

LIST OF FULL AND DOUBLE-PAGE MAPS.

	PAGE
INDIAN TRIBES OF UNITED STATES (COLORED)	3
ROUTE OF NORSE VOYAGERS	14
SIX IMPORTANT VOYAGES	24
REVOLUTION IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES	165
BRITISH CAMPAIGN AGAINST PHILADELPHIA	185
UNITED STATES AT CLOSE OF REVOLUTION (COLORED)	211
THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY (COLORED)	213
THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA (COLORED)	244
THE UNITED STATES IN 1861 (COLORED)	360
TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF UNITED STATES (COLORED)	424
THE UNITED STATES AT THE PRESENT TIME (COLORED)	448

FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

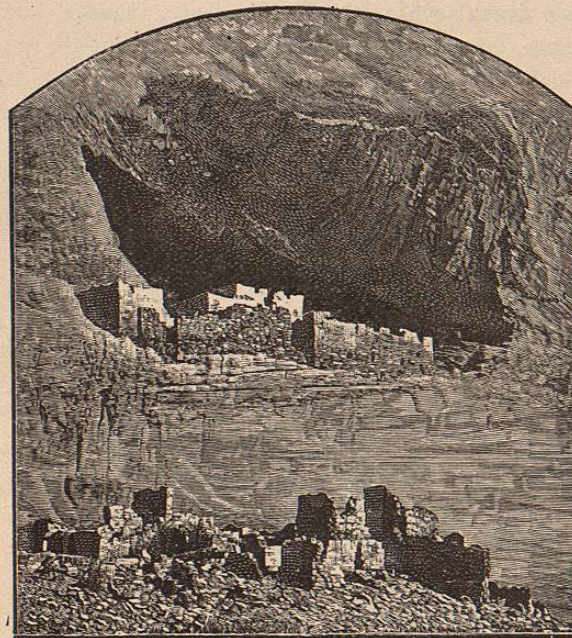
GEORGE WASHINGTON	<i>Frontispiece</i>
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE	179
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	218
FLAGS OF THE UNITED STATES	225
THOMAS JEFFERSON	241
HENRY CLAY	268
JOHN C. CALHOUN	285
DANIEL WEBSTER	286
SAM HOUSTON	303
JEFFERSON DAVIS	346
ABRAHAM LINCOLN	355
FLAGS OF CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA	359
U. S. GRANT	368
ROBERT E. LEE	377
STONEWALL JACKSON	383
LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD	446

HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY.

INTRODUCTORY.

AMERICA 400 YEARS AGO.

I. The North American Continent.—Four hundred years ago the eastern part of the North American continent, from



Ancient Cliff-Dwellings.

Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, was a vast forest, broken here and there by small clearings which the savage natives had

made by "girdling" the trees. Beyond the Mississippi were uncultivated prairies, upon which herds of deer and buffalo roamed unmolested. Still farther westward the peaks of the Rocky Mountains looked down upon a solitude undisturbed by human beings, save that here and there strange villages of "cliff-dwellers" hung upon the cañon sides. On the Pacific slope lay fertile valleys untouched by the hand of man.

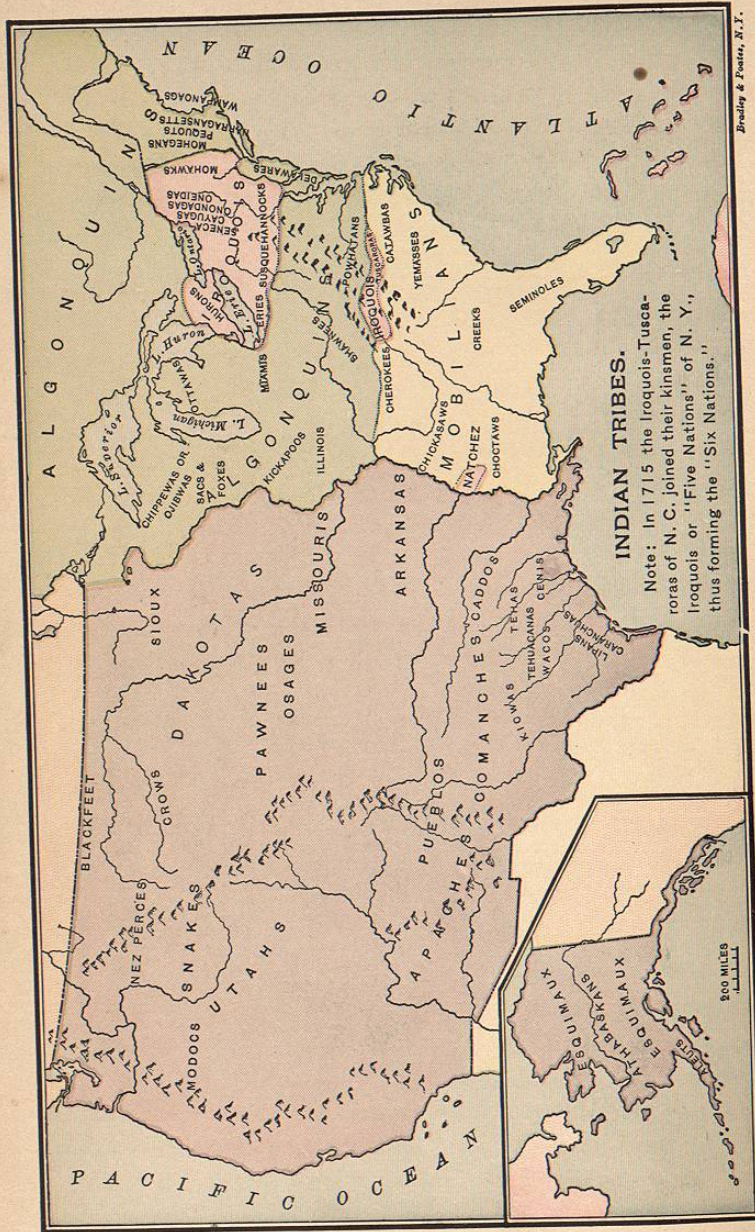
Yet the physical features of this continent fitted it for rapid settlement, and destined it to be the home of a great people. The Atlantic coast, indented with numerous harbors, formed the doorway to the civilization of the Old World. Many wide and deep rivers, such as the St. Lawrence, Hudson, Potomac, and James, opened the way from the coast to the interior. Diversified climate, fertile soil, and the boundless natural resources of the country, made a noble land, "fitted to call forth and reward the energies of man."

2. The First Americans.—The European explorers of America found the continent already inhabited by a large number of human beings. In



Pueblo Dwellings, N. M.

some parts of the country these natives had made progress towards civilization. In Central America there are ruins of what were once beautiful cities. The Peruvians of South America and the Aztecs of Mexico invented a system of writing, cultivated the soil, built good roads, and showed much skill in architecture. They were expert potters and workers in metals. The Pueblo tribes in New Mexico and Arizona built houses of sun-dried brick on high plateaus and in the cliffs of cañons. They also made cloth and pottery.



The inhabitants of the greater part of the continent, however, were savages. These bore the general name of Indians, a name given them by the early explorers, who believed the new continent to be a part of India. The Indians were divided into wandering tribes, whose territories were marked by no fixed boundaries.

3. Classification of Indian Tribes.—The Indians east of the Mississippi were divided into three great families of tribes,—the Iroquois, the Algonquins, and the Mobilians.

The Iroquois, or Five Nations, were located in the territory of the present State of New York. Various tribes of the Algonquins occupied New England and the country as far south as North Carolina. The Mobilians, including the Creeks, Cherokees, and other smaller tribes, were found in the south.

West of the Mississippi the Dakotas, Sioux, Comanches, and Apaches were the most formidable.

The various tribes differed among themselves in language, manners, and customs, but they had many characteristics in common.

4. Personal Appearance.—The North American Indian was called the "red man," because of his reddish brown, or copper color. He had high cheek bones, small black eyes, coarse black hair, and little or no beard. His figure was straight, slender, and of moderate height. His



An Indian Warrior.

clothing was scanty, — a deerskin over his shoulders, a strip of the same material around his waist, and in winter a pair of leggings to shield him from the cold. His feet were protected by "moccasins" made of soft buckskin and trimmed with beads or shells. He often tattooed himself. With colored clay he painted fantastic figures on his body. He adorned his head with feathers, while from his belt or around his neck hung eagles' claws and other trophies of the chase.

5. Home Life. — The tribes were constantly migrating from one part of the country to another, and rarely had any permanent place of abode. Impelled by the desire for society, and



Wigwam.

for protection against their enemies, the members of the same tribe lived together in groups of huts, or villages. These huts were called "wigwams." They were temporary structures, made usually by tying together the tops of saplings or poles arranged in a circle and then covering this framework with bark or with skins of animals. An opening was left in the top of the wigwam for the smoke to escape. They had no furniture, save mats for beds, and a few rude cooking vessels of stone or baked clay. All the hard work was done by the women of the tribe; they cleared the small patches, cultivated the soil, and raised the scanty crops of corn, beans, melons, and tobacco which the tribe consumed. The men spent most of their time hunting, fishing, or on the "war path." When not so engaged they were smoking and talking around the campfire, sleeping away the long, idle days,

gambling,¹ or playing such games as football, quoits, etc. The children wandered about in savage freedom, uncared for, and untaught, save in wrestling, fishing, and forest arts. The Indian had no domestic animals, except a sort of wolfish dog that accompanied its master on the chase.

6. Social Distinctions; the "Totem." — There were no grades of society among the Indians. One warrior was as good as another, and around the council-fires all had the right to be heard. Deference was shown to old men, wise men, orators, and heads of clans.

A peculiar social institution called the "totem" existed among most of the tribes. Tribes were divided into clans. Each clan had its peculiar emblem, called the "totem," consisting of some bird, beast, or reptile, whose figure was often tattooed on the bodies of the members of the clan. Each clan was named from its "totem," as the clan of the Wolf, or Bear, or Hawk. Members of the same clan were kinsmen, and so were forbidden to intermarry. Membership in the clan descended through the mother; that is, the children belonged to the clan and bore the "totem" of their mother. Indians having the same "totem," although widely separated



Indian Gravestone showing the Totem of the Turtle.

¹ "Most Indians were desperate gamblers, staking their all, — ornaments, clothing, canoe, pipes, weapons, wives. A favorite game among the Hurons and Iroquois was played with plum stones or wooden chips, black on one side and white on the other. They were tossed up in a wooden bowl by striking it sharply on the ground, and the players betted on the black and white. Sometimes a village challenged a neighboring village. The parties stood facing each other, while two champion players struck the bowl on the ground between them. The bets ran high. A French missionary relates that once in midwinter, with the snow nearly three feet deep, the men of a village returned from a gambling visit bereft of their leggings and barefoot, yet in excellent humor." — *Parkman*.

and speaking different dialects, were bound to relieve each other's distresses whenever occasion demanded.

7. Government.—The Indian knew little of the restraints of law and government. Each tribe had its sachem, or peace chief. The power of the sachem was advisory. There was no fixed provision for the punishment of crime. When a dispute arose the Indian relied on his own strength to maintain his rights. If he failed in this he applied for protection to his chief, who sometimes inflicted punishment with his own hands. When a murder was committed the relatives of the slain man were expected to avenge his death, or at least to secure from the murderers payment of a sum fixed by custom as the price of a life.

In time of war the fighting men submitted to the leadership of some warrior whose courage and reputation gave him precedence. This war chief was sometimes also the sachem, but often a different person.

8. Religion.—With no Bible, no priests, no temples, and but vague notions of God, there could be little definiteness or system about the Indian's religious belief. To him every plant, every animal, every stream and lake had its "Manitou," or incarnate spirit, endowed with mysterious power. The bones of the beaver were treated with tenderness and carefully kept from the dogs, lest the spirit of the dead beaver should take offense. In every tribe there was a "medicine man," who, by arts of magic, professed to cure sickness, drive away evil spirits, and regulate the weather. Their dances had a certain religious significance. The first missionaries found no word in any Indian language to express our idea of God. The Indian's notion of the one Great Spirit is thought to have been obtained from the white settlers. He believed in a future life, but in the Indian hereafter moral good was not rewarded, nor was moral evil punished. Courage and skill,

even in a thief or murderer, secured admission to the "Happy Hunting Grounds"; while the cowardly, the stupid, and the weak were doomed to eat serpents and ashes, in gloomy regions of shade.

9. Indian Wars.—The roving and jealous nature of the Indians, and consequent disputes over the possession of favorite hunting grounds, led to constant warfare among the tribes. So universal and so bitter were these tribal antagonisms, that combinations of tribes, even for defense against a common enemy, were extremely rare. Occasionally a chief of powerful personal influence was enabled to form a widespread "conspiracy" against the white settlers, and thereby sweep whole settlements to destruction. But with the death or defeat of the leader, the league soon fell to pieces. The tomahawk (a rude stone hatchet), the scalping knife, and the bow and arrow were the Indian weapons of warfare until guns were procured from the whites. Night attacks, surprises, and ambuscades were their favorite tactics. The Indians never fought a pitched battle in open field.



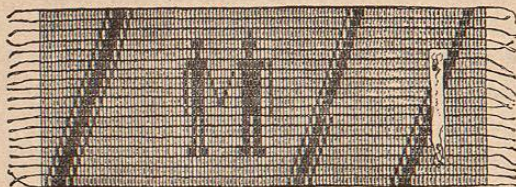
Tomahawk.

10. Treatment of Captives.—Prisoners taken in war were treated with horrible cruelty. The unfortunate captive was often compelled to "run the gauntlet" between two long lines of his enemies, each of whom struck him with a club or knife as he went by. His tortures were frequently ended by death at the stake. The scalp of the victim was always taken by his slayers, and the reputation and influence of a warrior were determined by the number of these bloody trophies suspended from his belt.

After the coming of the whites the Indians frequently spared the lives of captives in order to demand a ransom from their friends. Sometimes a prisoner who happened to be fancied by

one of his captors was "adopted," with elaborate ceremonies. The captive's life was then spared, and he became a member of the tribe of his conquerors. Instances are recorded of white captives, who, after years spent among the savages as adopted members of the tribe, became so attached to their associates that they refused all entreaties of their white relatives to return to civilized life.

11. Relations with White Settlers.—The first European explorers of North America were received with honor by the natives, and treated as superior beings. More than once a white settlement was saved from starvation by the kindness of the



Wampum, or Indian Money, made of Strings of Shells or Beads.

Indians in freely sharing their supply of food. As a rule, the first settlers were careful to purchase land from the savages upon terms satisfactory to the latter. The Indians readily sold their lands at what appear to us ridiculously low prices. A blanket, a kettle, a knife, a hatchet, a few trinkets were sufficient to purchase hundreds of fertile acres. But we must remember that one of these simple household articles might transform the whole life of a savage. To him, a kettle was a complete set of kitchen furniture; a blanket was an entire wardrobe. Moreover, in his sale of lands the Indian seemed to have an imperfect idea of absolute surrender of the soil. He supposed he was granting merely the right of joint occupancy. The fixed boundaries and palisaded enclosures of the lands sold to the whites in time aroused the indignation of

the red man, as he realized that his home was gone from him forever. It cannot be denied that in many of their land dealings with the Indians, the unscrupulous action of the white settlers was a disgrace to Christianity and civilization. The Europeans quarreled with each other over rival titles to the soil, totally ignoring the claims of the Indians. It has been said that the only landed right recognized as belonging to the savages was that of giving up territory.

In most of the English colonies efforts were made to Christianize the savages. Whether from hatred of the white man or from the animal nature of the Indian, these efforts met with poor success.

In the conflict between European nations on American soil, the Indian tribes were frequently secured as allies by one side or the other. Yet their aid, while valuable, was always unreliable.¹

12. Character.—In their own wigwams and at their festivals, the Indians were often talkative and sociable. But on most public occasions and in the presence of strangers, they were haughty and reserved. They prided themselves on their self-control. Surprise, anger, grief, joy, bodily pain, were experienced without the slightest outward sign. A wild love of liberty and utter intolerance of control lay at the basis of their character. Courage, hospitality, and loyalty to friends were their redeeming traits. At the same time, they were cunning, sly, and suspicious. Their worst trait was the spirit

¹ The governor of Virginia, in a letter to an English general during the French and Indian War, wrote: "I think we have secured the Six Nations to our interest. They are a very awkward, dirty sett of People, yet absolutely necessary to attack the enemy's Indians. They are naturally inclined to drink. It will be a prudent step to restrain them with moderation."

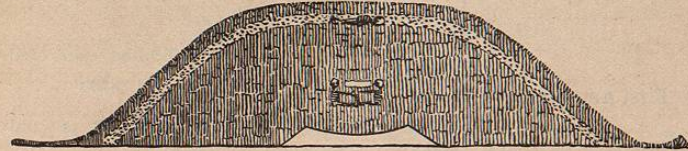
The French commander, Dieskau, about the same time thus expressed himself about his savage allies: "They drive us crazy from morning till night. One needs the patience of an angel to get on with these devils, and yet one must always force himself to seem pleased with them."

of revenge and cruelty, which made them delight in slaughter and in torturing their enemies. That the Indian made so little progress in civilization, is due partly to the extreme pride of his nature, which acknowledged no superior, and partly to his superstitious imagination, which made him accept fanciful explanations of the phenomena of nature instead of cultivating his power of reason in their investigation. "If the wind blew violently, it was because the water lizard, which makes the wind, had crawled out of his pool; if the lightning was frequent, it was because the young of the thunder bird were restless in their nest." No race ever offered greater obstacles to its own improvement.

13. The Modern Indians. — For two hundred years after the first permanent settlement in our country, Indian wars were a source of terror to the settlers, and influenced to a great extent the history of our people. Gradually, however, the Indians have been driven west of the Mississippi, and have passed under the complete control of the United States government. The total number in the United States to-day is about three hundred thousand. They are found chiefly in the Indian Territory and certain reservations in the western states. Several million dollars are spent every year by the United States government for their support. The best way to care for and control the Indians is a problem still unsolved. A few tribes have become civilized and Christianized, but the majority still retain their roving disposition and thriftless habits. The presence of troops is constantly required to quell disturbances that arise among them.

14. The Mounds of the Mississippi Valley. — At various places in the Mississippi Valley are found immense mounds of earth of peculiar shape, which were evidently constructed many centuries ago. Some of these mounds seem to have been intended for works of defense, others for burial places or

for religious purposes. The great amount of labor required to build such immense earthworks, together with the stone implements, utensils of pottery, and ornaments of copper they have been found to contain, seem to indicate that they were con-



Section of Mound, Kanawha, W. Va.

structed by a different race of people from the Indians. It is supposed that the Mound Builders occupied the country before the Indians, and possessed some degree of civilization; but the problem of the origin of these mounds has not yet been solved.

15. Summary. — Let the student write in the form of a composition on "The North American Indians," a summary of what he considers the most important points mentioned in this chapter. He should first read carefully the entire chapter, then consult other sources of information. The composition may embrace such topics as the origin, classification, appearance, manner of life, character, influence, and destiny of the Indian.

To the Teacher. — Encourage the pupil to bring into his work "outside information," and to express his own views. A profitable lesson-period may be spent in the reading and discussion of these compositions, supplemented by the reading of selections from Longfellow's "Hiawatha," Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans," and Leland's "Algonquin Legends of New England."

16. Thought Questions. — Mention the names of some famous Indians, and tell what you can about them. What tribes once inhabited the state in which you live? Why did the white settlers prefer African slaves to Indian slaves? Mention some Indian names found in the geography of our country; some common words borrowed from the Indian language; some products of the soil which the Indians taught the white settlers to use. If this continent had never been discovered by white men, would the condition of its native inhabitants to-day be better or worse than it actually is? Give reasons.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS (AMERICA FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO).

1. **Physical Features.** { Eastern part : forest, small clearings.
Beyond the Mississippi, wild prairies.
Pacific slope, mountains, fertile valleys.
Harbors, rivers, climate, soil fitted it for dense population.
2. **First Americans.** { The Peruvians of S. A. } Exhibited rude civilization.
The Aztecs of Mexico. }
Pueblo tribes in Southwest. }
Savages called Indians inhabited most of continent.
3. **Classification of Indian Tribes.** { East of Miss. R. } { Iroquois — New York.
Algonquins — New Eng. to S. C.
Mobilians { Creeks, } South.
Cherokees, etc. }
West of Miss. R. { Dakotas.
Sioux.
Comanches.
Apaches.
4. **Personal Appearance.**
5. **Home Life.** { Wigwams.
Occupation of women.
Occupation of men.
Condition of children.
6. **Totem:** Its significance.
7. **Government.** { Sachem.
War Chief.
8. **Religion.** { Manitou.
Medicine Man.
Happy Hunting Grounds.
9. **Indian Wars.** — Tribal Antagonisms; Weapons.
10. **Treatment of Captives.** { Running the gauntlet.
Scalping.
Adoption of captives.
11. **Relations with Whites.** { Friendly at first.
Became hostile through encroachments of whites.
12. **Character of Indians.** — Their good traits; their bad traits.
13. **Modern Indians.** { West of Miss. R., Ind. Ter., and other reservations.
Number: about 300,000.
Supported chiefly by U. S. Government.
14. **Mound Builders.**

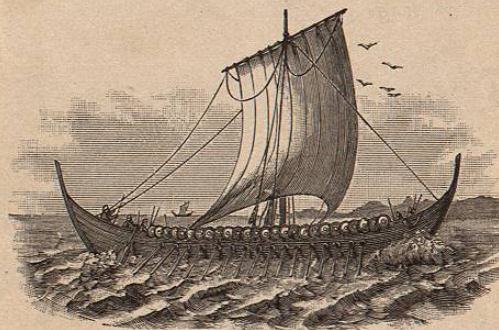
PERIOD OF DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION.

THREE GREAT VOYAGERS.

I. LEIF ERICSON.

17. **The Northmen.** — Northmen, or Norsemen, is a name applied to the inhabitants of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. In the earliest times these people were noted as bold sailors and fierce warriors. Two branches of this great family—the Danes and the Normans—between the eighth and the eleventh centuries overran England, and conquered that part of France called Normandy. These Northmen and their kinsfolk, the Saxons, were the founders of the English nation. Most Americans, as descendants of the English, have some of the old Norse blood in their veins.

18. **The Voyage of Leif Ericson.** — The island of Iceland was settled by the Northmen at an early day. From Iceland



Norse Ship of Tenth Century.

these Norsemen made their way to Greenland, and established a few settlements in that frozen country. In about the year