

AP US History Timeline

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Thanks for all your hard work and patience!

Contact and Settlement

(1000-1700)

With Columbus' "discovery" of America in 1492 came the beginning of an era filled with exploration and settlement. Many groups came to the Americas seeking God, gold and glory but ended up finding only harsh environments and even death*

1000

- Leif Ericson explores the east coast of North America

1215

- The Magna Carta document is adopted in England

1492

- October 12 – Christopher Columbus makes his first voyage to the New World

1497

- John Cabot of England explores the Atlantic coast of Canada

1513

- Ponce de Leon of Spain lands in Florida

1517

- Martin Luther launches the Protestant Reformation in Europe

1519

- Hernando Cortes conquers the Aztec empire

1519-1522

- Ferdinand Magellan and his crew are the first people to sail around the world

1524

- Giovanni da Verrazano explores the Carolina area, Hudson River, Narragansett Bay, and Nova Scotia

1541

- Hernando de Soto of Spain discovers the Mississippi River

1565

- St. Augustine, the first permanent colony in Florida by the Spanish

1585

- Roanoke Island settled by Sir Walter Raleigh

1590

- Roanoke colony vanishes, leaving only "Croatan" carved on a tree

1606

- The London Company sponsors a colonizing expedition to Virginia

1607

- Jamestown is founded in Virginia by the colonists of the London Company

1608

- January – Jamestown founded

1609

- Henry Hudson explores North America from Hudson River to Albany
- **Tobacco** planted in Virginia

1616

- **Tobacco** becomes an export staple for Virginia
- A smallpox epidemic among New England Native Americans

1619

- Virginia House of Burgesses convenes in Jamestown
- Slavery begins in Colonial America

1620

- November 9 -- *Mayflower* lands at Cape Cod, Massachusetts
- November 11 -- [Mayflower Compact](#) is signed

1630

- March -- John Winthrop and Puritans move to Massachusetts Bay
- September – Boston is established

1634

- Maryland established
- 1636
 - June -- Roger Williams founds Providence and Rhode Island
 - Harvard College founded
- 1638
 - Anne Hutchinson is banished from Massachusetts
- 1652
 - Rhode Island enacts the first law in the colonies declaring slavery illegal
- 1662
 - **The Half-way covenant** enacted
- 1663
 - Carolina established
 - **Navigation Act of 1663**
- 1664
 - The Dutch New Netherland colony becomes English New York
 - Maryland passes a law making lifelong servitude for black slaves mandatory
- 1673
 - Dutch military forces retake New York from the British
 - **British Navigation Act**
- 1674
 - **The Treaty of Westminster**
- 1675
 - **King Philip's War**
 - Bacon's rebellion
- 1681
 - Pennsylvania founded by William Penn, a Quaker
- 1682
 - French explorer La Salle explores the lower Mississippi Valley region
- 1685
 - King James II takes over Britain
 - Edict of Nantes revoked
- 1689
 - April -- New England Governor Andros jailed by rebellious colonists in Boston
 - July -- the English government orders Andros to be returned to England to stand trial
- 1690
 - **King William's War** begins
- 1692
 - May – **Salem witch trials**
- 1696
 - April – **Navigation Act**
- 1697
 - September – **Treaty of Ryswick** ends King William's War

Colonial Time

(1700-1775)

By 1700 colonists had established their presence in America. In this time period early American cities begin to develop and the immigrants began to acquire an American identity. By 1775 colonials banded together to fight what they saw as English tyranny.*



Revolutionary re-enactment – LOC

1701

- July - French establish a settlement at Detroit
- October -- Yale College is founded in Connecticut

1702

- **Queen Anne's War** in the colonies
- In Maryland, the Anglican Church is established as the official church

1705

- **Virginia Black Code**
- New York assigns the death penalty for runaway slaves caught over 40 miles north of Albany
- Massachusetts declares marriage between African Americans and whites to be illegal

1710

- **Post Office Act**

1711

- **Tuscarora Indian War**

1712

- May -- Carolina colony is divided into North Carolina and South Carolina
- June -- Pennsylvania assembly bans the import of slaves into that colony

1713

- Queen Anne's War ends with the **Treaty of Utrecht**

1718

- New Orleans is founded by the French

1730

- Baltimore is founded in the Maryland colony

1732

- June -- Georgia, the 13th English colony, is founded

1733

- **Molasses Act**

1734

- November -- John Peter Zenger is arrested
- December -- Great Awakening religious revival movement

1750

- **Iron Act**

1751

- **Currency Act**

1754-1763

- **French and Indian War**

1763

- **Treaty of Paris**
- **Proclamation Line of 1763**

1764

- **Sugar Act**
- **Currency Act**
- May – James Otis raises the issue of taxation without representation
- August – Boston merchants begin a boycott of British luxury goods

1765

- March – **Stamp Act**

- March – **Quartering Act**
- May – Patrick Henry presents seven Virginia Resolutions to the House of Burgesses
- July – Sons of Liberty is formed
- August 26 – mob in Boston attacks the home of Thomas Hutchinson
- October – Stamp Act Congress
- December – American boycott of English imports spreads
- September – Massachusetts Governor Gage seizes that colony's arsenal of weapons at Charlestown
- September 5–October 26 - [First Continental Congress](#)
- October 14 – Declaration and Resolves is adopted
- October 20 - Congress adopts the Continental Association

1766

- March – King George III repeals the Stamp Act
- **Declaratory Act**

1767

- June – **Townshend Revenue Acts**
- October – Bostonians reinstate a boycott of English luxury items

1768

- February – Samuel Adams of Massachusetts writes a Circular Letter

1769

- October – Boycott of English goods spreads to New Jersey, Rhode Island, and North Carolina

1770

- March 5 – [Boston Massacre](#)
- April – Townshend Acts are repealed by the British

1772

- November – Committee of Correspondence formed

1773

- May 10 – **Tea Act**
- December 16 – [Boston Tea Party](#)

1774

- March – **Coercive Acts** (called Intolerable Acts by Americans)
- May 20 – Second set of **Coercive Acts**
- June – a new version of the **1765 Quartering Act** enacted

The Revolution and Early Government

(1775-1800)

During this time period an army mostly made up of the common man, accomplished the miraculous feat of expelling a professional army from America's borders. America then lived through the beginnings of two forms of government.*

1775

- Paul Revere's Ride
- **Revolutionary War** begins

1776

- Thomas Paine's "*Common Sense*"
- [Declaration of Independence](#)
Adopted

(Continued War)

1781

- **Articles of Confederation** created

1783

- **Treaty of Paris** between Britain and Colonies

1784

- **Land Ordinance Act**

1785

- **Land Ordinance Act**

1786

- [Shays' Rebellion](#)

1787

- **Northwest Ordinance**
- [Continental Convention](#)

1788

- **Ratification of [Constitution](#)**

1789

- 1789-1792 -- **George Washington** elected
- **Judiciary Act**

1791

- **Bill of Rights** ratified

1794

- **Pinckney Treaty** with Spain

1796

- Whiskey Rebellion
- 1796-1800 -- **John Adams** elected

1798

- French XYZ affair
- [Alien and Sedition Acts](#)

1800

- 1800-1804 -- **Thomas Jefferson** elected

Jeffersonian Democracy

1800-1824

* In this time period a raging debate between the federalists and anti-federalists over how the constitution should be interpreted dominated national politics as America began to establish its place in the world.*

1800

- Convention of 1800: Peace with France
- Second Great Awakening begins
- 1800-1804 – **Thomas Jefferson** elected

1801

- **Judiciary Act**

1801-1805

- **Naval War** with Tripoli

1802

- Revised naturalization law
- Judiciary Act of 1801 repealed

1803

- [Marbury v. Madison](#)
- [Louisiana Purchase](#)

1804

- Impeachment of Justice Chase
- 1804-1808 – **Thomas Jefferson** re-elected

1804-1806

- [Lewis and Clark](#) expedition

1805

- **Peace Treaty with Tripoli**

1805-1807

- Pike's explorations

1806

- Burr treason trial

1807

- Chesapeake affair
- [Embargo Act](#)
- Robert Fulton's first steamboat

1808

- 1808-1812 – **James Madison** elected

1809

- **Non-Intercourse Act** replaces Embargo Act

1810

- **Macon's Bill No. 2**
- Napoleon announces (falsely) repeal of blockade decrees
- Madison reestablishes non-importation against Britain
- [Fletcher v. Peck](#)

1811

- **Battle of Tippecanoe**
- Cumberland Road construction begins

1812

- 1812-1814 – [War of 1812](#)
- 1812-1816 – **James Madison** re-elected

1812-1813

- American invasions of Canada fail

1813

- Battle of the Thames
- Battle of Lake Erie

1814

- Battle of Plattsburgh
- British burn Washington
- Battle of Horseshoe Bend
- [Treaty of Ghent](#) signed
- [Era of Good Feelings](#) begins

1814-1815

- Hartford Convention

1815

- Battle of New Orleans

1816

- Second Bank of the United States founded
- **Protectionist Tariff**
- 1816-1820 – **James Monroe** elected

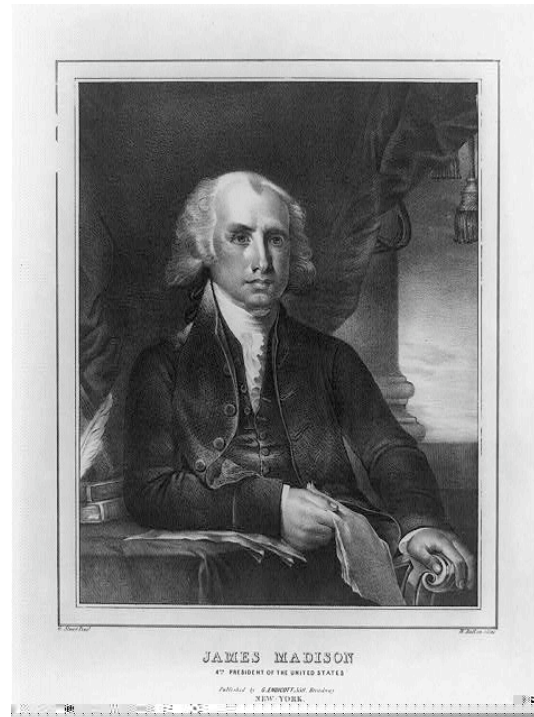
1817

- Madison vetoes Calhoun's Bonus Bill
- Rush-Bagot agreement limits naval armament on Great Lakes

1818

- **Treaty of 1818** with Britain

- Jackson invades Florida
- 1819
- **Panic off 1819**
 - Spain cedes Florida to United States
 - *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
 - Jefferson founds University of Virginia
- 1820
- [Missouri Compromise](#)
 - Missouri and Maine admitted to Union
 - **Land Act**
 - 1820-1824 – **James Monroe** re-elected
- 1821
- *Cohens v. Virginia*
- 1822
- Vesey slave conspiracy in Charleston, South Carolina
- 1823
- Secretary Adams proposes [Monroe Doctrine](#)
 - Mexico opens Texas to American settlers
- 1824
- **Russo-American Treaty**
 - Lack of electoral majority for presidency throws election into the House of Representatives
 - 1824-1828 – **John Quincy Adams** elected
- 1825
- Erie Canal completed
 - House elects **John Quincy Adams** president



Madison - LOC

Jacksonian Democracy

1824 – 1840

* After nearly 35 years of government run by the upper crust of society America was ready for a government for the common man. If nothing else, the time period occupied Jacksonian democracy was a time by and for the common man.*



Jackson - LOC

1824

- Russia stops colonial advances

1825

- **Leasing of land** to Indians
- Deal with eastern Indians
- Gives land in West so we could have the East

1829

- US-Mexican tensions rise
- Boundaries drawn by both sides contradict
- Mexico declines US offer of 5 million for Texas

1830

- Congress passes **Pre-emption Act**
- **Homestead Act**, \$1.25 per acre for 160 acres, 12 months to improve land

1830

- **Indian Removal Act**
- Jackson forces Indians in West from their homelands

1830-1835

- Indian removal and problems

- Choctaw moved completely by army
- Bureau of Indian Affairs controls trade with tribes
- Florida Seminoles revolt against removal to the West
- Cherokee give up Georgia for Oklahoma

1835

- **Texas War for Independence**
- Americans resist Santa Anna in Texas
- The Alamo and capture of Santa Anna at San Jacinto
- War continues for ten more years in border battles
- Texan Independence, Sam Houston elected in 1836
- Annexation of Texas to the US debated

1838

- The Trail of Tears
- Cherokee removed from Georgia
- General Winfield Scott
- Indian Territory of the West

1840

- Anti-Mexico Sentiment
- Texans join Mexican rebels against Mexican government
- **Blockade of Mexican ports**

1840

- End of the Mountain Trapping

Manifest Destiny

(1841-1854)

* Between 1841 and 1854 Americans spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific displacing hundreds of native peoples in their wake. They felt that as the people who had inherited a firm belief in God and the means to conquer a continent, they had the right to the new lands they had acquired.*

1840-1860

- Oregon Trail

1840-1844

- [William M. Harrison](#) elected

1841-1844

- [Tyler](#) takes over presidency after Harrison dies 4 weeks into office

1842

- 10 hour work day for children 12 and under in Massachusetts
- Seminoles moved to Indian territory
- [Aroostook War](#) over Maine boundary

1843

- [Dorthea Dix](#) works on behalf of the insane

1844-1848

- [James K. Polk](#) elected

1845

- United States annexes Texas

1846

- Oregon boundary with Canada at the 49th parallel
- [Wilmot Proviso](#) passes House of Representatives

1846-1848

- [Mexican War](#)

1846-1847

- Mormon migration to Utah

1848

- [Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo](#)
- Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention
- Oneida Community established

- Free Soil party organized
- Karl Marx communist Manifesto
- Mexican cession

1848-1852

- [Zachary Taylor](#) elected

1849

- California gold rush

1850

- [Compromise of 1850](#), including
- [Fugitive Slave Law](#)

1851

- Sioux give land to the United States

1852-1856

- [Franklin Pierce](#) elected

1853

- [Gadsden Purchase](#)

1854

- Ostend Manifesto
- [Kansas-Nebraska Act](#)
- Republican Party formed

Disunity and [Civil War](#)

(1854-1865)

* Since the first colonial days the differences between the north and the south had been evident. As time passed the differences began to cause conflicts that by 1854 had split the nation in half. A bloody war of idealism ensued leaving nearly 600,000 Americans dead.*

1854

- Commodore Perry opens Japan
- Ostend Manifesto
- [Kansas-Nebraska Act](#)
- Republican Party forms

1856

- William Walker becomes president of Nicaragua
- May – [John Brown](#) attacks Pottawatomie Creek
- May 22 – Preston S. Brooks attacks Charles Sumner
- 1856-1860 – [Civil war](#) in “Bleeding Kansas”
- 1856-1869 – [James Buchanan](#) elected

1857

- [Panic of 1857](#)
- [Tariff of 1857](#)
- Kansas applies for statehood
- March 6 – [Dred Scott](#) decision
- [Lecompton Constitution](#) rejected

1858

- Cyrus Field lays first transatlantic cable
- August-October – Lincoln-Douglas debates

1859

- John Brown raids Harper’s Ferry
- Petroleum discovered in Pennsylvania

1860

- Pony Express established
- [Homestead Act](#) passes, but vetoed by Buchanan

- December – South Carolina secedes
- [Crittenden Compromise](#) fails
- 1860-1864 – [Abraham Lincoln](#) elected

1861-1865

- [Civil War](#)

1861

- First transcontinental telegraph
- [Morrill Tariff Act](#)
- February – Confederate States of America created
- April 12 – bombing of Fort Sumter
- April 15 – Lincoln calls for 75,000 militiamen
- *Trent* affair
- Lincoln suspends writ of habeas corpus
- July 21 -- First Battle of Bull Run

1862

- [Homestead Act](#)
- Confederacy conscription
- Grant takes Fort Henry and Fort Donelson
- Battle of Shiloh
- Spring -- Northern army takes New Orleans
- McClellan’s Peninsula Campaign
- June 26-July 2 -- Seven Days’ Battle
- August 29-30 -- Second Battle of Bull Run
- Naval battle of the *Merrimack* (the *Virginia*) and the *Monitor*
- September 17 -- Battle of Antietam
- September 23 -- Preliminary [Emancipation Proclamation](#)
- December 13 -- Battle of Fredericksburg
- 1862-1864 – *Alabama* raids Northern shipping

1863

- January 1 -- **Emancipation Proclamation**
- Archduke Maximilian becomes emperor of Mexico City
- Union conscription
- New York draft riots
- National Banking System authorized
- Battle of Chancellorsville
- July 1-3 -- Battle of Gettysburg
- July 4 -- Fall of Vicksburg
- Fall of Port Hudson

1864

- *Alabama* sunk by Union warship
- Sherman's march through Georgia
- Grant's Wilderness Campaign
- June 3 -- Battle of Cold Harbor
- 1864-1868 -- **Abraham Lincoln** re-elected

1865

- Hampton Roads Conference
- April -- Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox
- April 14 -- Lincoln assassinated
- **Andrew Johnson** takes over presidency
- **13th amendment** adopted

Draft poster - LOC



Reconstruction

(1865-1877)

* The Reconstruction era was a time for the North and South to reunite and find peace. The South needed to be rebuilt and the emancipated slaves faced decades of racism.*



KKK ritual - LOC

1863

- Lincoln announces “10 percent” plan

1864

- Lincoln vetoes **Wade-Davis Bill**
- 1864-1868 – **Abraham Lincoln** re-elected

1865

- Johnson proclaims presidential Reconstruction
- Congress refuses to seat Southern congressmen
- Freedmen’s Bureau established
- Southern states pass **Black Codes**

1866

- Congress passes **Civil Rights Bill** over Johnson’s veto
- Congress passes **14th Amendment**
- Johnson-backed candidates lose congressional election
- **Ex parte Milligan**
- **Ku Klux Klan** founded

1867

- **Military Reconstruction Act**
- **Tenure of Office Act**
- United States buys Alaska from Russia

1868

- Johnson impeached and acquitted
- Johnson pardons Confederate leaders
- 1868-1872 – **Ulysses S. Grant** elected

1870

- Congress passes **15th Amendment**

1870-71

- **Force Acts**

1872

- Freedmen’s Bureau ended
- 1872-1876 – **Ulysses S. Grant** re-elected

1876

- 1876-1880 – **Rutherford B. Hayes** elected

1877

- Compromise of 1877
- Military Reconstruction ends

Events without dates:

- **Amnesty Act**
- **Posse Comitatus Act**



LOC

Gilded Age and Populists

(1869-1900)

* This post-Civil War era was a time when everything looked coated in chocolate and gold, but underneath it was just a piece of rotten banana. It was also the beginning of more radical political groups.*

1845

- Idea of "Manifest Destiny" appears
- Texas joins the Union as the twenty-eighth state.

1846

- 1846-1848 – Mexican-American War

1848

- Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo ends war with Mexico
- 1848-1852 – Zachary Taylor elected

1852

- 1852-1856 – Franklin Pierce elected

1856

- 1856-1860 – James Buchanan elected

1860

- 1860-1864 – Abraham Lincoln elected

1862

- Homestead Act

1864

- 1864-1868 – Abraham Lincoln re-elected

1865

- Chicago opens its Union stockyards

1868

- 1868-1872 – Ulysses S. Grant elected

1869

- First Transcontinental Railroad is completed.

1869

- Riots against the Chinese take

place in San Francisco.

1870

- Standard Oil Company of Ohio is incorporated in Cleveland

1871

- William "Boss" Tweed is exposed
- Race riots erupt in Los Angeles against the Chinese

1872

- Credit Mobilier scandal
- 1872-1874 – Buffalo are hunted to near extinction
- 1872-1876 – Ulysses S. Grant re-elected

1873

- Timber Culture Act
- Panic of 1873
- Indian Wars with the Modoc Indians of Oregon

1874

- Joseph Glidden invents barbed wire

1875

- Tariff Act of 1875
- Whiskey Ring Scandal is exposed

1876

- National League baseball plays its first official game
- May -- The Centennial Exposition is opened
- Battle of Little Bighorn
- 1876-1880 – Rutherford B. Hayes elected

1877

- Compromise of 1877
- Desert Land Act
- Great railroad Strike

1878

- Timber and Stone Act
- Thomas Edison establishes Edison Electric Light Co.
- Terence Powderly takes over as the leader of the Knights of Labor.

1879

- Feeling against "cheap Chinese

- labor" runs high in California
- 1880
- US population reaches 50,100,000
 - Andrew Carnegie has a monopoly of the steel industry
 - 1880-1884 – **James A. Garfield** elected
- 1881
- James Garfield is assassinated by Charles Guiteau.
 - **Chester A. Arthur** becomes president.
 - Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States
- 1882
- John D. Rockefeller organizes the Standard Oil Trust
 - **Chinese Exclusion Act**
- 1883
- Brooklyn Bridge is completed
- 1884
- 1884-1888 – **Grover Cleveland** elected
- 1886
- Riots against the Chinese in Seattle, Washington
 - Haymarket Square Riot
 - ***Santa Clara County v. Southern Pacific Railroad***
 - American Federation of Labor is organized by Samuel Gompers.
- 1887
- **Dawes Severalty Act**
- 1888
- Congress establishes a Department of Labor
 - 1888-1892 – **Benjamin Harrison** elected
- 1889
- North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington are all admitted to statehood.
 - Oklahoma is opened to white settlers
- 1890
- **Sherman Anti-trust Act**
 - Wyoming enters the Union as the first state to have women's suffrage.
 - **McKinley Tariff Act**
- 1892
- Homestead Steel Strike
 - Close to 2 million acres of the Crow Indian reservation in Montana are opened to white settlers.
 - 1892-1896 – **Grover Cleveland** elected
- 1893
- **Panic of 1893**
 - Eugene V. Debs founds the militant American Railway Union.
- 1894
- Coxey's Army
 - The Pullman Strike
- 1895
- ***U.S. v. E.C. Knight Co.***
- 1896
- ***Plessy v. Ferguson***
 - **Dingley Tariff**
 - 1896-1900 – **William McKinley** elected
- 1900
- 1900-1904 – **William McKinley** re-elected
- 1901
- United States Steel Company
 - President McKinley is shot by Anarchist Leon Czolgosz
 - **Theodore Roosevelt** is president.
- 1903
- Orville and Wilbur Wright make the first four successful flights of an air machine
- 1904
- 1904-1908 – **Theodore Roosevelt** elected
- 1905
- ***Lochner v. New York***
 - Industrial Workers of the World

(IWW) is organized

1907

- "Gentleman's Agreement"
- Oklahoma is admitted to the Union.

1908

- Henry Ford introduces his famous Model T
- 1908-1912 – William H. Taft elected

1911

- Arizona is admitted as a state.

Empire and World Stage

(1890-1900)

* This era was a time of growing military power and influence.*

1890

- National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) is founded
- July 2 --[Sherman Antitrust Act](#)
[Sherman silver purchase act](#)
- [McKinley tariff](#)
- December 29 -- Last major battle of the [Indian Wars](#) occurs at Wounded Knee in South Dakota
- Census Bureau announces that the West has been settled and the frontier is closed
- Idaho and Wyoming become states

1891

- Basketball invented
- The Baltimore crisis occurs between Chile and the US
- The Homestead strike

1892

- January 1 -- Ellis Island becomes chief immigration station of the U.S.
- 1892-1896 – [Grover Cleveland](#) elected

1893

- [Sherman Silver Purchase Act](#) repealed
- [Panic of 1893](#)

1894

- Coxy's army
- Pullman strike
- [Wilson Gorman Tariff](#)

1895

- [Pollock v. Farmers Loan and Trust Co.](#)

1896

- [Plessy v. Ferguson](#)

- William Jennings Bryan delivers his cross of gold speech
- Gold discovered in the Yukon
- Utah becomes a state
- 1896-1900 – [William McKinley](#) elected

1898

- [Spanish-American War](#)
- April 25 -- U.S. to declares war on Spain
- Delome letter
- [Treaty of Paris](#)
- July 7 -- U.S. annexes Hawaii by an act of Congress

1899

- December 2 -- U.S. acquires American Samoa by treaty with Great Britain and Germany

1900

- 1900-1904 – [William McKinley](#) re-elected

Progressivism

(1900 – 1913)

* The progressives were mainly middle-class men and women who wanted to wage war on the evils of the world: monopolies, corruption, inefficiency, and social injustice. The muckrakers played an active role in exposing corruption and scandal.*



Progressive Party Commissioners Meeting at the Pacific - LOC

1900

- **Gold Standard Act**
- Boxer Rebellion and U.S. expedition to China
- Second Open Door note
- 1900-1904 – **William McKinley** elected

1901

- United States Steel Corporation formed
- Supreme Court *Insular Cases*
- **Platt Amendment**
- McKinley assassinated
- **Roosevelt** assumes presidency
- Filipino rebellion defeated
- **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty**
- Commission system established in Galveston, Texas
- Progressive Robert La Follette elected governor of Wisconsin

1902

- U.S. troops leave Cuba
- Colombian senate rejects canal treaty

- Lincoln Steffens and Ida Tarbell publish muckraking exposes
- Anthracite coal strike
- **Newlands Act**

1903

- Panamanian revolution against Colombia
- **Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty**
- Department of Commerce and Labor established
- **Elkins Act**

1904

- **Roosevelt Corollary** to the Monroe Doctrine
- Start of the construction of the Panama Canal (finishes in 1914)
- *Northern Securities* case
- 1904-1908 – **Theodore Roosevelt** elected

1905

- United States takes over Dominican Republic customs
- Roosevelt mediates **Russo-Japanese peace treaty**
- *Lochner v. New York*

1906

- San Francisco Japanese education crisis
- Roosevelt arranges Algeciras conference
- U.S. Marines occupy Cuba, leave in 1909
- **Hepburn Act**
- Upton Sinclair publishes *The Jungle*
- **Meat Inspection Act**
- **Pure Food and Drug Act**

1907

- Oklahoma admitted to the Union
- Great White Fleet
- “**Gentlemen’s Agreement**” with Japan, ends in 1908
- “Roosevelt panic”

1908

- **Root-Takahira agreement**
- *Muller v. Oregon*

- Aldrich-Vreeland Act
- 1908-1912 – William H. Taft elected

1909

- Payne-Aldrich Tariff

1910

- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) founded
- Ballinger-Pinchot affair

1911

- Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire
- *Standard oil antitrust* case
- U.S. Steel Corporation antitrust suit



Theodore Roosevelt Seated at his Outlook Office - LOC

Wilson and WWI

(1912-1920)

The European war broke out in 1914. Initially the USA claimed neutrality but found them selves involved in the war in 1917. The war provided job opportunities for women and a large migration of Southern blacks to Northern big cities where wartime manufacturing was creating jobs. The war ended in 1919. Weary of war, America was receding into a period of isolationism.*



President Woodrow Wilson – LOC

1912

- Taft wins Republican nomination over Roosevelt
- 1912-1916 – Woodrow Wilson elected

1913

- Underwood Tariff Act
- 16th Amendment
- Federal Reserve Act
- Huerta takes power in Mexico
- 17th Amendment

1914

- Clayton Anti-Trust Act
- Federal Trade Commission established
- U.S. occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico
- World War I begins in Europe

1915

- La Follette Seamen's Act
- *Luisitania* torpedoed and sunk by German U-boat
- U.S. Marines sent to Haiti
- Council of National Defense established

1916

- Sussex ultimatum and pledge
- Workingmen's Compensation Act
- Federal Farm Loan Act
- Warehouse Act
- Adamson Act
- Pancho Villa raids New Mexico
- Jones Act
- U.S. Marines sent to Dominican Republic
- 1916-1920 – Woodrow Wilson re-elected

1917

- United States buys Virgin Islands from Denmark
- Germany resumes unrestricted submarine warfare
- Zimmermann note
- United States enters [World War I](#)
- Espionage Act of 1917

1918

- Wilson proposes the Fourteen Points
- Sedition Act of 1918
- Armistice ends World War I

1919

- Paris Peace Conference and [Treaty of Versailles](#)
- Wilson's pro-League tour and collapse
- 18th Amendment
- Volstead Act
- Seattle general strike
- Anderson publishes Winesburg, Ohio
- Start of "Red Scare"
- American Legion founded

- Chicago race riot
- 1920
- Final Senate defeat of Versailles Treaty
 - 19th Amendment
 - Radio broadcasting begins
 - Merchant Marine Act
 - 1920-1924 – Warren G. Harding elected



Recruiting Soldiers for WWI - LOC

The “Roaring” Twenties

(1920-1929)

Economic boom of post WWI. People stopped worrying about the war and started living again. Excess everything: social events, alcohol, sex, and jazz.



Flapper Girl – LOC

1919

- **18th Amendment** adopted

1920

- **19th Amendment** adopted
- **Each-Cummins Transportation Act**
- **Merchant Marine Act**

1921

- **Towner Maternity Act**
- **Emergency Quota Act**
- **Sacco-Vanzetti Trial**
- Bureau of Budget created
- **Teapot Dome Scandal**
- **Capper-Volstead Act**
- Veteran’s Bureau created
- Congress passed a joint resolution declaring the war had officially ended

1921-1922

- Washington “Disarmament” Conference

1921-1923

- **Warren G. Harding** elected (Rep)

1922

- Five-Power Naval Treaty

- **Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law**
- Four-Power and Nine-Power Treaties on the Far East

1923

- **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)** proposed
- **Adkins v. Children’s Hospital**

1923-1928

- **Calvin Coolidge** takes over after Harding dies (Rep)

1924

- **Immigration Act**
- Dawes Plan
- KKK membership reaches 5 million
- **Adjusted Compensation Act** for veterans
- **McNary-Haugen Bill**, vetoed
- US troops removed from Dominican Republic

1925

- “Scarface” Al Capone begins 6 years of gang warfare
- **“Monkey Trial” / Scopes Trial**

1926

- US troops occupy Nicaragua
- 1927 Lindbergh flies the Atlantic solo
- Sacco and Vanzetti executed

1928

- **Kellogg-Briand Pact**

1928-1932

- **Herbert Hoover** elected (Rep)

1929

- **Agricultural Marketing Act** sets up **Federal Farm Board**
- Stock Market crashes – **Great Depression** begins



Herbert Hoover - LOC

The Depression

(1930-1940)

* With the stock market crash of 1929, America found itself in a state of a depression. The unemployment rate sky rocketed and many families were in poverty.*



Herbert Hoover During the Great Depression – LOC

1928

- 1928-1932 – **Herbert C. Hoover** elected

1930

- **Drought destroys the Mississippi Valley**
- 1930-1936 -- **Hoover Dam** construction
- **Hawley-Smoot Tariff**

1931

- September – Japanese Imperialists invade Manchuria

1932

- **Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)** established
- **Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act**
- “Bonus Expeditionary Force” (BEF) marches to the capital
- Stimson doctrine
- Japanese bomb Shanghai
- 1932-1936 – **Franklin D. Roosevelt** elected

1933

- March 6-10 – Nationwide banking holiday
- March 9-June 16 – Hundred Days Congress, **New Deal**
- Roosevelt formally recognizes the Soviet Union
- FDR declares Good Neighbor policy toward Latin America
- Drought turns eastern Colorado through western Missouri into the **Dust Bowl**
- **20th Amendment** ratified
- Summer – **London Economic Conference**, FDR torpedoes it
- CWA established
- Seventh Pan-American Conference
- **21st Amendment** adopted

1934

- **Indian Reorganization Act**
- **Tydings-McDuffie Act**
- **Johnson Debt Default Act**
- **Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act**
- Last marines left Haiti
- Cuba released from the Platt Amendment

1935

- WPA established
- **Schechter “sick-chicken” case**
- CIO organized
- **US Neutrality Act**
- Mussolini (Italy) attacks Ethiopia

1936

- Inter-American Conference
- **US Neutrality Act**
- 1936-1939 – **Spanish Civil War**
- 1936-1940 – **Franklin D. Roosevelt** re-elected

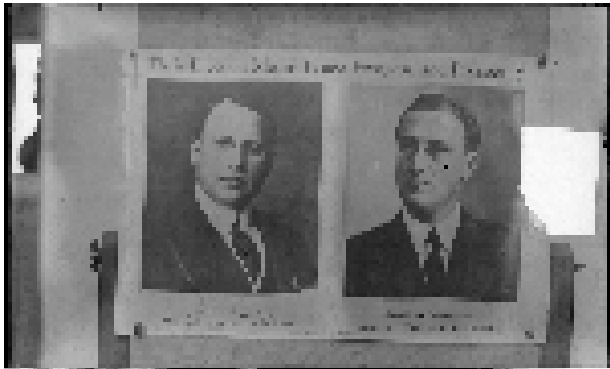
1937

- USHA established
- **US Neutrality Act**

- Roosevelt announces “court-packing” plan
- *Panay* incident

1939

- Hatch Act
- Nazi-Soviet pact
- WWII begins
- US Neutrality Act



James Cox Campaign Poster - LOC

WWII Europe and Pacific

(1933-1945)

* This was the start of World War II right after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and Americans wanted revenge for all of the lost American lives. Soon after the Battle of the Bulge Germany surrenders and the US drops the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Japan surrenders ending WWII.*



General Ambrose Burnside Reading Newspaper – LOC

1933

- Soviet Union recognized
- FDR's Good Neighbor Policy
- Burning of the Books in Germany
- Germany leaves [League of Nations](#)

1934

- “Night of the Long Knives”
- Hitler becomes Fuhrer of Germany

1935

- Mussolini invades Ethiopia
- **US Neutrality Act**
- Germany starts military conscription

1936

- **Spanish Civil War begins**
- Olympics begin in Berlin, Germany

1937

- **2nd US Neutrality Acts**
- Manchuria invaded by Japan

1938

- Hitler takes Austria overnight
- Munich Conference

1939

- Hitler takes Czechoslovakia and Poland
- **World War II begins, France and Britain declare War**
- “Pact of steel” between Germany and Italy
- Soviet Union expelled from League of Nations
- **3rd US Neutrality Act**
- Spanish Civil War ends

1940

- France, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, and Belgium fall
- US peace-time draft starts
- 1940-1944 – **FDR** re-elected

1941

- **German-Soviet War** begins
- Attack on Pearl Harbor
- US and Britain declare **War on Japan**
- US joins in War against Germany

1942

- Mass Genocide of Jews by Nazis
- Battle of Stalingrad/turning point in the war
- American Forces join in European fight

1943

- “Zoot-suit” riots in Los Angeles
- **Casablanca Conference**
- Soviet Offensive begins

1944

- D-Day invasion of France
- Battle of the Bulge

1945

- **FDR** dies
- **Truman** takes over
- Germany surrenders
- Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs

- Potsdam Conference
- Japan surrenders and WW II ends



Cold Harbor Battle Victims - LOC

The Cold War

(1945-1955)

* Americans were still getting over WWII and now they were having difficulties with their ally the Soviet Union. This led to the Cold War, which was based on fear of nuclear warfare.*

1944

- [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) re-elected

1945

- Start of the **Cold War**
- [Yalta Conference](#), The Big “3” (Soviet Union, England, America)
- [Potsdam Conference](#)
- Death of FDR, [Truman](#) takes over
- August 6 – Atomic bomb dropped on [Hiroshima](#)
- August 9 – Atomic bomb dropped on [Nagasaki](#)
- United Nations established
- 1945-1946 – **Nuremberg war crimes trials** in Germany

1946

- Iran crisis
- Council of Economic Advisors created

1947

- “Containment Doctrine”
- Truman Doctrine
- [Marshall Plan](#)
- **Taft-Harley Act**
- **National Security Act** – Department of Defense
- National Security Council (NSC) and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) created

1948

- May 14 – Truman officially recognized the state of Israel
- 1948-1949 – Berlin crisis
- 1948-1952 – [Harry S. Truman](#) elected

1949

- China falls
- Soviet A-bomb constructed
- April 4 -- [NATO](#) (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) created

1950

- McCarthy’s Red Hunt
- 1950-1953 -- [Korean War](#)

1952

- United States explodes first [hydrogen bomb](#)
- 1952-1956 – [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#) elected

1953

- Soviet Union suppresses dissent in East Germany

1955

- **Warsaw Pact**

The Fifties

(1950-1960)

* With the end of a war that engulfed the globe America busied itself with defining its position in the post war world. Two worlds, one of democracy and one of communism emerged as nemesis and began to scuffle for the upper hand.*

1948-1952

- **Harry S. Truman** elected

1950

- American economy begins **postwar boom**
- **McCarthy Red Hunt** begins
- **McCarran Internal Security Bill** passed

1950-1953

- **Korean War**

1951

- Truman fires McArthur
- Ethel and Julius Rosenberg convicted of treason

1952

- United States explodes first hydrogen bomb

1952-1956

- **Dwight D. Eisenhower** elected

1953

- CIA-engineered coup installs shah of Iran

1954

- **Brown v. Board of Education**
- SEATO formed
- CIA-backed coup in Guatemala

1955

- Montgomery bus boycott, emergence of Martin Luther King, Jr.
- Geneva summit meeting
- **Warsaw Pact**
- American Federation of Labor joins with CIO

1956-1960

- **Dwight D. Eisenhower** elected again

1957

- Little Rock School crisis
- **Civil Rights Act**
- Eisenhower Doctrine
- Soviet Union launches the *Sputniks*
- Postwar peak of United States birthrate (Baby Boom)

1958

- U.S. troops sent to Lebanon

1958-1859

- Berlin Crisis

1959

- Castro leads Cuban revolution
- **Landrum-Griffin Act**
- Alaska and Hawaii become states

JFK and the Sixties

(1960-1969)

* This was a time of controversy in the United States as we moved past the Cuban Crisis and into the Civil Rights Movement that brought division and murder.

1960

- Feb. 1 – sit-in in Greensboro, North Carolina → begins sit-in movement
- Freedom Riders
- U-2 incident sabotages Paris Summit
- OPEC formed
- Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) formed
- 1960-1964 – **John F. Kennedy** elected (New Frontier begins)

1961

- Berlin crisis
- April 17 -- **Bay of Pigs** incident
- Alliance for Progress
- August -- Berlin Wall goes up
- United States break diplomatic relations with Cuba
- Kennedy sends “military advisers” to South Vietnam

1962

- **Rollback of steel prices**
- **Trade Expansion Act**
- Laos neutralized with Geneva conference
- October -- **Cuban missile crisis**
- October – James Meredith requires federal troops to enroll at University of Miss.

1963

- Anti-Diem coup in South Vietnam
- August -- Civil Rights march – Washington, D.C.

- United States enters into a state of détente with the Soviet Union
- Nov. 22 -- John F. Kennedy assassinated
- **Lyndon B. Johnson** takes over presidency

1964

- **24th Amendment** adopted
- “Freedom Summer” in the South
- August -- **Tonkin Gulf Resolution** (“like grandma’s nightshirt”)
- War on Poverty
- **Civil Rights Act**
- 1964-1968 – **Lyndon B. Johnson** elected

1965

- **Great Society** begins (Medicaid, Medicare, Project Head Start, etc)
- **Immigration and Nationality Act**
- March – Operation Rolling Thunder
- **Voting Rights Act**
- United States troops enter Dominican Republic
- Malcolm X assassinated

1965-1968

- Race riots
- **Vietnam War** escalates

1967

- **Six-Day War (Israel vs. Egypt)**

1968

- January -- Tet Offensive
- April 4 -- Martin Luther King, Jr. assassinated
- June 5 -- Robert Kennedy assassinated
- 1968-1972 – **Richard M. Nixon** elected

1969

- Astronauts land on the moon

Nixon, Nam, and Carter

(1970-1979)

* This was a time of turmoil for the American people and the growing distrust of the government lead many people away from the political world.

1968

- 1968-1972 – **Richard M. Nixon** elected

1970

- **Vietnam War** - longest conflict in US history – 40,000 killed, / 250,000 wounded
- “Vietnamization”
- Massacre of My Lai (1968) learned by public
- April 29 – Nixon orders troops into neutral Cambodia
- Kent and Jackson State riots
- June 29 – Troops removed from Cambodia
- **Major inflation**
- **Cost of living triples**
- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) created**
- **Clean Air Act**
- Indian activists take Alcatraz Island

1971

- **Griggs v. Duke Power Co.**
- Nixon enforces 90-day wage and price freeze
- June – Pentagon Papers
- **26th Amendment** adopted
- **Reed v. Reed**

1972

- N. Vietnamese break through demilitarized zone
- February – Nixon visits China
- May – Nixon visits Moscow (détente)
- **Great Grain Deal**
- **SALT and ABM treaties** ratified
- July 17 – Watergate scandals

- **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)** approved by Congress
- **Title IX of the Education Amendments** passed
- Indian activists take village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota
- 1972-1976 – **Richard M. Nixon** re-elected

1973

- January 23 – N. Vietnamese agree to a cease-fire
- **Roe v. Wade** (abortion made legal)
- Nixon launches 2-week bombing of N. Vietnam
- July – public learns that government ordered 3,500 secret bombings of Cambodia
- Agnew resigns; Ford appointed to vice presidency
- **Endangered Species Act**
- October 20 – “Saturday Night Massacre”
- November – **War Powers Act**
- **Frontiero v. Richardson**

1974

- **Milliken v. Bradley**
- **International Energy Agency** created
- July – Nixon impeached
- August 8 – Nixon resigns
- **Gerald R. Ford** takes over presidency (first unelected president)

1975

- N. Vietnam overtakes S. Vietnam
- April 29 – all US troops evacuated from Vietnam
- July – **end of WWII** officially legitimized

1976

- 1976-1980 – **Jimmy Carter** elected
- **Energy crisis** begins

1978

- **United States v. Wheeler**

- September – Egypt and Israel meet at Camp David
- September 17 – Egypt and Israel sign an accord

1979

- January – Mohammed Reza Pahlevi overthrown in Iran
- Carter resumes diplomatic relations with China
- Carter works on treaties to turn over [Panama Canal](#) to Panamanians by 2000
- June – **SALT II** agreements, never ratified by Congress
- November 4 – anti-American Muslims take US hostages
- December 27 – Soviet Union invades Afghanistan
- 1979-1981 – Iranian hostage crisis

The Eighties

(1980-1989)

* In the 1980's an economic boom, aided in part by Reaganomics, lead to a generation of materialism. This era saw the fall of communism, America's rising position as the world police, and the increasing popularity of big hair, day glow fabrics, and Mc Hammer.*

1980

- Mount St. Helens erupts, killing 60 people
- U.S. Hockey team beat Russia for the Gold Medal
- 1980-1984 – **Ronald W. Reagan** elected

1981

- 52 captives of Iran released
- March 30 -- Assassination attempt on Ronald Reagan by John Hinkley

1982

- **Recession** hits the U.S. economy

1983

- Reagan announces SDI plan (star wars)
- U.S. Invasion of Grenada

1984

- 1984-1988 – **Ronald W. Reagan** re-elected

1985

- Gorbachev comes into power in the Soviet Union
- First Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in Geneva

1986

- January 28 -- *Challenger* explodes - 7 deaths
- [Iran-Contra scandal](#) revealed
- Second Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting, in Reykjavik, Iceland

1987

- New York stock exchange suffers huge drop on *Black Monday*
- Third Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in Washington D.C.

1988

- Fourth Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in Moscow
- 1988-1992 – **George Bush** elected

1989

- November 9th, the fall of the Berlin Wall
- Pete Rose is banned from baseball for betting on games.

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