1494: Treaty of Tordesillas – divides world between Portugal and Spain
1497: John Cabot lands in North America.
1513: Ponce de Leon claims Florida for Spain.
1524: Verrazano explores North American Coast.
1539-1542: Hernando de Soto explores the Mississippi River Valley.
1540-1542: Coronado explores what will be the Southwestern United States.
1565: Spanish found the city of St. Augustine in Florida.
1579: Sir Francis Drake explores the coast of California.
1584 – 1587: Roanoke – the lost colony
1607: British establish Jamestown Colony – bad land, malaria, rich men, no gold
   - Headright System – lad for population – people spread out
1608: French establish colony at Quebec.
1609: United Provinces establish claims in North America.
1614: Tobacco cultivation introduced in Virginia – by Rolfe
1619: First African slaves brought to British America.
   - Virginia begins representative assembly – House of Burgesses
1620: Plymouth Colony is founded.
   - Mayflower Compact signed – agreed rule by majority
1624 – New York founded by Dutch
1629: Mass. Bay founded – “City Upon a Hill”
   - Gov. Winthrop
   - Bi-cameral legislature, schools
1630: The Puritan Migration
1632: Maryland – for profit – proprietorship
1634 – Roger Williams banished from Mass. Bay Colony
1635: Connecticut founded
1636: Rhode Island is founded – by Roger Williams
   - Harvard College is founded
1638 – Delaware founded – 1st church, 1st school
1649 – Maryland Toleration Act – for Christains – latter repealed
   - limited trade, put tax on items
1660 – Half Way Covenant – get people back into church – erosion of Puritanism
1672: Blue Laws: Connecticut – death codes for disagreeing with parents or bible
   - first uprising against British
1682: Pennsylvania is founded by William Penn. – Quaker – 1st library – center of thought

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set up laws / codes</td>
<td>Dependent on crop – kills land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brought families</td>
<td>Less urbanized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less land = closeness</td>
<td>Poorer communication, transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and economic mobility</td>
<td>Indian problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puritan work ethic</td>
<td>Slower defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better relations with Indians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1686: Dominion of New England – royal Gov. Andros – attempt to unify Northern colonies to curb independence –
   - Suspended liberties – town meetings
   - Failed – Andros left
1689-1713: King William's War (The War of the League of Augsburg).
1692: The Salem Witchcraft Trials.
- 1696: Parliamentary Act.
- 1699-1750: Restrictions on colonial manufacturing.
- 1700’s – Enlightenment – reason, natural rights, diesm (god made universe but doesn’t control it)
  - John Locke, Adam Smith, Rousseau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colony Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bi-cameral legislature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobocracy to oppose authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courts / law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No standing armies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 1702-1713: Queen Anne's War (War of the Spanish Succession).
  - salvation for all, extreme piety, Divine Spirit
- 1733: Georgia Colony is founded. – buffer state
  - Molasses Act – import tax on molasses, sugar, rum –
    to curb trade with French West Indies – not strictly enforced
- 1735: Zenger Trial – victory for freedom of the press – truth is not libel
- 1740-1748: King George's War (War of the Austrian Succession).
- 1754: The French and Indian War
  - Over Ohio River Valley – trade / settlement
  - French build forts – Fort Duquesne – and are friendly with the Indians
  - English Gov. Dunwittie has stock in Ohio Land Company – sends George Washington to
    expel the French
  - British declare war
- 1754 – Albany Plan of Union - for defense – fails and shows disunity of colonies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonies Reject</th>
<th>Crown’s Rejection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxation by colony, crown, and colonial gov.</td>
<td>Colonies make own laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern stated don’t want to participate in Northern wars</td>
<td>Colonies have own protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representation based on hom much money each colony gives</td>
<td>Colonies have right to declare war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British should be responsible for protection President not elected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 1761 – writs of assistance – search warrents to enforce Navigation acts – James Otis opposes
- 1763: Treaty of Paris ends the French and Indian War - French loose all territory
  - Paxton Boys Rebellion – dissatisfied about frontier protection in PA
  - Proclamation of 1763 restricts settlement west of the Appalachians
  - Pontiac’s Rebellion – tribes organize against British movement
  - SALUTORY NEGLECT ENDS
- 1764: The Sugar – to raise revenue – England in debt
  - cut Molasses Act in half
  - objection – 1st direct tax – “No taxation without representation”
  - Currency Acts – prevents printing of colonial money
- 1765: The Stamp Act – tax on printed materials to “keep troops in colonies”
  - colonists don’t want standing army
  - Sons of Liberty enforce non-importation
- Stamp Act Congress – Protests Stamp Act
  - We buy only from England, and deserve equal privileges
- 1766: Quartering Act – colonies must support troops
- 1767: The Townshend Acts – tax lead, paint, paper, glass, tea
  - colonies react by non-importation, Samuel Adams Circular letter
  - Governor of Mass suspends legislature

Historiography
- Bonomi – awakening was a contest between Enlightenment and Pietism
- Butler – Awakening didn’t occur – not united, different congregations, no structure

Side Note:
- Admiralty Courts – royal courts that were paid for convictions.
  - Colonists oppose
• 1770: The Boston Massacre.
  • Golden Hill Massacre in NY
• 1772: Samuel Adams organizes the Committees of Correspondence.
  • Gaspee Incident – British ship burned – attempted to collect taxes
• 1773: The Tea Act - reduces price to tea – gives England a monopoly
  • Boston Tea Party – dump tea into sea
• 1774: The Intolerable Acts – to punish Boston
  • Boston Port Act – closes ports
  • Massachusetts Government Act – no town meetings, no trial by jury, military rule, Quartering Act
  • Quebec Act – Quebec added to Ohio River Valley
    - Britain supports people in Quebec Catholic, don’t have trial by jury, no election
• The First Continental Congress convenes in Philadelphia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Continental Congress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moderate – don’t want to split from England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand rights of Englishmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Galloway – Plan of Union – council with delegates from colonies, president by Crown – rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration of Rights and Resolves – reject Intolerable Acts, ultimatum – no trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish Continental Association to enforce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• 1775: Battles of Lexington and Concord
  • The Second Continental Congress convenes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Continental Congress</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More radical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issued “Declaration of Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appoint George Washington as commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive Branch Petition – last attempt to reconcile- rejected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• 1776: R.H. Lee’s Resolution – “should be independent states”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Independence</th>
<th>Against Independence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military advantages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of natural rights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trial by jury, taxation without representation, quartering, charters, no assembly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited currency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighting for home rule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British government impractical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best time to unite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No military</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws were broken – we are being punished</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democracy hasn’t worked before</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No certain foreign support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consequences of losing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not unified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation for protection</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

• 1776: American Declaration of Independence
  • Thomas Paine's Common Sense
  • Battles of Long Island and Trenton
• 1777: Battle of Saratoga – turning point in Revolution
  • Congress adopts the Articles of Confederation - Dickinson

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles of Confederation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent, free, sovereign states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have same duties and restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each state one vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual states can’t enter into alliances with foreign states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t enter alliance or hold treaties without consent of congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union for defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegates appointed annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of speech and debate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t wage war without consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money in treasury depends on value of land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t control trade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Vermont ends slavery.
1778: Treaty of Alliance between the United States and France – sends navy and army
1779: Spain declares war on England.
1781: British surrender at Yorktown - Cornwallis looses
1783: Treaty of Peace is signed – violated – Articles of Confederation weak
   - Independence recognized
   - Granted fishing rights
   - Loyalist restitution of property
   - Britain withdraws from forts (Not really)
   - Free Navigation of Mississippi
1785: Land Ordinance of 1785. – government responsible over territory
   - Treaty of Hopewell - ends hostilities with Cherokee
1786: Shay's Rebellion – depression, no market, no hard currency, farmers poor
   - want Mass. Government to print more money
   - rebellion put down by donations – Articles of Confederation fails- no army
   - Annapolis Convention – agreement between states - fails
1787: Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. – to revise Articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constitution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. House of Representatives – sole power to impeach, bill for revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate – try impeachments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress – tax, excise, duties, commerce regulation, declare war, raise army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Executive – commander, make treaties with consent, appoint judges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Supreme Court – original jurisdiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Protection against invasion, domestic and foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. 2/3 of both houses to amend constitution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Great Compromise – bi-cameral legislature (equality in Senate, popular in House)
- 3/5 Compromise
- No importation of slaves after 1808
- James Madison develops principles for the US Constitution
- Northwest Ordinance – prohibits slavery in west, provides for states to be admitted on equal status

1789: George Washington is inaugurated first President.
1791: The Bill of Rights is ratified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill of Rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Right to keep and bear arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. No quartering without consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Against search and seizure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Not subjected to same offense twice, be deprived of life, liberty, or property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Right to speedy trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Guaranteed trial by jury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. No excessive bail, fines or cruel and unusual punishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX. Rights not confined to what is written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. Powers not delegated to U.S. are reserved to states</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- First Bank of the United States is established
- Hamilton’s Program – debt is good, tie interests of rich, promote home manufacturing, alliance with Britain
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hamilton</th>
<th>Jefferson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People checked by elite</td>
<td>Government run by people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong central government</td>
<td>Central government too oppressive and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National debt</td>
<td>expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British government is model</td>
<td>British government corrupt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive in for life</td>
<td>Executive not perpetual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weak state government</td>
<td>Against standing army</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 1793: Eli Whitney invents the Cotton Gin.
- 1795: Jay Treaty - with Britain – US will not trade with ports opened during war time that were closed during peace time – Britain will leave forts (Not really) and will allow US to trade in Asia.
  * Pinckney’s Treaty – with Spain – free navigation of Mississippi River, right of deposit in New Orleans.
- 1796: Washington's Farewell Address – strong central government and foreign neutrality.
- 1796: John Adams (Federalist) elected; Jefferson (Rep) VP.
  * XYZ Affair: France attacks Am. Ships and makes unreasonable demands – no money, no war.
  * Logan Act – citizen can’t represent government - George Logan attempts to negotiate with France.
- 1800: Convention of 1800 – Hamilton negotiate with France, we pay to Am. attacked by France.
  * Thomas Jefferson elected – government changes to Democratic-Republican.
  * Marbury vs. Madison - Supreme Court declares parts of the Judiciary Act of 1789 – Supreme Court could declare law unconstitutional and powers of Court only given in Constitution.
- 1804: New Jersey ends slavery.
- 12th Amendment – separate ballots for President and Vice President.
- 1805: Tipoli war ends – defeat of Barbary pirates.
- 1807: Robert Fulton builds his first steamboat.
  * US ship Leopard sunk by Br. for refusal to be searched.
  * Embargo Act – stop exports – no war, no impressment – Federalist object to cut off trade.
- 1808: African Slave Trade ends.
- 1809: Nonintercourse Act – resumes trade with all but France and Britain.
- 1810: Fletcher vs. Pack – action of state can be declared unconstitutional.
  * Battle of Tippecanoe: Harrison defeats Indian Tecumseh who made alliance with Indians for defense.
  * War Hawks – want Canada to join.
  * Federalist against war.
  * Era of Good Feelings begins.
  * Hartford Convention – Federalists against War of 1812 and mercantile practices of Madison.
- 1816: 2nd Bank of U.S. created.
  * 1st protective tariff.
  * American Colonization Society founded – to relocate free blacks to Liberia.
  * Election of Madison (Rep) vs. King (Fed).
  * Henry Clay’s American System – federally founded domestic improvements and protective tariff.
1819: Transcontinental Treaty - Get Florida from Spain – Jackson invades, remove Spanish threat
- Panic of 1817 – land speculation, banks can’t pay loans of Bank of US = bank runs
- *McCulloch vs. Maryland* – Enforced constitutionality of 2nd Bank of US and “the power to tax is the power to destroy”
- *Dartmouth College vs. Woodward* - Broad interpretation of contract
1820: Missouri Compromise – Main admitted as free state and Missouri a slave state but no slavery north of Missouri
- Land Act – reduce price of land – encourage development
- 1822: Cumberland Road Bill – to build road – Monroe vetoes
- 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared – No future colonization of this hemisphere
- Treaty with Russia – get everything under 54 parallel
- 1824: Election John Quincy Adams (Rep) defeats Andrew Jackson (Rep), Clay (Rep)
  - Jacksons “Corrupt Bargain”
- *Gibbons vs. Ogden* – interstate trade controlled by fed. courts
1825: The Erie Canal is opened.
1826: Panama Conference (PAN American) - Congress doesn’t send ambassador to avoid slavery issue
1828: Tariff of Abominations – protective – South opposes
- *South Carolina Exposition and Protest* – by Calhoun – reaffirms right of state to nullify
- Election of 1828: Jackson promises to limit executive power, internal improvements, lower debt
1828: Removes appointees – trusts friends – “kitchen cabinet”
1829: Maysville Road Bill Veto – only within Kentucky
- Webster (nationalist) – Hayne (states rights) Debates – began over Tariff of Abominations
1830s: The Second Great Awakening.
1830: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad begins operation.
1831: *The Liberator* begins publication. – abolitionist become vocal
- Nat Turner Rebellion
- Cyrus McCormick invents the reaper.
1831-1838: The Trail of Tears--Southern Indians are removed to Oklahoma.
1832 – Tariff of 1832 – raises tariffs again – Calhoun resigns
- Force Bill – allows president to do what is necessary to enforce tariff
- *Ordinance of Nullification* – South Carolina nullifies tariff – Clay negotiates and reduces tariff
- Veto of Bank of U.S. re-charter
- Department of Indian affairs established
- Seminole War with Indians begins
- *Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia* – Federal government has control, not Georgia
- Agreement with Britain to open West Indies ports
1833: Roger Taney removes federal funds from Bank of U.S. by order – thinks bank is unconstitutional
1835-1836: Texas War for Independence – “Lone Star Republic”
1836: The Gag Rule
- Specie Circular – western land must be paid by hard currency
- Election of 1836 – Harrison (Whig) defeated by Van Buren (Democrat)
1837: US recognizes the Republic of Texas.
- Oberlin College enrolls its first women students.
- *Charles Bridge vs. Warren Bridge* - only strict interpretation of contract
- Panic of 1837 – in part due to Jackson’s withdrawal of funds from Bank of U.S.
  - Van Buren does nothing
1938 – 1839: Aroostook “War” – bloodless – boundary dispute between Maine and New Brunswick
1840: Independent Treasury System – constructs vaults to hold federal money
- Election of 1840 – Harrison (Whig) defeats Van Buren
  - Harrison catches pneumonia and dies, VP John Tyler becomes president

Historiography
Parton – Jackson wanted to dominate
Turner – Jackson triumph of democracy and representation of people – universal manhood suffrage and two party system
Hammond – Jackson contributes to panic of 37 by dismanteling bank
Temin – panic and depression inevitable – caused by bank

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Whigs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, Calhoun, Van Buren, Benton</td>
<td>Clay, Webster, John Quincy Adams, Harrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Republicans”</td>
<td>“Federalists”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Against monopolies and privilege</td>
<td>For national power; Bank of US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease tariff</td>
<td>Increase in tariffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For state rights</td>
<td>Internal Improvements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **1841**: Independent Treasury Act Repealed
  - Tyler vetoes re-charter of Bank of U.S.
  - Preemption Bill – to distribute money from sale of western lands to states – bill defeated
- **1842**: Tariff Bill – raised tariffs back to 1832 status
  - Dorr Rebellion: Rhode Island – rebellion against land qualifications for voting – Tyler puts down
  - 1839: Webster – Ashburton Treaty – ends boundary dispute
- **1843**: Oregon Trail - migration
- **1844**: Election of 1844 – Polk (Dem) defeats Clay (Whig) and Birney (Liberty – anti-slavery)
- **1845**: Taxes annexation Bill – by Tyler – permits admission of Texas and Florida
  - Annexation of Texas
- **1846**: Elias Howe invents the sewing machine.
- **1846-1848**: Mexican-American War- Gen. Taylor provokes Mexicans by moving into disputed Rio-Grande / Neuces River
  - Three part plan to take over Mexico – decide against
  - Slidell Mission – Slidell sent to negotiate – rejected by Mexico
  - 1846,1847: Wilmont Provisto – no slavery in new states formed from Mexican land – rejected
  - 54° 40’ or Fight – Get Oregon below 49th parallel
  - Reestablish Independent Treasury System – vaults
  - Walker Tariff Bill – lowered tariff
- **1847** – Polk Doctrine – resurrection of Monroe Doctrine concerning admitting new states into union
  - Obtain Oregon below 49 parallel
- **1848**: Trist Mission – Trist’s negotiations Treaty of Guadelupe Hidalgo
  - Get territory of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming
  - Gold is discovered at Sutter's Mill in California.
  - Women’s Rights Convention is held in Seneca Falls, NY – headed by Mott and Stanton
  - Election of 1848 – Taylor (Whig) defeats Cass (Dem. – father of pop. sovereignty) and Van Buren (Free-Soil – abolitionists) – Taylor dies (1850) – Milard Fillmore VP
- **1850**: Clay’s Compromise of 1850 – passes as separate acts during Fillmore – but violated
  - California free state
  - Other areas – popular sovereignty
  - US takes Texas debts
  - Slave trade banned in Washington
  - Fugitive Slave Law strengthened
  - Clayton – Bulwer Treaty – U.S. and Britain agree to neutrality of a canal in Central America
- **1852**: Commodore Matthew Perry opens Japan to US trade.
- **1853**: Gadsden Purchase – buy land from Mexico to build RR
  - *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* - Stowe
- **1854**: The Kansas-Nebraska Act - passed to create two states for a RR to go to west – slavery in states determined by popular sovereignty – North fears overturn of Missouri Compromise
  - New England Emigrant Aid Society – into Kansas / Nebraska territory
  - 1854-1859 – Bleeding Kansas – Topeka (Free Soilers) government vs. LeCompton (slavery) gov.
  - Ostend Manifesto – by Buchanan to take Cuba – rejected
  - Walker expedition – Walker raises army, takes Nicaragua, Pierce recognizes new government
- **1856**: Lawrence Mob Violence: abolitionist materials burned
  - Pottawatomie Massacre: John Brown kills four pro-slavery people
• Election of 1856: Buchanan (Dem) defeats Fremont (Rep – Free Soil) and Fillmore (Know Nothings)

• 1857: The Dred Scott decision.
  - slaves are property to be taken anywhere – allows for slavery in North
  - Missouri Compromise unconstitutional

• LeCompton Constitution rejected

• Panic of 1857 – depression – Buchanan does nothing

• 1858 – Lincoln – Douglas Debates – on extension of slavery into new territories
  - Free Port Doctrine – Dred Scott decision has to be enforced – if not popular sovereignty rules
  - “A House Divided” against itself can’t stand – Lincoln’s speech

• 1859 – John Brown’s Raid – Harpers Ferry to free slaves

• 1860: Crittenden Compromise – last attempt at amendment against barring slavery below 36° 30 line - fails

• 1860: Election of 1850 – Lincoln (Rep) defeats Douglas (Dem)
  - Lincoln not abolitionist

For Secession
North violates rights – doesn’t enforce fugitive laws
History – right to abolish a destructive government
Money from treasury goes for Northern interests
Government for the north
Gov. taking away property
No majority – rights taken away

Against Secession
Not truly free and independent state
Agreed to follow majority
Gave up rights to join union
“form a more perfect union”
Contract among people not states

1860-1865: The Civil War

• 1860: South Carolina secedes.
  - Beginning of Industrial Revolution – “Guilded Age”

• 1861: The Civil War begins at Fort Sumter – Beauregard (S) fires first shot
  - “Necessity Knows no Law” – Lincoln increases army, navy, 1st income tax, green backs, no freedom
  - of press or speech, Villandigham (Copperhead – Peace Dem) jailed

• Confederacy established – Davis – President; Stephens - VP

Confederate Constitution
No protective tariffs
States could impeach federal officers
Slavery protected

No federal funded improvements
States supreme
2/3 of house to appropriate money (Problem)

1861 – Kansas admitted as a free state
• Ex Parte Marrymon – Lincoln suspends habeas corpus and passes martial law in Maryland – Taney says only Congress can suspend habeas corpus
• Bull Run – South wins – Civil War becomes long

• 1862: Pacific RR Act – partially fed. funded – gave land for RR

• Homestead Act – 1862 – gov. land grants for agricultural college

• 1863:
  - Battle at Antietam
  - Banking Acts (1863, 1864) – establish federally charted banks
  - Draft Riot - NY
  - The Emancipation Proclamation.
  - Battle of Gettysburg – turning point
  - Lincoln announces "10 Percent Plan." – lenient plan – must plan allegiance to US

• 1864: Election of 1864 – Lincoln (Rep) defeats McClellan (Dem)
  - Wade – Davis Bill: South divided into military units until majority pledges allegiance and bans slavery
  - Wade - Davis Manifesto: Congress controls Reconstruction
  - Pullman Car and Refrigerated Car invented
  - Sand Creek Massacre – Chivington attacks defenseless Indian village

1860-1865: The Civil War

Historiography
Sibly – slavery overemphasized as cause for Civil War – more sectional differences
Holt – slavery cause political struggle
Morison – War fought for moral issues

Sand Creek Massacre – Chivington attacks defenseless Indian village

1860-1865: The Civil War

Historiography
Woodward – South unique, different, agric.
Goven – sectional differences exaggerated
Beringer – Confederacy defeated because of loss of will – poor leadership, defeat
McPherson – defeat inevitable, internal divisions, Northern superiority
Morison – War fought for moral issues
Schlesinger – slavery couldn’t be peacefully abolished

Historiography
Stamp – Reconstruction successful – economic consolidation, democracy,
Amendments ratified
Foner – failed to secure rights for blacks, corruption and fractionalism

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1865: Civil War Ends – Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox, VA
1865: Freedman's Bureau is established – education and food
Lincoln is assassinated – Andrew Johnson becomes president
Johnson’s amnesty plan – pardons almost all Confederates
Thirteenth Amendment – abolishes slavery
1866: Ex Parte Milligan – Military courts can’t try civilians when civil courts are open
Civil Rights Act is passed over Johnson's veto – gave blacks equal rights
National Labor Union formed – short lived – attempted political involvement (women's rights,
temperance, 8hr day, cooperatives)
Fetterman Massacre – troops killed
1867: Alaska Purchased.
Grange – organization formed by Kelly for social and educational reform for the farmer – Farmers face deflation, debt, drought, depression
Reconstruction Acts – divide South into 5 military units, protect black voting, est. new constitutions
1868: Tenure of Office Act – Pres. Can’t remove any appointed official without Senate consent
- declared unconstitutional – Congress can’t take away powers of Pres.
14th Amendment – All persons born/ naturalized within US are citizens – equal protection
Ku Klux Klan begins.
Washita River – Custer destroys Cheyenne village
Carnegie Steel Company is formed.
1868: Tenure of Office Act – Pres. Can’t remove any appointed official without Senate consent
- declared unconstitutional – Congress can’t take away powers of Pres.
14th Amendment – All persons born/ naturalized within US are citizens – equal protection
Ku Klux Klan begins.
1868: Transcontinental RR completed from Union Pacific and Central Pacific
Knights of Labor formed - secret
1870: Fifteenth Amendment is ratified – right to vote can’t be determined by race, color, etc.
Force Acts - to protect the constitutional rights guaranteed to blacks by the 14th and 15th Amendments
Standard Oil Company is formed.
1872: Credit Mobilier Scandal – stock holders of RR construction company overcharge gov. for job
Election 1872: Grant re-elected
1873: Slaughterhouse Cases – 14th Am doesn’t place fed gov’t under obligation to protect basic rights concerning monopolies
1874: Red River Wars – last attempt to resist reservations
Farmers Alliances – anti-RR pools, rebates, pass Granger laws
1875: Civil Rights Act – gave blacks equal rights
Pearl Harbor acquired.
1876: Battle of Little Bighorn. – Custer killed
U.S. vs. Reese- allows voting qualifications – literacy test, poll tax, grandfather clause
Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone.
Election 1876: Hayes (Rep) defeats Tilden (Dem)
1877: Munn vs. Illinois – If in interest of public good, than states can regulate prices reasonably
Compromise of 1877 – Hays becomes president, troops withdraw from South
1878: Hall vs. DeCuir – allowed segregation
Bland – Allison Act – coined a limited number of silver
Treaty of 1878 – get rights to Pago- Pago, Samoa
1879: Thomas Edison invents the electric light.
Knights of Labor go public – Pres. Powderly – no strike stand – both skilled and unskilled – too diverse
1880’s Dust Bowl begins
1880: Election of 1880: Garfield (Rep) defeats Hancock (Dem); Garfield dies – V.P. Chester Arthur
1881: Tuskegee Institute is founded.
Helen Hunt Jackson writes A Century of Dishonor
1882: Chinese Exclusion Act
European Restriction Act
1883: Brooklyn Bridge is completed.
- Civil Rights Cases: allowed individual discrimination
- More Jim Crow laws passed
- 1884: Election of 1884: Cleveland (Dem) defeats Blaine (Rep)
- 1886: The American Federation of Labor is founded by Gompers – for skilled only (no women/ blacks) – dealt only with labor – used strikes
  - Interstate Commerce Act – regulate RR and private businesses
  - Haymarket Incident – 1886 – peaceful turned violent – people think unions are radical
- 1887: Interstate Commerce Commission - forbid long haul / short haul practices
  - American Protective Association – Anti-Catholic
  - Dawes Severalty Act – government break up land individually – break up farms - failed
- 1888: Election of 1888- Harrison (Rep) defeats Cleveland (Dem)
- 1889: Jane Addams founds Hull House
  - Berlin Conference – US, Britain and Germany agree to joint protection of Samoa – doesn’t work
  - 1st Pan American Conference – trade agreement
  - Bering Sea Controversy – over seals
- 1890: North American Women's Suffrage Association is founded.
  - The Sherman Antitrust Act. – “Trusts in restraint of trade are illegal”
  - 1890-1900: Blacks are deprived of the vote in the South.
  - Wounded Knee – Indians revolt to outlawing the sacred ghost dance – Last Indian war
  - Sherman Silver Purchase Act – gov’t buys silver but doesn’t coin – curb inflation
  - McKinley Tariff Act – raises tariffs
- 1892: The Homestead Strike – at Carnegie Steel – Pinkerton guards and troops put down strike
  - Miners strike - Idaho
  - General Electric Company formed.
  - Populist Omaha Platform – 8hr work day, nationalization of RR, inflation, coinage of silver, anti-rich capitalist, decrease tariff
  - Election of 1892: Cleveland (Rep) defeats Harrison (Dem) and Weaver (Populist)
- 1893: Depression
- 1894: The Pullman strike – Pullman Co. controls prices but fires workers – Am Railway Union strikes
- 1895: U.S. vs. E. C. Right Company. – difference between manufacturing and commerce – manufacturing doesn’t fall under anti – Trust Act
  - Pollack vs. Farmers’ Loan and Trust Co. – income tax is unconstitutional
  - In reDebs – strikes are a restraint of trade under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act
  - Booker T. Washington's Atlanta Compromise Speech – both races must accept and help each other – blacks have to earn rights
- 1896: Plessy vs. Ferguson – “Separate but Equal”
  - Election of 1896: McKinley (Rep) defeats Bryan (Dem)
  - Cross of Gold Speech by Bryan
- 1897: Dingley Tariff – raises tax on duties
  - 1898: Spanish American War – because of election year and yellow journalism (Pulitzer and Hearst)
  - Maine explodes – “Remember the Maine”
  - DeLome Letter – criticizes McKinley
  - Williams vs. Miss. Upheld literacy test
  - Get Hawaii
  - Peace of Paris: Gives Cuba Independence and US gets Puerto Rico, Philippines, and Guam

**Historiography**

Laurie – labor radical – want gov’t regulation, public ownership
Degler – labor reactionary – preserving against capitalism, had anti-socialistic ideals

Goodwyn – populists are democratic
Activists - reactionary
Hicks – populists are rational people reacting to harsh laissez-faire
Hofstadter – anti-intellectuals fighting for lost cause – class vs. class – radical
Turner – West has been a major impact on American policies since beginning

Beards – Imperialism due to economic reason – trade threatened
Bemis – US land hungry
Pratt – white man’s burden
1899: Samoa divided between US and Germany
- Teller Amendment – gave Cuba freedom
- Open Door Notes – Hay – agree to territorial integrity of China
1900: National Negro Business League founded by Booker T. Washington
- Gold Standard Act – gold standard unit of value
- Progressive Era – cure corruption, anti-monopolies, temperance, help immigrants and labor, building codes, public utilities
- Boxer Rebellion – Chinese nationalist rebel – foreign nations unite to put down rebellion
1901: US Steel Corporation formed.
- Platt Amendment – gave US a base in Cuba and permission for troops to intervene and consent to treaties
- Insular Cases – Constitution does not follow the flag
1902 – Coal Strike
1903: Department of Commerce and Labor created
- Hay-Herran Treaty – for Panama canal – rejected by Columbia
- Hay – Buena Varilla Treaty – gives US land in Panama
- Elkins Act – dealt with RR rebates – part of “Square Deal”
1904: Panama Canal Zone acquired.
- The National Child Labor Committee is formed.
- Roosevelt Corollary: addition to Monroe Doctrine – made US a police force
  - Take over Dominican customs duty
  - Arbitrates in Venezuela dispute with Germany
1905: Industrial Workers of the World is formed.
1906: Upton Sinclair writes The Jungle – meat packing reform – resulted in Meat Inspection Act
- Gentleman’s Agreement – Japanese can return to school – if Japan limits immigration
- Hepburn Act - strengthened the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission
- Pure Food and Drug Act - Established Food and Drug Administration
1907: Drago Doctrine – Invest in Latin America at own risk
- Bank Panic
1908: Muller vs. Oregon – limited number of hours for women
- Root-Takahira Agreement – Japan will honor Open Door Notes
1909: NAACP is founded.
- Taft begins implementation of Dollar Diplomacy (Haiti, Nicaragua)
- Payne-Aldrich Tariff – lowered tariffs
- Ballinger - Pinchot Controversy – Ballinger, Sec. of Interior, dismissed – charged with not following nation’s conservation policy
1911: Standard Oil Co. vs. US – court determines what’s a reasonable trust – Standard Oil Co. broken up
1913: The Sixteenth Amendment – authorized income taxes
- The Seventeenth Amendment – direct popular election of Senate
- Underwood Tariff – lowered duties
- Federal Reserve Act – created federal reserve system
1914: The Federal Trade Commission is established.
- The Clayton Antitrust Act – amendment to Sherman Anti-Trust Act – strengthened anti-monopolistic reform
- Federal Trade Bill.
- United States invades Veracruz in Mexico – US soldiers arrested
1915: The USS Lusitania is sunk by a German submarine
- troops sent to Haiti
- Adamson Act – allowed government to take over RR - administered by McAdoo
1916: Food Administration – headed by Hoover
- Leiver Act – set prices for agricultural products
- Fuel Administration – headed by Garfield – control fuel prices
- 1917: US enters WWI
- Great Migration – blacks move from South to North – causes race riots – Harlem Renaissance – Garvey back to Africa movement
- Creel Committee: Public Info. – spread propaganda – formed Liberty Leagues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For War</th>
<th>Against War</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Submarine warfare</td>
<td>“He Kept Us Out of War”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroying trade</td>
<td>Only benefit the wealthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violating rights</td>
<td>British violated our rights too</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Espionage and sabotage</td>
<td>Germany tried to avoid Lousitania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zimmerman Note</td>
<td>Propaganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep balance of power</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Make world safe for democracy</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- 1918: National War Labor Board – Under Taft – prevented strikes
- Armistice Day
- Treaty of Versailles – Germany accepts full blame, demilitarize Rhineland, Ger. Looses all colonies
- 1918: Wilson’s Fourteen Points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Important Points</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open covenants</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disarmament</td>
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<tr>
<td>Form Poland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Espionage and Sedition Act. - suppress criticism, can’t interfere with draft
- 1919: The Palmer Raids.
  - *Shenck vs. US* – “clear and present danger” – open opposition to war will undermine war effort
  - *Abrahms vs. US* – upheld Sedition Act
  - American Protective League – pro-war activists, prosecuted and censored
  - Senate rejects Versailles Treaty and League of Nations
    - Ireconcilables – Borah – disagree with Article X = involvement in foreign affairs
    - Reservationist – Lodge – accept treaty if Article X is clarified – only Congress can commit troops
  - Eighteenth Amendment is ratified prohibiting alcoholic beverages.
  - Race riots - Chicago
  - Volstead Act – enforced 18th Amendment
- 1920: Nineteenth Amendment grants Womens Suffrage.
  - Women vote 1st time
  - KDKA – 1st radio station
  - Sinclair Lewis writes *Main Street*
  - First Commercial radio broadcast.

- 1921: Margaret Sanger founds the American Birth Control League.
- Revenue Act – decreases taxes
- Washington Disarmament Conference – limit naval arms
- Post War Depression
- Immigration Act – restricts immigration
- 1922: Sinclair Lewis writes *Babbit*
- Fordney McCumber Tariff – high increase in duties
- 1923: Teapot Dome Scandal – Sec. of Interior Fall sells oil reserves to private industry
  - Harding dies
- 1924: McNary – Haugen Bill – vetoed – help farmers by buying surplus
  - Dawes Plan – helped Germany with reparation – provided loan

**Historiography**

- Barnham – prohibition works – aimed at saloons, gambling, corruption, and prostitution.
- Kennan – Wilson an impractical idealist
- Trask – Wilson had realistic war goals that coordinated with larger diplomatic aims

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• Peak of KKK
• 1925: The Scopes "Monkey" Trial.
  • Great Gatsby by Fitzgerald
  • The New Negro by Locke
• 1926: Weary Blues by Hughes
• 1927: Charles Lindbergh flies from New York to Paris solo.
  • Immigration Law
  • Sacoo and Vanzitte executed
  • “The Jazz Singer” – 1st talkie
• 1929: Kellog – Briand Pact: Peace alliance
  • The Great Stock Market crash

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Causes of Crash</th>
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<tr>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td>Profits increase; wages stay same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy credit</td>
<td>Federal Reserve does nothing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overproduction</td>
<td>Speculation and margin buying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

• Agricultural Market Act – establish Federal Farm Board – assistance to farmers
• Tax Cut
• Young Plan – reduced reparation payments, no longer involved in German economy
• 1930: The Smoot-Hawley Tariff – high protective tariff
• London Naval Treaty – decrease number of ships
• 1931: Japan invades Manchuria
• 1932: Stimpson Doctrine
  • Federal Home Loan Bank Act – assist with morgages
  • Public Works Project
  • The Reconstruction Finance Corporation – part of trickle down economics – lent money to banks
  • Bonus Army – marches on DC to receive veterans bonus – Hoover sends in troops
  • Franklin D. Roosevelt is elected President.
• 1933: New Deal begins
  • WPA – Works Progress Administration – employed artists, writers, photographers
  • CCC – Civilian Conservation Corps
  • NIRA- National Industrial Recovery Act – sets up NRA – business men make codes for min wages, hr.
  • Glass Stegall Banking Act – kept us on gold standard – and created FDIC – against bank runs
  • SEC – Securities and Exchange Commission – watched market prices
  • AAA – Agricultural Adjustment Association – paid farmers not to overproduce
  • TVA – Tennessee Valley Authority – bring electricity – competes with private industry
  • CWA – Civil Works Administration
  • NYA – National Youth Administration
  • HOLC – Home Owners Loan Corp.
  • “Good Neighbor” Policy – Repudiated Roosevelt Corollary
  • Japan and Germany withdraw from League of Nations
  • 20th Amendment –Presidential term starts on Jan. 20
• 1934: NYE Investigation: determines cause of WW1
  • Indian Reorganization Act - restored tribal ownership of lands, recognized tribal constitutions and government, and provided loans for economic development.
  • Share the Wealth society founded by Huey Long – called for distribution of wealth
• 1935: Schechter Poultry Corporation vs. US – NRA unconstitutional – put legislative power under executive administration
  • Wagner Act: set up National Labor Relations Board
  • Fair Labor Standard Act – set min. wage and hours
  • CIO – Congress of Industrial Organization – labor union for skilled and semi-skilled
  • Social Security Acts – provided benefits to old and unemployed
• Revenue Act – 1935 – tax the wealthy
• 1st Neutrality Act – stop selling munitions to belligerents – Am. can’t travel on belligerent ships
• 1936: Butler vs. US - AAA unconstitutional – put taxes on processing
• 2nd London Conference on disarmament
• 2nd Neutrality Act – no lending money to belligerent nations
• 1937: 3rd Neutrality Act: Cash n’ Carry (pay for it and transport it yourself) – doesn’t apply to Latin America and China
  • Quarantine Speech – isolate belligerent nations
  • Panay Incident- Japanese bomb Am. ship – U.S demands only apologies and reparations
  • Japan moves into East China – US does nothing
• 1938: End of New Deal Reforms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For New Deal</th>
<th>Anti - New Deal</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulation of federal institutions</td>
<td>Socialistic program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits to labor</td>
<td>Unconstitutional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help unemployed</td>
<td>Deficit spending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restored confidence</td>
<td>Gov’t competes with Private industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monopolistic</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worthless – creates dependency</td>
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</table>

• John Steinback’s *Grapes of Wrath*
• 1940: Selective Service – peace time draft
• Destroyers for Bases Deal
• Smith Act – finger printing of aliens
• 1941: Japanese attack Pearl Harbor
• Lend Lease - lend materials for war
• US enters WWII.
• Relocation Camps for Japanese
• 1942: Congress of Racial Equality – prevent segregation and discrimination
• Revenue Act of 1942 - effort to increase tax revenues to cover the cost of WWII
• 1943: Office of Price Administration – seals prices, rations food
• Detroit race riots - government does nothing
• Casablanca Conference - FDR and Churchill met in Morocco to settle the future strategy of the Allies
• Cairo Conference - conference of the Allied leaders to seek Japan's unconditional surrender.
• Tehran Conference - FDR, Stalin, Churchill to discuss strategy against Germany
• 1944: GI Bill - benefits for veterans – money for education, mortgage – creates middle class
• D-Day – July 6, 1944
• 1945: Yalta Conference – Allies meet to decide on final war plans
• Battle of Bulge – Last German offensive
• Okinawa - deadly military campaign on Pacific island
• US joins the United Nations
• Nationwide strikes due to inflation – OPA disbanded
• A-Bomb dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
• Germany and Japan surrender ending World War II
• Roosevelt dies – Truman VP
• Potsdam Conference - Truman, Churchill, and Stalin meet in Germany to set up zones
• 1946: Kennan containment – prevent spread of communism
• Employment Act – goal to have full employment
• Atomic Energy Act – establish Atomic Energy Commission – develop better bombs
• President’s commission on Civil Rights – advocate rights
• Philippines get independence
• Churchill's "Iron Curton" speech in response to Russian aggression.
• 1947: The Marshall Plan – economic aid to Europe after WWII
• Taft –Hartley Act – 80 cooling period not to strike – labor leaders must sign Non-Communist oath
- Truman Doctrine – financial commitment to nations fighting Communism
- Federal Employee Loyalty Program – anti-communist oaths
- National Security Act – created CIA
- Jackie Robinson breaks color barrier
- 1948: Election of 1848- Truman defeats Dewey and Thurman (DixiCrat)
- Truman desegregates armed forces
- Berlin Blockade - Berlin Airlift
- OAS – Alliance of North America and South America
- Alger Hiss Case – convicted of perjury
- Nuremberg trials
- 1949: NATO formed
- Communist Victory in China
- Russia’s 1st A-Bomb
- Department of Defense created
- West and East Germany created
- Fair Deal: most don’t pass; Housing Act (construction increases); minimum wage increases
- Orwell, Nineteen Eighty-Four
- 1950: Korean War begins – enter because of containment
- McCarren Internal Security Act – illegal to contribute to Communism
- McCarthyism – fear of communism widespread
- National Security Council Memo 68 – beginning of massive defense spending
- 1951: 22nd Amendment – President can only serve 2 terms or 10 years
- Denis vs. United States - upheld Smith Act under “clear and present danger clause”
- Catcher in the Rye – Salinger
- ANZUS – Australia, New Zealand, and US ally
- MacArthur fired by Truman – invades China
- 1952: Election of 1952: Eisenhower (Will end war) vs. Stevenson
- 1953: Rosenbergs executed
- terminate reservations for N.A.
- Armistice in Korea – 38th parallel
- Shah of Iran returns to power in coup – to keep Iran from going Communist
- Krushchev in control of Russia
- 1954: Army – McCarthy hearings – brought down Joseph McCarthy
- Brown vs. Board of Education – overturns Plessy vs. Ferguson decision
- SEATO – alliance Turkey, US, Iraq, and Iran
- Fall of Dien Bien Phu – French loose in Vietnam
- Geneva Conference – reduction of nuclear weapons, divide Vietnam along 17th parallel – elections in a year
- Mao bombs Taiwan – Eisenhower threatens to send troops in and the A-bomb - brinkmanship
- China bombs Taiwan – Eisenhower sends in troops – China backs off
- 1955: Montgomery bus boycott begins – Rosa Parks
- AFL and the CIO merge
- Warsaw Pact: USSR and Eastern European allies unite to counter NATO
- 1956: Election of 1956: Eisenhower re-elected: ended Korean “War” and balanced budget
- Suez Crisis – Egyptian President nationalizes canal
- Howl – by Allen Ginsberg – bohemianism – Beat Generation
- Interstate Highway Act - building federal roads; movement into rural area; creation of suburbs
- Hungarian Revolution – rebel against Communism – US doesn’t support
- US puts Diem in power in South Vietnam
- Election 1956: Eisenhower defeats Stevenson again
- 1957: Eisenhower Doctrine – extends to Truman Doctrine to Middle East – help fight Commies
- Domino Theory - if one country fell to Communism, it would undermine another that one would fall, producing a domino effect.
- Baby Boom peaks
- Civil Rights Act - create permanent civil rights commission – supervise voting
- Little Rock school desegregation
- Russians launch Sputnik – space race
- 1st nuclear power plant
- *On the Road* – Jack Kerouac

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>National Defense Education Act- funding to math, science, and language programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>NASA formed</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Cuban Revolution – Castro invades</td>
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<td>1959</td>
<td>Labor Reform Act – protect employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Alaska and Hawaii admitted as states</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Civil Rights Act – federal government registers black voters</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Election 1960: Kennedy (Dem) defeats Nixon (Rep) – 1st TV debate</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>National Lieration Front – Viet Cong formed</td>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Bay of Pigs: attempt to overthrow Castro – fails</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>Trade Embargo on Cuba</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>Alliance for Progress - to build up Third World nations to the point where they could manage their own affairs</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>Berlin wall built to stop crossing</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>Peace Corps – encouraged US citizens to help third world countries</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>Coup regime in Vietnam – Diem assassinated</td>
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<td>1962</td>
<td>Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) - an Arab majority - oil trade - joined together to protect themselves.</td>
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<td>1962</td>
<td>Cuban Missile Crisis – USSR sends missiles to Cuba – US removes missiles from Turkey and USSR from Cuba.</td>
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<td>1963</td>
<td>Kennedy assassinated by Oswald – Johnson becomes President</td>
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<td>1963</td>
<td>Test Ban Treaty – no testing in atmosphere or ocean – US, USSR, Br</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>March on Washington: Martin Luther King Jr. <em>I have a Dream Speech</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Civil Rights Act: public accommodations could not be segregated and that nobody could be denied access to public accommodation on the basis of race.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Economic Opportunity Act: Job Core for youth training; Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA); Office of Economic Opportunity – establish Equal Opportunity Laws</td>
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<td>Civil Rights Act: public accommodations could not be segregated and that nobody could be denied access to public accommodation on the basis of race.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Tax reduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Great Society- Platform for LBJ's campaign, it stressed the 5 P's: Peace, Prosperity, anti-Poverty, Prudence and Progress.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 1966: **Medicare and Medicaid** – aid to elderly
- Higher Education Act – Federal Scholarships
- Ralph Nadar's *Unsafe at any Speed* - criticized poor construction and design of automobiles
- Watts, Detroit race riots - army sent in
- Voting Rights Act - it allowed for supervisors to register Blacks to vote in places where they had not been allowed to vote before.
- 1966: Department of Housing and Urban Development established
- Department of Transportation created
- National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act – promote car safety requirements
- *Miranda vs. Arizona* – the accused must be read his/her rights
- National Organization for Women (NOW) - advocate equal rights
- 1967: 25th Amendment – Allowed VP who becomes Pres. to pick a new VP
- 1968: Election of 1968 – RFK shot; Nixon elected
  - Nixon's "New Federalism" - returning power to the states
  - Vietnamization begins – war extends
  - TET – Viet Cong attacks during Vietnamese holiday
  - War extended to Laos and Cambodia
  - Civil Rights Act - attempted to provide Blacks with equal-opportunity housing.
- 1969: Vietnamization begins – slow withdrawal of troops from Vietnam
  - Nixon Doctrine – reducing number of troops abroad by helping nations economically and militarily
  - Armstrong walks on the moon
  - Warren E. Burger appointed - a conservative to fill Earl Warren's liberal spot.]
  - U.S. bombed North Vietnamese positions in Cambodia and Laos. Technically illegal because Cambodia and Laos were neutral
- 1970: Kent State – Protest war – troops sent in – 4 die
- 1971: *Reed vs. Reed* – outlawed sexual discrimination
  - Desegregation – kids bused into black/white schools
  - New Economic Policy: wage and price controls to curb inflation
- 1972: Election of 1972: Nixon re-elected defeating McGovern in largest landslide victory
  - Nixon visits Red China and Russia: eases tensions
  - SALT1: Nuclear arms limitation agreement
  - Watergate Scandal begins: burglarizing and wiretapping the national headquarters of the Democratic Party
    - investigation headed by Baker
  - Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) - proposed the 27th Amendment, calling for equal rights for both sexes
- 1973: VP Agnue resigns: Ford replaces him
  - *Gideon vs. Wainwright* - court decided that state and local courts must provide counsel for defendants in felony cases
  - *Roe vs. Wade* - restricting abortion is unconstitutional.
- 1974: Nixon resigns
  - Ford pardons Nixon
  - Vietnam becomes Communist
  - Kaher roge – ruthless regime established in Cambodia
- 1975: US ship *Mayaguez* attacked by Cambodia - crew rescued
  - South Vietnam becomes Communist
  - US ship *Mayaguez* attacked by Cambodia - crew rescued
  - China and US agree to establish diplomatic relations
  - Create Department of Energy and Department of Education
  - Fuel shortage
  - Camp David Accords: Peace between Israel and Egypt
  - Shah expelled from Iran: American embassy taken hostage: Carter’s rescue mission fails
  - SALT II - Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with Russia - removed after Russia attacked Afghanistan
  - Three Mile Island - power plant failure emits radiation in Pennsylvania
- 1980: Election of 1980: Reagan wins with his “Reaganomics” program of reducing taxes and spending -
"supply-side" and "trickle-down" economics

- Iran hostages released
- Olympic Boycott - The U.S. withdrew from the competition held in Moscow to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- 1981: Air Traffic Controllers Strike
- Assassination attempt on Reagan
- Economic Recovery Tax Bill:
- Sandra Day O'Connor becomes first woman Supreme Court justice
- 1983: Military invasion of Grenada (Caribbean island) to stop Communism
- American peacekeeping force in Lebanon attacked by terrorists - 241 dead
- 1984: Taxes increase
- 1986: US bombs terrorist targets in Libya