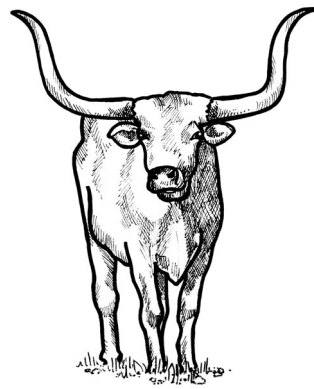




Nathaniel Hawthorne
1804-1864 A.D. American novelist whose writings, such as *The Scarlet Letter* and *The House of the Seven Gables*, are highly influenced by his New England Puritan heritage.



Ralph Waldo Emerson
1803-1882 A.D. American transcendentalist, philosopher, and writer. His philosophies on nature and humanism were apparent in his essays, such as *Nature*, *Representative Men*, and *The Conduct of Life*.



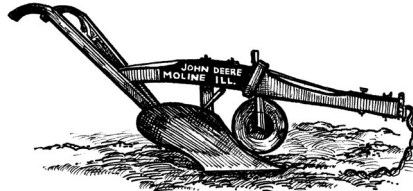
Jesse Chisholm
c. 1805-1868 A.D. American pioneer and Native American interpreter born of a Scottish father and Cherokee mother. An accomplished trader, his wagon wheels would cut ruts in the prairie from Kansas to Texas, forming the path we now call "The Chisholm Trail."



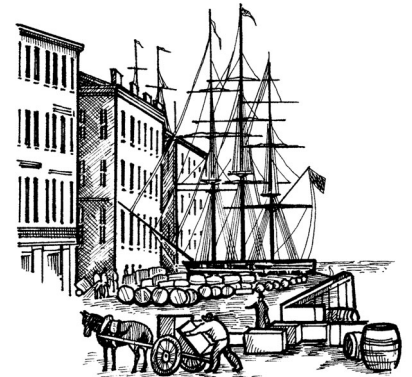
Franklin Pierce
1804-1869 A.D. The 14th President of the United States (1853-1857). Although his term saw territorial growth in the Gadsden Purchase and the Northwest being opened to settlement, his attempts to reconcile division between the North and South over slavery failed.



The Duel of Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr
July 11, 1804 A.D. Hamilton (c. 1755-1804), a Federalist, and Burr (1756-1836), a Republican, clashed on the dueling grounds at Weehawken, New Jersey, prepared to end a long-time political and personal dispute. Hamilton was mortally wounded, and Burr was charged with murder.



John Deere
1804-1886 A.D. American industrialist and inventor who pioneered the development of steel plows suited for prairie soil. This came at a time when the Great Plains of the Midwest were opening up to settlers, a territory with great agricultural potential.



Embargo Act
December 22, 1807 A.D. Enforced by Thomas Jefferson, an act restricting all international trade to and from U.S. ports, designed to reinforce the importance and value of America's involvement with Britain and France in neutral commerce. However, with American merchants losing income, ships rotting at the docks, and with the European countries remaining firm, the U.S. abandoned resistance altogether.



The Lewis and Clark Expedition
1803-1806 A.D. Also known as the "Corps of Discovery," this duo of Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809) and William Clark (1770-1838) led an expedition, promoted by Thomas Jefferson, to explore the western American continent. Clark's mapmaking skills and the aid of Sacagawea ensured the success of this journey from St. Louis to the mouth of the Columbia River on the Pacific coast.



Osceola
c. 1804-1838 A.D. Leader of the Seminole Native Americans in Florida who denounced the treaties that dictated the removal of his people to the West. After numerous conflicts during the 1830s between the Seminole warriors and U.S. Troops, General Jesup agreed to meet with Osceola for peaceful negotiation, but instead captured and imprisoned him. He suspiciously died soon after.



Joseph Smith
1805-1844 A.D. American founder of the Mormon church (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints). Claiming to have been led to sacred texts by the Prophet Mormon, he translated and published them as *The Book of Mormon*, the foundation of his church. While imprisoned for conspiracy, he was murdered by an angry mob.