

Period 1 (1491-1607)

- Natives traded through trade routes, farmed, civilized, and adapted to environment → spread horses and disease
 - Pacific NW plankhouses from trees
- Columbian Exchange - Disease kills 90% of Natives → African labor 1500 Spanish
 - Horses, disease, sugar, rice to New World and maize, tobacco, potatoes to Old World → population growth Old World
 - Spanish motivated by God Gold Glory

Period 2 (1607-1754)

- Spanish - conquistadors - force Natives to Catholicism, encomienda, casta
- French - good relationship w/ Natives - learn their language
- Dutch - fur traders w/ Natives
- English - don't convert Natives (not religiously tolerant, predestination), war with them
 - 1622 Powhatan War - Jamestown
 - 1675 Metacom's war - New England
- 1607 Jamestown - initially Joint-stock, later Royal colony (Chesapeake, South)
 - Starving time, saved by tobacco run by indentured servants (1618 Headright)
 - 1619 House of Burgesses - 1st self governance, feeling of independence
 - 1619 First slaves through Middle Passage
 - Chattel slavery - justification and laws
 - 1739 Stono Uprising - revolt as well break tools, work slowly, keep culture
 - 1676 Bacon's Rebellion - frontiersmen want to go West
 - Like Regulators
- 1620 Pilgrims, 1630 Puritans
 - Pilgrims - Mayflower Compact and town meetings - self governance, feeling of independence
 - Only church officials could vote
 - Puritans - strive to be a city on a hill, don't tolerate other religions, kick out dissenters (Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson)
 - 1692 Salem Witch Trials
- Natives form tribes + alliance with Europeans after conflict
- South Atlantic System - Triangular Trade + American colonies w/ Caribbean
 - Provide Caribbean food, ships for sugar - constrained by Navigation Acts
 - But salutary neglect - smuggling not serious
- New England - early industry, fishing, shipbuilding, small family farms
- Middle Colonies - staple crops, sell them as well, mild climate
 - Quakers - religiously tolerant - pacifist, good relationship with Native (purchase their land)
 - Maryland also religiously tolerant to Catholics
- Southern Colonies - cash crops (rice and tobacco), slave labor
- Enlightenment + First Great Awakening ideas spread through Atlantic interactions
 - 1695 end of censorship → Print Revolution and John Peter Zenger Trial
 - Natural rights, division of government, social contract, no divine right of kings
 - 1688 Glorious Revolution after Dominion of England

- Scaring people to Jesus, equality before God - colleges created for ministers
 - George Whitfield (preacher) and Jonathan Edwards

Period 3 (1754-1800)

- 1754 Albany Plan - Ben Franklin argues all colonies should unite, but rejected
- 1763 Pontiac's rebellion → end of salutary neglect, 1763 Proclamation line, troops stay
 - Colonists think of themselves as American, British don't
- British tax colonists to pay for war debt → British vs American tension
 - 1765 Stamp Act → Stamp Act Congress → repealed
 - Response with nonimportation movement and crowd reactions
 - Daughters of Liberty help support boycotts, Sons of Liberty violent vs Tax collectors
 - 1770 Boston Massacre - increased tensions from propaganda
 - 1773 Tea Acts → Boston Tea Party → 1774 Coercive Acts → 1st Cont. Congress
 - Nonimportation
 - Apr 1775 Lexington and Concord - early fights
 - But not beginning war b/c July 1775 Olive Branch Petition from 2nd Continental Congress
 - Jan 1776 Common Sense by Thomas Paine → Jul Declaration of Independence
 - All have Enlightenment ideas
- Declaration of Independence → Revolutionary War (1776-1783)
 - 20% Americans stayed loyalist - Quakers, small farmers
 - Win by French help (supply money, soldiers) and George Washington leadership
 - 1777 Saratoga turning point
 - 1781 Yorktown → Treaty of Paris 1783
 - 1777 Washington allows free Africans to fight
- Articles of Confederation - no executive, tax, army - But NW ordinances
 - Weaknesses highlighted by 1787 Shays Rebellion
- Constitutional Convention - excluded slaves and women - questioned how revolutionary
 - Slavery - 3/5 compromise and no ban on slave trade until 1808
 - Great Compromise - House and Senate
 - Bill of rights to make anti-federalists happy - anti feds want state's rights, fear too strong central government
- Idea of Republican Motherhood - women should be educated to teach + separate sphere
- (1789-1796) George Washington presidency - foreign policy from French Revolution
 - 1793 Proclamation of Neutrality → exposed to naval attacks by French + British
 - 1794 Jay's Treaty - British remove troops from NW territory but allows impressment
 - 1794 Battle of Fallen Timbers → 1795 Treaty of Greenville - land expansion
 - 1796 Farewell address - no permanent foreign alliances, no political parties, 2 term max
- Hamilton financial program - want bank to improve nation credit, argues with Jefferson

Period 4 (1800-1848)

- Federalists - Strong central government, pro-British, pro-business and tariff, loose interpretation of Constitution

- Democratic Republicans - State's rights, pro-French, pro farmers, strict interpretation of Constitution
- Marshall Court - federalist court - (1801-1835)
- John Adams (Federalist) - 1797 XYZ affair - criticized for not going to war
 - 1798 Alien, Sedition, Naturalization Acts response → Kent & Virginia Resolutions
 - State's rights stance - written by Madison and Jefferson
- Jefferson (Democratic Republican)
 - 1803 Marbury v Madison - Judicial Review
 - Fights with Barbary pirates
 - 1803 Louisiana Purchase - violates strict interpretation of Constitution
 - 1807 Embargo b/c British impressment of sailors → economy hurts
- Market Revolution - start making goods for distant markets
 - Lowell mill for women, Industrialize after War of 1812
 - 1793 Cotton Gin → expanded cotton cultivation
 - 1830s Steel plow helps expand west for agriculture
- War of 1812
 - 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe - British still arming Natives despite Jay's Treaty
- Cause: British impressment, arming Native Americans, and interfering with trade
- Effect: End of Federalist Party → Era of Good Feelings, Andrew Jackson War hero, patriotism (influences art in Transcendentalism)
- 2nd Great Awakening - Women participate heavily in reform - temperance, abolition, social reform, women's rights
 - Women want rights that they're supporting → women's rights movement → 1848 Seneca Falls Convention and Declaration of Sentiments
 - Utopian Communities - Mormons
 - Transcendentalism - individualism
 - Art focused on nature and history
- McCullough v Maryland - Supreme Law > State Law and National Bank
- Early Slavery
 - Idea of positive good in the South, internal slave trade (1808 Atlantic abolished)
 - 1817 American Colonization Society
 - 1820 Missouri Compromise
 - 1830 Nat Turner's Revolt → slaves can't read/write
- 1823 Monroe doctrine - prompted by 1821 Mexican independence
- Transportation Revolution - Government supports roads, canals, and railroads (Henry Clay American System - Whig party)
 - 1824 Gibbons v Ogden - federal gov has power over interstate commerce
- Jackson 1829-1837 - during time of universal white male suffrage (common man)
 - Most vetoes by any president
 - Spoils system - elected loyal Democrats
 - Destroys American System - Against Henry Clay and JQA for corrupt bargain
 - Bank War → veto national bank → pet banks → 1837 panic
 - 1832 SC Nullification → Force Bill - example of Jackson against state's rights

- 1830 Indian Removal Act → 1831 Cherokee v Georgia → 1832 Worcester v Georgia → 1835 Trail of Tears
- Northern immigration → growing Nativism (Know Nothing Party) b/c taking jobs and sectionalism
 - Irish from potato famine (1845) and German persecution → factory jobs North
- Oregon fever - mild climate → 54'40 fight - treaty with Britain for Oregon
- 1836 Texas independence over slavery → 1845 annexation
- 1845 Manifest Destiny
- 1846-1848 Mexican American War → Mexican Cession → popular sovereignty in West
 - Wilmot Proviso - plan to not allow slavery in new territory - failed

Period 5 (1848-1877)

- 1849 California Gold Rush - business around mines, Chinese immigration to West → work on Railroads as well
 - 1859 Comstock Lode → boomtowns
- 1850 Compromise - New Fugitive Slave Act, California comes in free, popular sov.
- 1852 Uncle Tom's Cabin - sympathy added towards slaves
- 1853 Gadsden Purchase - more westward expansion for Railroad
- 1854 Kansas Nebraska Act - wanted to build RR, up to popular sovereignty
 - Bleeding Kansas - Sumner caned
 - 1854 Republican Party w/ Free Soilers (economic) - against spread of slavery
- 1857 Dred Scott Decision - no citizenship to blacks + Missouri Compromise unconstitutional
- 1859 John Brown's Raid - Southerners appalled
 - secession b/c slavery and fed gov helps North more → Civil War
 - Union still had slave states so war not all about slavery
 - Northern strengths - More population, railroads, industry, Anaconda Plan
 - Southern strengths - better generals, King cotton until Antietam, defensive war
 - Northern Draft - draft riots b/c rich had exemptions, working class saw freedmen as threats, and immigrants b/c not their war
 - Southern Draft - 20 negro rule and rich man exemptions
 - Women become nurses during Civil War
 - Habeas Corpus suspended - expansion of executive power
 - Government Republican → industry and business - 1862 Morrill, Homestead, RR
 - 1862 Antietam ends King Cotton
 - 1863 Emancipation Proclamation - signaled end of slavery, made war abt slavery
 - 1863 Gettysburg - turning point in the war
 - 1864 Sherman's March - Southern destruction
 - 1865 Union wins + Lincoln killed → Andrew Johnson (Confederate sympathizer)
 - Southern economy ruined
- 15th amendment → women want voting rights
- 1867 Reconstruction Act - put troops in South w/ military zones + have to ratify 14th amendment + no ex-Confederates holding office
- Blacks temporarily held office
- Freedmen's Bureau - support freedmen, public education in South (government org)

- KKK + redeemers, sharecropping, voting restrictions resist Southern reconstruction
 - 1898 Williams v Mississippi - kept poll taxes and literacy tests, kept grandfather clause
- 1873 Panic + Grant administration scandals (Credit Mobilier) - North loses focus
- 1872 Amnesty - Ex-Confederates back in office
- 1876 US v Cruikshank - will not interfere when voting rights violated
- 1877 Compromise - removed troops from South - Reconstruction ends
- Exodusters escape South → migration North and West
- 1896 Plessy v Ferguson

Period 6 (1865-1898)

Westward Expansion

- 1862 acts, steel plow, subduing Natives help westward expansion
 - 1860s-1870s wars with Natives
 - 1876 Little BigHorn - last Native win
 - 1890 Wounded Knee - response to Ghost Dance
 - 1887 Dawes Severalty Act - Assimilate Natives by farming
 - Also through boarding schools
 - 1903 Lone Wolf v Hitchcock - ignore pre-existing treaties

Gilded Age

- Always pro-business policies b/c Republicans in charge (laissez faire, but hands on to help business)
- Unskilled workers replace skilled workers w/ industry expansion
- High immigration → political machines (corruption) - Boss Tweed, exposed by Nast
 - → Nativism and Chinese Exclusion Act
- Boom and bust cycles (1873, 1893 Panics)
- Creation of monopolies and businesses from trusts → 1890, 1914 Sherman and Clayton antitrust Acts
 - Predatory pricing, horizontal (Rockefeller) and vertical integration (Carnegie)
 - Justified by Social Darwinism - applied to business
- Gospel of Wealth - wealthy people responsible to spend money to help society
- Farmer problems → Grange movement → Populist party of farmers and workers
 - Want government ownership of railroads, free silver, and Wisconsin Plan - referendums and recalls
 - Interstate Commerce Act - regulation of railroads
- Strikes + Unions b/c poor conditions, no regulations, monopolies
 - 1869 Knights of Labor - open to all except Chinese
 - 1877 Great Railroad Strike
 - Homestead Lockout
 - Rise in socialism - Eugene Debs
- Progressivism - want reform and more hands on government
 - Muckrakers
 - The Jungle → Pure Food and Drug Act 1906
 - Ida B Wells - against lynching - form of resistance for Civil Rights
 - Jane Addams - Hull House for immigrants

- Teddy Roosevelt - change in Republican policy - care about workers little bit
 - Square deal - compromise between business and workers
 - Trust-buster
 - Pro-environmentalist - Department of Forestry to protect national parks
 - Wanted more gov role in economy
- Teapot Dome - government and business working together

Victorian Era

- YMCA and sports for urban life assimilation - Negro league
- Sierra Club and National parks
- New inventions - camera, radio
- Consumer culture + socially acceptable for women to be in public
 - More suffragette movement
- Booker T Washington vs WEB DuBois
- Niagara Movement & NAACP - civil rights

Period 7 (1898-1945)

Imperialism

- Argument for Imperialism - frontier closed, compete w/ Europe (trade), Social Darwinism
- Argument against - domestic problems to fight - like women's rights, progressives
- 1898 Spanish American War - First major involvement in foreign affairs
 - Teller Amendment - said US would not control Cuba if won
 - Insular Cases - did not grant citizenship to US territories
 - Later given by Wilson Moral Diplomacy
 - Platt Amendment - Cuba can't make treaties outside US
- Hawaii annexation, fighting in Philippines, Panama Canal
- 1904 Roosevelt Corollary - Established US policeman - add to Monroe Doctrine
- Roosevelt Great White Fleet + Big Stick Diplomacy - US now a naval power
- Taft Dollar Diplomacy - use of US financial power to extend international influence
- Trade w/ Asia - Open Door Policy for US in China to compete w/ Europe in trade
 - 1908 Root Takahira - free commerce

WW1

- WWI - isolationist stance (Wilson "kept us out of war 1916 election) until Zimmerman telegram and Germany U-boats attacking
 - Faced opposition from same group against Imperialism
 - War tech - airplanes, tanks
 - Government power expanded
 - National War Labor Board - 8 hour workday → growth in labor unions
 - 1918 Sedition Act - banned speech of resistance to WWI
- Great Migration - blacks to Northern cities for jobs left by whites → racial tensions
 - → Harlem Renaissance
 - Jazz
 - Universal Negro Improvement Association - Marcus Garvey
- 19th amendment - Women's suffrage for their home front contribution
- America propelled to international power - Europe in ruins
 - Debates over American intervention around the world → isolation

- 14 Points by Wilson → League of Nations → Versailles
 - Peace and reduction of possibility of further war
 - Versailles - Never ratified by US → reparations from Germany → facism
- Red Scare → Palmer raids → Nativism → National Origins Act (1924) and KKK
- Post war economic boom → roaring 20s
 - Modern women - flappers
 - New leisures - amusement parks, home appliances
 - Consumer culture on credit → Great Depression
 - However farmers suffer b/c Europe produced grain

Great Depression

- Hoover on Great Depression - didn't do enough
 - Hawley-Smoot Tariff - high tariff → retaliatory tariffs from Europe
- Dust Bowl → California population increase
- Women, Blacks, Mexicans discriminated for taking jobs
- FDR (1933-1945) First 100 Days - Relief, recovery, reform
 - CCC (employment), SEC (regulate stock market), FDIC (bank reform)
 - Fireside chats to spread news to public
 - FDR tried packing the courts b/c many acts unconstitutional
- Critics of New Deal on the left (Huey Long) → focus on relief and reform (2nd New Deal)
 - WPA, Wagner Act, Social Security Act (welfare state, new ideal of liberalism)
- Critics of New Deal on the right - business owners and SC conservatives
- 1934 Indian New Deal - Repealed Dawes Act, land back to tribes
- 1937 Roosevelt recession - New Deal not perfect, doesn't end until WW2
- Keynesian Economics - deficit spending for government
- Realignment of political parties - blacks now democrats b/c Republican ineffective

WW2

- Great Depression ends during World War 2
- Rise of facism ignored, world doesn't don't want another war
- 1935 Neutrality Act - Embargo on selling arms - back to isolationist stance
- 1940 America First Committee - public opinion against war
- Popular Front - want to fight facism and join war
- 1940 4 freedoms speech (like Wilson's 14 points) - hinted war
- 1941 Lend Lease Act - straying from neutrality, helping Britain
- 1941 Dec 7th - US drawn by Pearl Harbor
- War Powers Act - FDR control over all war effort - expansion of presidential power
- Role of government increased (like WW1)
 - Increased income tax
 - Bracero Program - Mexicans into labor contracts to meet agricultural demands
- Women entered the workforce, many opportunities in factories. WASPS (airforce)
- Natives used as Code Tellers in military
- Double V campaign - victory abroad, democracy at home
 - Executive Order 8802 - desegregation of defense industry - no discrimination about race - set precedent for federal action on Civil Rights
- 1942 Executive order 9066 - Japanese Internment

- 1942 Battle of Midway - turning point in Pacific
 - Island hopping strategy in Pacific
- In Europe fight in Northern Africa at first
- 1944 June 6th DDay - turning point in Europe
- 1945 - Hiroshima and Nagasaki - estimated 1 million would die to take Japan w/o
- Decolonization movement
- US emerges as most powerful nation in the world - Europe + Asia ruined

Period 8 (1945-1980)

Cold War

- 1944 Bretton Woods - World Bank and IMF to stabilize world economy
- 1945 United Nations
- 1945 Yalta Conference - Germany divided into occupation zones
- US Policy based on containment - Truman Doctrine
 - Peace Corps - to Americanize the world
 - Military intervention (Korea, Vietnam) and funding (China, Greece, Turkey)
 - 1949 China falls to communism
- Marshall Plan - financial assistance program to Western Europe (don't want to repeat WW1, prevent communism, gain allies, open markets) → established US as major economic world power
- NATO, Warsaw Pact - US first permanent foreign alliances (broke Farewell Address)
- Arms and tech race - Soviets get Atomic and H-bombs
 - Sputnik → National Defense Education Act → highways for nuclear defense and more STEM research investment
- Korean War - US militarily involved first time, Cold War becomes global issue
- Red Scare - worse than the first one
 - Loyalty Security Program - allowed officials to investigate government workers
- 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis - almost prompted Nuclear War
- Vietnam and Domino Theory - idea that Vietnam falls, SE Asia falls
 - 1955 SEATO
 - 1964 Tonkin Gulf - US first sends troops to Vietnam
 - Reports on television make war and LBJ look bad
 - 1962 Students for a Democratic Society - Port Huron Statement
 - Against Poverty, Vietnam, Racism
 - → protests and hippies
 - 1968 Tet Offensive - North Vietnamese victory shows we're not winning
 - 1970 My Lai massacre - US soldiers abused South Vietnamese citizens
 - 1970 Invade Cambodia → more protests
 - Nixon Vietnamization - slowly removes US troops until 1973 cease fire
- Nixon Detente w/ USSR and China to end arms race - SALT I

Domestic

- 1944 GI Bill - Gave returning WWII veterans benefits - education
- Like WW1, increased consumerism and
 - Teen consumerism, Planned obsolescence → marketing to teens (TV, rock & roll)
 - Homogeneous culture

- Highways → Suburbs
 - Levittowns - mass production of homes - but only sold to whites (segregation)
 - Women - nuclear family ideal - back to traditional roles, However many worked
- Growing wealth gap between rich and poor - Affluent Society and other America
 - Only huge growth in middle class
- LBJ Great Society - extension of New Deal Liberalism
 - Cold War Liberalism - Social goals at home and anti-communism abroad
 - Legislation to end discrimination and poverty
 - 1964 Civil Rights Act
 - 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act - removed 1924 quotas
 - Medicare, Medicaid
 - Vietnam War took money from Great Society Programs
- Sunbelt - growth in Southern and Southwestern states - weather, taxes, suburbs, defense industry
- Rust Belt - deindustrialization → urban Northeast cities abandoned
- Nixon - silent majority supporters, ordinary Americans against protests
 - Environmentalism - passed Clean Air Act
 - Watergate scandal - impeachment, lost faith in government
 - War Powers Act 1973 - limited president's ability to deploy troops
 - Ford pardons Nixon
- Warren Court - passes liberal legislation - Miranda v Arizona
- 1970s OPEC embargo → stagflation, gas prices quadruple, unemployment b/c auto-manufacturing declines
 - End of postwar economic boom
- 1979 - Iran Hostage Crisis under Jimmy Carter
- Evangelical Resurgence from increased divorce rates, abortion, counterculture, homosexuality → televangelists to spread values

Civil Rights - Blacks

- 1954 Brown v Board - separate educational facilities inherently unequal
- 1955 Montgomery bus boycott - Rosa Parks, MLK national prominence
- 1963 March on Washington "I have a dream"
- 1964 Civil Rights Act - left out voting rights, prohibit discrimination on race, color, religion, sex, national origin
 - 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act - removed 1924 quotas
 - But Blacks not getting social equality despite winning legislation
- 1965 Voting Rights Act
- Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael wanted black nationalism, meet w/ violence
 - Opposed views with MLK. Wanted separatism and black power
- 1966 Black Panther Party - organization to protect police violence
 - Oppose Vietnam War - don't believe they should fight communism if no freedom at home - like Double V campaign and war/imperialist oppositions
- 1968 MLK killed → riots, white fatigue with Civil Rights (like Reconstruction)
- 1960s-1970s desegregation
- Affirmative Action → 1978 Bakke v UC - Racial quotas unconstitutional

Civil Rights - Women+

- 1963 Feminine Mystique - expresses unhappiness of American housewives
- 1972 Title 9 - men and women sports get equal funding
- 1973 Roe vs Wade - Women's rights to abortion
- 1968 AIM - American Indian Movement
- Cesar Chavez fights for migrant workers

Period 9 (1980-Present)

- Reagan (1981-1989)
 - Reaganomics - spending cuts → rich get richer, poor get poorer
 - However massive military build-up - Strategic Defense Initiative - lasers
 - Improved Regulations w/ USSR - Gorbachev glasnost and perestroika
 - Withdrawal of range missiles
 - Deregulation → weakening of Unions, more money for business
 - Conservative federal governments - Conservative supporters (religious)
 - Reagan scandal - Iran Contra Affair - scandal
- George HW Bush (1989-1993)
 - 1991 START Agreements - ends arms race + US offered to assist Russia economically + End of Cold War!
- Question of US role in the world → worldwide peacekeeping
 - Persian Gulf War
 - War on Terror after 9/11 → Domestically new government legislation - Patriot Acts → debate over protecting civil rights
- Debate over environment - climate concerns over fossil fuels and nuclear power due to accidents
- 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act - debate over illegal immigration and diversity
- Economy boom 1990s and 2000s - Tech boom under Clinton → rise in service sector, decrease in manufacturing jobs → union membership declines
 - NAFTA - free trade agreement
 - 2008 housing crisis
- Continuing growing economic inequality
- 2010 Obama Affordable Care Act - healthcare reform