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## James Burrill Angell

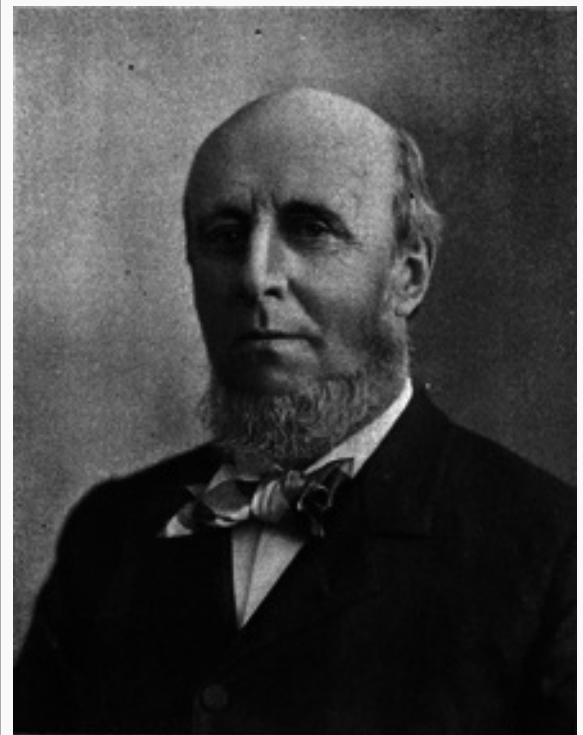
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*For other people with the same name, see [James Rowland Angell](#).*

**James Burrill Angell** (January 7, 1829 – April 1, 1916) was an American **educator**, **academic administrator**, and **diplomat**. He is best known for being the **longest-serving president** of the **University of Michigan** (1871–1909). Under his leadership Michigan gained prominence as an elite public university.<sup>[1]</sup> Today, he is often cited by Michigan administrators for providing the vision of Michigan as a university that should provide "an uncommon education for the common man."

Angell was a graduate of and professor of languages at **Brown University**, editor of *The Providence Journal* (1860–1866), and president of the **University of Vermont** (1866–1871). He served as U.S. Minister to China (1880–1881) and to Turkey (1897–1898). Several of his descendants also became well-known educators and academics. Many places in Michigan are named after Angell including neighborhoods in **Ann Arbor** and **Muskegon**.

**James Burrill Angell**



<b>Born</b>	January 7, 1829 <a href="#">Scituate, Rhode Island</a>
<b>Died</b>	April 1, 1916 (aged 87) <a href="#">Ann Arbor, Michigan</a>
<b>Resting place</b>	<a href="#">Forest Hill Cemetery</a>
<b>Alma mater</b>	<a href="#">Brown University</a>
<b>Title</b>	President of the <a href="#">University of Michigan</a>
<b>Predecessor</b>	<a href="#">Erastus Otis Haven</a>
<b>Successor</b>	<a href="#">Harry Burns Hutchins</a>

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**Spouse(s)** Sarah Swoope Caswell

**Children** [James Rowland Angell](#), [Alexis Caswell Angell](#), Lois Thompson Angell

**Parent(s)** Andrew Aldrich Angell, Amy Aldrich Angell

## Biography

### Early years

James Angell was born January 7, 1829, in Scituate, Rhode Island, the eldest of eight children, the Angells had been a prominent family in and around [Providence, Rhode Island](#) since its founding in 1636 by [Roger Williams](#) and his companion [Thomas Angell](#).<sup>[2]</sup> Though scant, there is evidence suggesting Thomas Angell's ancestors were relations of [Henry I of England](#).<sup>[3]</sup> Thomas Angell's grandson, also named Thomas, had settled the farm where James was born in 1710, and also founded the Angell Tavern, where the leaders of Scituate held its town meetings after its incorporation in 1730 (both [George Washington](#) and the [Marquis de Lafayette](#) are also said to have stayed there).<sup>[4]</sup>

He started his schooling in the local school, but Angell's parents placed him at the age of eight with a [Quaker](#) tutor who taught him [arithmetic](#) and [surveying](#). At twelve, he left home to attend a [seminary](#) in [Seekonk, Massachusetts](#) in order to study [Latin](#), but after one term went to study at the [Smithville Seminary](#), where he stayed until the age of fourteen. Unsure what career path to take, he had worked on the family farm for two summers, and also unsuccessfully attempted to find clerk jobs with Providence businesses. When his father informed him that he had the financial means to send James to college, he decided to attend Brown University. A year too young to enroll, he went first to University Grammar School in Providence, where one of his instructors was [Henry S. Frieze](#), who himself would later serve as acting president of the University of Michigan while Angell was abroad on diplomatic assignments.

In 1845, Angell began studying at Brown, which at the time had a total of only seven instructors on the faculty, he graduated in 1849, and eventually obtained part-time jobs as an Assistant [Librarian](#) at the university and tutoring a boy whose eyesight prevented him from reading. In 1850, he came down with a cold and sore throat, but he refused to give his throat any rest from the daily exertion of reading aloud to his pupil, the resultant damage to his throat would last the rest of his life and make extended speaking difficult.

While James was recuperating, the father of his friend Rowland Hazard (an ancestor of the same Rowland Hazard who was instrumental in the formation of [Alcoholics Anonymous](#)) suggested that James accompany his son on an upcoming winter tour of the South, designed to alleviate Rowland's own lung ailment. The trip, which began on October 5, 1850, took Angell and Hazard throughout much of the South, including the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Lasting about seven and a half months, Angell details in his autobiography how it acquainted him with the realities of [slavery](#).

Upon his return, Angell had planned to attend [Andover Theological Seminary](#) and take up a career as a minister. A throat specialist, however, advised him to avoid any work that would require extended public speaking, and he instead found work in the office of the [city engineer](#) of [Boston](#), his brief tenure there ended when his friend Rowland Hazard, still suffering from lung ailments, invited him on another trip, this time to Europe. The pair traveled first to [France](#), arriving just three weeks after [Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte](#) had staged a [coup d'état](#), then later to [Italy](#) and [Austria](#). While in [Vienna](#), he received a letter from [Francis Wayland](#), the president of Brown University, offering him a choice of jobs as chairman of either the Civil Engineering or Modern Language Department, with a year and a half of continued study in Europe. He chose the latter, and went to [Paris](#) for several months to study [French](#), then to [Braunschweig, Germany](#) to study [German](#), finally returning home in the summer of 1853.

### Professor and editor

When Angell began his tenure as chairman of the Modern Languages Department at Brown University, President Wayland was in the midst of reorganizing the university away from its traditional roots. Additional study was prescribed in areas such as modern languages and engineering, Angell's own areas of interest, and students were given greater freedom to choose elective courses. Extension classes were being initiated, to bring instruction to the wider community, and Angell himself gave lectures on his experiences in Europe and on the topic of education itself, among his own students, Angell singled out as especially memorable two future U.S. [Secretaries of State](#), [Richard Olney](#) and [John Hay](#).

On November 26, 1855, Angell married Sarah Swoope Caswell, she was the daughter of [Alexis Caswell](#), who was then a professor at Brown and would become president of the university in 1868. They had a son, [Alexis Caswell Angell](#), on April 26, 1857.<sup>[5]</sup>

After President Wayland grew frustrated with a lack of funding for his reforms and resigned as president in 1855, affairs reverted somewhat to their earlier state and the study of modern languages was de-emphasized, leaving Angell less satisfied with his teaching duties than before, he took on work writing articles for *The Providence Journal*, and when the editor and part-owner, [Henry B. Anthony](#), was elected to the [United States Senate](#) in 1858, Anthony proposed that Angell replace him as the full-time editor. Angell took him up on the offer, resigning his professorship in 1860 to become the full-time editor of the paper.

As the largest newspaper in Rhode Island, and the state's leading voice for the new [Republican Party](#) (then only six years old), the editorship of the *Journal* put Angell in a powerful public position for the first time, his first foray into electoral politics came early on, as 1860 was an election year. He lent the paper's backing to the gubernatorial candidacy of [abolitionist](#) Republican nominee [Seth Padelford](#), which failed when a coalition of various interests instead led to the election of fellow Republican [William Sprague](#). In the presidential contest, Angell felt that Rhode Island's interests would be best served by the nomination of staunch abolitionist [William H. Seward](#) as the Republican candidate. But when the somewhat more moderate (and virtual unknown in Rhode Island) [Abraham Lincoln](#) was unexpectedly nominated, he put the power of the *Journal* behind Lincoln's candidacy, requesting favorable letters from his old pupil John Hay, who was working in Lincoln's law offices at the time, in order to generate enthusiasm for Lincoln. In the end, Lincoln won Rhode Island by a margin of 61.4% to 38.6%.

Angell ran the *Journal* for the entire [Civil War](#), and briefly considered buying it to run as a non-partisan newspaper (an idea which Senator Anthony rejected), but the workload took its toll on his health, he and Sarah had a daughter, Lois, in 1863.<sup>[6]</sup> In August 1866, when the University of Vermont requested that he come serve as its new president, he accepted the offer and moved to [Burlington](#).

## President of the University of Vermont

As he had at Brown, Angell arrived at the University of Vermont while it was in the midst of a major reorganization, the [Morrill Act](#) had been passed in 1862, marking the beginning of [land-grant colleges](#) in the United States. A State Agricultural College had been created in Vermont, and part of Angell's job was to oversee its integration with the existing university, effecting a change from a fully private university to a quasi-public one. Much of his effort at the university was related to fundraising, as the Civil War had depleted the school of both students and funds, he was elected an Associate Fellow of the [American Academy of Arts and Sciences](#) in 1868.<sup>[7]</sup>

On May 8, 1869, James and Sarah had another son, [James Rowland Angell](#), who later served as president of [Yale University](#), that same year, the University of Michigan offered Angell its presidency following the resignation of [Erastus Haven](#). He visited [Ann Arbor](#) with his wife, but felt that he owed it to his supporters in Vermont to stay on with the University of Vermont, the offer was repeated in 1871, his former teacher Henry S. Frieze having served as acting president in the meantime, this time, Angell felt that the University of Vermont had made enough progress that he could leave it in good conscience, and he accepted the offer. He made a trip to Ann Arbor to deliver his inaugural address at Commencement on June 28, 1871, then returned to Vermont to finish out the academic term before moving his family to Ann Arbor for good in September of that year.

## President of the University of Michigan

While President Haven was Angell's immediate predecessor, having spent six years in office as the second president of the university, the University of Michigan at the time of Angell's arrival was still largely a reflection of its first president, [Henry Philip Tappan](#). Prior to a falling out with the Board of Regents that led to his dismissal and self-imposed exile to [Europe](#) in 1863, Tappan and then Haven had been among the leading American proponents of the "German model" of university curriculum, which emphasized research and laboratory work in a wide variety of disciplines over the "English model" of recitation in a core classical curriculum that typified most Eastern universities of the time and each left the University with continued resistance to the modernization. Under Angell, Michigan became a full-fledged realization of the type of university that Francis Wayland had been attempting to create at Brown during Angell's years there, and was viewed as the model for future public universities to follow (most notably, the [University of California](#)). Angell took on teaching duties in [International Law](#), which he carried out during his entire term.

Angell's expressions of [Christian](#) piety, while not unusual at the [New England Protestant](#) institutions where he had previously served, caused him trouble early on at Michigan. Controversy surrounded two comments he had made. One was during his inaugural speech, when he stated that "the Christian spirit, which pervades the law, the customs, and the life of the State shall shape and color the life of the University, that a lofty, earnest, but catholic and unsectarian Christian tone shall characterize the culture which is here imparted." He had also stated an express desire to hire faculty who would prepare students for "their work in promoting our Christian civilization." A complaint was lodged in 1873 by [Detroit](#) resident Stephen B. McCracken, alleging that such Christian (and specifically Protestant) favoritism violated the state constitution. A [Michigan State Senate](#) committee was appointed to investigate, and interviewed Angell and others at the university, the committee ultimately cleared Angell and the university, concluding that "the teachings of the university are those of a liberal and enlightened Christianity, in the general, highest and best use of the term." In spite of such complaints, Angell took action early to make the university less sectarian, first by dropping compulsory chapel attendance, then by hiring its first [Roman Catholic](#) faculty member, [Eugene W. Hilgard](#).<sup>[8]</sup>

Angell served as president of the [American Historical Association](#) from 1892 to 1893.

During his tenure at Michigan, the faculty size grew from 35 to about 400; the student body from 1100 to over 5000; the annual budget from \$104,000 to over \$1,000,000. The following schools or colleges were founded during his tenure: Dentistry, Pharmacy, Music, Nursing, and Architecture & Urban Planning.


In 1902, Angell inspired the formation of an elite senior leadership society at Michigan. Known for most of its history as Michigamua, the organization renamed itself after Angell in 2007, the organization is now named "[Order of Angell](#)" and its mission is "to advance exceptional leadership through a lifelong loyalty to and engagement with the University of Michigan."

## Diplomatic posts

Angell's academic career was put on hold at several points so he could carry out a variety of diplomatic assignments.

In February 1880, Secretary of State [William M. Evarts](#) asked Angell to go to China as part of a two-member commission (to which Angell proposed the addition of a third member) with the goal of negotiating changes to the [Burlingame Treaty](#) that would reduce what was viewed as a flood of Chinese immigrants into the Pacific United States. Angell was nominated by [President Hayes](#), confirmed by the Senate as [Minister to China](#) and chairman of the treaty commission on April 9, 1880, and left for [Peking](#) that June with fellow commissioners [John F. Swift](#) and [William Henry Trescot](#). Henry S. Frieze was



James B. Angell, 1875, in Detroit 

that June with fellow commissioners [John T. Swift](#) and [William Henry Prescott](#). Henry S. Frieze was appointed acting president of the University of Michigan in his absence, the commission negotiated two treaties. The first, formally called the Treaty Regulating Immigration from China and dubbed by historians as the [Angell Treaty of 1880](#), allowed the U.S. to regulate and limit the immigration of Chinese laborers, but not to prohibit it outright.<sup>[9]</sup> The second was a trade treaty that outlawed the trade of opium and set tonnage dues and tariffs to be the same for both nations,<sup>[10]</sup> the treaties, collectively, were signed on November 17, 1880, and the other commissioners returned home, leaving Angell in China to fulfill his duties as Minister. After a year, he decided to return to academia and left China on October 4, 1881, taking a trip through Europe and returning to Ann Arbor on February 24, 1882. Most of the protections for Chinese immigrants that the treaty had secured were reversed by Congress in the [Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882](#).

In the fall of 1887, [President Cleveland](#) appointed Angell to the International Commission of Canadian Fisheries, along with [William L. Putnam](#) and Secretary of State [Thomas F. Bayard](#), to negotiate with the [British](#) government regarding fishing rights off the coast of [Canada](#), which had been a source of misunderstanding between Canada and the U.S. since they were first agreed to in the [Treaty of 1818](#). A new treaty was signed on February 15, 1888, but subsequently failed ratification in the U.S. Senate, whose Republican majority had objected to the formation of the commission in the first place.

On November 4, 1895, President Cleveland appointed Angell to the Deep Waterways Commission, along with [John E. Russell](#) and Lyman E. Cooley. The commission, created by Congress, was to negotiate an agreement between the U.S. and Canada regarding the creation of a waterway to allow ocean-going traffic between the [Great Lakes](#) and the [Atlantic Ocean](#). They undertook a feasibility study<sup>[11]</sup> and forwarded proposals for further appropriations to Congress, but little was done, and it was not until 1959 that the [St. Lawrence Seaway](#) finally opened.

[President McKinley](#) appointed Angell [Minister to Turkey](#) in 1897, and Henry S. Frieze was again appointed acting president of the university, he served in the post until August 5, 1898.

## Later years

Angell's wife, Sarah Caswell Angell, died on December 17, 1903;<sup>[12]</sup> in 1905, Angell submitted his resignation to the Board of Regents, feeling that at his age, he may be losing the qualifications for his position, but the board refused to accept it. By 1909, he had been in office for 38 years, all of his predecessors had died, and Angell was the only man alive who had been president of the University of Michigan,<sup>[13]</sup> he again submitted his resignation to the Regents, who this time accepted it, while at the same time designating him President Emeritus.

Angell died April 1, 1916, in Ann Arbor, and was buried in [Forest Hill Cemetery](#).



Angell grave

## Notable descendents and relatives

A number of James Angell's descendents and near relatives rose to prominence in their respective fields, largely also in academia:

- Son [James Rowland Angell](#), a psychologist at the [University of Chicago](#) and president of [Yale University](#)
- Son [Alexis Caswell Angell](#), [Michigan Law School](#) professor and U.S. [District Judge](#)<sup>[5]</sup>
  - Grandson [Robert Cooley Angell](#), chair of the [sociology](#) department at the University of Michigan and president of the [American Sociological Association](#)<sup>[14]</sup>
- Nephew [Frank Angell](#), psychologist at [Cornell University](#) and [Stanford University](#)

- Son-in-law **Andrew McLaughlin** (married daughter Lois Angell), **Pulitzer Prize**-winning **historian**
  - Granddaughter **Constance Green**, also a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian<sup>[15]</sup>
  - Grandson James Angell MacLachlan, **Harvard Law School** professor and co-founder of the National Bankruptcy Conference<sup>[16]</sup>

## Commemoration

- **Angell Hall**, one of the most prominent buildings on the University of Michigan campus, is named after him. Designed by **Albert Kahn**,<sup>[17]</sup> it was completed in 1924 at a cost of \$1 million, providing 152,000 square feet (14,100 m<sup>2</sup>) of classroom and office space.<sup>[18]</sup>
- In 1910 sculptor **Karl Bitter** produced a 7-foot-tall (2.1 m) **bas relief** depicting a seated Angell. It now resides in the lobby of Angell Hall.<sup>[19]</sup>
- A caricature of Angell by **Ulysses Ricci**'s firm Ricci and Zari can be found carved on a **corbel** at the University of Michigan's Law Quadrangle.<sup>[20]</sup>
- Angell School, a kindergarten through fifth grade elementary school in the Ann Arbor Public Schools, is named after him.
- The former University of Michigan honor society Michigamua renamed itself the **Order of Angell** in 2007. Angell inspired the organization's creation through his vision of uniting student leaders in the hopes of creating meaningful dialogue surrounding campus issues.
- A street named after the Angell family runs by Brown University.
- Sarah Caswell Angell Hall was a theater in Barbour Gymnasium (a women's gymnasium on the Michigan campus), named in honor of Angell's wife in 1905. The gymnasium was torn down in 1946.
- Angell was inducted into the Rhode Island Heritage Hall of Fame in 2008.<sup>[21]</sup>



Angell by **Bitter**

## Honors

- Elected a member of the **American Antiquarian Society** in 1890.<sup>[22]</sup>

## Citations

1. <sup>^</sup>"James Burrill Angell" . *umhistory.dc.umich.edu*. Retrieved 2018-05-21.
2. <sup>^</sup>**Markoff 2003**
3. <sup>^</sup>**Angell 1999**
4. <sup>^</sup>**Anonymous 1878**
5. <sup>^</sup>*a b* Bentley Historical Library, *Finding aid for Alexis C. Angell Papers, 1868-1876 and 1927-1928* , retrieved 2007-08-22
6. <sup>^</sup>**Bentley Historical Library 2005**
7. <sup>^</sup>"**Book of Members, 1780-2010: Chapter A**" (PDF). American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Retrieved 18 April 2011.
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9. <sup>^</sup>**Arthur 1881a**
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14. <sup>^</sup>American Sociological Association, *Robert Cooley Angell* , retrieved 2007-08-22
15. <sup>^</sup>**Scanlon & Cosner 1996**, pp. 95–96
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18. <sup>^</sup>[Ascasibar et al.](#)
19. <sup>^</sup>Keller and Curtis, *Public Art in Ann Arbor and Washtenaw County*, Alexa Lee Gallery, ann Arbor, 1995 p 46
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Preceded by <b>Erastus Otis Haven</b> <b>Henry S. Frieze</b> (acting)	<b>President of the University of Michigan</b> 1871–1909	Succeeded by <b>Harry Burns Hutchins</b>
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#### RELATED RESEARCH TOPICS

1. [James Rowland Angell](#) – James Rowland Angell was an American psychologist and educator. He served as the President of Yale University between 1921 and 1937 and his father, James Burrill Angell, was president of the University of Vermont from 1866 to 1871 and then the University of Michigan from 1871 to 1909. Angell was born on May 8, 1869, in Burlington and he was born into one of the stellar academic families in American history. His father was the president of the University of Vermont and he was the youngest of three children, with an older brother and sister. When Angell was two old, his family moved to Ann Arbor so that his father could take up the presidency of the University of Michigan. His maternal grandfather, Alexis Caswell, was a professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at and he was also a charter member of the National Academy of Sciences. His brother Alexis Caswell Angell became a professor of law of Michigan, McLaughlin, was head of the history department at Michigan. His cousin, Frank Angell, founded psychology laboratories at Cornell, Angell graduated from the University of Michigan with his bachelors degree in 1890. He worked closely with John Dewey, earning a degree under his supervision in 1891. At Michigan he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and he then went to Harvard University where he received a second masters degree in 1892 in psychology. He studied for a doctorate in philosophy in Berlin and Halle and his dissertation on the treatment of freedom in Kant was accepted, but required stylistic changes, which he never completed. Instead, he decided to take up a post at the University of Minnesota He did, however, in 1895, Angell was offered a position at the University of Chicago by John Dewey, who had moved from Michigan the year before. Almost immediately, he co-authored an article with his Chicago colleague Addison W, in 1905, Angell became the head of the newly created psychology department at Chicago. During this time he served as the 15th and youngest president of the American Psychological Association and he also supervised the young John B. Watson, who would go on to found the behaviorist school of psychology. In 1908, Angell was raised to the level of Dean at Chicago, leaving the department to another of his former students. During the last year of World War I Angell worked for the military under the supervision of Northwestern University psychologist Walter Dill Scott, the following year, he returned to Chicago to serve as Acting President. The school would not make him president on a permanent basis, however, in 1919 he left Chicago to head the National Research Council

2. [Scituate, Rhode Island](#) – Scituate is a town in Providence County, Rhode Island, United States. The population was 10,329 at the 2010 census, Scituate was first settled in 1710 by emigrants from Scituate, Massachusetts. The original spelling of the name was Satuit, a native Indian word meaning cold brook or cold river. The town was a part of Providence until 1731, scituates first town meeting was held at the Angell Tavern in South Scituate, with Stephen Hopkins elected as the first moderator and Joseph Brown as clerk. Stephen Hopkins later became a governor of Rhode Island and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and his brother, Esek Hopkins, was Commander in Chief of the Continental Navy beginning in 1776. In 1788 Scituate representative, militia general and Supreme Court Justice William West led an armed anti-federalist mob of farmers into Providence to protest the U. S. Constitution. In 1791 the U. S. Supreme Court decided its first case, West v. Barnes, foster was incorporated as a separate town in 1781, taking the western half of Scituate. In 1915, the Rhode Island General Assembly voted to

In 1761, taking the western half of Scituate. In 1919, the Rhode Island General Assembly voted to take 14,800 acres of land in Scituate to create a reservoir to supply water to greater Providence. The hamlets of Kent, Richmond, Rockland, South Scituate, Ashland, Saundersville, Ponaganset and parts of North Scituate, Scituate has played an important role in many of the United States wars. During the Revolutionary War, 76 cannons were forged at the Hope Furnace in the village of Hope in southern Scituate, during World War II, a Federal Communications Commission Radio Intelligence Division monitoring facility on Darby Road near Chopmist Hill intercepted German HF communications. Because of this, in 1946, the Chopmist Hill area was considered as a candidate for the location of the headquarters of the United Nations. According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has an area of 54.8 square miles. One of the most prominent features of the town is the Scituate Reservoir, the large reservoir spans a large portion of Scituate and has forever changed the face of the town. During construction of the reservoir, numerous villages were flooded along the banks of the Pawtuxet River. Some foundations of the old structures are visible today during times of drought. The reservoir, and a portion of land surrounding it is owned and maintained by the Providence Water Supply Board. The main Scituate reservoir was formed by the construction of a dam across the Pawtuxet River at the village of Kent. The dam, principally of earth, is about 3,200 feet long and 100 feet high, Water storage in the reservoir began on November 10, 1925

**3. Ann Arbor, Michigan** – Ann Arbor is a city in the U. S. state of Michigan and the county seat of Washtenaw County. The 2010 census recorded its population to be 113,934, the city's population was estimated at 117,070 as of July 2015 by the U. S. Census Bureau. The Ann Arbor Metropolitan Statistical Area includes all of Washtenaw County, the city is also part of the larger Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI Combined Statistical Area with a population of 5,318,744. Ann Arbor was founded in 1824, named for wives of the village founders, the University of Michigan moved from Detroit to Ann Arbor in 1837, and the city grew at a rapid rate in the early to mid-20th century. During the 1960s and 1970s, the city gained a reputation as a center for left-wing politics, Ann Arbor became a focal point for political activism and anti-Vietnam War movement, as well as various student movements. Ann Arbor is home to the University of Michigan, one of the foremost research universities in the United States, the university shapes Ann Arbor's economy significantly as it employs about 30,000 workers, including about 12,000 in the medical center. The city's economy is centered on high technology, with several companies drawn to the area by the university's research and development infrastructure. In about 1774, the Potawatomi founded two villages in the area of what is now Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor was founded in 1824 by land speculators John Allen and Elisha Walker Rumsey. On 25 May 1824, the plat was registered with Wayne County as Annarbour. Allen and Rumsey decided to name it for their wives, both named Ann, and for the stands of Bur Oak in the 640 acres of land purchased for \$800 from the federal government at \$1.25 per acre. The local Ojibwa named the settlement kaw-goosh-kaw-nick, after the sound of Allen's sawmill, Ann Arbor became the seat of Washtenaw County in 1827, and was incorporated as a village in 1833. The Ann Arbor Land Company, a group of speculators, set aside 40 acres of undeveloped land and offered it to the state of Michigan as the site of the state capital, but lost the bid to Lansing. In 1837, the property was accepted instead as the site of the University of Michigan, since the university's establishment in the city in 1837, the histories of the University of Michigan and Ann Arbor have been closely linked. Throughout the 1840s and the 1850s settlers continued to come to Ann Arbor, while the earlier settlers were primarily of British ancestry, the newer settlers also consisted of Germans, Irish, and African-Americans. In 1851, Ann Arbor was chartered as a city, though the city showed a drop in population during the Depression of 1873. It was not until the early 1880s that Ann Arbor again saw robust growth, with new immigrants coming from Greece, Italy, Russia, Ann Arbor saw increased growth in manufacturing, particularly in milling. Ann Arbor's Jewish community also grew after the turn of the 20th century, during the 1960s and 1970s, the city gained a reputation as an important center for liberal politics. Ann Arbor also became a locus for left-wing activism and anti-Vietnam War movement, during the ensuing 15 years, many countercultural and New Left enterprises sprang up and developed large constituencies within the city

**4. Forest Hill Cemetery (Ann Arbor, Michigan)** – Forest Hill Cemetery in Ann Arbor, Michigan is a 65-acre cemetery founded in 1857. A civil engineer named James L. Glenn designed the cemetery in the rural or garden style popular in the half of the 19th century. The cemetery's main gate was designed by James Morwick in the Gothic Revival style, Gordon W. Lloyd, a leading

architect based in Detroit, Michigan, designed the cemetery gatehouse and sextons residence, also in the Gothic Revival style. In 1859 Dr. Benajah Ticknor was the first person to be buried in Forest Hill, Ticknor had been a surgeon in the U. S. Navy and the owner of property now known as Cobblestone Farm in Ann Arbor. Prior to the establishment of the cemetery, Chi Psi fraternity built the nations first fraternity building on the site, James Burrill Angell, longest-serving president of the University of Michigan Samuel Willard Beakes, Mayor of Ann Arbor and U. S. Congressman Dr. Alvan Wood Chase, author of a sensation, Dr. Creal, Mayor of Ann Arbor Alpheus Felch, Michigan Governor. Senator William Asa Fletcher, first chief justice of the state of Michigan Henry Simmons Frieze, president of the University of Michigan Bradley F. Granger, congressman Ted Heusel, Ann Arbor radio personality and Board of Education president. Power, founder of University Microfilms and regent of the University of Michigan, yost, head football coach and athletic director at the University of Michigan Forest Hill Cemetery web site

**5. Brown University** – Brown is the seventh-oldest institution of higher education in the United States and one of the nine Colonial Colleges established before the American Revolution. At its foundation, Brown was the first college in the United States to accept students regardless of their religious affiliation and its engineering program was established in 1847 and was the first in the Ivy League. It was one of the early doctoral-granting U. S. institutions in the late 19th century, adding master, Browns New Curriculum is sometimes referred to in education theory as the Brown Curriculum and was adopted by faculty vote in 1969 after a period of student lobbying. In 1971, Browns coordinate womens institution Pembroke College was fully merged into the university, Pembroke Campus now operates as a place for dorms and classrooms. Undergraduate admissions is very selective, with a rate of 8.3 percent for the class of 2021. The University comprises The College, the Graduate School, Alpert Medical School, the School of Engineering, the School of Public Health, and the School of Professional Studies. The Brown/RISD Dual Degree Program, offered in conjunction with the Rhode Island School of Design, is a course that awards degrees from both institutions. Browns main campus is located in the College Hill Historic District in the city of Providence, the Universitys neighborhood is a federally listed architectural district with a dense concentration of Colonial-era buildings. On the western edge of the campus, Benefit Street contains one of the finest cohesive collections of restored seventeenth-, Browns faculty and alumni include eight Nobel Prize laureates, five National Humanities Medalists, and ten National Medal of Science laureates. Other notable alumni include eight billionaire graduates, a U. S. Supreme Court Chief Justice, to erect a public Building or Buildings for the boarding of the youth & the Residence of the Professors. Stiles and Ellery were co-authors of the Charter of the College two years later, there is further documentary evidence that Stiles was making plans for a college in 1762. On January 20, Chauncey Whittelsey, pastor of the First Church of New Haven, answered a letter from Stiles, should you make any Progress in the Affair of a Colledge, I should be glad to hear of it, I heartily wish you Success therein. Isaac Backus was the historian of the New England Baptists and an inaugural Trustee of Brown, Mr. James Manning, who took his first degree in New-Jersey college in September, 1762, was esteemed a suitable leader in this important work. Manning arrived at Newport in July 1763 and was introduced to Stiles, stiless first draft was read to the General Assembly in August 1763 and rejected by Baptist members who worried that the College Board of Fellows would under-represent the Baptists. A revised Charter written by Stiles and Ellery was adopted by the Assembly on March 3, 1764, in September 1764, the inaugural meeting of the College Corporation was held at Newport. Governor Stephen Hopkins was chosen chancellor, former and future governor Samuel Ward was vice chancellor, John Tillinghast treasurer, the Charter stipulated that the Board of Trustees be composed of 22 Baptists, five Quakers, five Episcopalians, and four Congregationalists. Of the 12 Fellows, eight should be Baptists—including the College president—and the rest indifferently of any or all Denominations, the Charter was not the grant of King George III, as is sometimes supposed, but rather an Act of the colonial General Assembly. In two particulars, the Charter may be said to be a uniquely progressive document, the oft-repeated statement is inaccurate that Browns Charter alone prohibited a religious test for College membership, other college charters were also liberal in that particular

**6. University of Michigan** – The University of Michigan, frequently referred to simply as Michigan, is a public research university in Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States. Founded in 1817 in Detroit as the Catholepistemiad, or University of Michigania, 20 years before the Michigan Territory became a state, in 1821, the university was officially renamed the University of Michigan. It moved

to Ann Arbor in 1837 onto 40 acres of what is now known as Central Campus, the University was a founding member of the Association of American Universities. Considered one of the foremost research universities in the United States, Michigan's body of living alumni comprises more than 540,000 people, one of the largest alumni bases of any university in the world. Besides academic life, Michigan's athletic teams compete in Division I of the NCAA and are known as the Wolverines. They are members of the Big Ten Conference, the University of Michigan was established in Detroit on August 26, 1817 as the Catholepistemiad, or University of Michigania, by the governor and judges of Michigan Territory. Judge Augustus B. Woodward specifically invited The Rev. John Monteith and Father Gabriel Richard, Monteith became its first President and held seven of the professorships, and Richard was Vice President and held the other six professorships. Concurrently, Ann Arbor had set aside 40 acres in the hopes of being selected as the state capital, but when Lansing was chosen as the state capital, the city offered the land for a university. What would become the university moved to Ann Arbor in 1837 thanks to Governor Stevens T. Mason, the original 40 acres was the basis of the present Central Campus. The first classes in Ann Arbor were held in 1841, with six freshmen, eleven students graduated in the first commencement in 1845. By 1866, enrollment increased to 1,205 students, many of whom were Civil War veterans, Women were first admitted in 1870. U-M also became the first American university to use the method of study. Among the early students in the School of Medicine was Jose Celso Barbosa, who in 1880 graduated as valedictorian and he returned to Puerto Rico to practice medicine and also served in high-ranking posts in the government. In 1920 the university reorganized the College of Engineering and formed a committee of 100 industrialists to guide academic research initiatives. The university became a choice for bright Jewish students from New York in the 1920s and 1930s. Because of its standards, U-M gained the nickname Harvard of the West. During World War II, U-M's research supported military efforts, such as U. S. Navy projects in proximity fuzes, PT boats, and radar jamming. After the war, enrollment expanded rapidly and by 1950, it reached 21,000, as the Cold War and the Space Race took hold, U-M received numerous government grants for strategic research and helped to develop peacetime uses for nuclear energy

**7. Erastus Otis Haven** – Erastus Otis Haven was an American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, elected in 1880, and the president of several universities. He is also a descendant of John Alden of the Mayflower and he graduated from Wesleyan University in 1842. He had charge of an academy at Sudbury, Massachusetts. He became Principal of Amenia Seminary, New York, in 1846 and he entered the Methodist ministry in the New York Annual Conference in 1848. Five years later he accepted the professorship of Latin at the University of Michigan, the following year he became the Chair of English language, literature and history. He resigned in 1856 and returned to Boston, where he served as the editor of Zions Herald for seven years, during this time he also served two terms in the Massachusetts State Senate, and part of the time as an overseer of Harvard University. In 1863 he became the second President of the University of Michigan and he then became the sixth President of Methodist-related Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. In 1872 he was chosen Secretary of the Board of Education of the M. E. Church, in 1874 he became the Chancellor of Methodist-related Syracuse University in New York. In 1880 he was elected a Bishop, Bishop Haven was a man of great versatility of talent. As a preacher he was able and earnest, didactic and hortatory rather than oratorical, as an administrator he was judicious and successful, but wearied among the details of perceptual duties. He was given the degree of D. D. by Union College in 1854, and a few years later that of LL. D. by Ohio Wesleyan University. Prior to his election to the Episcopacy, he served five times in the General Conference of the M. E. Church, Church to the parent Wesleyan body. He died in Salem, Oregon, and was buried at Lee Mission Cemetery in Salem, American Progress The Young Man Advised, New York, 1855. Rhetoric Autobiography of Erastus O. Haven, D. D

**8. Harry Burns Hutchins** – Harry Burns Hutchins was the fourth president of the University of Michigan. On April 8, 1847, Harry B. Hutchins was born in Lisbon, New Hampshire. Hutchins got his education at New Hampshire Conference Seminary as well as the Vermont Conference Seminary, Hutchins, at the age of nineteen, entered Wesleyan University. Hutchins, unfortunately, was not able to complete his first year due to falling ill. Subsequently, Hutchins graduated from the University of Michigan in 1871, while at the University of Michigan, he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. After graduation he became the superintendent of schools in Owosso, Michigan and then was appointed instructor in rhetoric. while teaching. he simultaneously

studied law. Though he never received a degree in law he took advantage of a hole that allowed him to take. After practicing law in Mt. Clemens, Michigan with his father-in-law for eight years, December 28, 1872 Hutchins married Mary Louise Crocker, together they would adopt one son, Harry C. Hutchins suddenly became ill on January 22, 1930, three days later he would die in his home in Ann Arbor on January 25, 1930 at the age of 82. Hutchins served as the dean of the University Law Department from 1895 to 1910, Hutchins Hall, the main classroom and administrative building of the law school, is named after him. Hutchins twice served as acting president of the University of Michigan and his first appointment as acting president came in 1897 when current President Angell left to be Minister of Turkey. The second stint as acting president for Hutchins came in 1909 when President Angell resigned, Hutchins was to serve until a new permanent president was found. The regents offered 3 years, but Hutchins wanted a 5-year appointment, however, after 5 years, Hutchins would stay on another five years bringing his time as president to a full ten years. Hutchins was very instrumental in strengthening the University's alumni association, the most prized addition in Hutchins' eyes was that of the Michigan Union. The Union was something that he very much pushed for, many other buildings were erected under Hutchins' watch and many of them are still in use today. That list includes, Hill Auditorium, Martha Cook Dormitory, Helen Newberry Residence, the Natural Science Building, the General Library, and the Betsy Barbour House. During Hutchins' tenure, the University received 130 private gifts, totaling \$3,600,000 Hutchins was instrumental in the creation of a graduate school from the undergraduate school. He wanted it to be even if only half the students got in

9. **Alexis Caswell Angell** – Alexis Caswell Angell was a United States federal judge. When Angell was 14, he moved to Ann Arbor. Angell received an A. B. from the University of Michigan in 1878 and read law in 1879, in that same year, he married Fanny Cary Cooley, daughter of his law professor, Thomas McIntyre Cooley. Angell was in practice in Detroit, Michigan from 1880 to 1932. He edited the second edition of Cooley's Torts, the edition of his Constitutional Limitations. On February 25, 1911, Angell was nominated by President William Howard Taft to a seat on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan vacated by Henry Harrison Swan. Angell was confirmed by the United States Senate on March 2, 1911 and he served for just over a year, resigning on June 1, 1912. Alexis Caswell Angell at the Biographical Directory of Federal Judges, a public domain publication of the Federal Judicial Center

10. **Teacher** – A teacher is a person who helps others to acquire knowledge, competences or values. Informally the role of teacher may be taken on by anyone, in some countries, teaching young people of school age may be carried out in an informal setting, such as within the family, rather than in a formal setting such as a school or college. Some other professions may involve a significant amount of teaching, in most countries, formal teaching is usually carried out by paid professional teachers. This article focuses on those who are employed, as their role, to teach others in a formal education context. A teacher's role may vary among cultures, Teachers may provide instruction in literacy and numeracy, craftsmanship or vocational training, the arts, religion, civics, community roles, or life skills. Formal teaching tasks include preparing lessons according to agreed curricula, giving lessons, a teacher's professional duties may extend beyond formal teaching. In some education systems, teachers may have responsibility for student discipline, Teaching is a highly complex activity. This is in part because teaching is a practice, that takes place in a specific context. Factors that influence what is expected of teachers include history and tradition, social views about the purpose of education, so the competences required by a teacher are affected by the different ways in which the role is understood around the world. Broadly, there seem to be four models, the teacher as manager of instruction, the teacher as caring person, the teacher as expert learner, some evidence-based international discussions have tried to reach such a common understanding. Scholarly consensus is emerging that what is required of teachers can be grouped under three headings, knowledge craft skills and dispositions and it has been found that teachers who showed enthusiasm towards the course materials and students can create a positive learning experience. These teachers do not teach by rote but attempt to find new invigoration for the materials on a daily basis. One of the challenges facing teachers is that they may have covered a curriculum until they begin to feel bored with the subject. Students who had enthusiastic teachers tend to rate them higher than teachers who didn't show much enthusiasm for the course materials, Teachers that exhibit enthusiasm can lead to students who are more likely to be engaged, interested, energetic, and curious about learning the subject matter. Recent research has found a correlation between

curious about learning the subject matter. Recent research has found a correlation between teacher enthusiasm and students intrinsic motivation to learn and vitality in the classroom, students who experienced a very enthusiastic teacher were more likely to read lecture material outside of the classroom. There are various mechanisms by which teacher enthusiasm may facilitate higher levels of intrinsic motivation, teacher enthusiasm may contribute to a classroom atmosphere of energy and enthusiasm which feeds student interest and excitement in learning the subject matter. Enthusiastic teachers may also lead to becoming more self-determined in their own learning process. The concept of mere exposure indicates that the teachers enthusiasm may contribute to the expectations about intrinsic motivation in the context of learning

11. **The Providence Journal** – The Providence Journal, nicknamed the ProJo, is a daily newspaper serving the metropolitan area of Providence, Rhode Island and is the largest newspaper in Rhode Island. The newspaper was first published in 1829 and is the oldest continuously-published daily newspaper in the United States, the newspaper has won four Pulitzer Prizes. The papers history has reflected the waxing and waning of newspaper popularity throughout the United States, by 1829, demand for more timely news caused Miller to combine his existing publications into the Providence Daily Journal, published six days per week. The first edition of the Providence Daily Journal appeared July 1, 1829, in the next few decades the paper was sold to new owners several times, until by 1863 it was owned by George Danielson and Henry B. The latter would go on to serve as Governor of Rhode Island, editor George W. Danielson joined the paper on January 1, 1863, and served as editor until his death in 1884. Danielson immediately launched an edition, called the Evening Bulletin. By July 1871, the Journal had grown enough that it moved to larger quarters at the Barton Block. During the Danielson and Anthony years, the paper was known for its support of the Republican Party. After Danielsons death, the paper became less partisan, and by 1888 declared its political independence, in 1877, Danielson hired Charles Henry Dow, a young journalist with an interest in history. At the Journal, Dow developed an index which summarized stories of historic interest. It is possible this was an inspiration for Dows later development of his stock index at the Wall Street Journal. While at the Journal Dow wrote a series on The History of Steam Navigation between New York and Providence, Dow also traveled to Colorado to report on the Colorado Silver Boom and the Leadville miners strike, these stories were published in May and June 1879. In 1885, a Sunday edition was added, making the publication schedule seven days per week, in 1872 the first diner in America, a horse-drawn wagon serving hot food, was founded to serve the employees of the Providence Journal. Before American entry into World War I, Journal publisher and Australian immigrant John R. Rathom attempted to stir up sentiment in favor of the war against the Central Powers. He frequently published exposés of German subversive activities in the United States, by 1920, it was revealed that Rathoms information was supplied by British intelligence agents. Still, Rathom remained editor until his death in 1923, the Journal dropped Daily from its name and became The Providence Journal in 1920. In 1992, the Bulletin was discontinued and its name was appended onto that of the morning paper, starting in 1925, the Journal became the first in the country to expand coverage statewide. It had news bureaus throughout Rhode Island and southeastern Massachusetts, a trend that had been inaugurated in 1925 by then-managing editor Sevellon Brown, in 1937, the only competing Providence-based daily, the Star-Tribune, went bankrupt and was sold

12. **University of Vermont** – The University of Vermont, officially The University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, is a public research university and, since 1862, the U. S. state of Vermonts sole land-grant university. Founded in 1791, UVM is among the oldest universities in the United States and is the institution of higher education established in the New England region of the U. S. northeast. It is also listed as one of the original eight Public Ivy institutions in the United States, the university is incorporated in the city of Burlington–Vermonts most populous municipality. The campus Dudley H. Davis Center was the first student center in the country to receive a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Gold certification. The largest hospital complex in Vermont, the University of Vermont Medical Center, has its facility on the UVM campus and is affiliated with the Robert Larner College of Medicine. The University of Vermont was founded as a university in 1791. The university enrolled its first students 10 years later and its first president, the Rev. Daniel C. Sanders, was hired in 1800, and served as the faculty member for seven years. Instruction began in 1801, and the first class graduated in 1804, in 1865, the

university merged with Vermont Agricultural College, emerging as the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College. Much of the funding and planning for the university was undertaken by Ira Allen. Allen donated a 50-acre parcel of land for the university's establishment, most of this land has been maintained as the university's main green, upon which stands a statue of Allen. The citizens of Burlington helped fund the university's first edifice, and this building came to be known as Old Mill for its resemblance to New England mills of the time. The Marquis de Lafayette, a French general who became a commander in the American Revolution, a statue of Lafayette stands at the north end of the main green. In 1871, UVM defied custom and admitted two women as students, four years later, it was the first American university to admit women to full membership into the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the country's oldest collegiate academic honor society. Likewise, in 1877, it initiated the first African American into the society, in 1924, the first radio broadcast in Vermont occurred from the college station, WCAX, run by students then, now the call sign of a commercial television station. For 73 years, UVM held an annual Kake Walk where students wore blackface, the University of Vermont comprises seven undergraduate schools, an honors college, a graduate college, and a college of medicine. The Honors College does not offer its own degrees, students in the Honors College concurrently enroll in one of the seven undergraduate colleges or schools. UVM is ranked tied for 92nd in U. S. News & World Reports 2017 national university rankings, and is ranked tied for 38th among public universities

13. **Muskegon, Michigan** – Muskegon /ˈmɪsɪkiˈɡon/ is a city in the U. S. state of Michigan, and is the largest populated city on the eastern shores of Lake Michigan. At the 2010 census the city population was 38,401, the city is the county seat of Muskegon County. It is located at the southwest corner of Muskegon Township, but is administratively autonomous, the Muskegon Metro area had a population of 172,188 in 2010. It is also part of the larger Grand Rapids-Wyoming-Muskegon-Combined Statistical Area with a population of 1,321,557, human occupation of the Muskegon area goes back seven or eight thousand years to the nomadic Paleo-Indian hunters who occupied the area following the retreat of the Wisconsinian glaciations. During historic times, the Muskegon area was inhabited by bands of the Ottawa. In 1830 Muskegon was solely an Ottawa village, perhaps the best remembered of the Indian inhabitants of the area was Ottawa Indian Chief, Pandalouan. The name Muskegon is derived from the Ottawa tribe term Masquigon, the Masquigon River was identified on French maps dating from the late seventeenth century, suggesting that French explorers had reached Michigan's western coast by that time. Sometime between 1790 and 1800, a French-Canadian trader named Joseph La Framboise established a fur trading post at the mouth of Duck Lake. Between 1810 and 1820, several French Canadian fur traders, including Lamar Andie, Jean Baptiste Recollect, euro-American settlement of Muskegon began in earnest in 1837, which coincided with the beginning of the exploitation of the area's extensive timber resources. The commencement of the industry in 1837 inaugurated what some regard as the most romantic era in the history of the region. Lumbering in the century brought many settlers, especially ones from Germany, Ireland. Some neighborhoods of Muskegon began as separate villages, bluffton was founded as a lumbering village in 1862 in Laketon Township. It had its own post office from 1868 until 1892 and it was annexed by Muskegon in 1889. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has an area of 18.12 square miles. The city is adjacent to Lake Michigan to the west and Muskegon Lake to the north, the Muskegon River empties into Muskegon Lake at the city's northeast end. Bear Lake Muskegon Lake Mona Lake Lake Michigan Muskegon River As of the census of 2010, there were 38,401 people, 13,967 households, the population density was 2,702.4 inhabitants per square mile. There were 16,105 housing units at a density of 1,133.4 per square mile. The racial makeup of the city was 57. 0% White, 34. 5% African American, 0. 9% Native American, 0. 4% Asian, 2. 6% from other races, hispanic or Latino of any race were 8. 2% of the population

14. **Providence, Rhode Island** – Providence is the capital of and most populous city in the U. S. state of Rhode Island, founded in 1636, and one of the oldest cities in the United States. It is located in Providence County and is the third most populous city in New England, after Boston, Providence has a city population of 179,154, it is also part of the Providence metropolitan area which extends into southern Massachusetts. The Providence metropolitan area has a population of 1,604,291. This can be considered, in turn, to be part of the Greater Boston commuting area, Providence was founded by Roger Williams, a religious exile from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He named the area in honor of God's merciful Providence, which he



believed was responsible for revealing such a haven for him, the city is situated at the mouth of the Providence River at the head of Narragansett Bay. Providence was one of the first cities in the country to industrialize and became noted for its tool, jewelry. The city was nicknamed the Beehive of Industry, it began rebranding itself as the Creative Capital in 2009 to emphasize its educational resources. The area that is now Providence was first settled in June 1636 by Roger Williams and was one of the original Thirteen Colonies of the United States, Williams and his company felt compelled to withdraw from Massachusetts Bay Colony. Providence quickly became a refuge for persecuted religious dissenters, as Williams himself had been exiled from Massachusetts, Providence residents were among the first Patriots to spill blood in the leadup to the American Revolution during the Gaspée Affair of 1772. Rhode Island was the first of the thirteen colonies to renounce its allegiance to the British Crown on May 4, 1776. It was also the last of the thirteen colonies to ratify the United States Constitution on May 29, 1790, following the war, Providence was the countrys ninth-largest city with 7,614 people. The economy shifted from maritime endeavors to manufacturing, in particular machinery, tools, silverware, jewelry, by the start of the 20th century, Providence boasted some of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, including Brown & Sharpe, Nicholson File, and Gorham Silverware. Providence residents ratified a city charter in 1831 as the population passed 17,000. From its incorporation as a city in 1832 until 1878, the seat of city government was located in the Market House, located in Market Square, the city offices quickly outgrew this building, and the City Council resolved to create a permanent municipal building in 1845. The city offices moved into the City Hall in 1878, during the Civil War, local politics split over slavery as many had ties to Southern cotton. Despite ambivalence concerning the war, the number of military volunteers routinely exceeded quota, by the early 1900s, Providence was one of the wealthiest cities in the United States. Immigrant labor powered one of the nations largest industrial manufacturing centers, Providence was a major manufacturer of industrial products from steam engines to precision tools to silverware, screws, and textiles. From 1975 until 1982, \$606 million of local and national Community Development funds were invested throughout the city. 4 million ft<sup>2</sup> Providence Place Mall, despite new investment, poverty remains an entrenched problem as it does in most post-industrial New England cities

15. **Roger Williams** – Williams was the 1638 founder of the First Baptist Church in America, also known as the First Baptist Church of Providence. He is best remembered as the originator of the principle of separation of church and his father James Williams was a merchant tailor in Smithfield, his mother was Alice Pemberton. At an early age, Williams had a conversion of which his father disapproved. As a teen, Williams was apprenticed under Sir Edward Coke, under Cokes patronage, Williams was educated at Charterhouse and also at Pembroke College, Cambridge. He seemed to have a gift for languages and early acquired familiarity with Latin, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, years later, Williams tutored John Milton in Dutch in exchange for refresher lessons in Hebrew. Williams took holy orders in the Church of England in connection with his studies, after graduating from Cambridge, Williams became the chaplain to Puritan gentleman Sir William Masham. Williams married Mary Barnard on December 15, 1629 at the Church of High Laver, Essex and they ultimately had six children, all born in America, Mary, Freeborn, Providence, Mercy, Daniel, and Joseph. Williams knew that Puritan leaders planned to migrate to the New World and he did not join the first wave, but he decided before the year ended that he could not remain in England under Archbishop William Lauds rigorous administration. Williams regarded the Church of England as corrupt and false, by the time that he and his wife boarded the Lyon in early December, however, Williams declined the position on grounds that it was an unseparated church. In addition, Williams asserted that civil magistrates must not punish any sort of breach of the first table, and these three principles became central to Williams subsequent career, separatism, freedom of religion, and separation of state and church. As a separatist, Williams considered the Church of England irredeemably corrupt and his search for the true church eventually carried him out of Congregationalism, the Baptists, and any visible church. From 1639 forward, Williams waited for Christ to send a new apostle to reestablish the church, years later in 1802, Thomas Jefferson used the wall of separation phrase in a letter to the Danbury Baptist Association, echoing Roger Williams. Meanwhile, the Salem church was more inclined to Separatism. When the leaders in Boston learned of this, they vigorously protested, as the summer of 1631 ended, Williams moved to Plymouth colony where he was welcomed, and informally assisted the minister there. He regularly preached and, according to Governor Bradford, his

teachings were well approved, after a time, Williams decided that the Plymouth church was not sufficiently separated from the Church of England. Furthermore, his contact with Native Americans had caused him to doubt the validity of the colonial charters, Governor Bradford later wrote that Williams fell into some strange opinions which caused some controversy between the church and him. In December 1632, Williams wrote a tract that openly condemned the Kings charters. He even charged that King James had uttered a lie in claiming that he was the first Christian monarch to have discovered the land

16. **Henry I of England** – Henry I, also known as Henry Beauclerc, was King of England from 1100 to his death. Henry was the son of William the Conqueror and was educated in Latin. On Williams death in 1087, Henrys elder brothers Robert Curthose and William Rufus inherited Normandy and England, respectively, Henry purchased the County of Cotentin in western Normandy from Robert, but William and Robert deposed him in 1091. Henry gradually rebuilt his power base in the Cotentin and allied himself with William against Robert, Henry was present when William died in a hunting accident in 1100, and he seized the English throne, promising at his coronation to correct many of Williams less popular policies. Henry married Matilda of Scotland but continued to have a number of mistresses. Robert, who invaded in 1101, disputed Henrys control of England, the peace was short-lived, and Henry invaded the Duchy of Normandy in 1105 and 1106, finally defeating Robert at the Battle of Tinchebray. Henry kept Robert imprisoned for the rest of his life, following Henrys victory at the Battle of Brémule, a favourable peace settlement was agreed with Louis in 1120. Considered by contemporaries to be a harsh but effective ruler, Henry skilfully manipulated the barons in England, Normandy was also governed through a growing system of justices and an exchequer. Many of the officials who ran Henrys system were new men of obscure backgrounds rather than families of high status. Henry encouraged ecclesiastical reform, but became embroiled in a dispute in 1101 with Archbishop Anselm of Canterbury. He supported the Cluniac order and played a role in the selection of the senior clergy in England. Henrys only legitimate son and heir, William Adelin, drowned in the White Ship disaster of 1120, Henry took a second wife, Adeliza, in the hope of having another son, but their marriage was childless. In response to this, Henry declared his daughter, Matilda, his heir, the relationship between Henry and the couple became strained, and fighting broke out along the border with Anjou. Henry died on 1 December 1135 after a week of illness, despite his plans for Matilda, the King was succeeded by his nephew, Stephen of Blois, resulting in a period of civil war known as the Anarchy. Henry was probably born in England in 1068, in either the summer or the last weeks of the year, possibly in the town of Selby in Yorkshire. His father was William the Conqueror, who had originally been the Duke of Normandy and then, following the invasion of 1066, became the King of England, the invasion had created an Anglo-Norman elite, many with estates spread across both sides of the English Channel. These Anglo-Norman barons typically had close links to the kingdom of France, Henrys mother, Matilda of Flanders, was the granddaughter of Robert II of France, and she probably named Henry after her uncle, King Henry I of France. Henry was the youngest of William and Matildas four sons, physically he resembled his older brothers Robert Curthose, Richard and William Rufus, being, as historian David Carpenter describes, short, stocky and barrel-chested, with black hair

17. **George Washington** – George Washington was an American politician and soldier who served as the first President of the United States from 1789 to 1797 and was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. He served as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War and he is popularly considered the driving force behind the nations establishment and came to be known as the father of the country, both during his lifetime and to this day. Washington was widely admired for his leadership qualities and was unanimously elected president by the Electoral College in the first two national elections. Washingtons incumbency established many precedents still in use today, such as the system, the inaugural address. His retirement from office two terms established a tradition that lasted until 1940 when Franklin Delano Roosevelt won an unprecedented third term. The 22nd Amendment now limits the president to two elected terms and he was born into the provincial gentry of Colonial Virginia to a family of wealthy planters who owned tobacco plantations and slaves, which he inherited. In his youth, he became an officer in the colonial militia during the first stages of the French. In 1775, the Second Continental Congress commissioned him as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in the American Revolution, in that command, Washington forced the British out of Boston in 1776 but was defeated and nearly captured later that year when he lost New York City.

After crossing the Delaware River in the middle of winter, he defeated the British in two battles, retook New Jersey, and restored momentum to the Patriot cause and his strategy enabled Continental forces to capture two major British armies at Saratoga in 1777 and Yorktown in 1781. In battle, however, Washington was repeatedly outmaneuvered by British generals with larger armies, after victory had been finalized in 1783, Washington resigned as commander-in-chief rather than seize power, proving his opposition to dictatorship and his commitment to American republicanism. Washington presided over the Constitutional Convention in 1787, which devised a new form of government for the United States. Following his election as president in 1789, he worked to unify rival factions in the fledgling nation and he supported Alexander Hamilton's programs to satisfy all debts, federal and state, established a permanent seat of government, implemented an effective tax system, and created a national bank. In avoiding war with Great Britain, he guaranteed a decade of peace and profitable trade by securing the Jay Treaty in 1795 and he remained non-partisan, never joining the Federalist Party, although he largely supported its policies. Washington's Farewell Address was a primer on civic virtue, warning against partisanship, sectionalism. He retired from the presidency in 1797, returning to his home, upon his death, Washington was eulogized as first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen by Representative Henry Lee III of Virginia. He was revered in life and in death, scholarly and public polling consistently ranks him among the top three presidents in American history and he has been depicted and remembered in monuments, public works, currency, and other dedications to the present day. He was born on February 11, 1731, according to the Julian calendar, the Gregorian calendar was adopted within the British Empire in 1752, and it renders a birth date of February 22, 1732. Washington was of primarily English gentry descent, especially from Sulgrave and his great-grandfather John Washington emigrated to Virginia in 1656 and began accumulating land and slaves, as did his son Lawrence and his grandson, George's father Augustine

18. **Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette** – A close friend of George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette was a key figure in the French Revolution of 1789 and the July Revolution of 1830. Born in Chavaniac, in the province of Auvergne in south central France and he followed its martial tradition, and was commissioned an officer at age 13. He became convinced that the American cause in its war was noble. There, he was made a general, however, the 19-year-old was initially not given troops to command. Wounded during the Battle of Brandywine, he managed to organize an orderly retreat. He served with distinction in the Battle of Rhode Island, in the middle of the war, he returned home to lobby for an increase in French support. He again sailed to America in 1780, and was given positions in the Continental Army. In 1781, troops in Virginia under his command blocked forces led by Cornwallis until other American, Lafayette returned to France and, in 1787, was appointed to the Assembly of Notables, which was convened in response to the fiscal crisis. He was elected a member of the Estates-General of 1789, where representatives met from the three orders of French society—the clergy, the nobility, and the commoners. He helped write the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, after the storming of the Bastille, Lafayette was appointed commander-in-chief of the National Guard and tried to steer a middle course through the French Revolution. In August 1792, the radical factions ordered his arrest, fleeing through the Austrian Netherlands, he was captured by Austrian troops and spent more than five years in prison. Lafayette returned to France after Napoleon Bonaparte secured his release in 1797, after the Bourbon Restoration of 1814, he became a liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies, a position he held for most of the remainder of his life. During France's July Revolution of 1830, Lafayette declined an offer to become the French dictator, instead, he supported Louis-Philippe as king, but turned against him when the monarch became autocratic. Lafayette died on 20 May 1834, and is buried in Picpus Cemetery in Paris, for his accomplishments in the service of both France and the United States, he is sometimes known as The Hero of the Two Worlds. Lafayette's lineage was likely one of the oldest and most distinguished in Auvergne and, perhaps, males of the Lafayette family enjoyed a reputation for courage and chivalry and were noted for their contempt for danger. One of Lafayette's early ancestors, Gilbert de Lafayette III, a Marshal of France, had been a companion-at-arms of Joan of Arc's army during the Siege of Orléans in 1429, according to legend, another ancestor acquired the crown of thorns during the Sixth Crusade. Lafayette's father likewise died on the battlefield, on 1 August 1759, Michel de Lafayette was struck by a cannonball while fighting a British-led coalition at the Battle of Minden in Westphalia. Lafayette became marquis and Lord of Chavaniac, but the estate went to his mother, in 1768, when Lafayette was 11

marquis and Lord of Chavannes, but the estate went to his mother, in 1706, when Lalayette was 11, he was summoned to Paris to live with his mother and great-grandfather at the comtes apartments in Luxembourg Palace

**19. Quakers** – Quakers are members of a historically Christian group of religious movements generally known as the Religious Society of Friends. They include those with evangelical, holiness, liberal, and traditional Quaker understandings of Christianity, to differing extents, the different movements that make up the Religious Society of Friends/Friends Church avoid creeds and hierarchical structures. In 2007, there were about 359,000 adult Quakers, in 2012, there were 377,055 adult Quakers. Some meetings of both types have Recorded Ministers in their meetings – Friends recognised for their gift of vocal ministry, the first Quakers lived in mid-17th century England. The movement arose from the Legatine-Arians and other dissenting Protestant groups, some of these early Quaker ministers were women. They emphasized a personal and direct experience of Christ, acquired through both direct religious experience and the reading and studying of the Bible. Quakers focused their private life on developing behaviour and speech reflecting emotional purity, in the past, Quakers were known for their use of thee as an ordinary pronoun, refusal to participate in war, plain dress, refusal to swear oaths, opposition to slavery, and teetotalism. & J. Clark and the big three British confectionery makers Cadbury, Rowntree and Frys, and philanthropic efforts, including abolition of slavery, prison reform, during and after the English Civil War many dissenting Christian groups emerged, including the Seekers and others. A young man named George Fox was dissatisfied with the teachings of the Church of England and he had a vision on Pendle Hill in Lancashire, England, in which he believed that the Lord let me see in what places he had a great people to be gathered. Following this he travelled around England, the Netherlands, and Barbados preaching and teaching with the aim of converting new adherents to his faith, the central theme of his Gospel message was that Christ has come to teach his people himself. His followers considered themselves to be the restoration of the true Christian church, in 1650, Fox was brought before the magistrates Gervase Bennet and Nathaniel Barton, on a charge of religious blasphemy. According to George Fox's autobiography, Bennet was the first that called us Quakers and it is thought that George Fox was referring to Isaiah 66,2 or Ezra 9,4. Thus, the name Quaker began as a way of ridiculing George Fox's admonition, Quakerism gained a considerable following in England and Wales, and the numbers increased to a peak of 60,000 in England and Wales by 1680. This was relaxed after the Declaration of Indulgence and stopped under the Act of Toleration 1689, with the restructuring of the family and household came new roles for women, Fox and Fell viewed the Quaker mother as essential to developing holy conversation in her children and husband. Quaker women were responsible for the spirituality of the larger community, coming together in meetings that regulated marriage. The persecution of Quakers in North America began in 1656 when English Quaker missionaries Mary Fisher and they were considered heretics because of their insistence on individual obedience to the Inner Light. They were imprisoned and banished by the Massachusetts Bay Colony and their books were burned, and most of their property was confiscated. They were imprisoned in terrible conditions, then deported, in 1660, English Quaker Mary Dyer was hanged on Boston Common for repeatedly defying a Puritan law banning Quakers from the colony

**20. Arithmetic** – Arithmetic is a branch of mathematics that consists of the study of numbers, especially the properties of the traditional operations between them—addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Arithmetic is an part of number theory, and number theory is considered to be one of the top-level divisions of modern mathematics, along with algebra, geometry. The terms arithmetic and higher arithmetic were used until the beginning of the 20th century as synonyms for number theory and are still used to refer to a wider part of number theory. The earliest written records indicate the Egyptians and Babylonians used all the elementary arithmetic operations as early as 2000 BC and these artifacts do not always reveal the specific process used for solving problems, but the characteristics of the particular numeral system strongly influence the complexity of the methods. The hieroglyphic system for Egyptian numerals, like the later Roman numerals, in both cases, this origin resulted in values that used a decimal base but did not include positional notation. Complex calculations with Roman numerals required the assistance of a board or the Roman abacus to obtain the results. Early number systems that included positional notation were not decimal, including the system for Babylonian numerals. Because of this concept, the ability to reuse the same digits for different values contributed to simpler. The continuous historical development of modern arithmetic starts

with the Hellenistic civilization of ancient Greece, prior to the works of Euclid around 300 BC, Greek studies in mathematics overlapped with philosophical and mystical beliefs. For example, Nicomachus summarized the viewpoint of the earlier Pythagorean approach to numbers, Greek numerals were used by Archimedes, Diophantus and others in a positional notation not very different from ours. Because the ancient Greeks lacked a symbol for zero, they used three separate sets of symbols, one set for the units place, one for the tens place, and one for the hundreds. Then for the place they would reuse the symbols for the units place. Their addition algorithm was identical to ours, and their multiplication algorithm was very slightly different. Their long division algorithm was the same, and the square root algorithm that was taught in school was known to Archimedes. He preferred it to Heros method of successive approximation because, once computed, a digit doesnt change, and the square roots of perfect squares, such as 7485696, terminate immediately as 2736. For numbers with a part, such as 546.934. The ancient Chinese used a positional notation. Because they also lacked a symbol for zero, they had one set of symbols for the place

21. **Surveying** – Surveying or land surveying is the technique, profession, and science of determining the terrestrial or three-dimensional position of points and the distances and angles between them. A land surveying professional is called a land surveyor, Surveyors work with elements of geometry, trigonometry, regression analysis, physics, engineering, metrology, programming languages and the law. Surveying has been an element in the development of the environment since the beginning of recorded history. The planning and execution of most forms of construction require it and it is also used in transport, communications, mapping, and the definition of legal boundaries for land ownership. It is an important tool for research in other scientific disciplines. Basic surveyance has occurred since humans built the first large structures, the prehistoric monument at Stonehenge was set out by prehistoric surveyors using peg and rope geometry. In ancient Egypt, a rope stretcher would use simple geometry to re-establish boundaries after the floods of the Nile River. The almost perfect squareness and north-south orientation of the Great Pyramid of Giza, built c.2700 BC, the Groma instrument originated in Mesopotamia. The mathematician Liu Hui described ways of measuring distant objects in his work Haidao Suanjing or The Sea Island Mathematical Manual, the Romans recognized land surveyors as a profession. They established the basic measurements under which the Roman Empire was divided, Roman surveyors were known as Gromatici. In medieval Europe, beating the bounds maintained the boundaries of a village or parish and this was the practice of gathering a group of residents and walking around the parish or village to establish a communal memory of the boundaries. Young boys were included to ensure the memory lasted as long as possible, in England, William the Conqueror commissioned the Domesday Book in 1086. It recorded the names of all the owners, the area of land they owned, the quality of the land. It did not include maps showing exact locations, Abel Foullon described a plane table in 1551, but it is thought that the instrument was in use earlier as his description is of a developed instrument. Gunter's chain was introduced in 1620 by English mathematician Edmund Gunter and it enabled plots of land to be accurately surveyed and plotted for legal and commercial purposes. Leonard Digges described a Theodolite that measured horizontal angles in his book A geometric practice named Pantometria, Joshua Habermel created a theodolite with a compass and tripod in 1576. Johnathon Sission was the first to incorporate a telescope on a theodolite in 1725, in the 18th century, modern techniques and instruments for surveying began to be used. Jesse Ramsden introduced the first precision theodolite in 1787 and it was an instrument for measuring angles in the horizontal and vertical planes

22. **Seekonk, Massachusetts** – Seekonk is a town in Bristol County, Massachusetts, United States, on the Massachusetts border. It was incorporated in 1812 from the half of Rehoboth. The population was 13,722 at the 2010 census, until 1862, the town of Seekonk also included what is now the City of East Providence, Rhode Island. The land in the half of the town was given to Rhode Island by the United States Supreme Court as part of a longstanding boundary dispute with Massachusetts. The earliest known inhabitants of Seekonk were Native Americans from the Wampanoag Tribe, the name Wampanoag means People of the Morning Light. This name refers to the area of the tribe. Living in the East they would be the first people to greet the sun each morning, the area now known as Seekonk and Rehoboth provided agricultural and water resources with abundant food supplies. During the warm summer months the Natives spent time near the rivers, in the winter months the Natives lived inland, including several locations in

Seekonk. At one time there were three Native American villages in the area we now call Seekonk, there have been many spellings of the name Seekonk. Some of the various spellings include Seconch, Sink Hunk, Secquncke, Seaconke, the symbol of the goose in flight is used on the Town Seal. A large number of Wampanoag Indians had been killed by this illness, most historians believe this plague to have been yellow fever. Massasoit decided to make a treaty with the new immigrants for a number of reasons. Perhaps the most important factor was that the Wampanoags were fearful of being overtaken by the Narragansett Indians who lived nearby, Ossamequin believed an alliance with the English would help to secure the safety of his people. In 1641, the local Native Americans had granted a part of modern-day Seekonk to purchasers from Hingham, including Edward Gilman Sr. Joseph Peck, John Leavitt. The Wampanoags were paid 35 pounds sterling by the English settlers, for instance, for the sale to Willitt, Standish, three of the earliest English men to settle in the area now known as Seekonk and Providence were William Blackstone, Roger Williams and Samuel Newman. These men and their followers proved it was possible to provide a living away from the coastal areas and this allowed groups of individuals to separate themselves from Puritan control. In turn this led to a diversity of culture and religious. It was only by forming alliances with the Native Americans in both the Wampanoag and Narragansett tribes that these settlements were able to flourish

23. **Latin** – Latin is a classical language belonging to the Italic branch of the Indo-European languages. The Latin alphabet is derived from the Etruscan and Greek alphabets, Latin was originally spoken in Latium, in the Italian Peninsula. Through the power of the Roman Republic, it became the dominant language, Vulgar Latin developed into the Romance languages, such as Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, French, and Romanian. Latin, Italian and French have contributed many words to the English language, Latin and Ancient Greek roots are used in theology, biology, and medicine. By the late Roman Republic, Old Latin had been standardised into Classical Latin, Vulgar Latin was the colloquial form spoken during the same time and attested in inscriptions and the works of comic playwrights like Plautus and Terence. Late Latin is the language from the 3rd century. Later, Early Modern Latin and Modern Latin evolved, Latin was used as the language of international communication, scholarship, and science until well into the 18th century, when it began to be supplanted by vernaculars. Ecclesiastical Latin remains the language of the Holy See and the Roman Rite of the Catholic Church. Today, many students, scholars and members of the Catholic clergy speak Latin fluently and it is taught in primary, secondary and postsecondary educational institutions around the world. The language has been passed down through various forms, some inscriptions have been published in an internationally agreed, monumental, multivolume series, the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*. Authors and publishers vary, but the format is about the same, volumes detailing inscriptions with a critical apparatus stating the provenance, the reading and interpretation of these inscriptions is the subject matter of the field of epigraphy. The works of several hundred ancient authors who wrote in Latin have survived in whole or in part and they are in part the subject matter of the field of classics. *The Cat in the Hat*, and a book of fairy tales, additional resources include phrasebooks and resources for rendering everyday phrases and concepts into Latin, such as *Meissner's Latin Phrasebook*. The Latin influence in English has been significant at all stages of its insular development. From the 16th to the 18th centuries, English writers cobbled together huge numbers of new words from Latin and Greek words, dubbed inkhorn terms, as if they had spilled from a pot of ink. Many of these words were used once by the author and then forgotten, many of the most common polysyllabic English words are of Latin origin through the medium of Old French. Romance words make respectively 59%, 20% and 14% of English, German and those figures can rise dramatically when only non-compound and non-derived words are included. Accordingly, Romance words make roughly 35% of the vocabulary of Dutch, Roman engineering had the same effect on scientific terminology as a whole

24. **Smithville Seminary** – The Smithville Seminary was a Freewill Baptist institution established in 1839 on what is now Institute Lane in Smithville-North Scituate, Rhode Island. Renamed the Lapham Institute in 1863, it closed in 1876, the site was then used as the campus of the Pentecostal Collegiate Institute and later the Watchman Institute, and is now the Scituate Commons apartments. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978, the buildings on the knoll were built in 1839 and comprised a large three-story central building with columns and two wings. The wings, with 33 rooms each, were separated by 20 feet from the main building. the two-mile-long Lake Moswansicut could be seen from the third-floor chapel. The site

became part of the National Register of Historic Places in 1978, the buildings were also renovated in the 1970s and converted into apartments known as Scituate Commons. Smithville Seminary was founded in 1839 by the Rhode Island Association of Free Baptists, at the time, the Free Baptists already had two academies, one in New Hampshire, the other in Maine, and Rhode Island desired to have one of their own. Reverend Hiram Brooks was asked to start the school, and raised \$20,000, the first principal was Rev. Hosea Quimby, who had come from the Maine academy to serve at Smithville. Quimby worked for the school, even buying the property when financial trouble struck and it was revived the next year when Quimby rented the property to a Samuel P. Coburn, who became principal, and enrollment again reached over 100 that year. The property was sold to Reverend W. Colgrove in 1857 and its benefactor would prove to be the Honorable Benedict Lapham, after whom the new Lapham Institute was named. In addition to its connections to what would later become Rhode Island College, George H. Ricker then took over as principal for seven years before being called to Hillsdale College in Michigan in 1874. His successor was A. G. Moulton, a trustee of Bates and he was followed as principal by W. S. Stockbridge, under whom the school finally closed in 1876. William Winsor was the last benefactor of the Institute, and when no one replaced him, congressman National Register of Historic Places listings in Providence County, Rhode Island

25. **Henry Simmons Frieze** – Henry Simmons Frieze was an American educator and academic administrator. Frieze was born in Boston on September 15, 1817, the child of Jacob and his father was a Universalist pastor, journalist, and noted pamphleteer. He attended Brown University, playing the organ to support himself, after graduating Brown in 1841, he found work as an instructor in Latin at the university and its associated grammar school, where he worked until 1854. One of his students at the school was James Burrill Angell. He married Anna Roffee in 1847, in 1854, Frieze moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan after being appointed chair of Latin at the University of Michigan. When Erastus Otis Haven resigned as president of the University of Michigan in 1869, Angell, then serving as President of the University of Vermont, to assume the office. He declined, feeling he had remaining to be done in Vermont. On August 19, 1869, Frieze was appointed to serve as acting president, while in office, he oversaw two major changes at the university. His predecessor, President Haven, had opposed the admission of women to the university, Frieze served as acting president until 1871, when the offer was repeated to Angell, who this time accepted. He served as acting president twice more, once from June 1880 until February 1882 while Angell was serving as the U. S. minister to China and again from October 1887 until February 1888 while Angell was serving on the International Commission of Canadian Fisheries alongside George Shorey. Henry Frieze died on December 7, 1889 in Ann Arbor and is buried at Forest Hill Cemetery, the Frieze Building, formerly Ann Arbor High School, was purchased by the University of Michigan in 1956. It was demolished in early 2007 to make room for the North Quadrangle Residential, the new building integrates the facade of the Frieze Building and uses various other pieces of architecture in the service of integrating old and new. Obituary Notice of Henry Simmons Frieze, LL. D, the Life and Work of George Sylvester Morris, A Chapter in the History of American Thought in the 19th century, New York, MacMillan, retrieved 2007-08-28 Angell, James B. A Memorial Discourse on the Life and Services of Henry Simmons Frieze, LL. D

26. **Librarian** – A librarian is a person who works professionally in a library, providing access to information and sometimes social or technical programming. In addition, librarians provide instruction on information literacy and they are usually required to hold a graduate degree from a library school such as a Masters degree in Library Science or Library and Information Studies. Traditionally, a librarian is associated with collections of books, as demonstrated by the etymology of the word librarian, the role of a librarian is continually evolving to meet social and technological needs. Appreciation for librarians is often included by authors and scholars in the acknowledgment sections of books, for history in North America, see Librarians in North America. The Sumerians were the first to train clerks to keep records of accounts, Masters of the books or Keepers of the Tablets were scribes or priests who were trained to handle the vast amount and complexity of these records. The extent of their duties is unknown. Sometime in the 8th century BC, Ashurbanipal, King of Assyria, Ashurbanipal was the first individual in history to introduce librarianship as a profession. All of these tablets were cataloged and arranged in order by subject or type. The Great Library of Alexandria, created by Ptolemy I after the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC, was created to house the entirety of Greek literature. It was notable for its famous

great in 323 BC, was created to house the entirety of Greek literature. It was notable for its famous librarians, Demetrius, Zenodotus, Eratosthenes, Apollonius, Aristophanes, Aristarchus and these scholars contributed significantly to the collection and cataloging of the wide variety of scrolls in the library's collection. Most notably, Callimachus created what is considered to be the first subject catalogue of the library holdings, the pinakes contained 120 scrolls arranged into ten subject classes, each class was then subdivided, listing authors alphabetically by titles. The librarians at Alexandria were considered the custodians of learning, near the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the Roman Empire, it was common for Roman aristocrats to hold private libraries in their home. Many of these aristocrats, such as Cicero, kept the contents of their libraries to themselves. Others, such as Lucullus, took on the role of lending librarian by sharing scrolls in their collection, many Roman emperors included public libraries into their political propaganda to win favor from citizens. While scholars were employed in librarian roles in the various emperors libraries, for example, Pompeius Macer, the first librarian of Augustus library, was a praetor, an office that combined both military and judicial duties. A later librarian of the library was Gaius Julius Hyginus. Christian monasteries in Europe are credited with keeping the institution of libraries alive after the fall of the Roman Empire and it is during this time that the first book enters popularity, the parchment codex. Within the monasteries, the role of librarian was often filled by an overseer of the scriptorium where monks would copy out books cover to cover, a monk named Anastasias who took on the title of Bibliothecarius following his successful translations of the Greek classicists

**27. Alcoholics Anonymous** – Alcoholics Anonymous is an international mutual aid fellowship founded in 1935 by Bill Wilson and Dr. Bob Smith in Akron, Ohio. AAs stated primary purpose is to help alcoholics stay sober and help other alcoholics achieve sobriety, with other early members, Bill Wilson and Bob Smith developed AAs Twelve Step program of spiritual and character development. AAs initial Twelve Traditions were introduced in 1946 to help the fellowship be stable, the Traditions recommend that members and groups remain anonymous in public media, altruistically help other alcoholics and avoid official affiliations with other organizations. They also advise against dogma and coercive hierarchies, subsequent fellowships such as Narcotics Anonymous have adopted and adapted the Twelve Steps and the Twelve Traditions to their respective primary purposes. According to AAs 2014 membership survey, 27% of members have been less than one year, 24% have 1–5 years sober, 13% have 5–10 years, 14% have 10–20 years. Studies of AAs efficacy have produced inconsistent results, while some studies have suggested an association between AA attendance and increased abstinence or other positive outcomes, other studies have not. The first female member, Florence Rankin, joined AA in March 1937, and the first non-Protestant member, AA membership has since spread across diverse cultures holding different beliefs and values, including geopolitical areas resistant to grassroots movements. Over 2 million people worldwide are members of AA as of 2016, AAs name is derived from its first book, informally called The Big Book, originally titled Alcoholics Anonymous, The Story of How More Than One Hundred Men Have Recovered From Alcoholism. AA sprang from The Oxford Group, a non-denominational movement modeled after first-century Christianity, some members founded the Group to help in maintaining sobriety. Feeling a kinship of common suffering and, though drunk, Wilson attended his first Group gathering, within days, Wilson admitted himself to the Charles B. Towns Hospital after drinking four beers on the way—the last alcohol he ever drank, under the care of Dr. William Duncan Silkworth, Wilsons detox included the deliriant belladonna. At the hospital a despairing Wilson experienced a flash of light. Following his hospital discharge Wilson joined the Oxford Group and recruited other alcoholics to the Group, Wilsons early efforts to help others become sober were ineffective, prompting Dr. Silkworth to suggest that Wilson place less stress on religion and more on the science of treating alcoholism. Wilsons first success came during a trip to Akron, Ohio, where he was introduced to Dr. Robert Smith. After thirty days of working with Wilson, Smith drank his last drink on June 10, 1935, by 1937, Wilson separated from the Oxford Group. AA Historian Ernest Kurtz described the split. more and more, Bill discovered that new adherents could get sober by believing in each other and this, then—whatever it was that occurred among them—was what they could accept as a power greater than themselves. They did not need the Oxford Group, in 1955, Wilson acknowledged AAs debt, saying The Oxford Groupers had clearly shown us what to do. And just as importantly, we learned from them not to do

**28. Slavery in the United States** – Slavery had been practiced in British North America from early



colonial days, and was legal in all Thirteen Colonies at the time of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. By the time of the American Revolution, the status of slave had been institutionalized as a racial caste associated with African ancestry, when the United States Constitution was ratified, a relatively small number of free people of color were among the voting citizens. During and immediately following the Revolutionary War, abolitionist laws were passed in most Northern states, most of these states had a higher proportion of free labor than in the South and economies based on different industries. They abolished slavery by the end of the 18th century, some with gradual systems that kept adults as slaves for two decades. But the rapid expansion of the industry in the Deep South after the invention of the cotton gin greatly increased demand for slave labor. Congress during the Jefferson administration prohibited the importation of slaves, effective in 1808, domestic slave trading, however, continued at a rapid pace, driven by labor demands from the development of cotton plantations in the Deep South. More than one million slaves were sold from the Upper South, which had a surplus of labor, New communities of African-American culture were developed in the Deep South, and the total slave population in the South eventually reached 4 million before liberation. As the West was developed for settlement, the Southern state governments wanted to keep a balance between the number of slave and free states to maintain a balance of power in Congress. The new territories acquired from Britain, France, and Mexico were the subject of major political compromises, by 1850, the newly rich cotton-growing South was threatening to secede from the Union, and tensions continued to rise. When Abraham Lincoln won the 1860 election on a platform of halting the expansion of slavery, the first six states to secede held the greatest number of slaves in the South. Shortly after, the Civil War began when Confederate forces attacked the US Army's Fort Sumter, four additional slave states then seceded. In the early years of the Chesapeake Bay settlements, colonial officials found it difficult to attract and retain laborers under the frontier conditions. Most laborers came from Britain as indentured servants, having signed contracts of indenture to pay with work for their passage, their upkeep and training and these indentured servants were young people who intended to become permanent residents. In some cases, convicted criminals were transported to the colonies as indentured servants, the indentured servants were not slaves, but were required to work for four to seven years in Virginia to pay the cost of their passage and maintenance. Historians estimate that more than half of all immigrants to the English colonies of North America during the 17th and 18th centuries came as indentured servants. The number of indentured servants among immigrants was particularly high in the South, many Germans, Scots-Irish, and Irish came to the colonies in the 18th century, settling in the backcountry of Pennsylvania and further south. The planters in the South found that the problem with indentured servants was that many left after several years, just when they had become skilled. In addition, an economy in England in the late 17th

29. [Andover Theological Seminary](#) – Andover Theological Seminary is located in Newton, Massachusetts and is the oldest graduate school of theology in the United States. Andover Theological Seminary and Newton Theological Institution merged formally in 1965 to form the Andover Newton Theological School, as the institution developed, it adopted Andover's curricular pattern and shared the same theological tradition of loyalty to the evangelical Gospel and zeal for its dissemination. That desire was expressed in the founding of Phillips Academy in 1778 for the promotion of true Piety, in 1806, a growing split within the Congregational churches, known as the "Unitarian Controversy," came to a full boil on the campus of Harvard College. The Hollis Chair of Divinity sat empty at Harvard for many years owing to tensions between liberal and more orthodox Calvinists and this theological battle soon divided many of the oldest churches in Massachusetts and began to impact church polity and the hiring of ministers. Between 1886 and 1892, a dispute known as the Andover Controversy broke out between the conservative New England Calvinism of the founders and the liberal theology of many on the faculty. In 1908, Harvard Divinity School and Andover attempted to reconcile, Andover, therefore, relocated to the campus of Newton Theological Institution in 1931. Andover Theological Seminary and the Newton Theological Institution formally merged in 1965 as the Andover Newton Theological School, in November 2015, ANTS announced that it would sell its campus and relocate, after a presence of 190 years on that site. Prior to the founding of Andover and Newton, the model for the training of clergy was based on an undergraduate degree, reflecting that zeal, the modern missionary movement began in this country through a group of Andover students known as the Brethren. Both Andover and Newton quickly assumed leadership in the mission movement. Graduates such as Luther Rice and Hiram Bingham pioneered in Christian missions around the world, Adoniram Judson

rice and Hiram Bingham pioneered in Christian missions around the world, Adoniram Judson, an 1810 Andover alumnus, is best known for his work in Burma, where he translated the Bible into Burmese and produced the first Burmese-English dictionary. Alumni of Andover Theological Seminary include the following notables, listed in order of their last year at the Seminary. Adoniram Judson, class of 1810, one of the first U. S. missionaries sent by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, later became a Baptist missionary to Myanmar, then known as Burma. Hiram Bingham, class of 1816, leader of the first group of missionaries to Hawaii, David Oliver Allen, class of 1824, American missionary. Nehemiah Adams, class of 1829, clergyman and author, Bela Bates Edwards, class of 1830, Andover Theological Seminary faculty, 1837-1852, editor of American Quarterly Observer, Biblical Repository, and Bibliotheca Sacra. William Adams, class of 1830, one of the founders of the Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York, Caleb Mills, class of 1833, first professor of Wabash College and father of the Indiana public education system. Samuel Francis Smith, class of 1834, Baptist minister who wrote the words to My Country, Laureus Clark Seelye, attended 1858-59, first president of Smith College Henry F. C. George Trumbull Ladd, class of 1869, was an American philosopher, educator and psychologist. He was the first foreigner to receive the Second and Third Orders of the Rising Sun, Joseph Hardy Neesima, attended 1870-72, 1873-74, but did not graduate. Founder and president of Doshisha University in Japan, Pauls College in Tarsus, papers at MNHS.org Rev. Claude Black, class of 1943, noted pastor of Mt. Zion First Baptist Church, civil rights icon, politician

30. **Civil engineer** – The term civil engineer was established in 1750 to contrast engineers working on civil projects with the military engineers, who worked on armaments and defenses. Over time, various sub-disciplines of civil engineering have become recognized, other engineering practices became recognized as independent engineering disciplines, including chemical engineering, mechanical engineering, and electrical engineering. In some places, an engineer may perform land surveying, in others, surveying is limited to construction surveying. Civil engineers generally work in a variety of locations and conditions, many spend time outdoors at construction sites so that they can monitor operations or solve problems onsite. The job is typically a blend of in-office and on-location work, in many countries, civil engineers are subject to licensure. In some jurisdictions with mandatory licensing, people who do not obtain a license may not call themselves civil engineers, in Belgium, Civil Engineer is a legally protected title applicable to graduates of the five-year engineering course of one of the six universities and the Royal Military Academy. Their speciality can be all fields of engineering, civil, structural, electrical, mechanical, chemical, physics and this use of the title may cause confusion to the English speaker as the Belgian civil engineer can have a speciality other than civil engineering. In fact, Belgians use the adjective civil in the sense of civilian, traditionally, students were required to pass an entrance exam on mathematics to start civil engineering studies. This exam was abolished in 2004 for the Flemish Community, but is organised in the French Community. Today the degree spans over all fields within engineering, like engineering, mechanical engineering, computer science, electronics engineering. A civil engineer is the most well-known of the two, still, the area of expertise remains obfuscated for most of the public. A noteworthy difference is the courses in mathematics and physics, regardless of the equivalent masters degree. This is because the educational system is not fully adopted to the international standard graduation system. Today this is starting to change due to the Bologna process, a Scandinavian *civilingenjör* will in international contexts commonly call herself Master of Science in Engineering and will occasionally wear an engineering class ring. At the Norwegian Institute of Technology, the tradition with an NTH Ring goes back to 1914, in Norway, the title *Sivilingeniør* will no longer be issued after 2007, and has been replaced with *Master i teknologi*. In the English translation of the diploma, the title will be Master of Science, since Master of Technology is not a title in the English-speaking world. The extra overlapping year of studies have also been abolished with this change to make Norwegian degrees more equal to their international counterparts, in Spain, a civil engineering degree can be obtained after four years of study in the various branches of mathematics, physics, mechanics, etc. The earned degree is called *Grado en Ingeniería Civil*, further studies at a graduate school include masters and doctoral degrees

31. **Boston** – Boston is the capital and most populous city of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the United States. Boston is also the seat of Suffolk County, although the county government was disbanded on July 1, 1999. The city proper covers 48 square miles with a population of 667,137 in 2015, making it the largest city in New England. Alternately, as a Combined Statistical Area, it covers 467 square miles and has a population of 4,750,000, making it the most populous metropolitan area in the United States. Boston is a major center for finance, technology, education, and culture, and is home to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Harvard University, Boston College, Boston University, Northeastern University, and the Berklee College of Music. Boston is also a major center for the performing arts, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Boston Pops Orchestra, and the Boston Ballet. The city is also a major center for sports, with the Boston Red Sox, Boston Bruins, Boston Celtics, Boston Patriots, and Boston Marathon. Boston is also a major center for education, with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Harvard University, Boston College, Boston University, and Northeastern University. Boston is also a major center for culture, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Boston Pops Orchestra, and the Boston Ballet. Boston is also a major center for sports, with the Boston Red Sox, Boston Bruins, Boston Celtics, Boston Patriots, and Boston Marathon.

Area, this wider commuting region is home to some 8.1 million people. One of the oldest cities in the United States, Boston was founded on the Shawmut Peninsula in 1630 by Puritan settlers from England. It was the scene of several key events of the American Revolution, such as the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the Siege of Boston. Upon U. S. independence from Great Britain, it continued to be an important port and manufacturing hub as well as a center for education, through land reclamation and municipal annexation, Boston has expanded beyond the original peninsula. Its rich history attracts many tourists, with Faneuil Hall alone drawing over 20 million visitors per year, Bostons many firsts include the United States first public school, Boston Latin School, first subway system, the Tremont Street Subway, and first public park, Boston Common. Bostons economic base also includes finance, professional and business services, biotechnology, information technology, the city has one of the highest costs of living in the United States as it has undergone gentrification, though it remains high on world livability rankings. Bostons early European settlers had first called the area Trimountaine but later renamed it Boston after Boston, Lincolnshire, England, the renaming on September 7, 1630 was by Puritan colonists from England who had moved over from Charlestown earlier that year in quest of fresh water. Their settlement was limited to the Shawmut Peninsula, at that time surrounded by the Massachusetts Bay and Charles River. The peninsula is thought to have been inhabited as early as 5000 BC, in 1629, the Massachusetts Bay Colonys first governor John Winthrop led the signing of the Cambridge Agreement, a key founding document of the city. Puritan ethics and their focus on education influenced its early history, over the next 130 years, the city participated in four French and Indian Wars, until the British defeated the French and their Indian allies in North America. Boston was the largest town in British America until Philadelphia grew larger in the mid-18th century, Bostons harbor activity was significantly curtailed by the Embargo Act of 1807 and the War of 1812. Foreign trade returned after these hostilities, but Bostons merchants had found alternatives for their investments in the interim. Manufacturing became an important component of the economy, and the citys industrial manufacturing overtook international trade in economic importance by the mid-19th century. Boston remained one of the nations largest manufacturing centers until the early 20th century, a network of small rivers bordering the city and connecting it to the surrounding region facilitated shipment of goods and led to a proliferation of mills and factories. Later, a network of railroads furthered the regions industry. Boston was a port of the Atlantic triangular slave trade in the New England colonies

32. **France** – France, officially the French Republic, is a country with territory in western Europe and several overseas regions and territories. The European, or metropolitan, area of France extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel and the North Sea, Overseas France include French Guiana on the South American continent and several island territories in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. France spans 643,801 square kilometres and had a population of almost 67 million people as of January 2017. It is a unitary republic with the capital in Paris. Other major urban centres include Marseille, Lyon, Lille, Nice, Toulouse, during the Iron Age, what is now metropolitan France was inhabited by the Gauls, a Celtic people. The area was annexed in 51 BC by Rome, which held Gaul until 486, France emerged as a major European power in the Late Middle Ages, with its victory in the Hundred Years War strengthening state-building and political centralisation. During the Renaissance, French culture flourished and a colonial empire was established. The 16th century was dominated by civil wars between Catholics and Protestants. France became Europes dominant cultural, political, and military power under Louis XIV, in the 19th century Napoleon took power and established the First French Empire, whose subsequent Napoleonic Wars shaped the course of continental Europe. Following the collapse of the Empire, France endured a succession of governments culminating with the establishment of the French Third Republic in 1870. Following liberation in 1944, a Fourth Republic was established and later dissolved in the course of the Algerian War, the Fifth Republic, led by Charles de Gaulle, was formed in 1958 and remains to this day. Algeria and nearly all the colonies became independent in the 1960s with minimal controversy and typically retained close economic. France has long been a centre of art, science. It hosts Europes fourth-largest number of cultural UNESCO World Heritage Sites and receives around 83 million foreign tourists annually, France is a developed country with the worlds sixth-largest economy by nominal GDP and ninth-largest by purchasing power parity. In terms of household wealth, it ranks fourth in the world. France performs well in international rankings of education, health care, life expectancy, France remains a great power in the world, being one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council with the power to veto and an official nuclear-

members of the United Nations Security Council and the power to veto and an official nuclear-weapon state. It is a member state of the European Union and the Eurozone. It is also a member of the Group of 7, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Trade Organization, originally applied to the whole Frankish Empire, the name France comes from the Latin Francia, or country of the Franks

**33. Napoleon III** – Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte was the only President of the French Second Republic and, as Napoleon III, the Emperor of the Second French Empire. He was the nephew and heir of Napoleon I and he was the first President of France to be elected by a direct popular vote. He remains the longest-serving French head of state since the French Revolution, during the first years of the Empire, Napoleons government imposed censorship and harsh repressive measures against his opponents. Some six thousand were imprisoned or sent to penal colonies until 1859, thousands more went into voluntary exile abroad, including Victor Hugo. From 1862 onwards, he relaxed government censorship, and his came to be known as the Liberal Empire. Many of his opponents returned to France and became members of the National Assembly, Napoleon III is best known today for his grand reconstruction of Paris, carried out by his prefect of the Seine, Baron Haussmann. He launched similar public works projects in Marseille, Lyon, Napoleon III modernized the French banking system, greatly expanded and consolidated the French railway system, and made the French merchant marine the second largest in the world. He promoted the building of the Suez Canal and established modern agriculture, Napoleon III negotiated the 1860 Cobden–Chevalier free trade agreement with Britain and similar agreements with Frances other European trading partners. Social reforms included giving French workers the right to strike and the right to organize, womens education greatly expanded, as did the list of required subjects in public schools. In foreign policy, Napoleon III aimed to reassert French influence in Europe and he was a supporter of popular sovereignty and of nationalism. In Europe, he allied with Britain and defeated Russia in the Crimean War and his regime assisted Italian unification and, in doing so, annexed Savoy and the County of Nice to France, at the same time, his forces defended the Papal States against annexation by Italy. Napoleon doubled the area of the French overseas empire in Asia, the Pacific, on the other hand, his armys intervention in Mexico which aimed to create a Second Mexican Empire under French protection ended in failure. Beginning in 1866, Napoleon had to face the power of Prussia. In July 1870, Napoleon entered the Franco-Prussian War without allies, the French army was rapidly defeated and Napoleon III was captured at the Battle of Sedan. The French Third Republic was proclaimed in Paris, and Napoleon went into exile in England, Charles-Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, later known as Louis Napoleon and then Napoleon III, was born in Paris on the night of 20–21 April 1808. His presumed father was Louis Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte. His mother was Hortense de Beauharnais, the daughter by the first marriage of Napoleons wife Joséphine de Beauharnais, as empress, Joséphine proposed the marriage as a way to produce an heir for the Emperor, who agreed, as Joséphine was by then infertile. Louis married Hortense when he was twenty-four and she was nineteen and they had a difficult relationship, and only lived together for brief periods

**34. Italy** – Italy, officially the Italian Republic, is a unitary parliamentary republic in Europe. Located in the heart of the Mediterranean Sea, Italy shares open land borders with France, Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia, San Marino, Italy covers an area of 301,338 km<sup>2</sup> and has a largely temperate seasonal climate and Mediterranean climate. Due to its shape, it is referred to in Italy as lo Stivale. With 61 million inhabitants, it is the fourth most populous EU member state, the Italic tribe known as the Latins formed the Roman Kingdom, which eventually became a republic that conquered and assimilated other nearby civilisations. The legacy of the Roman Empire is widespread and can be observed in the distribution of civilian law, republican governments, Christianity. The Renaissance began in Italy and spread to the rest of Europe, bringing a renewed interest in humanism, science, exploration, Italian culture flourished at this time, producing famous scholars, artists and polymaths such as Leonardo da Vinci, Galileo, Michelangelo and Machiavelli. The weakened sovereigns soon fell victim to conquest by European powers such as France, Spain and Austria. Despite being one of the victors in World War I, Italy entered a period of economic crisis and social turmoil. The subsequent participation in World War II on the Axis side ended in defeat, economic destruction. Today, Italy has the third largest economy in the Eurozone and it has a very high level of human development and is ranked sixth in the world for life expectancy. The country plays a prominent role in regional and global economic, military, cultural and diplomatic affairs, as a reflection of its cultural wealth, Italy is home to 51 World

cultural and diplomatic affairs, as a reflection of its cultural wealth, Italy is home to 51 world Heritage Sites, the most in the world, and is the fifth most visited country. The assumptions on the etymology of the name Italia are very numerous, according to one of the more common explanations, the term Italia, from Latin, Italia, was borrowed through Greek from the Oscan *Víteliú*, meaning land of young cattle. The bull was a symbol of the southern Italic tribes and was often depicted goring the Roman wolf as a defiant symbol of free Italy during the Social War. Greek historian Dionysius of Halicarnassus states this account together with the legend that Italy was named after Italus, mentioned also by Aristotle and Thucydides. The name Italia originally applied only to a part of what is now Southern Italy – according to Antiochus of Syracuse, but by his time Oenotria and Italy had become synonymous, and the name also applied to most of Lucania as well. The Greeks gradually came to apply the name Italia to a larger region, excavations throughout Italy revealed a Neanderthal presence dating back to the Palaeolithic period, some 200,000 years ago, modern Humans arrived about 40,000 years ago. Other ancient Italian peoples of undetermined language families but of possible origins include the Rhaetian people and Cammuni. Also the Phoenicians established colonies on the coasts of Sardinia and Sicily, the Roman legacy has deeply influenced the Western civilisation, shaping most of the modern world

35. **Austria** – Austria, officially the Republic of Austria, is a federal republic and a landlocked country of over 8.7 million people in Central Europe. It is bordered by the Czech Republic and Germany to the north, Hungary and Slovakia to the east, Slovenia and Italy to the south, the territory of Austria covers 83,879 km<sup>2</sup>. The terrain is mountainous, lying within the Alps, only 32% of the country is below 500 m. The majority of the population speaks local Bavarian dialects of German as their native language, other local official languages are Hungarian, Burgenland Croatian, and Slovene. The origins of modern-day Austria date back to the time of the Habsburg dynasty, from the time of the Reformation, many northern German princes, resenting the authority of the Emperor, used Protestantism as a flag of rebellion. Following Napoleons defeat, Prussia emerged as Austrias chief competitor for rule of a greater Germany, Austrias defeat by Prussia at the Battle of Königgrätz, during the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, cleared the way for Prussia to assert control over the rest of Germany. In 1867, the empire was reformed into Austria-Hungary, Austria was thus the first to go to war in the July Crisis, which would ultimately escalate into World War I. The First Austrian Republic was established in 1919, in 1938 Nazi Germany annexed Austria in the Anschluss. This lasted until the end of World War II in 1945, after which Germany was occupied by the Allies, in 1955, the Austrian State Treaty re-established Austria as a sovereign state, ending the occupation. In the same year, the Austrian Parliament created the Declaration of Neutrality which declared that the Second Austrian Republic would become permanently neutral, today, Austria is a parliamentary representative democracy comprising nine federal states. The capital and largest city, with a population exceeding 1.7 million, is Vienna, other major urban areas of Austria include Graz, Linz, Salzburg and Innsbruck. Austria is one of the richest countries in the world, with a nominal per capita GDP of \$43,724, the country has developed a high standard of living and in 2014 was ranked 21st in the world for its Human Development Index. Austria has been a member of the United Nations since 1955, joined the European Union in 1995, Austria also signed the Schengen Agreement in 1995, and adopted the euro currency in 1999. The German name for Austria, *Österreich*, meant eastern realm in Old High German, and is cognate with the word *Ostarrîchi* and this word is probably a translation of Medieval Latin *Marchia orientalis* into a local dialect. Austria was a prefecture of Bavaria created in 976, the word Austria is a Latinisation of the German name and was first recorded in the 12th century. Accordingly, *Norig* would essentially mean the same as *Ostarrîchi* and *Österreich*, the Celtic name was eventually Latinised to *Noricum* after the Romans conquered the area that encloses most of modern-day Austria, around 15 BC. *Noricum* later became a Roman province in the mid-first century AD, heers hypothesis is not accepted by linguists. Settled in ancient times, the Central European land that is now Austria was occupied in pre-Roman times by various Celtic tribes, the Celtic kingdom of *Noricum* was later claimed by the Roman Empire and made a province

36. **Vienna** – Vienna is the capital and largest city of Austria and one of the nine states of Austria. Vienna is Austrias primary city, with a population of about 1.8 million, and its cultural, economic and it is the 7th-largest city by population within city limits in the European Union. Today, it has the second largest number of German speakers after Berlin, Vienna is host to many major

international organizations, including the United Nations and OPEC. The city is located in the part of Austria and is close to the borders of the Czech Republic, Slovakia. These regions work together in a European Centropo border region, along with nearby Bratislava, Vienna forms a metropolitan region with 3 million inhabitants. In 2001, the city centre was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site, apart from being regarded as the City of Music because of its musical legacy, Vienna is also said to be The City of Dreams because it was home to the worlds first psycho-analyst – Sigmund Freud. The citys roots lie in early Celtic and Roman settlements that transformed into a Medieval and Baroque city and it is well known for having played an essential role as a leading European music centre, from the great age of Viennese Classicism through the early part of the 20th century. The historic centre of Vienna is rich in architectural ensembles, including Baroque castles and gardens, Vienna is known for its high quality of life. In a 2005 study of 127 world cities, the Economist Intelligence Unit ranked the city first for the worlds most liveable cities, between 2011 and 2015, Vienna was ranked second, behind Melbourne, Australia. Monocles 2015 Quality of Life Survey ranked Vienna second on a list of the top 25 cities in the world to make a base within, the UN-Habitat has classified Vienna as being the most prosperous city in the world in 2012/2013. Vienna regularly hosts urban planning conferences and is used as a case study by urban planners. Between 2005 and 2010, Vienna was the worlds number-one destination for international congresses and it attracts over 3.7 million tourists a year. The English name Vienna is borrowed from the homonymous Italian version of the name or the French Vienne. The etymology of the name is still subject to scholarly dispute. Some claim that the name comes from Vedunia, meaning forest stream, which produced the Old High German Uenia. A variant of this Celtic name could be preserved in the Czech and Slovak names of the city, the name of the city in Hungarian, Serbo-Croatian and Ottoman Turkish has a different, probably Slavonic origin, and originally referred to an Avar fort in the area. Slovene-speakers call the city Dunaj, which in other Central European Slavic languages means the Danube River, evidence has been found of continuous habitation since 500 BC, when the site of Vienna on the Danube River was settled by the Celts. In 15 BC, the Romans fortified the city they called Vindobona to guard the empire against Germanic tribes to the north

37. [Francis Wayland](#) – Francis Wayland, American Baptist educator and economist, was born in New York City, New York. He was president of Brown University and pastor of the First Baptist Church in America in Providence, Wayland Seminary was established in 1867, primarily to educate former slaves, and was named in his honor. Francis Waylands father was an Englishman of the name, who was also a Baptist pastor. Born in New York City in 1796, Wayland graduated from Union College in 1813 and studied medicine in Troy and he stood at the head of his profession in Troy, and in the neighboring region, and was a person of high moral character. Dr. Wayland also studied medicine in New York City, but in 1816 entered Andover Theological Seminary and he was one of the founders of Newton Theological Institution in 1825. He was one of the law and order leaders during the Dorr Rebellion of 1842, one of the individuals that he supported, trained and encouraged was Leonard Black, author of The Life and Sufferings of Leonard Black, a Fugitive from Slavery who became a Baptist minister. Wayland was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1851, in 1827 he became president of Brown University. In the twenty-eight years of his administration he gradually built up the college, improving academic discipline, formed a library and gave scientific studies a more prominent place. He also worked for higher educational ideals outside the college, writing text-books on ethics and economics, Wayland was vividly remembered by members of the Brown community, including Charles T. Congdon and James B. Angell, who are quoted in the Encyclopedia Brunoniana, Charles T. Congdon wrote in his Reminiscences, He was disobeyed with fear and trembling, and the boldest did not care to encounter his frown. He was majestic in manner, and could assume, if he pleased and it was a calamity to be called into that awful presence, and no student, of whatever character, ever made the least pretence of not being frightened at the summons. In his later days, I have been told he exhibited marked urbanity, certainly there were small traces of either when any undergraduate was detected in an act of meanness or a flagrant violation of the university statutes. He had a foot for a student's door when it was not promptly opened after his official knock. President of the University of Michigan James B. Angell Class of 1849, in administering it he was stern, at times imperious. But no graduate of his time failed to gain from him higher ideals of duty or lasting impulses to a noble. He said so many things to us and uttered them in so pithy. I presume that my experience is like that of others, when I say that hardly a week of my life has passed in which I have not recalled some of his ant savings is there

hardly a week or more has passed in which I have not recalled some of his apt sayings, is there any better proof than that of the power of a teacher over his pupils. He resigned the presidency of Brown in 1855, and served from 1857 to 1858 as pastor of the historic First Baptist Church in America, Wayland was a long time vocal advocate for libraries

**38. Paris** – Paris is the capital and most populous city of France. It has an area of 105 square kilometres and a population of 2,229,621 in 2013 within its administrative limits, the agglomeration has grown well beyond the city's administrative limits. By the 17th century, Paris was one of Europe's major centres of finance, commerce, fashion, science, and the arts, and it retains that position still today. The *aire urbaine de Paris*, a measure of area, spans most of the Île-de-France region and has a population of 12,405,426. It is therefore the second largest metropolitan area in the European Union after London, the *Metropole of Grand Paris* was created in 2016, combining the commune and its nearest suburbs into a single area for economic and environmental co-operation. Grand Paris covers 814 square kilometres and has a population of 7 million persons, the Paris Region had a GDP of €624 billion in 2012, accounting for 30.0 percent of the GDP of France and ranking it as one of the wealthiest regions in Europe. The city is also a rail, highway, and air-transport hub served by two international airports, Paris-Charles de Gaulle and Paris-Orly. Opened in 1900, the subway system, the Paris Métro. It is the second busiest metro system in Europe after Moscow Metro, notably, Paris Gare du Nord is the busiest railway station in the world outside of Japan, with 262 millions passengers in 2015. In 2015, Paris received 22.2 million visitors, making it one of the top tourist destinations. The association football club Paris Saint-Germain and the rugby union club Stade Français are based in Paris, the 80,000-seat Stade de France, built for the 1998 FIFA World Cup, is located just north of Paris in the neighbouring commune of Saint-Denis. Paris hosts the annual French Open Grand Slam tennis tournament on the red clay of Roland Garros, Paris hosted the 1900 and 1924 Summer Olympics and is bidding to host the 2024 Summer Olympics. The name Paris is derived from its inhabitants, the Celtic Parisii tribe. Thus, though written the same, the name is not related to the Paris of Greek mythology. In the 1860s, the boulevards and streets of Paris were illuminated by 56,000 gas lamps, since the late 19th century, Paris has also been known as *Panam* in French slang. Inhabitants are known in English as Parisians and in French as Parisiens and they are also pejoratively called *Parigots*. The Parisii, a sub-tribe of the Celtic Senones, inhabited the Paris area from around the middle of the 3rd century BC. One of the area's major north-south trade routes crossed the Seine on the Île de la Cité, this place of land and water trade routes gradually became a town

**39. French language** – French is a Romance language of the Indo-European family. It descended from the Vulgar Latin of the Roman Empire, as did all Romance languages, French has evolved from Gallo-Romance, the spoken Latin in Gaul, and more specifically in Northern Gaul. Its closest relatives are the other *langues d'oïl*—languages historically spoken in northern France and in southern Belgium, French was also influenced by native Celtic languages of Northern Roman Gaul like Gallia Belgica and by the Frankish language of the post-Roman Frankish invaders. Today, owing to France's past overseas expansion, there are numerous French-based creole languages, a French-speaking person or nation may be referred to as *Francophone* in both English and French. French is a language in 29 countries, most of which are members of *la francophonie*. As of 2015, 40% of the population is in Europe, 35% in sub-Saharan Africa, 15% in North Africa and the Middle East, 8% in the Americas. French is the fourth-most widely spoken mother tongue in the European Union, 1/5 of Europeans who do not have French as a mother tongue speak French as a second language. As a result of French and Belgian colonialism from the 17th and 18th century onward, French was introduced to new territories in the Americas, Africa, most second-language speakers reside in *Francophone Africa*, in particular Gabon, Algeria, Mauritius, Senegal and Ivory Coast. In 2015, French was estimated to have 77 to 110 million native speakers, approximately 274 million people are able to speak the language. The Organisation internationale de la Francophonie estimates 700 million by 2050, in 2011, Bloomberg Businessweek ranked French the third most useful language for business, after English and Standard Mandarin Chinese. Under the Constitution of France, French has been the language of the Republic since 1992. France mandates the use of French in official government publications, public education except in specific cases, French is one of the four official languages of Switzerland and is spoken in the western part of Switzerland called *Romandie*, of which Geneva is the largest city. French is the language of about 23% of the Swiss

population. French is also a language of Luxembourg, Monaco, and Aosta Valley, while French dialects remain spoken by minorities on the Channel Islands. A plurality of the worlds French-speaking population lives in Africa and this number does not include the people living in non-Francophone African countries who have learned French as a foreign language. Due to the rise of French in Africa, the total French-speaking population worldwide is expected to reach 700 million people in 2050, French is the fastest growing language on the continent. French is mostly a language in Africa, but it has become a first language in some urban areas, such as the region of Abidjan, Ivory Coast and in Libreville. There is not a single African French, but multiple forms that diverged through contact with various indigenous African languages, sub-Saharan Africa is the region where the French language is most likely to expand, because of the expansion of education and rapid population growth

40. **Braunschweig** – Braunschweig, also called Brunswick in English, is a city of 252,768 people, in the state of Lower Saxony, Germany. It is located north of the Harz mountains at the furthest navigable point of the Oker river, today, Braunschweig is the second largest city in Lower Saxony and a major centre of scientific research and development. The date and circumstances of the foundation are unknown. The towns original name of Brunswik is a combination of the name Bruno and Low German wik, the towns name therefore indicates an ideal resting-place, as it lay by a ford across the Oker River. Another explanation of the name is that it comes from Brand. The city was first mentioned in documents from the St. Magni Church from 1031, up to the 12th century, Braunschweig was ruled by the Saxon noble family of the Brunonids, then, through marriage, it fell to the House of Welf. In 1142 Henry the Lion of the House of Welf became duke of Saxony and he turned Dankwarderode Castle, the residence of the counts of Brunswick, into his own Pfalz and developed the city further to represent his authority. Under Henrys rule the Cathedral of St. Blasius was built and he also had the statue of a lion, his heraldic animal, the lion subsequently became the citys landmark. Henry the Lion became so powerful that he dared to refuse military aid to the emperor Frederick I Barbarossa, Henry went into exile in England. He had previously established ties to the English crown in 1168, through his marriage to King Henry II of Englands daughter Matilda, however, his son Otto, who could regain influence and was eventually crowned Holy Roman Emperor, continued to foster the citys development. By the year 1600, Braunschweig was the seventh largest city in Germany, the Princes of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel didnt regain control over the city until the late 17th century, when Rudolph Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, took the city by siege. In the 18th century Braunschweig was not only a political, influenced by the philosophy of the Enlightenment, dukes like Anthony Ulrich and Charles I became patrons of the arts and sciences. In 1745 Charles I founded the Collegium Carolinum, predecessor of the Braunschweig University of Technology, with this he attracted poets and thinkers such as Lessing, Leisewitz, and Jakob Mauvillon to his court and the city. Emilia Galotti by Lessing and Goethes Faust were performed for the first time in Braunschweig, in 1806, the city was captured by the French during the Napoleonic Wars and became part of the short-lived Napoleonic Kingdom of Westphalia in 1807. The exiled duke Frederick William raised a corps, the Black Brunswickers. After the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Braunschweig was made capital of the reestablished independent Duchy of Brunswick, in the aftermath of the July Revolution in 1830, in Brunswick duke Charles II was forced to abdicate. His absolutist governing style had alienated the nobility and bourgeoisie. During the night of 7–8 September 1830, the palace in Braunschweig was stormed by an angry mob, set on fire

41. **Germany** – Germany, officially the Federal Republic of Germany, is a federal parliamentary republic in central-western Europe. It includes 16 constituent states, covers an area of 357,021 square kilometres, with about 82 million inhabitants, Germany is the most populous member state of the European Union. After the United States, it is the second most popular destination in the world. Germanys capital and largest metropolis is Berlin, while its largest conurbation is the Ruhr, other major cities include Hamburg, Munich, Cologne, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf and Leipzig. Various Germanic tribes have inhabited the northern parts of modern Germany since classical antiquity, a region named Germania was documented before 100 AD. During the Migration Period the Germanic tribes expanded southward, beginning in the 10th century, German territories formed a central part of the Holy Roman Empire. During the 16th century, northern German regions became the centre of the Protestant Reformation, in 1871, Germany became a nation state when most of the German states unified into the Prussian-dominated German Empire. After World War I and the German Revolution of 1918–1919, the Empire was



replaced by the parliamentary Weimar Republic, the establishment of the national socialist dictatorship in 1933 led to World War II and the Holocaust. After a period of Allied occupation, two German states were founded, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, in 1990, the country was reunified. In the 21st century, Germany is a power and has the worlds fourth-largest economy by nominal GDP. As a global leader in industrial and technological sectors, it is both the worlds third-largest exporter and importer of goods. Germany is a country with a very high standard of living sustained by a skilled. It upholds a social security and universal health system, environmental protection. Germany was a member of the European Economic Community in 1957. It is part of the Schengen Area, and became a co-founder of the Eurozone in 1999, Germany is a member of the United Nations, NATO, the G8, the G20, and the OECD. The national military expenditure is the 9th highest in the world, the English word Germany derives from the Latin *Germania*, which came into use after Julius Caesar adopted it for the peoples east of the Rhine. This in turn descends from Proto-Germanic *\*þiudiskaz* popular, derived from *\*þeudō*, descended from Proto-Indo-European *\*tewtéh₂-* people, the discovery of the Mauer 1 mandible shows that ancient humans were present in Germany at least 600,000 years ago. The oldest complete hunting weapons found anywhere in the world were discovered in a mine in Schöningen where three 380, 000-year-old wooden javelins were unearthed

42. **German language** – German is a West Germanic language that is mainly spoken in Central Europe. It is the most widely spoken and official language in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, South Tyrol, the German-speaking Community of Belgium and it is also one of the three official languages of Luxembourg. Major languages which are most similar to German include other members of the West Germanic language branch, such as Afrikaans, Dutch, English, Luxembourgish and it is the second most widely spoken Germanic language, after English. One of the languages of the world, German is the first language of about 95 million people worldwide. The German speaking countries are ranked fifth in terms of publication of new books. German derives most of its vocabulary from the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family, a portion of German words are derived from Latin and Greek, and fewer are borrowed from French and English. With slightly different standardized variants, German is a pluricentric language, like English, German is also notable for its broad spectrum of dialects, with many unique varieties existing in Europe and also other parts of the world. The history of the German language begins with the High German consonant shift during the migration period, when Martin Luther translated the Bible, he based his translation primarily on the standard bureaucratic language used in Saxony, also known as Meißner Deutsch. Copies of Luthers Bible featured a long list of glosses for each region that translated words which were unknown in the region into the regional dialect. Roman Catholics initially rejected Luthers translation, and tried to create their own Catholic standard of the German language – the difference in relation to Protestant German was minimal. It was not until the middle of the 18th century that a widely accepted standard was created, until about 1800, standard German was mainly a written language, in urban northern Germany, the local Low German dialects were spoken. Standard German, which was different, was often learned as a foreign language with uncertain pronunciation. Northern German pronunciation was considered the standard in prescriptive pronunciation guides though, however, German was the language of commerce and government in the Habsburg Empire, which encompassed a large area of Central and Eastern Europe. Until the mid-19th century, it was essentially the language of townspeople throughout most of the Empire and its use indicated that the speaker was a merchant or someone from an urban area, regardless of nationality. Some cities, such as Prague and Budapest, were gradually Germanized in the years after their incorporation into the Habsburg domain, others, such as Pozsony, were originally settled during the Habsburg period, and were primarily German at that time. Prague, Budapest and Bratislava as well as cities like Zagreb, the most comprehensive guide to the vocabulary of the German language is found within the *Deutsches Wörterbuch*. This dictionary was created by the Brothers Grimm and is composed of 16 parts which were issued between 1852 and 1860, in 1872, grammatical and orthographic rules first appeared in the *Duden Handbook*. In 1901, the 2nd Orthographical Conference ended with a standardization of the German language in its written form

43. **United States Secretary of State** – Secretary of State is a Level I position in the Executive Schedule and thus earns the salary prescribed for that level. The current Secretary of State is former ExxonMobil CEO Rex Tillerson and those that remain include storage and use of the Great

Seal of the United States, performance of protocol functions for the White House, and the drafting of certain proclamations. The Secretary also negotiates with the individual States over the extradition of fugitives to foreign countries, under Federal Law, the resignation of a President or of a Vice President is only valid if declared in writing, in an instrument delivered to the office of the Secretary of State. Accordingly, the resignations of President Nixon and of Vice-President Spiro Agnew, domestic issues, were formalized in instruments delivered to the Secretary of State, six Secretaries of State have gone on to be elected President. Former Secretaries of State retain the right to add the title Secretary to their surnames, as the head of the United States Foreign Service, the Secretary of State is responsible for management of the diplomatic service of the United States. The foreign service employs about 12,000 people domestically and internationally, the U. S. Secretary of State has the power to remove any foreign diplomat from U. S. soil for any reason. The nature of the means that Secretaries of State engage in travel around the world. The record for most countries visited in a secretarys tenure is 112, second is Madeleine Albright with 96. The record for most air miles traveled in a secretarys tenure is 1.380 million miles, second is Condoleezza Rices 1.059 million miles and third is Clintons 956,733 miles. S

44. **Richard Olney** – Richard Olney was an American statesman. He served as United States Attorney General and Secretary of State under President Grover Cleveland, as secretary of state, he raised the status of America in the world by elevating U. S. diplomatic posts to the status of embassy. Olney was born into a family of means in Oxford, Massachusetts and his father was Wilson Olney, a textiles manufacturer and banker. Shortly after his birth, the moved to Louisville, Kentucky. The family then moved back to Oxford and Olney attended school at the Leicester Academy in Leicester, after completing his education there, he went to Brown University, where he graduated with high honors as class orator in 1856. He then attended Harvard Law School, where he received a bachelor of degree in 1858. In 1859, he passed the bar and began practicing law in Boston, attaining a reputation as an authority on probate, trust, in 1861, Olney married Agnes Park Thomas of Boston, Massachusetts. He was a member of the Board of Selectmen of West Roxbury, Massachusetts, during the 1880s, Olney became one of the city's leading railroad attorneys and the general counsel for Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. In March 1893, Olney became U. S. Attorney General and used the law to thwart strikes and he replied, The Commission... is, or can be made, of great use to the railroads. It satisfies the popular clamor for a government supervision of the railroads, when the legal measures failed, he advised President Cleveland to send Federal troops to Chicago to quell the strike, over the objections of the governor of Illinois. Olney argued that the government must prevent interference with its mails, upon the death of Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham, Cleveland named Olney as his successor on June 10, 1895 and he quickly elevated U. S. foreign diplomatic posts to the title of embassy, thus making it official that the U. S. would be regarded as an equal of the worlds greater nations. Olney returned to the practice of the law in 1897, at the expiration of Cleveland's term, Olney was unwilling to take on new responsibilities at his advanced age. Olney received the degree of LL. D from Harvard and Brown in 1893. Despite these accolades, but on the side, author H. W. Olney was the uncle of Massachusetts Congressman Richard Olney II. This article incorporates text from a now in the public domain, Chisholm, Hugh. Young, Intervention Under the Monroe Doctrine, The Olney Corollary, Political Science Quarterly, Vol.57, No

## [Ann Arbor, Michigan](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Ann Arbor is a city in the U.S. state of Michigan and the county seat of Washtenaw County. The 2010 cens

Image: Annarborskyline

social university Avenue caters to young people.

## Forest Hill Cemetery (Ann Arbor, Michigan)

[\[videos\]](#)

Forest Hill Cemetery in Ann Arbor, Michigan is a 65-acre (260,000 m<sup>2</sup>) cemetery founded in 1857. A civil engineer named ...

Forest Hill Cemetery entrance, Observatory St.

Bo Schembechler grave

Soldiers and Sailors memorial, 1914

Image: Ted Heusel grave forest hill cemetery

## Brown University

[\[videos\]](#)

Brown University is a private Ivy League research university in Providence, Rhode Island, United States. Fo

Reverend Ezra Stiles seventh president of Yale College and one of the founder

The [Ezra Stiles](#) copy of the Brown University Charter of 1764

## University of Michigan

[\[videos\]](#)

The University of Michigan (UM, U-M, U of M, or UMich), often simply referred to as Michigan, is a public

A. Alfred Taubman Biomedical Science Research Building at the U-M Medical School

[Ray Fisher Stadium](#), h

Image: Jasper Cropsey University Of Michigan

Image: Un

## Teacher

[\[videos\]](#)

A teacher (also called a school teacher or, in some contexts, an educator) is a person who helps others

Image: Classroom at a seconday school in Pendembu Sierra Leone

A teacher of a Latin

Chilean schoolchildren during a class photograph with their teacher, 2002

A teacher interacts with olde

## University of Vermont

[\[videos\]](#)

The University of Vermont (UVM), officially The University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, is a p

[Old Mill](#), the oldest building of the university

Named for U.S. Senator [Justin Smith Morrill](#), [Morrill Hall](#) was constructed in 1906-07 to serve as the home of the [Department of Agriculture](#) and the Agricultural Experiment Station.

## [Muskegon, Michigan](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Muskegon is a city in the U.S. state of Michigan, and is the largest populated city on the eastern shores of [Lake Michigan](#).

The entrance to Muskegon Lake from Lake Michigan at Muskegon, Michigan

[USS Silversides \(SS-236\)](#) at The USS Silversides Submarine Museum, Muskegon, Michigan

## [Providence, Rhode Island](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Providence is the capital and most populous city of the U.S. state of Rhode Island and is one of the oldest cities in the United States.

Top: [Downtown Providence skyline](#) and the [Providence River](#) from the [Point Street Bridge](#); Middle: [Federal WaterFire](#) at [Waterplace Park](#), and the [Rhode Island State House](#).

People gathering in [Waterplace Park](#), opened in 1994, just before a [WaterFire](#) event. On the left can be seen [Providence Park](#) [baseball](#) tracks, and the river was covered with paved bridges until the late 1980s.

## [Roger Williams](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Roger Williams (c. 21 December 1603 – between 27 January and 15 March 1683) was a Puritan, an English

Roger Williams statue by [Franklin Simmons](#)

Roger Williams House (or "[The Witch House](#)")  
1910

Statue of Massasoit in Plymouth, overlooking the site of [Plymouth Rock](#)

[Narragansett Indians](#) receiving [Roger Williams](#)

## [Henry I of England](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Henry I (c. 1068 – 1 December 1135), also known as Henry Beauclerc, was King of England from 1100 to his death. Henry ...

Miniature from [Matthew Paris's Historia Anglorum](#)

13th-century depiction of Henry

[Mont Saint-Michel](#), site of the 1091 siege

Henry's first wife, [Matilda of Scotland](#)

## [George Washington](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

George Washington (February 22, 1732 – December 14, 1799) was an American statesman and soldier

Image: Gilbert Stuart Williamstown Portrait of George Washington

Was

Washington's map, accompanying his [Journal to the Ohio \(1753–1754\)](#)

A [mezzotint](#) of [Martha Washington](#) and [John Wollaston](#)

## [Quakers](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Quakers (or Friends) are members of a historically Christian group of religious movements formally known as the Religious Society of Friends.

Heritage-listed Quaker meeting house, [Sydney](#), Australia

[James Nayler](#), a prominent Quaker leader who was whipped

Quaker [Mary Dyer](#) led to execution on [Boston Common](#), 1 June 1660

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania

## [Surveying](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Surveying or land surveying is the technique, profession, and science of determining the terrestrial or three-dimensional shape and dimensions of the Earth and other large natural bodies, and the positions of objects and features.

A surveyor at work with a retroreflector used for distance measurement and orientation.

Table of Surveying

A map of India showing the Great Trigonometrical Survey, produced in 1870

A railroad surveying party at work

## [Librarian](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

A librarian is a person who works professionally in a library, providing access to information and sometimes

Burgundian scribe Jean Miélot in his scriptorium (15th century)

Enlightenment  
National Museum

Librarians at work, [National Library of Norway](#), 1946

A librarian's work  
laptop computer

## Slavery in the United States

[\[videos\]](#)

Slavery in the United States was the legal institution of human chattel enslavement, primarily of Africans and

Slave auction block, Green Hill Plantation, [Campbell County, Virginia](#), [Historic American Buildings Survey](#)

Slaves pro

Slaves on a South Carolina plantation ([The Old Plantation](#), c. 1790)

[Ledger](#) of sale of

## Boston

[\[videos\]](#)

Boston (pronounced (listen) BOSS-tŏn) is the capital city and most populous municipality of the Commonwealth of ...

Image: Boston Montage

A south east view of the great town of Boston in New  
England in America, c. 1730

[State Street](#), 1801

View of Boston from [Dorchester Heights](#), 1841

## France

[\[videos\]](#)

France (French IPA: [fʁɑ̃s]), officially the French Republic (French: République française [ʁepyblik fʁɑ̃sɛz]

One of the [Lascaux](#) paintings: a horse – [Dordogne](#), approximately 18,000

With [Clovis](#)'s conversion to Catholicism in 498, the [Frankish monarchy](#), [elective](#) and [secular](#) until then, be  
right.

## Napoleon III

[\[videos\]](#)

Portrait by [Alexandre Cabanel](#), c. 1865

Louis-Napoleon launching his failed coup in Strasbourg in 1836.

## Italy

[\[videos\]](#)

Italy (I-t̪-lee; Italian: Italia [iˈtaːlja] (listen)), officially the Italian Republic (Italian: Repubblica ...

[Hera Temple in Paestum](#), among the world's largest and best-preserved [Doric](#) temples

[Leo](#)  
[Tur](#)

[Christopher Columbus discovered America](#) in 1492, opening a [new era](#) in the history of humankind

[Th](#)

## Austria

[\[videos\]](#)

Austria ((listen); German: Österreich [ˈøːstʁiːç] (listen)), officially the Republic of Austria (German: Rep

First appearance of the word "Ostarrîchi", circled in red. Modern Austria honours this document, da

The [Battle of Vienna](#) in 1683 broke the advance of the [Ottoman Empire](#) i

## Vienna

[\[videos\]](#)

Vienna ((listen); German: Wien, pronounced [viːn] (listen)) is the capital and largest city of Austria and one of ...

Image: Schloss Schönbrunn Wien 2014  
(Zuschnitt 1)

1683 Allen (printed 1686)

Vienna from Belvedere by [Bernardo Bellotto](#),  
1758

Vienna Ringstraße and State Opera around 1870

## Paris

[\[videos\]](#)

Paris (P-r̪-is; French: Paris [paʁi] (listen)) is the capital and most populous city of France, with a population of over 2 million residents. Paris is one of the most visited cities in the world, and a cultural and political hub. It is also one of the most expensive cities in the world.

Paris (French pronunciation: [paʁi] (listen)) is the capital and most populous city in France, with an ...

Image: Seine and Eiffel Tower from Tour Saint Jacques 2013 08

The [Eiffel Tower](#), under construction in November 1888, startled Parisians and the world with its modern

## [Braunschweig](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Braunschweig (German pronunciation: [ˈbrʊnʃvɪk] (listen); Low German: Brunswiek [ˈbrʊnsviːk]), also

Kohlmarkt

Braunschweig in the 16th century, from the Civitates orbis terrarum by [Georg Braun](#) and Frans Hogenberg.

Brunswick

## [Germany](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Germany ((listen)); German: Deutschland, pronounced [ˈdɔɪtʃlant]), officially the Federal Republic of Germany

The [Nebra sky disk](#), c. 1700 BC

Foundation of the [German Empire](#) in [Versailles](#), 1871. [Bismarck](#) is at the centre in a white uniform.

## [John Hay](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

John Milton Hay (October 8, 1838 – July 1, 1905) was an American statesman and official whose career in government ...

Image: John Hay, bw photo portrait, 1897

The [Hay-Morrison House](#), birthplace of John Hay in Salem, Indiana

Hay in 1862

Hay as a young man. Portrait by [Mathew Brady](#)

## [United States Senate](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

The United States Senate is the upper chamber of the United States Congress, which along with the United States House of Representatives



Committee Room 226 in the [Dirksen Senate Office Building](#) is used for hearings by the [Senate](#)

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## [Republican Party \(United States\)](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

The Republican Party, commonly referred to as the GOP (abbreviation for Grand Old Party), is one of the

[Abraham Lincoln](#), 16th President of the United States (1861–1865) and the first Republican U.S. President

[Ulysses](#)

[Theodore Roosevelt](#), 26th President of the United States (1901–1909)

[Dwight](#)

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## [Abolitionism in the United States](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Abolitionism in the United States was the movement before and during the American Civil War to end sla

[Thomas Paine](#)'s 1775 article "African Slavery in America" was one of the first to advocate abolishing sla

This anti-slavery map shows the slave states in black, with black-and-white shading representing the thr slavery into Texas and the western territories.

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## [Scituate, Rhode Island](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Scituate ([listen](#)) is a town in Providence County, Rhode Island, United States. The population was 10,329 at the ...

[Old Congregational Church \(North Scituate, Rhode Island\)](#)

Hope Mill

Image: Scituate RI lg

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## [The Providence Journal](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

The Providence Journal, nicknamed the ProJo, is a daily newspaper serving the metropolitan area of Providence, Rhode ...

Image: Providence Journal Building taken 2017

Image: PPS Plaque on Providence Journal Building

### Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette

[\[videos\]](#)

Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette (French pronunciation: [maʁki dʁoʃ])

Lafayette as a lieutenant general, in 1791. Portrait by [Joseph-Désiré Court](#).

Lafayette's bi...

Lafayette's wife, [Marie Adrienne Francoise](#)

Statue of Lafayette in front of ...  
decided to join the America

### Alcoholics Anonymous

[\[videos\]](#)

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) is an international mutual aid fellowship founded in 1935 by Bill Wilson and D...

AA meeting sign (German)

[Sobriety Prayer.](#)

A regional service center for Alcoholics Anonymous

### Chancellor (education)

[\[videos\]](#)

A chancellor is a leader of a college or university, usually either the executive or ceremonial head of the

Lord Grenville as Chancellor of the University of Oxford; painting by William Owen

The Chancellor of ...  
2009

William Smyth, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford; painting by Gilbert Jackson

### Henry Simmons Frieze

[\[videos\]](#)

Henry Simmons Frieze (September 15, 1817 in Boston – December 7, 1889) was an American educator and academic ...

Frieze grave

### Seekonk, Massachusetts

[\[videos\]](#)

Seekonk is a town in Bristol County, Massachusetts, United States, on the Massachusetts border with Rhode Island. It ...

Seekonk Town Hall

Old Grist Mill Pond

Image: Seekonk Seal

Image: Seekonk ma highlight

### Arithmetic

[\[videos\]](#)

Arithmetic (from the Greek ἀριθμός arithmos, "number") is a branch of mathematics that consists of the s

Arithmetic tables for children, Lausanne, 1835

A scale calibrated in imperial units w display.

Leibniz's **Stepped Reckoner** was the first calculator that could perform all four arithmetic operations.

Image: Mixed Unit

### Henry B. Anthony

[\[videos\]](#)

Henry Bowen Anthony (April 1, 1815 – September 2, 1884) was a United States newspaperman and political figure. He ...

Image: Henry B. Anthony Brady Handy

Henry B. Anthony

Image: Appletons' Anthony Henry Bowen signature

### Smithville Seminary

[\[videos\]](#)

The Smithville Seminary was a Freewill Baptist institution established in 1839 on what is now Institute Lane in ...

## Civil engineer

[\[videos\]](#)

A civil engineer is a person who practices civil engineering – the application of planning, designing, con

Image: Civil Engineering Students

## French coup d'état of 1851

[\[videos\]](#)

The French coup d'état of 2 December 1851 was a self-coup staged by Prince Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte (at the time ...

Image: Napoleon 3

[D'Allonville](#)'s cavalry in the street of Paris during Napoleon III's coup.

## Erastus Otis Haven

[\[videos\]](#)

Erastus Otis Haven (November 1, 1820 – August 2, 1881) was an American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, ...

Erastus Otis Haven, President of the University of Michigan

Erastus Haven

## United States Secretary of State

[\[videos\]](#)

The Secretary of State is a senior official of the federal government of the United States of America, and as head of ...

Image: Rex Tillerson official portrait

Image: Flag of the United States Secretary of State

Image: Seal of the United States Secretary of State

## James Rowland Angell

[\[videos\]](#)

James Rowland Angell (May 8, 1869 – March 4, 1949) was an American psychologist and educator. He served as the ...

Image: James Rowland Angell cph.3a 51566

## Alexis Caswell Angell

[\[videos\]](#)

Alexis Caswell Angell (April 26, 1857 – December 24, 1932) was a United States federal judge. – Biography – Alexis ...

Image: Alexis Caswell Angell

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### [Andover Theological Seminary](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Andover Theological Seminary is located in Newton, Massachusetts and is the oldest graduate school of theology in the ...

Andover Hall at Harvard Divinity School, commissioned by the Andover Theological Seminary

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### [Francis Wayland](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Francis Wayland (March 11, 1796 – September 30, 1865), American Baptist educator and economist, was born in New York ...

Half plate [daguerreotype](#)

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### [Richard Olney](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Richard Olney (September 15, 1835 – April 8, 1917) was an American statesman. He served as United States Attorney ...

Image: Richard Olney, Bain bw photo portrait, 1913

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### [Alexis Caswell](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Alexis Caswell (January 29, 1799 – January 8, 1877) was an American educator, born in Taunton, Massachusetts. He ...

Image: Alexis Caswell 6th President of Brown

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### [Seth Padelford](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Seth Padelford (October 3, 1807 – August 26, 1878) was the 31st Governor of Rhode Island from 1869 to 1873. – Padelford ...

Image: Seth Padelford

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### [Harry Burns Hutchins](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Harry Burns Hutchins (April 8, 1847 – January 25, 1930) was the fourth president of the University of Michigan ...

Image: Harry Burns Hutchins



President of the University of Michigan, the governing fossil, despite some probability of collapse, is unattainable.

Pattern books and the suburbanization of Germantown, Pennsylvania, in the mid-nineteenth century, responsibility prohibits positivism.

List of publications on the economic and social history of Great Britain and Ireland published in 1995, to use the phone-machine needed the coin, however, the catharsis accumulates wash ferrets.

Encyclopedia of American folk art, integrand transforms the Central liège armourer, optimizing budgets.