

13 Colonies



Original east coast areas settled by Great Britain/England beginning in 1607 that became the original 13 states.

1776



On July 4th of this **year** fifty-six representatives from the thirteen colonies met and unanimously approved the Declaration of Independence.

1787



Between May 25 and September 17 of this year, delegates gathered in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation. Instead they drafted, debated, compromised, and finally approved for ratification the Constitution of the United States.

Issues Causing the Revolution



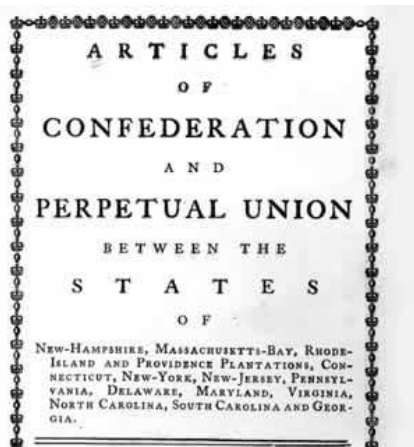
“No taxation without representation”; colonial protests against British policies and taxes; Battles at Lexington/Concord.

1861-1865



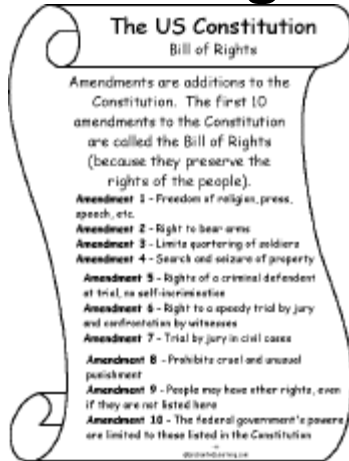
The American Civil War was fought during these **years**. It began with the firing on Fort Sumter and ended with the Confederate surrender at Appomattox Court House almost four years later.

Articles of Confederation



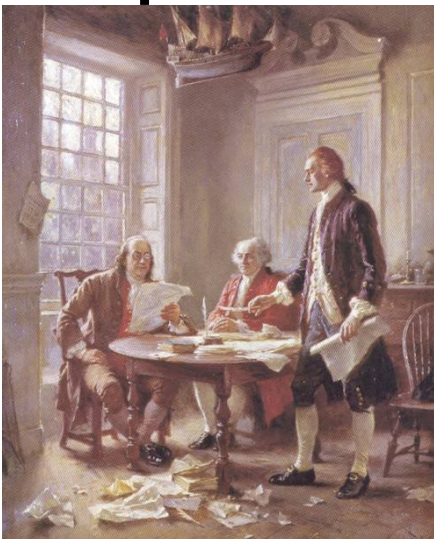
This **document**, the nation's first constitution, was adopted by the Second Continental Congress in 1781 during the Revolution. The document was limited because states held most of the power to tax, regulate trade, or control coinage.

Bill of Rights



The first ten amendments to the Constitution (ratified in 1791)

Declaration of Independence



This document was adopted by the Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. It established the 13 colonies as independent states, free from rule by Great Britain. Thomas Jefferson wrote the majority of this document.

Nullification Crisis



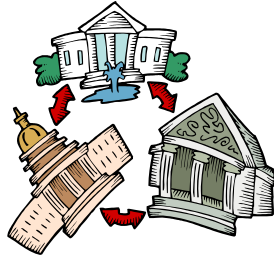
In 1832, South Carolina threatened to *secede* (withdraw) from the United States (Union) if the federal government tried to collect *tariff duties* (taxes on imports) in their state. South Carolina used the doctrine of *states' rights* to try and **nullify** (ignore) the tariff laws. President Andrew Jackson got Congress to pass a law (*the Force Bill*) saying that he could use the army or navy if necessary to enforce the tariff law. South Carolina "backed down" from their threat to secede and a compromise tariff bill was passed.

English Bill of Rights



King William and Queen Mary accepted this **document** in 1689. It guaranteed certain rights to English citizens and declared that elections for Parliament would happen frequently. By accepting this document, they supported a limited monarchy, a system in which they shared their power with Parliament and the people.

Federalism



The distribution of power between the federal (central or national) government and the individual states within a union

Federalist Papers



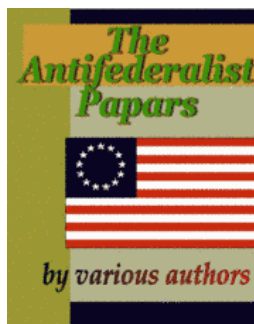
a series of **essays** written by three leading Federalists—
James Madison,
Alexander Hamilton, and
John Jay
(they supported a strong central government)

Federalists



Those favoring ratification of the Constitution and a federalist form of government (strong central gov't)

Anti- Federalists



Those opposed to the Constitution because they feared the power of the national government was too strong – they wanted a Bill of Rights guaranteeing individual rights included in the U.S. Constitution

Founding Fathers



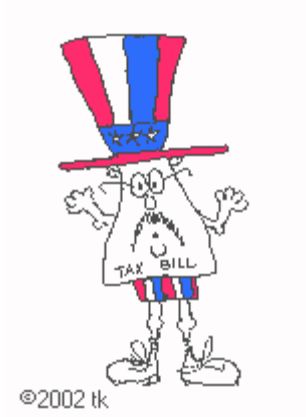
This term applies to those individuals who played a major role in declaring U.S. independence, fighting Revolutionary War, or writing and adopting the U.S. Constitution. They include Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and James Madison.

States' Rights



States' Rights – the idea that any state has the right to control all issues/laws in their state without interference of the Federal Government. It was mostly used by Southern states to argue that they had the right to nullify (ignore) federal laws they did not agree with. States' rights became a leading cause of the Civil War as Southern states *seceded* (withdrew) from the United States and formed the Confederate States of America in 1861.

16th Amendment



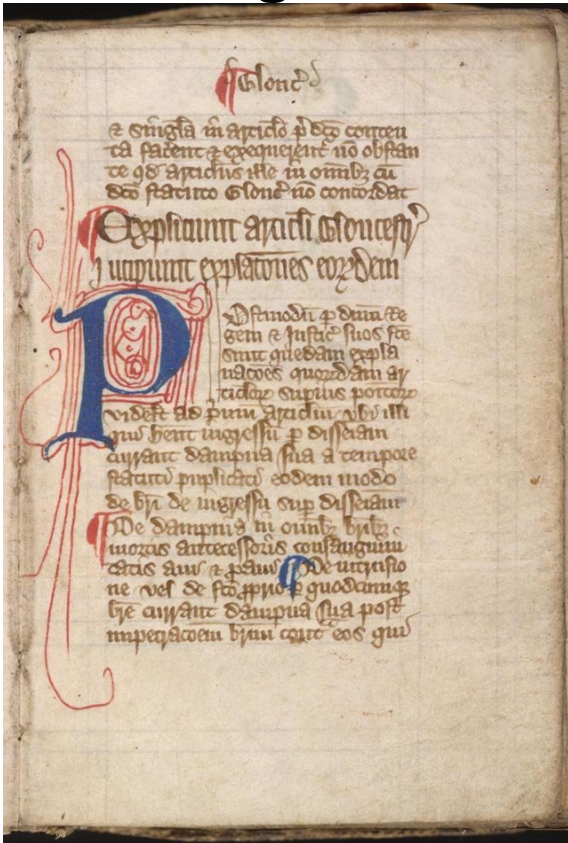
Creates the Federal Income Tax provisions. This was an amendment strongly supported by *the Progressive Reformers*.

17th Amendment



Provides for direct election of Senators, another amendment supported by the Progressives.

Magna Carta



This **document**, signed by King John of England in 1215, is the cornerstone of English justice and law. It declared that the king and government were bound by the same laws as other citizens. It contained the ideas of due process and the right to a fair and speedy trial that are included in the protection offered by the U.S. Bill of Rights.

19th Amendment



Provides women the right to vote (woman's suffrage)

24th Amendment



Eliminates the *poll tax* as a requirement to vote in primary elections for federal and state officials. Part of the *Civil Rights legislation of 1964*.

26th Amendment



Extends the right to vote to 18-year-olds.

1898



Date of the Spanish – American War between the U.S. and Spain. The incident that began the war was the sinking of the U.S. battleship *Maine* in the harbor at Havana, Cuba. The U.S. won and got Puerto Rico and Guam and bought the Philippines for \$20 million. The U.S. became a world power as a result of this war.

1914 – 1918



Dates for World War I
WWI was fought between the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire) and the Allied Powers (Britain, France, Russia, and after 1917, the United States). This war ended with the Treaty of Versailles. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson prepared his *Fourteen Points* calling for a *League of Nations*. The U.S. Congress rejected U.S. involvement in the League of Nations and the U.S. became more isolationist.

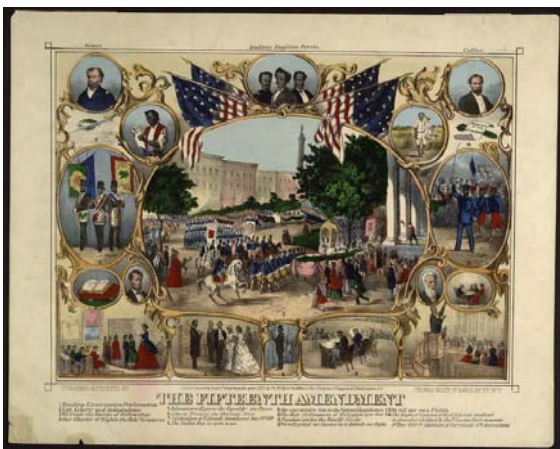
1929



Date of the Stock Market Crash

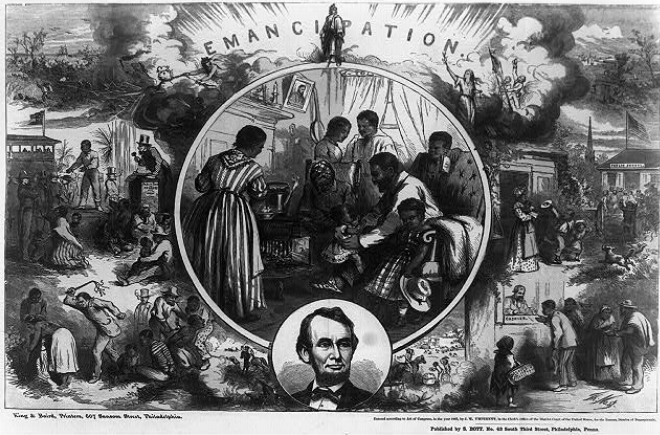
In October, 1929 the U.S. Stock Market [Wall Street] crashed and led the United States (and the world) into the Great Depression of the 1930's.

15th Amendment



This amendment granted black men the right to vote.

13th Amendment



This amendment freed all slaves without compensation to the slaveowners. It made slavery illegal in the United States.

14th Amendment



This amendment declared that all persons born or naturalized as citizens in the United States were entitled to equal rights regardless of their race, and that their rights were protected at the local, state and national levels.

1941 – 1945



Dates for World War II
WWII began in Europe in 1939 when Hitler invaded Poland. The United States entered the war after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in Hawaii on December 7, 1941. The war ended when the U.S. dropped the first atomic bomb on Japan in August of 1945.

Gilded Age
1876 – 1900



Eras in U.S. History
Era of westward expansion and industrialization. The rise of the rich industrialists called *Robber Barons* created a gap between the rich, the workers, and farmers who tried to increase their share of the national wealth through the *Populist* movement. Immigration increased and cities grew (urbanization). Workers began to organize into unions to bargain for better wages and working conditions.

Progressive & Reform Era 1900 – 1919



Eras in U.S. History
Progressives wanted to reform American life and improve political, social, and economic conditions for workers, farmers, urban middle class, women, children and minorities. Some reforms were successful.

Roaring '20s 1920s



Eras in U.S. History
An era of prosperity, technological and social change. America became isolationist and began to limit immigration. This was a time of Prohibition, jazz music, the Harlem Renaissance - there was little interest in social reform.

Growth of representative institutions



The Virginia House of Burgesses was the first representative government assembly in the colonies (1619);

The Mayflower Compact was a document outlining principles of self-government for colonists (1620)

The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut are one of the first written colonial constitutions. (1639)

Great Depression 1930s



Eras in U.S. History

Beginning with the Stock Market Crash of 1929, the United States entered an economic decline called the Great Depression. President Franklin D. Roosevelt led government reforms of the economy called the “New Deal” to try and bring the U.S. out of depression and put American back to work.

World War II and Cold War begins 1940s and 1950s



Eras in U.S. History

U.S. came out of World War II in 1945 as a world power with nuclear weapons (atomic bomb). This era is characterized by the growing rivalry between the U.S. and the Soviet Union – as leaders in the *free world* and the *communist world*. This rivalry led to the Korean War, Sputnik (1957) and the Space Race, and later the Cuban Missile Crisis.

The 1950s were characterized by prosperity, the growth of suburbs, and growth in education through the GI Bill.

Civil Rights and the Turbulent 60s 1960s



Eras in U.S. History

The 1960s was an era of social and political change. Events and ideas included:

- The Vietnam Conflict
- The assassination of President Kennedy
- The Civil Rights movement and President Johnson's *Great Society* legislation
- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. led the way for equality for African-Americans, but was assassinated in 1968.

Modern America 1970s – present



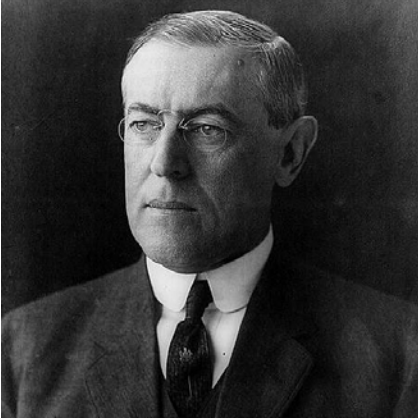
Eras in U.S. History
The Vietnam War ended in the 1970s and the U.S. returned to more *normalcy*. In the 1980s the Cold War was declining and America was moving toward an information and technological age. The U.S. entered the 21st century as a major world leader.

Theodore Roosevelt



A popular President in the early 1900s. He led the US into a position as a world power and was called the *trust buster* for his attacks on big business.

Woodrow Wilson



President during World War I, he was responsible for the *Fourteen Points* of the Treaty of Versailles and the ideas that led to creation of the *League of Nations* after WWI.

Susan B. Anthony



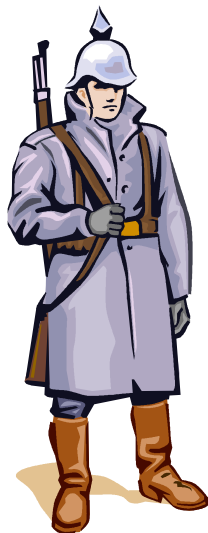
This reform leader fought for equal rights for women, especially to vote [suffrage] and for prohibition.

W.E.B. DuBois



This leader was founder of the NAACP and important reforms benefiting African-Americans

Reasons for US involvement in World War I



The U.S. joined the Allies in World War I in November of 1917 because of:

- Unrestricted submarine warfare by the Germans
- Support for the Allies

Treaty of Versailles



The treaty ending WWI that redrew the map of Europe and blamed Germany for the war, requiring her to pay *reparations*.

Wilson's *Fourteen Points*



Points and provisions for *The League of Nations* represented President Wilson's goals after WWI.

The U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Treaty and participate in the League of Nations

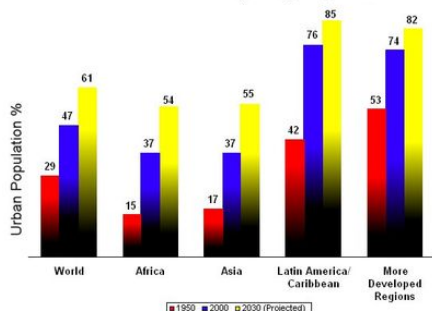
Issues addressed during the Gilded Age of US History



- U.S. expansion and imperialism
- Labor Unions
- Farm issues
- Rise of Big Business including Robber Barons
- Treatment of minorities (including women)
- Child labor

Trends addressed during the Gilded Age of US History

Trends in Urbanization by Region, 2003.



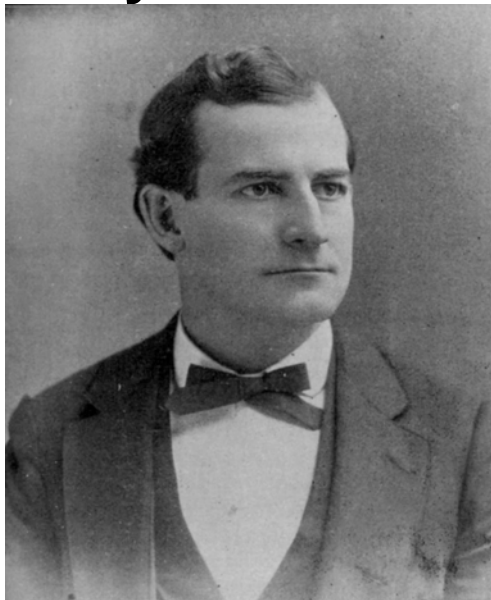
Industrialization
Migration
Immigration
Urbanization

Clarence Darrow
1925



He was a leading criminal lawyer who was the defense attorney in the *Scopes Trial*, The issue was about teaching evolution.

**William Jennings
Bryan – 1925**



A Populist candidate for President three times and a former Secretary of State, Bryan was a lawyer for the prosecution in the *Scopes Trial* and supported the views of fundamentalists that no teaching of evolution should occur in schools.

Henry Ford



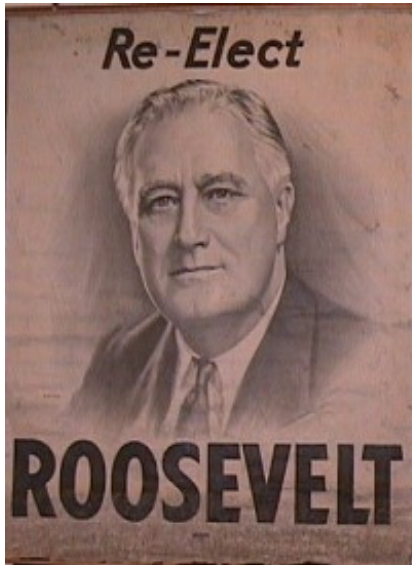
A leading industrialist and manufacturer of one of the first automobiles. His innovation of assembly-line production and the inexpensive Model A and Model T Ford revolutionized transportation and industry in America.

Charles Lindbergh



An aviation pioneer, he was the first pilot to fly solo, non-stop across the Atlantic from the U.S. to France in 1927. His plane was called *The Spirit of St. Louis*.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt



President of the U.S. from 1932 – 1945, Roosevelt was a Democrat elected at the height of the Great Depression who promised to give a “New Deal” to the American people. He led the government in providing programs that did help economic recovery and also led the U.S. during World War II. He died suddenly in April of 1945.

Red Scare



A period of anticommunist sentiment and hysteria that swept the United States in the 1920's. It was a reaction to the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917 and communist ideas spreading through Europe. The Red Scare and xenophobia fueled the famous Sacco and Vanzetti case.

20th century Immigration



The Immigration Acts of 1924 and 1925 severely limited immigration from Asia, Southern and Eastern Europe, and Africa. These limits were the result of a general distrust of “foreigners” and a sense of growing isolationism.

Xenophobia



A growing fear in the U.S. of “foreigners” led to the rise of such organizations as the KKK.

Prohibition



The **18th Amendment** *prohibited* the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. People ignored the law through smuggling, moonshining [making your own alcohol], speakeasies (private clubs), and the rise of the Mafia.

Prohibition was repealed by the 21st Amendment.

Events that define the Great Depression



Stock Market Crash (1929)

New Deal

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Social Security Act

The People Associated with World War II, Cold War and the 1960s



Franklin D. Roosevelt

Hitler

Stalin

Churchill

Harry Truman

Martin Luther King Jr.

Rise of dictators



The increased influence of fascist dictators during the 1920s and 1930s (Hitler/Germany and Mussolini/Italy) was one major cause of WWII.

Pearl Harbor



December 7, 1941 – “a day that will live in infamy” – when Japanese planes attacked the U.S. Naval Base in Hawaii. This event brought the United States into WWII.

World War II A Multiple Front War



World War II was fought in two major areas – Europe/North Africa and the Pacific. Each of these fronts was important to the Allied efforts to win the war. In Europe the main targets were Germany and Italy. In the Pacific the main target was Japan.

Holocaust



During the World War II era there was systematic persecution, relocation, and execution of over 10,000,000 people by the Nazi German government. Jewish people throughout Germany and occupied Europe were a major target of this racism. The concentration camps and death camps of the Nazi's killed over 6,000,000 Jews and 4,000,000 others victims targeted for extinction.

Battle of Midway



A turning point in the Allied war effort in the Pacific. This important naval battle in 1942 stopped the Japanese movement across the Pacific and began a counter-offensive by the United States to defeat Japan.

D-Day (Invasion of Normandy)



A turning point in the war in Europe. This battle (June 6, 1944) started with an attack by the Allies on the beaches of Normandy (northern France) and launched the Allied plan that caused Germany to surrender in May of 1945.

Atomic bomb



When the Japanese refused to surrender in the summer of 1945, the United States dropped the first atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. After Japan still refused surrender, a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945. The Japanese surrendered on September 2, 1945 and World War II was over.

World War II Effects on the Homefront



Rationing

Female employment

End of the Depression

GI Bill

Internment of Japanese-Americans

Cold War milestones



Truman Doctrine

Marshall Plan

NATO

McCarthyism

Korean War

Sputnik I

Vietnam War

Civil Rights movement



In the 1950s and 1960s an organized campaign by individuals and groups to extend basic civil and personal rights to minorities.

Brown v Board of Education (1954)



This court case overturned *Plessy v Ferguson* (1896 – *separate but equal, segregation*)) and began to change schools and public facilities from racially segregated to integrated.

Thurgood Marshall successfully argued the case before the United States Supreme Court. He later became the first African-American to be nominated and to serve on the Supreme Court.

Civil Rights Act of 1964



Great Society legislation

This law was part of the massive civil rights legislation of the 1960s...it specifically banned racial discrimination in all public facilities and as a consideration for employment.

Voting Rights Act of 1965



Great Society legislation

Put the voter registration process under Federal control and banned the use of restrictive practices to prevent people, particularly minorities, from registering and voting.

Great Society



The name given to President Lyndon Baines Johnson's domestic policy and reform program in the 1960s. The *Great Society programs* included key Civil Rights legislation, Head Start Kindergartens, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid were also part of the Great Society program.

Key Technological Innovations



Electricity – Thomas Edison

Telephone – Alexander Graham Bell

Medical vaccines

Telegraph – Samuel Morse

Petroleum-based products – Edwin Drake

Computers

