

Timeline War Part 1

Succession of
George Washington
1789
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1781

INDUSTRY
FAIR!
1851
THECASESOLUTIONS.COM

1850

INDUSTRIAL
REVOLUTION
1850
THECASESOLUTIONS.COM

1855

WOMEN'S
SUFFRAGE
MOVEMENT
1848
THECASESOLUTIONS.COM

1860

ABOLITION
MOVEMENT
1840s
THECASESOLUTIONS.COM

1848
WOMEN'S
SUFFRAGE
MOVEMENT

1848
WOMEN'S
SUFFRAGE
MOVEMENT

1861
CIVIL WAR
STARTS

1862
EMANCIPATION
PROCLAMATION

1863
GETTYSBURG
BATTLE

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1862
EMANCIPATION
PROCLAMATION

1863
GETTYSBURG
BATTLE

1863
GETTYSBURG
BATTLE

1863
GETTYSBURG
BATTLE

1863
GETTYSBURG
BATTLE

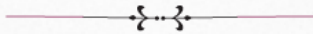
1863
GETTYSBURG
BATTLE

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BATTLE

1863
GETTYSBURG
BATTLE



Succession at Buchanan Transport

ON OCTOBER 19, 1781 BATTLE OF YORKTOWN WAS A DECISIVE VICTORY BY A COMBINED FORCE OF AMERICAN CONTINENTAL ARMY TROOPS LED BY GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON AND FRENCH ARMY TROOPS LED BY THE COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU OVER A BRITISH ARMY COMMANDED BY BRITISH LORD AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL LORD CORNWALLIS. THE CULMINATION OF THE YORKTOWN CAMPAIGN PROVED TO BE THE LAST MAJOR LAND BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR, AS THE SURRENDER BY CORNWALLIS, AND THE CAPTURE OF BOTH HIM AND HIS ARMY, PROMPTED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO NEGOTIATE AN END TO THE CONFLICT.

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Yorktown, Virginia

October 19, 1781

YORKTOWN IS WON!

Cornwallis' Sword is Delivered to American Forces

"The World Turned Upside Down"

Kansas Nebraska Act

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KANSAS A FREE STATE.
Squatter Sovereignty
VINDICATED!
NO WHITE
SLAVERY!

The Squatters of Kansas who are favorable to FREEDOM OF SPEECH on all subjects which concern them, and an unqualified FRENCH who are determined to do their own THINKING and SPEAKING independent of FOREIGN DICTATION, are requested to assemble at

MASS MEETING

at the time and place following to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| At Lawrence, on Monday, the 1st of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At Topeka, on Tuesday, the 2nd of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |
| At Leavenworth, on Wednesday, the 3rd of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At Pittsburg, on Thursday, the 4th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |
| At St. Paul, on Friday, the 5th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At Council Bluffs, on Saturday, the 6th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |
| At Des Moines, on Sunday, the 7th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At St. Louis, on Monday, the 8th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |
| At St. Charles, on Tuesday, the 9th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At St. Joseph, on Wednesday, the 10th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |
| At Independence, on Thursday, the 11th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At Kansas City, on Friday, the 12th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |
| At St. Louis, on Saturday, the 13th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At St. Charles, on Sunday, the 14th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |
| At St. Joseph, on Monday, the 15th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At Independence, on Tuesday, the 16th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |
| At Kansas City, on Wednesday, the 17th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At St. Louis, on Thursday, the 18th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |
| At St. Charles, on Friday, the 19th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At St. Joseph, on Saturday, the 20th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |
| At Independence, on Sunday, the 21st of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At Kansas City, on Monday, the 22nd of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |
| At St. Louis, on Tuesday, the 23rd of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At St. Charles, on Wednesday, the 24th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |
| At St. Joseph, on Thursday, the 25th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At Independence, on Friday, the 26th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |
| At Kansas City, on Saturday, the 27th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At St. Louis, on Sunday, the 28th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |
| At St. Charles, on Monday, the 29th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At St. Joseph, on Tuesday, the 30th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |
| At Independence, on Wednesday, the 31st of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. | At Kansas City, on Thursday, the 1st of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M. |

DR. CHAS. ROBINSON,
J. A. Wakefield, C. B. Holliday, M. F. Conway,
W. A. Paul, J. L. Spore, W. A. Dix, Josiah Miller, G. C. Brown, J. R. Condit, D. C. Gilchrist, Wm. H. Tamm and J. E. Sawyer, G. A. Foster, J. P. Fox, H. Brennan, G. W. Brown, & H. Sibley and others.

TURN OUT AND HEAR THEM!

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT WAS AN 1854 BILL THAT MANDATED "POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY"—ALLOWING SETTLERS OF A TERRITORY TO DECIDE WHETHER SLAVERY WOULD BE ALLOWED WITHIN A NEW STATE'S BORDERS. PROPOSED BY STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S OPPONENT IN THE INFLUENTIAL LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES—THE BILL OVERTURNED THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE'S USE OF LATITUDE AS THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SLAVE AND FREE TERRITORY. THE CONFLICTS THAT AROSE BETWEEN PRO-SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY SETTLERS IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE ACT'S PASSAGE LED TO THE PERIOD OF VIOLENCE KNOWN AS BLEEDING KANSAS, AND HELPED PAVED THE WAY FOR THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. KANSAS WAS ADMITTED AS A FREE STATE IN JANUARY 1861 ONLY WEEKS AFTER EIGHT SOUTHERN STATES SECEDED FROM THE UNION.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR!

The Ladies and friends of the Western New-York ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, are invited to

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR
IN VICTOR, N. Y.,

ON **1849.**
Commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The large and elegant assortment of LADIES' GOODS, from France, will be exhibited, consisting of

LADIES' COLLARS, GLOVES, ARMLETS,
PURSES, HANDKERCHIEFS, ENGLISH LANDSCAPES,
PORTFOLIOS, &c. &c.

THE LADIES WILL FURNISH
A REFRESHMENT TABLE.

Bleeding Kansas

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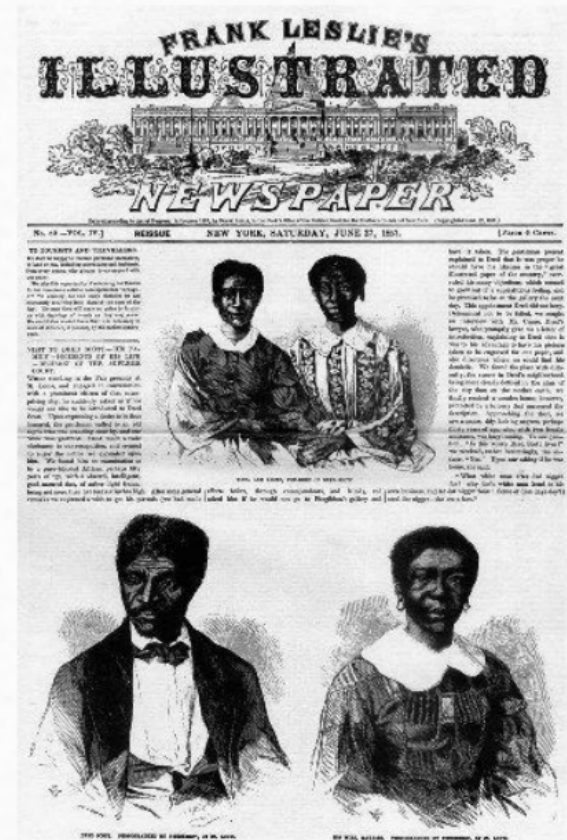


ON THE MORNING OF MAY 21, 1856 AN ARMED FORCE OF AS MANY AS 800 MEN DESCENDED UPON THE NEWLY FORMED TOWN OF LAWRENCE IN THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS AND PROCEEDED TO SYSTEMATICALLY DESTROY IT. WITH THIS ACT, THE TOWN OF LAWRENCE BECAME THE FIRST CASUALTY IN AMERICA'S CIVIL WAR THAT WOULD OFFICIALLY BE DECLARED FIVE YEARS LATER. "BLEEDING KANSAS" WAS THE TERM COINED BY HORACE GREELEY, PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, TO DESCRIBE THE VIOLENCE THAT RACKED THE TERRITORY AND TURNED IT INTO A BATTLEGROUND FOR PRO AND ANTI-SLAVERY ADHERENTS IN THE MID 1850S.

Dred Scott Case/Decision 1857

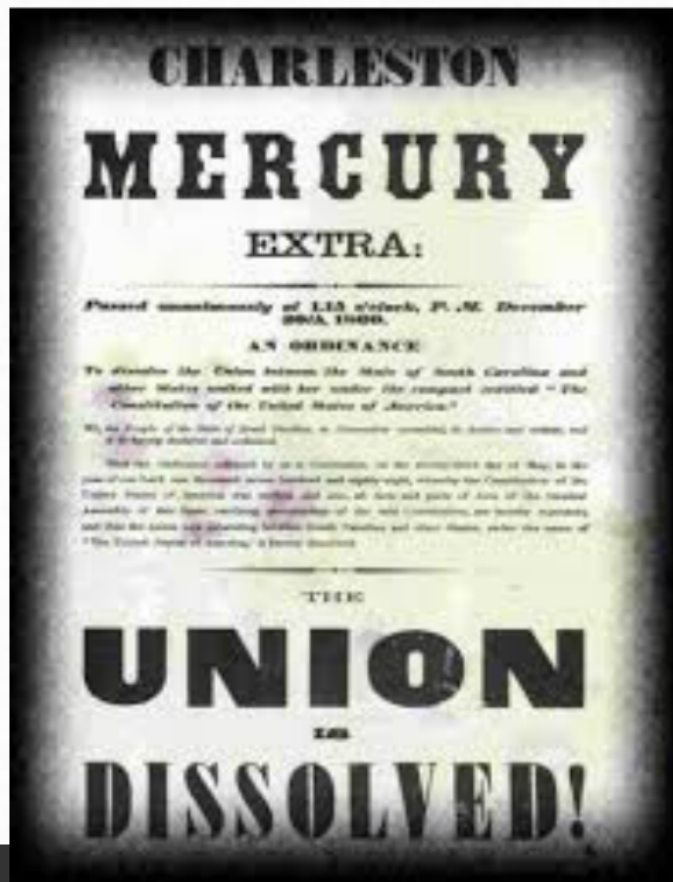
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DRED SCOTT, A SLAVE WHO HAD LIVED IN THE FREE STATE OF ILLINOIS AND THE FREE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN BEFORE MOVING BACK TO THE SLAVE STATE OF MISSOURI, HAD APPEALED TO THE SUPREME COURT IN HOPES OF BEING GRANTED HIS FREEDOM. TANEY -- A STAUNCH SUPPORTER OF SLAVERY AND INTENT ON PROTECTING SOUTHERNERS FROM NORTHERN AGGRESSION -- WROTE IN THE COURT'S MAJORITY OPINION THAT, BECAUSE SCOTT WAS BLACK, HE WAS NOT A CITIZEN AND THEREFORE HAD NO RIGHT TO SUE. REFERRING TO THE LANGUAGE IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE THAT INCLUDES THE PHRASE, "ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL," TANEY REASONED THAT "IT IS TOO CLEAR FOR DISPUTE, THAT THE ENSLAVED AFRICAN RACE WERE NOT INTENDED TO BE INCLUDED, AND FORMED NO PART OF THE PEOPLE WHO FRAMED AND ADOPTED THIS DECLARATION. . . ." ABOLITIONISTS WERE INCENSED. ALTHOUGH DISAPPOINTED, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, FOUND A BRIGHT SIDE TO THE DECISION AND ANNOUNCED, "MY HOPES WERE NEVER BRIGHTER THAN NOW." FOR DOUGLASS, THE DECISION WOULD BRING SLAVERY TO THE ATTENTION OF THE NATION AND WAS A STEP TOWARD SLAVERY'S ULTIMATE DESTRUCTION.



South Carolina Secedes

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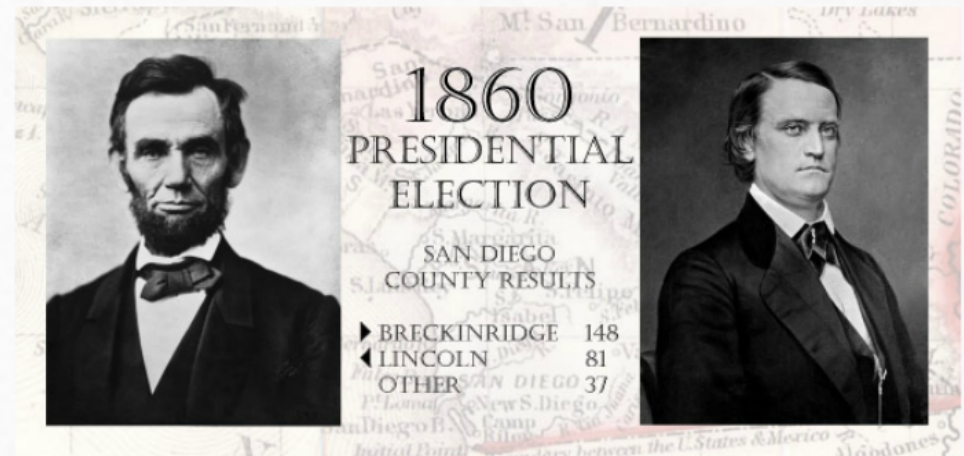


ON DECEMBER 20, 1860, A SECESSION CONVENTION MEETING IN CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED AN ORDINANCE DISSOLVING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THE CONVENTION HAD BEEN CALLED BY THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA ONCE LINCOLN'S VICTORY WAS ASSURED. ITS ACTION MADE SOUTH CAROLINA THE FIRST STATE TO SECEDE.

Lincolns Elected President 1860

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LINCOLN, A KENTUCKY-BORN LAWYER AND FORMER WHIG REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS, FIRST GAINED NATIONAL STATURE DURING HIS CAMPAIGN AGAINST STEPHEN DOUGLAS OF ILLINOIS FOR A U.S. SENATE SEAT IN 1858. LINCOLN ARGUED AGAINST THE SPREAD OF SLAVERY, WHILE DOUGLAS MAINTAINED THAT EACH TERRITORY SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO DECIDE WHETHER IT WOULD BECOME FREE OR SLAVE. LINCOLN LOST THE SENATE RACE, BUT HIS CAMPAIGN BROUGHT NATIONAL ATTENTION TO THE YOUNG REPUBLICAN PARTY. IN 1860, LINCOLN WON THE PARTY'S PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.



In the 1860 election, just a third of California voters went for Lincoln. But they helped him squeak out a statewide victory and gain California's measly four electoral votes. The Golden State was hardly populated at the time, therefore, Maine had more people than California.

Alabama Secedes

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THE STATE OF ALABAMA JOINED THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR AFTER SECEDING FROM THE UNITED STATES ON JANUARY 11, 1861. IT PROVIDED A SIGNIFICANT SOURCE OF TROOPS AND LEADERS, SUPPLIES, FOOD, HORSES AND MULES.



- This flag is the flag of the Republic of Alabama.

Confederate States Formed

THECASESOLUTIONS.COM

FEBRUARY 8, 1861, IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, DELEGATES FROM SOUTH CAROLINA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA, GEORGIA, AND LOUISIANA CONVENE TO ESTABLISH THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. THE CONFEDERACY LATER ACCEPTED TWO ADDITIONAL STATES AS MEMBERS (MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY) ALTHOUGH NEITHER OFFICIALLY DECLARED SECESSION NOR WERE EVER CONTROLLED BY CONFEDERATE FORCES. THE UNITED STATES (THE UNION) GOVERNMENT REJECTED SECESSION AND CONSIDERED THE CONFEDERACY ILLEGAL.



Confederate States of
America