Continue

Have you ever wondered why Uncle Sam is such a powerful figure in American culture? This iconic character has been a symbol of patriotism and national identity for generations. You might have seen his image on posters, in political cartoons, or even on the Fourth of July. But what does he really represent? Understanding Uncle Sam goes beyond just recognizing his top hat and striped pants. He embodies the spirit of the United States, reflecting values like freedom, responsibility, and unity. In this article, youll discover the deeper meanings behind this beloved symbol and how he continues to resonate with Americans today. Whether youre curious about history or just want to know more about what Uncle Sam stands for, youre in the right place.Symbol of National Identity: Uncle Sam represents American patriotism, freedom, and unity, embodying the spirit of the nation through his distinct visual identity.Historical Origins: The character originated during the War of 1812, linked to Samuel Wilson, whose delivery of beef led soldiers to associate the U.S. stamp with the nickname Uncle Sam.Evolution in Political Culture: Uncle Sam became prominent through political cartoons and recruitment posters, especially during World War I and World War II, encouraging citizens to engage in civic duties.Representation of Civic Responsibility: He symbolizes collective responsibility, reminding citizens of their roles in the community and inspiring unity during crises.Cultural Presence: Uncle Sam is prevalent in art and media, continually influencing American culture by reinforcing themes of patriotism and civic engagement through various platforms.Enduring Relevance: His character remains significant in contemporary society, serving as a reminder of the values of democracy and the importance of individual participation in shaping the nation. Uncle Sam serves as a prominent symbol within American culture, representing national pride and unity. The character embodies core values like freedom, democracy, and responsibility. With his signature top hat and a goatee, he visually aligns with the image of a patriotic figure.Historically, Uncle Sam traces his origins back to the War of 1812 when the name became synonymous with the United States government. Cartoons and posters featuring Uncle Sam gained popularity in the early 20th century, especially during World War I and World War II. These artworks urged citizens to enlist in the military and contribute to the war effort, clearly demonstrating his role in galvanizing nationalistic sentiments.Youve likely encountered Uncle Sam in various mediums, from political cartoons to recruitment posters. An iconic example is the I Want You campaign, introduced in 1917. This powerful image, depicting Uncle Sam pointing directly at the viewer, calls on Americans to serve their country. Such visuals reinforce his association with civic duty.Uncle Sam also symbolizes shared responsibility. He reminds citizens of their role in the community and emphasizes collective action for the nations well-being. In times of crisis, public figures invoke Uncle Sam to inspire unity and resilience.Overall, Uncle Sams continued relevance highlights important aspects of American identity. His presence serves not only as a reminder of the nations history but also as a call to uphold the values of democracy and freedom. Uncle Sam represents a significant part of American identity, connecting historical events with cultural symbolism. His creation and evolution reflect the values and challenges faced by the nation. Uncle Sams origin traces back to the War of 1812. The figure is often linked to Samuel Wilson, a meat packer from Troy, New York. Wilson supplied barrels of beef to the United States Army during the war. Each barrel was stamped with U.S., which many soldiers jokingly interpreted as Uncle Sam. This connection solidified the characters identity as a national symbol. Uncle Sam evolved prominently through political cartoons and recruitment posters. During the 19th century, he appeared regularly in publications, often depicted in a top hat and a suit adorned with stars and stripes. His most notable resurgence occurred during World War I and World War II. The iconic I Want You poster created by James Montgomery Flagg in 1917 is a prime example. This image not only urged Americans to enlist but also reinforced the themes of duty and patriotism. Over the years, Uncle Sams portrayal adapted to reflect societal changes while maintaining his core symbolism of unity and collective effort. Uncle Sam stands as a rich emblem of American culture and values, deeply connected to national identity and patriotism. Uncle Sam symbolizes American identity, portraying values like freedom and unity. His figure represents the collective spirit of the nation, inspiring citizens to embrace their roles in democracy. For instance, during national holidays and events, Uncle Sam often appears in parades, reinforcing patriotic sentiment and community pride. His visual identitytypically depicted wearing a top hat, blue coat, and red-and-white striped pantscreates a recognizable image of American spirit. This representation resonates with citizens, reminding them of their shared heritage and communal responsibilities. Uncle Sams role in political discourse is significant, serving as a catalyst for civic engagement. Various political cartoons from different eras showcase him addressing pressing issues, mobilizing citizens to participate in decisions that shape the nation. For example, during World War I, the I Want You recruitment poster vividly illustrated how Uncle Sam called upon young men to defend their country. This call to action emphasizes civic duty, urging individual participation for the greater good. His ongoing presence in contemporary political debates continues to invoke themes of solidarity and responsibility, highlighting his enduring relevance in American society. Uncle Sam holds deep cultural significance in America, representing patriotism, civic duty, and collective identity. Uncle Sams image appears frequently in art and media, reinforcing his role as a national symbol. Political cartoons featuring Uncle Sam date back to the early 19th century, often using humor to critique leaders and policies. Posters from both World Wars famously depicted him in the I Want You campaign, targeting young men to enlist and serving as a call to action. You can find Uncle Sam in modern films, advertisements, and social media, illustrating his enduring presence in American culture. Uncle Sam influences American culture through language, rituals, and civic practices. Phrases like Uncle Sam wants you evoke a sense of duty among citizens. Celebrations like Independence Day features references to Uncle Sam, reinforcing themes of unity and freedom. Schools often teach children about Uncle Sam, connecting them to national history and values. His consistent representation in political discourse encourages citizen engagement, emphasizing the importance of voting and civic participation. Uncle Sams image is more than just a symbol; its a reminder of what it means to be part of a community. He encourages you to embrace your civic duties and take pride in your heritage. As you encounter his likeness in various forms of media and art, remember the values he representsfreedom, responsibility, and unity.Whether youre celebrating Independence Day or engaging in political discussions, Uncle Sam continues to inspire you to participate in the democratic process. His enduring presence in American culture serves as a call to action, inviting you to reflect on your role in shaping the nation. Uncle Sam symbolizes key American values such as freedom, responsibility, and unity. He represents national pride and civic duty, serving as a reminder of shared heritage and communal responsibilities among citizens. The figure of Uncle Sam traces back to the War of 1812, linked to Samuel Wilson, a meat packer. Soldiers humorously interpreted his stamped beef barrels as Uncle Sam, giving rise to the iconic symbol we know today. Uncle Sam gained prominence during World War I and World War II through political cartoons and recruitment posters, especially the famous I Want You campaign, which encouraged citizens to enlist and promote themes of responsibility and collective action. Uncle Sam is typically depicted wearing a top hat, a blue coat, and red-and-white striped pants. This distinctive attire creates a recognizable image that resonates with citizens, reminding them of their American identity. Uncle Sam serves as a catalyst for civic engagement by appearing in political discourse, mobilizing citizens around crucial issues while reinforcing themes of solidarity and civic responsibility in contemporary society. Uncle Sam represents patriotism, civic duty, and collective identity in America. His image appears in art, media, and political commentary, emphasizing his lasting impact on American culture and the importance of civic participation. Phrases like Uncle Sam wants you evoke a sense of duty among citizens. Uncle Sams presence in celebrations like Independence Day and educational initiatives highlights his connection to national history and values, encouraging voting and civic participation. Uncle Sam remains relevant in contemporary politics by being invoked in discussions around civic duty and national unity. His enduring image serves as a reminder to citizens to engage in political discourse and community responsibilities during times of crisis. Harpers Weekly June 29, 1872 (extract)Nast did not originate the concept of Uncle Sam, but he did create his modern image. He generally made Uncle Sam an active participant in his cartoons rather than just an on-looker. Thin, tall, with an angular face, tousled long hair, goatee, high hat, striped pantaloons, swallow-tailed coat and gaudy vest, his avuncular figure almost always emanated a proper dignity and morality. The exceptions came when Uncle Sam dealt with a shameful political event (as Nast saw it).The personification of Uncle Sam as the national symbol of the United States was preceded by Brother Jonathan, a derisive caricature created by English cartoonists in the late eighteenth century. Uncle Sam as a concept dated to 1810. By the 1860s, Brother Jonathan slowly evolved into Uncle Sam, although his appearance was markedly different from Nasts portrayal.Uncle Sam, with his iconic star-spangled attire and pointy finger beckoning young men to join the army, has been a prominent figure in American culture for over two centuries. But why exactly did Uncle Sam become such an enduring symbol? This blog post explores the origins, historical significance, and enduring influence of Uncle Sam, shedding light on why hes known to so many.Essential HighlightsOrigins: Discover Uncle Sams beginnings during the War of 1812 and his connection to a real person.Symbolism: Explore how he became a symbol of American patriotism and resolve.Visual Representation: Learn about the famous recruitment poster that solidified his imagery.Enduring Legacy: Understand his place in modern American culture and media.Table of Contents IntroductionUncle Sam is not just a character; he is a cultural icon. His image represents the United States government and American values. More than just a famous figure, Uncle Sam provides insight into the nations history, cultural shifts, and identity.The Origins of Uncle SamUncle Sam originated during the War of 1812, a less-than-glorious conflict between the United States and Britain. Legend has it that the name comes from Samuel Wilson, a meatpacker from Troy, New York, who supplied barrels of beef to the U.S. Army. The barrels were stamped with U.S. for the United States but soldiers began referring to the grub as being from Uncle Sam. The name quickly gained traction.Initial use: Appeared in newspapers and political cartoons of the 1810s.Explained the nations identity: Gave a face to the U.S. government.For more on Why Is Uncle Sam Famous, visit Why Is Famous.Evolution into a National SymbolAs time progressed, Uncle Sam evolved into a symbol of America itself. This transformation was notably solidified during times of war, when national unity and identity were at the forefront.The Role During WartimeIn wartime, Uncle Sam became a rallying figure.Civil War: His image used to promote unity.World War I and II: Enlisted citizens support with the famous I Want You poster by artist James Montgomery Flagg.The Creation of the Iconic ImageThe iconic visage of Uncle Sam was crafted over several years.James Montgomery Flaggs poster (1917): Created during World War I, it depicted Uncle Sam in a patriotic outfit, alluring young men to enlist in the army.Visual features: Tall, slender figure with a white beard and top hat decorated with stars and stripes.The Why Is Famous website explores American symbols further at Why Is Famous.Uncle Sams Impact and InfluenceToday, Uncle Sam remains a pervasive symbol in American culture.Used in political cartoons: A national personification for political discourse and satire.Displayed on merchandise: Encompasses American patriotism.Influential iconography, like that of the U.S., reinforces national identity internationally and domestically.BBC History on Symbols of America offers further insights into the cultural impact of symbols like Uncle Sam. Key TakeawaysOrigins date back to the War of 1812, related to Samuel Wilson, a meat supplier.Symbol of American unity and determination, especially noted during wartime.The iconic I Want You image, used in both world wars, solidified his place in history.Uncle Sam continues to stand as an embodiment of American culture and values.FAQsWho was the real Uncle Sam?Samuel Wilson, a meatpacker from Troy, New York.When did Uncle Sam first appear in popular culture?During the War of 1812, appearing in newspaper cartoons and writings.What does Uncle Sam symbolize?Uncle Sam symbolizes the U.S. government, American patriotism, and civic duty.Why is the I Want You poster iconic?It became a powerful wartime recruitment tool that strengthened national pride.Is Uncle Sams image protected by copyright?The image is in the public domain, meaning it can be freely used.Why is Uncle Sam used in political cartoons?As a national personification, Uncle Sam is effective for illustrating political points.How has Uncle Sam changed over time?While the core elements remain, his depiction adapts to reflect contemporary American values.For further understanding of American cultural symbols, see articles on Why Is Famous.Read more about American iconography in The Smithsonian and its continued evolution.,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,001,591 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Members of the victorious Blondie crewThe Boat Race 2018 took place on 24March. Held annually, The Boat Race is a side-by-side rowing race between crews from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge along a 4.2-mile (6.8km) tidal stretch of the River Thames in south-west London, England. For the third time in the history of the event, the men's, the women's and both reserves' races were all held on the Tideway on the same day. The women's race saw Cambridge lead from the start, eventually winning by a considerable margin to take the overall record to 4330 in their favour. In the women's reserve race, Cambridge's Blondie (crew pictured) defeated Oxford's Osiris by nine lengths. The men's reserve race was won by Cambridge's Goldie, who defeated Oxford's Isis by a margin of four lengths. The men's race was the final event of the day and completed a whitewash as Cambridge won, taking the overall record to 8380 in their favour. The races were watched by around 250,000 spectators live, and broadcast around the world. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroNosy KombaArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutKitty Marion... that Kitty Marion (pictured) was force-fed over 200 times during a hunger strike?... that the North Korean destroyer Choe Hyon is the largest ship constructed for the Korean People's Navy?... that after the release of High and Low, director Akira Kurosawa received telephone calls imitating his film that threatened to kidnap his daughter?... that May Bradford Shockley is why Silicon Valley is where it is?... that the conservation of a goat might endanger the survival of Aquilegia paui?... that Joy Laking predicted in a school writing assignment that within ten years she would be making a living as an artist?... that the Taiwanese restaurant chain Formosa Chang drew inspiration from McDonald's for its non-greasy atmosphere and corporate practices?... that Haridas Mitra had his death sentence commuted after the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi?... that "Steve's Lava Chicken" recently became the shortest song to enter the UK Top 40?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleMay 31: Dragon Boat Festival in China and Taiwan (2025); World No Tobacco DayBessarion455 Petronius Maximus, the ruler of the Western Roman Empire, was stoned to death by a mob as he fled Rome ahead of the arrival of a Vandal force that sacked the city.1223 Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus': Mongol forces defeated a Kievan Rus' army at the Battle of the Kalka River in present-day Ukraine.1468 Cardinal Bessarion (pictured) announced his donation of 746 Greek and Latin codices to the Republic of Venice, forming the Biblioteca Marciana.1935 A magnitude-7.7 earthquake struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 A tornado struck Central Oklahoma, killing eight people and injuring more than 150 others.Albertino Mussato (d.1329)Joseph Grimaldi (d.1837)Dina Boluarte (b.1962)Mbaye Diagne (d.1994)More anniversaries: May 30May 31June 1ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutCucumis metuliferus, the African horned cucumber, is an annual vine in the cucumber and melon family, Cucurbitaceae. Its fruit has horn-like spines, hence the name "horned melon". The ripe fruit has orange skin and lime-green, jelly-like flesh. It is native to Southern Africa, where it is a traditional food. Along with the gemsbok cucumber and the citron melon, it is one of the few sources of water during the dry season in the Kalahari Desert. This photograph, which was focus-stacked from 25 separate images, shows two C.metuliferus fruits, one whole and the other in cross-section.Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Ignace TonenAustralian white ibisHell Gate BridgeArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation).This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"455"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (April 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumCenturies4thcentury5thcentury 6thcenturyDecades430s440s450s 460s470sYears452453454455 456457458vte455 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersCategoriesBirthsDeathsDisestablishmentsvte455 in various calendarsGregorian calendar455CDLVAb urbe condita1208Assyrian calendar5205Balinese saka calendar376377Bengali calendar139 138Berber calendar1405Buddhist calendar999Burmese calendar183Byzantine calendar59635964Chinese calendar (WoodHorse)3152 or 2945to (WoodGoat)3153 or 2946Coptic calendar171172Discordian calendar1621Ethiopian calendar447448Hebrew calendar42154216Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat511512- Shaka Samvat376377- Kali Yuga35553556Holocene calendar10455Iranian calendar167 BP 166 BPIslamic calendar172 BH 171 BHJavanese calendar340341Julian calendar455CDLVKorean calendar2788Minguo calendar1457 before ROC1457Nanakshahi calendar1013Seleucid era766/767 AGThai solar calendar997998Tibetan calendar(male Wood-Horse)581 or 200 or 572to(female Wood-Goat)582 or 201 or 571King Genseric sacks Rome (455)Year 455 (CDLV) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Valentinianus and Anthemius (or, less frequently, year 1208 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 455 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years.March 16 Emperor Valentinian III, age 35, is assassinated by two Hunnic retainers of the late Flavius Aetius, while training with the bow on the Campus Martius (Rome), ending the Theodosian dynasty. His primicerius sacri cubiculi, Heraclius, is also murdered.March 17 Petronius Maximus, former domesticus ("elite bodyguard") of Aetius, becomes (with support of the Roman Senate) emperor of the Western Roman Empire. He secures the throne by bribing officials of the imperial palace. Maximus consolidates his power by a forced marriage with Licinia Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian III.Maximus appoints Avitus, most trusted general, to the rank of magister militum and sends him on an embassy to Toulouse, to gain the support of the Visigoths. He elevates his son Palladius to Caesar and has him marry Eudocia, eldest daughter of Valentinian III.May 31 Maximus is stoned to death by an angry mob while fleeing Rome. A widespread panic occurs when many citizens hear the news that the Vandals are plundering the Italian mainland.June 2 Sack of Rome: King Genseric leads the Vandals into Rome, after he has promised Pope Leo I not to burn and plunder the city. Genseric sacks the city for a period of two weeks. Eudoxia and her daughters, Eudocia and Placidia, are taken hostage. The loot is sent to the harbour of Ostia and loaded into ships, from whence the Vandals depart and return to Carthage.July 9 Avitus is proclaimed Roman emperor at Toulouse, and later recognised by the Gallic chiefs in Viernum (near Arles).September 21 Avitus enters Rome with a Gallic army. He restores the imperial authority in Noricum (modern Austria) and leaves a Gothic force under Remistus, Visigoth general (magister militum), at Ravenna.The Ostrogoths conquer Pannonia and Dalmatia.Battle of Aylesford: Prince Vortimer rebels against the pro-Anglo-Saxon policies of his father, Vortigern. He is defeated in the battle at Aylesford (Kent). Hengist and his son Oisc become king of Kent. Horsa and Catigern, brother of Vortimer, are killed. The Britons withdraw to London (according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle).Skandagupta succeeds Kumaragupta I as ruler of the Gupta Empire (India). During his reign he crushes the Hun invasion; however, the expense of the wars drains the empire's resources and contributes to its decline.Gaero becomes king of the Korean kingdom of Baekje.[1]Earliest recorded date at Chichen Itza on the Yucatn Peninsula (Mexico) (approximate date).Barter economy replaces organized trade as Romans and other citizens desert their towns for the countryside, where they will be less vulnerable to barbarian raids (approximate date).The city of Vindobona (Vienna) is struck by an epidemic that spreads through the Roman provinces. The disease is probably streptococcus or a form of scarlet fever with streptococcus pneumoniae (approximate date).Rusticus, archbishop of Lyon (approximate date)Wang Baoming, empress of the Southern Qi (d. 512)March 16Valentinian III, emperor of the Western Roman Empire (b. 419)Heraclius, Roman courtier (primicerius sacri cubiculi)May 31 Petronius Maximus, emperor of the Western Roman EmpireBiyu of Baekje, king of Baekje[1]Catigern, prince and son of Vortigern (approximate date)Horsa, leader of the Anglo-Saxons (approximate date)Kumaragupta I, ruler of the Gupta Empire (India)Niall Noigiallach, High King of Ireland (approximate date)Palladius, son of Petronius Maximus (approximate date)Prosper of Aquitaine, disciple and Christian writer (approximate date)^ a b "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved April 20, 2019.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 301 to 400Millennia1stmillenniumCenturies3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyTimelines3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyState leaders3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyDecades300s310s320s330s340s350s360s370s380s390sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 4th century CE.Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 4th century CE.The 4th century was the time period from 301 CE (represented by the Roman numerals CCCI) to 400 CE (CD) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the West, the early part of the century was shaped by Constantine the Great, who became the first Roman emperor to adopt Christianity. Gaining sole reign of the empire, he is also noted for re-establishing a single imperial capital, choosing the site of ancient Byzantium in 330 (over the current capitals, which had effectively been changed by Diocletian's reforms to Milan in the West, and Nicomedeia in the East) to build the city soon called Nova Roma (New Rome); it was later renamed Constantinople in his honor.The last emperor to control both the eastern and western halves of the empire was Theodosius I. As the century progressed after his death, it became increasingly apparent that the empire had changed in many ways since the time of Augustus. The two-emperor system originally established by Diocletian in the previous century fell into regular practice, and the east continued to grow in importance as a centre of trade and imperial power, while Rome itself diminished greatly in importance due to its location far from potential trouble spots, like Central Europe and the East. Late in the century Christianity became the official state religion, and the empire's old pagan culture began to disappear.[citation needed] General prosperity was felt throughout this period, but recurring invasions by Germanic tribes plagued the empire from 376[1][2] CE onward. These early invasions marked the beginning of the end for the Western Roman Empire.In China, the Jin dynasty, which had united the nation prior in 280, began rapidly facing trouble by the start of the century due to political infighting, which led to the insurrections of the northern barbarian tribes (starting the Sixteen Kingdoms period), which quickly overwhelmed the empire, forcing the Jin court to retreat and entrench itself in the south past the Yangtze river, starting what is known as the Eastern Jin dynasty around 317. Towards the end of the century, Emperor of the Former Qin, Fu Jin, united the north under his banner, and planned to conquer the Jin dynasty in the south, so as to finally reunite the land, but was decisively defeated at the Battle of Fei River in 383, causing massive unrest and civil war in his empire, thereby leading to the fall of the Former Qin, and the continued existence of the Eastern Jin dynasty.According to archaeologists, sufficient archaeological evidence correlates of state-level societies coalesced in the 4th century to show the existence in Korea of the Three Kingdoms (300/400668 CE) of Baekje, Goguryeo, and Silla.Historians of the Roman Empire refer to the "Long Fourth Century" to the period spanning the fourth century proper but starting earlier with the accession of the Emperor Diocletian in 284 and ending later with the death of Honorius in 423 or of Theodosius II in 450.[3]See also: Christianity in the 4th centuryGregory the Illuminator mosaic, converted Armenia from Zoroastrianism to ChristianityContemporary bronze head of Constantine I (r. 306337 AD)Early 4th century Former audience hall now known as the Basilica, Trier, Germany, is built.Early 4th century The Gupta Empire is established.301: Armenia first to adopt Christianity as state religion.304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins.306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire (see also Constantinian shift) and Constantinople becomes new seat of government (New Rome).Tikal had a population of about 100,000 when it was conquered by Teotihuacan, less than a fourth of its peak population[4]320: Butuan Boat One, the oldest known Balangay, a multi-purpose ship native to the Philippines is built.325328: The Kingdom of Aksum adopts Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity in the grip of the Arian controversy.335380: Samudragupta expands the Gupta Empire.337: Constantine the Great is baptized a Christian on his death bed.350: About this time the Kingdom of Aksum conquers the Kingdom of Kush.350400: At some time during this period, the Huns began to attack the Sassanid Empire.[2]350: The Kutai Martadipura kingdom in eastern Borneo produced the earliest known stone inscriptions in Indonesia known as the Mulavarman inscription written in the Sanskrit language using Pallava scripture.[5]Mid-4th century Dish, from Mildenhall, England, is made. It is now kept at the British Museum, London.Mid-4th century Wang Xizhi makes a portion of a letter from the Feng Ju album. Six Dynasties period. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.365: An earthquake with a magnitude of at least eight strikes the Eastern Mediterranean. The following tsunami causes widespread destruction in Crete, Greece, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, and Sicily.376: Visigoths appear on the Danube and are allowed entry into the Roman Empire in their flight from the Huns.378: Battle of Adrianople: Roman army is defeated by the Visigoth cavalry. Emperor Valens is killed.378395: Theodosius I, Roman emperor, bans pagan worship, Christianity is made the official religion of the Empire.378: Siyaj K'ak' conquers Waka on (January 8), Tikal (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery, Romania381: First Council of Constantinople reaffirms the Christian doctrine of the Trinity by adding to the creed of Nicaea.383: Battle of Fei River in China.395: The Battle of Canhe Slope occurs.395: Roman emperor Theodosius I dies, causing the Roman Empire to split permanently.Late 4th century: Cubiculum of Leonis, Catacomb of Commodilla, near Rome, is made.Late 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome.For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century.The Stirrup was invented in China, no later than 322.[6][1]Kama Sutra, dated between c.400 BC to c. 300 AD.[7][8]Iron pillar of Delhi, India is the world's first Iron Pillar.[citation needed]Trigonometric functions: The trigonometric functions sine and versine originated in Indian astronomy.[9]Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus Graecus 1209, are the earliest Christian bibles.[10][11]Book of Steps, Syriac religious discourses.[citation needed]^ a b "The invention and influences of stirrup". Archived from the original on December 3, 2008.^ a b Roberts, J: "History of the World". Penguin, 1994.^ The Long Fourth Century 284450: Continuity and Change in the Later Roman Empire ed. S. McGill, C. Sogno and E. Watts (Cambridge 2008).^ "The Maya: Glory and Ruin". National Geographic Magazine. Archived from the original on April 9, 2008.^ "The Austronesians: Historical and Comparative Perspectives". ANU Press. Archived from the original on 2013-12-25. Retrieved 2013-04-29.^ Lee, Adela C.Y. "The stirrup and its effect on chinese military history". Silkroad Foundation.^ Sengupta, J. (2006). Refractions of Desire, Feminist Perspectives in the Novels of Toni Morrison, Michle Roberts, and Anita Desai. Atlantic Publishers & Distributors. p.21. ISBN978-81-269-0629-1. Archived from the original on 4 May 2016. Retrieved 7 December 2014.^ Kakar, Sudhir; Doniger, Wendy (2003). Kamasutra. Oxford; Toronto: Oxford University Press. pp.xi. ISBN978-0-19-283982-4.^ Bag, A.K. (1979). Mathematics In Ancient and Medieval India. Delhi: Chaukhambha Orientalia. p.15.^ Aland, Kurt; Aland, Barbara (1995). The Text of the New Testament: An Introduction to the Critical Editions and to the Theory and Practice of Modern Textual Criticism. Erroll F. Rhodes (trans.). Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company. p.109. ISBN978-0-8028-4098-1.^ "Liste Handschriften". Mnster: Institute for New Testament Textual Research. Retrieved 16 March 2013.Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 4th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Religion in pre-Islamic Arabia (links | edit)Rosetta Stone (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)13th century (links | edit)397 (links | edit)12th century (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)7th century (links | edit)10th century (links | edit)9th century (links | edit)8th century (links | edit)6th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)3rd century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)405 (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)432 (links | edit)200s (decade) (links | edit)300s (decade) (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)3rd century BC (links | edit)5th century BC (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edit)400s (decade) (links | edit)310s (links | edit)320s (links | edit)321 (links | edit)21st century BC (links | edit)11th century BC (links | edit)286 (links | edit)476 (links | edit)385 (links | edit)7th century BC (links | edit)410 (links | edit)325 (links | edit)380s (links | edit)381 (links | edit)470s (links | edit)430s (links | edit)430 (links | edit)510s (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/4th_century"National personification of the United StatesThis article is about the national personification of the United States federal government. For its comic book adaptation, see Uncle Sam (comics). For other uses, see Uncle Sam (disambiguation).J. M. Flagg's 1917 poster was based on the original British Lord Kitchener poster of three years earlier. It was used to recruit soldiers for both World War I and World War II into the US Army. Flagg used a modified version of his own face for Uncle Sam,[1] and veteran Walter Botts provided the pose.[2]Uncle Sam (with the same initials as United States) is a common national personification of the United States, depicting the federal government or the country as a whole. Since the early 19th century, Uncle Sam has been a popular symbol of the U.S. government in American culture and a manifestation of patriotic emotion.[3] Uncle Sam has also developed notoriety for his appearance in military propaganda, popularized by a 1917 World War I recruiting poster by James Montgomery Flagg.[4]According to legend, the character came into use during the War of 1812 and may have been named after Samuel Wilson. The actual origin is obscure.[5] The first reference to Uncle Sam in formal literature (as distinct from newspapers) was in the 1816 allegorical book The Adventures of Uncle Sam, in Search After His Lost Honor.[6] While the figure of Uncle Sam specifically represents the government, the female figure of Columbia represents the United States as a nation. An archaic character, Brother Jonathan, was known to represent the American populace.Columbia, a female personification of the US, by American illustrator Paul StahrThe earliest known personification of the United States was as a woman named Columbia, who first appeared in 1738 (pre-US) and sometimes was associated with another female personification, Lady Liberty. With the American Revolutionary War of 1775 came Brother Jonathan, a male personification. Brother Jonathan saw full literary development into the personification of American national character through the 1825 novel Brother Jonathan by John Neal.[7][8]Uncle Sam finally appeared after the War of 1812.[9] Columbia appeared with either Brother Jonathan or Uncle Sam, but her use declined as a national person in favor of Liberty, and she was effectively abandoned once she became the mascot of Columbia Pictures in the 1920s.Uncle Sam and Columbia in an 1869 cartoon by Thomas NastA March 24, 1810, journal entry by Isaac Mayo (a midshipman in the US Navy) states:weighed anchor stood down the harbor, passed Sandy Hook, where there are two light-houses, and put to sea, first and the second day out most deadly stomach ache, oh could I have got onshore in the hight [sic] of it, I swear that uncle Sam, as they call him, would certainly forever have lost the services of at least one sailor.[10]An 1810 edition of Niles' Weekly Register has a footnote defining Uncle Sam as "a cant term in the army for the United States."[11] Presumably, it came from the abbreviation of the United States of America: U.S.Photograph of Samuel Wilson of Troy, New YorkThe precise origin of the Uncle Sam character is unclear, but a popular legend is that the name "Uncle Sam" was derived from Samuel Wilson, a meatpacker from Troy, New York, who supplied rations for American soldiers during the War of 1812. There was a requirement at the time for contractors to stamp their name and where the rations came from onto the food they were sending. Wilson's packages were labeled "E.A.U.S." When someone asked what that stood for, a co-worker jokingly said, "Elbert Anderson [the contractor] and Uncle Sam," referring to Wilson, though the U.S. actually stood for "United States".[12] Doubts have been raised as to the authenticity of this story, as the claim did not appear in print until 1842.[13] Additionally, the earliest known mention definitely referring to the metaphorical Uncle Sam is from 1810, predating Wilson's contract with the government.[10]Uncle Sam often personified the United States in political cartoons, such as this one in 1897 about the U.S. annexation of Hawaii.In 1835, Brother Jonathan made a reference to Uncle Sam, implying that they symbolized different things: Brother Jonathan was the country itself, while Uncle Sam was the government and its power.[14]A clockmaker in an 1849 comedic novel explains "we call...the American public Uncle Sam, as you call the British John Bull."[15]By the 1850s, the names Brother Jonathan and Uncle Sam were being used nearly interchangeably, to the point that images of what had previously been called "Brother Jonathan" were being called "Uncle Sam". Similarly, the appearance of both personifications varied wildly. For example, one depiction of Uncle Sam in 1860 showed him looking like Benjamin Franklin,[16] while a contemporaneous depiction of Brother Jonathan[17] looks more like the modern version of Uncle Sam, though without a goatee. Uncle Sam taking the lead in cutting up China in J. S. Pughe's cartoon (Puck magazine, August 23, 1899)An 1893 article in The Lutheran Witness claims Uncle Sam was simply another name for Brother Jonathan:When we meet him in politics we call him Uncle Sam; when we meet him in society we call him Brother Jonathan. Here of late Uncle Sam alias Brother Jonathan has been doing a powerful lot of complaining, hardly doing anything else. [sic][18]The "wily Yankee" was a stock character in mid-19th century American regional theater. His hat and striped pants were adopted for Uncle Sam.[19]Uncle Sam did not get a standard appearance, even with the effective abandonment of Brother Jonathan near the end of the American Civil War, until the well-known recruitment image of Uncle Sam was first created by James Montgomery Flagg during World WarI. The image was inspired by a British recruitment poster showing Lord Kitchener in a similar pose.[citation needed] It is this image more than any other that has influenced the modern appearance of Uncle Sam: an elderly white man with white hair and a goatee, wearing a white top hat with white stars on a blue band, a blue tail coat, and red-and-white-striped trousers.Poster by the United States Fuel Administration during World War One: "Uncle Sam needs that extra shovelful"Flagg's depiction of Uncle Sam was shown publicly for the first time, according to some, on the cover of the magazine Leslie's Weekly on July6, 1916, with the caption "What Are You Doing for Preparedness?"[1][20] More than fourmillion copies of this image were printed between 1917 and 1918. Flagg's image was also used extensively during World WarII, during which the US was codenamed "Samland" by the German intelligence agency Abwehr.[21] The term was central in the song "The Yankee Doodle Boy", which was featured in 1942 in the musical Yankee Doodle Dandy.There are two memorials to Uncle Sam, both of which commemorate the life of Samuel Wilson: the Uncle Sam Memorial Statue in Arlington, Massachusetts, his birthplace; and a memorial near his long-term residence in Riverfront Park, Troy, New York. Wilson's boyhood home can still be visited in Mason, New Hampshire. Samuel Wilson died on July31, 1854, aged 87, and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, New York.In 1976, Uncle Sam was depicted in "Our Nation's 200th Birthday, The Telephone's 100th Birthday" by Stanley Meltzoff for Bell System.[22]In 1989, "Uncle Sam Day" became official. A Congressional joint resolution[23] designated September13, 1989, as "Uncle Sam Day", the birthday of Samuel Wilson. In 2015, the family history company MyHeritage researched Uncle Sam's family tree and claims to have tracked down his living relatives.[24][25]Uncle Sam billboardPersonification of the AmericasPropaganda in the United States^ a b "The Most Famous Poster". American Treasures of the Library of Congress. Archived from the original on July 2, 2016.^ "Walter Botts, the Man Who Modeled Uncle Sam's Pose for J.M. Flagg's Famous Poster". Archived from the original on November 19, 2017. Retrieved