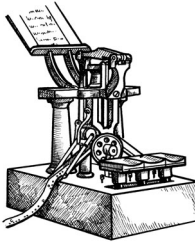


States to Achieve Statehood in the 1790s A.D.

- Rhode Island: 13th state to join the Union on May 29, 1790
- Vermont: 14th state to join the Union on March 4, 1791
- Kentucky: 15th state to join the Union on June 1, 1792
- Tennessee: 16th state to join the Union on June 1, 1796



Samuel Finley Breese Morse

1791-1872 A.D. American inventor and artist whose portrait subjects included Lafayette. He pioneered and patented the electric telegraph, and is known for his invention of Morse code. His first telegraph message was, "What hath God wrought," sent on May 24, 1844.



Samuel Houston

1793-1863 A.D. American politician and general who fought in the battle for Texas independence against Mexico, eventually becoming president of the Republic of Texas. He went on to serve as senator and governor after the admittance of Texas to the Union.



James Buchanan

1791-1868 A.D. The 15th president of the United States (1857-1861), his unsuccessful attempts to produce a compromise over slavery disputes led to the secession of the South and eventually the War Between the States.



North Carolina Achieves Statehood

1789 A.D.
The 12th state to join the Union on November 21, 1789



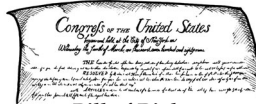
James Fenimore Cooper

1789-1851 A.D. American author renowned for his novels, *The Last of the Mohicans*, *The Deerslayer*, and *The Prairie*. His novels reflected frontier life, Native Americans, historical studies, and his early life at sea.



Whiskey Rebellion

1794 A.D. An uprising among the Pennsylvania settlers, mainly the Scotch-Irish, who rebelled against a tax imposed on whiskey. After public protests and rioting, Washington sent troops to subdue the crowds and enforce the law.



Bill of Rights

1791 A.D. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution protecting certain unalienable rights and liberties.



The White House

1792-1799 A.D. Built to be the official quarters of the U.S. President on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. Designed by Irish-born architect, James Hoban, its first occupant was President John Adams in 1800. Set ablaze in 1814 by British troops, it was restored, painted white and officially given its name in 1902 under Theodore Roosevelt.



John Tyler

1790-1862 A.D. The 10th president of the United States (1841-1845). His term is noted for the annexation of Texas. His affiliations with Southern democrats on states' rights encouraged the division between the North and South.



Charles Grandison Finney

1792-1875 A.D. American educator, self-made theologian, and "father of modern day revivalism," his evangelism and revivals swept through New York and much of New England, paving the way for future evangelists.