

COLONIAL

1620–1690



MURPHY ROOM

1690–1730



PINE ROOM

1730–1755



QUEEN ANNE SITTING ROOM

🔑 Important Events

1600s

- English settlement of the colonies begins. Colonies are founded in Virginia (1607) and Massachusetts (1620).
- By 1690, all of the 13 colonies but Georgia have been founded.
- The English colonies are still very much frontiers, and clashes with Native peoples are frequent.
- The new colonies grow. One example of the stresses on the growing colonies is the Salem Witch Trials in Massachusetts (1692).

1700s

- The Atlantic colonies become more populated and wealthier.
- American cities like Boston and Philadelphia become more important.
- The colony of Georgia is founded.

🔑 Famous Americans

- Anne Hutchinson
- William Bradford
- William Penn
- John Smith
- Roger Williams
- Pocahontas
- Increase Mather

Before the American Revolution, the territories that became the first thirteen states were English colonies. Many colonists looked to England for political, social, and cultural leadership and as the source of national identity.

REVOLUTIONARY/FEDERAL

1755–1790



CHIPPENDALE BEDROOM

1790–1815



DINING ROOM

1790–1815



FEDERAL PARLOR

🔑 Important Events

- The American Revolution takes place.
- Thirteen colonies win their independence from Great Britain and form a new government as the United States.
- The United States Constitution is ratified in 1788.
- Two political parties develop to debate the country's future.
- The 1803 Louisiana Purchase doubles the nation's territory, and the War of 1812 pits the United States against Britain again.

🔑 Famous Americans

- Paul Revere
- Benjamin Franklin
- Samuel Adams
- George and Martha Washington
- John and Abigail Adams
- Thomas Jefferson
- Charles Willson Peale
- Phillis Wheatley
- Thomas Paine
- James Madison
- Lewis and Clark
- Eli Whitney
- Alexander Hamilton
- John Paul Jones
- Benjamin Latrobe
- Tecumseh

During and after the American Revolution, Americans wished to demonstrate their identity as an independent nation worthy of respect from themselves and people of other nations.

FIRST HALF OF THE 1800S

1815–1845



CHILLMAN SUITE

1845–1876



BELTER PARLOR

1845–1876



TEXAS ROOM

🔑 Important Events

- As the country grows, it confronts growing division over whether slavery should be legal. Americans also disagree about how to treat Native Americans, free blacks, and European immigrants; how to cope with the problems of growing cities; and the proper role of women in American society.
- Texas joins the United States.
- In the 1840s, the Mexican War brings vast new territories to the United States.
- In the 1860s, the Civil War breaks out, dividing the country.
- When the North wins the Civil War, enslaved people are freed and the country works to reunite under one government.
- In 1876, the United States celebrates its 100th birthday.

🔑 Famous Americans

- Andrew Jackson
- Samuel F. B. Morse
- Robert Fulton
- John Quincy Adams
- Sam Houston
- Stephen F. Austin
- Henry David Thoreau
- Nathaniel Hawthorne
- Frederick Douglass
- Sequoyah
- Davy Crockett
- Francis Scott Key
- Edgar Allan Poe
- John James Audubon
- Abraham Lincoln
- Ulysses S. Grant
- Susan B. Anthony
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Harriet Tubman
- Harriet Beecher Stowe
- Jefferson Davis
- Robert E. Lee
- Mark Twain
- Louisa May Alcott
- John Deere
- Sitting Bull
- Kit Carson

In the 1800s, people asked what freedom, a cornerstone of American identity, meant in a country made up of people with many different rights, desires, and opportunities. The question was especially complicated to answer when rights and opportunities conflicted.

WHAT DO THESE HISTORIC OBJECTS TELL US ABOUT AMERICAN IDENTITY—*what it meant to be an American*—DURING THIS TIME PERIOD?

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