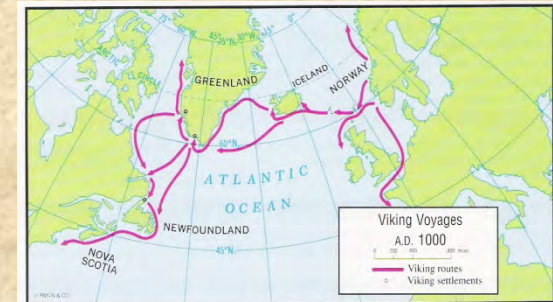


Timeline Review of American History

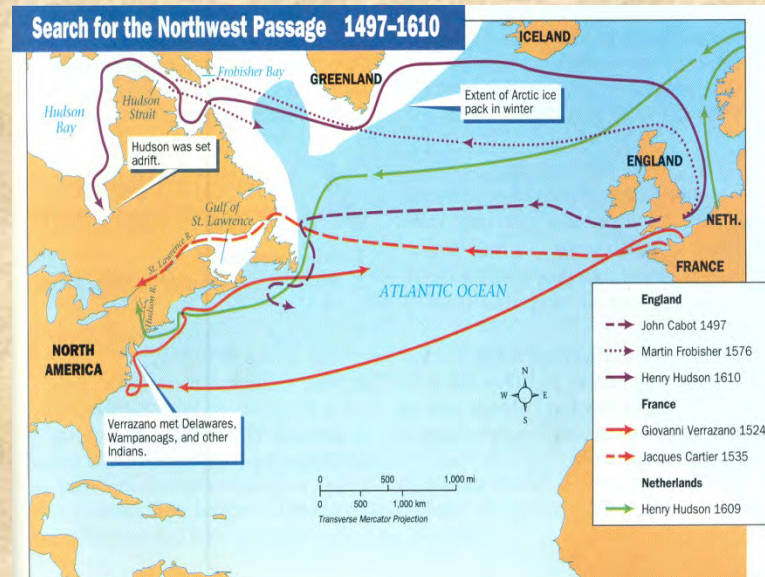
1000 B.C. – 1877 A.D.



The Atlantic World, to 1600



▲ About A.D. 1000, Norwegian Vikings, who had settled in Greenland, explored the coast of North America. They established a settlement in what is now Newfoundland, Canada.



1000 BC	Mound-building groups arise around this time. Huge earthen mounds are used for burials & other purposes.
800 AD	Mississippian culture forms around this time.
1000 AD	Leif Ericson explores sites along the North American coast at or around this time.
1492	Columbus sails to America.
1507	The name America first appears on a map.
1570-1600	The Iroquios League, a confederation of Naïve American nations, is formed

European Colonization of the Americas 1492-1752

1513	During his search for the "fountain of youth," Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de Leon explores & names Florida.
1565	The Spanish establish the settlement of St. Augustine in Florida to defend Spanish claims in North America.
1607	The Virginia Company sends colonists to Virginia, where they set up a colony at Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in North America.
1629	Puritans obtain a charter to settle the Massachusetts Bay Colony in New England.
1676	Nathaniel Bacon leads a rebellion against the colonial government of Jamestown, in which the settlement is attacked & burned.
1732	James Oglethorpe receives the charter for the Georgia colony, intended to be a haven for English debtors.

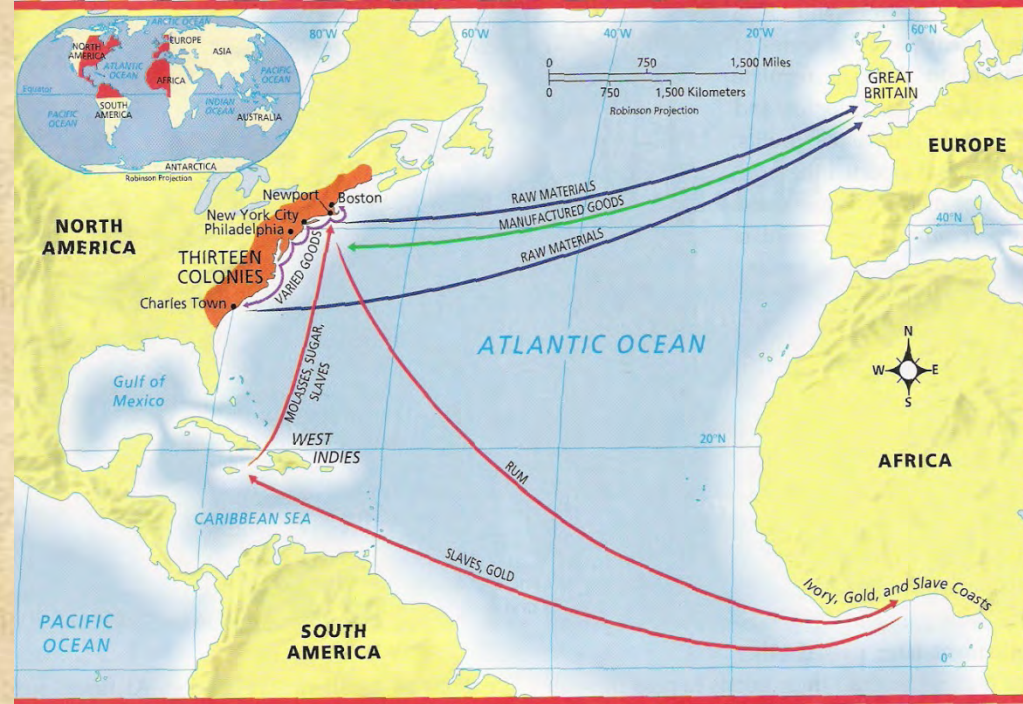


▲ In about 150 years, the British established the 13 colonies that would become the United States. By 1750 the British colonies had a population of more than 1 million.

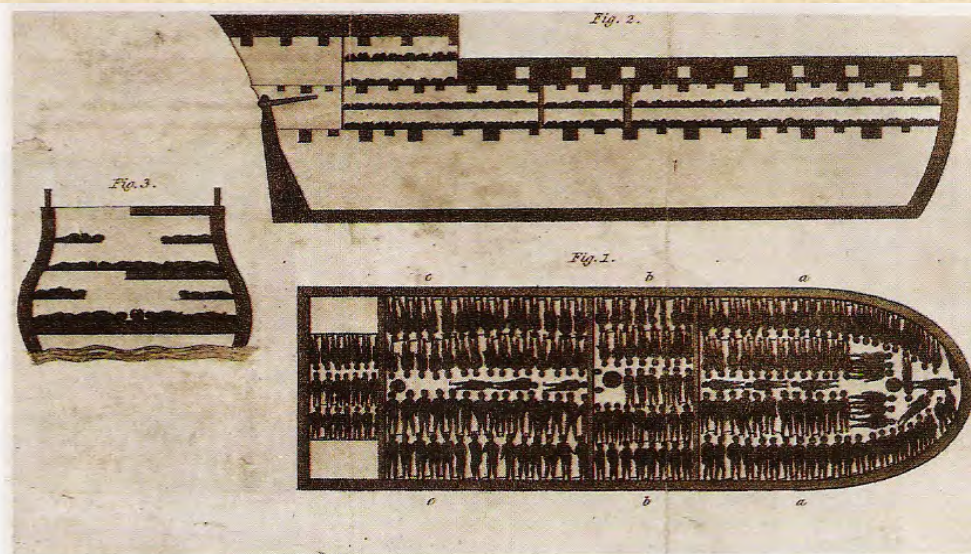
Founding the Colonies

	COLONY	DATE OF SETTLEMENT	REASON FOR FOUNDING
NEW ENGLAND COLONIES	Massachusetts: Plymouth	1620	Religious freedom
	Massachusetts Bay	1630	Religious freedom
	New Hampshire	1623	Farming
	Connecticut	c. 1633	Trade; farming; religious freedom
	Rhode Island	1636	Religious freedom
MIDDLE COLONIES	New York	c. 1624	Trade (originally settled by the Dutch; became an English colony in 1664)
	Delaware	1638	Trade (originally settled by the Swedish; became part of the English colonies in 1664; was part of the Pennsylvania colony from 1682 until 1776)
	New Jersey	1660	Religious freedom; farming (originally settled by the Dutch; became an English colony in 1664)
	Pennsylvania	1643	Religious freedom (originally settled by the Swedish; land granted to William Penn in 1681; first Quaker colony established in 1682)
SOUTHERN COLONIES	Virginia: Jamestown	1607	To establish a permanent colony; search for riches
	Maryland	1634	Religious freedom; farming
	Carolinas	1669	Trade; farming
	Georgia	1733	Relief for poor people; buffer against Spanish Florida

Growth of the American Colonies 1689-1754



Colonial Trade Routes, mid-1700s



On slave ships like this, each African was confined in a space only about 16 inches wide and 5 1/2 feet long.

1689 — Britain dissolves the Dominion of New England.

1699 — French colonists settle in present-day Louisiana & Mississippi.

1700 — Enslaved Africans make up 28% of the population of Virginia.

1732 — For the year 1733, Benjamin Franklin prints the first issue of *Poor Richard's Almanac*.

1739 — In South Carolina, slaves rise up in the Stono Rebellion.

1741 — Jonathan Edwards preaches "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God." (The Great Awakening)

The Road to Independence

1753-1783

1754 — The French & Indian War begins.

1763 — The Treaty of Paris (1763) ends French power in North America. Britain's Proclamation of 1763 prohibits colonists from setting west of the Appalachian Mountains.

1765 — The Stamp Act Congress sends the Declaration of Rights & Grievances to the king.

1775 — Battles at Lexington & Concord, MA, mark the beginning of the American Revolution.

1776 — The Second Continental Congress issues the Declaration of independence.

1781 — The British surrender to the Americans at Yorktown.

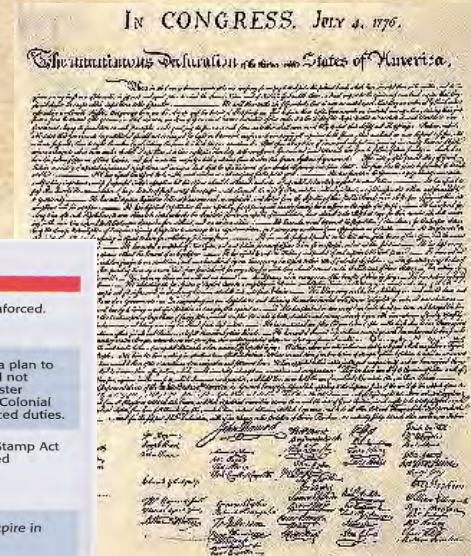
1783 — The Treaty of Paris (1783) formally ends the war & recognizes the United States as an independent nation.



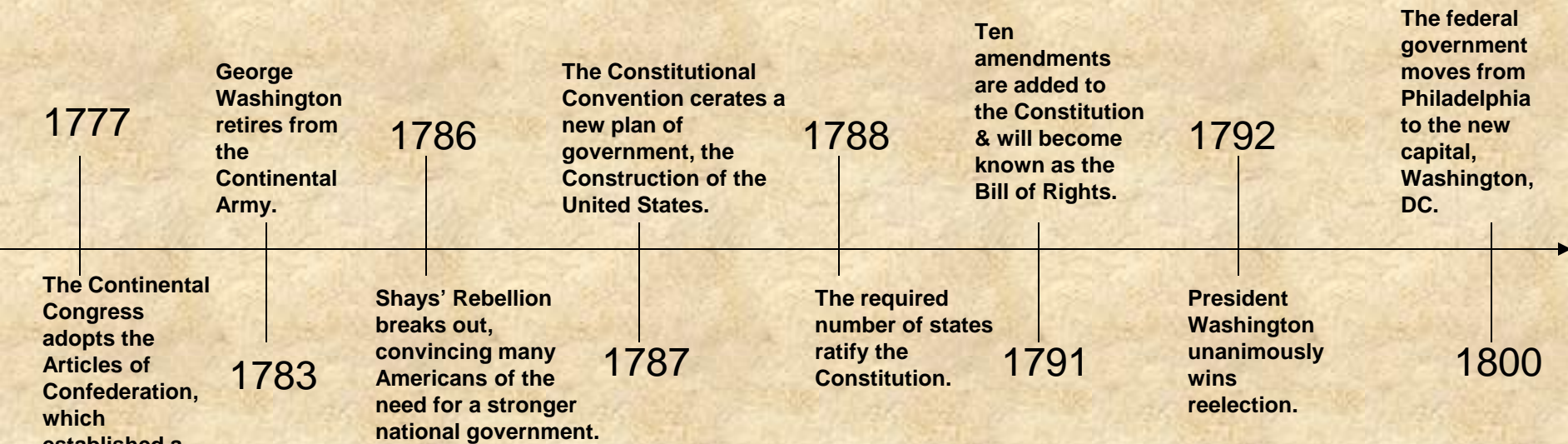
▲ The Treaty of Paris of 1783 established the boundaries of the United States. The new nation extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River and from 31° north latitude to the Canadian border. The treaty granted Florida to Spain.

Battling British Acts

ACT	COLONIAL RESPONSE	BRITISH REACTION
The Molasses Act (1733) placed duties on rum, sugar, and molasses imported from foreign countries.	Colonists protested the act and smuggled goods to avoid paying duties.	The act was not strictly enforced.
The Sugar Act (1764) replaced the Molasses Act and was aimed specifically at raising revenues from the colonies.	Colonists protested the act and called for a boycott on items with duties.	After asking colonists for a plan to pay military expenses and not receiving one, Prime Minister proposed the Stamp Act. Colonial government strictly enforced duties.
The Stamp Act (1765) required colonists to purchase a stamp for newspapers, pamphlets, legal documents, and other items.	Colonists formed Sons of Liberty, boycotted goods, and used violence to frighten tax collectors; Stamp Act Congress asked Parliament to repeal the act.	Parliament repealed the Stamp Act in March 1766, then issued the Declaratory Act.
The Quartering Act (1765) required colonists to supply British forces in the colonies with housing, bedding, and other needs.	Colonists defied the act.	The act was allowed to expire in 1770.
The Townshend Acts (1767) placed duties on imported glass, lead, paints, paper, and tea; made it easier for tax collectors to get writs of assistance.	Colonists used boycotts, colonial legislatures circulated a letter protesting the acts, and the Sons of Liberty attacked homes of tax collectors.	Soldiers were sent to Boston, October 1768; colonists were killed in Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770; most of the acts were repealed by Parliament, March 5, 1770; troops removed from Boston; soldiers involved in Boston Massacre were tried in court.
The Tea Act (1773) kept in place duties on imported tea and allowed the British East India Company to export directly to the colonies.	Colonists used boycotts and propaganda, held the Boston Tea Party, and destroyed tea shipments in some colonies.	Parliament passed the Intolerable Acts.
The Intolerable Acts (1774) closed Boston Harbor; canceled Massachusetts's charter; moved trials of colonial officials to Britain; allowed new Quartering Act and Quebec Act, which gave Canada control of the Ohio region.	Colonists called for large-scale boycotts, published propaganda, and convened the First Continental Congress.	The act was repealed in 1778.

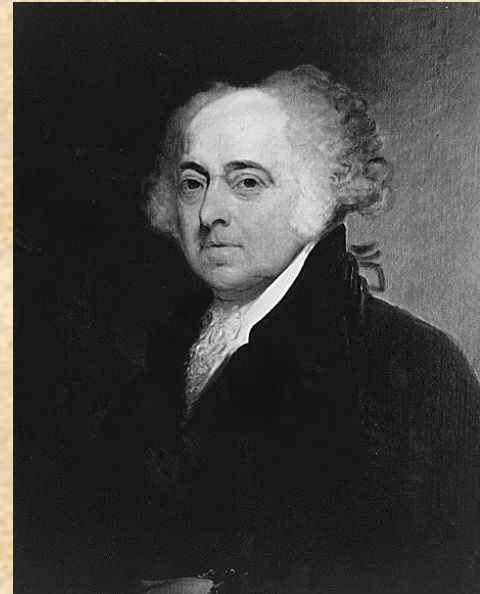
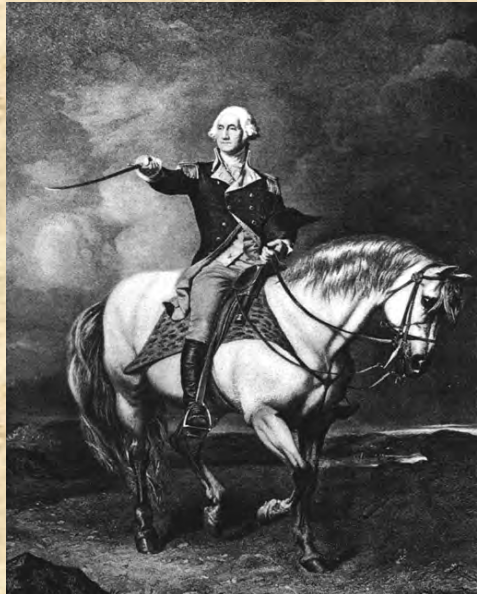
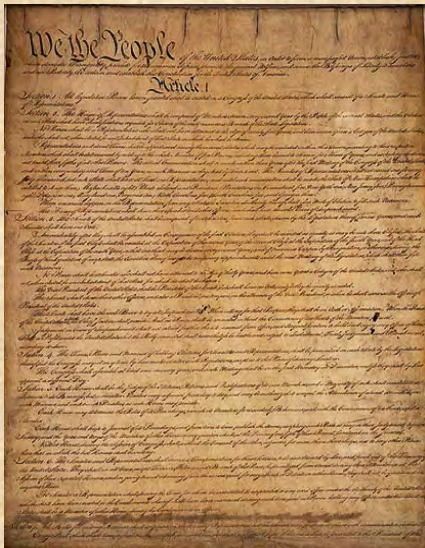


The Constitution of the United States 1776-1800



G. Washington 1789-1797

J. Adams 1797-1801



The Origins of American Politics 1789-1820

1794 — The federal government uses the threat of military force to end the Whiskey Rebellion.

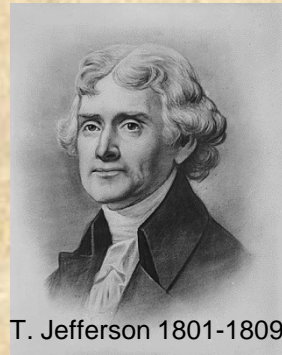
1795 — The Treaty of Greenville forces Native Americans to give up land in the Old Northwest.

1801 — The inauguration of Thomas Jefferson represents a peaceful transfer of power between parties.

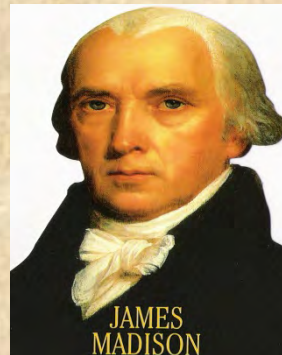
1807 — The Embargo Act outlaws most foreign trade & angers New England merchants.

1814 — The Treaty of Ghent ends the War of 1812.

1820 — The Missouri Compromise maintains the balance in the Senate between slave states & free states.



T. Jefferson 1801-1809



JAMES MADISON
1809-1817



James Monroe
1817-1825



Life in the New Nation 1790-1814

1790 — Samuel Slater reproduces secret British technology for a textile mill, triggering America's 1st Industrial Revolution.

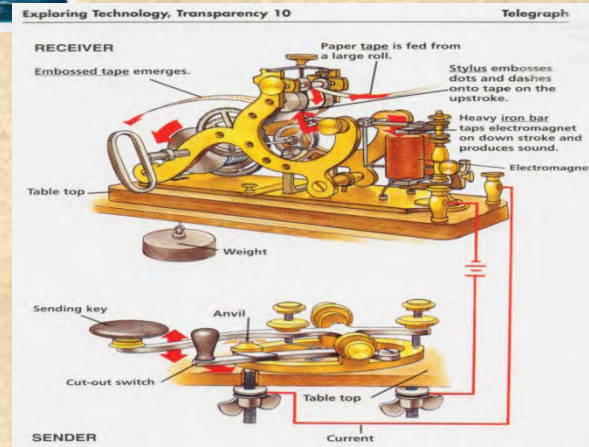
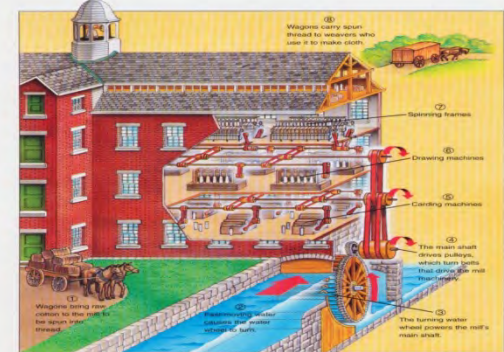
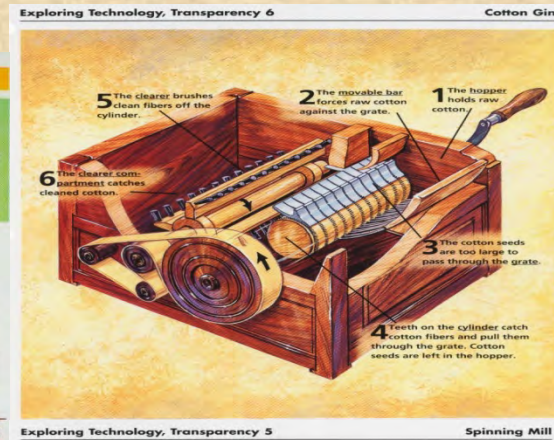
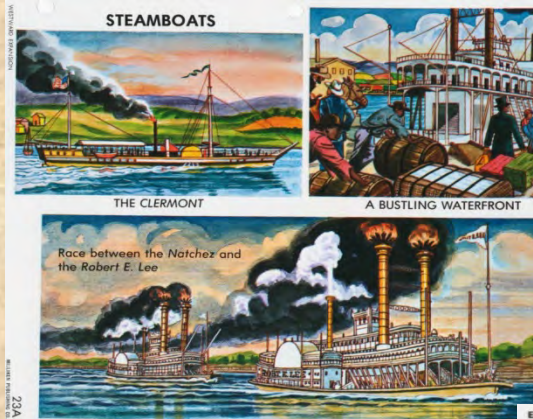
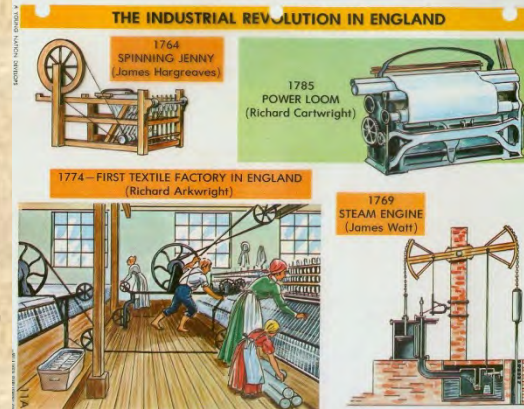
1792 — Kentucky becomes the 1st state west of the Appalachians.

1794 — Eli Whitney patents the cotton gin, causing a cotton production boom in the south.

1807 — Using James Watt's steam engine, Robert Fulton demonstrates his steam-powered paddleboat, the Clermont.

1808 — Congress bans further importing of slaves.

1814 — Francis Cabot Lowell builds the world's 1st centralized textile mill, in Waltham, MA.



Life in a New Nation 1815-1850

1819 — Spain cedes Florida to the US under the Adams-Onís Treaty.

1836 — American settlers declare an independent Republic of Texas & successfully defend their country against Mexican forces.

1838 — Cherokees are forcibly relocated westward on a harsh, 116-day walk known as the Trail of Tears.

1842 — Organized wagon trains begin traveling the Oregon Trail.

1848 — The discovery of gold draws thousands of migrants to California.

The Alamo

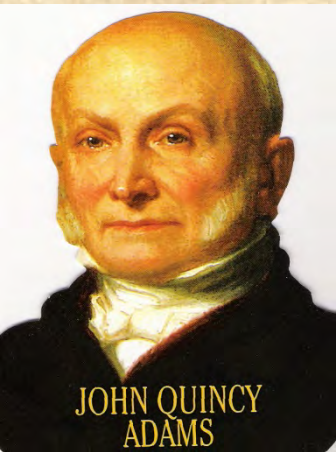


The removal of the southeastern Indian tribes often had tragic results. Many American Indians died on journeys such as the Trail of Tears, shown here.



Chinese miners faced steep taxes, harsh working conditions, and discrimination in the gold fields.

Presidents from 1825-1860



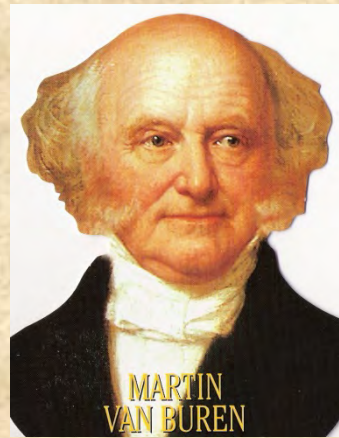
JOHN QUINCY
ADAMS

1825-1829



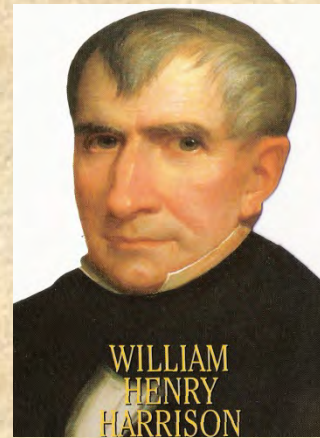
ANDREW
JACKSON

1829-1837



MARTIN
VAN BUREN

1837-1841



WILLIAM
HENRY
HARRISON

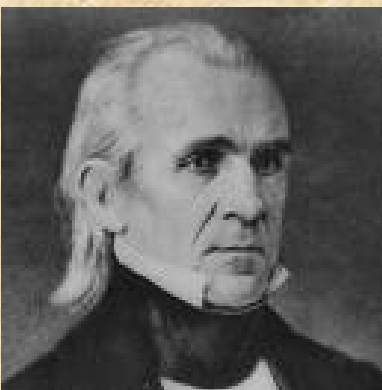
1841



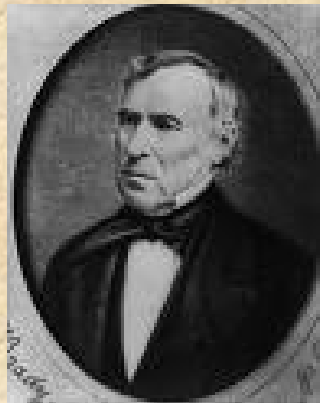
John Tyler

1841-1845

James K. Polk
1845-1849



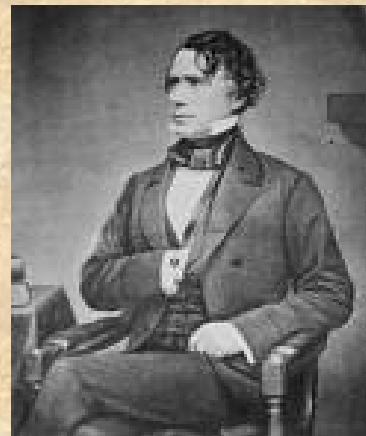
Zachary Taylor
1849-1850



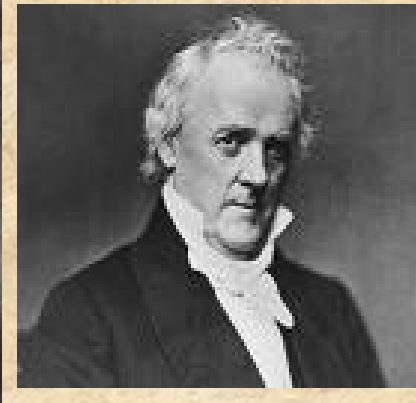
Millard Fillmore
1850-1853



Franklin Pierce
1853-1857



James Buchanan
1857-1861

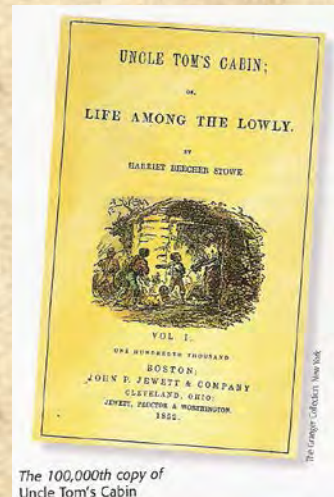


GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES TO 1853



The Coming of the Civil War 1845-1861

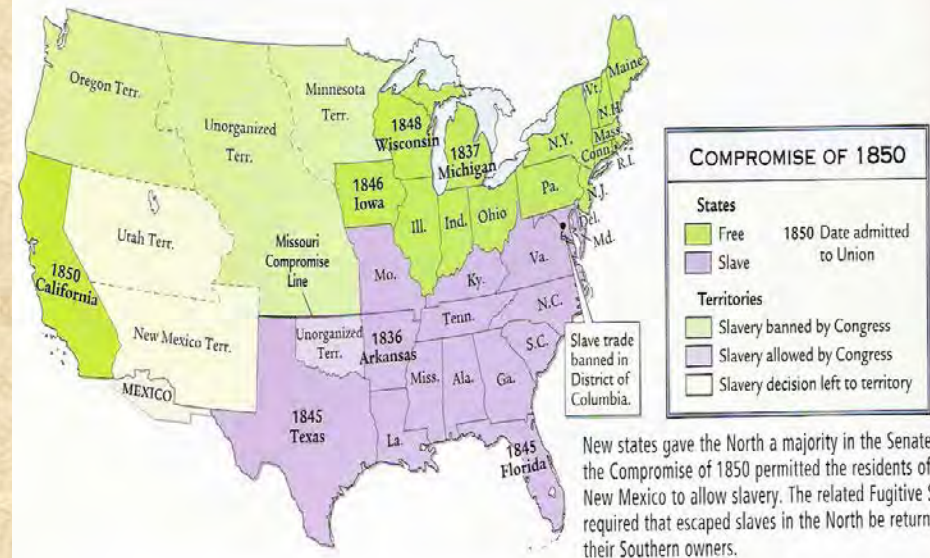
- 1845 — The US Annexes Texas.
- 1848 — The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends the Mexican War & awards northern Mexico to the US.
- 1850 — Escaped slave Harriet Tubman begins to lead others to freedom on the Underground Railroad.
- 1850 — Congress agrees to the Compromise of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave Act.
- 1852 — Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin.
- 1854 — Congress pass the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The Republican Party organizes to oppose the spread of slavery.



The 100,000th copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin

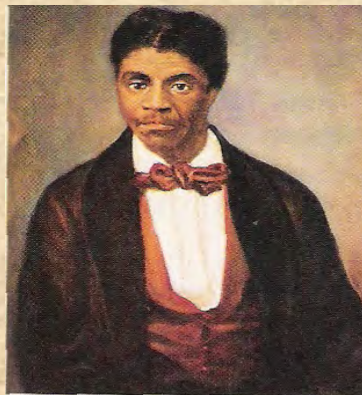


The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo



1857

The Supreme Court rules against Dred Scott.



Dred Scott fought unsuccessfully to gain his freedom.

1860

Abraham Lincoln wins the presidential election with no Southern support.

1860

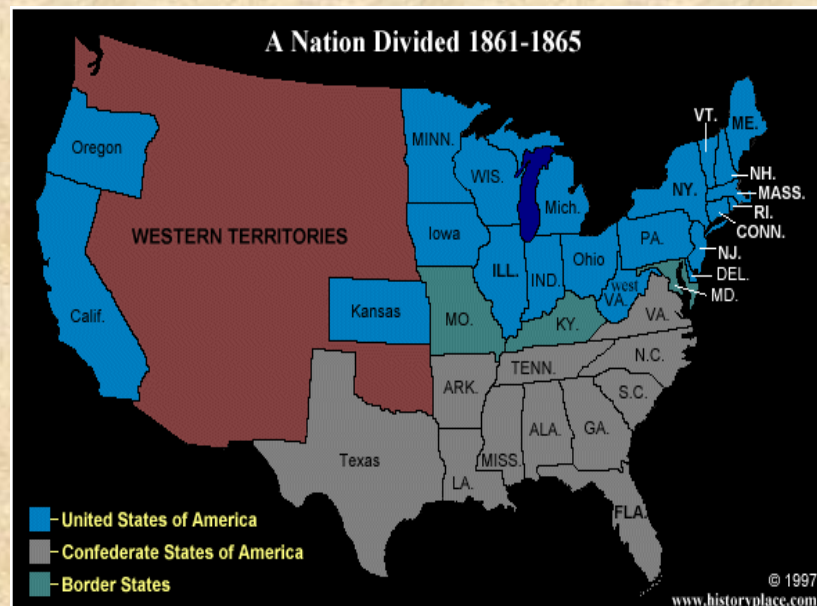
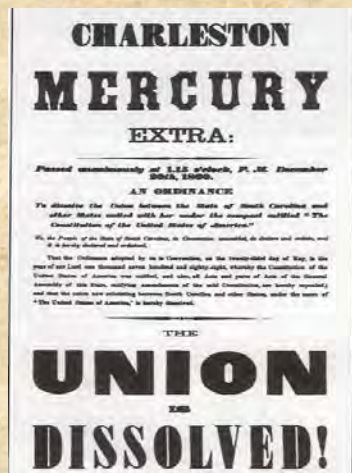
South Carolina becomes the first of seven Lower South States to secede from the Union.

1861

The Attack on Fort Sumter begins the Civil War. Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, & Arkansas join the Confederacy.



Abraham Lincoln stands to speak during his fourth debate with Stephen Douglas, who is seated to Lincoln's right.

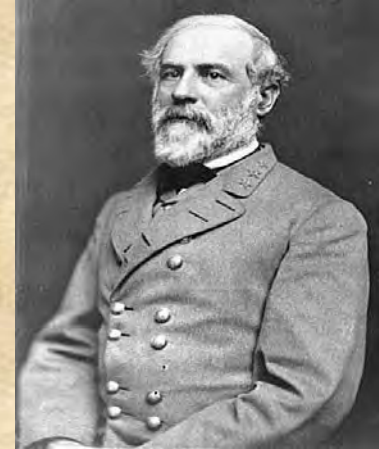


The Civil War

1861-1865



Grant



Lee

1861 — The Confederate attack on Fort Sumter in April signals the start of the Civil War. The South wins the First Battle of Bull Run.

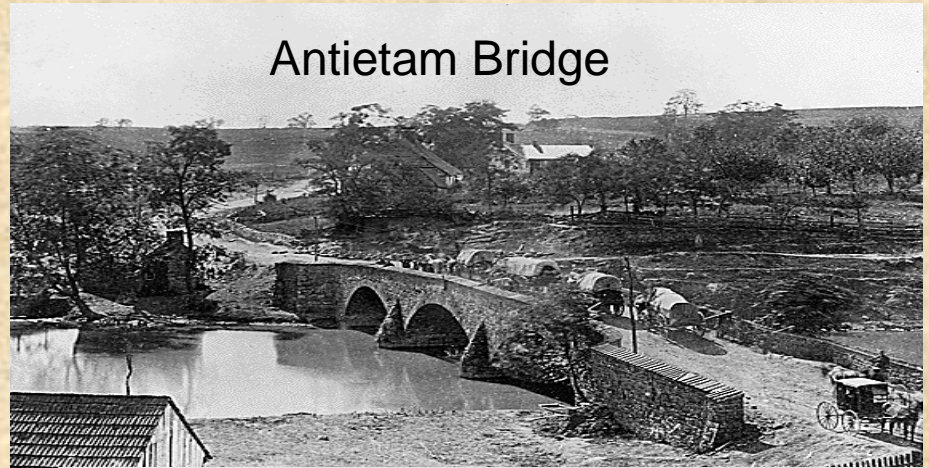
1862 — After the Battle of Antietam in September, the Confederate army under the command of General Robert E. Lee retreats into Virginia. In December, the Confederates defeat a Union army at Fredericksburg.

1863 — The Emancipation Proclamation takes effect on January 1. In July, both sides suffer huge losses in the Union victory at Gettysburg. The Union gains control of the Mississippi River.

1864 — Grant wins important battles in Virginia; Sherman captures Atlanta & begins his march to the sea. Lincoln wins reelection.

1865 — The surrender of Lee & other Confederate commanders ends the Civil War. Ratification of the 13th Amendment abolishes slavery.

Antietam Bridge



Dead at Antietam



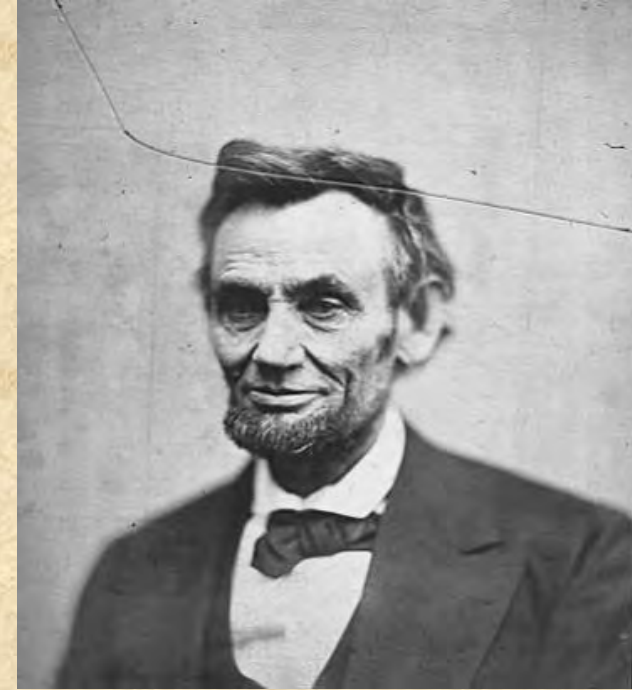
Four score and seven years ago our fathers
brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, con-
secrated in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition
that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, test-
ing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived,
and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met
here on a great battlefield of that war. We have
~~come~~ ^{come} to dedicate a portion of it as ^a ~~the~~ final rest-
ing place ^{for} of those who here gave their lives, that
that nation might live. It is altogether fitting
and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we can not dedicate—
we can not consecrate—we can not hallow this
ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggle
here, have consecrated it, far above our ^{poor} power
to add or detract. The world will little note,

nor long remember, what we say here, but
can never forget what they did here. It is
for us, the living, rather to be dedicated
here to the unfinished ^{work}, which they have,
thus far, so nobly carried on. It is rather
for us to be here dedicated to the great
task remaining before ^{us}—that from these
honored dead we take increased devotion
to the cause for which they here gave ~~us~~
that the best full measure of devotion—that
we here highly resolve that these dead
shall not have died in vain; that this
nation shall have a new birth of freedom;
and that this government of the people, by
the people, for the people, shall not perish
from this earth.

Gettysburg Address



Abraham Lincoln
1861-1865

Burning of Atlanta



Reconstruction 1865-1877

The Civil War ends, & Presidents Lincoln & Johnson put forth plans to pardon the South & restore the Union. The 13th Amendment ends slavery.

The Ku Klux Klan forms, using terror to maintain white supremacy in the South.

Angered by the southern states' attempts to limit rights to African Americans, Congress takes over Reconstruction & places the South under military rule.

The 14th Amendment grants blacks citizenship.

The 15th Amendments gives blacks the right to vote, & Republicans, including hundreds of freedmen, are elected to public office in the South.

By 1872, all southern states have established public schools based in part on the success of the Freeman's Bureau schools.

Reconstruction ends when President Hayes withdraws federal troops from the South & white Democrats regain control of southern politics.



Reconstruction in the South

13TH AMENDMENT:
ABOLISHED SLAVERY

Ratified December 18, 1865



14TH AMENDMENT:
GRANTED BLACK CITIZENSHIP

Ratified July 28, 1868



15TH AMENDMENT:
GAVE BLACK MALES THE VOTE

Ratified March 30, 1870



Andrew Johnson
1865-1869



Ulysses S. Grant
1869-1877

Rutherford B. Hayes
1877-1881



Timeline Quiz

Answer the following on a sheet of notebook paper.

- 1. What was the 1st date on this timeline?
- 2. Which president purchased the Louisiana Territory?
- 3. Who was president during the Civil War?
- 4. Who was Leif Ericson?
- 5. What year & colony was the first permanent English settlement?
- 6. What was the Stono Rebellion?
- 7. Who wrote Poor Richard's Almanac?
- 8. What did the Second Continental Congress write?
- 9. What are the 1st ten amendments to the US Constitution called?
- 10. How did the cotton gin effect the economy of the South?
- 11. What was the forcible removal of the Cherokee people called?
- 12. What did Harriet Beecher Stowe publish?
- 13. What was the 1st state to secede from the Union?
- 14. Who was the Union commander at the end of the Civil War? Who was the Confederate commander at the end of the Civil War?
- 15. Who wrote the Gettysburg Address?
- 16. What happened to Atlanta, GA at the end of the Civil War?
- 17. What was Reconstruction?
- 18. What did the 13th Amendment do?
- 19. What did the 14th Amendment do?
- 20. What did the 15th Amendment do?

Timeline Quiz – Answers

Please switch papers & grade your neighbor's – use a different color

- 1. What was the 1st date on this timeline? 1000 BC
- 2. Which president purchased the Louisiana Territory? Thomas Jefferson
- 3. Who was president during the Civil War? Abraham Lincoln
- 4. Who was Leif Ericson? Viking – explorer of North America
- 5. What year & colony was the first permanent English settlement? Jamestown/Virginia; 1607
- 6. What was the Stono Rebellion? Slave revolt in the south
- 7. Who wrote Poor Richard's Almanac? Ben Franklin
- 8. What did the Second Continental Congress write? Declaration of Independence
- 9. What are the 1st ten amendments to the US Constitution called? Bill of Rights
- 10. How did the cotton gin effect the economy of the South? Cotton boom/kingdom
- 11. What was the forcible removal of the Cherokee people called? Trail of Tears
- 12. What did Harriet Beecher Stowe publish? Uncle Tom's Cabin
- 13. What was the 1st state to secede from the Union? South Carolina
- 14. Who was the Union commander at the end of the Civil War? Who was the Confederate commander at the end of the Civil War? Grant; Lee
- 15. Who wrote the Gettysburg Address? Abraham Lincoln
- 16. What happened to Atlanta, GA at the end of the Civil War? Burned down
- 17. What was Reconstruction? Rebuilding of the South after the Civil War
- 18. What did the 13th Amendment do? Outlawed slavery
- 19. What did the 14th Amendment do? Citizenship to all African American men
- 20. What did the 15th Amendment do? Right to vote for all African American men