



Frederick Douglass

1817-1895 A.D. American abolitionist, religious leader, and journalist. After escaping slavery, he lectured abroad, wrote his autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, and co-founded an abolitionist newspaper, *The North Star*.



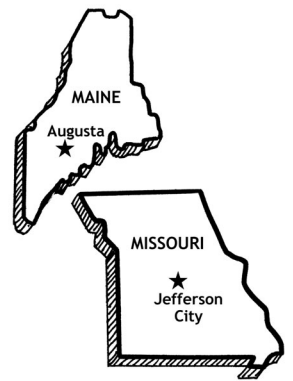
Maria Mitchell

1818-1889 A.D. American educator and astronomer. The first woman to be elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, she is noted for her discovery of a comet in 1847.



Walt Whitman

1819-1892 A.D. An American poet of democracy whose writings reflect frontier life as well as his transcendentalist ideals.



States to Achieve Statehood in the 1820s A.D.

- Maine: 23rd state to join the Union on March 15, 1820
- Missouri: 24th state to join the Union on August 10, 1821

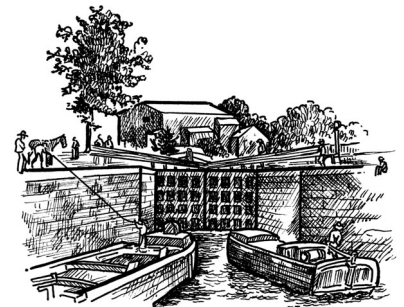


Harriet Beecher Stowe

1811-1896 A.D. American writer best known for her novel reflecting the horrors of slavery, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, or *Life Among the Lowly*, written in 1852. Upon meeting Abraham Lincoln during the War Between the States, he commented to her, "So you're the little woman who wrote the book that made this great war!"



1812-1815 A.D. An often forgotten war in America's history, this two-year conflict was fueled by tension that had built between the U.S. and Great Britain. Prompted by Britain's assistance to the Native Americans during the westward movement and the British blockades on U.S. trade with French ports during the Napoleonic Wars, the U.S. engaged in battle with Britain. Although the war ended in a stalemate, it did establish America's Independence once and for all.



Erie Canal

1817-1825 A.D. New York governor DeWitt Clinton's dream was to establish a man-made waterway connecting Albany to Buffalo, but its slow progress and lack of funds nicknamed it "Clinton's Ditch." With the help of the steadfast Irish, it was completed, giving rise to commerce in upstate New York and opening up the West, making New York the most important U.S. port.



Missouri Compromise

1820-1821 A.D. As Missouri prepared to join the Union, a conflict resurfaced regarding the spread of slavery into new states and territories. Henry Clay, the "Great Pacifier," found a compromise with the admission of both Missouri and Maine as states, one slave, one free, postponing the inevitable confrontation to a later time.



William Tecumseh Sherman

1820-1891 A.D. American Union general remembered for his infamous "March to the Sea," a destructive military move intended to end the war swiftly, thus dividing the Confederacy in two.



The Florida Cession

1819 A.D. Although originally discovered and claimed for Spain, Florida became England's territory in 1763, turning it back over to Spain in 1783. Andrew Jackson offered to buy Florida from Spain, in exchange for a \$5 million debt it owed the U.S. during its fight with England. The Spanish reluctantly conceded.