Sullivan, "Smith was the first white man to cross the future state of Nevada, the first to traverse Utah from north to south and from west to east; the first American to enter California by the overland route, and so herald its change of masters; the first white man to scale the High Sierras, and the first to explore the Pacific hinterland from San Diego to the banks of the Columbia [River]." Prospectors and settlers later poured in to the areas that 'Old Jed' Smith had trail-blazed as a trapper and fur trader, during the subsequent Gold Rush.

Louis and Clark-

The Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804–1806) was the first United States overland expedition to the Pacific coast and back, led by Captain Meriwether Lewis and Second Lieutenant William Clark of the United States Army. It is also known as the Corps of Discovery.

Zebulon Pike-

Zebulon Montgomery Pike (January 5, 1779–April 27, 1813) was an American soldier and explorer for whom Pikes Peak in Colorado is named. His Pike expedition, often compared to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, mapped much of the southern portion of the Louisiana

Purchase.

John C. Fremont-

John Charles Frémont (January 21, 1813 – July 13, 1890), born John Charles Fremont, was an American military officer, explorer, the first candidate of the Republican Party for the office of President of the United States, and the first Presidential candidate of a major party to run on a platform in opposition to slavery.

Stephen Long-

Stephen Harriman Long (December 30, 1784 - September 4, 1864) was a U.S. engineer, explorer, and military officer. As an inventor, he is noted for his developments in the design of steam locomotives. As an Army officer, he led a pioneering scientific expedition throughout a large area of the Great Plains, which he famously described as the "Great American Desert". Longs Peak in Colorado is named for him.

John Wesley Powell-

John Wesley Powell (March 24, 1834 - September 23, 1902) was a U.S. soldier, geologist, and explorer of the American West. He is famous for the 1869 Powell Geographic Expedition, a three-month river trip down the Green and Colorado rivers that included the first passage through the Grand Canyon.

Frederick Johnson Turner-

Thomas Hart Benton-

Thomas Hart Benton (March 14, 1782 – April 10, 1858), nicknamed Old Bullion, was an American Senator from Missouri and a staunch advocate of westward expansion of the United States. He served in the Senate from 1821 to 1851, becoming the first member of that body to serve 5 terms. Benton was an architect and champion of westward expansion by the United States, a cause that became known as Manifest Destiny.

John O'Sullivan-

John Louis O'Sullivan (November 15, 1813 – March 24, 1895) was an American columnist and editor who used the term "Manifest Destiny" in 1845 to promote the annexation of Texas and the Oregon Country to the

United States. O'Sullivan was an influential political writer and advocate for the Democratic Party at that time, but he faded from prominence soon thereafter. He was rescued from obscurity in the twentieth century after the famous phrase "Manifest Destiny" was traced back to him.

Manifest Destiny-

Manifest Destiny is a phrase that expressed the belief that the United States had a mission to expand, spreading its form of democracy and freedom. Advocates of Manifest Destiny believed that expansion was not only good, but that it was obvious ("manifest") and certain ("destiny"). Originally a political catch phrase of the 19th century, "Manifest Destiny" eventually became a standard historical term, often used as a synonym for the territorial expansion of the United States across North America towards the Pacific Ocean.

Donner Party-

The Donner Party was a group of California-bound American settlers caught up in the "westering fever" of the 1840s. After becoming snowbound in the Sierra Nevada in the winter of 1846–1847, some of the emigrants resorted to cannibalism. Although this aspect of the tragedy has become synonymous with the Donner Party in the popular imagination, the historical record demonstrates that cannibalism was a last resort that occurred, in most cases, over the space of only a few days or weeks

Willamette Vally-

The Willamette Valley (pronounced [wɪˈlæmɪtɪt], with the accent on the second syllable) is the region in northwest Oregon in the United States that surrounds the Willamette River as it proceeds northward from its emergence from mountains near Eugene to its confluence with the Columbia River at Portland. One of the most productive agricultural areas of the world[citation needed], the valley was the destination of choice for the emigrants on the Oregon Trail in the 1840s. It has formed the cultural and political heart of Oregon since the days of the Oregon Territory, and is home to 70% of Oregon's population

Jason Lee-

Jason Lee (June 28, 1803 – March 12, 1845) an American missionary and pioneer, was born on a farm near Stanstead, Quebec. He was the first of the Oregon missionaries and helped establish the early foundation of American colonial government in the Oregon Country.

Marcus and Narcissa Whitman-
Marcus Whitman (September 4, 1802–November 29, 1847) was an American physician and missionary in the Oregon Country. He is famous for leading the first large party of wagon trains along the Oregon Trail, establishing it as a viable for the thousands of emigrants who used the trail in the following decade. Narcissa Whitman (March 14, 1808 – November 29, 1847), born Narcissa Prentiss in Prattsburgh, New York in the Genesee Valley.[1] Along with Eliza Hart Spalding (wife of Henry Spalding) would become the first European-American woman to cross the Rocky Mountains in 1836 on her way to found the Protestant Whitman Mission with husband Dr. Marcus Whitman near modern day Walla Walla, Washington.

Donation Land Claim Act of 1850

William Becknell-
William Becknell (1787 or 1788-1856) Amherst County, Virginia U.S. was a freighter and the first white man to open what became known as the Santa Fe Trail to trade. Becknell left Arrow Rock, Missouri in September of 1821 on his first trip the western US with a load of freight to deliver to Santa Fe, New Mexico. The next year Becknell left Arrow Rock with party of traders on a trip that was to open up the Santa Fe Trail to regular traffic and military movement. It became the first and only international trade route between the US and Mexico until a railway to Santa Fe was built in 1880. He became known as the Father of the Santa Fe Trail.

Becknell became a politician later in life. His first political appointment was as Justice of the Peace in Saline County, Missouri and he was later elected to the Missouri House of representatives in 1828. Becknell, who had been in the War of 1812, later moved to Texas and joined a group of volunteers called the Red River Blues in 1836. He ran unsuccessfully for the Texas House of representatives in 1826. He supervised the Texas congressional elections in 1845 and US congressional elections in 1846. Becknell died 25 April 1856.

Moses Austin-
Moses Austin (October 4, 1761–June 10, 1821) is best known for his efforts in the American lead industry and as the father of Stephen F. Austin. Moses Austin is also significant to American history because he was the first to obtain permission for Anglo-Americans to settle in Spanish Texas. He also established the first Anglo-American settlement west of the Mississippi.

Stephen F. Austin-

Stephen Fuller Austin (November 3, 1793 – December 27, 1836), known as the "Father of Texas," led the Anglo-American colonization of the region. The capital city of Austin, Texas, and Austin County, Texas, Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches, Texas, as well as a number of K-12 schools are named in his honor.

James Bowie-

James Bowie (1796 - March 6, 1836), aka Jim Bowie, was a 19th century pioneer and soldier who took a prominent part in the Texas Revolution and was killed at the Battle of the Alamo. He was born in Kentucky, and spent most of his life in Louisiana before moving to Texas and joining in the revolution.

Bowie is also known for the style of knife he carried, which came to be known as the "Bowie knife". Stories of his frontier spirit has made him one of the most colorful folk heroes of Texas history.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana-

Antonio de Padua María Severino López de Santa Anna y Pérez de Lebrón, also known simply as Santa Anna (21 February 1794 – 21 June 1876) was a Mexican patriot and dictator who greatly influenced early Mexican and Spanish politics and government, first fighting against independence from Spain, and then becoming its chief general, president and dictator at various times over a turbulent forty-year career.

The Alamo-

The Battle of the Alamo was a 19th-century battle between the Republic of Mexico and the rebel Texian forces, including Tejanos, during the latter fight for independence — the Texas Revolution. It took place at the Alamo Mission in San Antonio, Texas (then known as "San Antonio de Béxar") in February and March 1836. The 13-day siege ended on March 6 with the capture of the mission and the death of nearly all the Texian defenders, except for a few slaves, women and children. Despite the loss, the 13-day holdout stalled the Mexican Army's progress and allowed Sam Houston to gather troops and supplies for his later successful battle at San Jacinto. The Texian revolutionaries went on to win the war.

The battle took place at a turning point in the Texas

Revolution, which had begun with the October 1835 Consultation, whose delegates narrowly approved a call for rights under the Mexican Constitution of 1824. By the time of the battle, however, sympathy for declaring a Republic of Texas had grown. The delegates from the Alamo to the Constitutional Convention were both instructed to vote for independence.

Sam Houston-

Samuel Houston (March 2, 1793 – July 26, 1863) was a 19th century American statesman, politician and soldier. The Virginia-born Houston was a key figure in the history of Texas, including periods as President of the Republic of Texas, Senator for Texas after it joined the Union, and finally as governor. Although a slave owner and opponent of abolitionism, his unionist convictions meant he refused to swear loyalty to the Confederacy when Texas seceded from the Union, bringing his governorship to an end. To avoid bloodshed, he refused an offer of an army to put down the rebellion, and instead retired to Huntsville, Texas, where he died before the end of the Civil War.

His earlier life included emigration to Tennessee, time spent with the Cherokee Nation (into which he was adopted and later married into), military service in the War of 1812, and subsequent successful involvement in Tennessee politics. Indeed, as of 2006, Houston has been the only person in U.S. history to have been the governor of two different states, Tennessee and Texas. A fight with a Congressman, followed by a high profile trial, led to his emigration to Mexican Texas, where he soon became a leader of the Texas Revolution. He supported annexation by the United States rather than seeking long term independence and expansion for Texas. The city of Houston was named after him during this period. Houston's reputation survived his death: posthumous commemoration has included a memorial museum, a U.S. Army base, an historical park, a university, and the largest statue of an American hero.

Republic of Texas-

The Republic of Texas was a country in North America between the United States and Mexico that existed from 1836 to 1845. Formed as a break-away republic from Mexico as a result of the Texas Revolution, the nation claimed borders that encompassed an area that included all of the present U.S. state of Texas, as well as parts of present-day New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming. The eastern boundary with the United States was defined by the Adams-Onís Treaty

between the United States and Spain in 1819. Its southern and western-most boundary with Mexico was under dispute throughout the lifetime of the Republic, with Texas claiming that the boundary was the Rio Grande and Mexico claiming the Nueces River as the boundary. This dispute would later become a trigger for the Mexican-American War after the annexation of Texas.