

1900

B059/F49: Waterman, Jesse, Entrance Examination: U.S. History, 1900

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Waterman, Jesse - Entrance Examination - U. S. History

Folder 49

1900

Box 59

History of the United States.

Select *one* sub-topic from each of the groups given, and write what you can about it. Be sure to give DATES whenever possible.

1. Colonial period.
 - a. Life in the Colony of Massachusetts.
 - b. Life in the Colony of Virginia.
 - c. Life in the Colony of New York.
2. Revolutionary period.
 - a. Reasons for the rebellion against England.
 - b. Prominent men of the time.
 - c. Most important battles; give particulars of one.
3. Civil War.
 - a. Causes of discontent in the South.
 - b. A few of the battles.
 - c. Prominent men on both sides.
 - d. Resulting evils and benefits of this war.
4. Territorial growth of the Nation.
 - a. Extent of the colonies at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War.
 - b. Extent of the United States today.
5. Presidents of the United States.
 - a. The most able President.
 - b. The martyred Presidents.
 - c. The most unpopular President, and why.
6. Political parties in the United States.
 - a. Whig.
 - b. Democratic.
 - c. Republican.
 - d. Populist.

Jesse Waterman. I United States History.

Select one sub-topic from each of the groups given, and write what you can about it. Be sure to give Dates whenever possible.

1. Colonial period.

a. Life in the Colony of Massachusetts.

b. Life in the Colony of Virginia.

c. Life in the Colony of New York.

(b) Colony of Virginia.

There were various attempts to found a permanent colony in Virginia for a number of years. Sir Walter Raleigh's proposed colony was a failure, although he introduced tobacco and potatoes in England and made the country of Virginia known to the people. Then another expedition was made to Virginia, this time with new men. Among the men was one who had gained prominence within a short time. He was Captain John Smith. These men came to what is known as Jamestown. and there settled permanently in the year of 1607. But the first object of these colonists was to hunt for gold, and when none was found they became discouraged. Some became petful, some hated to work, some wanted to return home. All this tended to bring the colony to failure, but Capt. John

Jesse Waterman, II

Smith was the only man who did so much in bringing the men into harmony. Lazy men were punished, and the way Capt. Smith applied his punishments to the men for swearing, kicking and shirking would seem very queer if adopted during these times. For every offense the Captain poured cold water down the men's sleeves, and after a while the men came to become better. Capt. Smith labored zealously until he was one day wounded in an encounter with Indians when he was forced to return to England for treatment. He never returned and the colonists began to become discouraged owing to the lack of food supplies. It was known as the starvation time and many of the colonists would have perished had not a ship come from England and relieved the people.

2. Revolutionary period.

a. Reasons for the rebellion against England.

b. Prominent men of the time.

c. Most important battles; give particulars of one.

(b) Prominent men of the time.

The best men who lived during the Revolutionary period may be mentioned as follows:
Gen. George Washington, Benjamin Franklin,

Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Robert Lee,

3. Civil War.

- a. Causes of discontent in the South.
- b. A few of the battles.
- c. Prominent men on both sides.
- d. Resulting evils and benefits of this war.

(a) Causes of discontent in the South.

For a long time the slavery question was discussed very hotly. The Southern states favored the extension of slavery while those of the North worked vigorously in apposition to its growth. This is one instance of the discontent of the south. When the tariff question came up before Congress there was added much dissatisfaction in the southern states when it became a law. They thought the tariff, being too high, tended to injure their cotton trade and only helped the northern manufactures. This may be regarded as another cause for the South's complaint. Then when new states were added to the Union, the South usually tried to get all to become slave states. When they failed in this they became discontented.

Jesse Waterman, IV.

4. Territorial growth of the Nation.

a. Extent of the colonies at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War.

b. Extent of the United States today.

(b). The extent of the United States at the present day has grown to such a mark as to astonish the whole world. During President Cleveland's term of office we had forty-five States and the territories of Alaska, Indian, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico. But when President McKinley took the reins of government, the Spanish-American War added Porto Rico to our territorial possessions. Cuba is merely under our protection until she is able to govern herself, or ^{be} annexed to the United States, the Philippines are also under our protection, but whether we will retain or leave them is a question yet unsettled. The island of Guam was another piece ceded to us by Spain. The Hawaii Islands were not admitted to our territorial ownership by the late war, but through the legislation of Congress.

5. Presidents of the United States.

a. The most able President.

b. The martyred Presidents.

c. The most unpopular President, and why.

Jesse Waterman V United States History.

(a) The most able president.

I believe Abraham Lincoln was the most able president of all the other presidents who held the presidential chair. No other man could have done so much as he did within four years. He handled the governmental affairs with the skill of a real statesman. At the beginning of the Civil War until its close, he was always the man of the hour. He did many important things at the peril of his own life. The appointment of the commander-in-chief of the Union Army, the proclamation freeing the slaves, the granting of pardon to deserters, offenders and spies, the work of preventing foreign nations from helping the Confederacy, the call for volunteers, the defeats and victories of the Union Army, the threatened assassinations from crooks at his door, the raising of necessary money to carry on the war, the lack of ammunition, the fear of Washington's capture; were enough to worry the president and if they were applied to some other man they may be sufficient to kill him. But these various things were all done faithfully and honestly by President Lincoln, and it is for the above reasons that I think he is the most able president, and the savior of the Union.

Jesse Waterman, VI

6. Political parties in the United States.

a. Whig.

b. Democratic.

c. Republican

d. Populist.

(d) The Populists aim to better the condition of the working classes. They favor ~~the~~ the extension of labor. There are some who have joined the forces of silverites, and those jumpers may be called the Silver Populists and those who advocate ^{the} gold standard, ~~the~~ Gold Populists. During the presidential campaign in 1896 the Populists nominated Bryan for their president and Watson for vice-president. In this case we may regard the Populists as all in favor of free silver.