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 become 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 – land 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. – John 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: Massachusetts Bay Colony 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 Massachusetts 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1649: Maryland Toleration Act – for Christians – later repealed

1650-1696: [The Navigation Acts are enacted by Parliament](file:///C:\Users\glenn\Downloads\Navigation.html)

Limited trade, put tax on items

1660: Half Way Covenant – get people back into church – erosion of Puritanism

1670: Charles II grants charter for Carolina colonies – Restoration Colony

1672: Blue Laws: Connecticut – death codes for disagreeing with parents or Bible

1676: Bacon’s Rebellion – Virginia – Bacon wants frontier protection from royal Governor Berkeley – put down

First uprising against British

1682: Pennsylvania is founded by William Penn – Quaker – 1st library – center of thought

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| North  Set up laws / codes  Brought families  Less land = closeness  Social and economic mobility  Puritan work ethic  Better relations with Indians | South Dependent on crop – kills land  Less urbanized  Poorer communication, transportation  Indian problems  Slower defense |

1686: Dominion of New England – royal Governor 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](file:///C:\Users\glenn\Downloads\Salem.html)

1696: Parliamentary Act

1699-1750: Restrictions on colonial manufacturing

1700’s – Enlightenment – reason, natural rights, deism (god made universe but doesn’t control it)

John Locke, Adam Smith, Rousseau

|  |
| --- |
| Colony Characteristics Bi-cameral legislature White, male, landowners vote  Town meetings No British Troops  Mobocracy to oppose authority Legislature – governor is puppet  Courts / law Small, Balanced, Elected  No standing armies |

1702-1713: Queen Anne's War (War of the Spanish Succession).

1720 – 1740: Great Awakening – George Whitefield, Edwards, Gibbens – threatening

Salvation for all, extreme piety, Divine Spirit

# Historiography

Bonomi – awakening was a contest between Enlightenment and Pietism

Butler – Awakening didn’t occur – not united, different congregations, no structure

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).

1754-1763: 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 Washington to expel the French

British declare war

1754 – Albany Plan of Union - for defense – fails and shows disunity of colonies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Colonies Reject Taxation by colony, crown, and colonial  government  Southerners don’t want to participate in  Northern wars  Representation based on how much money each  colony gives  British should be responsible for protection  President not elected | Crown’s Rejection Colonies make own laws  Colonies have own protection  Colonies have right to declare war |

1761 – writs of assistance – search warrants to enforce Navigation acts – James Otis opposes

1763: [Treaty of Paris ends the French and Indian War](file:///C:\Users\glenn\Downloads\TreatyParis.html) - French loose all territory

Paxton Boys Rebellion – dissatisfied about frontier protection in PA

Proclamation of 1763 restricts settlement west of the Appalachians

Side Note:

Admiralty Courts – royal courts that were paid for convictions.

- Colonists oppose

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 Massachusetts suspends legislature

1770: [The Boston Massacre](file:///C:\Users\glenn\Downloads\BostonMassacre.html).

Golden Hill Massacre in New York

1772: Samuel Adams organizes the Committees of Correspondence.

Gaspee Incident – British ship burned – attempted to collect taxes

1773: [The Tea Act](file:///C:\Users\glenn\Downloads\TeaParty.html) - 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

The First Continental Congress convenes in Philadelphia

|  |
| --- |
| First Continental Congress Moderate – Don’t want to split from England  Demand rights of Englishmen  Joseph Galloway – *Plan of Union* – council with delegates from colonies, president by Crown – rejected  Declaration of Rights and Resolves – reject Intolerable Acts, ultimatum – no trade  Establish Continental Association to enforce |

.

1775: Battles of Lexington and Concord

The Second Continental Congress convenes.

|  |
| --- |
| Second Continental Congress More radical  Issued “Declaration of Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms”  Appoint George Washington as commander  Olive Branch Petition – last attempt to reconcile- rejected |

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

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

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

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

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 at Yorktown

1783: Treaty of Peace is signed – violated – Articles of Confederation weak

Independence recognized

Historiography

Bancroft – quest for liberty

Beer, Andrews, Gipson – constitutional issues

Charles Beard – economic – conflict of classes

Boorestine – preserve traditional rights

Bailyn – Intellectual Revolution

Nash – social revolution – break barriers

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 Massachusetts 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

.

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

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](file:///C:\Users\glenn\Downloads\Madison.html)

Northwest Ordinance – prohibits slavery in west, provides for states to be admitted on equal status

1789: George Washington is inaugurated first President.

Judiciary Act – establish courts beneath Supreme Court

French Revolution – don’t help France

1791: The Bill of Rights is ratified

|  |
| --- |
| Bill of Rights  1. Freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly 2. Right to keep and bear arms 3. No quartering without consent 4. Against search and seizure 5. Not subjected to same offense twice, be deprived of life, liberty, or property 6. Right to speedy trial 7. Guaranteed trial by jury 8. No excessive bail, fines or cruel and unusual punishment 9. Rights not confined to what is written 10. Powers not delegated to U.S. are reserved to states |

First Bank of the United States is established

Hamilton’s Program – debt is good, tie interests of rich, promote home manufacturing, alliance with Britain

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hamilton People checked by elite  Strong central government  National debt  British government is model  Executive in for life  Weak state government | Jefferson Government run by people  Central government too oppressive and expensive  British government corrupt  Executive not perpetual  Against standing army |

1793: Eli Whitney invents the Cotton Gin.

1794: The Whiskey Rebellion – poor farmers don’t want to pay excise tax – Wash. uses troops to put down

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 American ships and makes unreasonable demands – no money, no war

1798: Alien and Sedition Acts – illegal to publish anything against government or president

1798-1799: Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions – gave states right to nullify if unconstitutional – Alien and Sedition

Acts

1799: Fries Uprising – oppose federal tax on property – put down

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

1803: Louisiana Purchase – Federalists oppose – establish loose construction of the Constitution

*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

Essex Junto – Federalist organization in New England attempts to secede

1804-1806: Lewis and Clark Expedition.

1805: Tripoli war ends – defeat of Barbary pirates

1807: Robert Fulton builds his first steamboat.

US ship *Leopard* sunk by British for refusal to be searched

Embargo Act – stop exports – no war, no impressments – 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. Peck* - action of state can be declared unconstitutional

1811: Charter for Bank of U.S. rejected

Battle of Tippecanoe: Harrison defeats Indian Tecumseh who made alliance with Indians for mutual defense

1812-1814: The War of 1812 – to protest trade, stop impressments, protect mercantilism

War Hawks – want Canada to join

Federalist against war

1814: Treaty of Ghent – ends war with a status-quo

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

1817 – Veto of Bonus Bill by Madison – Bonus bill for domestic improvements

Rush - Bagot Disarmament – between US and Britain – to get fishing rights

1818: Convention of 1818 – enforcement of fishing rights – Northern Louisiana territory boundary at 49th parallel

1819: Transcontinental Treaty - Get Florida from Spain – Jackson invades, removes 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 Missouri

Land Act – reduce price of land – encourage development

1822: Cumberland Road Bill – to build road – Monroe vetoes

1823: [Monroe Doctrine declared](file:///C:\Users\glenn\Downloads\MonDoc.html) – 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)

Jackson’s “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. – Abolitionists 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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Democrats Jackson, Calhoun, Van Buren, Benton  “Republicans”  Against monopolies and privilege  Decrease tariff  For state rights | Whigs Clay, Webster, John Quincy Adams, Harrison  “Federalists”  For national power; Bank of US  Increase in tariffs  Internal Improvements |

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: Wilmot Proviso – 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 49th parallel

1848: Trist Mission – Trist negotiates 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](file:///C:\Users\glenn\Downloads\WomensCon.html) – 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) – Millard 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.

Election of 1852: Pierce (Dem) defeats Scott (Whig)

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) government

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

Election of 1850 – Lincoln (Rep) defeats Douglas (Dem) - Lincoln not an 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 |

# Historiography

Sibly – slavery overemphasized as cause for Civil War – more sectional differences

Holt – slavery cause political struggle

[1860-1865: The Civil War](file:///C:\Users\glenn\Downloads\CivilWar.html)

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, Vallandingham (Copperhead – Peace Dem) jailed

Confederacy established – Davis – President; Stephens - VP

|  |
| --- |
| Confederate Constitution No protective tariffs No federal funded improvements  States could impeach federal officers States supreme  Slavery protected 2/3 of house to appropriate money (Problem) |

1861: Kansas admitted as a free state

# 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

*Ex Parte Marryman* – 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

Morrill Act – 1862 – government 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 swear 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

# Historiography

Stamp – Reconstruction successful – economic consolidation, democracy, Amendments ratified

Foner – failed to secure rights for blacks, corruption and factionalism

Sand Creek Massacre – Chivington attacks defenseless

Indian village

1865: Civil War Ends – Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox, VA

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 districts, protect black voting, establishes new state

constitutions

1868: Tenure of Office Act – President can’t remove any appointed official without Senate consent

- declared unconstitutional – Congress can’t take away powers of President

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.

Election of 1868: Grant (Rep) defeats Seymore (Dem)

1869: 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.

# Historiography

Tipple – Robber Barons – threatened traditional beliefs, destruction of competition

Chandler – entrepreneurs were hard working and innovative

Arnold – anti-trust acts preserved competition

McGraw – regulation inefficient

1872: Credit Mobilier Scandal – stockholders of RR construction

company overcharge government for job

Election 1872: Grant re-elected

1873: *Slaughterhouse Cases* – 14th Am doesn’t place fed government 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

1876: Battle of Little Bighorn

*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](file:///C:\Users\glenn\Downloads\1877Comp.html) – Hayes becomes president, troops withdraw from South

1878: *Hall vs. DeCuir* – allowed segregation

Bland – Allison Act – coined a limited number of silver

Treaty of 1878 – US obtains rights to Pago-Pago, Samoa

1879: Thomas Edison invents the electric light.

Knights of Labor go public – Terrence 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

# Historiography

Laurie – labor radical – want gov’t regulation, public ownership

Degler – labor reactionary – preserving against capitalism, had anti-socialistic ideals

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 – government 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.

# Historiography

Goodwyn – populist 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

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

Sherman Silver Purchase Act repealed – devalued gold

1894: The Pullman strike – Pullman Co. controls prices but fires workers

– American Railway Union strikes

Coxey’s Army marches on Wash. for unemployment relief

1895: *U.S. vs. E. C. Kight 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](file:///C:\Users\glenn\Downloads\PlessyFerguson.html) – “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”

# Historiography

Beards – Imperialism due to economic reason – trade threatened

Bemis – US land hungry

Pratt – white man’s burden

De Lome Letter – criticizes McKinley

*Williams vs. Miss.*  Upheld literacy test

US annexes Hawaii

Peace of Paris: Gives Cuba Independence and US gets Puerto Rico, Philippines, and Guam

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

T. Roosevelt negotiates Treaty of Portsmouth of Russo-Japanese War – receives Nobel Peace Prize

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, Secretary of the 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 Vera Cruz in Mexico – US soldiers arrested

1915: [The Lusitania is sunk by a German submarine](file:///C:\Users\glenn\Downloads\Lusitania.html)

US Troops sent to Haiti

1916: Adamson Act – allowed government to take over RR - administered by McAdoo

US Troops sent to Dominican Republic

War Industries Board – coordinate production and mobilize – headed by Baruch

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| For War Submarine warfare  Destroying trade  Violating rights  Espionage and sabotage  Zimmerman Note  Keep balance of power  Make world safe for democracy | Against War “He Kept Us Out of War”  Only benefit the wealthy  British violated our rights too  Germany tried to avoid Lusitania  Propaganda |

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](file:///C:\Users\glenn\Downloads\14Points.html)

|  |
| --- |
| Important Points Open covenants Freedom of seas and trade  Disarmament Rebuilding of Belgium  Form Poland \*League of Nations |

Espionage and Sedition Act - suppress criticism, can’t interfere with draft

1919: The Palmer Raids.

# Historiography

Kennan – Wilson an impractical idealist

Trask – Wilson had realistic war goals that coordinated with larger diplomatic aims

*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

-Irreconcilables – Borah – disagree with Article X = involvement in foreign affairs-

Reservationist – Lodge – accept treaty if Article X is clarified – only Congress can commit troops

# Historiography

Barnham – prohibition works – aimed at saloons, gambling, corruption, and prostitution.

Eighteenth Amendment is ratified prohibiting alcoholic beverages.

Race riots - Chicago

Volstead Act – enforced 18th Amendment

1920: Nineteenth Amendment grants Women’s 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.](file:///C:\Users\glenn\Downloads\Sanger.html)

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 – Secretary of the 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

Peak of KKK

1925: The Scopes "Monkey" Trial.

*Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald

*The New Negro* by Locke

1926: *Weary Blues* by Hughes

1927: Charles Lindbergh flies from New York to Paris solo.

Immigration Law

Sacco and Vanzetti executed

“The Jazz Singer” – 1st talkie

1929: Kellogg – Briand Pact: Peace alliance

The Great Stock Market crash

|  |
| --- |
| Causes of Crash Durable goods Profits increase; wages stay same  Easy credit Federal Reserve does nothing  Overproduction Speculation and margin buying  Debt |

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 mortgages

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, and photographers

CCC – Civilian Conservation Corps

NIRA- National Industrial Recovery Act – sets up NRA – business men make codes for minimum wages

Glass - Steagall Banking Reform 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 WWI

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 – Americans 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 American gunboat in China – U.S demands only apologies and reparations

Japan moves into East China – US does nothing

1938: End of New Deal Reforms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| For New Deal Regulation of federal institutions  Benefits to labor  Help unemployed  Restored confidence | Anti - New Deal Socialistic program  Unconstitutional  Deficit spending  Government competes with Private industry  Monopolistic  Worthless – creates dependency |

John Steinbeck’s *Grapes of Wrath*

1940: Selective Service – peacetime 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 Americans

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

Battle of Bulge – Last German offensive

1945: Yalta Conference – Allies meet to decide on final war plans

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 from US

Churchill's "Iron Curtain" 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-communistic oaths

National Security Act – created CIA

Jackie Robinson breaks color barrier in professional baseball

1948: Election of 1848- Truman defeats Dewey and Thurman (DixieCrat)

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

Russian 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

George Orwell’s, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*

1950: Korean War begins – US enters because of containment policy

McCarren Internal Security Act – illegal to contribute to Communism

McCarthyism – fear of communism wide spread

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

US – Japanese Treaty – bases in Japan

ANZUS – Treaty makes Australia, New Zealand, and US allies

MacArthur fired by Truman – wanted to invade 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 treaty – Alliance will bring US into Vietnam conflict

Fall of Diem 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

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

1958: National Defense Education Act- funding to math, science, and language programs

NASA formed

1959: Cuban Revolution –Castro invades

Labor Reform Act – protect employees

Alaska and Hawaii admitted as states

1960: U-2 incident – US spy plane goes down in USSR – convert operation discovered

Greensboro sit -in

Civil Rights Act – federal government registers black voters

Election 1960: Kennedy (Dem) defeats Nixon (Rep) – 1st TV debate

National Liberation Front – Viet Cong formed

1961: Bay of Pigs: attempt to overthrow Castro – fails

Trade Embargo on Cuba

Alliance for Progress – Idea to build up Third World to the point where they could manage their own affairs.

Berlin wall built to stop stream of refugees into West Berlin

Peace Corps – encourages US citizens to help third world countries

Coup in Vietnam – Diem assassinated

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) - an Arab majority - oil trade - joins together to

stabilize oil prices

1962: Cuban Missile Crisis – USSR sends missiles to Cuba – US removes missiles from Turkey and USSR from Cuba.

*Baker vs. Carr* – end of gerrymandering – manipulating voting districts

*Engel v. Vitale -* prayer in public schools were banned on violation the First Amendment.

*Silent Spring* Rachel Carson – on pollution

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) - condemned anti-Democratic tendencies of large corporations,

racism and poverty

1963: Kennedy assassinated by Oswald – Johnson becomes President

Test Ban Treaty – no testing in atmosphere or ocean – US, USSR, Br

March on Washington: Martin Luther King Jr. *I have a Dream Speech*

*The Feminine Mystique*, Betty Frieden

1964: 24th Amendment – outlaws poll tax

US enters Vietnam War - Tonkin Gulf Resolution

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution - Johnson can police Vietnam

War Powers Act – restrained president’s ability to commit troops overseas

Economic Opportunity Act: Job Core for youth training; Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA); Office of

Economic Opportunity – establish Equal Opportunity Laws

Civil Rights Act: public accommodations could not be segregated and that nobody could be denied access

to public accommodation on the basis of race.

Tax reduction

Great Society- Platform for LBJ's campaign, it stressed the 5 P's: Peace, Prosperity, anti-Poverty, Prudence

and Progress.

1965: 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

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

Neil Armstrong walks on the moon

Warren E. Burger appointed - a conservative to fill Earl Warren's liberal spot.]

U.S. bombs 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 Senator Howard Baker

Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) - proposed the 27th Amendment, calling for equal rights for both sexes

1973: VP Agnew resigns: Gerald Ford replaces him

Treaty of Paris: Ends Vietnam – troops withdrawn **–** Vietnam temp. divided again

*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 Communistic

Khymer Rouge – ruthless regime established in Cambodia

1975: US ship *Mayaguez* attacked by Cambodia - crew rescued

South Vietnam falls to Communist North Vietnam

1976: Election of 1975: Carter defeats Ford

1977: US gives up rights to Panama Canal in 1999

1978: China and US agree to establish diplomatic relations

Iran hostage incident

1979: 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. withdraws from competition in Moscow to protest Soviet invasion of

Afghanistan

1981: Air Traffic Controllers Strike

Assassination attempt on President 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

1988: Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF Treaty) limiting intermediate-range nuclear missiles with Russia

1989: *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in Alaska

Bailout of 800 insolvent banking institutions by federal government

U.S. invades Panama to oust dictator Manuel Noriega, indicted on federal drug charges

Soviet Union disintegrates primarily due to economic collapse

1990: Iraq invades Kuwait, drawing U.S. led coalition into Middle East confrontation (Operation Desert Shield).

1991: Operation Desert Storm drives Iraqi forces out of Kuwait in96 hour conflict.

1992: U.S. military leads U.N. relief efforts in Somalia

President Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin officially decree end of Cold War

Race Riots in Los Angeles over Rodney King trial results

Bill Clinton (Dem) defeats George H. W. Bush (Rep) in Presidential race

1993: First World Trade Center bombing by Islamic terrorists kills 6

Branch Davidian complex burns after standoff with FBI. 80 die.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) goes into effect

1995: Federal Office Building in Oklahoma City bombed by domestic terrorists, 168 die.

U.S. peacekeeping troops to Bosnia

1996: President Clinton (Dem) reelected by defeating Senator Robert Dole (Rep)

1998: Federal Office Building in Oklahoma City bombed, 168 die.

U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania bombed by Islamic terrorists

President Clinton impeached by House of Representatives for obstruction of justice and perjury.

1999: President Clinton acquitted by Senate in impeachment trial.

Columbine school shooting in Colorado kills 15

2000: George W. Bush (Rep) defeats Vice President Albert Gore (Dem) in Presidential contest. Decision closest in

American history. Generates furious debate and charges of corruption.

2001: Second World Trade Center by Islamic terrorists bombing kills 3000 and levels both building.

U.S. begins air war against Taliban regime in Afghanistan which served as a base of operations for terrorist

Osama Bin Laden’s Al Qaeda organization.

Homeland Security cabinet level organization initiated.

2003: Operation Iraqi Freedom topples Saddam Hussein regime and establishes an occupation force in Iraq.

Space Shuttle Columbia explodes on re-entry, 7 die.

2004: Iraq regains sovereignty but occupation troops remain