

Chapter 1 : Timeline of University History, University of Pennsylvania University Archives

20th Century Pennsylvania History Timeline -State Museum and State Archives were placed under the Historical and Museum Commission. - Tax Equalization Board was created to review school tax assessments so that the burden of public education would fall evenly on all districts.

Like the cover of an old Book Its contents torn out And stripped of its lettering and gilding Lies here, food for worms. As the home of Congress, Philadelphia was the capital of the nation, and would remain so until Act passed establishing United States Mint in Philadelphia. The Assembly passed an act to extend the market house on High Street Market from Third to Fourth Street, and to extend it as occasion required, from street to street westward. District of Southwark incorporated. Ordinance passed compelling the owners and occupants of houses in the city in the city to provide and keep in repair any number of leathern buckets not exceeding six for each building, to be used in extinguishing fires. An act was passed by the Legislature chartering "The Germantown and Reading Turnpike Road," said turnpike to commence at the intersection of Front Street with the Germantown Road, thence through Germantown to the top of Chestnut Hill and thence through Hickorytown, the Trappe, and Pottstown to Reading. Received by a large gathering of citizens. Other banks becoming alarmed, transferred to Germantown. The streets at night being deserted due to the prevailing fever. First water thrown into the city January 21, Henry Lee eulogizes the former president as "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen. The town of Frankford incorporated as a borough. Incorporation of the Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company. The road to begin at the corner of Third and Vine Streets. Afterwards known as Hunting Park. Later on Purchased by some public spirited citizens and presented to the city for a public park. Course, lower side of Market Street to Cooper Street. District of Moyamensing incorporated. District of Spring Garden incorporated. In History of the Falls of Schuylkill, Chas. Hagner describes the introduction of anthracite coal as follows: They knew of the large body of anthracite at the head of the Schuylkill, and early commenced making experiments with it. They had some brought down in wagons, at an expense of one dollar per bushel- twenty-eight dollars per ton-expended a considerable sum of money in experimenting but could not succeed in making it burn. The hands working in the mill got heartily sick and tired of it, and it was about being abandoned. It so happened that one of them had left his jacket in the mill, and in going there for it some time afterwards he discovered a tremendous fire in the furnace, doors red with heat. He immediately called all hands and they ran through the rolls three separate heats of iron with that one fire. Here was an important discovery, and it was the first practically successful use of our anthracite coal, now so common. All this may appear strange now, but the men employed in that mill "and everyone else who used the bituminous coal" were accustomed to see it blaze up the moment they threw it on the fire, and because the anthracite would not do so they could not understand it, and the more they scratched and poked at it "an operation necessary with the bituminous coal" the worse it was with the anthracite. Upon making this discovery, Josiah White immediately began to make experiments in contriving various kinds of grates to make the anthracite applicable for domestic use, in which he finally succeeded to admiration" This coal was sent down from the Lehigh; it cost delivered in Philadelphia about fourteen dollars a ton. New received of the signing of a treaty of peace with England. Grand illumination in the evening. A grand Te Deum, in honor of the event, sung at St. The first private residence in the United States lighted by gas was that of William Henry, coppersmith, at No. But it was not until that the details were sanctioned by the Legislature, when an act was passed providing for the education of poor children at the public expense in the city and county of Philadelphia, forming the "first School District of Pennsylvania. A model school was erected on the side of Chester Street, above Race. The first Superintendent of schools was Joseph Lancaster. The team boat Phoenix ran between Greenwich Point and Gloucester, propelled by the action of eight horses. The legislature passed an act dividing the Northern Liberties into seven wards. The boundaries were as follows: These companies are all willing to receive new members. The intention was that the powder should be carried at a distance from the built-up portions of the city. Work commenced on Fairmount Water Works. In the United States Gazette appeared an advertisement, Orders for Leigh Coal will be received at Arch Street "in quantities not less than

one ton, at thirty cents per bushel of eighty pounds. Broad and Walnut Streets, destroyed by a mob. District of Kensington incorporated. Chestnut Street Theater burned. In this year the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company delivered three hundred and sixty five tons of coal to Philadelphia. The Legislature passed an act to provide a State penitentiary within the city and county of Philadelphia. Cornerstone laid on May 22d. Incorporation of Apprentices Library. South Street Theater below Fifth Street burned. Turner Camac conveys to the bible Christian Society a lot of ground on the west side of Third Street above Girard Avenue, sixty feet front and two hundred feet deep to a twenty feet wide alley. On this plot was erected a church later on sold to Louis and William Burk. The bricks forming the sidewalk fronting this church were studded with nails. Legislature incorporated a company to construct a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, in Lancaster County; the company to be called "The President, Directors and Company of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. About thirty houses destroyed. Lafayette in Philadelphia stopping and sleeping at the Frankford Arsenal. Grand procession on the 28th. Reception in Independence Hall. A census taken in showed that the city contained fifty-five printing offices, one hundred and fifty printers. Stephen Heimer, a watchman, set upon and killed at corner of Third and George Streets. Porter executed at Bush Hill on July 2, Cornerstone laid of second United States Mint , S. Chestnut and Juniper Streets. Stephen Girard , a native of France but for many years an active merchant and citizen of Philadelphia, died in his house, Water Street above Market. The remains were transferred in to the sarcophagus in Girard College, under the control of members of the Masonic order. Cornerstone of the Moyamensing Prison laid. The Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad opened to Germantown. Race riots between whites and blacks at and adjacent to a flying horse exhibition carousel South Street above Seventh. Three hundred special constables sworn in to quell the nightly riots. West Chester Railroad opened to the intersection of Columbia Railroad. Cornerstone of Washington Monument laid, in Washington Square. Church laid at the southeast corner of Second and Jefferson Streets. William Penn steamboat burned below the Navy Yard. Political riot in Moyamensing. Philadelphia Gas Works went into operation. The city of Philadelphia issued "shin plasters. Upper Ferry Bridge burned. Great fire on Chestnut Street Wharf, Delaware. The banks resumed specie payments. Bank of the United States failed and other banks suspended specie payments. Celebration of the opening of; the Reading and Pottsville Railroad. African Presbyterian Church, St. Reading Railroad bridge and the old bridge at the Falls of Schuylkill destroyed by fire. Cornerstone laid of Roman Catholic Church of St. Solemnly consecrated February 14, Riots renewed in Kensington. All of above buildings totally destroyed. Philip de Neri attacked. Fight at night between the military and the rioters; several persons killed. This is considered as the foundation date of the establishing of Fairmount Park. Sedgely, north of Lemon Hill, was acquired in The Landsdown property, on the west side of the Schuylkill, was acquired in By act of Assembly, the city of Philadelphia and the incorporated districts of Spring Garden, Northern Liberties and Penn, and the township of Moyamensing are required to establish and maintain police forces of "not less than one able-bodied man for one hundred and fifty taxable inhabitants" for the prevention of riots and the preservation of the public peace. Church laid at Memphis Street and Leigh Avenue. Congress of the United States declared that war existed by the act of the republic of Mexico. Ten million dollars appropriated and the President authorized to call out fifty thousand volunteers. Cornerstone laid of new St.

Chapter 2 : Series: State History Series Â«

Kids learn about the history and timeline of the state of Pennsylvania including early explorers, Native Americans, English colony, American Revolution, and the Civil War.

Pennsylvania Early History First Early Inhabitants of Pennsylvania Early history examines the archaeological record that tells the story of the first inhabitants of Pennsylvania. Learn about the prehistory and culture of the first early inhabitants, and what lessons it might teach us about the early history of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania First Early Inhabitants Timeline Mil BC - The body impressions of salamander-like creatures, estimated to be million years old, were later found in sandstone rocks collected in eastern Pennsylvania and stored in the museum in Reading, Pa. Native Americans lived in the area that became Pennsylvania hundreds of years before European settlers entered the region. The two primary groups were the Algonkian and Iroquois. Algonkian tribes included the Delaware, Nanticoke, and Shawnee. The Susquehannocks were an Iroquoian tribe that lived along the Susquehanna River. These early inhabitants traveled by canoe or on foot. They lived in houses made of bark and wore clothing from the skins of animals. Arts such as pottery making and weaving were also practiced. Although some farming was done, most food was acquired through hunting and gathering. When first discovered by Europeans, Pennsylvania, like the rest of the continent, was inhabited by groups of American Indians, people of Mongoloid ancestry unaware of European culture. The life of the Indians reflected Stone Age backgrounds, especially in material arts and crafts. Tools, weapons and household equipment were made from stone, wood, and bark. Transportation was on foot or by canoe. Houses were made of bark, clothing from the skins of animals. The rudiments of a more complex civilization were at hand in the arts of weaving, pottery, and agriculture, although hunting and food gathering prevailed. Some Indians formed confederacies such as the League of the Five Nations, which was made up of certain New York-Pennsylvania groups of Iroquoian speech. The other large linguistic group in Pennsylvania was the Algonkian, represented by the Delawares, Shawnees, and other tribes. The Delawares, calling themselves Leni-Lenape or "real men," originally occupied the basin of the Delaware River and were the most important of several tribes that spoke an Algonkian language. Under the pressure of white settlement, they began to drift westward to the Wyoming Valley, to the Allegheny and, finally, to eastern Ohio. Afterward, some fled to Ontario and the rest wandered west. Their descendants now live on reservations in Oklahoma and Ontario. The Susquehannocks were a powerful Iroquoian-speaking tribe who lived along the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania and Maryland. In the end, they fell victim to new diseases brought by European settlers, and to attacks by Marylanders and by the Iroquois, which destroyed them as a nation by A few descendants were among the Conestoga Indians who were massacred in Lancaster County. The Shawnees were an important Algonkian-speaking tribe who came to Pennsylvania from the west in the s, some groups settling on the lower Susquehanna and others with the Munsees near Easton. In the course of time they moved to the Wyoming Valley and the Ohio Valley, where they joined other Shawnees who had gone there directly. They were allies of the French in the French and Indian War and of the British in the Revolution, being almost constantly at war with settlers for forty years preceding the Treaty of Greenville in After about when the Tuscaroras from the South were admitted to the confederacy, it was called the Six Nations. From this central position they gradually extended their power. As middlemen in the fur trade with the western Indians, as intermediaries skilled in dealing with the whites, and as the largest single group of Indians in northeastern America, they gained influence over Indian tribes from Illinois and Lake Michigan to the eastern seaboard. During the colonial wars their alliance or their neutrality was eagerly sought by both the French and the British. The Senecas, the westernmost tribe, established villages on the upper Allegheny in the s. Small groups of Iroquois also scattered westward into Ohio and became known as Mingo. Many who had fought for the British moved to Canada after the Revolution, but the rest worked out peaceful relations with the United States under the leadership of such chiefs as Cornplanter. The General Assembly recognized this noted chief by granting him a tract of land on the upper Allegheny in Other Tribes, which cannot be identified with certainty, occupied western Pennsylvania before the Europeans arrived, but were eliminated by wars and diseases in the 17th century, long before the

Delawares, Shawnees and Senecas began to move there. The Eries, a great Iroquoian-speaking tribe, lived along the south shore of Lake Erie, but were wiped out by the Iroquois about 1622. The Mahicans, an Algonkian-speaking tribe related to the Mohegans of Connecticut, lived in the upper Hudson Valley of New York but were driven out by pressure from the Iroquois and from the white settlers, some joining the Delawares in the Wyoming Valley about 1700 and some settling at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Two Algonkian-speaking tribes, the Conoys and the Nanticokes, moved northward from Maryland early in the 18th century, settling in southern New York, and eventually moved west with the Delawares, with whom they merged. The Saponis, Siouan-speaking tribes from Virginia and North Carolina, moved northward to seek Iroquois protection and were eventually absorbed into the Cayugas. In the latter part of the 18th century there were temporary villages of Wyandots, Chippewas, Missisaugas, and Ottawas in western Pennsylvania. It changes, grows, becomes richer, and more complex when any individual interacts with it.

Chapter 3 : 9/11 Timeline - HISTORY

Pennsylvania Colony Facts: Government. The Colonial American government, established in by William Penn's Frame of Government, consisted of an appointed Governor, the proprietor, a member Provincial Council, and a larger General Assembly.

The "Camelback Bridge" a wooden, covered bridge. One of the largest institutions in town Harrisburg Cotton Manufacturing Co built. The Street Railway Company. Camp Curtin established nearby: Large Union Army training ground. City troops guard the arsenal. Chamber of Commerce established. Single horse trolley to Allison Hill then expanded to Steelton. New Cumberland County bridge is built. Served Steelton, Allison Hill, expanded areas in Harrisburg. Harrisburg City Library opens on Market Square site. One of the first suburbs. The second streetcar company was formed: Line to Steelton – Oberlin and Harrisburg. Camelback Bridge partially destroyed by flood. Rockville Stone Bridge built. Vance McCormick elected mayor on reform ticket. New water filter plant on City Island. Trolley service expanded to Linglestown , Hummelstown , and Dauphin. This required a consolidation of shops and car barns located at various places through the service area. First motion picture theater in Harrisburg. First planned neighborhood in Harrisburg and central PA. First service club in Harrisburg Riverwalk construction begun. Decline in trolley ridership began on both sides of the river. Market Street Bridge widened from 2 lanes to four. Harrisburg Symphony Orchestra first plays. Three trolley lines replaced by buses: Ten buses placed in service. The trolley company changed to Harrisburg Railways Company and remained in use until Buses replace trolleys in Harrisburg. The last Harrisburg Railways Trolley closed. A fleet of buses remained under the Harrisburg Railways Company. New Dauphin County Courthouse opens: IBM builds branch in Mechanicsburg, west of the river. Public bus service acquired by the city from the Harrisburg Railways Company. Harrisburg excerpt and text search Seitz, Blair.

Chapter 4 : Timeline of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania history - Wikipedia

Benjamin Franklin's popularity and genius spans the history of Pennsylvania since he ran away to Philadelphia in until he died April 17, He established newspapers, a fire company, a circulating library, a hospital, paper money, and a postal mail system.

It would be at Independence Hall in Philadelphia where the Declaration of Independence was signed by our founding fathers and a new nation was formed. Pennsylvania was an influential colony throughout Colonial America and would become an economic powerhouse. Its position in the middle colonies allowed for many excellent ports that would bring immigrants over from Europe. Succeeding Frames of Government were produced in , and The fourth Frame remained in effect until the American Revolution. At that time, the Provincial Assembly was deemed too moderate by the revolutionaries, who ignored the Assembly and held a convention which produced the Constitution of for the newly established Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, creating a new General Assembly in the process. Religious Freedom and Growth Pennsylvania Colony was not the first colony to offer religious freedom Rhode Island Colony was the first but it certainly played a role in their growth. William Penn allowed for religious freedom, fair treatment of Indians, low taxes, and no debt. These factors created consistent growth. Immigrants flocked from Europe to the ports of Philadelphia, Lancaster, and others. An ancestor of mine came over from Germany during this period. Due to their low taxes the economy boomed and William Penn encouraged the growth of Philadelphia and personally oversaw its development. This led to much economic growth and good faith with the Lenape Indians. Penn made fair deals with the natives to expand the colony and while there still remained a few Indian skirmishes on the border, they did not have the same amount as others colonies. The same amount of money that would buy him a loaf of bread in Boston would buy him multiple in Pennsylvania. This was due to no debt and low inflation of the currency. He would have been unable to do become the great success he was if he had stayed in Puritan Boston. The delegates to the Continental Congress met in Philadelphia to discuss freedom and it was here that the debate for independence would be argued. Pennsylvania played an influential role on both sides of the argument. While John Adams from Massachusetts railed against the British and argued for independence it was John Dickinson from Pennsylvania that argued against the idea. John Dickinson became the most influential man at the First Continental Congress and pushed for negotiation rather than war with Great Britain. During the American Revolutionary War, Pennsylvania became an important piece of of the British strategy. Legacy The legacy of Pennsylvania is a stark contrast than what it has become today. It is unfortunate what has become of the once great city, but some things never change. Pennsylvania will always bear one of the great legacies of any state in the union. They were the first to negotiate fairly with the natives, they allowed more religious freedom than any colony, and became the hub of information. They supplied many troops to the American Revolution and would go on to play a key role during the Civil War.

Chapter 5 : FREE Pennsylvania State History Printable

Timeline of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania history facts. Pennsylvania. This is a timeline of the major events in the history of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and vicinity.

In the first baseball stadium was built in Pittsburgh. Hershey is considered the Chocolate Capital of the United States. In the first automobile service station opened in Pittsburgh. In Philadelphia became home to the first computer. Bob Hoffman of York is hailed the world round as the Father of Weightlifting. Hoffman started York Barbell Corp. Olympic coach, businessman and philanthropist. The first daily newspaper was published in Philadelphia on Sept. Philadelphia saw the first Zoological garden in July In Hazleton, there is a law on the books that prohibits a person from sipping a carbonated drink while lecturing students in a school auditorium. Betsy Ross made the first American flag in Philadelphia. Vowing not to lose another patient to pneumonia, Dr. The year was Stewartstown hired its first police officer in He was also the town lamp lighter. Philadelphia is home to the cheesesteak sandwich, water ice, soft pretzels, and TastyKakes. The Rockville Bridge in Harrisburg is the longest stone arch bridge in the world. Kennett Square is known as the Mushroom Capital of the World. The Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia in KDKA radio in Pittsburgh produced the first commercial radio broadcast. Philadelphia is home to the Liberty Bell. The Liberty Tunnel in Pittsburgh opened in At that time the 5, foot facility was the longest artificially ventilated automobile tunnel in the world. Pennsylvania is the only original colony not bordered by the Atlantic Ocean. Indiana County is the Christmas Tree capital of the world. Actor Jimmy Stewart was born and raised in the town of Indiana. Pittsburgh is famous for manufacturing steel. Its professional football team is named the Pittsburgh Steelers. Fairmount Park in Philadelphia is the largest city park with over 8, acres. Pittsburgh has over sets of city maintained steps. If they were stacked on top of each other, they would reach over 26, feet high. They would measure higher than a lot of the Himalayan Mountains. Nazareth is the home of Martin guitars. Finger picking good since The State College Area High School was the first school in the country to teach drivers education in Philadelphia was once the United States capital city. But Harrisburg was chosen because of the easy navigation on the Susquehanna River. Nine months earlier, when British troops threatened to capture the city, the bell had been whisked into hiding via the same route. The Shenango River Dam near Sharpsville is a concrete gravity dam with an uncontrolled center spillway. The roadway crossing the top of the dam, over the spillway is nearly 68 feet above the streambed. The dam has a top length of feet with a base width of 66 feet. Blaisdell founded Zippo Manufacturing of Bradford in late He started with a simple idea: When completed in , the Kinzua Railroad Bridge near Mount Jewett was acclaimed "the highest and longest railroad viaduct in the entire world. Ringing Hill in Lower Pottsgrove Township is named after the "ringing rocks" which were known for the unique ringing sound they made when struck by a hammer. During the depression canned goods served as admission to The Star Theater in Mercersburg to help supply the local soup kitchen. Penn Township, officially referred to as the Township of Penn, was named after the founder of Pennsylvania, William Penn. Punxsutawney is billed as the weather capital of the world.

Chapter 6 : Timeline of Pennsylvania history

This is a timeline of the major events in the history of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and vicinity.

These tribes included the Shawnee in the southwest, the Susquehannock in the south, the Delaware in the southeast, and the Iroquois Oneida and Seneca tribes in the north. Europeans Arrive Europeans began to explore the region around Pennsylvania in the early s. Henry Hudson also explored the area on behalf of the Dutch in Although both England and the Netherlands laid claim to the land it was several years before people began to settle Pennsylvania. However, the British defeated the Dutch in and took control over the area. He named the land Pennsylvania after his family name "Penn" and after the forests in the land "sylvania is "forest land" in Latin. Penn wanted his colony to be a place of religious freedom. Some of the first settlers were Welsh Quakers looking for a place where they could practice their religion without persecution. Throughout the early s more people from Europe immigrated to Pennsylvania. Many of them came from Germany and Ireland. Border Disputes During the s, Pennsylvania had many border disputes with other colonies. Portions of northern Pennsylvania were claimed by New York and Connecticut, the exact southern border was in dispute with Maryland, and parts of the southwest were claimed by both Pennsylvania and Virginia. Most of these disputes were ironed out by It would later be considered the border between the North and the South. American Revolution When the American Colonies decided to fight for their independence during the American Revolution, Pennsylvania was at the center of the action. Philadelphia served as the capital throughout much of the revolution and was the meeting place for the First and Second Continental Congress. It was at Independence Hall in Philadelphia where the Declaration of Independence was signed in In , the British defeated the Americans at the Battle of Brandywine and then took control of Philadelphia. The British left the city a year later in , retreating back to New York City. After the war ended, the Constitutional Convention met at Philadelphia to create a new Constitution and government for the country in On December 12, , Pennsylvania ratified the Constitution and became the 2nd state to join the Union. Civil War When the Civil War broke out in , Pennsylvania remained loyal to the Union and played a vital role in the war. The state provided over , troops as well as supplies for the Union army. Since Pennsylvania was near the border between the North and the South, southern Pennsylvania was raided by the Confederate Army. The largest battle to take place in the state was the Battle of Gettysburg in , which many consider to be the turning point in the war. He names it Pennsylvania. It is the turning point of the Civil War. Jonas Salk discovers the vaccine for polio while working at the University of Pittsburgh. More US State History:

Chapter 7 : Pennsylvania History Timeline: Pennsylvania Important Dates

Lancaster, Pennsylvania is the Capital of the United States for One Day Lancaster was named after Lancashire, England, and its symbol is the red rose, from the House of Lancaster. In the period from the 's through.

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was born. Oct 29, George Fox The origins of the Society of Friends lie in the intense religious ferment of seventeenth century England. George Fox, the son of a Leicestershire weaver, is credited with founding Apr 20, England captured from the Dutch the area that became the state of Pennsylvania For the second time, England captured from the Dutch the area that became the state of Pennsylvania and the Duke of York made an undocumented assertion that it was part of New York, a colony that he was clearly entitled to govern because of charters from the king. May 18, Quakers Quakers held their first religious meeting at Upland now Chester in and they came to Pennsylvania in great numbers after William Penn received his Charter. Jan 1, William Penn founded Pennsylvania with a land grant that was owed his deceased Father. Jan 5, Many to set out for the New World Penn induced people to emigrate, the terms being 40 shillings per hundred acres, and "shares" of 5, acres for pounds. These generous terms induced many to set out for the New World. Apr 1, William Markham Penn made his cousin William Markham deputy governor of the province and sent him to take control. The ship was filled with additional passengers, mostly Quakers, with good estates. Nov 1, Penn made a treaty Penn made a treaty with the Leni Lenape to purchase his grant of land from them, even though there was no law requiring him to do so. Dec 1, The Pennsylvania Assembly The Pennsylvania Assembly, which had Delaware representatives, approved an Act of Union that made the Pennsylvania Charter applicable to the three counties, but Delaware leaders resented domination by Pennsylvanians. Oct 17, King James II overthrown There was a natural conflict between the proprietary and popular elements in the government which began under Penn and grew stronger under his successors. Dec 15, Charter of Privileges The Proprietor again visited Pennsylvania and, just before his return to England in , agreed with the Assembly on a revised constitution, the "Charter of Privileges," which remained in effect until Aug 14, German immigration increased Thousands of Germans were also attracted to the colony and, by the time of the Revolution, comprised a third of the population. The volume of German immigration increased. Oct 20, About 4, slaves had been brought to Pennsylvania. Jul 7, Wheat, Corn and Flax An exceptionally prosperous farming area had developed in southeastern Pennsylvania. Wheat and corn were the leading crops, though rye, hemp, and flax were also important. Aug 24, George Washington George Washington of Virginia failed to persuade the French to leave Pennsylvania and in they defeated his militia company at Fort Necessity. Sep 19, Penn buying the claims of the Native Americans Although William Penn was granted all the land in Pennsylvania by the King, he and his heirs chose not to grant or settle any part of it without first buying the claims of the Native Americans who lived there. In this manner, all of present Pennsylvania except the northwestern third was purchased. Mar 14, German hunting rifle The Pennsylvania long rifle was an adaptation of a German hunting rifle developed in Lancaster County. Its superiority was so well recognized that by gunsmiths were duplicating it in Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, and Maryland. Sep 28, Scotch-Irish Another important immigrant group was the Scotch-Irish, who migrated from about until the Revolution in a series of waves caused by hardships in Ireland. Nov 16, Third largest English colony in America The Province of Pennsylvania had become the third largest English colony in America, though next to the last to be founded. Apr 13, U. Consitution Pennsylvania became the second state, after Delaware, to ratify the U. In the American Civil War You might like:

Chapter 8 : Pennsylvania State History for Kids

This free seven-page printable is a fun way to create a timeline of Pennsylvania history, create a map of the state, and explore even deeper with bonus research.

Of note, the Dutch soon named the area New Netherland. However, the colony was conquered in and subsequently controlled by the British. The Independence Seaport Museum is situated on the nearby South Columbus Boulevard, where it covers the maritime history of the city. By , Philadelphia became a city through the Pennsylvania Charter of Privileges. The Washington, Franklin, Logan and City Hall squares were the first public plazas to be developed by Penn and these popular spots are still visited by thousands every day. The first half of the s saw the city develop its trade industry. However, violence was common between religious and ethnic groups, and a poorly run government led to sanitation, crime, and infrastructure problems. These problems plagued much of the 19th-century history of Philadelphia. Nevertheless, famed statesman Benjamin Franklin helped to turn things around. The first hospital in the American colonies was built here in , the College of Philadelphia today the University of Pennsylvania opened in , and postal routes to outlying cities within the colonies improved under Franklin, who was governor of Pennsylvania from to .

Role in the American Revolution Due to its important strategic location along the North American eastern seaboard, Philadelphia became a key city around the time of the American Revolution. It was home of the First Continental Congress in and the Second Continental Congress in , which adopted the Declaration of Independence in . Many bloody battles also occurred around the region during the Revolutionary War. After America won freedom from the British, Philadelphia became the temporary national capital between and while Washington DC , was being constructed.

Industrial Boom and the American Civil War After losing its national capital status, the city surprisingly saw a boom in its economy. The port became busier than ever before, as national and foreign trade alike increased, and new infrastructure continued to be built. With the booming economy came an increase in riots, crime, gang warfare and corruption, with reforms to improve public safety running well into the 20th century. Philadelphia became an important arms and uniform manufacturing center during the Civil War to .

Post Civil War Throughout its 19th-century history, Philadelphia had a reputation as a struggling city, especially following the Civil War. However, it attempted to rectify this by hosting the Centennial International Exposition in and constructing several significant buildings, including the City Hall, which was completed at the turn of the 20th century. The Great Depression of the s and s hit the city hard. By the end of WWII, housing shortages, infrastructure issues and fleeing industries plagued the city. The City Center district received significant makeovers, while an upswing in the resident hotel industry was experienced in the late s. Philadelphia is now one of the most important cities for domestic tourism in the United States.

Chapter 9 : Pennsylvania Colony Facts

A fourth plane crashed into a Pennsylvania field, killing all on board, after passengers and crew attempted to wrest control from the hijackers. Below is a chronology of the events of 9/11 as they.

Important Dates, Events, and Milestones in Pennsylvania History Offers a chronological timeline of important dates, events, and milestones in Pennsylvania history. Native Americans live in the geographical region now known as Pennsylvania long before Europeans explore the area. The two primary groups are the Algonquin and the Iroquois. Native Americans travel around the area by canoe or on foot. Although some farming is done, most food is acquired through hunting and gathering. One of the original 13 colonies, Pennsylvania was founded by William Penn as a haven for his fellow Quakers. After the American Revolution, Pennsylvania became the second state, after Delaware, to ratify the U. It is uncertain, however, that any of these explorers touched land that became Pennsylvania. George Fox, the son of a Leicestershire weaver, is credited with founding it in , though there was no definite organization before Except when it was recaptured by the Dutch in , the Delaware region remained under his jurisdiction until The King signed the Charter of Pennsylvania on March 4, , and it was officially proclaimed on April 2. It was to include the land between the 39th and 42nd degrees of north latitude and from the Delaware River westward for five degrees of longitude. Other provisions assured its people the protection of English laws and, to a certain degree, kept it subject to the government in England. Provincial laws could be annulled by the King. October, the Proprietor arrived in Pennsylvania on the ship Welcome. He visited Philadelphia, just laid out as the capital city, created the three original counties December 4 - the Proprietor summoned a General Assembly to Chester December 7 - This first Assembly united the Delaware counties with Pennsylvania, adopted a naturalization act and, on December 7, adopted the Great Law, a humanitarian code that became the fundamental basis of Pennsylvania law and which guaranteed liberty of conscience. William Penn and his wife Hannah Callowhill Penn were made the third and fourth honorary citizens of the United States, by act of Congress. Wheat and corn were the leading crops, though rye, hemp, and flax were also important. John Forbes recaptured the site of Pittsburgh in Philadelphia was a center of resistance to the Stamp Act -Although William Penn was granted all the land in Pennsylvania by the King, he and his heirs chose not to grant or settle any part of it without first buying the claims of Indians who lived there. In this manner, all of Pennsylvania except the northwestern third was purchased by After , these governors were members of the Penn family. From until independence, John Penn was both a proprietor and the governor. Westmoreland, the last new county created before the Revolution, was the first county located entirely west of the Allegheny Mountains. Province of Pennsylvania had become the third largest English colony in America, though next to the last to be founded, Philadelphia had become the largest English-speaking city in the world next to London. There were originally only three counties: Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks. October - June - While Congress was sitting in York it approved the Articles of Confederation, the first step toward a national government. After the war, the capital was moved to New York, until the opening of the District of Columbia in , Philadelphia was again the capital. A rifle battalion joined in the siege of Boston in August The battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Whitemarsh were important engagements of this period. Robert Morris and Haym Salomon were important financial supporters of the Revolution. This provided an assembly of one house and a supreme executive council instead of a governor. The Declaration of Rights section has been copied in subsequent constitutions without significant change. Many patriot leaders were bitterly opposed to the new Pennsylvania constitution. In the convention, both the conservative majority and the radical minority showed a tendency to compromise and to settle their differences along moderate lines. As a result, the new constitution embodied the best ideas of both parties and was adopted with little objection. It provided for a second legislative house, the State Senate, and for a strong governor with extensive appointing powers. Four of these had been signers of the Declaration of Independence. The delegation included the venerable Benjamin Franklin, whose counsels of moderation on several occasions kept the convention from dissolving; the brilliant Gouverneur Morris, who spoke more often than any other member; and the able lawyer James Wilson, who, next to Madison of Virginia, was the

principal architect of the Constitution. The conservatives in the Pennsylvania Assembly took swift action to call a ratifying convention, which met in Philadelphia on November 27. The Federalists, favoring ratification, elected a majority of delegates and, led by Wilson, made Pennsylvania the second state to ratify, on December 12. While Washington was president, the state supported the Federalist Party, but grew gradually suspicious of its aristocratic goals. From the beginning, Senator William Maclay of Pennsylvania was an outspoken critic of the party. The insurrection was suppressed by an army assembled at Carlisle and Fort Cumberland and headed by President Washington. Partly as a result, Jefferson drew more votes than Adams in Pennsylvania in the presidential election in 1800. It was a foreboding sign for the Federalists, who were defeated in the national election of 1800. The immigrant tide swelled because of large numbers of Irish fleeing the potato famine of the late 1840s and Germans fleeing the political turbulence of their homeland about the same time. The voters were given a greater voice in government and were better protected from abuses of power. However, free African Americans were disenfranchised. The burning of Pennsylvania Hall in Philadelphia, a center for many reform activities, in the same year, showed that the new constitution coincided with an awakened hostility toward abolition and racial equality. Her essays influenced the state legislature to grant married women the right to own property, in 1837. Leathermaking, lumbering, shipbuilding, publishing, and tobacco and paper manufacture also prospered in the 18th century. Lee turned his 75th birthday northward on a major invasion of Pennsylvania. The state called up reserves and volunteers for emergency duty. At Pittsburgh the citizens fortified the surrounding hills, and at Harrisburg fortifications were thrown up on both sides of the Susquehanna. Confederate forces captured Carlisle and advanced to within three miles of Harrisburg; the bridge at Wrightsville had to be burned to prevent their crossing. These outlying forces were recalled when the Union army under General George G. Meade in a bitterly fought engagement on the first three days of July, the Union army threw back the Confederate forces, a major turning point in the struggle to save the Union. Governor Curtin led the movement to establish the battlefield as a memorial park. The citizens refused, and Chambersburg was burned on July 30, leaving two-thirds of its people homeless and causing damage of almost two million dollars. Buck, won both a Nobel Prize and a Pulitzer Prize. She made her home in Perkasie. It provided for the popular election of judges, the State Treasurer, and the Auditor General. It created an office of Lieutenant Governor and a Department of Internal Affairs - Marquerite de Angelis wrote and illustrated books that thrilled generations of children, such as *Thee, Hannah!* Conflict developed in Vietnam. American troops fought beside the South Vietnamese against the North Vietnamese and their supporters until 1973, and many Pennsylvanians served and died there. Centralization and improved spending had the desired effects - Voters amended the state constitution to guarantee that equal rights could not be denied because of sex. *Slapshot* and *The Deer Hunter* were among the first of these productions. People of Hispanic origin regardless of race comprised 1. There are about 16, Native Americans. It changes, grows, becomes richer, and more complex when any individual interacts with it.