**APUSH Timeline of Important Events**

**1492-1650 Early Colonization Period**

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| DATE | EVENTS |
| 1492 | Columbus arrives -begins Columbian Exchange -Spain sends conquistadors & Armada -Spain sets up *encomiendas* (missions like in CA & others) |
| 1587 |  -Sir Walter Raleigh  Roanoke Island -disappeared by 1590 “Lost Colony” |
| 1588 |  -England defeats Spanish Armada -England becomes superpower  begins colonization soon after |
| 1607 | Jamestown -Joint Stock Company  investor-backed  -backer company  Virginia Company -Captain John Smith  leader -martial law instituted for survival1609-1610 desperate times- Powhatan Confederacy aides Jamestown-tobacco  cash crop, saves colony from extinction-Chesapeake becomes name of surrounding area-indentured servants – popular and useful-1618 headright sys. 50 acres given to a plantation owner who sponsored ppl over to America |
| 1619 | House of Burgesses  first government in colonies-white property-owning males could vote-slavery begins in the English colonies  |
| 1620 | Separatists leave England accidentallyarrive in Massachusetts in “Mayflower”-settlement called “Plymouth”-Mayflower Compact  government established, power not from God but from governed-received aid from local Indians to further the settlement |
| 1629 | Mass. Bay Colony  Congregationalists  John Winthrop  “City on a hill”-Puritan and Calvinist ideas ex. of religious intolerance -Roger Williams banished -created Rhode Island  free religion -Anne Hutchinson1629-42 Great Puritan Migration1649-1660  little immigration because England was mainly Puritan |
| 1635 | Connecticut gets charter for being a colony-Maryland  Lord Baltimore  haven for Christians & Catholics1649 Act of Toleration protects Christians |
| 1685 | New York = colony-Pennsylvania  William Penn  Quaker-Carolina (proprietary)  split into NC (Virginia-like colony) and SC (settled by people from Barbados)-proprietary colonies usually became royal colonies (king-controlled)Salutary Neglect 1650-1750 Britain was hands-off on American colonies; gave America autonomy |
| 1670’s | Bacon’s Rebellion -settlers v. Indian = issue - Governor Berkeley - corrupt, elite group gets best land, fail to protect backcountry farmers - Nathanial Bacon - led frontier farmer in raids against "Indians" / burned Jamestown, drove out Berkeley -led to creation of Black Codes, can't control white indentured servants |
| 1692 | Salem Witch Trials -many executions -unrest in religion, politics and gender led to the witch hysteria |
| 1730’sto 1740’s | Great Awakening -Jonathan Edwards: Congregationalist, “sinners in hands of angry God”, fire & brimstone -message was about Hell and predestination -George Whitefield: Methodist, Christianity, evangelical movement (emotionalism and spirituality) - sermons outside of traditional church (outdoors) - scaled the length of the colonies becoming a shared experience for colonies (building a shared identity)Enlightenment = rationalism & science (John Lock: natural rights, Montesquieu: separation of powers) -Ben Franklin ex of enlightenment man |

**Independence 1750 – 1781**

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| 1754 | Albany Plan by Ben Franklin -inter-colonial government plans -for defense -not accepted |
| 1754 - 1763 | 7 Years War “French-Indian War” -Britain wins – leads to anti-British sentiment |
| 1763 | Proclamation of 1763 -forbids colonial settlement past Appalachian Mountains -angered colonists-end of salutary neglect-turning point of British-Colonial relations |
| 1764 | Sugar Act – to stop smugglingCurrency Act – colonists can’t make paper money |
| 1765 | Stamp Act  -direct tax for revenue -broad tax covered legal documents too -affected almost everyone, especially literate and lawyers -taxed goods made in the colonies“No taxation without representation”British response - virtual representation |
| 1766 | Stamp Act Congress formed, boycotts - Act repealedDeclaratory Act passed - Parliament can tax and legislate in all cases anywhere in the colonies |
| 1767 | Townshend Act -taxed goods imported from Britain -paid for government officials’ salaries -more vice-admiralty courts created -suspended NY legislation -“writ of assistance” – British can search anywhere; soldiers sent to Boston to keep peace, March 5, 1770Colonists protest1769 Townshend Duties repealed |
| Mar 5, 1770 | Boston Massacre |
| Dec 16, 1773 | Boston Tea Party - tea tax protest |
| early 1774 | Coercive Acts (“Intolerable Acts”) -closed Boston port; except for essentials -colonists had to house soldiers |
| late 1774 | First Continental Congress = all but Georgiagoals -determine grievances -address actions to grievances such as boycotts -Parameters which were considered Parliamentary interference |
| April 1775 | Battles of Lexington (first battle) and Concord (American colonists held off British “shot heard ‘round the world”) |
| 1775 | 2nd Continental Congress -established continental army -printing $  -established government offices for policies -George Washington - leader of army |
| July 5, 1775 | Olive Branch Petition -America wants reconciliation with Britain -last attempt to avoid armed conflict -King George III ignored it |
| January 1776 | Common Sense - Thomas Paine -“Why should an island rule a continent?”, Colonists have suffered abuses by British gov. |
| June 1776 | Thomas Jefferson commissioned to write Declaration of Independence |
| July 4, 1776 | Declaration of Independence signed |
| 1778 | Franco-American Alliance -negotiated by Ben Franklin -brings French into war on the colonists side -because of battle of Saratoga |
| 1783 | Treaty of Paris -gave US land and independence |
| 1777 | Articles of Confederation -1st central government  -lacked ability to tax, declare war, form a military |
| summer1787 | Constitutional Convention -NJ plan support small states, equal representation -Virginia plan checks & balances, support large states, representation based on population-Great Compromise - bicameral -House of Representatives - representation according to population -Senate - equal, 2 per state-3/5ths Compromise (count 3/5 of slave population toward representation, empower Southern states) |
| 1789 | Constitution is effective |
| 1791 | Bill of Rights added |
| 1789 | Election of Washington -cabinet Jefferson (Secretary of State), Hamilton (Treasury)events  -National Bank created -Hamilton’s financial plan to reduce debt -Neutrality Proclamation -Pinckney’s treaty 1796 -no third term |
| 1797 | Farewell Address – neutrality championed |
| 1797 | John Adams -XZY affair -Alien & Sedition Acts -VA & KY resolutions  nullification -midnight appointments  Adams placed more judges in judicial positions with Federalists leads to Marbury v. Madison  |
| 1801 | Jefferson elected-Marbury v. Madison  established Judicial Review |
| 1803 | Louisiana Purchase -Lewis & Clark |
| 1804 | Jefferson re-elected -British impressment -Embargo Act 1807 &Non Intercourse Act 1809 both hurt American economy |
| 1809-1817 | James Madison -Macon’s Bill #2  doesn’t work -attacks from Britain and France -declared war on Britain in 1812  short war; Treaty of Ghent -Battle of New Orleans  Jackson wins -Hartford Convention  end of Federalist Party -American system  tariff, roads, re-chartered National Bank (protective) lobbied by Henry Clay |
| 1817 | James Monroe |
| 1825 | Era of Good Feelings  1st political party in America -McCulloch v. Maryland  states can’t tax National Bank -Panic of 1819  people couldn’t pay loansre-elected -Adams-Onis Treaty 1819  Florida acquired from Spain -Monroe Doctrine-Missouri Compromise by Henry Clay -Missouri  slave state -Maine  free state -36o30’; slavery is below that |
| 1824 | Corrupt bargain Henry Clay became Sec. of State & JQA President-Dem. Party formed with Andrew Jackson supporters |
| 1825 | JQA elected |
| 1829 | Jackson presidency begins “Era of Common Man”  universal white male suffrage |
| 1830 | -Indian Removal Act  Trail of Tears-Tariff of 1832 nullification issues-vetoed 2nd Bank of US charter-Specie circular-panic of 1837-Nat Turners’ Rebellion  fails leads to Black Codes-Whig party emerges -anti-democratic party |
| 1837 | Martin van Buren becomes President -panic of 1837 |
| 1841 | William Henry Harrison dies one month in office |
| 1841 | John Tyler becomes President“President without a Party”2nd Great Awakening 1790’s – 1840’s -Temperance -slavery, abolition -reforms of society |

**Pre-Civil War, Civil War, Reconstruction 1845-1877**

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| late 1844-early 1845 | Texas annexed |
| 1845 | Polk elected |
| 1846 | Oregon Treaty established northern border with Canada -America acquires OR, WA, parts of ID, WY, MT |
| 1846 | Mexican-American War -the Wilmot Proviso defeated quickly |
| 1848 | Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo -ends Mexican-American War -Mexican cession $15 million for C(alifornia) A(rizona) N(evada) C(olorado) U(tah) N(ew Mexico) |
| 1849 | Zachary Taylor elected  last Whig elected |
| 1850 | Taylor dies; Fillmore takes over |
| 1850 | Compromise of 1850 written by Stephen Douglas & Henry Clay -CA is a state -stronger fugitive slave law -UT & WM territory created; popular sovereignty will decide slave or free eventually -abolished slave trade in DC |
| 1852 | Uncle Tom’s Cabin published |
| 1852 | Franklin Pierce elected |
| 1854 | Kansas Nebraska Act -repealed Missouri compromise -championed popular sovereignty -ends Whig party essentially -Republican party emerges -leads to increased sectionalism |
| 1855 | Bleeding Kansas |
| 1855 | Bleeding SumnerDred Scott decision |
| 1858 | Lincoln-Douglass debates -Freeport Doctrine |
| 1859 | John Brown raid on Harper’s Ferry |
| Dec 1860 | SC seceded; 7 more join to form CSA with Jefferson Davis as President |
| Apr 12, 1861 | Fort Sumter; Civil War begins |
| Jan 1, 1863 | Emancipation Proclamation |
| early 1865 | Freedman’s Bureau established |
| April 1865 | war ends -Lincoln assassinated |
| 1865 | Reconstruction beginsoptions -10% Plan -Wade-Davis Bill  Lincoln vetoed it -Johnson’s Reconstruction Plan  kind of a combo of 10% + W-D Bill -Black Codes instituted in South14th Amendment |
| 1867 | Military Reconstruction Act of 1867 |
| 1869 | 15th Amendment |
| 1872 | scandals  Credit Mobilier& Whiskey Ring |
| 1873 | financial panic |
| 1877 | Compromise of 1877 -Hayes = President -military reconstruction ends in South |

**Gilded Age**

People: Carnegie, Rockefeller, Morgan, Edison, Pulitzer & Hearst (journalists; “yellow journalism”), Gompers (unions),

 Booker T. Washington, Susan B. Anthony (woman’s suffrage)

Forgotten Presidents: Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison

Political People: Debs, Bryan, McKinley (Pres, but not a forgotten one), Seward (AK purchase)

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| 1890 | McKinley tariffSherman Anti-Trust Act |
| 1894 | Wilson-Gorman tariff |
| 1898-1900 | Spanish-American War  Americans drive Spanish out of Cuba &PhillipinesTreaty of Paris ends war |
| 1901 | Platt Amendment |

**Progressive Era**

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| 1904 | Panama Canal-Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine -Big Stick Policy -America not involved in Europe -involved in western hemisphere |
| 1912 | Wilson elected |
| Aug 1914 | Neutrality declared |
| 1915 | Lusitania sunk |
| early 1917 | Zimmerman telegram |
| 1917  | declared war on Germany |
| 1917 | Espionage Act |
| 1918 | Sedition ActFBI created with J. Edgar Hoover in charge |
| Jan 1918 | 14 Points  League of Nations made it not pass in Congress because Wilson was unwilling to compromise |

**Roaring 20’s, Depression**

People: Hemmingway, Fitzgerald, Scopes, Bryan, Darrow

Events: Scopes Trial, Prohibition, 18th Amendment, Jazz  Harlem Renaissance

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| 1921 | Harding -scandals |
| 1923 | Coolidge -business -cars |
| October 1929 | Stock Market CrashGreat Depression begins |
| 1932 | FDR -100 Days -New Deal implemented |

**New Deal & WW2**

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| 1933 | Banking Act of 1933 FDIC-AAA (Agricultural)-PWA (Public Works)-SEC (Securities & Exchange Commission) |
| 1934 | 2nd New Deal -WPA -Social Security-Good Neighbor Policy |
| 1935 | Neutrality Act |
| 1936 | Neutrality Act |
| 1937 | Neutrality Act |
| 1940 | Selective Training & Service Act of 1940 |
| 1941 | Lend-Lease Act |
| late 1941 | Atlantic Charter Conference with Churchill |
| Dec 7, 1941 | Pearl Harbor attacked |
| June 6, 1944 | D-Day |
| Feb 1945 | Yalta ConferencePotsdam  determine A-bomb |
| 1945 | FDR dies  Truman becomes President |
| August 1945 | Hiroshima & Nagasaki |

**Post-WW2 & Cold War**

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| 1947 | Truman Doctrine  financial support of anti-Communist nations for containment of CommunismMarshall Plan |
| 1949 | NATO  leads to CIA in America |
| 1950 | McCarthyism -Joseph McCarthy = names of Communists in American government |
| 1950-1953 | Korean War; Civil Rights Movement beginsDwight Eisenhower = President |
| 1954 | Army-McCarthy trial ends scare |
| 1954 | Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka |
| 1956 | Suez Crisis |
| 1957 | Sputnik launched leads to NASA being established |
| 1960 | U-2 incident |
| 1961 | JFK becomes President-Bay of Pigs |
| 1961 | Vietnam Conflict begins |
| 1962 | Cuban Missile Crisis |
| 1963 | JFK assassinated; LBJ becomes President |
| 1964 | Civil Rights Act of 1964Gulf of Tonkin |
| 1965 | “Great Society” legislation |
| 1969 | Nixon is President |
| 1969-1979 | Detente |
| 1969 | moon landing |
| 1971 | America off gold standard |
| 1972-1974 | Watergate scandal |
| 1974 | Nixon resigns |
| 1974 | Gerald Ford is President; pardons Nixon |
| 1977 | Jimmy Carter elected President |
| 1979 | 3-Mile Island nuclear failure |

**1980-2000**

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| 1981 | Ronald Reagan elected President |
| 1981 | First Space shuttle launched |
| 1983 | Strategic Defense Initiative = “Star Wars” |
| 1986 | Iran-Contra Scandal |
| 1989 | George H. W. Bush elected President |
| 1990-1991 | Persian Gulf War |
| 1991 | Operation Desert Storm |
| 1993 | William “Bill” Clinton elected President |
| 1994 | NAFTA = North American Free Trade Agreement established |
| 2000 | George W. Bush elected President, wins amid controversy |
| Sept 11, 2001 | Terrorist attacks |
| 2001 | Patriot Act |