

History of the USA





1492

Christopher
Columbus
discovers
America

1620 – Pilgrims founded Plymouth colony



Mayflower Compact



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The Mayflower Compact

In ye name of God Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, France, & Ireland King, defender of ye faith, &c.

Haveing undertaken, for ye glorie of God, and advancemente of ye Christian faith and honour of our King & countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutually in ye presence of God, and one of another, covenant, & combine ourselves together into a Civill body politick; for our better ordering, & preservation & furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte, constitute and frame such just & equall Lawes, ordinances, Acts, constitutions & offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meeete & convenient for ye generall good of ye colonie: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Capz-Codd ye -11- of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our soveraigne Lord King James of England, France & Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth. Ano Dom. 1620.

John Cunn	Richard Warren	John Turner	Samuel Margard
William Bradford	John Howland	Thomas Eaton	Peter Barrow
Edward Winslow	Stephen Hopkins	John Clark	Richard Batters
William Brewster	Edward Tillyer	John Creelton	George Wente
Samuel Chilton	John Tillyer	John Cullington	Richard Clark
John Alden	Thomas Lecke	Thomas Shelton	Nicholas Sanderson
Samuel Eaton	Thomas Rogers	John Dooker	John Blissett
Christopher Myles	Thomas Tinker	George Hunt	Samuel Eaton
William Mullins	John Byrd	Thomas Willson	Edward Dory
William White	Edward Winslow	Edmund Henson	Edward Eaton

1624 – Manhattan (New Amsterdam) was bought by the Dutch from Manna-hatta Indians



13 Original Colonies

1. Virginia
2. Massachusetts
3. New Hampshire
4. New York
5. Connecticut
6. Maryland
7. Rhode Island
8. Delaware
9. Pennsylvania
10. North Carolina
11. New Jersey
12. South Carolina
13. Georgia



1765 - Stamp Act



1770 – Boston Massacre



1733 – Boston Tea Party



1775 – 1783 American Revolution



1776 – Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.
A DECLARATION
BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

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, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inalienable to them, and formidably to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, inconvenient, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Power, incapable of Annihilation, has returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migration hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

- For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;
- For compelling them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;
- For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World;
- For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;
- For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;
- For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;
- For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies;
- For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;
- For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with combinations of Cruelty and Perfidy, formerly published in the most barbarous Ages, and rarely unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every Stage of this Oppression we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Now have we been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, and Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, Affirmed, speaking to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

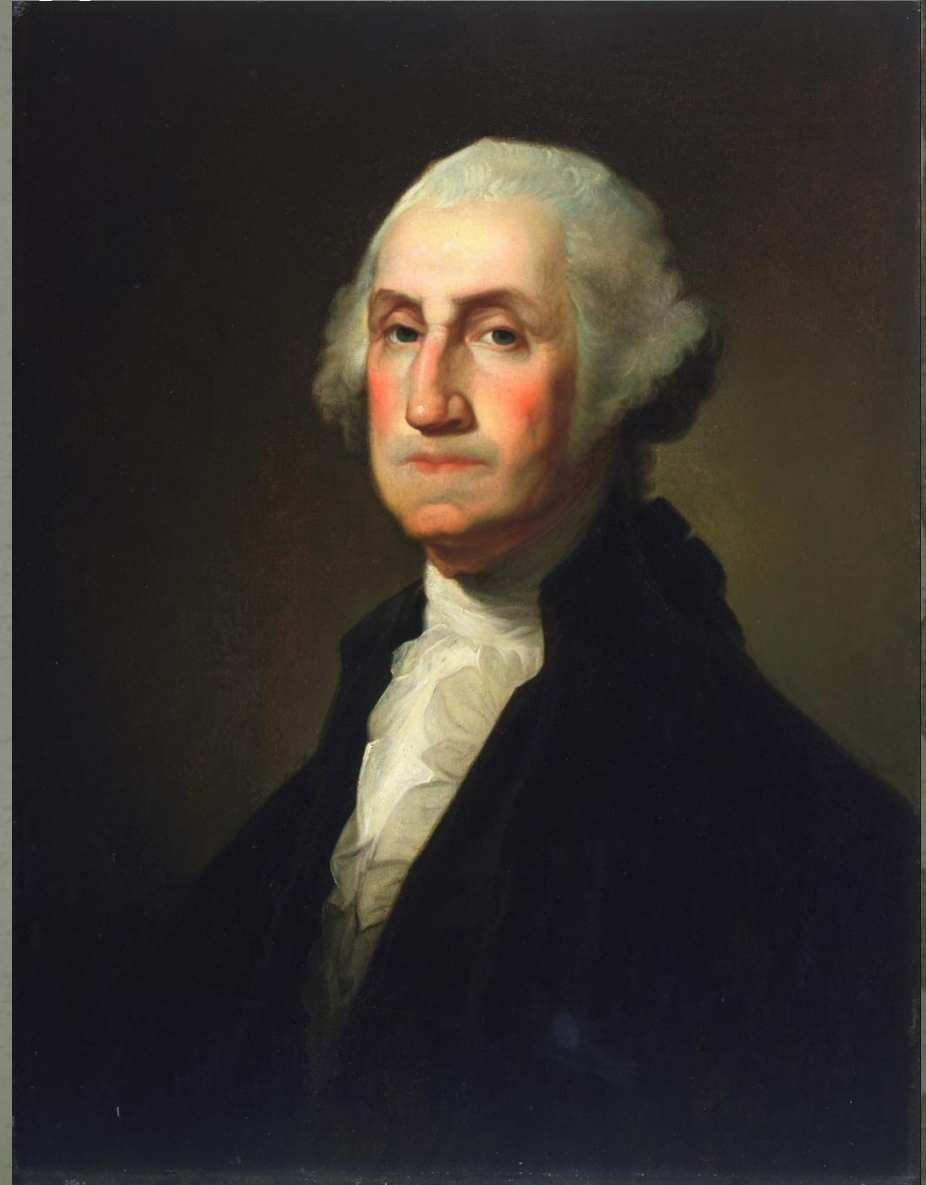
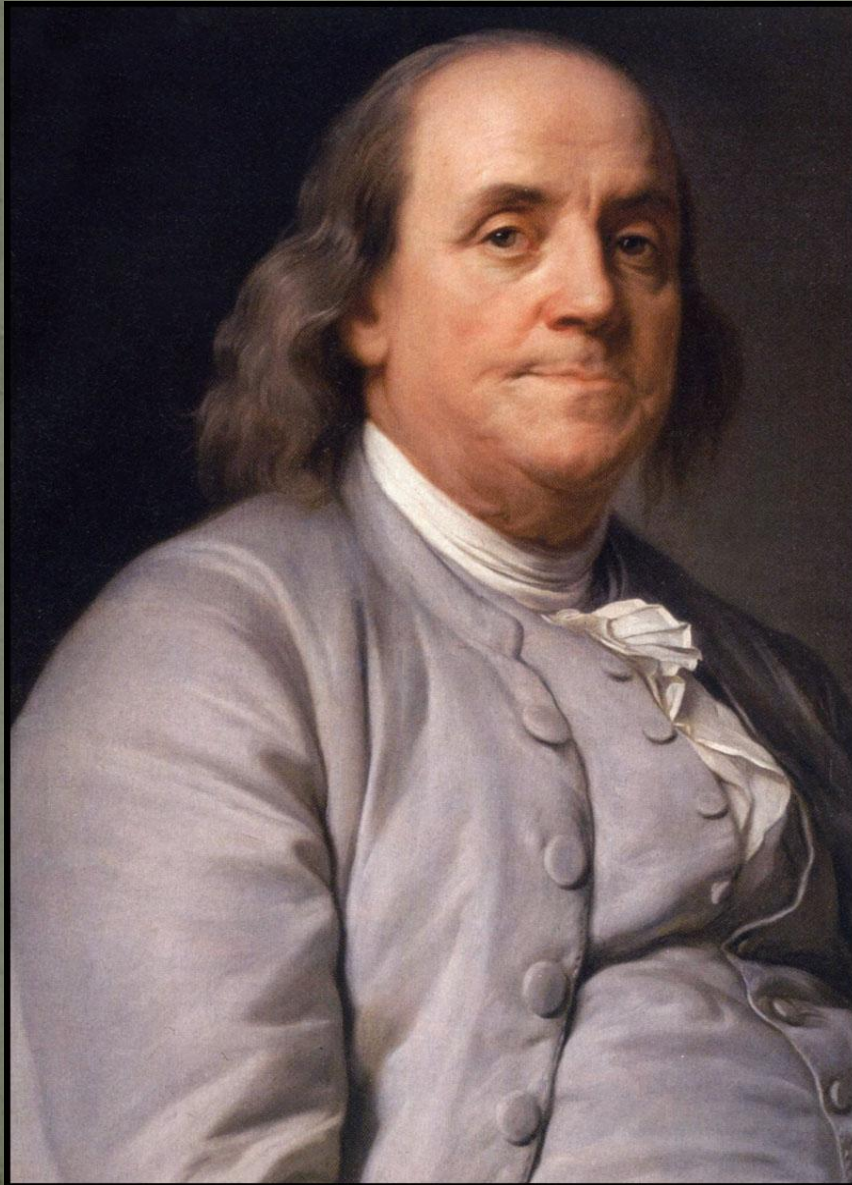
ATTEST,
CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.

Thomas Jefferson



Founding Fathers



Benjamin Franklin



1787 – US Constitution



We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, to establish Justice, to insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

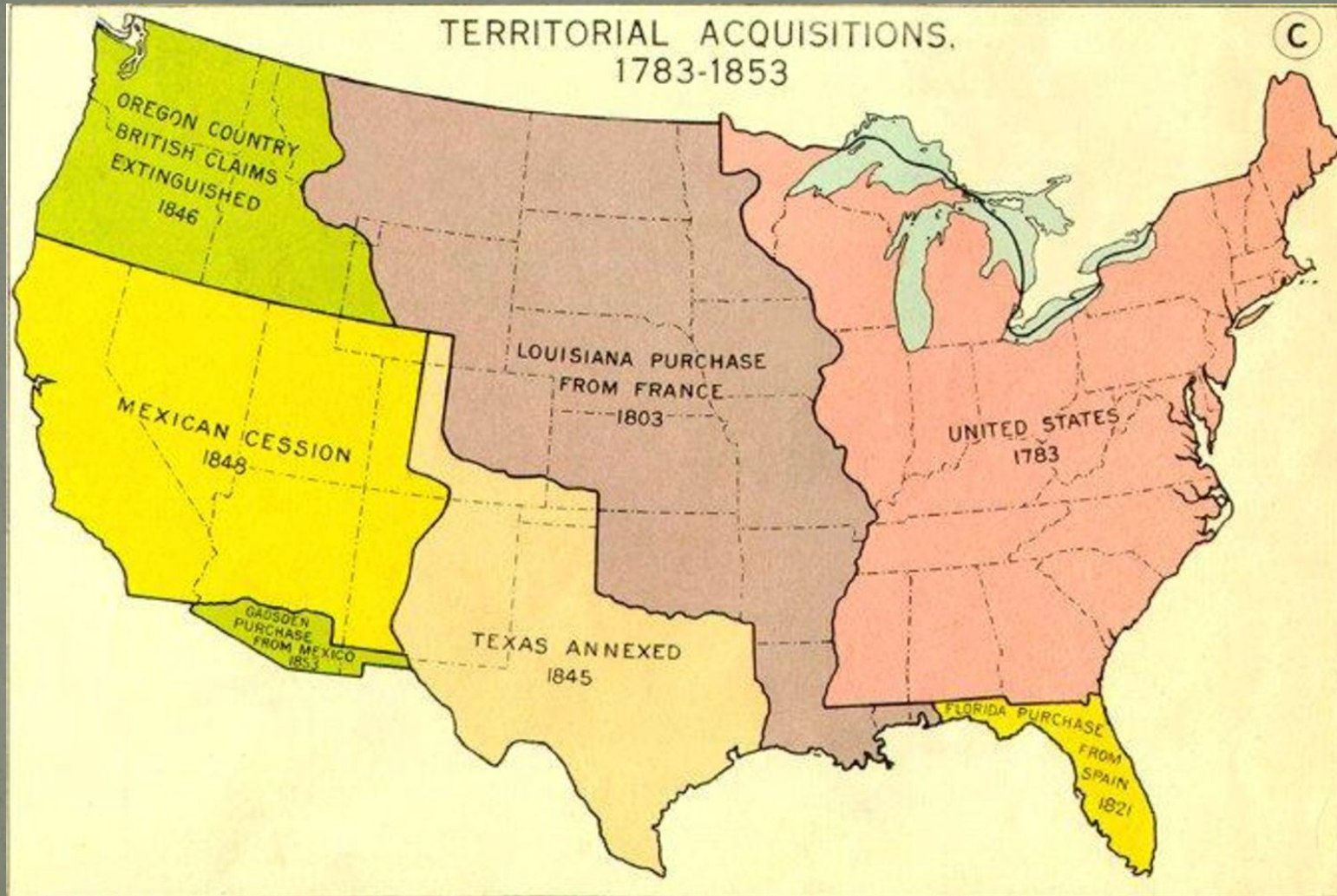
Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and when elected shall have been seven Years a Citizen of that State in which he shall be chosen.

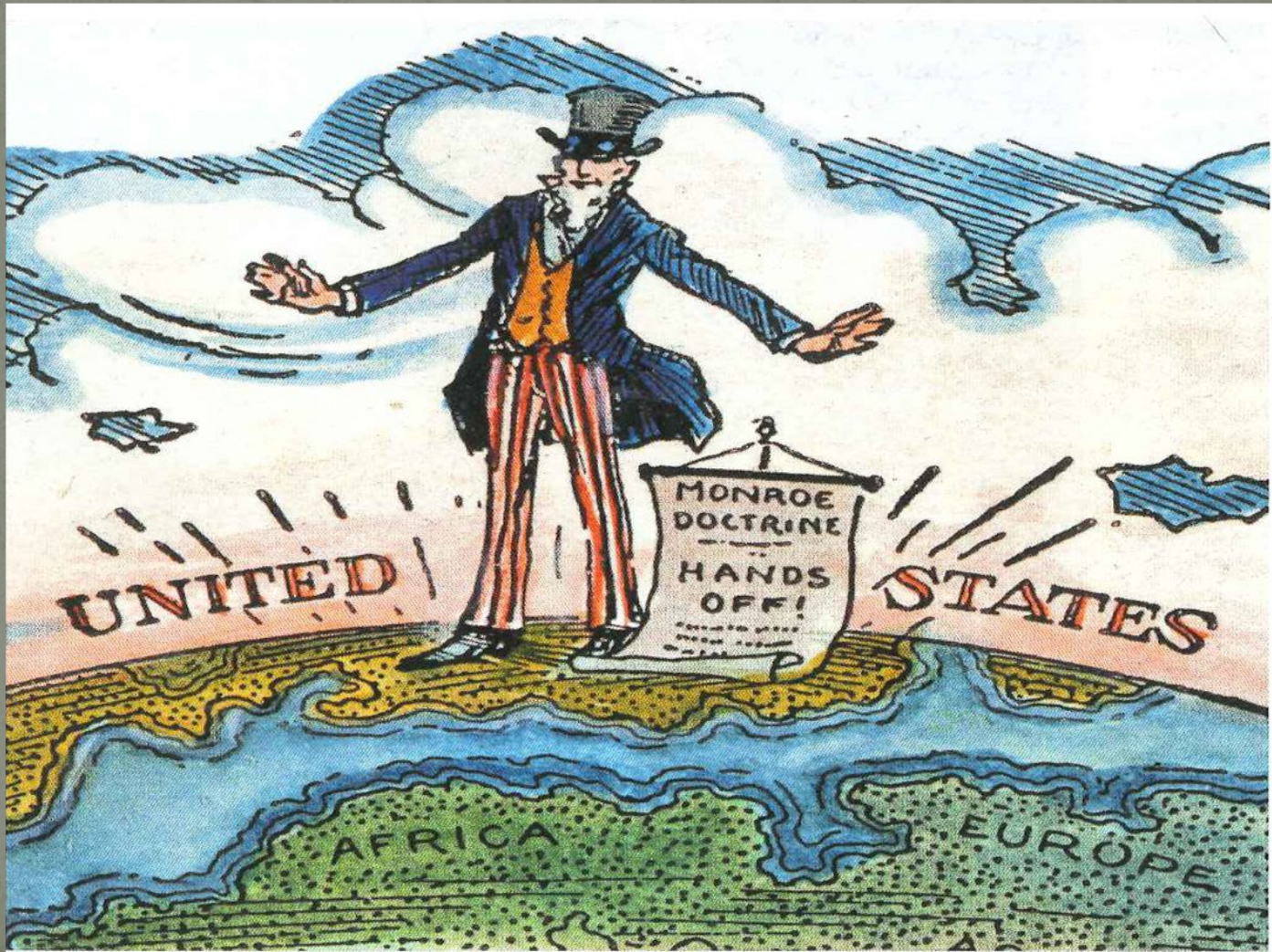
Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 4. The House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indian Tribes not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

1803 – Louisiana Purchase



1823 - Monroe Doctrine



1850 – Fugitive Slave Act

\$5 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 24th ult. a negro woman, named **SOPHA.**

She is supposed to be between fifty and fifty-five years of age, and tolerably black.—I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver said woman to me, in Leesburg, or secure her so that I can get her again.

THOS. LITTLETON.

March 5, 1831.—9 St

\$1000 REWARD!

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, on the night of the 5th inst. a NEGRO MAN named

George,

aged 22 or 23 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height—color, a dark black, a long or double head, had a variety of clothing, among which may be found a green frock cloth coat, with a black velvet collar, a low-crowned white silk hat.

One negro BOY, aged 25 or twenty-six years; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, named

Jefferson—

he is a dark molatto, slim and spare made, had on a fine Janes coat and a variety of other clothing.

One negro girl, named ESTHER, (nicknamed *Puss*), aged 17 or 18, black, tall, slim and regularly proportioned,—diffident and serious, embarrassed when addressed, and at the same time picks or plays with fingers. She is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, and sister to the boy named George.

A girl named AMANDA, aged 15 or 16, a dark copper colored mulatto, thick and heavy set, 5 ft. 4 inches high, has a sullen and impudent look, a large head of hair, and a green lincy dress. She and Esther both have a variety of clothing.

The above reward will be given if the said negroes can be apprehended or secured so that we can get them; or will give \$300 for either of s'd negro boys, or \$200 for either of s'd girls. Of the two boys the mulatto is the tallest. And of the girls the black one is the taller.

Germantown, Mason Co. Ky. }
20th January, 1840. }

**ANDERSON DONIPHAN,
JOSEPH FRAZEE,
JOHN D. MORFORD.**

Fugitive Slaves

ATTENTION.

The Slave-hunter is among us!

BE ON YOUR GUARD!

AN ARREST IS PLANNED FOR TO-NIGHT.

BE READY TO RECEIVE THEM,

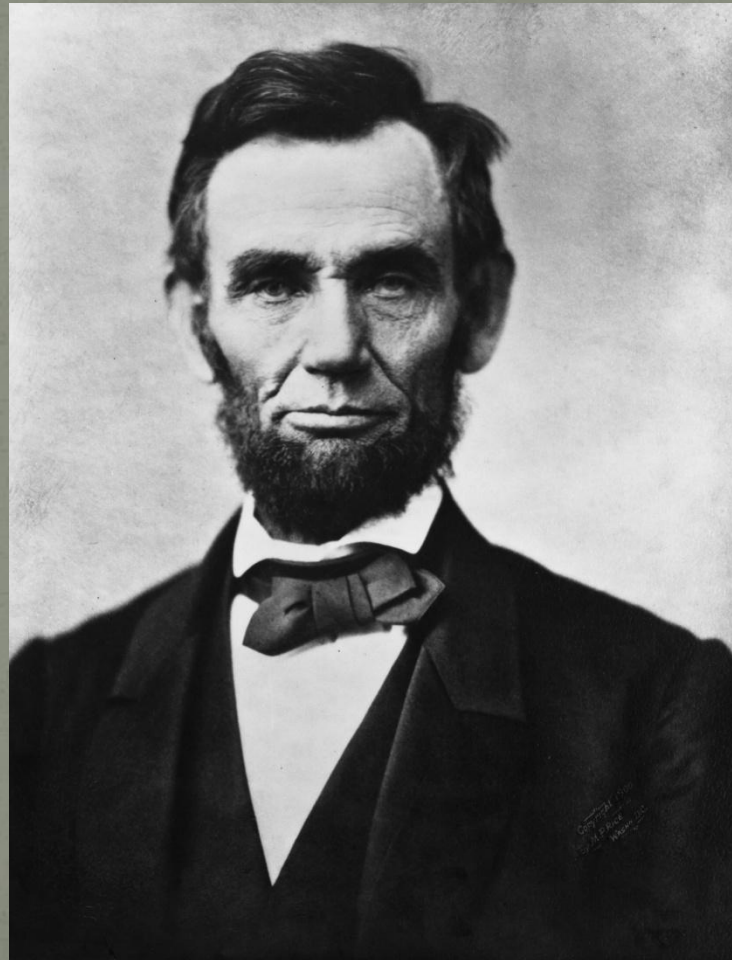
WHENEVER THEY COME!

Bloodhound

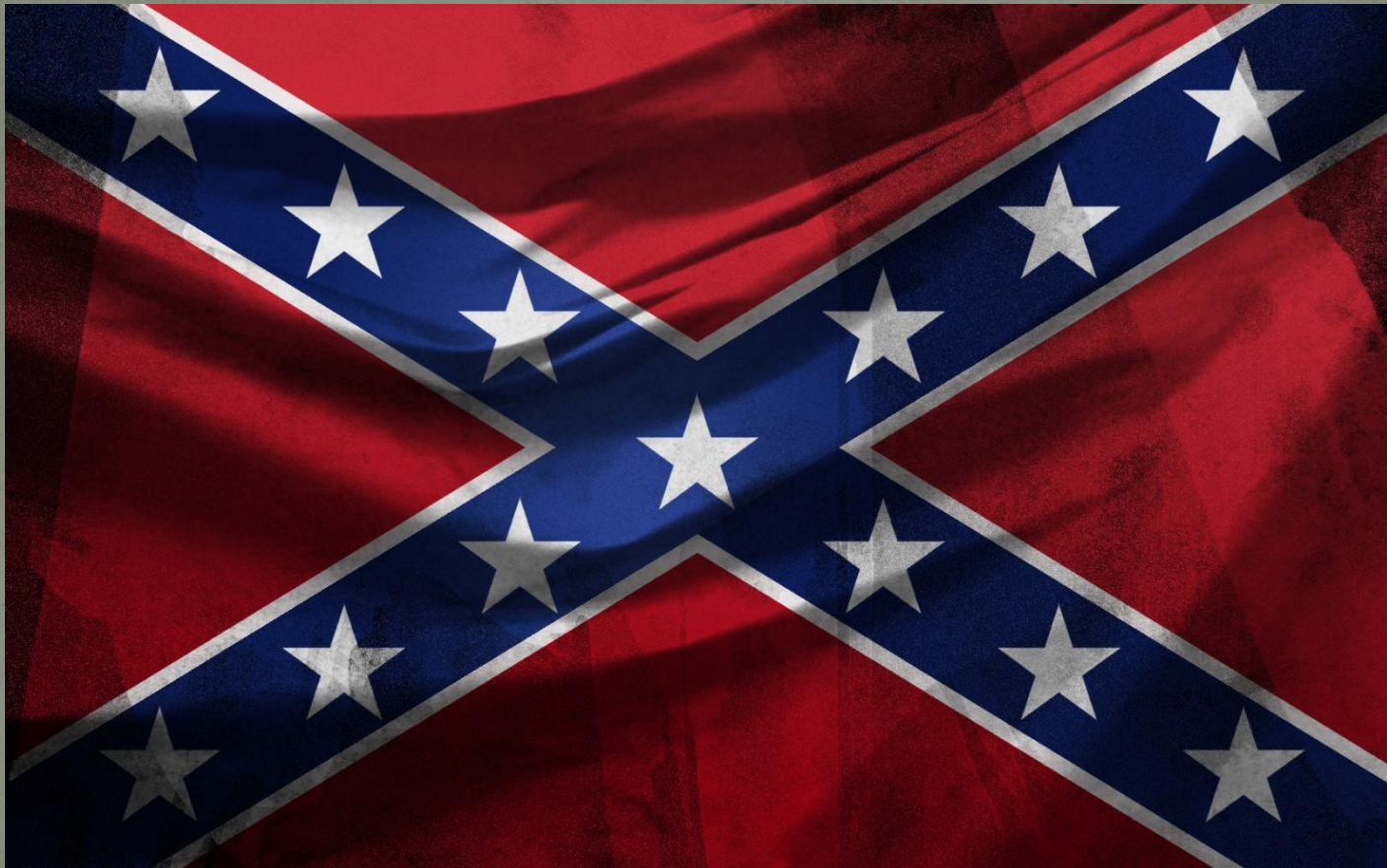


THE BLOODHOUND CHAMPION HENGIST BY DR. PANTHER—WELFARE.
BRED BY MR. A. CROXTON SMITH, PROPERTY OF DR. C. C. GARFIT, MISS MUXLOE.
FROM THE PAPERS OF JULIAN CHEVOT.

1860 – Abraham Lincoln
is elected 16th president of US



1861 – 1865 Civil War






1863 – Gettysburg Address



1864 – Emancipation Proclamation

of such States shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not in rebellion against the **UNITED STATES**

Now therefore



ABRAHAM LINCOLN
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER VESTED IN ME AS
COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

in a time of actual armed rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, as a fit and necessary **WAR MEASURE** *for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed, for the full period of one hundred days from the date of the first above mentioned order, designate as the States and parts of States therein, the people whereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana (except the parishes St. Bernard, St. Louisiana, St. Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, La Fourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, (except the forty eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomack, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk, including the Cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth) which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued, and by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, do* **ORDER AND DECLARE** *that all persons held as* **(SLAVES)** *within designated States or parts of States* **ARE** *and hereafterward shall be* **(Free)** *and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of the said persons, and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that in all cases where allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages, and I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the Armed Service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, & to man vessels of all sorts in said service. And upon this sincerely believed to be an act of* **(JUSTICE)** *maintained by the* **CONSTITUTION** *upon* **MILITARY NECESSITY** *I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.*

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the **INDEPENDENCE** *of the United States of America* **the eighty seventh**

Printed at the War Office by A. Hildner, Publisher Office 429 Broadway, C.F. 86, New York, N.Y. George
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A. Lincoln

1865 – Assassination of A. Lincoln



Ermordung des Präsidenten
Abraham Lincoln.

Assassination of the president
Abraham Lincoln.

L'assassinat du président
Abraham Lincoln.

1867 – Alaska was sold to US
by Russia for \$7,2 mln.





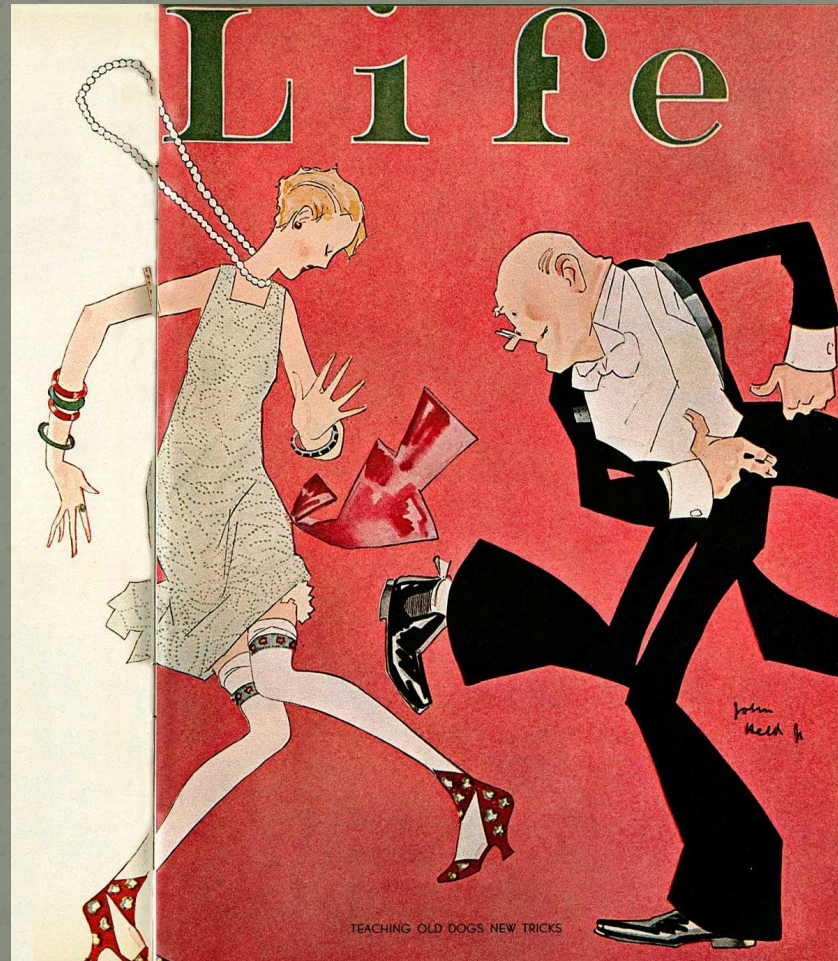
Theodore
Roosevelt
(25th President)

“Speak softly
and carry a
big stick”

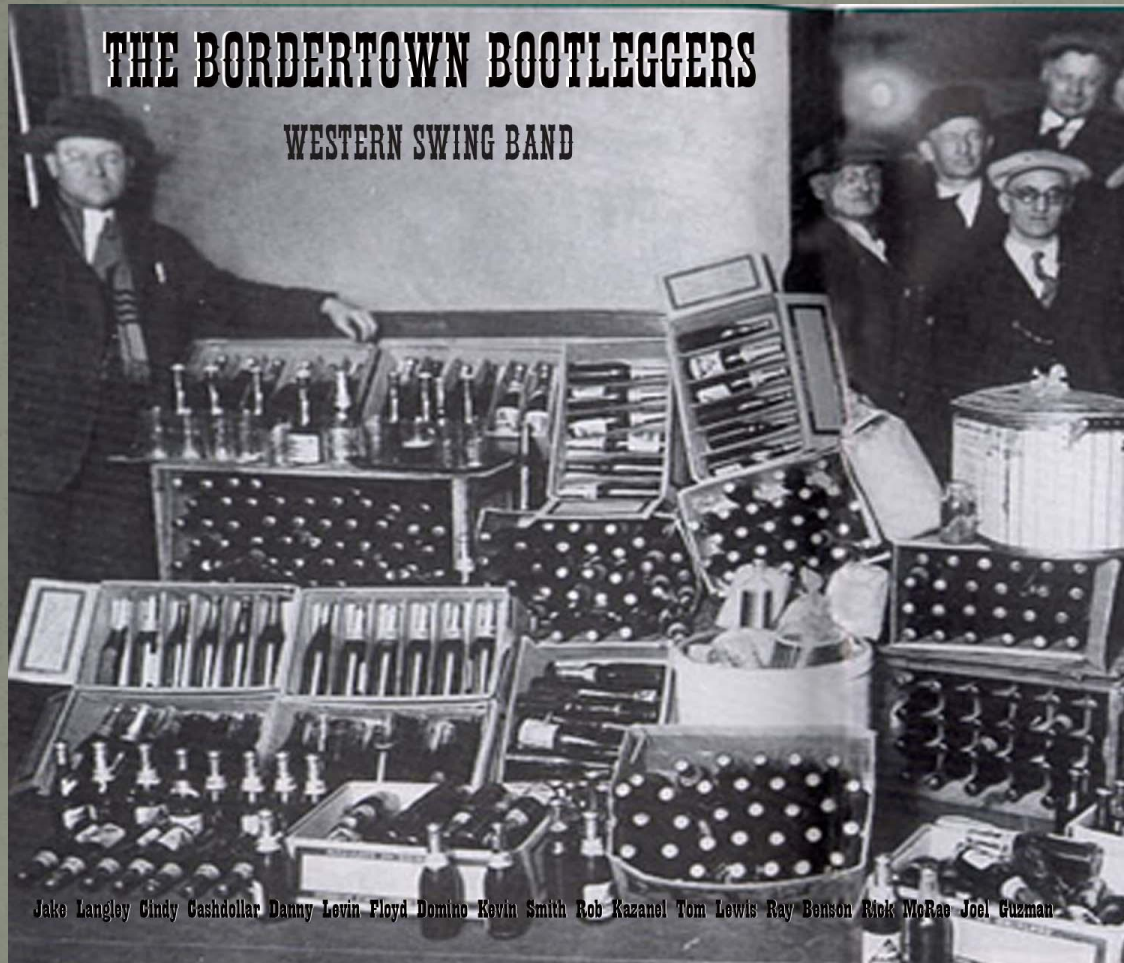
1917 – US enters World War I



1920's – “Roaring Twenties”



Bootlegging



Gangsters



1929 – Empire State Building



Workers having lunch on Empire State



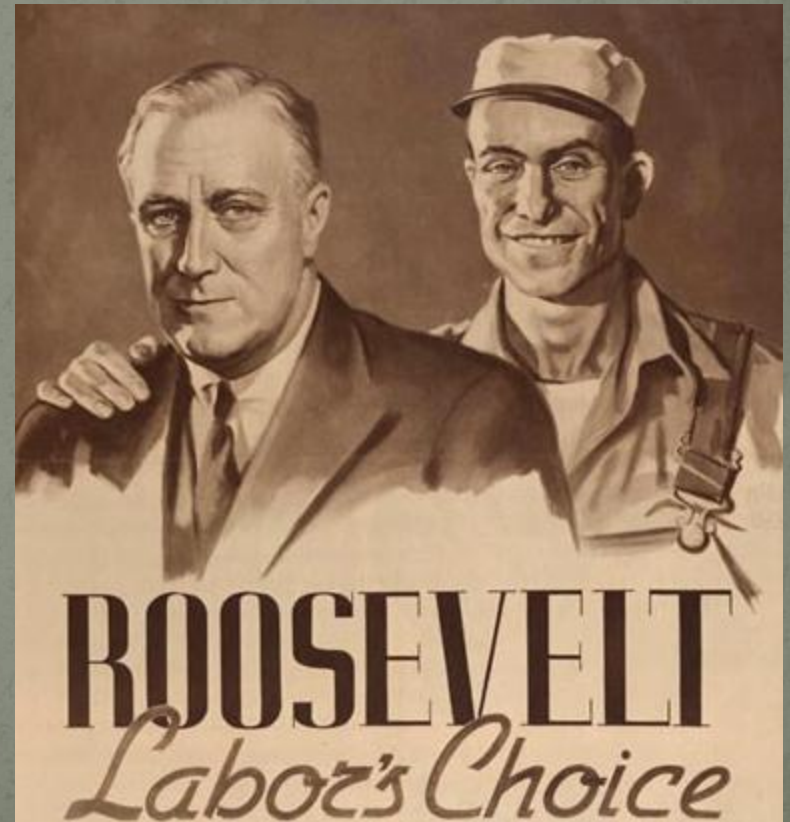
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1929 – 1939 The Great Depression



Franklin Delano Roosevelt

New Deal



1960 – 1963

John F. Kennedy
becomes US
President



1972 – Watergate Affair



Daily Mirror

Washington, August 9, 1974

EUROPE'S BIGGEST DAILY SALE

4p Saturday, August 10, 1974

No. 21,944

Nixon's defiant farewell

GOODBYE AMERICA!

From ANTHONY DELANO
in Washington
and GORDON GREGOR
in San Clemente

DEFIANT to the end, Richard Milhous Nixon heads for private life and the sun of California.

This was the final unrepentant gesture of the disgraced President as he left the White House by helicopter.

He was on his way with his wife Pat, daughter Tricia and her husband, Edward Cox, to the Nixon estate in San Clemente.

And true to his "Tricky Dicky" image to the last he hummed a free ride.

Nixon said he wanted to leave the White House as President.

And he was still President when he took off from Andrews Air Force base just outside Washington in the pres-

Continued on Page Two



BOUVERIE'S FIVE-OUT-OF-SIX BONANZA—Back Page

1992 – Bill Clinton is elected US
President



2000 – George Bush is elected



2001 – September, 11



Al Qaeda leader, Osama Bin Laden



2008 – Barack Obama becomes US President

