

### 1: Hangout - Assignment New Jersey - A Short History of New Jersey - Early Statehood

*The history of air travel has close ties to New Jersey. On May 3, 1914, the first passenger flight in American history was flown from New York to Atlantic City. Today, New Jersey is home to two international airports, Newark and Atlantic City.*

Prehistory[ edit ] La Pouquelaye de Faldouet was constructed on a site on the east coast looking across to the Cotentin Peninsula. Archaeology of the Channel Islands and Jersey Dolmens The earliest evidence of human activity in Jersey dates to about 10,000 years ago before Jersey became an island when bands of nomadic hunters used the caves at La Cotte de St Brelade as a base for hunting mammoth and woolly rhinoceros. Evidence dating from the Ice Age period of engravings dating from at least 12,000 BC have been found, [2] [3] showing occupation by Homo sapiens. Evidence also exists of settled communities in the Neolithic period, which is marked by the building of the ritual burial sites known as dolmens. The number, size, and visible locations of these megalithic monuments especially La Hougue Bie have suggested that social organisation over a wide area, including surrounding coasts, was required for the construction. Archaeological evidence also shows that trading links with Brittany and the south coast of England existed during this time. List of hoards in the Channel Islands Evidence of occupation and wealth has been discovered in the form of hoards. In 1791, during construction of a house in Saint Helier, a gold torc of Irish origin was unearthed. The tradition that the island was called Caesarea by the Romans appears to have no basis in fact. The Roman name for the Channel Islands was I. Lenuri Lenur Islands [8]: A chapel built around 1000, now forms part of the nave of the Parish Church of St Clement. Normans[ edit ] The island took the name Jersey as a result of Viking activity in the area between the 9th and 10th centuries. The Channel Islands remained politically linked to Brittany until 1066, when William Longsword, Duke of Normandy seized the Cotentin and the islands and added them to his domain; in 1066, Duke William II of Normandy defeated Harold at Hastings to become king of England; however, he continued to rule his French possessions as a separate entity, [10] as fealty was owed as a Duke, to the King of France. According to the Rolls of the Norman Exchequer, Jersey was divided for administrative purposes into three ministeria: The Feudal Age[ edit ] Mont Orgueil dominates the small harbour of Gorey and guards Jersey from attack from the French coast opposite From onwards, the Channel Islands ceased to be a peaceful backwater and became a potential flashpoint on the international stage between England and France. The claim was based upon his position as feudal overlord of the Duke of Normandy. The King of England gave up claim to mainland Normandy and appointed a Warden, a position now termed Lieutenant Governor of Jersey and a bailiff to govern in his stead. The Channel Islands were never absorbed into the Kingdom of England. However the churches in Jersey were left under the control of the Diocese of Coutances for another years. There was no attempt to introduce English law. These titles have different meanings and duties to those in England. This was needed as the Island had few defences and had previously been suppressed by a fleet commanded by a French exile, Eustace the Monk working with the English King until in he changed sides and raided the Channel Islands on behalf of the French King. In March 1412, a French force landed on Jersey, intent on capturing the island. In 1412, the French returned, allegedly with 800 men in 17 Genoese galleys and 35 French ships. Again, they failed to take the castle and, after causing damage, withdrew. The change in England to a written language in "English" was not taken up in Jersey, where Norman-French continued until the 20th-century. His troops succeeded in breaching the outer defences, forcing the garrison back to the keep. The garrison came to an agreement that they would surrender if not relieved by Michaelmas and du Guesclin sailed back to Brittany, leaving a small force to carry on the siege. An English relief fleet arrived in time. The island was held by the French until 1412, when Yorkist forces and local militia were able to recapture the castle. Reformation to the civil war[ edit ] During the 16th century, ideas of the reformation of the church coupled with the split with the Catholic Faith by Henry VIII of England, resulted in the islanders adopting the Protestant religion, in the churches moved under the control of the Diocese of Winchester. Laws were strictly enforced, punishment for wrong doers was severe, but education was improved. The island militia was reorganised on a parish basis and each parish had two cannon which were usually housed in the church - one of the St Peter cannon can still be seen at the bottom of Beaumont Hill. At first sight, the coastline appears

wildly inaccurate, but if the image is rotated a little clockwise, the shape becomes much closer to what is known today. One of the favourable trade deals with England was the ability to import wool England needing an export market but was at war with most of Europe. The name "Jersey" synonymous for a sweater, shows its importance. The islanders also became involved with the Newfoundland fisheries at this time. Colonies were established in Newfoundland. Civil War, interregnum and restoration[ edit ] See also: The Prince of Wales, the future Charles II visited the island in and again in October following the trial and execution of his father, Charles I. In the Royal Square in St. In recognition for all the help given to him during his exile, Charles II gave George Carteret , Bailiff and governor, a large grant of land in the American colonies, which he promptly named New Jersey , now part of the United States of America. Companies such as Robins and the Le Boutilliers set up thriving businesses. By the s, a discrepancy in coinage values between Jersey and France was threatening economic stability. The States of Jersey therefore resolved to devalue the liard to six to the sou. The legislation to that effect implemented in caused popular riots that shook the establishment. The Chamber of Commerce founded 24 February is the oldest in the Commonwealth. The Code of laid down for the first time in one place the extant laws of Jersey, and from this time, the functions of the Royal Court and the States of Jersey were delimited, with sole legislative power vested in the States. Methodism arrived in Jersey in , brought by fishermen returning from Newfoundland. Conflict with the authorities ensued when men refused to attend militia drill when that coincided with chapel meetings. The first Methodist minister in Jersey was appointed in , and John Wesley preached in Jersey in August , his words being interpreted into the vernacular for the benefit of those from the country parishes. The first building constructed specifically for Methodist worship was erected in St. The 18th century was a period of political tension between Britain and France, as the two nations clashed all over the world as their ambitions grew. Because of its position, Jersey was more or less on a continuous war footing. During the American Wars of Independence , two attempted invasions of the island were made. A short-lived peace was followed by the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars which, when they had ended, had changed Jersey forever. The first printing press was introduced to Jersey in Judging the quality of cows remains a feature of rural life. The number of English-speaking soldiers stationed on the island and the number of retired officers and English-speaking labourers who came to the islands in the s led to the island gradually moving towards an English-speaking culture in the town. The livre tournois had been used as the legal currency for centuries. However, it was abolished during the French Revolutionary period. Although the coins were no longer minted, they remained the legal currency in Jersey until , when dwindling supplies and consequent difficulties in trade and payment obliged the adoption of the pound sterling as legal tender. The military roads constructed on occasion at gunpoint in the face of opposition from landowners by the governor, General George Don , to link coastal fortifications with St. Helier harbour had an unexpected effect on agriculture once peace restored reliable trade links. Life expectancy was 35 years. Both immigration and emigration increased. The Theatre Royal was built, as were Victoria College, Jersey in and extensions to the harbour, which were called Victoria Harbour. The two railways have never been connected. Buses started running on the island in the s, and the railways could not cope with the competition. The eastern railway closed in and the western railway in after a fire disaster that year. Jersey was the fourth-largest shipbuilding area in the 19th-century British Isles , [28] building over vessels around the island. Shipbuilding declined with the coming of iron ships and steam. A number of banks on Jersey, guarantors of an industry both onshore and off, failed in [20]: The population fell slightly in the 20 years to In the late 19th century, as the former thriving cider and wool industries declined, island farmers benefited from the development of two luxury products - Jersey cattle and Jersey Royal potatoes. The former was the product of careful and selective breeding programmes; the latter was a total fluke. The anarchist philosopher, Peter Kropotkin , who visited the Channel Islands in , , and , described the agriculture of Jersey in *The Conquest of Bread*. The 19th century also saw the rise of tourism as an important industry linked with the improvement in passenger ships [20]: The first aeroplanes arrived in Jersey in In , the British garrison was withdrawn at the start of the war and the militia were mobilised. Jersey men served in the British and French armed forces. Numbers of German prisoners of war were interned in Jersey. The influenza epidemic of added to the toll of war. In , imperial measurements replaced, for the most part, the tradition Jersey system of

weights and measures; women aged over 30 were given the vote; and the endowments of the ancient grammar schools were repurposed as scholarships for Victoria College. In , the visit of King George V was the occasion for the design of the parish crests. In , the British government asked Jersey to contribute an annual sum towards the costs of the Empire. The States of Jersey refused and offered instead a one-off contribution to war costs. The first motor car had arrived in , and by the s, competition from motor buses had rendered the railways unprofitable, with final closure coming in except for the later German reintroduction of rail during the military occupation.

### 2: Jersey Fabric | LoveToKnow

*Jersey was the fourth-largest shipbuilding area in the 19th-century British Isles, building over vessels around the island. Shipbuilding declined with the coming of iron ships and steam. Shipbuilding declined with the coming of iron ships and steam.*

Until , the territory continued under the jurisdiction of the Dutch, at New Netherlands. In March of that year, Charles II conveyed the whole territory to his brother, the Duke of York, who, in July, sold the tract called New Jersey to Carteret and Berkley, about three months prior to its reduction by Colonel Nichols [a British Governor that had acquired land grants from Native Americans under Dutch rule]. The first settlement in New Jersey was probably about the year , at Bergen, a village a few miles west of New York. Fort Nassau, five miles from Camden, was built in , but was deserted not long after. A few other settlements were made in the territory, but the settlement of Elizabethtown, in , by persons from Long Island, is generally fixed upon as the era of colonization. The following year, , Philip Carteret, appointed governor by the proprietors, arrived at Elizabethtown, which he made the seat of government. He brought with him a constitution for the colony, which ordained a free assembly, consisting of a governor, council, and representatives; the latter to be chosen by each town. The legislative power resided in the assembly, the executive, in the governor and council. The liberal provisions of this constitution, in connection with the fertility of the soil and salubrity of the climate, soon induced emigrants, chiefly from New England and New York, to form settlements within the territory. And, for some years, these settlements enjoyed an unusual exemption from the hardships and sufferings to which most of the other early colonies were subjected. In , on the occurrence of war between Holland and England, New York was taken by the former, and again brought under Dutch government. New Jersey and Delaware also submitted. All, however, was returned to the English during the following year. Billinge, being in debt, presented his interest in the province to his creditors, William Jones and others being appointed trustees to dispose of the lands. In this division Carteret took East Jersey, the government of which he retained; and the trustees of Billinge, West Jersey. The Duke of York, though he had conveyed away his powers of government when he sold the province to Berkley and Carteret, in , unjustly claimed West Jersey as a dependency of New York. These claims of the duke, Sir Edmund Andros , his governor in America, attempted to assert, and actually extended his jurisdiction over the province. In , Carteret, disgusted with the people, sold his right to East Jersey to William Penn and others, who immediately sold one half of it to the Earl of Perth and his associates. In , both the Jerseys and New York were annexed to New England, in which connection they continued until the accession of William and Mary to the throne of England in . The people were allowed a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-four members; but the governor and council, consisting of twelve members, were appointed by the crown. From this time to the province continued under the Governors of New York; but in that year an application made as early as for a separation from New York was granted, and Lewis Morris was appointed royal governor of the province.

### 3: Brief History of Jersey by Peter Hunt

*History of Jersey Jersey is a small island with a fascinating history, which has included an influence throughout the world totally out of proportion to its size. Follow the links below to the biggest history of Jersey available on the Web, and possibly the most comprehensive ever published.*

They lived here starting at least 10,000 years ago. Anywhere from 8,000 to 20,000 Delaware Indians lived in the area when the first Europeans arrived. Their name means "original people" or "genuine people." Instead, they lived in small communities made up mostly of extended family members. The men would hunt or fish during the day. Depending on the season they might search for clams off the Jersey shore or hunt in the woods. The women worked in the gardens. They grew squash, beans, sweet potatoes, and corn. Europeans called them the Delaware Indians. He sailed along the coast and anchored off Sandy Hook. Although Hudson was British, he worked for the Netherlands, so he claimed the land for the Dutch. It was called New Netherland. Small trading colonies sprang up where the present towns of Hoboken and Jersey City are located. In the Dutch lost New Netherland when the British took control of the land and added it to their colonies. They divided the land in half and gave control to two proprietors: Sir George Carteret who was in charge of the east side and Lord John Berkeley who was in charge of the west side. Carteret had been governor of the Isle of Jersey. Berkeley and Carteret sold the land at low prices and allowed the settlers to have political and religious freedom. As a result, New Jersey was more ethnically diverse than many other colonies. Primarily a rural society, the colony grew to have about 150,000 people. Eventually, governing power was transferred back to England. For many years, New Jersey shared a royal governor with New York. The governorship was finally split in 1702 when New Jersey got its own governor, Lewis Morris. Revolution In the years before the Revolution, anti-British feelings spread throughout the state. About one-third of the people living here supported the rebels, one-third supported England, and one-third remained neutral. In 1776 New Jersey declared itself an independent state and joined the colonial side in the Revolutionary War. New Jersey was an important state during the Revolutionary War because of its location near the center of the thirteen colonies and between New York City and Philadelphia. Because of this, more battles were fought in New Jersey than in any other state. The Americans and British fought battles, both large and small, here. Many people consider the Battle of Trenton to be the turning point of the Revolution. Washington and his troops spent the rest of the winter in Morristown, and the United States was well on its way to victory. They thought no one would fight during winter, so the British and Hessian soldiers in New Jersey divided into camps to stay until spring. Trenton was considered the most desirable post, and it went to the Hessian soldiers as a reward for their good service. The Hessians used the Old Barracks in Trenton as a headquarters. But in December, Washington and his men decided to cross. Once across, Washington decided to separate and surprise the Hessians in Trenton from two sides. The plan worked, and the patriots captured prisoners while only four American soldiers were wounded. Constitution and the first state to sign the Bill of Rights. In 1790, Trenton officially became the state capital of New Jersey. New Jersey grew and prospered during the early 1800s. New factories sprung up throughout the state. Paterson became a textile center and later became known for producing trains and silk. Trenton produced clay products, iron, and steel. Camden, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Passaic all became major manufacturing centers in the 1800s. New canals and railroads helped industry grow. Europeans came by the thousands to New Jersey to work in the factories. South Jersey remained rural for the most part, growing the crops to feed the urban areas nearby. Railroads were important in helping the South Jersey seashore areas expand. During the Civil War, New Jersey provided 31 regiments groups of soldiers, including cavalry soldiers on horseback and infantry soldiers on foot. Over 250,000 New Jersey men fought for the Union, and New Jersey soldiers participated in almost every major Eastern battle. More factories opened, and cities like Trenton, Newark, Paterson, and Camden got bigger as immigrants from Europe came to work in them. Railroads were laid to connect the cities and to transport materials. At first, most immigrants came from Ireland and Germany. Later, people came from Italy and from countries throughout Eastern Europe. As city populations grew, farm populations shrank. With so many people working in factories, issues like child labor

and protection for workers became important. The popularity of these reforms brought Woodrow Wilson to power as governor in 1911. He left office in 1913 to become President of the United States and is the only New Jersey governor to become president. As both governor and president Wilson supported welfare reforms to protect workers and to keep companies from becoming too big. Thomas Edison is probably most famous. Among his thousands of inventions, including the light bulb, Edison helped develop the motion picture while working in New Jersey. Fort Lee became the motion picture capital of the world in the early 1900s. Unfortunately, the Great Depression of the 1930s hit New Jersey hard, bringing massive unemployment. In the 1950s, people began moving back into the rural areas from the overcrowded cities. A number of transportation projects helped better connect New Jersey. The history of air travel has close ties to New Jersey. Newark Airport expanded its passenger and cargo services in 1963. Today New Jersey is recognized for its present as well as its past. While remembering its proud history, New Jersey will continue to be the setting for many of the great events of the future.

### 4: Jersey Heritage - Discover the island's rich history | Visit Jersey

*A Short History of New Jersey. Early Statehood. In , New Jersey became the third state to ratify the U.S. Constitution and the first state to sign the Bill of Rights.*

See Article History Alternative Title: Helier , is miles km south of Weymouth, England. Jersey is about 10 miles 16 km across and 5 miles 8 km from north to south. The Ecrehous rocks 6 miles northeast and Les Minquiers 12 miles [19 km] south are in the Bailiwick of Jersey. The island is largely a plateau mantled with loess, with deeply incised valleys sloping from north to south. Picturesque cliffs reaching feet metres in height line the northern coast; elsewhere, rocky headlands enclose sandy bays bordered by infilled lagoons. Coasts are reef-strewn, but a breakwater in St. Helier Harbour from southwest gales. Blown sand forms dunes at the northern and southern ends of St. Frost is rare, but cold air spreading from France in spring occasionally damages the potato crop. The island was known to the Romans as Caesarea. Documents from the 11th century show 12 parishes as part of the diocese of Coutances. Separation from Normandy in made reorganization necessary. Jersey kept its Norman law and local customs but, with the other islands, was administered for the king by a warden and sometimes by a lord. By the end of the 15th century, Jersey had its own captain, later called governor, an office abolished in when the duties devolved upon a lieutenant governor, who still performs them. In it was ruled that justice and civil affairs were affairs of the bailiff. Parish deputies were first elected in In the 17th century the Carterets, seigneurs of St. Ouen, dominated the island, holding it for the king from to In the 18th and 19th centuries the island was torn by feudsâ€”Magots versus Charlots, Laurels versus Rosesâ€”but it also prospered from the Newfoundland fisheries, privateering, and smuggling and, later, from cattle, potatoes, and the tourist trade. The lieutenant governor and crown officers have seats and may speak but not vote. The Royal Court has three full-time judges: The bailiff and deputy bailiff are the trial judges and, together with two jurats, sit as the inferior number of the Royal Court to try civil cases and criminal matters that are not tried before a jury. The master is responsible for interlocutory matters in civil cases only. Judicial and legislative functions of jurats were not separated until , when other reforms excluded from the States Assembly the jurats and the rectors of the 12 parishes. Most of the proceedings are conducted in English, though French is also an official language. The inhabitants are mainly of Norman descent with an admixture of Breton, although there was an influx of English after , of political refugees from Europe after , and, after World War I , of men seeking to avoid taxation. Helier, the adjoining parishes of St. Clement, and Gorey and St. Aubin are the main population centres. Farming concentrates on dairying with ancillary cropping and on breeding for export of Jersey dairy cattle, the only breed allowed on the island since Many small farms grow early potatoes and outdoor tomatoes for export. Greenhouse production of flowers, tomatoes, and vegetables is significant. Knitting of the traditional woolen jerseys has declined. Helier and Gorey, and there are cargo services to London and Liverpool. Air links are extensive. Jersey Zoological Park was founded in in Trinity Parish by Gerald Durrell , the naturalist and writer, to protect animals in danger of extinction. Area Jersey, 44 square miles square km ; Bailiwick of Jersey, 46 square miles square km.

### 5: New Jersey - HISTORY

*New Jersey History; List of Governors of New Jersey; Everything Jersey; New Jersey county information for students; Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey; NJ Chronology; Who Discovered New Jersey? Boston Public Library, Map Center. Maps of New Jersey, various dates.*

Industrial Revolution[ edit ] The economy of New Jersey was largely based on agriculture, but crop failures and poor soil plagued the settlers of New Jersey. However, New Jersey eventually funded publications in the early s of accurate agriculture-related surveys through the effort of George Hammell Cook. The city became an important site for mills and other industries. These include the textile, firearms, silk, and railroad locomotive manufacturing industries. Because of its high silk production, it became nicknamed the "Silk City". In , Samuel Colt began producing firearms in the city. Wikisource has original text related to this article: The constitution provided suffrage only to white males, removing it from all women and from people of other races. Suffrage had been awarded to those groups under the original New Jersey State Constitution of Some important components of the second State Constitution include the separation of the powers of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The new constitution also provided a bill of rights. Underneath the constitution, the people had the right to elect the governor. The famous inventor Thomas Edison was born in Edison worked in Menlo Park , and was known as "the Wizard of Menlo Park" for his many inventions; over the course of his life, he was granted 1, patents. He also is credited with improving the designs of the incandescent light bulb, radio, the telegraph, and the telephone. He started the Motion Picture Patents Company. The agricultural products from New Jersey usually were transported to larger markets in New York City and Philadelphia, requiring better transportation. The first ocean-going steamboat went from Hoboken, New Jersey , sailed around southern New Jersey, and ended in Philadelphia. Locomotion was also improved; Hoboken-born inventor John Stevens built a ton locomotive and his son Robert L. Stevens started constructing iron railroads. Through the s, over a dozen companies were operating railroad lines. War and slavery[ edit ] During the Mexicanâ€”American War , a battalion of volunteers from New Jersey, in four companies, was active from September to July After the war, Kearny made his home in the state of New Jersey. McClellan The Quaker population was especially intolerant of slavery, and the state was a major part of the Underground Railroad. The New Jersey legislature passed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery in , providing that no person born after that date would be a slave. It was not until that most blacks were free in the state. New Jersey was the last northern state to abolish slavery completely, and by the close of the Civil War, about a dozen African-Americans in New Jersey were still apprenticed freedmen. The Census found just over 25, free African Americans in the state. Although no Civil War battles were fought within New Jersey, the state sent over 88, soldiers as part of some 31 infantry and cavalry regiments, and over 6, died in the war. Kearny distinguished himself as a brilliant officer during the Peninsula Campaign , and was promoted to the position of major general. The people of New Jersey also cast their electoral votes for George B. McClellan when he ran for President against Abraham Lincoln in the election of The people had the distinction of being the only free state that rejected Lincoln twice. McClellan was later elected governor, serving from to Many industrial cities like Paterson and Camden grew strong through Civil War production. They manufactured many necessities, including clothing and war materials like ammunition. These cities prospered through heavy production even after the end of the war. Rogers , William Rockefeller , and John D. Standard Oil Company was split into 34 smaller companies as a result of the dissolution. Michael Schleisser and the "Jersey man-eater" as seen in the Bronx Home News Between July 1 and July 12, a series of shark attacks occurred along the Jersey Shore in which four swimmers were killed and another severely injured. The incidents occurred during a deadly heat wave and polio epidemic in the Northeastern United States that drove thousands of people to the seaside resorts of the Jersey Shore. Scientists since then have debated which shark species was responsible, with the Great White Shark as the most cited. New Jersey was a center of shipbuilding and manufacturing during World War I. Existing factories such as the Singer Company in Elizabeth, New Jersey were converted to making weapon parts. New refineries and ammunition factories were built by companies

like DuPont Engineering. Several Allied ships were sunk off the New Jersey coast. It was from there that many soldiers were deployed to Hoboken before shipping off to Europe. Camp Merritt was decommissioned in November. After the war, it was converted into a demobilization center. Roaring Twenties[ edit ] Like much of the rest of the United States, New Jersey entered a prosperous state through the s. Although factory production decreased after the end of World War I, production lines still churned out goods. Transportation became much easier through the s. Cars became easily affordable and roads were paved and improved such that they incorporated new road features, including jughandle turns. As a result, people who had never been farther than the outskirts of their hometown now could travel around the state. The Jersey Shore became extremely popular as an attraction. Many bridges and tunnels were built for the ease of interstate traveling. Before, ferries were required to travel across the Hudson River. Later on, the George Washington Bridge and the Lincoln Tunnel were completed, making access to Manhattan even easier. New Jersey was the first state to ratify Prohibition, which restricted the purchasing and selling of alcohol. By, one-tenth of the population was dependent upon Franklin D. In fact, New Jersey issued begging licenses to the poor people because the New Jersey government funds were being exhausted. Strikes also grew common during the Great Depression; in a group of gravediggers from New Jersey went on strike. Listeners were told that a "huge, flaming object Although it was announced in advance that it was a radio play, the broadcast resulted in widespread panic into New Jersey and the surrounding areas. Many people had believed the bulletin to be real, causing them to flee the New Jersey area or to blockade their homes to ensure safety from the reported monsters. CBS was criticized for allowing fictitious bulletins to gain attention of listeners. Welles and the other broadcasters were not punished by law, but were held under a brief informal "house arrest" for a short period. Federal expert Arthur Koehler carefully examined the ladder used by the kidnapper, which he traced to a company in McCormick, South Carolina. Finn was a lieutenant who attempted to capture the kidnapper while he was passing off ransom bills. He was tried in Flemington, New Jersey in what was known as the "Trial of the Century", and was convicted. The Hindenburg just moments after catching fire. While approaching a mooring mast at Lakehurst, the zeppelin suddenly caught fire, and within 34 seconds the entire hydrogen-filled zeppelin was engulfed in flames; 36 people died in the disaster, most of them leaping from the burning ship. Contrary to popular belief, the Hindenburg had flown an entire year of successful voyages before it caught on fire. Questions and controversy surround the accident to this day: Its buildings were painted with protective camouflage patterns. Camp Kilmer helped to serve troops by offering medical care and providing supplies. Fort Dix was reopened for the training of soldiers for the war effort. During the war, Naval Weapons Station Earle in Monmouth County was opened for naval production and provided ships with a safe port to take on ammunition. Millville Airport opened on August 2, Over 1, pilots were trained for advanced aircraft fighting at this airport. Gunners in the fort prevented German submarines from entering New York Harbor. It was expanded during wartime operations and turned over to the Air Force in An internment camp housing people of Japanese, German, and Italian descent was located in Gloucester City. In addition, Seabrook Farms took advantage of Japanese-American labor to increase productivity when the government allowed small groups of people from the internment camps to work there. At the end of World War II, the government closed down the internment camps, but many people from the camps continued to work at Seabrook Farms. Governors were allowed to serve four years instead of three, and the Legislature was constituted with a member Senate and an member General Assembly. The new State Constitution also returned the right of suffrage to females and non-whites. This was the first port in the world to containerize due to the innovation of Malcolm McLean and the founding of the Sea-Land Corporation. The newly opened port quickly made the docks of Brooklyn, Lower Manhattan and Hoboken obsolete. In, the port was the busiest in the world. During the s, many African Americans felt disenfranchised, feelings exacerbated by poor urban conditions, declining industrial jobs, and biased police forces with little minority representation. This tension led to race riots, the first of which occurred in Jersey City on August 2, , causing heavy damage. Seventy-one stores were damaged and 46 people were injured. From August 11 to August 13, , similar riots occurred in Paterson and Elizabeth. In the Paterson riot, twenty stores and other buildings were damaged, and eight people were injured. In the Elizabeth riot, six people were injured and seventeen stores were damaged. In the aftermath of these riots, people were

## SHORT HISTORY OF JERSEY pdf

arrested. Twenty-four people died in the riots, and nearly 1, were arrested. The riots are often cited as a major factor in the decline of Newark and its neighboring communities.

### 6: History of Jersey - Wikipedia

*A Brief History of New Jersey New Jersey has a long and distinguished history that dates back far before the American Revolution in which the state played a pivotal role. Also known as the Garden State, New Jersey has been a center for high-tech industry and invention throughout its existence.*

### 7: A Brief History of the Colony of New Jersey,

*A Short History of New Jersey. Delaware Indians. The first people to live on the land now known as New Jersey were the Delaware Indians.*

### 8: History of New Jersey - Wikipedia

*BRIEF HISTORY OF JERSEY Listing in the Non-Fiction,Books, Comics & Magazines Category on eBid United States |*

### 9: The Millburnâ€™Short Hills Historical Society

*About Jersey - History of Jersey. Jersey's first foundations were laid when muddy currents running down a sloping seabed deposited layer after layer of fine sand and shale.*

*Suzuki rotary service manual Preventing/minimizing stress Lewis, D. Languages, language, and grammar. Introduction to the history of indian buddhism P.21 Diamond in The Rough Lush and Lively Flowers You Can Paint 5th grade interactive math notebook fractions 6th grade writing worksheets Pt. 2. On Dennett. Minds, brains, and tools Andy Clark ; Reply to Clark Daniel Dennett ; Discussion Social significance of modern drama Justification by success Nehru and the Indian peasantry Blackjack Bluebook Learning with Letter Tiles 20. Retrospect and Prospects The pragmatic programmer Multisystem problems : caring for frail elders with comorbidities. Shadows of Ecstasy Creating a mission statement Bible Studies Life Excellence Cyber security and corporate liability (Business law monographs) 50 nuances plus sombres telecharger The carnival of images V. 17. Uncle Scrooge comes A little light on the spiritual laws The poetical remains of the late Mary Elizabeth Lee Letters to Penthouse V IV. Administrative. Seeing the Pattern Commonsense Guide to Grammar and Usage 4e The basic art of italian cooking A digested abridgment, and comparative view, of the statute law of England and Ireland A long walk to water chapter 3 Almost Like a Sister Confirmation of Leonard Wood. Reco vering at home after a stroke 4. Ice Therapy 81 Beneath the Wheel Science of mind magazine Ever-rolling stream Commentary part one: the primeval history: Genesis 1-11*