EXHIBIT B

Topic

Abraham Lincoln

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2 Jul 1862

Reconfigured Morrill Land-Grant Colleges Act Signed into Law

For fifteen years prior to the first introduction of the bill in 1857, there was a political movement calling for the creation of agriculture colleges. The movement was led by Professor Jonathan Baldwin Turner of Illinois College. On February 8, 1853, the Illinois legislature adopted a resolution, drafted by Turner, calling for the Illinois congressional delegation to work to enact a land-grant bill to fund a system of industrial colleges, one...

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Abraham Lincoln Timeline

1809 Feb 12	Abraham Lincoln is Born Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, to Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, two uneducated farmers, in a one-room log cabin on the 348-acre (1.4 km2) Sinking Spring Farm, in southea	
1816 Dec	Lincoln's Family Relocates to Indiana Abraham Lincoln spent 14 of his most formative years-from age 7 to 21-in Southern Indiana. Today, Indiana's Lincoln attractions include his boyhood home and some of the most extensive col	
1818 Oct 5	Mother Nancy Hanks Lincoln Dies of Milk Sickness Among the many obscure ailments that afflicted Midwestern pioneers, it is doubtful if one has been more shrouded in mystery than was milk sickness. The disease was unknown in Europe or an	
1819 Dec 5	Father Thomas Lincoln Remarries Widow Sarah Bush Johnston Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln (December 13, 1788 - April 12, 1869) was the second wife of Thomas Lincoln and stepmother of President of the United States Abraham Lincoln. She was born in El	
1828 Jan 20	Lincoln's Elder Sister Sarah Lincoln Dies during Childbirth Sarah Lincoln Grigsby, sister of Abraham Lincoln, would never know her younger brother's success and fame, nor how he would be remembered. As a result of her brother's fame, her own life	

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1828 Apr	Lincoln Works on Cargo Flatboat Bound for New Orleans When, in 1860, the Ship of State seemed like to run aground hopelessly, it was his determination and ingenuity that averted total wreck. As in his youth he saved the flatboat, so in his m
1830 Mar	Lincoln Family Relocates to Illinois Abraham Lincoln arrived with his family in the area in 1830 to settle a section of government land bisected by the river. The site, now Lincoln Trail Homestead State Memorial, was selecte
1831 Mar	Lincoln Makes Second Flatboat Trip to New Orleans In 1830 the Lincolns left Indiana for Illinois. Abraham made a second flatboat trip to New Orleans, and in 1831 he left home for New Salem, in Sangamon County near Springfield. The separa
1831 Jul	Lincoln Separates from Family In 1831, Abraham Lincoln was a young man of 22 when he and a couple of companions floated down the Sangamon River in a flatboat on their way to New Orleans. In mid-April, he neared New Sa
1832 Mar	Lincoln Becomes a Candidate for Illinois General Assembly Lincoln began his political career in 1832 at age 23 with an unsuccessful campaign for the Illinois General Assembly as a member of the Whig Party. The centerpiece of his platform was the
1832 Apr 21	Lincoln Makes First Enlistment in the Black Hawk War His first enlistment was as elected captain of a company in the 4th Regiment of Mounted Volunteers, of Gen. Samuel Whiteside's Brigade. Lincoln enrolled on April 21, 1832, and mustered ou
1832 May 29	Lincoln Re-enlists in the Black Hawk War Lincoln re-enlisted on the same day he mustered out of his old company, and was mustered in on May 29 as a private in Captain Elijah Ises' Company, Twenty-Day Interim Regiment. He activel
1832 Jun 20	Lincoln Enlists in Black Hawk War for a Third Time Lincoln's third enlistment was as a private in Captain Jacob M. Early's "Spy Company." This unit mustered in approximately June 20, 1832, and served as part of General Atkinson's army as
1832 Aug 6	Lincoln Becomes Postmaster of New Salem Lincoln was appointed his postmaster's position by President Andrew Jackson, a Democrat, on May 7, 1833. In Lincoln's 1860 autobiography, he pointed out that the office was "too insignifi
1833 Oct	Lincoln Takes up Work as a Surveyor 'In the fall of 1833 came Abraham Lincoln's entry into the most highly technical and responsible work he had known. Writing of it later, he said, "The Surveyor of Sangamon [County] offere
1834 Aug 4	Lincoln is Elected to the Illinois State Legislature In 1834, he won an election to the state legislature and, after coming across the Commentaries on the Laws of England, began to teach himself law
1837 Mar 1	Lincoln is admitted to the Bar Admitted to the bar in 1837, he moved to Springfield, Illinois that same year and began to practice law with John T. Stuart. With a reputation as a formidable adversary during cross-exam
1842 Nov 4	Abraham Lincoln Weds Mary Todd On November 4, 1842 Lincoln married Mary Todd, daughter of a prominent slave-owning family from Kentucky. The couple had four sons. Robert Todd Lincoln was born in Springfield, Illinois o
1846 Aug 3	Lincoln Elected to Congress as Whig Representative from Illinois In 1846 Lincoln was elected to one term in the U.S. House of Representatives. A staunch Whig, Lincoln often referred to party leader Henry Clay as his political idol. As a freshman House

1849 May 22	Lincoln Receives a Patent As a young man, Abraham Lincoln took a boatload of merchandise down the Mississippi River from New Salem to New Orleans. At one point the boat slid onto a dam and was set free only after	
1851 Dec	Lincoln Represents the Alton & Sangamon Railroad In 1851, he represented the Alton & Sangamon Railroad in a dispute with one of its shareholders, James A. Barret. Barret had refused to pay the balance on his pledge to that corporation o	A
1854 Oct 16	Lincoln Delivers Peoria Speech Speech on the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise Abraham Lincoln Speech at Peoria, Illinois October 16, 1854 The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the propriety of its restora	
1858 May	Lincoln Uses Judicial Notice in the "Armstrong Case" The Trial The acquittal represented a personal and professional triumph for Lincoln, who once rocked the defendant's cradle in New Salem. Lincoln took over the defense after a change o	
1858 Jun 16	Abraham Lincoln Delivers the House Divided Speech "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this government cannot endure, permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved — I do not expect t" —Abraham Lincoln	Clark Charles
1858 Aug 21	Lincoln Loses First of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates on Slavery August 21, 1858, was the day that Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas met in Ottawa, Illinois, in the first of the famous Lincoln-Douglas Debates. Ottawa is a town in north-central III	Ň
1858 Aug 27	Freeport Doctrine Is Focal Point in Douglas' Argument at the Second Lincoln-Douglas Debate At Freeport Lincoln challenged Douglas to reconcile popular sovereignty with the Dred Scott decision. Douglas replied that settlers could circumvent the decision by not establishing the I	V
1858 Sep 15	Third Lincoln-Douglas Debate at Slave State Borders MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I appear before you today in pursuance of a previous notice, and have made arrangements with Mr. Lincoln to divide time, and discuss with him	
1858 Sep 18	Fourth Lincoln-Douglas Debate at Coles County Fairgrounds Fourth Joint Debate at Charleston Mr. Lincoln's Speech (September 18, 1858) LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It will be very difficult for an audience so large as this to hear distinc	storester storester storester storester storester storester storester
1858 Oct 7	Douglas Seeks to Prove that Lincoln was an Abolitionist at the Fifth Lincoln-Douglas Debates At Galesburg[28] Douglas sought again to prove that Lincoln was an abolitionist with the following quotes from Lincoln: "I should like to know, if taking this old Declaration of Inde	
1858 Oct 13	Lincoln Declares Slavery a Moral Wrong in the Sixth Lincoln-Douglas Debate It was, wrote Lincoln scholar Harold Holzer of the Quincy Debate between U.S. Senate candidates Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, "the nastiest of the campaign." Lincoln advisors	
1858 Oct 15	The Slave Debate Comes to a Head at the Seventh and Final Lincoln-Douglas Debate SENATOR DOUGLAS' SPEECH. Long and loud bursts of applause greeted Senator Douglas when he appeared on the stand. As he was about to commence speaking, he was interrupted by Dr. Hope, o	Carlo and
1860 Feb 27	Mathew Brady Photographs Abraham Lincoln Before His Pre-Presidential Speech Mathew Brady photographed presidential aspirant Abraham Lincoln before his February 27, 1860 speech at Cooper Union in New York. Harper's Weekly published Brady's image as a woodcut on it	Â

1860 Nov 6	Abraham Lincoln Elected 16th President of the United States Lincoln was chosen as the Republican candidate for the 1860 election for several reasons. His expressed views on slavery were seen as more moderate than those of rivals William H. Seward	ALL
1861 Feb 22 to 1861 Feb 23	The Baltimore Plot to Assassinate Abraham Lincoln The Baltimore Plot was an alleged conspiracy in late February 1861 to assassinate President-elect Abraham Lincoln en route to his inauguration. Allan Pinkerton, eponymous founder of the P	3
1861 Mar 4	Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln "The mystic chords of memory will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." —Abraham Lincoln	
1861 May 25	Ex Parte Merryman On May 25, 1861, a secessionist named John Merryman was imprisoned by military order at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., for his alleged pro-Confederate activities. Supreme Court Chief Justi	a B
1862 Feb 25	Lincoln Signs the First Legal Tender Act The beginning of 1862 found the Union unable to redeem its Demand Notes, which it was using to pay its soldiers, and the value of the notes began to deteriorate. This immediate threat spu	1 Juint States 6 3 Juint States 6 3 Juint States 6 400 spaces 6
1862 Apr 16	Lincoln Signs The Emancipation Act On April 16, 1862, President Lincoln signed an act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, an important step in the long road toward full emancipation and enfranchisement for Afri	
1862 May 15	Lincoln Establishes the Department of Agriculture On May 15, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln established the independent Department of Agriculture to be headed by a Commissioner without Cabinet status.[1] Lincoln called it the "people's	JSD/
1862 May 20	Abraham Lincoln Signs the Homestead Act President Abraham Lincoln signed the Homestead Act on May 20, 1862. The act provided settlers with 160 acres of surveyed public land after payment of a filing fee and five years of conti	and the second s
1862 Jul 1	The Pacific Railway Act of 1862 is Signed into Law The Pacific Railway Act of 1862 (12 Statutes at Large, 489), as enacted by the United States Congress, was approved and signed into law by the President, Abraham Lincoln, on July 1, 1862	
1862 Jul 2	Reconfigured Morrill Land-Grant Colleges Act Signed into Law For fifteen years prior to the first introduction of the bill in 1857, there was a political movement calling for the creation of agriculture colleges. The movement was led by Professor J	
1862 Sep 22	Abraham Lincoln Issues First Order of Emancipation Proclamation The Emancipation Proclamation consists of two executive orders issued by United States President Abraham Lincoln during the American Civil War. The first one, issued September 22, 1862, d	A.
1862 Nov 2	Mary Todd Lincoln Corresponds With Her Husband Mary Todd Lincoln corresponded with her husband on November 2, 1862, advising him of popular sentiment against the cautious commanding of general of the Army of the Potomac George B. McCl	0
1863 Jan 1	Abraham Lincoln Presents Final Draft of the Emancipation Proclamation In the Second Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln also formally recognised the right of black men to enlist in the army, and shortly afterwards the first all-black division, the 54th Massa	

1863 Mar 4	Lincoln Signs An Act Creating The Idaho Territory On March 4, 1863, President Lincoln signed an act creating Idaho Territory. (While the bill was passed on March 3, the enrolled bill was not signed by the speaker of the House and the pre	
1863 Nov 19	Abraham Lincoln Delivers The Gettysburg Address On November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered a short speech at the close of ceremonies dedicating the battlefield cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Requested to offer a	
1863 Dec 8	Abraham Lincoln Issues Amnesty Proclamation I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, excep	9
1863 Dec 8	Lincoln Attempts Reconstruction with the Ten Percent Plan December 8: President Lincoln announces the Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction. It offers pardon and restoration of property except slaves to Confederates who swear allegian	R
1864 Jun 30	Abraham Lincoln Signs The Yosemite Valley Grant Act President Abraham Lincoln signed the Yosemite Valley Grant Act, Senate Bill 203, on June 30, 1864. The legislation gave California the Yosemite Valley and the nearby Mariposa Big Tree Gro	

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