

1: Kentucky and the Second American Revolution - Kentucky Libraries Unbound - OverDrive

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Innovative thinking about a global world Monday, January 15, The second American revolution The first American Revolution broke the bonds of control exercised by a colonial power over the actions and aspirations of a relatively small number of people in North America in -- about 2. The second American Revolution promises to affect vastly larger numbers of Americans and their freedom, and it is not yet complete. There were about 19 million African-Americans in the United States in This is the Civil Rights revolution, which has been underway since the end of the Civil War ; which took increased urgency in the s through the s the period of Jim Crow laws and a coercive, violent form of white supremacy ; and which came to fruition in the s with collective action by thousands of ordinary people and the courageous, wise leadership of men and women like Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. When we celebrate the life and legacy of MLK, it is this second American revolution that is the most important piece of his legacy. And this is indeed a revolution. It requires a sustained and vigilant struggle against a powerful status quo; it requires gaining political power and exercising political power; and it promises to enhance the lives, dignity, and freedoms of millions of Americans. This revolution is not complete. The assault on voting rights that we have seen in the past decade, the persistent gaps that exist in income, health, and education between white Americans and black Americans, the ever-more-blatant expressions of racist ideas at the highest level -- all these unmistakable social facts establish that the struggle for racial equality is not finished. This is why Dr. And by embracing these values they themselves changed. The struggle in South Africa against apartheid combined both aspects of this story -- anti-colonialism and anti-racism. The American civil rights movement focused on uprooting the system of racial oppression and discrimination this country had created since Reconstruction. It focused on creating the space necessary for African-American men and women, boys and girls, to engage in their own struggles for freedom and for personal growth. It insisted upon the same opportunities for black children that were enjoyed by the children of the majority population. Will the values of racial equality and opportunity prevail? Will American democracy finally embrace and make real the values of equality, dignity, and opportunity that Dr. King expressed so eloquently? Will the second American revolution finally erase the institutions and behaviors of several centuries of oppression? King had a fundamental optimism that was grounded in his faith: And the forces of reaction are particularly strong in the current epoch of political struggle. So it will require the courage and persistence of millions of Americans to these ideals if racial justice is finally to prevail.

2: "Kentucky and the Second American Revolution: The War of " by James W. Hammack Jr.

In this compelling narrative, author James Wallace Hammack, Jr., traces those consequences and Kentucky's role in the developments of the war, which Kentuckians viewed as an effort to secure the American victory won in the Revolution.

Men, some of whom who had not long before been South Carolina slaves, returned as emancipators. Two weeks later they celebrated freedom with a massive procession of their own. Black cavalry troopers brandished their sabers and cheered triumphantly. As they surged into Richmond, former slaves stood atop shacks and waved their hats and cheered while well-to-do whites retreated into their homes, bolted their doors, and peered anxiously, indignantly, and incredulously through shuttered windows. These scenes, hardly imaginable five years earlier, captured the revolutionary denouement of the American Civil War. Their labor had made those who owned them immensely rich and powerful. Indeed, most of the richest families in the United States were then slaveholders. That political power was used to secure their control over their slaves, to expand the territory in which slavery was legal and protected, and to advance their own special interests elsewhere. It was a state of affairs that seemed likely to continue indefinitely. Leaders of both major parties Whigs and Democrats were congratulating themselves for having suppressed the slavery controversy once and for all through a recent legislative deal. But history can take dramatic turns, turns that catch both conservatives and radicals by surprise, turns that rattle anyone who assumes that the future will look like the recent past. That aggressive attempt outraged much of the Northern population and precipitated a political crisis that gave birth to the Republicans, a mass political party that opposed slavery and that was committed to preventing its further expansion. They set out to break up the federal union and to form a new, homogeneously slave-holding country, the Confederate States of America. It was that reaction that spawned the April attack on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, beginning four years of civil war. Although the white South embarked on that path to preserve slave society, the war inaugurated a titanic revolution that within a few years destroyed the system and broke the once-imposing political supremacy of the planter class. Breckinridge, or John Bell. Lincoln would need the active support of many of these non-Republican Northerners in order to win the war. He believed he could keep the politically heterogeneous Union solidly behind him and his armies only if he limited his war aims to suppressing secession. He considered the retention of those states absolutely crucial. They had, he believed, simply been outmaneuvered, stampeded, or bullied by a minority of well-organized political extremists. From this premise, too, Lincoln deduced the need to defend the Union without giving unnecessary offense to the Southern white majority. Karl Marx pointed to the mistake in a Vienna newspaper. They will yield only to force. Counting on any significant fraction of them to help save the Union was hopeless. Eliza Frances Andrews, the daughter of Georgia plantation owners, later underlined the practical significance of this fact. This was all the more worrisome in light of the bad news coming from Virginia battlefields. We had about played our last card, and must change our tactics, or lose the game! In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free. The second act, the revolutionary waging of war, is at hand. Under that pressure, articulated most clearly by free blacks, white abolitionists, and more radical Republicans, Union policy evolved from adamantly excluding blacks in and to recruiting them as non-combat duty soldiers in They now welcomed black troops into combat duty. By the end of the war, some, black men had served in the Union army or navy, most of them recruited in slave states. Black soldiers took part in about military engagements, some 40 of which were major battles, and they provided the Union with infantry regiments, 12 heavy artillery regiments, 10 batteries of light artillery, and seven cavalry regiments. They were crucial to the eventual victory. Any substantial departure from it insures the success of the rebellion. In the American Civil War, as in other revolutions, the radicalization of methods and the escalation of stakes paralleled shifts in the popular base. In the middle of, when the Lincoln government was still defining its aims narrowly, its war effort enjoyed strong bipartisan support across the North. As the army and administration moved toward a more aggressive and especially toward a more deliberately emancipationist policy, however, the Northern population fragmented politically. But by the middle of, the Republican president was concluding that the continued support of his own party, including its more radical wing, and securing the

active aid of slaves was more vital to success in the war than continuing to appease conservatives. He now acknowledged that courting those conservatives in the past had hobbled the Union war effort. His administration and armies would henceforth count for victory far more on the efforts of African Americans especially but not only black soldiers than on those who opposed a revolutionary war policy. It also made it impossible, as Lincoln acknowledged, to retreat from the new emancipationist policy, even when battlefield setbacks and waning electoral support in spring and summer seemed to demand that he do so. And the promise being made, must be kept. In November, the platform on which Lincoln was reelected pledged his party to that goal, and by the end of the Thirteenth Amendment was ratified. The shattering of the Confederacy, the reconstitution of the Union, and the destruction of slavery radically transformed social and economic relations and the distribution and exercise of political power in the United States. The defeated Southern elite, which had dominated all branches of the national government throughout most of the prewar era, was now driven into a corner politically and remained there for decades. Half a century would now pass before a man born in the South would sit in the White House or preside over the United States Senate. The Supreme Court remained in the hands of non-Southerners, too. Control of the federal government now rested instead in the hands of those who represented the interests of Northern industrial and commercial capital. But it was in the South that the Civil War and its aftermath left its deepest enduring imprint. The brutally oppressive Jim Crow system that was then created remained in full force down past the middle of the twentieth century. But the destruction of slavery remained a central, immovable fact of postwar life. Some of the families torn apart under slavery reconstituted themselves, never to be separated again by slave markets. Meanwhile, the average living standards of black people rose by half during the fifteen years following the Civil War. Even in the pit of the late nineteenth century, landowners could never compel their laborers to work with the brutal intensity that slavery had once exacted as a norm. The greater freedom of action that emancipation brought enabled black people to forge stronger family ties, build strong organizations, and thereby organize and fight more effectively for equal rights when changed conditions made that possible in later years. It should do the same for us today.

3: Kentucky and the Second American Revolution (ebook) by James W. Jr. Hammack |

Kentucky and the Second American Revolution Book Description: Alarmed by infringements upon American commerce during the Napoleonic Wars, Kentuckians were early proponents of war with Great Britain.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Although public attitudes in the state were more directly affected by events in the Northwest than elsewhere, the failure of the first northwestern campaign was not alone responsible. Nowhere could there be found a cause for encouragement in the existing military situation. As late as August Thomas Jefferson had written: But every subsequent American attempt to launch an invasion of Canada during the campaign season ended in failure or defeat. Twelve days after Jefferson penned his prediction of easy conquests, Hull had surrendered Detroit and nearly 1, men. In mid-November, General Henry Dearborn led a large militia force north by way of Lake Champlain to the Canadian border, only to have his men refuse to follow 55 farther on the grounds that militia could not be constitutionally required to fight outside the United States. Before the month was out a second effort to enter Canada along the Niagara River frontier ended in hasty withdrawal. Events in Washington, meanwhile, were causing many Kentuckians to believe that the spring of would bring little improvement in American prospects for victory. After convening for its second session on November 2, , the Twelfth Congress of the United States had immediately proceeded to devote most of its time to formulating plans for enlarging the navy and for reorganizing and reinforcing the army. The committee reasoned, therefore, that peace might be restored between the two nations on the basis of a settlement of the impressment question alone. Other American grievances against England, the committee argued, could be settled in postwar negotiations. The purpose of the bill was to facilitate a resolution of the impressment controversy by promising a reduction in the number of British subjects employed on American vessels immediately following the conclusion of a peace treaty. Kentuckians who had long argued that American grievances against England ran far deeper than impressment and the confiscation of American ships and cargoes were dismayed. The suspicion that the federal government was reluctant to continue the war spread rapidly in Kentucky and contributed significantly to the growing disillusionment with American war efforts that gripped the state in early Suspensions of congressional weakness in prosecuting the war soon bred suspicions of weakness in the Madison administration as well. Madison is wholly unfit for war," Clay wrote. He is not fit for the rough and rude blasts 57 which the conflicts of Nations generate. By late February criticism of the Madison administration had swelled to such proportions in Kentucky that Governor Shelby felt it politic to excuse the outcry. To Secretary of State Monroe, who since the resignation of William Eustis in December had also been serving as acting secretary of war, Shelby wrote that recent events had had a "powerful and unpleasant effect" upon the Kentucky public. In a free nation, Shelby apologetically observed, "citizens will speak, write and act, often improperly from the want of correct information, and it is to be lamented that from that cause their censure too frequently attaches itself undeservedly to the supreme authority. Calls were made for larger armies, greater federal support, and more regulars to bear the brunt of the fighting in the Northwest. At least one perceptive observer suggested, in a letter to the Lexington Reporter, that the invasion of Canada from the west should be abandoned entirely in favor of a concerted attack east of the Great Lakes. On one aspect of the offensive against Upper Canada there was almost universal agreement in the state. Further land operations in the Northwest were deemed useless, unless the United States first gained naval command of Lake Erie. Recognizing the importance of this 58 objective to revitalizing war spirit in the state, Shelby urged the Madison administration to take decisive steps to establish naval supremacy on the lake at the earliest possible moment. Lagging enthusiasm for a campaign that had produced many more casualties and far fewer victories than Kentuckians had anticipated was most vividly dramatized by the dwindling number of volunteers offering their services for the offensive in the Northwest. At the commencement of the war, eager Kentuckians had begged for an opportunity to participate in the invasion of Upper Canada. But in early a sufficient number of volunteers could not be obtained to fill the complement of 3,000 militiamen authorized by the General Assembly in the wake of the River Raisin debacle. Although Shelby insisted that "little reliance can be placed

on Soldiers forced into the ranks," he was obliged to resort to a draft to raise the force. In March half the contingent of new levies was placed under the command of General Green Clay and ordered to the front in response to a request from Harrison for reinforcements. Under the circumstances, the disappointed governor asserted, no more volunteers could be expected from Kentucky until the federal government secured command of Lake Erie and authorized an army sufficiently large and well equipped to guarantee 59 victory. Thwarted in their own local efforts to achieve their objectives in the war, Kentuckians were, apparently looking to the federal government for more effective organization and direction of military operations in the Northwest. But doubts that the federal government would take decisive steps to insure success in the Northwest continued to grow in the state. The likelihood that the federal government would act with greater vigor to protect the frontiers and insure a successful invasion of Upper Canada was soon made to appear still more remote. It had been inconceivable to Kentuckians in mid that the war should end before the United States had ousted the British from Canada. But both the press and public in Kentucky were clearly divided in the spring of over 60 the desirability of negotiating an end to the war before the United States had won a single significant victory. The influential Kentucky Gazette, though highly critical of federal conduct of the war, was opposed to peace until the United States had proved its right to international respect upon the battlefield. The newspaper claimed that a large segment of the Kentucky public was prepared to accept a negotiated peace. The principal obstacle to peace in the minds of Kentuckians, the Reporter asserted, was the impressment issue. Assuming that sentiment in favor of Russian mediation was slight in the state, the Gazette first attempted to treat the proposal as a farce. By early May, however, it was no longer possible for the editor of the newspaper to dismiss lightly the subject of peace talks as a farce. Instead the Gazette was reduced to imploring its wavering readers to avoid being "deluded with the foolish cry of peace" and to await the outcome of the projected negotiations before abandoning their support for the war. With confidence in national leadership at a low ebb and opinion divided over the wisdom of continuing the war, some Kentuckians reasoned that only a resounding military victory could buoy flagging war spirit in the state. But during the spring and early summer of that victory failed to materialize. Indeed, another major defeat for Kentucky arms was soon added to the long series of discouraging reverses inflicted upon the United States during the first year of war. Although the British forces commanded by General Henry Proctor had made no serious attempt during the remainder of the winter of to capitalize upon their victory at the River Raisin, a new British move was expected with the melting of the ice on Lake Erie. With scarcely 2, men remaining under his command and the spring campaigning season approaching, Harrison stood in desperate need of the reinforcements slowly organizing in Kentucky and Ohio. Until he was adequately reinforced, Harrison could not hope to defend the entire Northwest frontier. He consequently reduced the commands stationed at most of the twelve forts and blockhouses under his authority to small garrison units. The bulk of his force, something over 1, men, he brought to Fort Meigs on the south bank of the Maumee River. Those preparations were largely complete, when on April 28 a long column of British troops swung into view before Fort Meigs. To accomplish this, he had moved nearly 2, soldiers and Indians, together with heavy artillery and two gunboats, up the Maumee River from Lake Erie. Having spied out the ground beforehand, Proctor established his main batteries across the Maumee from Fort Meigs on the north bank. Later he placed smaller artillery pieces on the south side of the river below the fort. For two days the British unloaded equipment and supplies from the gunboats, dug pits for their batteries, and made other careful preparations for a siege. While these preparations were going forward Indians under Tecumseh and Roundhead surrounded the fort, harassed its defenders, and drove away what livestock they could get their hands on. The guns of Fort Meigs responded only intermittently to this activity and interfered little with the progress of the British work parties. Their preparations finally completed, the British commenced a heavy bombardment of Fort Meigs on May 1. Roundshot and howitzer shells ploughed the escarpments of the earthen citadel and ripped away the roofs of its blockhouses. Frantically, the defenders of Fort Meigs shoveled the dirt back into place to prevent balls heated red-hot by the British from exploding the stores of powder. For four days the earthshaking, earsplitting pounding continued. American gunners, dueling sporadically with the British artillerists, could not match the weight of metal hurled at the beleaguered garrison. Altogether, more than 1, missiles rained down upon the shotscarred fortress before the

bombardment slackened. Shortly before midnight on May 4, a courier made his way into the besieged fort and delivered to Harrison a note from Brigadier General Green Clay. With reinforcements near at hand, Harrison quickly developed a plan for breaking the siege. Simultaneously a sortie would be made from the fort to attack the smaller batteries on the south side of the river. Precise instructions to Clay were drawn up and entrusted to Captain John Hamilton. The daring captain eluded the encircling Indians and reached Clay before dawn on May 5. In accordance with his orders from Harrison, Clay divided his force and placed the men in his twelve leading boats under the command of Lieutenant Colonel William Dudley. Dudley was directed to land his troops on the north bank of the Maumee, surprise the enemy batteries, and spike the captured guns. Having accomplished this task, he and his men were under specific orders to retreat immediately to their boats before the main body of British troops could counterattack. Clay, meanwhile, would land the men in the remaining six boats on the south bank above Fort Meigs and fight through the cordon of Indians to safety. In their confusion, Clay and Boswell crossed and recrossed the river before landing near the fort within range of the British artillery. With the element of surprise lost, their entry into the fort was opposed both by artillery fire and by swarming Indians. Across the river Dudley had already disembarked his men from their boats. In three columns the Kentuckians bore down upon the main British batteries. The left column circled behind the enemy artillery positions to prevent retreat. The center was held in reserve, while the right column, led by Dudley, swept over the lightly defended gun emplacements. To that point all had gone according to plan. The captured guns were quickly spiked, and Dudley was preparing to retreat to the boats and Fort Meigs. But his intentions were thwarted by the inexperience and lack of discipline so often characteristic of militia troops. Looking across the field, Dudley realized for the first time that young Captain Leslie Combs, in command of the left column, had exceeded his instructions and was racing into imminent danger. Instead Combs was leading his men toward the main British camp with the obvious intention of attacking it. Though he had been warned that the British camp was too strong for his detachment to carry by storm, Dudley refused to abandon the men advancing to the attack. Having observed the capture of his batteries, Proctor hastily organized a force of British regulars and Canadian militia that met the charging Kentuckians head on. Indians from both sides of the river rushed in to join in the melee. With Dudley killed, with the British and Canadians pressing hard on their front, and with Indians swarming all around their flanks, the Kentuckians were soon thrown into confusion and overwhelmed. A small guard of 65 men assigned to defend the boats along the riverbank escaped. As had happened at Frenchtown, the British allowed their Indian allies to get out of control following the pitched battle. Their destination was old Fort Miami, which Proctor was using as a base for supplies. As the dejected column of prisoners neared the fort more and more Indians appeared along the line of march. Despite the presence of British guards, the whooping Indians forced the Kentucky prisoners to run a gauntlet of slashing knives and tomahawks to reach the interior of the old fort. Once inside, the Indians fell furiously upon the unarmed Kentuckians. A soldier of the British Forty-first attempted to intervene, but was struck down and killed. The carnage continued, although Proctor was himself reportedly on the scene by that time. At least forty of the captured Kentuckians were slain before Tecumseh arrived and put an end to the bloodshed by threatening to kill any Indian who disobeyed his orders. Tecumseh is supposed to have vehemently reproached Proctor for his failure to stop the slaughter. When Proctor haughtily replied that the Indians were beyond control, Tecumseh is said to have shouted, "Begone!"

4: The Second American Revolution

Alarmed by infringements upon American commerce during the Napoleonic Wars, Kentuckians were early proponents of war with Great Britain. As a frontier state, Kentucky feared exposure to raids by British troops and their Indian allies.

Interpretations[edit] A second or third, or fourth American revolution was conceived early on as attainable via the Article V Convention , as set forth in the U. According to Samuel Williams of Vermont â€” , it was to be the means to accomplish periodic constitutional adaptation to changing times. Born the same year as Jefferson, Williams saw the federal constitutional convention as the vehicle for what loose constructionists today term the "living, breathing constitution. Calhoun was perhaps the first to make this claim. It was also used in the s by historian Charles A. Beard first proposedâ€”in â€”that the US Civil War and emancipation amounted to a second American revolution. McPherson , Gregory P. Downs, and Bruce Levineâ€”have argued that the fight against and victory over slavery amounts to a second American Revolution. March This is a dynamic list and may never be able to satisfy particular standards for completeness. You can help by expanding it with reliably sourced entries. In the novel Empire by Orson Scott Card , a second revolution occurs following the assassination of both the president and the vice president. He had become the 28th president after former president and Progressive Party candidate Theodore Roosevelt won the presidential election , but was assassinated on December 19, when he and the Rough Riders attempted to break up a labor strike at the Chicago Union Stock Yards by the sharpshooter and exhibition shooter Annie Oakley. By , the US had become unstable politically and socially. In the alternate history novel The Probability Broach by L. This eventually leads to George Washington getting overthrown and executed by firing squad for treason, the U. S Constitution being declared null and void, and Gallatin being proclaimed as the second president and would serve until In , a new caretaker government is organized with all taxes being repealed. A revised version of the Articles of Confederation are ratified in , but with a greater emphasis on individual and economic freedom. In the short story "Dispatches From the Revolution" by Pat Cadigan contained in the anthology Alternate Presidents , a second revolution occurs after a bomb is planted at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago , Illinois in August , which explodes. The explosion kills President Lyndon B. This leads to major chaos and the United States eventually becomes an autocratic state with Ronald Reagan as the president. The dystopian science fiction novel Alongside Night by J. Neil Schulman has the novel set during the crisis of a Second American Revolution. It has been adapted into a graphic novel [8] and a released narrative feature film [9]. Decades later, a Socialist revolutionary war occurs in Chicago and defeats the rump United States. A Christian fundamentalist movement known as the "Sons of Jacob" set off a Second Revolution by staging an attack that kills the President and most of Congress. They win the war and suspend the US Constitution under the pretext of restoring order. The new regime, known as the Republic of Gilead, moves quickly to consolidate its power and reorganize society along a new militarized, hierarchical regime of Old Testament -inspired social and religious fanaticism among its newly created social classes. Television[edit] American armed resistance to a fictional Soviet invasion in Amerika was described by its supporters as a Second American Revolution. In The Venture Bros. In the video game Homefront: They are eventually supported by NATO. In the alternate history video game Wolfenstein II: Blazkowicz , reunites with his allies from the previous game with the intention of staging a second American Revolution to overthrow the occupation and the puppet government that supports it.

5: Second American Revolution - Wikipedia

Alarmed by infringements upon American commerce during the Napoleonic Wars, Kentuckians were early proponents of war with Great Britain. As a frontier state, Kentucky feared exposure to raids by British troops and their Indian allies. And so, when President Madison finally obtained a declaration of

6: Kentucky and the Second American Revolution: The War of by James Wallace Hammack Jr.

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7: Kentucky in the War of - Wikipedia

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8: Understanding Society: The second American revolution

Alarmed by infringements upon American commerce during the Napoleonic Wars, Kentuckians were early proponents of war with Great Britain. As a frontier state, Kentucky feared exposure to raids by British troops and their Indian allies. And so, when President Madison finally obtained a declaration of war, patriotic Kentuckians rushed to arms.

9: Project MUSE - Kentucky and the Second American Revolution

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