



Matthew Calbraith Perry
1794-1858 A.D. American Commodore who led a naval expedition that forced contact between Japan and Western powers. A treaty granted the U.S. trade rights and diplomatic relations with Japan.



Sojourner Truth
c. 1797-1883 A.D. American abolitionist and evangelist who was born into slavery and freed at age thirty. She went on to preach against slavery and for women's suffrage.



James Knox Polk
1795-1849 A.D. The 11th president of the United States (1845-1849). An expansionist whose term saw the successful outcome of the Mexican-American War, annexing California and most of the Southwest. He pushed the Oregon boundary up to the 49th parallel.



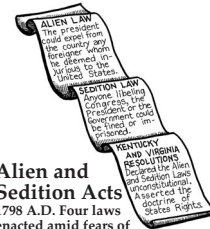
Dred Scott
c. 1795-1858 A.D. American slave who with his wife, while living in a territory where slavery had been banned according to the Missouri Compromise, attempted to sue his master for his freedom. Ultimately, the Supreme Court deemed the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, thus sustaining the treatment of slaves as property.



Treaty of Greenville
August 3, 1795 A.D. A treaty of peace putting an end to war and controversies, and restoring harmony and friendship between 12 Indian tribes and the United States. The meeting was attended by the chiefs, sachems, and warriors of the tribes, and by Major General Anthony Wayne.



The Federal Government Moves to Washington D.C.
1800 A.D. With the nation's capital having been in New York City and Philadelphia during the late 1700s, its final location was moved to a plot of land given up by Maryland and Virginia along the Potomac River, named the District of Columbia. The city's layout was planned by Pierre Charles L'Enfant, with the Capitol building being erected at its center. In November, 1800, still under construction, Congress met there for the first time. It took 34 years, six presidents and six architects to complete the building of the Capitol.



Alien and Sedition Acts
1798 A.D. Four laws enacted amid fears of war with France that increased the quarreling between Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans. These laws included The Naturalization Act, the Alien Act, the Alien Enemies Act, and the Sedition Act.

Jedediah Smith
1799-1831 A.D. American explorer and the most famous of all "Mountain Men," he was the first to journey in search of adventure and furs across the American West. In his travels, he discovered a vast amount of country, abundant for fur-trapping and trading, as well as a coastal trade route from California to Fort Vancouver.



Second Great Awakening
1797 A.D. Due to the growth of secularism by the end of the 18th century, the first half of the 19th century experienced a westward sweep of religious revival, giving rise to American Protestantism. New denominations sprang up, camp meetings began, Christian education was promoted (e.g. The American Bible Society, 1816), and social activism and temperance were encouraged.



Antonio López de Santa Anna
c. 1795-1876 A.D. Mexican political and military leader whose triumph over the U.S. at the Alamo was soon turned to defeat with his own capture by the Texans. He remained a figure of power even after his losses in the Mexican-American War. He was eventually driven into exile in 1845.