

Chapter 1 : Timeline of Medical Schools | Brian Altonen, MPH, MS

*The Diary of George Templeton Strong, Volume 4: Post-War Years on [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

The Heritage Center Reconstruction, During Reconstruction, Tennessee was at the forefront of political and social change; as a result, the state also experienced the backlash against the stunning transformations that took place during the war and its aftermath. Slavery was legally abolished in Tennessee even before the war officially ended. Black Tennesseans also commemorated their new status by holding annual, public Emancipation Day celebrations in communities throughout the state. African-American men gained the franchise in , two full years before Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment. A small number of black Tennesseans took positions in local and state government, including Sampson W. Keeble, a Nashville barber who in became the first black citizen elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives. The Bureau administered schools, negotiated labor contracts between ex-slaves and white employers, provided legal advice to freedpeople, and organized such institutions as hospitals, orphanages, and elderly homes. Conflict also arose between Bureau agents who were intent on restoring order and former slaves who were dedicated to ensuring that freedom differed significantly from slavery. In response to the assertive efforts of black Tennesseans to take full advantage of their new civil rights, many of these rights were stripped from African Americans before they could fully be exercised. Violence characterized countless individual interactions between whites and blacks, especially disputes between employers and their workers. Late in , the Ku Klux Klan, one of several emerging vigilante groups, was organized in Pulaski, Tennessee, to promote the political ambitions of former Confederate soldiers through the intimidation of black residents. In May , race riots erupted in Memphis over a three-day period and resulted in the deaths of 46 blacks and 2 whites, among other outrages. In the midst of this racial unrest, Tennesseans worked to rebuild their towns, transportation systems, and farms. The national economic depression of the early s only made these postwar economic challenges more difficult. Wartime destruction, emancipation, and a lack of capital resulted in the bankruptcy and breakup of antebellum plantations. The result was a system of sharecropping for the cultivation of cotton and tobacco. New industries, funded by Northern capital, developed around the extraction of natural resources. The timber and mining industries provided jobs but did not create a lot of wealth for Tennesseans. While Tennessee would remain a predominantly rural and agricultural state, the state would see steady growth of its towns and cities. As Tennesseans struggled to come to terms with upheaval within the state, one of their own grappled with change on the national scene. After the assassination of President Lincoln in , East Tennessean Andrew Johnson had inherited an atmosphere of confusion and political turmoil. Weighing the options for the restoration of the Union, Johnson was soon waging his own war with Congress. Impeached by the House of Representatives, Johnson was acquitted by the Senate by one vote.

**Chapter 2 : New York Quotes: February**

*Date of Death: July 22, George Templeton Strong was an American lawyer and diarist. His 2, page diary, discovered in the s, provides a striking personal account of life in the 19th century, especially during the events of the American Civil War.*

Lot of Not a member yet? George Templeton Strong authored an astonishing personal account of life in the 19th Century, especially during the events of the American Civil War. A four volume set was edited and published in , The Macmillan Co. Pictorial slipcase and mylar book covers have protected these volumes and blue boards. Appear never to have never been read, they are in superior condition with ultra-clean pages and solid bindings. Slipcase displays wear, toning, chipping and some splitting but very much did its job in protecting these volumes with all four remaining in superior condition. All persons seeking to bid, whether in person, through an agent or employee, or by telephone, facsimile or mail, must have a catalogue and register to bid at the auction, either by completing a registration card or by completing the bid sheet incorporated into the catalogue. The Purchaser acknowledges that an invoice describing a lot by number incorporates the catalogue by reference. Bidder is responsible for verifying said bids were received by Goldberg. In any purchase or sale, the value of the item s is determined by the price. All Floor Bidders acknowledge that the Auctioneer can decline to accept bids from the a Floor Bidder who is known to have not, in fact, examined the lot prior to the sale. If any dispute arises during or immediately after the sale of a lot, Auctioneer shall have the right to rescind the lot offered and put the lot up for sale again. Goldberg shall have the right in its sole and absolute discretion to reject any such bid received. When identical bids are received for a lot, preference is given to the first bid received as determined by the Auctioneer. A mail bid will take precedence over an identical floor bid; a Floor Bidder must bid higher than the highest mail bid to be awarded any lot. No lot will be broken up unless the Auctioneer determines otherwise. Lots will be sold in their numbered sequence unless Auctioneer directs otherwise. For purposes of these Terms and Conditions of Sale, a reserve means a confidential price below which the Auctioneer will not sell an item or will re-purchase on behalf of the Consignor or for the account of Goldberg. The Auctioneer may also bid on behalf of the Consignor up to the amount of the reserve, by i accepting bids from floor agents on behalf of the Consignor, or any affiliated or related company of the Auctioneer or the Consignor; ii by placing successive or consecutive bids for any lot; or iii by placing bids in response to other Bidders. No Consignor who has registered to bid at the sale or at any other time unless otherwise provided in the consignment agreement , or any Purchaser or prospective Bidder shall have a right to claim any damages, direct, consequential or otherwise, if a lot is withdrawn, even after the sale. COM that he or she is willing and able to pay. Since other Bidders by mail, facsimile or other electronic media and in person will be present, and since a re-offering could damage the momentum of the sale, once the hammer has fallen and the Auctioneer has announced the winning Bidder, such Bidder is unconditionally bound to pay for the lot, even if the Bidder has made a mistake. All lots sold to the highest Bidder as determined by Auctioneer are final. Goldberg shall have sole discretion in determining the value of the damage caused, which shall be promptly paid by the prospective Bidder. Goldberg reserves the right to require payment in full before delivering any lot to the successful Purchaser. Under some circumstances, Goldberg may agree with a Consignor i not to require the Consignor to pay for all or part of any items bid upon or re-purchased by the Consignor; ii when or where an advance has been made, to have the Consignor pay an agreed upon difference to Goldberg; or iii to allow an offset against other transactions with Consignor. Funds payable through a bank in the United States. Contact Goldberg for wiring instructions before sending a wire. Goldberg reserves the right to decline to release lots for which funds have not yet cleared. COM , and any other taxes required by law to be charged or collected, together with any interest or penalty that may be assessed. Purchaser further grants Goldberg a purchase money security interest in such sums or items to the extent applicable, and agrees to execute such documents as may be reasonably necessary to grant Goldberg such security interest. Purchaser agrees that Goldberg and its assigns shall be a secured party with respect to items bought by Purchaser and in the possession of Goldberg, to the extent of the maximum indebtedness, plus

all accrued expenses, until the indebtedness is paid. The authorized representative of any corporate Purchaser who is present at the sale shall provide Goldberg or its agent, prior to the commencement of the bidding or at the time of registration, with a statement signed by each principal, director and officer that they each personally and unconditionally guarantee any payment due Goldberg. Any deposits made pursuant to this paragraph will be applied to such Bidders purchases. Any unused portion of such deposit will be promptly refunded upon clearance of the funds. In the event this interest rate exceeds the interest permitted by law, the same shall be adjusted to the maximum rate permitted by law. Goldberg further reserves the right to resell the merchandise, or to have an affiliated or related company do so. Purchaser also agrees to pay the difference between the resale price and any previous disbursements. Money realized from the resale shall be applied as follows: Goldberg reserves the right to assign its interest to any third party. Any conflict of interest or claim of competitive advantage resulting therefrom is expressly waived by all participants in the sale. Purchaser agrees to notify the Auctioneer in writing within thirty 30 days of purchase, any issues relating to genuineness of the items purchased, including claims of inaccuracy of the description of the items. Failure to notify Auctioneer in writing within 30 days will nullify Guarantee. This warranty applies only to the original purchaser. Lots that are returned must be in the same condition as when sold. Since authentication is not an exact science, contrary opinions must be credible with definitive evidence from a qualified third party. Any lot that is to be evaluated for return must be made within this 30 day period. No lots purchased by floor bidders including those bidders acting as agents for others may be returned. Lots containing more than one title, letter or manuscript are sold not subject to return. All framed items are unexamined out of frames and are sold not subject to return. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames and such defects shall not be a basis for any claim for return or reduction in the purchase price. Purchaser agrees to execute prior to delivery of any refund, any documents reasonably requested to effect the intent of this paragraph. Should the Purchaser decline to do so, Purchaser hereby grants to Goldberg a limited power of attorney to unconditionally effect such release. Any attempt to assign or transfer any such rights shall be absolutely void and unenforceable. No third party may rely on any benefit or right conferred on any Bidder or Purchaser by these Terms and Conditions of Sale and terms of warranty. If Purchaser is an agent, the agency must be disclosed in writing to Goldberg prior to the time of sale, otherwise the benefits of the warranty shall be limited to the agent and not transferable to the undisclosed principal. More than one such sale may take place at the option of Goldberg. Such sale may take place without notice to Purchaser. If Goldberg gives notice, it shall be by U. Such sale will be at Goldberg standard commission rates at public or private sale, within California, or at another location outside of California to be determined by Goldberg. At the time of sale the Continued on next page defaulting party shall not bid nor be permitted to bid. Purchaser shall remain liable to Goldberg if the proceeds of such sale or sales is insufficient to cover the indebtedness. If other property of Purchaser is also sold, any excess of proceeds will be remitted to the Purchaser after first deducting the expenses set forth above. If Purchaser fails to remit sums due to Goldberg, Purchaser grants to Goldberg a lien with respect to such sum, with interest to accrue thereon at the legal rate, until Continued on next page actually paid, which lien shall apply against any property of Purchaser, including any future goods of Purchaser coming into possession of Goldberg. To the extent permitted by law, Purchaser hereby waives all the requirements of notice, advertisement and disposition of proceeds required by law. If the Auctioneer identifies a Consignor bidding on his own property, an announcement will be made that the Consignor is now bidding. If the Consignor places a bid in the mail bid book and is successful, the Auctioneer will announce that the lot has been passed. Bidder acknowledges that Goldberg has not made any promises, representations or warranty to bidder, not contained herein concerning the auction and any items bid on or purchased at the auction. Other lots in this sale:

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Nationally, the creation of the mass market and the economic growth that followed gave the era its basic character. The economy, and particularly the rise of industry, produced great prosperity for some whose spending habits gave the period its name—the Gilded Age. These developments also encouraged the movement of many people from the countryside to the city, producing a cultural and social transformation. But all of this came at a cost. Changes disrupted traditional economies and society, and many, particularly farmers and workers, failed to share in the bounty of the new world. In a state with an economy still largely agricultural, this meant that many in the state were mired in poverty. For others, especially those living in mountain isolation, older patterns of life prevailed.

**Transportation and Markets** The rapid expansion of railroads following the Civil War provided the single most important force for change in the nation and in Arkansas during the Gilded Age. In the years that followed, other railroads such as the St. Louis and Southwestern or Cotton Belt, the St. Additional branch lines constructed during these years brought even the most isolated parts of the state into this system. By 1875, railroad companies had completed 2, miles of track. The railroads tied Arkansans into the broader national market, producing far-ranging results. Transportation costs dropped, flooding Arkansas with new products manufactured by the new industrial system. Everything from processed food to furniture appeared in Arkansas stores and households. Those who could afford these goods experienced a world of material comfort unknown to any but the rich in antebellum society. At the same time, the railroads made it possible for Arkansans to ship locally produced materials out of the state more easily, advancing new economic opportunities. Commerce and finance also shifted into new avenues, with St. New opportunities for making money emerged. The railroad companies, seeking to increase the amount of traffic they carried, actively promoted economic diversification in agriculture themselves. Companies encouraged people to come to Arkansas from the Midwest to develop lands in the Grand Prairie to be used for forage crops, such as hay, rather than for cotton. The communities that they settled, such as Stuttgart Arkansas County and Slovaktown Prairie County, reflected their national origins. The railroad companies also promoted fruit growing and even established experimental farms where local farmers could learn how to cultivate new crops. By 1875, northwestern Arkansas had become a center for strawberry and apple production in the state, but farmers experimented with growing fruit almost everywhere the railroads went. Expanded transportation facilities encouraged the spread of cotton farming. The spread of the railroads solved that problem and opened up arable land almost everywhere to the cultivation of cotton. As a result, farmers moved into previously undeveloped lands. At the same time, falling retail prices reduced the need for farmers to grow food for themselves and their animals, making it possible for them to devote a larger proportion of their land to cotton. Between 1865 and 1875, farmers expanded their improved lands from three and a half million to seven million acres. At the same time, the proportion of that land devoted to cotton grew from twenty-nine to fifty-seven percent. Arkansas possessed extensive virgin forests, and a timber industry had emerged even before the Civil War. With the advent of the railroad, timber companies, many based in the Midwest, moved into the state and developed this particularly lucrative resource. Operations centered primarily on southern Arkansas during these years. Between 1865 and 1875, the number of companies engaged in the cutting and processing of timber grew from 1 to 1, Another resource opened to development was coal. Arkansas possessed significant coal deposits, but their location in the western part of the state and the absence of an easy way to get the product to market meant that the coal fields had not been developed. Railroads solved the shipping problem. When the rails reached the Arkansas River Valley, entrepreneurs followed quickly to open up the coal fields. In 1875, the state produced only 14, tons hard coal. By 1875, mines shipped approximately two million tons. Like the farms on the Grand Prairie, the western mines attracted European workers. Railroad construction into the Ozarks made possible the development of Eureka Springs Carroll County. A rail connection into Hot Springs Garland County created a boom in that city. Other communities that possessed mineral waters, including Ravenden

Springs Randolph County and Siloam Springs Benton County , also became destinations for those seeking cures or relaxation. Farming, Industry, and Economics New crops, the spread of commercial agriculture, the timber industry, mining , and the railroads encouraged the growth of manufacturing within the state. In the northwestern section, companies such as Springdale Canning and the Fayetteville Evaporator Company processed the new crops of apples, peaches , strawberries, and many different vegetables. In the cotton growing regions, new enterprises such as Southern Cotton Oil, Emma Oil of Pine Bluff Jefferson County , and the Little Rock Oil and Compress Company extracted cottonseed oil used for everything from the manufacture of soap to lubricants. The timber industry spawned companies such as Bluff City Lumber that produced window frames and other housing materials, Buddenberg Furniture Factory of Fort Smith Sebastian County , and others that manufactured broom handles, oars, rifle stocks, and even golf clubs. Pine Bluff Agricultural Works, Pine Bluff Iron and Engine Works, and Little Rock Foundry and Machine Shops typified companies that fabricated plows, cotton gins, and a wide variety of other such equipment for the farm and the new industries. The railroad companies developed some of the most technologically advanced facilities. These new concerns did not measure up to the factories of the Northeastern states in size or value, but their growth paralleled that of companies in many of the Midwestern states. Farm expansion, resource development, and manufacturing brought a wide variety of other economic endeavors. Businesses and professions that offered necessary services flourished. Men flocked to towns to attend to local commerce. Wholesale merchants, cotton brokers, insurance agents and others attended to the flow of goods in and out of communities. Hotel owners, restaurateurs, and barbers offered services to those on the move. Entertainment also flourished, including theaters, saloons, and, not usually advertised by the town fathers, red-light districts. Accountants and engineers became essential components of the new economy. Even professionals such as doctors and lawyers found greater opportunities with the expansion of the market. Expanding economic activities produced new employment opportunities and began shifting the basic character of work in the state. In , only seventeen percent of all workers in the state worked at jobs other than farming. Agriculture clearly dominated the labor market. By , non-farm workers made up almost thirty percent of all workers. The move established a trend that continued unabated in the next century. Even the average job in the timber industry, which offered the lowest wages of any of the new industries, provided an income three to four times what the typical farmer could expect. In terms of earning power, railroad workers were the elite of the new labor force, at least in part because many had joined unions such as the Knights of Labor in the s and then the American Federation of Labor in the s and s. The new jobs gave workers new prosperity and a share of the material wealth being produced by the national economy. Towns and cities became more important. Older communities along the new transportation routes became the centers for many of the activities of the new economy. Little Rock, already an administrative and commercial center, grew almost percent between and , expanding from 13, to 38, Pine Bluff showed similar growth, reaching a population of 11, by Smaller trade centers also boomed. By , the number had more than doubled. Living together in larger communities forced rural Arkansans to integrate themselves into a more complex social order. They confronted religious, ethnic, and occupational diversity. They also encountered, to a much greater degree than those left behind down on the farm, the broader national culture. The economic transformation taking place created prosperity and new lifestyles for some, but in a state still dominated by farming, these changes also had a widespread negative impact. Crop diversification and the greater focus on cotton as a cash crop offered some potential for farmers to get ahead, but other forces worked against that success. The expanding national market gave Arkansans more places to sell their goods, but it also forced local products into increasing competition with farmers elsewhere in the country and overseas. Conditions for the cotton grower typified those for every other farmer in the state. Productivity simply outpaced consumption. As a result, the prices of all farm products declined steadily in the three decades of the Gilded Age. Average prices of about twelve cents per pound in the mids fell as low as six cents per pound by Few farmers made much money on cotton at that price. Wheat growers in the northwest part of the state confronted competition from inexpensive flour produced in the Midwest, and even the skilled craftsmen of the towns struggled to survive as mass-produced industrial goods entered the market from the North. The collapse of prices produced hard times, but steadily declining productivity among Arkansas

farmers worsened the situation. The size of farms decreased throughout this period, which created less efficient operations. From 1860 to 1870, the average size of a farm in the state fell from 100 acres to ninety-three acres. At the same time, many of these farms developed on marginal lands. Farmers who worked these small units seldom had the resources to cultivate the land efficiently. Mule-drawn plows that could not cut deeply into the earth, a lack of money to buy fertilizers, and the inability to improve land through crop rotation—all of this led to diminishing crops. As a result, the output per acre diminished each year. Conditions pushed many farm families into poverty. They fought to survive while paying off loans to country merchants and bankers. In many cases, the struggle ended in bankruptcy. This caused a significant shift in the character of farming in many parts of the state. As farm owners defaulted on their loans and found their property seized by creditors, land ownership shifted into the hands of corporate owners, especially merchants and banks. Tenant farming became increasingly important, with tenants often working as sharecroppers, receiving a portion of the crop for their work while the actual landowner received another portion for the use of the land. This system had emerged after the Civil War as the primary way landowners contracted with freedmen for their labor, but the practice expanded between 1865 and 1875 with large numbers of white farmers joining African Americans as tenants.

Chapter 4 : History of the United States (â€“) - Wikipedia

*What Will Dr. Newman Do?: John Henry Newman and Papal Infallibility, (Michael Glazier Books) by Page, John R. and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)*

Originally a secret, ritualistic society organized by Philadelphia garment workers, it was open to all workers, including African Americans, women, and farmers. The Knights grew slowly until they succeeded in facing down the great railroad baron, Jay Gould, in a strike. Within a year, they added, workers to their rolls, far more than the thin leadership structure of the Knights could handle. Rather than open its membership to all, the AFL, under former cigar-makers union official Samuel Gompers, focused on skilled workers. His objectives were "pure and simple": As such, Gompers helped turn the labor movement away from the socialist views earlier labor leaders had espoused. The AFL would gradually become a respected organization in the U. In the Great Railroad Strike in, railroad workers across the nation went on strike in response to a percent pay cut. Attempts to break the strike led to bloody uprisings in several cities. The Haymarket Riot took place in, when an anarchist allegedly threw a bomb at police dispersing a strike rally at the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company in Chicago. By, membership had plummeted to fewer than, then faded away. As a result, the National Guard was called in to guard the plant; non-union workers were hired and the strike broken. The Homestead plant completely barred unions until The shutdown of rail traffic meant the virtual shutdown of the entire national economy, and President Grover Cleveland acted vigorously. He secured injunctions in federal court, which Eugene Debs and the other strike leaders ignored. Cleveland then sent in the Army to stop the rioting and get the trains moving. The strike collapsed, as did the ARU. The most militant working class organization of the â€” era was the Industrial Workers of the World IWW, formed largely in response to abysmal labor conditions in, the year before its founding, 27, workers were killed on the job [51] and discrimination against women, minorities, and unskilled laborers by other unions, particularly the AFL. Openly calling for class warfare, direct action, workplace democracy and "One Big Union" for all workers regardless of sex, race or skills, [53] the Wobblies gained many adherents after they won a difficult textile strike commonly known as the "Bread and Roses" strike in Lawrence, Massachusetts. They proved ineffective in managing peaceful labor relations and members dropped away. But according to historian Howard Zinn, "the IWW became a threat to the capitalist class, exactly when capitalist growth was enormous and profits huge. Gilded Age The "Gilded Age" that was enjoyed by the topmost percentiles of American society after the recovery from the Panic of floated on the surface of the newly industrialized economy of the Second Industrial Revolution. It was further fueled by a period of wealth transfer that catalyzed dramatic social changes. It created for the first time a class of the super-rich "captains of industry", the "robber barons" whose network of business, social and family connections ruled a largely White Anglo-Saxon Protestant social world that possessed clearly defined boundaries. A Tale of Today, employing the ironic difference between a "gilded" and a Golden Age. James Garfield, the Republican candidate, won a very close election, but a few months into his administration was shot by a disgruntled public office seeker. Garfield was succeeded by his VP Chester Arthur. Reformers, especially the "Mugwumps" complained that powerful parties made for corruption during the Gilded Age or "Third Party System". Voter enthusiasm and turnout during the period â€” was very high, often reaching practically all men. The major issues involved modernization, money, railroads, corruption, and prohibition. National elections, and many state elections, were very close. The presidential election saw a mudslinging campaign in which Republican James G. Blaine was defeated by Democrat Grover Cleveland, a reformer. He also expanded civil services and vetoed many private pension bills. Many people were worried that these issues would hurt his chances in the election. When they expressed these concerns to Cleveland, he said "What is the use of being elected or reelected, unless you stand for something? The rapid growth was made possible by high levels of immigration. New York and other large cities of the East Coast became home to large Jewish, Irish, and Italian populations, while many Germans and Central Europeans moved to the Midwest, obtaining jobs in industry and mining. They found economic opportunity at factories, mines and construction sites, and found farm opportunities in the Plains states. While

most immigrants were welcomed, Asians were not. Many Chinese had been brought to the west coast to construct railroads, but unlike European immigrants, they were seen as being part of an entirely alien culture. Most, however, permanently left their native lands and stayed in hope of finding a better life in the New World. This desire for freedom and prosperity led to the famous term, the American Dream. Religion[ edit ] The Third Great Awakening was a period of renewal in evangelical Protestantism from the late s to the s. A major component was the Social Gospel Movement, which applied Christianity to social issues and gained its force from the Awakening, as did the worldwide missionary movement. New groupings emerged, such as the Holiness movement and Nazarene movements, and Christian Science. The Catholics were largely working class and concentrated in the industrial cities and mining towns, where they built churches, parochial schools, and charitable institutions, as well as colleges. They avoided the Reform synagogues of the older German Jews and instead formed Orthodox and Conservative synagogues. Starting in the end of the s, African Americans lost many of the civil rights obtained during Reconstruction and became increasingly subject to racial discrimination. Increased racist violence, including lynchings and race riots , lead to a strong deterioration of living conditions of African Americans in the Southern states. Jim Crow laws were established after the Compromise of Many decided to flee for the Midwest as early as , an exile which was intensified during the Great Migration that began before World War I.

Chapter 5 : Post-war - Wikipedia

*Thirteenth Amendment approved in January. Ratified in December. Abolished slavery in the United States. Congress establishes Freedmen's Bureau in March to provide assistance to the emancipated slaves.*

Republican convention in New Orleans. Party platform includes equality for African-Americans. Dunn, elected lieutenant governor of Louisiana. Fourth Reconstruction Act passed. Entitles all persons born or naturalized in the United States to citizenship and equal protection under the laws of the United States. Cardozo elected secretary of state in South Carolina. Holds office from to Thaddeus Stevens, radical republican and supporter of land for Freedmen, dies. Menard of Louisiana elected to the United States Congress. Menard is barred from his seat by white members of Congress. When Menard pleaded his case to be seated, he became the first Black representative to speak on the floor of the House. Pinchback are the first African American delegates to a Republican convention. They support the nomination of Ulysses S. Although allied with the Radical Republicans in Congress he does not provide strong leadership for Reconstruction. Senate as the first black senator. Wright elected to South Carolina Supreme court. The Fifteenth Amendment to the U. Constitution gave the vote to all male citizens regardless of color or previous condition of servitude. Rainey, first black member sworn in as member of U. Five black members in the House of Representatives: Turner of Alabama; Josiah T. Pinchback, acting governor of Louisiana from December 9, to January 13, Pinchback, a black politician, was the first black to serve as a state governor, although due to white resistance, his tenure is extremely short. Bruce elected to U. Six black members in House the House of Representatives. Six black members in the House of Representatives. It provides blacks with the right to equal treatment in public places and transportation. The Supreme Court later declared this Act unconstitutional. Blanche Kelso elected as Senator of Mississippi. He is the first African-American Senator to serve a complete six year term. Senate votes not to seat P. Wade Hampton inaugurated as governor of South Carolina. The election of Hampton, a leader in the Confederacy, confirms fears that the South is not committed to Reconstruction. Hayes inaugurated President of the United States. Four black members in House. Robert Brown Elliott yields office of attorney general of South Carolina. Created June 23, by F.

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*Nov 6 American Civil War: CSS Shenandoah is the last Confederate combat unit to surrender after circumnavigating the globe, on its cruise that sank or captured 37 vessels Nov 11 Mary Edward Walker, the first US Army female surgeon, awarded Medal of Honor.*

In most modern writings on medical history, this quote symbolizes the biasness that exists most of the time on behalf of researchers and writers. This implies a significant amount of cultural biasness exists in this writing, which offers to its readers a one-sided view of American medical history. For the American Indian, the common viewpoint was that the Indian was poor, lived in an unhealthy way, and needed to be acculturated—converted to Christianity. For each of these two types of historical events, there is an obvious right and wrong that has already defined by society before these projects began and well before their results were published. The same is not so true for medical history. These members in turn represent most correct way of thinking when it comes to the pursuit of medical knowledge. The truth of the matter however is that such was rarely the case in regular medicine prior to the Civil War. Setting these findings aside for the moment, it was not these finding that defined the profession, but more so the philosophy they helped physicians go on to define. It was these philosophy that were being argued more so between these different medical fields than the efficacy and success of the different manners of treatment. For this reason, in terms of the failing enterprise of regular medicine around , something had to be done politically, not logically, intellectually or scientifically, to make regular medicine the guiding force for United States medicine. The above quote by Smith and Yates symbolizes much of the biasness that has and still exists in many of the reviews of medical history. Doctors are still mostly learned in their traditional MD skills, and anything from novices to self-proclaimed experts in the other fields. The Thomas Paine in me tells me they are quoting someone symbolic of their own stubbornness for certain beliefs they started with once they initiated their particular project. This statement warns us about the ethnocentricity that tends to get in the way of most medical history writings. First estab , Org. A school may have been started in Baltimore, Md. Extinct by time of R. Org , 1st class Missouri Medical College, St. In the name was changed to Physio-medical college. Louis Medical College, St. Mixed history, between Regular and Botanic. Removed to Rock Island, IL. Removed to Davenport, IA. Hahnemann Medical College, Altosp. Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, St.

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*The history of the United States from until covers the Reconstruction Era, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era, and includes the rise of industrialization and the resulting surge of immigration in the United States.*

Major Events and Trends Pages: Major urbanization and industrialization, equal rights for all citizens, and two major world wars have shaped how we understand it. While there are countless numbers of events that have shaped the country since the end of slavery in the United States, there are a few that stand as markers of great change, including the period of Reconstruction , massive industrialization, Worlds Wars I and II, the Great Depression, and the Civil Rights movement. While these descriptions only graze the surface of the larger changes, they can be defined as events that constructed the America of One of the first major events in America after the Civil War was the period of Reconstruction, which lasted from about until This was a period of great upheaval and the nation attempted to reorganize itself and integrate the Southern states that now had to become part of the Union. In addition, freed slaves from all over the South now found themselves without a system that had once controlled nearly every aspect of their lives and they had to find a way to integrate into a society that was still, for the most part, heavily biased against them. There was little political or social agreement during the Reconstruction period , particularly over issues such as who should be permitted vote ex-slaves, Confederates, those slaves who served in the war as well as how the South was going to rebuild itself after the vast destruction of many of its centers and its loss of slave labor. With the death of Abraham Lincoln and takeover by Andrew Johnson, the process of Reconstruction was made more complex for blacks in the south. Legislative acts known as the black codes came into effect which greatly hindered the attempts of freed slaves to start a new life. Eventually, the 14th Amendment, which came directly out of the Reconstruction era, was passed and ensured the civil rights of blacks, at least to some degree. By the end of Reconstruction, the South knew it had no other choice and could hold on no longer to its vision of recreating itself outside of the North. Even with the progress made by Reconstruction, there were still longstanding tensions between the North and newly-integrated South. In addition, the process in no way granted equal rights to freed slaves and while they may have enjoyed some greater freedoms, voting was still a long way off. It would not be until the Civil Rights Movement nearly one hundred years later that the full fruits of what Reconstruction was trying to achieve were seen. In the years following Reconstruction, a period of rapid industrialization ensued in major cities across the United States. The railroads encouraged this growth and cities such as Chicago saw huge increases in population. Many of the African Americans found their way to such urban centers in search of work in the many factories and processing plants. It was a time of economic prosperity and while there was certainly a large gap between the rich and working poor , Americans were increasingly becoming urbanized as many left homesteads and farms in search for a new life in the big cities. In many ways, this was an era that was uninterrupted by massive internal struggles but the coming of World War I would change America. By the end of Reconstruction, industrialization was only beginning to take hold outside of the Eastern states such as New York and much of the country was still rooted in times gone by. The coming of the Great War would not only change forever the way Americans thought about themselves, but how they viewed themselves in the World. They were quickly becoming a world power and in addition, they were developing a distinct culture. The time after the First World War is marked by a growing sense of modernity and for the first time in its history, wars being fought in distant lands would become a marker for the century.

**Chapter 8 : The Diary of George Templeton Strong, Vol. 4: Post-War Years, by George Templeton Strong**

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Chapter 9 : Post-Reconstruction through the Gilded Age, through - Encyclopedia of Arkansas

*A summary of The Postwar South and the Black Codes: in History SparkNotes's Reconstruction (). Learn exactly what happened in this chapter, scene, or section of Reconstruction () and what it means.*