

AMERICAN HISTORY TIMELINES - PRE-COLUMBIAN CIVILIZATIONS THROUGH THE END OF THE COLONIAL PERIOD (1776)

Pre-Columbian America (before 1492)

- Maya – Yucatan, 300-800
- Aztec to 1521- Mexico
- Pueblos – Southwest
- Hopewell Mound Culture, Ohio
- Iroquois Confederation 1500s through American Revolution

England – Early Colonial Period (1607-1700)

- Jamestown – 1607
- Early problems
- Relations with Native Americans
- Labor – Indentured Servitude and Slavery - Bacon's Rebellion (1676) – What was its significance?
- New England (Massachusetts, RI in particular)
- Plymouth (1620)
- Massachusetts Bay Colony (Great Puritan Migration)
- John Winthrop – Model of Christian Charity (city upon a hill)
- Puritan Beliefs – How did they shape Colonial New England? Contribute to an "American Identity"
- Persecution of Dissenters – Anne Hutchinson, Roger Williams Founding of Rhode Island
- Relations with Native Americans – King Philips War
- New England Confederation – 1676)
- Salem Witchcraft Trials (1692)
- New York
- New Amsterdam (Dutch)– Mercantile Center
- First Navigation Acts Passed
- Dominion of New England

1607

Spanish Colonization (1492- 1610)

- Columbus
- Columbian Exchange
- Encomienda System
- Economic Exploitation – Gold, Sugar
- Missionaries
- Bartolome De Las Casas v. Juan Gines Sepulveda (Valladolid Debate – debate over treatment of Native Americans)
- Slavery introduced
- Class Structure
- Southwest - Pueblo Uprising (1680s) – resistance to imposition of Catholicism
- St. Augustine – 1565
- Sante Fe, 1610

1492

1700

The Colonies Mature (1700 – 1754), French and Indian War, 1754-1763

- Many in English Colonies no longer first generation; colonies becoming more ethnically diverse, not as strong ties to Britain
- New York Slave Conspiracy (1740s)
- Great Awakening, Jonathon Edwards, George Whitefield 1730s, 40s – significance?
- Period of Salutary Neglect – loose enforcement of mercantilism
- Colonial Legislatures – lower house – “power of the purse”
- French and Indian War – (1754-63) Causes?
 - Albany Plan of Union
 - Results? Impact on relationship between Britain and Colonies?

1763

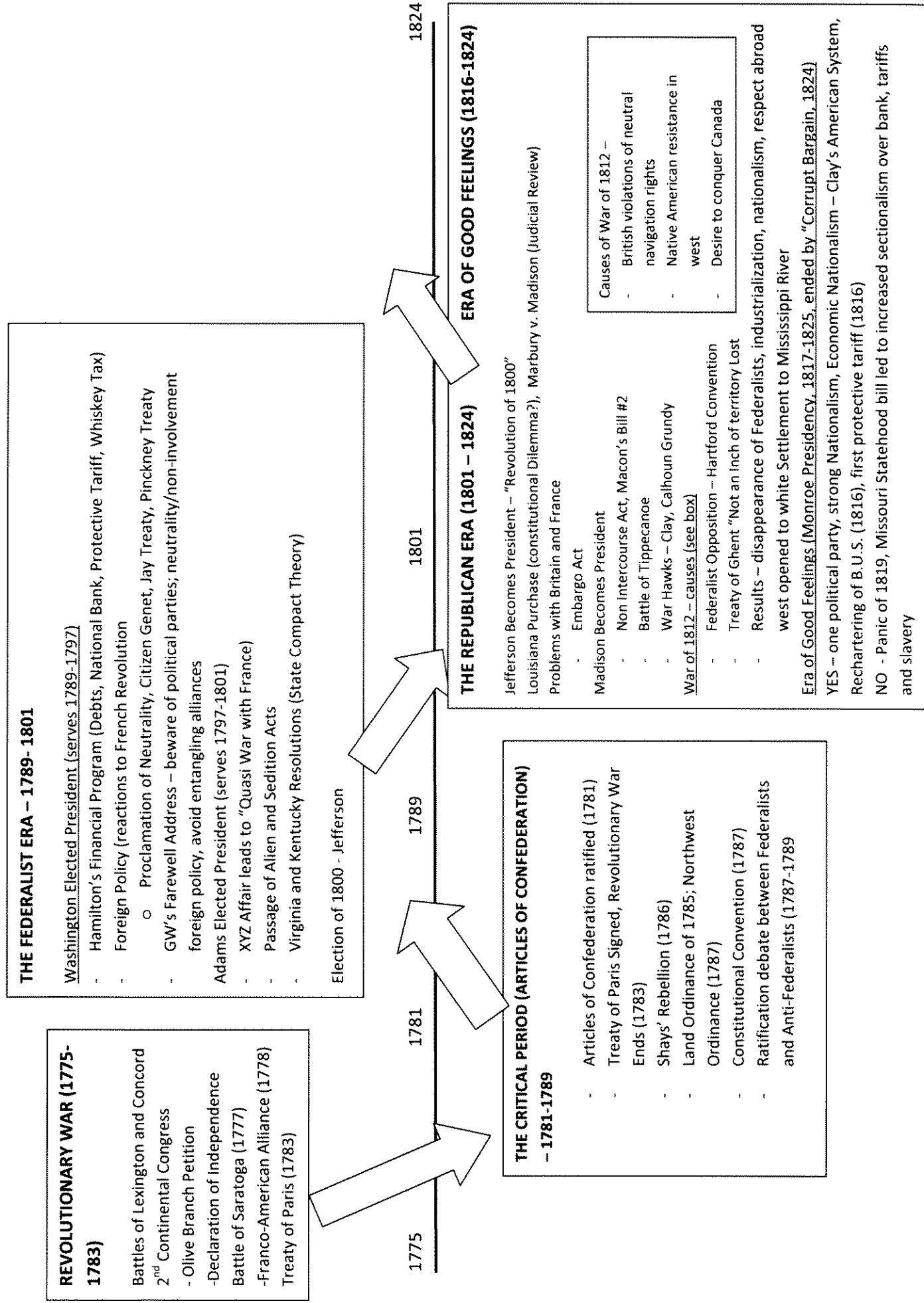
American Independence Movement/ Revolutionary Period (1763-1776)

- End of French and Indian War
- Pontiac's Rebellion
- **"New Colonial Policy"** – End to salutary Neglect – taxes, mercantilism, limits on westward migration, limits on colonial legislatures and rights of Englishmen
 - New Restrictions – Writs of assistance, Sugar Act, Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Coercive Acts, Quebec Act
- **Colonial Resistance**
 - Stamp Act Congress, Sons of Liberty, Pamphleteers – John Dickinson, James Otis, Sam Adams
 - Boston Massacre
 - Boston Tea Party
 - First Continental Congress (Suffolk Resolves)
 - Battles of Lexington and Concord
 - Second Continental Congress
 - o Olive Branch Petition
 - o **Declaration of Independence**

Thomas Paine
"Common Sense" - 1776

1776

AMERICAN HISTORY TIMELINES - REVOLUTIONARY WAR THROUGH THE END OF THE ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS



TIME LINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY – JACKSONIAN ERA, MANIFEST DESTINY, AND THE COMING OF THE CIVIL WAR

Jacksonian Era (Age of the Common Man) – 1824 - 1840

- Political Changes**
- Common man gain political influence through elimination of property qualifications for voting, presidential electors chosen by voters rather than state legislatures, emergence of third parties, national nominating conventions, new types of candidates like Andrew Jackson and Davey Crockett
 - Economic Changes**
 - **Early Industrialization**
 - Rise of trade unions
 - Widespread availability of cheap land in the west
 - Social Changes** – beginnings of social reform movements – see **antebellum reform box**

Jackson Presidency (1829-1837)

- New View of President – spokesman of the common man
- Expansion of presidential power
- BANK WAR** – Why did Jackson hate the Bank?
- TARIFF CONTROVERSY** – Tariff of Abominations - SC Exposition and Protest; Tariff of 1832 – SC Ordinance of Nullification
- INDIAN REMOVAL** – Indian Removal Act, Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, Worcester v. Georgia; Trail of Tears

Second Party System – Whigs – economic nationalists embraced Clay's American System, Strong federal powers; Democrats – state's rights, limited government

DECADE OF SECTIONAL CRISIS, COMING OF CIVIL WAR (1850-1861) – Keep in mind, many of these issues had been creating sectional tension going back to at least the early 19th century.

Background: Study development of slavery in U.S. – Jefferson's view – Necessary evil; importance of Cotton Gin; what percentage of Southerners own slaves by 1850s? Defense of slavery – George Fitzhugh – "positive good." Resistance to slavery and Rebellions – Denmark Vesey (1824), Nat Turner (1831)

Other issues – Tariff, states rights v. federal power (consider earlier conflicts, cultural differences, economic differences between regions)

Anti-Slavery Movement – Gradualism – American Colonization Society
Abolitionists – different tactics? Propaganda, Underground Railroad, violence
 William Lloyd Garrison – The Liberator, American Anti-slavery society, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin, John Brown – Pottawatomie Creek Massacre, Raid on Harper's Ferry
 Political Parties – Free Soil Party (1848); **Republican Party** - 1854

COMPROMISE OF 1850 – California Free State, rest of Mexican Cession Popular Sovereignty, no slave trade in DC, **STRICT FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW**, Northern response to fugitive slave law – civil disobedience, personal liberty laws
KANSAS NEBRASKA ACT (1854) – repealed Missouri Compromise – Slavery allowed in Kansas Nebraska territories through popular sovereignty. Results – **BLEEDING KANSAS**, Formation of the **REPUBLICAN PARTY**, beating of Charles Sumner
DRED SCOTT DECISION (1857) – blacks not citizens, Missouri Compromise unconstitutional – slavery cannot be prohibited in the territories; Lincoln-Douglas Debates – Freeport Doctrine

JOHN BROWN'S RAID ON HARPER'S FERRY (1859) – Martyr in the North; Southern view – represented North
ELECTION OF 1860 – Lincoln (Republican); Breckinridge (So. Dem); Douglas (No. Dem); Bell (CU) – revealed sectional divisions
SOUTH CAROLINA DECLARATION OF CAUSES OF SECESSION (1860) – State Compact Theory; states can secede if another state violates constitution, north violated constitution with personal liberty laws; other grievances – abolitionists, election of Lincoln.

1824

1828

1832

1840

1850

1861

Antebellum Social Reform (1830s through 1860)

- Origins - 2nd Great Awakening, Utopian Communities
 Transcendentalism – Emerson, Thoreau
 Response to economic, political, demographic changes

1840

1850

1861

- Public Education – Horace Mann
- Improved Treatment for Mentally ill – Dorothy Dix
- Temperance Reform
- Women's Rights Movement – **Seneca Falls Convention, 1848 (know declaration)**
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Amelia Bloomer Sara and Angelina Grimke; Know "Cult of Domesticity." What were their goals?
 ABOLITIONISTS – SEE TEXT BOX ABOVE

Economic Changes – The Market Revolution – 1800-1850 – Early Industrialization – Northeast – Lowell System – textile industry; West (current Midwest) – Grain Agriculture; South – King Cotton. Transportation Developments – roads, canals, (Railroads beginning 1830's); Communication – telegraph; inventions – McCormick Reaper; steamboats; Samuel Slater – factory system; Whitney – interchangeable parts; cotton gin

MANIFEST DESTINY (1815 – 1860)

Expression coined by John L O'Sullivan in his essay "Annexation" – an effort to persuade Americans to support the Annexation of Texas

TEXAS

Texas Revolution (1836)
 Debate over the annexation of Texas (annexed in 1845 by Joint Resolution) – Reasons for? Reasons for Northern Opposition

Oregon (1846)

Democratic campaign slogan during election of 1844 – "Fifty-four forty or fight"
 Polk wins presidency (seen as mandate for expansionist policies. Ultimately compromised with

Other expansion or efforts to do so

- Gadsden Purchase (1853)
- Ostend Manifesto – (1854) – interest in acquiring Cuba

**** MEXICAN WAR (1846-48) ****

Causes – Annexation of Texas; Territorial dispute between Texas and Mexico; Failure of Sillidell Mission; Polk sends troops into disputed Territory
Opposition – based in North. Examples – Lincoln's "Spot Resolutions"; Massachusetts resolutions against the War with Mexico; Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo – U.S. acquires present day Southwestern United States (Mexican Cession)
Other results – greatly increased sectional tensions

Florida (1819)

AMERICAN HISTORY TIMELINES – CIVIL WAR, RECONSTRUCTION, RISE OF BIG BUSINESS (1865-1898)

Civil War – 1861-65

S.C. and 6 other states secede before Lincoln takes office; 4 additional states after Fort Sumter

Lincoln's Actions - Suspension of Habeas Corpus, Military Tribunals;

Draft Riots – Why?

Emancipation Proclamation (Jan. 1, 1863) – Why?

- British Neutrality

Gettysburg Address (Nov. 1863) – meaning?

Who were the copperheads?

Important non-war legislation – Homestead Act; Pacific Railway Act

1861

1865

GROWTH OF BIG BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY (1865-1900)

- Importance of Railroads
- Big Businessmen – Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, Carnegie, Morgan
- New forms of consolidation – Vertical and Horizontal
- Eliminating Competition – pooling, trusts, interlocking directorates
- Justification – Social Darwinism; Horatio Alger Stories; Gospel of Wealth
- Regulation of Business
- Interstate Commerce Act (1887); Sherman Anti-trust Act (1890)

Corruption – Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, Whiskey Ring, Credit Mobilier; Civil Service Reform – Pendleton Act

1877

1890

GILDED AGE (1865-1900)

Rise of Organized Labor

- Knights of Labor and AFL – How did they differ?
- Labor Management Disputes
- RR strike of 1877
- Haymarket
- Homestead Lockout
- Pullman Strike
- In re Debs
- Start of Socialist Party
- What obstacles did Workers face?

Farmer's Revolt

- What were their grievances? -Grange
- Granger Laws – state laws regulating r.r.s and other middlemen
- Greenback and silver movements
- Farmers' Alliances
- Populist Party
- Omaha Platform (1892)
- William Jennings Bryan
- Cross of Gold Speech

Urbanization and Immigration

- Municipal Corruption, Tammany Hall
- Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)
- **New Immigrants** – Southern and Eastern Europe – 1890 to 1924
- Reasons for rise of Nativism?
- Jacob Riis – How other Half Lives
- Social Gospel
- Jane Addams – Settlement Houses

RECONSTRUCTION 1865-1877

Lincoln – 10% Plan Goals? Radical Republican proposal (Wade-Davis Bill) – Goals?

Presidential Reconstruction – 1865-66

- 10% Plan
- Freedman's Bureau
- Lincoln's Assassination, Andrew Johnson Takes over
- The South – Passes Black Codes, ex-confeds re-elected
- Conflicts between Johnson and Radical Republicans

RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION (1866-1877)

- Conflicts with Johnson · Tenure of Office Act – Impeachment
- **13th, 14th, 15th Amendments –KNOW 14th!!!**
- **Military Reconstruction Acts**
- Rise of Ku Klux Klan
- Southern Governments – Carpet Baggers, Scalawags, African-Americans
- Development of Sharecropping
- **End of Reconstruction – Election of 1876 and Compromise of 1877**
- Rise of Bourbon Redeemers in South
- Historiography – Dunning School; Later 1950s/60s Kenneth Stampp
- Consider – Why did Reconstruction fail to bring lasting gains to African Americans

NEW SOUTH 1877-1920

Political Changes

- Rise of Bourbon Redeemers
- Disenfranchisement of Southern Blacks (Intimidation, Poll taxes, literacy tests, grandfather clause
- Solid South – One party rule – Democrats
- Social – Jim Crow
- Segregation
- Slaughterhouse cases
- Civil Rights Cases of 1883
- Plessy v. Ferguson
- Economic
- New – Henry Grady – New South Movement
- Industrialization, Northern Investment

The Last West (1865 – 1900)

- Where was it?
- Factors encouraging – Homestead Act; Pacific Railway Act
- Impact on Native Americans
 - Buffalo
 - Reservation system
- Reforms - Assimilation
- Reform – Helen Hunt Jackson “A Century of Dishonor”
- Dawes Act
- Boarding Schools
- Frederick Jackson Turner – Frontier Thesis

AMERICAN HISTORY TIMELINE – PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT THROUGH WORLD WAR II

Progressive Movement – 1900 – 1920
 Muckrakers – Riis, Tarbell, Sinclair, Steffens
 Presidents – Teddy Roosevelt (Square Deal, Taft, Wilson (New Freedom))
 Other important political figures – Robert LaFollete (Gov., Sen., from Wisconsin; Eugene Debs – Socialist Party
 Social Reformers – Women's Rights – Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul; Margaret Sanger – Birth Control; Jane Addams – Settlement Houses
 Important Government Actions
 TR – Northern Securities Case, Mediation of Anthracite Coal Strike, Conservation Efforts, Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act
 Taft – Initiated 80 Anti-Trust Lawsuits
 Wilson – Clayton Act, Federal Reserve Act, Underwood Tariff
 Know 1912 Election and reasons for Roosevelt Taft Split
 Amendments – 16, 17, 18, 19
 Workers – IWW – 1900; Supreme Court Decisions – Lochner v. NY (1905), Muller v. Oregon (1907); Hammer v. Dagenhart (1916)
 Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire (1911)
 State democratic reforms – recall, initiative,

The Roaring 20's – 1921-1929
 Harding – "Return to Normalcy" Meaning?
 1920's economic policies – less regulation, lower taxes
 Economy – Consumerism driven by new products, advertising, welfare capitalism, credit
 Society
 Women – right to vote, flappers
 New manners and morals (influence of Freud)
 African Americans – Great Migration (1890's-1929)
 Harlem Renaissance; Marcus Garvey – Back to Africa
 Culture Wars
 -Red Scare (1919-20); -Nativism - Immigration Restrictions; Sacco and Vanzetti-Rise of KKK
 - Scopes Trial; - Prohibition

The Great Depression (1929-1941)
 Causes – easy credit, over-production, wealth inequality, over speculation in stock Market; protectionism
 Hoover
 Initially – "rugged individualism"
 Later – Trickle Down – Reconstruction Finance Corporation
 -Hawley Smoot tariff
 - Opposed direct relief from federal government. Respons. Of states and local charities
 Bonus Army March
 American Society – Okies – internal Migration; Photography – Dorothea Lange; literature – Steinbeck; folk music – Woodie Guthrie; Film – Capra – Escapism

The New Deal – Franklin Roosevelt
 Know First Inaugural – "Only thing we have to fear is..."
 Key Terms: Hundred Days, Bank Holiday, Brain Trust, WPA, FDIC, NIRA, AAA, Wagner Act, Social Security, Fair Labor Standards Act
 John Maynard Keynes – Deficit Spending
 Opposition from Right? – Reasons? From Supreme Court? – Cases?
 Opposition from Left – Demagogues – Huey Long, Francis Townsend.
 Success or Failure? Impact on government and society

1898

Overseas Expansion – 1898 – 1917
 Reasons for? Consider Alfred Thayer Mahan, social Darwinism, industrialism, White Man's Burden
 Spanish American War – 1898-1900
 Cuban Revolution, "Remember the Maine," Yellow Journalism, business interests, Teller Amendment?
 Results? Treaty of Paris; Platt Amendment in Cuba, Philippines Debate (Know anti-imperialist league) – what were the arguments for and against?
 Open Door Policy – John Hay 1900
 Theodore Roosevelt – Big Stick Policy – Roosevelt Corollary, Panama Canal, Great White Fleet
 Russo Japanese War
 William Howard Taft – Dollar Diplomacy
 Woodrow Wilson – Moral (Missionary) Diplomacy
 Problems in Mexico

1920

World War I
 Wilson Proclaims Neutrality – 1914 Why? Was the U.S Neutral in fact was well as in Name?
 Reasons for U.S. entry – Unrestricted Submarine Warfare; loans to Allies; British Propaganda, "Make World Safe for Democracy" (March Revolution in Russia; Zimmerman Note
 Impact on Homefront – Propaganda campaign (creel committee); Espionage and Sedition Act (Schenck v. United States); Impact on Women and African Americans (Great Migration)
 League of Nations/Versailles Treaty Debate – Why was it rejected? (Irreconcilables, Reservationists)

1920s Foreign policy
 The Myth of Isolationism
 Washington Naval Conference (1921)
 Dawes Plan (1923)
 Kellogg Briand Pact (1928z0)
 Stimson Doctrine (1931)

1929

The Road To World War II, 1931-1941
 Nye Committee
 Neutrality Acts of 1935-37 – reaction to Nye Committee and reasons for U.S. entry into World War I
 Moving towards involvement
 - Quarantine the Aggressor Speech
 - Neutrality Act of 1939
 - Destroyers for Naval Bases
 - Selective Service Act
 - Lend-Lease Act
 - Atlantic Charter
 - Embargo Against Japan
 Opposition to involvement – America First Committee – chief spokesman – Charles Lindbergh

1941