

### 1: Education in | The National Archives

( ) Lin Li. *disciplinization of history education was not incepted until the firmed early in its initial establishment in As the regulations stipu-*

Nation â€” Introduction Carry Nation was a famous leader and activist before women could vote in America. She believed that drunkenness was the cause of many problems in society. Nation fought with fierce and witty words to make her case that people should not drink alcohol or use tobacco. She gained national attention when she started using violence. Her crusade against drinking contributed to the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment. It was renamed in after Lewis Cass, who served as governor of the Michigan Territory and as a U. Cass was the nominee of the Democratic Party for president of the United States in Her parents were George Moore George Moore ? In this photograph, she is shown with her daughters Edna left and Carrie right. Nation had two older half brothers, three younger brothers and two younger sisters. All her life she was comfortable with people of various races. In the Moores moved again, this time to Texas. Battles and skirmishes were fought throughout the country by Union and Confederate forces. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox, Virginia, on April 9, Over half a million men were killed or wounded in the war. Thousands of former slaves gained their freedom. After the war, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution were passed prohibiting slavery, providing equal protection for all citizens, and barring federal and state governments from denying citizens the right to vote due to their race, color, or status as a former slave. The Moores moved to Kansas City, and Carrie learned the brutal side of battle when she traveled with another woman to nurse soldiers after a raid in Independence, Missouri. A Difficult Start Women caring for wounded soldiers An engraving showing women caring for soldiers wounded in the Civil War. Carrie did not realize that Gloyd, whom she loved dearly, had a severe drinking problem. Soon Carrie became pregnant, and it was clear that Gloyd could not support her because of his excessive drinking. Heartbroken, Carrie returned to her family home. Carrie Gloyd became a teacher Engraving of a nineteenth-century female schoolteacher. Carrie Gloyd taught school for only a few years while her motherâ€™inâ€™law, Mrs. Gloyd, cared for her daughter, Charlien. Carrie Gloyd supposedly lost her teaching position in Holden unfairly. According to her memoirs, the superintendent of schools dismissed her on a minor issue in order to hire his niece. Only six months later, Charles Gloyd died. There she lived with her child and motherâ€™inâ€™law. She taught in Holden for four years. Nation â€” David Nation was a newspaper editor, a lawyer, and a minister. He had fought for the Union in the Civil War. In Medicine Lodge, Kansas, Carrie Nation would sometimes interrupt his sermons by correcting the things he said. Sometimes she would announce that the service was over and everyone would have to leave. David Nation was a journalist for a Warrensburg newspaper. He was also a lawyer and preacher. Together, they lived with their children in Warrensburg for a few years. Then they moved to Texas in While her husband practiced law, Carrie Nation managed a hotel in Columbia and then bought and ran one in Richmond, Texas, for ten years. She was a deeply religious person and started having visions and dreams during this period. Carrie Nation began her campaign to outlaw the sale of alcohol in this Kansas town. Based on the writing of Xenophon, a Greek philosopher, the Union defined temperance as "moderation in all things healthful; total abstinence from all things harmful. The organization held marches and rallies in several states. Women could not enter these private clubs to search for their husbands if they were missing. Members of the WCTU had been working for Prohibition, an amendment to the Constitution to make the sale of alcoholic beverages illegal, for many years before Nation became famous for smashing saloons with her hatchet. In Missouri, each county could decide to be wet or dry. Three maps showing wet and dry counties in Missouri in , , and A wet county allowed the sale of alcohol; a dry county did not. Prohibition passed in a few states as early as but never became law in Missouri. By , a year before Carry Nation died, most counties were dry. By September , there were enough dry counties to declare Missouri a dry state. She came to believe that alcohol had caused the troubles of the inmates. Nation and another member of the WCTU decided to get rid of the bars by standing outside them, praying loudly and singing hymns. Soon, the bars in Medicine Lodge were closed. It was one of the saloons,

often called "joints," attacked by Nation. For a brief description of the incident at the Carey Hotel bar, see an article from the Barber County Index dated January 15, , at Rootsweb. Rather than use hymns and prayer, however, Nation threw bricks. She continued her destructive tactics in Wichita, Kansas. In Topeka in , someone handed her a hatchet. Nation in jail Nation in the Wichita jail, kneeling and reading the Bible Nation was jailed several times for disturbing the peace and destroying private property. She included this photograph in her autobiography and provided the following text to accompany it: Here it is in the position of kneeling, reading my bible, which was my usual attitude. Nation, shown here with the sheriff of Enterprise, Kansas, said that she was trying to get police and sheriffs to do their jobs. After all, it was illegal to sell liquor in Kansas. As a woman, however, she had little power to make men do anything. Nation, seated and reading her Bible in jail. First, she spoke on the streets or in a hall and gathered a crowd. It did not worry her if the men in the crowd laughed at her. This illustration shows Nation speaking on a street in Topeka, Kansas. Nation asked him to enforce the laws of the state and explained that alcohol was ruining lives and families. In this illustration, they are in the Senate Saloon, a fine Topeka establishment, smashing mirrors and doing a lot of damage. By November , she was divorced. Again alone, Nation sold little pewter hatchets to raise money and took on speaking engagements. She was beaten and jailed many times.

### 2: JIM - Renaissance in Columbia on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*In , one delegate to the National Union of Teachers conference described the education system as 'providing a handful of prigs and an army of serfs'. [Shows slide] The next slide is a picture of an elementary school; it's a plan of the school at Clayton near Bradford, and its reference is ED Piece*

The following documents and collections of documents encompass time periods greater than those covered in the specific nineteenth-century lists that follow this one. The Laws of Texas, Gammel Printing Company, Includes legislation, constitutions, selected journals of constitutional conventions, early colonization laws, proclamations of the presidents of the Republic of Texas. One can browse and search. There is an analytical index to the first twelve volumes. Link to links to all volumes Noah Smithwick. Author recounts life in Texas between the s and s. Link to document Nathan Boone Burket. Covers the years There is some material on fighting Indians in the s. The document is undated but covers the period from , when he was born in what is now Red River County, to or Also has some background information about his parents prior to his birth. Probably written late in life. Has much to say about the daily life of rural residents of the day in the eastern part of Texas. Davis was later a Methodist minister. Part II George W. Eddy, September 18, He arrived in Texas in and settled in eastern Texas. Link to document Z. Emphasizes the growth of the Baptist movement in Texas but includes observations and memories of other aspects of Texas history as well. Also has material on life in Mexican Texas. May have been written in Link to document Stephen F. Sparks, "Recollections of S. Contains much information about his participation in the Texas Revolution from the fall of to after the Battle of San Jacinto. Link to document Mary Ann Adams Maverick. Memoirs of Mary A. The author, wife of Samuel Maverick, recounts her life in Texas from to Link to document Ammon Underwood. Journal, January 30, February 7, The author moved to Texas in the early part of Recounts experiences during the period covered. Served in the Texas army outside San Antonio in the fall of Participated in the Runaway Scrape. Settled at Columbia in Brazoria, where he engaged in the mercantile business. Link to document Jesse Burnam. The author came to Texas in , settling the following year in what is now Fayette County. Mostly recounts participation in Indian fights. Link to document r Elizabeth Davis. The author was born in Gonzales County in the s. Briefly mentions the Civil War and Reconstruction, her education, marriage, etc. Link to document Geo. Hammelken to Guy M. Bryan, February 28, Tells of his direct contacts with Stephen F. Austin in Mexico City in and beyond and also several times in , including being with him during his last illness. Includes various statements by Austin about Texas. Link to document Antonio Menchaca. Although written in the third person, this is a personal memoir. Dictated to Charles M. Barnes, probably in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Menchaca was born in Bexar in Was witness to the uprising there in In the s, he took the side of those resisting the dictatorship of Santa Anna. Memoirs of Early Texas. Reminiscences of a political leader and cattleman who spent much of the first part of his life in and near San Antonio from to about the time of the beginning of the Civil War. Was a witness to many of the events of the time, including the military operations at San Antonio from December to the middle of and in the early s. Link to document Adalbert Regenbrecht. Written when he was 85 years old. Recounts why he immigrated to Texas in at age 17, describes pioneer life in the rural community of Millheim, and tells of his experiences as a Unionist before, during, and after the Civil War. Probably only the long opening paragraph qualifies as a primary source. The author left his home near Waterloo, N. He settled in the Harrisburg area. Harris served in various military units and followed several civilian occupations. In , he immigrated to California, where he lived the remainder of his life.

### 3: Renaissance in Columbia , Part II on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The NRA National Championships have a rich history, and the really made its presence felt in the grand competition's post-WWII era. With a ton of surplus guns on hand and the many having been smuggled home by G.I.s, it was a natural to modify the for bullseye.*

Immediate source of acquisition or transfer Content and structure area Scope and content This collection of black and white photographs were produced as an album by Rev. They include photographs of the Smaill family including Rev. Helen Smaill and Nellie Smaill and their life on Epi. Photographs also show the Smaill family with ni-Vanuatu people. Custom stones, the stone church and women and children on Lamenu Island are featured. Photographs of other Presbyterian missionaries living and working in the New Hebrides during the late 19th and early 20th centuries are included. These photographs show their dress, daily life, children, activities such as afternoon teas and gatherings at synod meetings. Photographs of village groups of ni-Vanuatu people, food preparation and ni-Vanuatu teachers are included. Whaleboats and the Lopeni volcano erupting are also included in this album. The Presbyterian Church began sending missionaries to the New Hebrides today known as Vanuatu in the mid 19th Century. The first missionary was Rev. Inglis. In that same year, Inglis and his wife joined Geddie on Aneityum. John Inglis continued to send regular reports of his work to New Zealand, leading to increasing interest from the Church there in sending their own missionaries to the islands. The Southern Church was based on the ideals of the Free Church of Scotland and these principles influenced its mission work for many years. For over 40 years the two Churches worked separately, with mission activities during this time operating independently of each other. Over several decades the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand sent a number of missionaries to the New Hebrides including the following people. William Watt, Tanna , Rev. Peter Milne, Nguna , Rev. Oscar Michelsen, Tongoa , Rev. Charles Murray, Ambrym , Rev. Thomas Smaill, Epi , Rev. Lamb, Ambrym , Dr. John Bowie, Ambrym , Rev. Thomas Riddle, Epi , Rev. Milne, Nguna born on Nguna in , Rev. Basil Nottage, Tongoa , Rev. Ken Crump, Nguna , Rev. Miller, Tongoa , Rev. Ian Muir, Emae and Epi , Rev. Horwell, Epi In the early years there was no organised or reliable shipping service to the individual islands of the New Hebrides so it was important for the Church to have their own vessel to bring regular supplies from Australia and New Zealand. A boat was also necessary for transport to other mission stations. Although the New Hebrides missionaries were responsible for their home churches and allotted areas and islands, they worked closely together on common issues and met annually for a mission Synod meeting. This ton brigantine was launched in Nova Scotia, Canada, in The Dayspring II was sold prior to as she was too small and slow and uncomfortable to sail in. The Australian missionary Dr. She was feet long and arrived in Australia in On only her fourth voyage to the islands, she sank on the 16th October after striking an uncharted coral reef near New Caledonia. The decision was made not to replace the vessel. The New Hebrides Mission shared a practical concern for the everyday needs of island people. In addition to converting local people to Christianity, the missionaries worked to improve education, through the introduction of schools where the training of local mission teachers was initiated. The purpose of the Institute was to train local teachers and it was supported by all the Protestant missions working throughout the New Hebrides. Missionaries also worked to improve health education and services and encouraged the production of arrowroot and island trading as a means to generate revenue. The funds from the sale of arrowroot were used to build additional churches in the islands and, in some cases, as a donation towards New Zealand mission funds to be used elsewhere. From to on Nguna alone, over 26 tons of arrowroot was produced. By , the work of the New Hebrides Mission was declining. This was partly due to a rapidly decreasing population on the islands and a feeling that little room existed for further expansion of mission work, as by then most areas were adequately covered. The reduction in population was primarily caused by introduced European illnesses and epidemics which decimated the local population. The Queensland labour trade had also had an impact on the local population, with many locals having decided to remain in Queensland. In there was a general consensus held among the Island missionaries that the local church was ready to assume control of its own affairs. At a Centennial Synod meeting in , the th anniversary

of the arrival of the Rev. John Geddie, the local church was placed fully in charge of its own affairs. The island mission councils for Australia and New Zealand were then limited to the affairs of their immediate mission staff. A continued focus remained on training church leaders and education more generally. The Tangoa Training Institute later introduced a curriculum of advanced theological studies. In the early s, the New Zealand Missions Committee responded to the request for assistance to establish a High School at Onesua on Efate, along with funds and personnel to set up and run a small hospital on Tongoa. The Committee viewed this project as a practical means by which the New Zealand Church could provide for a social need rather than a means for furthering evangelistic opportunities. This policy shift in Mission funding opened up other opportunities for aid from the New Zealand Church including developing Navota Farm and opening the Maropa religious bookshop in Port Vila, training local islanders to be trades people and undertake the building work. The New Zealand Bible Class volunteer scheme sent out young people during the s to assist with building, administration and nursing. The Mission, at the request of the Presbyterian Church of the New Hebrides, divested itself of all remaining authority in the Islands so that the New Zealand missionaries effectively worked for the New Hebrides Church. The Church continues today as the Presbyterian Church of Vanuatu.

### 4: Carry A. Nation - Historic Missourians - The State Historical Society of Missouri

*Disciplinization of History Education in Modern China: A Study of History Education in the Imperial University of Peking*  
( ) Article (PDF From the early inception of th.

Graph to show weight fluctuation in Bradford children fed meals at school, ED Transcription I want to begin by introducing you to Mary Dorothy Castle. The first photo I want to use is from an infant school called Milbank School in She attended this school; it was in Erasmus Street in Westminster. The admission and discharge registers show that Mary Castle was the daughter of Edward Castle, a Sergeant in the Metropolitan Police, and she lived with her family at 4, Harcourt House, Regency Street. She was born on the 24th July Her last attendance was the 10th March , and as you will be aware, that was a few weeks before the census was taken on the 2nd April. The first job for girls in Chelsea and Pimlico who left school at Easter , like Mary, was to work as punch card operators in the Census Office in Milbank. They were employed, probably from about November , on a temporary basis, six hours a day, in two shifts: They were paid ten shillings a week. Initially, in July , they thought of employing boys and girls, but by October they decided that girls should do the punch cards, supervised by women, and that the boys would have other tasks on machine tabulation. They brought their own food for meals although hot drinks were provided. Unemployed, un-certificated or retired teachers were to be taken on as checkers; one for every four girls, 44 in all, and they were to be paid at a rate of 20 shillings a week. The workforce was to punch codes, added to the census schedules completed by householders, onto cards for machine tabulation, enabling more and more accurate statistical data on occupations, or numbers of live births, to be extracted from the census forms. Now what about the organisation of education by ? What sort of education would these girls, who represented the majority of the population, have had? Education had been thoroughly re-organised at the beginning of the 20th century. Local School Boards, which generally ran schools in parishes, were replaced by Local Education Authorities known as LEAs “ we still have them today ” arranged by county or borough and overseen by the Board of Education. The LEAs could fund secondary education but this was not compulsory. In most children attended one school; an elementary school “ a kind of modern infant and junior school “ primary school is another modern term for it. In village schools there was usually one big room where everyone was taught, perhaps with a flexible divider. In cities, class sizes were about In South Wales in , they were In London, as in other big cities, there were triple-decker schools, with infants on the ground floor, boys on the next and girls at the top: The day was punctuated by a bell, of course; no watches. However, education authorities like the London County Council were developing a network of higher elementary schools known as Central Schools, which took students for three year commercial or industrial by that they meant vocational courses between [the ages of] 11 and This had become policy in London in , and this is a picture of one in Southwark, at West Square, where they are having a practical maths lesson. Many teachers like those used as checkers in the Census Office were un-certificated. Training colleges for teachers existed, mostly run on denominational lines, and turned out certificated teachers. By only 20 of these municipal training colleges had opened, out of LEAs. Many elementary school teachers were still produced by the old pupil-teacher system. This was a form of apprenticeship with supervised training on the job in a school. By , pupil teacher-hood started at 16, and had special instruction in pupil-teacher centres, usually attached to secondary schools, and a new scheme of bursaries had been introduced, allowing potential teachers to stay at school to train, and then to spend a year at training college, previously only available via a scholarship. By , the balance had shifted towards the new arrangements, with nearly 3, bursaries being granted, as against just under 2, pupil-teacher courses started, although pupil-teacher courses were still much more common in rural areas. Large classes meant tough discipline. Punishment books record the use of Dunces caps, lines, detention and most commonly the cane. Industrial unrest in among Dockers, railway workers and workers in jam factories was mirrored by pupil strikes in 62 larger schools in a hot September. On the 5th, the second day of term, in Llanethli in South Wales, 32 boys failed to turn up for their history lesson, and they only had small classes. They persuaded two other schools in the area to join in. The South Wales Press, the local newspaper, reported the goings-on

enthusiastically. Burton-on-Trent and Portsmouth schoolchildren joined in and there were strikes and marches in Battersea. The protests were mostly against the cane, but also against long hours and homework. Many children returned to school with notes from their mothers stating that suitable punishments had already been delivered. How things have changed! It proved to an employer that they had a basic education. Some children went on to secondary schools which charged minimum fees per year, well beyond the reach of most parents who earned perhaps 25 shillings a week. Now what about lessons and examinations? Lessons were arranged in seven Standards. We saw with Mary Castle that she had reached Standard seven. The Standard system started at age six, with attainments for each Standard set out in what was known as the Education Code, which was updated every year, rather like the National Curriculum. However, this system was breaking down. Another of the experiments of the headmistress of the Chaucer School was in Geography. She employed a specially qualified teacher; this was quite unusual. The curriculum was broadening, and most London elementary schools, for example, were teaching English, Science including nature study and gardening, Mathematics, Geography, History and Needlework. In 1901, an extra lesson was added on completing the census schedule on 2nd April. The Board of Education sent circulars to Local Education Authorities in March, explaining the significance of the census, stressing the national importance of establishing the distribution, number, gender, age and occupation of the population. Teachers were to decide how best to organise an appropriate lesson in their own school, and to publicise the census. The idea was that the older children could educate their parents to complete the form and to help them understand its importance. This circular, which comes from ED12 Piece 45, suggests: Some of the principal objects of the census must be explained and illustrated. But many LEAs had their own local inspectors, often promoted from elementary teachers, and all schools receiving grants or certified as efficient by the Board were also inspected by the HMI. There were problems in this arrangement. In 1902, the Chief Inspector, E. Holmes, the Chief Inspector, issued a very critical memorandum, including a variety of similar derogatory remarks and conclusions in May 1902, as E Memorandum 21, just to his senior colleagues, but a copy was leaked to the press by Sir Samuel Hoare MP for Chelsea in March 1902. Sir Samuel used it as a weapon against the Liberal Government. The NUT claimed that a slur had been cast on the teaching profession. The leak in fact led to the resignation of the president of the Board of Trade, Walter Runciman, and the removal of Robert Morant, its permanent secretary who had signed the circular letter about the census lesson to another Government department. The Board of Education and the Inspectorate surveyed school buildings in 1902, and they drew up a blacklist of schools, as they called it, which needed structural improvements. The aim was to force LEAs to make repairs or lose official recognition. The children are drawn exclusively from the immediate streets, Tabard Street especially, and the population of these streets is, for school purposes, of the least promising kind. It contains a large representation of the criminal classes, but the chief difficulty is not crime, but blank poverty. What regular work there is appears to be done by the women. A large number of women are engaged in the Jam factory. It is therefore with children, who for the most part live amid immorality, crime, squalor, dirt, neglect, bad feeling and un-healthiness of every kind, physical, mental and moral, that this most interesting school is concerned. Most of them are small for their age, a large number show the signs of insufficient feeding or unwholesome feeding; some are afflicted by ringworm, running eyes, nasty head-sores and vermin. A considerable proportion appear on the borderline between normal and weak intellect. It is unfortunate that this is so situated that no sunlight ever reaches it. Maude Lawrence, daughter of the Viceroy of India, was appointed, so his view prevailed. Here he is explain her working conditions, he says: ED14 Piece 93 shows some pages from the report on it. Bradford Borough Council also ran a pioneering scheme to feed its hungry children and this is an extract in ED50 Piece 8, from a report on the Bradford experiment. It gives an account of a feeding experiment carried out on about 40 children during the early summer, namely from April 17th to July 24th. The children apparently most in need of meals were chosen, though a few were included primarily on the ground of the then particularly poor circumstances of the family. In the majority of the cases, either the family income for one reason or another was very irregular, or the mother went out to work, or the family was a large one, but in one or two of the cases the circumstances were comparatively good. Every effort was made to make the meals as far as possible educational. There were tablecloths, and flowers on the tables, monitoresses, whose duty it was to lay the

tables and to wait on the other children were appointed, one to each group of ten children – they were provided with aprons and sleeves and had their meals together after the other children. From almost the first, there was very little to complain of in the behaviour of the children. The children soon respond to orderly and decent surrounding. The tablecloths, it is true, were very dirty at the end of the week, but this is chiefly due to the dirty clothing of the children and owing to the very inadequate provision at the school for the children to wash themselves. My aim was to give you some sort of idea of the education for which the majority of children experienced in I took as my starting point the arrangements made for a girl punch card operators, perhaps including Mary Castle, working as temporary staff in Milbank on the census. We saw how education was organised at this time: Discipline was very harsh and provoked strikes in September The curriculum was expanding, the payment by results system was not so rigid, and there was even in a special census on completing the census schedule and its importance. We saw the antipathy between the Oxbridge educated HMI and the LEA Inspectors, with the leak of the memo which brought about the resignation of the president of the Board of Education and the move of his permanent secretary to another department. This might enable you to make a judgement about whether the prevailing education system did indeed produce a handful of prigs and an army of serfs; you have to take your own views.

### 5: Helen May Butler - Wikipedia

*Through a thorough investigation on the history education in the Imperial University of Peking from to , this paper attempts to highlight the following findings. 1) The disciplinization of history education and the transformation of traditional historiography were concurrently incepted in.*

Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World By the turn of the 20th century, the city had 15 to 20 daily newspapers, and many weeklies. Most newspapers were sold at newsstands or hawked by newsboys, as opposed to subscriptions. The Wall Street Journal provided detailed coverage of business affairs. The New York Times had shrunk to almost nothing by the s. However, after its purchase by Adolph Ochs of Knoxville, Tennessee , in , it reached an upscale audience with unbiased and detailed news. There were numerous ethnic papers. More important, they taught them how to become Americans and understand the complexity of American popular culture. Louis, Missouri , for dominance on the newsstands. By , both papers reached the million per day circulation level. He had bitter battles with Al Smith over control of the Democratic Party, losing out in He then moved his base to California. After enthusiastically supporting Franklin Roosevelt for president in , he broke with Franklin D. Roosevelt , moved far to the right, and became a bitter enemy of the New Deal , using his national magazines and New York Journal to blast away at Roosevelt. It was a major blow to the German-American community. This particular motorman had almost no training, instead of the usual 20 days minimum of training, and was recovering from the flu pandemic , which had just killed his daughter. During the rush hour, he made a series of bad mistakes, lost control on a downhill slope, and was racing at high speed when he crashed at a sharp curve outside of Prospect Park station. The Malbone Street Wreck killed 93 of the passengers and seriously injured over hundred more. With a statewide election impending, it became a major campaign episode, leading to the election of Al Smith as governor. Officials blamed anarchist and communist elements, fueling the ongoing Palmer raids , but the culprits were never caught. It accumulated in the streets and was swept to the sides like snow. The stench was so strong that urbanites welcomed motor vehicles as a profound relief. Researchers applied laboratory-based advances in bacteriology and immunology to the treatment and prevention of this disease, thereby eradicating it as a major threat. Wagner embraced reform in the s and s, especially to the benefit of their core constituency, the working class. Wagner served in the United States Senate from to , where he was a leader of the New Deal Coalition , paying special emphasis to supporting the labor movement. After , scandal engulfed City Hall. Flamboyant Mayor Jimmy Walker resigned and fled to Europe after state investigations showed he had taken bribes. Coupled with the harshness of the Great Depression, this gave an opening to the reformers. They won in with a Fusion ticket headed by Fiorello La Guardia. La Guardia dominated city politics as mayor, to He supported President Franklin D. With the help of Robert Moses he directed the building of low-cost public housing, public playgrounds, parks, and airports. He reorganized the police force, defeated the still-powerful Tammany Hall machine, and reestablished the merit system in place of patronage jobs. La Guardia was a domineering leader who verged on authoritarianism but whose reform politics were carefully tailored to address the sentiments of his diverse constituency. He defeated a corrupt Democratic machine, presided during the Depression and world war , made the city the model for New Deal welfare and public works programs, and championed immigrants and ethnic minorities. He succeeded with the support of a sympathetic president who was equally hostile to Tammany Hall. He secured his place in history as a tough-minded reform mayor who helped clean out corruption, bring in gifted experts, and fix upon the city a broad sense of responsibility for its own citizens. His administration engaged new groups that had been kept out of the political system, gave New York its modern infrastructure, and raised expectations of new levels of urban possibility. But the great period of European immigration which had only just passed its peak was halted abruptly by the Immigration Act of which severely limited further immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe. Much larger numbers arrived during the era of World War I as the Great Migration brought in blacks to fill more jobs at a time when immigration was suspended. Much of the organize protest was a demand for jobs and stores owned and operated by whites in Harlem. For many years, especially in the s, Harlem was home to a flourishing of social

thought and culture that took place among numerous Black artists, musicians, novelists, poets, and playwrights. A workman helps raise the Empire State Building 25 floors higher than the Chrysler Building at right, as seen in *During this time, New York City became known for its daring and impressive architecture, including notably the skyscrapers which transformed the skyline. The race to the sky culminated in the dueling spires of two Art Deco icons—the Chrysler Building and the Empire State Building—during the late s. These two skyscrapers were not topped off until their soaring heights seemed rather overoptimistic. The construction of the Rockefeller Center also occurred during this time, becoming one of the largest-ever private development projects at the time. The city grew outward, too, with residential development replacing most of the farmland of eastern Brooklyn, eastern Bronx, and much of Queens. The recently completed Empire State Building would be known as the "Empty State Building" for many years because it could not attract sufficient tenants in the bleak business climate. When New York Governor Franklin Roosevelt became president, the Hooverville shacks named after his predecessor dotted city parks. There were massive building projects including highways, bridges, public housing, new schools, and expansion of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Robert Moses with a model of his proposed Battery Bridge, never built Parkway planner Robert Moses took charge of building many bridges, parks, public housing units, and parkways with mainly federal money. Moses was a great proponent of automobile-centered modernism whose legacy of massive construction projects is still controversial. However, the last large expansion of the subway system, combined with the merger of privately owned Interborough Rapid Transit and Brooklyn—Manhattan Transit subway companies with the city-owned Independent Subway System under city ownership, made the subway largely what it is today. World War II[ edit ] Aircraft engine at Naval Training School in the Bronx New York, long a great American city with many immigrants, became a culturally international city with the brain drain of intellectual, musical, and artistic European refugees that started in the late s. The clothing industry produced uniforms, and machine shops focused on war materials. The Brooklyn Navy Yard again increased its production of warships. The large printing industry was scarcely affected. The port facilities again played their role in shipping supplies and soldiers to Europe. When peace arrived in , New York was clearly pre-eminent in the world, as the only major world city unscathed by the war. Lower Manhattan, as seen from a ferry, December Poster about air service, in New York became the financial center of the United States before the Civil War, specializing in railroad securities. By it grew even more dominant and was starting to approach London as a world financial center. Morgan , whose House of Morgan set up national financing programs for the steel, agricultural implements, shipping, and other industries. Rockefeller , of Standard Oil , expanded from a dominant position in oil to other industries as well as banking. Andrew Carnegie dominated steel until he sold out to Morgan in . After , Rockefeller and Carnegie largely devoted their interest to philanthropy, as to a certain extent did Morgan. By the s, New York had surpassed London as a world banking center. The New York Stock Exchange was the national focus of wealth making and speculation until its shares suddenly collapsed late in , setting off the worldwide Great Depression. It originated in the nineteenth-century "rag trade" of Jewish tailors, cutters, pressers, peddlers, and shopkeepers. By it was a largely Jewish owned and operated industry, and most workers were Jewish, although other new immigrants were being hired. It grew rapidly in its first two decades and took credit for abolishing sewing work in the tenements , establishing a six-day, hour week, writing union contracts that gave preference to ILGWU members applying for a job, and setting up arbitration machinery. The union was much larger and stronger than the hundreds of small shops with which it dealt. By the establishment won out; the Communists only controlled the Furriers union , which they ruled by paramilitary violence. The early years of the Great Depression further undermined the union. It focused on ready-made clothing for men, and provided banks, recreation, medical care, and even restaurants and housing for the membership. It expelled its Communists in the s. Under the leadership of Sidney Hillman , it played a central role in forming the militant Congress of Industrial Organizations in the mids, and giving Hillman a powerful voice in the New Deal Coalition. With the Democratic Party in the city largely controlled by the conservative Irish, Dubinsky and Hillman and their unions formed a new political party in , the American Labor Party. The port was the main point of embarkation for U. The congestion at the port led experts to realize the need for a port authority to supervise the extremely complex system of bridges, highways, subways,*

and port facilities in the New York-New Jersey area. By issuing its own bonds, it was financially independent of either state; the bonds were paid off from tolls and fees, and not from taxes. It became one of the major agencies of the New York metropolitan area to handle large-scale projects, especially under the leadership of Austin Tobin. Passenger ships flourished before the coming of transatlantic air carriers in the s. One line of business catered to upscale tourists headed in both directions, with American and British lines in competition. Passenger steamships also carried steerage passengers at low rates. The vast majority were immigrants to the United States, although some immigrants were returning to Europe. They built elaborate networks of ticket agencies in Europe, offering low-cost one-way packages. Immigrants headed to other cities typically held prepaid tickets paid by their relatives who had already established themselves in the New World. Most new arrivals already had some idea of what they were coming to, from family letters and widely available pamphlet literature. A small percentage were rejected because of obvious disease; the steamship companies had to pay their fair back, so they screened for sick passengers ahead of time in Europe. There was fear of German sabotage, especially in the aftermath of the Black Tom explosion in The Great Depression brought a surge of unemployment, especially among the working class, and a slowing of growth. An economic and developmental resurgence began in the late s and continued through the s. Flynn at the helm. Generally referred to as "the boss", he ran the political machine like a business executive, paying particular attention to choosing top lieutenants, and providing services to grateful voters. In sharp contrast to the leaders of Tammany, he cooperated very smoothly with Franklin Roosevelt both as governor and as president.

### 6: History of New York City (â€™) - Wikipedia

*Transnational Career in the Field of Early Childhood Education*, in *Women Educators*, ed. Fitzgerald and Smyth (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, ), 14 Eckhardt Fuchs, 'Networks and the History of Education', *Paedagogica Historica* 43, no. 2.

Read Part I, from Friday, Almost three years later, he purchased from Capt. Bradshaw the adjacent lot facing on the square, a part of which he then sold, but the remainder of that tract combined with the adjoining Isenberg property gave sufficient room for two adjoined business houses, In March , a crew began demolishing the rickety old building there, and construction on a new one started in May. By the end of January, , the Read Hardware Co. In early April, the newspaper reported that a freight elevator, likely the first elevator in the county, had been installed "to be used in conveying vehicles to the second story". At that time, the News commented of the just-completed structure, "It is the largest and most conveniently constructed business house in South Eastern Kentucky and has been built at a great expense. It stands as a monument of honor to the owner and it is the pride of this town. In , another off-the-square event greatly impacted the town. With the following year came announcement of yet another new building, this one in the west corner of the square, Burkesville Street octant, on a vacant lot owned by Frank Sinclair and G. The lot was located between the Paull Drug Store building one lot closer to Burkesville Street and the business house where W. Wilson ran a grocery store on the other side. Work began on the Sinclair-Dillon structure, which was to be two stories high and run some sixty feet deep, in October, and continued until cold weather shut down the operation. Come the spring of , work recommenced, and at the same time, Paull Drug announced it would temporarily move its stock of goods into a part of the building occupied by the Wilson grocery, have their old storehouse razed and "and have a brick structure, running back to the alley" put up in its place. The two building would go up together with common wall and upon completion, Paull Drug would move into its new quarters and Mr. Wilson would have the right of first refusal in regard to occupancy of the Sinclair-Dillon building. The News observed that "The two will be handsome buildings and will add greatly to appearance of the square. The December 13, edition of the paper carried a brief ad from Mr. Wilson, stating "I am now in my new place of business with a clean stock. Woodruff and undertaker J. Triplett occupied the second floor "apartments" of the Paull building by February At about that same time, one can only imagine the excitement and buzz around the square when the News announced Ray Conover and George Montgomery soon joined by a third partner, George Lowe planned to start a first-class picture show or theater, as it would now be called in Columbia in the immediate future. Those gentleman already had secured the hall above W. For the record, Frank Jackman purchased from Mrs. He immediately announced his intention to put up a brick structure to house his grocery store and his brother John W. Beyond that, the only mention came the next spring when the paper noted in passing that Mr. Sinclair apparently bid the high dollar. And a bit of a postscript: The great fire of swept away the three business houses from the exit corner of Burkesville street toward the west corner. In the fall of , Fred Hill put up a small building on the vacant lot, some eighteen feet wide, adjacent to Paull Drug which he owned and the new Bank of Columbia building, then under construction. The following year, workmen completed the bank edifice, located mid-block. The Bank of Columbia has long since incorporated both the Walker building and the space occupied by Mr. This story was posted on Have comments or corrections for this story? Use our contact form and let us know. To sponsor news and features on ColumbiaMagazine, please use our contact form. More articles from topic Jim:

### 7: Early Customization of the Pistol | Gun Digest

*He received his early education in New York, but later entered the University, from which he was graduated in 1898. He taught a year after graduation, then read law under John H. Bryan, of Italcigh; and settled in Fayetteville. where he has since resided and practiced law.*

The following summary, by no means complete, covers some of the advances made during that halcyon era.

Renaissance in Columbia Part I " The Jones building and the hotel hold the distinction of being the first commercial spaces in Columbia to use gas for lighting. The hotel opened on Thursday, December first with a gala affair for practically everyone who was anyone among the local younger set, an "assemblage of a charming array of feminine beauty and a galaxy of chivalric manhood," as the News so eloquently intoned. The bash was hosted by The Twentieth Century Club, an organization of the young men of the town, and of them, the newspaper opined the gents has put on such a successful affair they had "smothered themselves with glory. Prior to completion, the newspaper stated it would be thirty feet wide and eighty feet deep, and that the new edifice would "add greatly to the appearance of the public square. The third floor was added in the early 1890s as a meeting hall for the Masons. Midyear, the newly formed Columbia Telephone Company bought the franchise and lines of the recently dissolved Green River Telephone Co. Another building, a much smaller wooden structure of recent vintage put up by M. Cravens, had to be moved from this site to make way for the bank. The dawn of 1900 saw the opening of the Lindsey Wilson Training School. While not on the square, this greatly impacted the Columbia mercantile scene with the cadre of teachers and the ensuing influx of students who moved to Columbia to take advantage of this sparkling new educational opportunity. In many cases, parents and siblings also moved to town to be near the scholars in their family. As drew to a close, the Adair County News moved from its original location in the Creel building on the east corner of Campbellsville Street to larger quarters in the alley off the south corner of the square. Harris immediately doubled the size of the paper from four to eight pages and hired another compositor. About the time the News office moved, the Myers family bought the franchise to install and maintain an electric light plant in Columbia, one "capable of producing incandescent lights of 16 candle power, provided that the people of the town would contract for of them. A number of residents here had their residences wired and many others will follow suit," and within a few weeks, all the residences and business places that had been "wired up" had the miracle electricity for a few hours each night. Before too long, a few and then still more arc lights were placed along the four main streets leading out of town. In the early autumn of 1900, work on a new structure commenced on the northeast side of the square. Russell purchased a lot from the Sallee heirs and promptly started construction on a commercial building. Mary Garnett, widow of the late Judge, started construction of another business edifice in the spring of 1901, immediately after completion of the Russell building, this one "on the corner of the public square [at the Campbellsville Street entry side] extending to the new post office building. In 1902, the Richardsons father and son Frank and Harold opened a shoe store and an electric appliance and radio shop there. This project was finished in June with the completion of a stretch of walkway in front of the Columbia Hotel aka Conover, Marcum, Miller, and New Adair Hotel, among other names. Nonetheless, in May 1903, the Council again passed a sidewalk ordinance, this time "requiring property owners to build concrete pavements out each street one block from the square. Reported the News, "An order has been made by the City Council for concrete pavement to be extended as follows: To the Presbyterian church on Burkesville street; to the branch on Water Street; to the cemetery on Campbellsville street and to J. The property holders are given until next July [ ] to complete the work. Have comments or corrections for this story? Use our contact form and let us know. To sponsor news and features on ColumbiaMagazine, please use our contact form. More articles from topic Jim:

### 8: J. Howard Whitehouse - Wikipedia

*In the early twentieth century he acted as treasurer to Birmingham Technical Education Committee. Whitehouse founded the Ruskin Society of Birmingham in , organising lectures by notable speakers, focused on the social questions of the day.*

With a ton of surplus guns on hand and the many having been smuggled home by G. The way bullseye works is simple. You have three guns, pistol or revolver, chambered in. The course of fire is pretty simple. At a range of 25 yards, strings of five shots must be completed in 20 seconds. This is course of fire is shot three times, once with the. Most competitors just use a. This saves money on equipment. This is not to say that some do not use. As I said, in the post-World War II era, there was an abundance of surplus s, as well as tens of thousands smuggled home by G. One of them was a fellow named Jim Clark. He had been assigned to the newly formed 4th Division, which had the distinction of being the first to go directly into battle from the United States. Jim saw action at a tiny pair of islands named Roi-Namur. When I say tiny, I mean Roi was 1, yards at its widest part and Namur was yardsâ€”yet they had more than 3, Japanese soldiers defending them. Navy pounded the islands, before the Marines landed; there was a shocking number still alive to resist. After securing those islands, Clark was among those sent to Saipan. His Springfield was damaged along the way, so he scrounged an M1 and some optics. He spotted some Japanese troops trying to escape the invading Marines over a thousand yards away. Once he found his groove, he had over hits. This download will cover the basics of the cartridge â€” its parts, safe practices and expert tips for accuracy and reliability in handloading. A couple years later, back in Shreveport and going to school, a friend invited him to go to a bullseye match. He promptly borrowed the required guns and learned the rules. In his very first match, he scored a 78 percent. When he went to his first match sponsored by the National Rifle Association, he qualified as a Sharpshooter. His next match he qualified as an Expert. His next match a Master. If bullseye had a rock star, it was Jim Clark. Everything about him seemed bigger than life. Indeed, he and Bill Blankenship were arguably the greatest civilian bullseye shooters in history. If such requests happened after a match, he would gladly sell his pistols for a nice profit, then return home and use his gunsmithing prowess to build more for the next match. As the only civilian-trained shooter to win the National Bullseye Championship, his guns were in high demand. Detail of an old added muzzle weight. Now, many men would set about to making guns and be content to ride their own reputations into the sunset. His innovations and inventions were numerous. He had been thinking about how to add more weight to the muzzle and elongate the sight radius. Most people were hanging weights off the sides of their guns and adding front sight extensions that pushed the front sights forward of the muzzle. With these, he would cut the slide of another gun and extend it. This accomplished everything he wanted, both a longer sight radius and a more muzzle-heavy gun. To Jim, he was just finding a way to get the job done, but, thanks to his creativity, we now call him a visionary. Of course, while an innovator and a genius in his own right, Jim Clark is also a man who helped other gunsmiths. Truly, here is where one can consider the custom to have been born. This article is taken from The Custom

### 9: timeline for china

*William English Walling* (), a prominent socialist and journalist, was descended from wealthy Kentucky slaveholders. He was a founder of the *Intercollegiate Socialist Society*, the *Women's Trade Union League*, the *Social Democratic League*, and the *NAACP*.

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