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ing 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 record on which future generations would judge the past.

Gary Gallagher, a professor at the University of Virginia, has studied the battle of Gettysburg in great depth, collaborating with virtually all of the leading Gettysburg historians. In a panel discussion some years ago, he explained how the numerous controversies that veterans argued in postwar writings were designed to reshape the story to reflect more positively on the veterans and their views.
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Author: J. Anthony Paredez
From: The American Indian Quarterly (Vol. 19, Issue 3) Peer-Reviewed
June 22, 1995  8,991 words  Article

Indians of the Southeastern states will survive as distinct races if they can successfully adapt to certain ‘white’ customs and practices. The mastery of those customs and practices will significantly depend on how.
Paradoxes of modernism and Indianness in the southeast

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Civil War in the Indian Territory

Author: James Smallwood
Paradoxes of modernism and Indianness in the southeast

Abstract:

Indians of the Southeastern states will survive as distinct races if they can successfully adapt to certain 'white' customs and practices. The mastery of those customs and practices will significantly depend on how successful Southeastern Indians are in marketing their distinctiveness, or Indianness. The last-minute attainment of business and political acumen has saved Southeastern Indians from cultural extinction. Though they have a brighter financial future, they must always keep be aware of the competition.

This paper draws heavily from contributions to my edited volume on Southeastern Indians (Paredes 1992). That book prompted an acquaintance familiar with my earliest work on the Poarch Creek Indians to write to me. My friend, a retired professor, made some observations that neatly serve as almost a custom-made springboard for the theme I hope to elaborate here, even though my friend's observations were written many months after I began developing this paper.
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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 not 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 6.8 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.

Black enrollments at the 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

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. White slavery was condoned 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...

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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...

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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

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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' —

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WE 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 supplied,” and so on.
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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 from the bones with a knife left marks on the skull, jawbone, and tibia. The marks appear to have been made inopportunely, and there has never been 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 (a colony's sponsor) feel 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 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 inopportunely.
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.

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