

OUTLINE FOR REVIEW: AMERICAN HISTORY

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649449774

Outline for Review: American History by Charles Bertram Newton & Edwin Bryant Treat

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

CHARLES BERTRAM NEWTON & EDWIN BRYANT TREAT

**OUTLINE FOR
REVIEW: AMERICAN
HISTORY**

°
OUTLINE FOR REVIEW

AMERICAN HISTORY

BY

CHARLES BERTRAM NEWTON, A.B.

*Head Master, the Blake School, Minneapolis
Formerly Head of the Department of History in Lawrenceville School*

AND

EDWIN BRYANT TREAT, A.M.

Head of Treat Tutoring School, Oak Bluffs, Mass.



NEW YORK ·· CINCINNATI ·· CHICAGO
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK

WHEN the close of the year's work approaches, the teacher of history is confronted with the problem of bringing out the subject as a whole, and of so focusing it as to make the picture clear-cut and vivid in the pupil's mind. Text-book and notebook and classroom work have each done their part in arousing the imagination and informing the memory—how shall the prominent figures and the smaller details, the multitude of memories and impressions so made, be fixed and established in their proper perspective?

It was the effort to solve this problem that produced this series of Outlines in Greek, Roman, English, and American history. They were first privately printed, and have been experimented with for several years. The result has been so gratifying, in accomplishing the end in view, as to suggest that they might prove similarly useful to others; hence, their present publication.

The Outlines have been enlarged and revised in collaboration with a colleague of wide experience in preparing pupils for college, Mr. E. B. Treat, who has used them in their original form, and who therefore brings the valuable assistance of independent experiment and experience to the work of improvement and revision.

It cannot be too emphatically said that the Outlines should not be introduced into the class until *after* the work of the text-book is finished—they are preëminently intended, as their title indicates, for REVIEW. However, if the time or

PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK

facilities of the teacher are limited, they might, in rare cases, be used judiciously with the text-book as an aid to clearness.

Each of the Outlines of the series has been used with several different text-books, and each is intended for use with any good text-book, such as, in the case of the Outline of American History, Hart's Essentials, Adams and Trent's, McMaster's, Montgomery's Students, McLaughlin's, Fiske's, Macy's, etc. In the American histories, more perhaps than in the others, the authors have found great variation in emphasis, and considerable discrepancy. They have purposely made this Outline very complete, and have taken great pains to bring out impartially the essential facts. References are omitted, not only because of the adaptability of the Outlines to different text-books, but to emphasize the fact that they should be used, as a rule, only after the student has become so familiar with the text-book and other sources of information, that it will be easy to refresh the memory on matters only suggested in the Outline.

Many dates have been given for reference, but the less important have been included in parentheses, and many will be omitted by the teacher who does not believe in overcrowding the mind with figures. The Index will be found useful for looking up special matters, such as important laws, terms, etc. The Typical Questions, culled from many papers for college entrance examinations, are intended for practice in the art, so occult to many pupils, of formulating answers.

C. B. NEWTON.

LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

OUTLINE FOR REVIEW

AMERICAN HISTORY

DISCOVERERS

D. = Dutch.
Sp. = Spanish.

E. = English.
Sw. = Swedish.

F. = French.
P. = Portuguese.

- 1000-1350. Northmen, Greenland and New England.
"Sagas."
1492. Columbus (Sp.), West Indies; four voyages.
1497. Cabots (E.), John and Sebastian, Cape Breton Island.
1498. Sebastian Cabot (E.), mainland, from Cape Breton down to Albemarle Sound. Voyages of Cabots became the basis of England's claim of right to colonize North America.
1501. Cortereal (P.), New England to Newfoundland.
- 1501-1508. *Americus Vesputius* (Sp.), Brazil; one and perhaps two earlier voyages. Wrote the first published account, hence name of "America."
1506. Denys (F.), Gulf of St. Lawrence.
1512. Ponce de Leon (Sp.), Florida. Later tried to colonize; was killed. Basis of Spanish claims to Florida.
1513. Balboa (Sp.), Isthmus of Darien; Pacific Ocean.
1520. Ayllon (Sp.), South Carolina.

OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

1492. *Magellan* (Sp.), South America; Philippine Islands. Killed. Survivors continued, — first to go around the world.
- 1519-1521. *Cortez* (Sp.), Mexico. His success here fixed Spain's attention on the South.
1524. *Verrazzani* (F.), South Carolina north to Nova Scotia.
1528. *Narvaez* (Sp.), Gulf States.
- 1528-1536. *De Vaca* — wandered across the continent.
1532. *Pizarro* (Sp.), Conquest of Peru.
1534. *Cartier* (F.), River St. Lawrence. This drew the attention of the French to the north. Basis of French claim to this region.
1539. *Fray Marcos* (Sp.), New Mexico, "Seven Cities of Cibola."
1540. *Coronado* (Sp.), Gila, Rio Grande, and Colorado rivers.
- 1539-1541. *De Soto* (Sp.), Southern States and Mississippi River.
1543. *Cabrillo* (Sp.), Pacific Coast.
1578. *Drake* (E.), Pacific Coast to Oregon.
1592. *De Fuca* (Sp.), Pacific Coast to British Columbia.

Summary. — From 1492 to 1518, the islands and east coast of North and South America were explored. Explorations of interior began with Balboa at Isthmus of Darien, 1513. Cortez, conquest of Mexico, 1519-1521. Pizarro, conquest of Peru, 1532. Gulf States and Southwest, 1528-1541. Narvaez and de Vaca, De Soto, Marcos, and Coronado.

Spain took leading position in Europe. Her possessions gave vast wealth. Gold of Mexico and Peru. Very rich silver mines of Potosi in Peru, and scattered over Mexico. By 1550, Spanish colonies were established on West Indies

DISCOVERERS

Islands, Mexico, Central America, and northern and western part of South America.

1565. Florida (Sp.), St. Augustine. Menendez.

1582. New Mexico (Sp.), Santa Fé.

Spain actuated by desire (a) for wealth, (b) for dominion, (c) for spread of Roman Catholic religion. Failure of Spanish Armada (1588) caused curtailment of ambitious schemes.

France was little stirred by stories of the New World. Bad economic conditions at home prevented great external effort.

1540. Cartier and Roberval. Quebec: failure.

1582. Ribaut. Port Royal, South Carolina: Huguenots; failure.

1564. Laudonnière. St. John's River, Florida. Huguenots; failure.

Cruelty of Menendez. Revenge of de Gourgues.

1605. De Monts. Port Royal. Nova Scotia; success.

1608. Champlain, Quebec; success.

The zeal of the Jesuit missionaries, and the energy of fur traders soon gave France firm hold on Canada.

England did little to support claims made by the Cabots (1497-1498). Henry VIII's marriage to Spanish princess. Internal troubles. Piratical voyages of Sir John Hawkins. Frobisher (1576-1578) — three voyages to Labrador. Francis Drake — voyage around the world (1577-1580). Sir Humphrey Gilbert — attempt to settle Newfoundland. Value of fisheries.

Sir Walter Raleigh's schemes. Father of English Colonization. Roanoke Island. Virginia Dare. Bartholomew Gosnold (1602). New Route *via* Azores Islands, 1500 miles shorter. Attempted settlement in Buzzard's Bay.

OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

THE FOUNDING OF COLONIES

The Virginia Charter. — The unsuccessful attempts to colonize made by private individuals led to formation of colonizing companies chartered by Royal Grant. Influenced by the example of the Muscovite and East Indian companies, certain important men obtained from James I. (1606) a general charter authorizing them, as the Virginia Company, to develop and govern colonies in Virginia. (General name for whole unsettled region. Not limited to present state.)

Provisions of the Charter. — 1. Charter of 1606 provided for two councils: (a) superior, residing in England, appointed by king, and holding office at his pleasure; (b) inferior, residing in colony, appointed by superior, the king having power to appoint and remove members and to make laws for it.

2. Charter changed, 1609, so that king's power was transferred to company.

3. Again changed, 1612, transferring power of superior council to whole body of stockholders. No political rights were yet given to colonists.

4. Two changes made in local government of colonies, 1619: (a) a council appointed to act with governor and thus limit his authority; (b) colonists permitted to elect two representatives from each borough to constitute a deliberative body called House of Burgesses. Measures adopted by Burgesses, Council, Governor, and approved by companies in England, became laws of colony.

5. In 1621, by so-called "Sandys' Constitution," government of colony was finally settled by company who appointed a Governor; the Council and Burgesses chosen by people. Governor had veto power over Council and Burgesses; the company in England over the Governor.