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of Gettysburg in the direction of their cultural views, a number of leading veterans (particularly vanquished postwar Confederates) contrived, invented, and flat out lied, knowing that they were building a

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- U.S. History in Context
- World History in Context
- JStor
- Credo Reference
- Academic Search Complete
- Military & Intelligence Database Collection
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Click on U for United States 
or W for World

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U.S. History in Context contains a broad collection of full-text periodicals, reference works, primary documents, scholarly analysis, etc.

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World History in Context explores writings from the Civil War, slavery and American Revolution by those who lived it. It contains primary sources, including personal narratives, pamphlets, addresses, monographs, sermons, political speeches, periodicals, poems, songs, plays and novels, etc.
Select a topic ...

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# American Colonies

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Or, Use the Search Box

Search for "five civilized tribes"
Click on the title to read an article
When the Wolf Came: The Civil War and the Indian Territory


In this largely chronological account, Mary Jane Warde offers an authoritative analysis of the Civil War's devastating impact on the peoples of the Indian Territory. Focusing chiefly but not exclusively on the "Five Civilized Tribes"—the Cherokees, Muscogees (Creeks), Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles—Warde crafts a compelling narrative without oversimplifying the extraordinarily complex traditions, personalities, and pressures that influenced the events of the 1860s. Throughout the work she uses individual anecdotes effectively to highlight the suffering of those caught in the middle of a conflict they little understood, and she emphasizes the narrow range of options available to them.

The war, Warde demonstrates, was a "catastrophe" for the American Indians of present-day Oklahoma (p. 3). Although the diverse peoples there had fared reasonably well during the previous decade, internal conflicts over whether to seek complete assimilation, to remain separate but with some cultural adaptations (such as adopting black slavery, a written alphabet, and Christianity), or to retain strict adherence to traditional ways nonetheless precluded any easy consensus with the outbreak of war between North and South in 1861. Jealousies stemming...
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DRED SCOTT; 150 YEARS AGO

are 3.4 percent of the students accepted for admission. While this is good progress, it must be remembered that blacks are about 7 percent of the college-age population in California, so there is still a long way to go to reach racial parity in college admissions.

Blacks at Berkeley

The new UCLA plan is patterned after the "comprehensive review" admissions model used at the University of California at Berkeley. This plan has increased black admits to the Berkeley campus in each of the past four years. This year there were 308 black students admitted to Berkeley, a slight increase of 3.4 percent. But due to an overall increase in students admitted, the black percentage of all students admitted to Berkeley remained at 3 percent.

The comprehensive admissions policy at Berkeley has undoubtedly had some success in increasing black enrollments. But it is no substitute for race-sensitive admissions. In 1997, before the ban on affirmative action went into effect, 562 black students were admitted to Berkeley. They made up 6.4 percent of all students admitted to Berkeley that year. Thus, the black presence at Berkeley is still less than one half the level that prevailed when race-sensitive admissions were permitted.

Blacks at University of California at San Diego are even lower than at UCLA or Berkeley. Blacks are 1.3 percent of the undergraduate student body at the San Diego campus. This year, despite an increase in black applicants, the number of black students admitted to this campus dropped slightly. In 2007 there were 386 African-American students admitted to the San Diego campus. They made up 2 percent of all students admitted.

Dred Scott
150 Years Ago

In 1857 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in Scott v. Sanford that "Negroes had no legal rights which the white man was bound to respect."

Many historians view the Dred Scott case as the most important legal case ever to come down from the U.S. Supreme Court. This was the infamous 1857 ruling in which Chief Justice Roger B. Taney wrote, with only two justices dissenting, that Negroes "had no legal rights which the white man was bound to respect."

Prior to the ruling in Scott v. Sanford, free blacks who were citizens of the United States had, in theory, the same rights as whites. While slavery was coned in the original U.S. Constitution, there were no stipulations in the document restricting the rights of free blacks. But the Dred Scott case made it clear that the Court...
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Atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

The U.S. bombing of the Japanese city of Hiroshima was the first use of the atomic bomb. On July 25, 1945, commander of U.S. Strategic Air Forces, Gen. Carl Spaatz received orders to use the 509th Composite Group, 20th Air Force, to deliver a "special bomb" attack on selected target cities in Japan.

49 results about Atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Hiroshima

From The Hutchinson Unabridged Encyclopedia with Atlas and Weather Guide

Industrial city and port on the south coast of Honshu Island, Japan; population (2005) 1,154,400. On 6 August 1945 it was destroyed by the first wartime use of an atomic bomb. The city has been largely rebuilt since then. The main industries include food processing and the manufacture of cars and...

Nagasaki

From The Hutchinson Unabridged Encyclopedia with Atlas and Weather Guide

Industrial port (coal, iron, shipbuilding) on Nagasaki Bay, Kyushu Island, Japan, capital of Nagasaki prefecture; population (2014 est) 433,500. Industries include the manufacture of steel and electrical equipment. Nagasaki was the only Japanese port open to European trade from the 16th century...
Hiroshima

from *The Hutchinson Unabridged Encyclopedia with Atlas and Weather Guide*

Industrial city and port on the south coast of Honshu Island, Japan; population (2005) 1,154,400. On 6 August 1945 it was destroyed by the first wartime use of an atomic bomb. The city has been largely rebuilt since then. The main industries include food processing and the manufacture of cars and machinery.

Towards the end of World War II the city, which was the seventh largest in Japan, was utterly devastated by the first US atomic bomb dropped by the *Enola Gay*; the strike on Nagasaki followed three days later. More than 10 sq km/4 sq mi were obliterated, with very heavy damage outside that area. Casualties totalled at least 137,000 out of a population of 343,000: 78,150 were found dead, others died later. By 1995, the estimated death toll, which included individuals who had died from radiation-related diseases in the intervening years, had climbed to about 192,000. An annual commemorative ceremony is held on 6 August.

In a national radio broadcast on 9 August 1945, US president *Truman* called Hiroshima 'a military base', chosen in 'this first attack to avoid, as far as possible, the killing of civilians'. Although it seemed likely that he was not aware that Hiroshima was a city, according to the official Bombing Survey Report 'Hiroshima and Nagasaki were chosen as targets because of their concentration of activities and population'. More than 95% of those killed at Hiroshima and Nagasaki were civilians. The two bombs had been built, and the possibility of using them to bring about Japan's surrender had emerged. For maximum psychological impact, the USA, with Truman's approval, decided they should be used in quick succession.

President Truman had also stated that the first atomic bomb was merely a 'warning of things to come' – a threat to be applied to Soviet Russia.
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3. WAS THERE SOMETHING UNIQUE TO THE JAPANESE THAT LOST THEM THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY?


Abstract: The article discusses the 1942 World War II Battle of Midway in the Pacific Ocean, in which the U.S. Navy defeated the Imperial Japanese Navy. An overview of the Japanese Naval Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, including his efforts to force a military engagement, is provided. An overview of the Japanese naval strategy in the Pacific Area is also provided. (AN: 94986580)

Subjects: BATTLE of Midway. 1942; WORLD War II naval operations; WORLD War II; HISTORY; NAVAL strategy; UNITED States. Navy -- History -- World War, 1939-1945; PACIFIC Area; UNITED States. Navy; WORLD War, 1939-1945; 20TH century; JAPAN. Navy; YAMAMOTO, Isoroku, 1884-1943
RESEARCH & DEBATE

WAS THERE SOMETHING UNIQUE TO THE JAPANESE THAT LOST THEM THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY?

James P. Levy

We military historians have a tendency to obsess over the causes of victory and defeat in war. Like economists, we have a profound desire to identify those actions that ensure success or generate failure, and like economists we are not overly good at it. At best, we can state the obvious, as when the disparity of forces between two opponents is extreme, or ascertain certain verities, like "It is good to have the better trained troops," or "Keep your troops better equipped, fed, and rested," or "Mass your army," or "Employ machine guns and mortars more," or "Train your men better," or "Develop air power more," or "Discover fresh tactics and ideas," and so on. It is the more subtle verities and actions that are the more difficult to identify.
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Chilling Discovery at Jamestown

In the fall of 1609, Powhatan Indians laid siege to Jamestown, Virginia, trapping 300 settlers inside the settlement. There is no direct evidence for cannibalism at Jamestown. "I never believed those accounts," says William Kelso, chief archaeologist for the Jamestown Rediscovery Project. "I thought they were trying to make the Virginia Company look bad so they would send more supplies.

Now the discovery of a partial human skull and tibia in a kitchen cellar inside the fort has substantiated the survivors' claims. Kelso's team found the remains, which belonged to a 14-year-old girl, in a trash pile with the bones of butchered horses, dogs, rats, and mice. Someone was trying to separate flesh from the bones with a knife left marks on the skull, jawbone, and tibia. The marks appear to have been made ineptly.
Chilling Discovery at Jamestown.

Authors: Powell, Eric A.


Document Type: Article

Subject Terms: *Cannibalism
*History
Jamestown (Va.)

People: Kelso, William

Abstract: The article focuses on the discovery of a partial human skull in a kitchen cellar at the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, which archaeologist William Kelso believes to be evidence of cannibalism by the settlers during the 1609 siege of Jamestown led by the Powhatan Indians.

Full Text Word Count: 253

ISSN: 00038113

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Lone assassins: forty years after the fatal assassination of JFK, during which time conspiracy theories have flourished, Andrew Cook returns to the idea of the unaided assassin, and finds several twentieth-century examples

Andrew Cook.
History Today.
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY saw a number of historically significant assassinations, some carried out by lone assassins, others involving one or more accomplices. With JFK's assassination on November 22nd, 1963, and the...
Lone assassins: forty years after the fatal assassination of JFK, during which time conspiracy theories have flourished, Andrew Cook returns to the idea of the unaided assassin, and finds several twentieth-century examples

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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY saw a number of historically significant assassinations, some carried out by lone assassins, others involving one or more accomplices. With JFK's assassination on November 22nd, 1963, and the shooting two days later, live on television, of Lee Harvey Oswald, a new age dawned. For the first time the vivid immediacy of such acts was brought into the homes of millions. News broadcasts, films, books and documentaries debated and speculated upon every facet of these tragic dramas. Perhaps because of the apparent lack of motive or the randomness of some assassinations, the public did not always find the "lone assassin" theory a believable one, and increasingly became receptive to conspiracy theories.

As Henry Steele Commager, who studied the conspiracy phenomena, said in 1967:

- There has come in recent years
- something that might be called a
- conspiracy psychology. A feeling that
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• Any time you use someone else’s words or ideas, what must you provide?
• List a reason to choose databases over the Internet.
Good Luck!