

UNITED STATES HISTORY TIMELINE

- I. Pre-Columbian Era
 - **June 15, 1215:** Magna Carta
- II. Era of Exploration (Age of Discovery/Age of Exploration)
 - **October 12, 1492:** Columbus discovered the Americas
 - **April 2, 1513:** Juan Ponce de León sights Florida
- III. Era of Colonization (Colonial Era)
 - **1585:** Roanoke first colonization
 - **1587:** Roanoke second colonization
 - **May 14, 1607:** Virginia Colony (Jamestown) founded
 - **1609:** Starving Time
 - **1618:** Headright system established in Jamestown
 - **July 30, 1619:** House of Burgesses established
 - **November 1620:** Mayflower Compact signed
 - **November 11, 1620:** Massachusetts Colony established
 - **1623:** New Hampshire Colony established
 - **June 12, 1630:** Massachusetts Bay Colony established
 - **March 25, 1634:** Maryland Colony established
 - **1636:** Rhode Island Colony established
 - **March 3, 1636:** Connecticut Colony established
 - **December 16, 1689:** English Bill of Rights
 - **February 1692- May 1693:** Salem witch trials
 - **1700- 1800:** Age of Enlightenment (Little consensus on actual timespan)
 - **1704:** Delaware Colony established
 - **1712:** North Carolina Colony established
 - **1719:** South Carolina Colony established
 - **1730-1780:** First Great Awakening
 - **February 12, 1733:** Georgia Colony established
 - **March 1733:** Molasses Act
 - **August 5, 1735:** Trail of Peter Zenger affirmed Freedom of Press
 - **December 12, 1753:** French refuse to withdraw from the Ohio River Valley
 - **May 28, 1754:** Major George Washington unofficially begins French and Indian war
 - **June 1755:** General Braddock fails to take Fort Duquesne
 - **July 1755:** William Shirley assumes command of British forces in North America
 - **Spring of 1756:** Britain declares war, French and Indian War/Seven Years War begins
 - **1758:** Fort Duquesne conquered by British and renamed Fort Pitt
 - **September 13, 1759:** Battle of Quebec
 - **1763:** Pontiac declares War against Americans, Pontiac's War begins
 - **February 10, 1763:** Treaty of Paris, French and Indian War ends
- IV. Revolutionary War Era
 - **October 7, 1763:** Royal Proclamation of 1763
 - **April 5, 1764:** Sugar Act (replacing Molasses Act)
 - **1765:** Pontiac's War ends
 - **March 24, 1765:** First Quartering Act
 - **April 1765:** Stamp Act
 - **August 1765:** Boston Sons of Liberty founded

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- **1765:** Daughters of Liberty founded
- **March 18, 1766:** Stamp Act repealed, The American Colonies Act 1776 (Declaratory Act)
- **1767:** Townshend Acts
 - i. Revenue Act
 - ii. Indemnity Act
 - iii. Commissioners of Customs Act
 - iv. Vice Admiralty Court Act
 - v. New York Restraining Act
- **March 5, 1770:** Townshend Acts repealed, excluding Tea tax
- **March 5, 1770:** Boston Massacre
- **May 10, 1773:** Tea Act
- **December 16, 1773:** Boston Tea Party
- **1774:** Intolerable Acts/Coercive Acts
 - i. Boston Port Act
 - ii. Massachusetts Government Act
 - iii. Administration of Justice Act
 - iv. Quartering Act
 - v. Quebec Act
- **September 5- October 26, 1774:** First Continental Congress
- **April 19, 1775:** Battles of Lexington And Concord (American Victory)
- **June 17, 1775:** Battle of Bunker Hill (British Victory)
- **July 1775:** Olive Branch Petition (rejected)
- **May 10, 1775- March 1, 1781:** Second Continental Congress
- **August 23, 1775:** A Proclamation for Suppressing Rebellion and Sedition by George III of the United Kingdom
- **January 10, 1776:** Common Sense published by Thomas Paine
- **July 4, 1776:** Declaration of Independence, Revolutionary War begins
- **December 26, 1776:** Battle of Trenton (American Victory)
- **January 2, 1777:** Battle of Princeton (American Victory)
- **September 19, 1777:** First Battle of Saratoga (British Victory)
- **October 7, 1777:** Second Battle of Saratoga (American Victory)
- **November 15, 1777:** Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union
- **Spring of 1778:** Mary Ludwig Hays/Molly Pitcher began to help the Union army
- **Winter 1777/1778:** Winter at Valley Forge
- **February 6, 1778:** The Treaty of Alliance with France and The Franco-American Treaty of Amity and Commerce
- **April 12, 1779:** Treaty of Aranjuez (Spain joins Revolutionary War)
- **1780:** Benedict Arnold turned traitor
- **March 1, 1781:** Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union ratified
- **September 28- October 19, 1781:** Battle of Yorktown (American Victory)
- **September 3, 1783:** Treaty of Paris, Revolutionary War ends (American Victory)
- **May 20, 1785:** Land Ordinance of 1785
- **August 29, 1786- January 1787:** Shay's Rebellion
- **May 25- September 17, 1787:** United States Constitutional Convention
 - i. **May 29, 1787:** Virginia Plan proposed
 - ii. **June 12, 1787:** Three-Fifths Compromise accepted
 - iii. **June 15, 1787:** New Jersey Plan proposed
 - iv. **June 18, 1787:** Alexander Hamilton's Plan proposed
 - v. **July 5, 1787:** Connecticut Compromise/Great Compromise proposed
 - vi. **July 16, 1787:** Connecticut Compromise/Great Compromise accepted
 - vii. **September 17, 1787:** Constitution of the United States of America signed

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- **July 13, 1787:** Northwest Ordinance passed
- **October 1787- August 1788:** Federalist Papers published by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay

V. Early Republic Era

- **June 21, 1789:** Constitution of the United States of America ratified
- **April 30, 1789:** George Washington took office as first president – Term 1&2
- **August 7, 1789:** Northwest Ordinance signed by Washington
- **September 24, 1789:** Judiciary Act of 1789
- Hamilton's Economic Plan
 - i. **July 4, 1789:** Hamilton Tariff/Tariff of 1789
 - ii. **January 9, 1790:** First Report on Public Credit
 1. **1790:** Compromise of 1790/Dinner Table Compromise (Hamilton v. Madison and Jefferson)
 2. **April 23, 1790:** Tariff of 1790
 3. **July 26, 1790:** Residence Act of 1790 (An Act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States)
 4. **August 4, 1790:** Funding Act of 1790 (An Act for the acquisition of state debts by the federal government through the issuance of securities)
 - iii. **December 1790:** Second Report on Public Credit
 1. **February 25, 1791:** First Bank of the United States established (20 year charter)
 2. **March 1791:** Whiskey Excise Act
 - iv. **December 5, 1791:** Report on Manufactures
 1. **1792:** Tariff of 1792
- **December 15, 1791:** United States Bill of Rights ratified
- **1792- 1824:** First Party System
 - i. Federalist Party- Alexander Hamilton (before 1800)
 - ii. Democratic-Republican Party (Anti-Federalist)- Thomas Jefferson and James Madison (after 1800)
- **May 1792:** Whiskey Excise Act modified
- **1793-1794:** Citizen Genêt Affair
- **February 12, 1793:** Fugitive Slave Act of 1793
- **April 22, 1793:** Proclamation of Neutrality
- **1793-1860:** Market Revolution
 - i. **1793:** Samuel Slater opened the first spinning textile mill in America
 - ii. **March 14, 1794:** Eli Whitney patented the cotton gin
 - iii. **August 17, 1807:** North River Steamboat/Clermont inaugural run
 - iv. **1819:** Jethro Wood patented an improved cast iron plow
 - v. **1823:** Lowell Mills opens in Massachusetts
 - vi. **1831:** Robert McCormick invented McCormick reaper (patented by Cyrus McCormick in 1837)
 - vii. **1837:** John Deere invented the lightweight steel plow
 - viii. **1838:** National Road (Cumberland Road) completed
 - ix. **January 11, 1838:** Samuel F. Morse sends the first telegram
 - x. **May 24, 1844:** Samuel Finley Breese Morse orchestrated the first telegraph communication
 - xi. **September 10, 1846:** Elias Howe, Jr. patented the spinning wheel
 - xii. **1850:** Railroads had grown to crisscross the entire America
 - xiii. **August 12, 1851:** Isaac Merritt Singer patented an improved spinning wheel
- **1794:** Neutrality Act of 1794
- **July 1794:** Whisky Rebellion
- **February 7, 1795:** Eleventh Amendment (Establishes sovereign immunity)
- **August 2, 1795:** Treaty of Greenville
- **October 27, 1795:** Pinckney's Treaty
- **February 29, 1796:** Jay's Treaty

- **March 4, 1797:** John Adams took office as second president – Term 3
- **1798:** Alien and Sedition Acts
 - i. Naturalization Act (An Act to Establish a Uniform Rule of Naturalization)
 - ii. Alien Act (An Act Concerning Aliens)
 - iii. Alien Enemies Act (An Act Respecting Alien Enemies)
 - iv. Sedition Act (An Act for the Punishment of Certain Crimes against the United States)
- **1798- 1799:** Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions drafted (Introduced nullification)
- **1800- 1850:**American System/Economic Plan (Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and John Quincy Adams)
 - i. Support for a high tariff to protect American industries and generate revenue for the federal government
 - ii. Maintenance of high public land prices to generate federal revenue
 - iii. Preservation of the Bank of the United States to stabilize the currency and rein in risky state and local banks
 - iv. Development of a system of internal improvements (such as roads and canals) which would knit the nation together and be financed by the tariff and land sales revenues
- **March 1798- 1800:** XYZ Affair
- **1798- 1800:** Quasi War (Undeclared War With France)
- **1800- 1850:** Second Great Awakening
- **1801:** Midnight Judges Act/Judiciary Act of 1801
- **March 4, 1801:** Thomas Jefferson took office as third president – Term 3&4
- **December 21, 1801:** Convention of 1800/Treaty of Mortefontaine
- **May 1801:** Tripoli (Barbary Pirates) declare war against America, First Barbary War begins
- **February 11-14, 1803:** William Marbury v. James Madison, Secretary Of State Of The United States (Madison Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** Congress cannot pass laws that are contrary to the Constitution, and it is the role of the Judicial system to interpret what the Constitution permits. (Judicial Review)
- **April 30, 1803:** Louisiana Purchase
- **May 14, 1804- September 23, 1806:** Lewis and Clark Expedition
- **June 15, 1804:** Twelfth Amendment (Revises presidential election procedures)
- **April 27- May 31, 1805:** Battle of Derne (American Victory)
- **June 4, 1805:** First Barbary War ends (American Victory)
- **June 22, 1807:** Chesapeake-Leopard Affair (British warship HMS Leopard v. American frigate Chesapeake)
- **December 22, 1807:** Embargo Act of 1807
- **March 1, 1809:** Non-Intercourse Act (replacing Embargo Act of 1807)
- **March 4, 1809:** James Madison took office as fourth president – Term 6&7
- **November 7, 1811:** Battle of Tippecanoe (American Victory)
- **June 18, 1812:** America declares war against Britain, War of 1812 begins
- **August 19, 1812:** USS Constitution v. HMS Guerriere (American Victory)
- **September 10, 1813:** Battle of Lake Erie (American Victory)
- **October 5, 1813:** Battle of the Thames (American Victory)
- **March 27, 1814:** Battle of Horseshoe Bend (American Victory)
- **August 24, 1814:** Burning of Washington (British Victory)
- **September 12- 15, 1814:** Battle of Baltimore (American Victory)
- **December 15, 1814- January 4, 1815:** Hartford Convention
- **December 24, 1814:** Treaty of Ghent, War of 1812 ends (Draw)
- **January 8, 1815:** Battle of New Orleans (American Victory)
- Era of Good Feelings (Period in which partisan bitterness abated)
 - i. **1816:** Second Bank of the United States established (20 years charter)
 - ii. **April 27, 1816:** Dallas Tariff/Tariff of 1816
 - iii. **December 21, 1816:** American Colonization Society established

- iv. **March 4, 1817:** James Monroe took office as fifth president – Term 8&9
- v. **April 16, 1818:** Rush- Bagot Treaty
- vi. **October 20, 1818:** Treaty of 1818 (British Cession)
- vii. **1819- 1823:** Panic of 1819
- viii. **February 22, 1819:** Adams-Onís Treaty (Spanish Cession)
- ix. **February 2, 1819:** Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward (Trustees Victory)
 1. **Holding:** No State shall make any law impairing the obligation of contracts
- x. **February 22-March 6, 1819:** James McCulloch v. The State of Maryland, John James (McCulloch Victory)
 1. **Holding:** Although the Constitution does not specifically give Congress the power to establish a bank, it does delegate the ability to tax and spend, and a bank is a proper and suitable instrument to assist the operations of the government in the collection and disbursement of the revenue. Because federal laws have supremacy over state laws, Maryland had no power to interfere with the bank's operation by taxing it.
- xi. **January 1820:** Missouri Compromise
- xii. **February 15–28, 1823:** Thomas Johnson and Graham's Lessee v. William M'Intosh (M'Intosh Victory)
 1. **Holding:** Private land purchases from Native Americans by citizens are not valid.
- xiii. **December 2, 1823:** Monroe Doctrine established
- xiv. **February 5- March 2, 1824:** Thomas Gibbons, Appellant v. Aaron Ogden, Respondent (Gibbons Victory)
 1. **Holding:** The Commerce Clause of the Constitution designated power to Congress to regulate interstate commerce and the broad definition of commerce included navigation.

VI. Era of Jacksonian Democracy

- **1824:** Corrupt Bargain of 1824
- **March 11, 1824:** Bureau of Indian Affairs established
- **March 4, 1825:** John Quincy Adams took office as sixth president – Term 10
- **February 13, 1826:** American Temperance Society established
- **1828- 1854:** Second Party System
 - i. Democratic Party- Andrew Jackson (dominated)
 - ii. Whig Party- Henry Clay
 - iii. Anti-Masonic Party
 - iv. Liberty Party
 - v. Free Soil Party
- **May 19, 1828:** Tariff of 1828/Tariff of Abominations
- **March 4, 1829:** Andrew Jackson took office as seventh president – Term 11&12
- **September 1829:** David Walker publishes his Walker's Appeal in Four Articles; Together with a Preamble, to the Coloured Citizens of the World, but in Particular and Very Expressly to Those of the United States of America
- **December 1828:** South Carolina Exposition and Protest
- **1830s-** Oregon Trail established by fur traders (widely publicized by 1843)
- **1830-1890:** Railroads built across America
- **May 26, 1830:** Indian Removal Act
- **1831:** Underground Railroad given its name
- **January 1, 1831:** William Lloyd Garrison founded the abolitionist newspaper, The Liberator
- **August 21-22, 1831:** Nat Turn's Slave Rebellion/Southampton Insurrection
- **1831- 1837:** Trail of Tears
- **1832-1841:** Bank War
- **1835- 1841:** Second Seminole War
- **1836-1850:** Transcendentalism movement (primarily orchestrated by writers and poets)
 - i. **1836:** Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote Nature, introducing the idea of Transcendentalism
 - ii. **September 8, 1836:** Transcendental Club established
 - iii. **July 25, 1846:** Henry David Thoreau first practiced civil disobedience

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- **February 20- March 3, 1832:** Samuel A. Worcester v. Georgia (Worcester Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** States have no criminal jurisdiction in Indian Country; the power belongs to the federal government.
- **July 14, 1832:** Tariff of 1832
- **November 24, 1832- March 2, 1833:** Nullification Crisis
 - i. **November 24, 1832:** Ordinance of Nullification
 - ii. **December 10, 1832:** Proclamation to the People of South Carolina by Andrew Jackson
 - iii. **March 2, 1833:** Force Bill
 - iv. **March 2, 1833:** Compromise Tariff of 1833
- **May 26, 1836:** Pinckney Resolutions (including the Gag Rule)
- **July 11, 1836:** Specie Circular (Coinage Act)
- **1837:** Horace Mann (Father of the Common School Movement) begins American school reformation
- **1837- 1843:** Panic of 1837
- **March 4, 1837:** Martin Van Buren took office as eighth president – Term 13

VII. Era of Expansion (Expansion Era)

- **1840:** Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and William Lloyd Garrison began women's rights campaigning
- **1841:** Frederick Douglass gave his first speech in support of abolition
- **1841:** Dorothea Dix began her attempts at disability reform
- **March 4, 1841:** William Henry Harrison took office as ninth president – Term 14
- **April 4, 1841:** John Tyler took office as tenth president – Term 14
- **March 9, 1841:** United States v. Libellants and Claimants of the Schooner Amistad (Amistad Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** The Africans are free, and are remanded to be released.
- **1842:** Tariff of 1842/Black Tariff
- **March 1842:** Commonwealth v. John Hunt & Others (Hunt Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** A labor combination to raise wages is not inherently illegal.
- **June 1, 1843:** Sojourner Truth began to preach abolition
- **1845:** American Party/Know-Nothing Party formed (dissolved 1860)
- **February 26, 1845:** Texas Annexation
- **December 27, 1845:** John Louis O'Sullivan publicizes the term "manifest destiny"
- **March 4, 1845:** James Knox Polk took office as eleventh president – Term 15
- **1846:** Walker Tariff
- **May 13, 1846:** America declares war against Mexico, Mexican-American War Begins
- **June 15, 1846:** Oregon Treaty
- **August 8, 1846:** Wilmot Proviso introduced (never ratified)
- **February 23, 1847:** Battle of Buena Vista (American Victory)
- **January 24, 1848- 1855:** California Gold Rush (49'ners)
- **March 9-29, 1847:** Siege of Veracruz (American Victory)
- **February 2, 1848:** Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (Mexican cession), Mexican-American War Ends (American Victory)
- **July 19- 20, 1848:** Convention of Seneca Falls (New York)
- **July 28, 1848:** Declaration of Rights and Sentiments
- **March 4, 1849:** Zachary Taylor took office as twelfth president – Term 16
- **1850:** Harriet Tubman became part of the Underground Railroad
- **April 19, 1850:** Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
- **July 9, 1850:** Millard Fillmore took office as thirteenth president – Term 16
- **September 1850:** Compromise of 1850 (5 separate bills)
 - i. California admitted into Union as a free state
 - ii. The slave trade abolished (the sale of slaves, not the institution of slavery) in the District of Columbia
 - iii. The Territory of New Mexico (including present-day Arizona) and the Territory of Utah organized under the rule of popular sovereignty

- iv. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 passed, requiring all U.S. citizens to assist in the return of runaway slaves
- v. Texas gives up much of the western land which it claimed and receives compensation of \$10,000,000 to pay off its national debt
- **September 17, 1851:** Treaty of Fort Laramie
- **March 20, 1852:** Harriet Beecher Stowe published Uncle Tom's Cabin
- **March 4, 1853:** Franklin Pierce took office as fourteenth president – Term 17
- **October 1854:** Ostend Manifesto
- **April 17, 1854:** Gadsden Purchase
- **May 30, 1854:** Kansas-Nebraska Act
- **1854- 1895:** Third Party System
 - i. Democratic Party
 - ii. Republican Party (dominated)
- **1854- 1860:** Bleeding Kansas
- **February 11- 14, 1856:** Dred Scott v. John F. A. Sandford (Sanford Victory)
 - i. **Holding:**
 1. Persons of African descent cannot be, nor were ever intended to be, citizens under the U.S. Constitution.
 2. The Property Clause is only applicable to lands possessed at the time of ratification (1787). As such, Congress cannot ban slavery in the territories. Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional.
 3. Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment prohibits the federal government from freeing slaves brought into federal territories.
- **March 4, 1857:** James Buchanan took office as fifteenth president – Term 18
- **1858:** Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858
- **1859:** Comstock Lode discovered
- **October 16- 19, 1859:** John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry

VIII. Civil War Era

- **December 1860- February 1861:** Secession of Southern States
 - i. **December 20, 1860:** South Carolina
 - ii. **January 9, 1861:** Mississippi
 - iii. **January 10, 1861:** Florida
 - iv. **January 11, 1861:** Alabama
 - v. **January 19, 1861:** Georgia
 - vi. **January 26, 1861:** Louisiana
 - vii. **February 1, 1861:** Texas
- **December 18, 1860:** Crittenden Compromise introduced (unsuccessful)
- **February 8, 1861:** Confederate States of America formed with Jefferson Davis as president
- **March 4, 1861:** Abraham Lincoln took office as sixteenth president – Term 19
- **April 12- 13, 1861:** Battle of Fort Sumter (Confederate Victory), Civil War Begins
- **May 1860- May 1861:** Further secession of Southern States
 - i. **May 6, 1861:** Arkansas
 - ii. **May 20, 1861:** North Carolina
 - iii. **May 23, 1861:** Virginia (West Virginia still part of Union due to Second Wheeling Convention)
 - iv. **June 8, 1861:** Tennessee
- **May 21, 1861:** Anaconda Plan/Scott's Great Snake established
- **July 21, 1861:** First Battle of Bull Run (Confederate Victory)
- **August 6, 1861:** First Confiscation Act
- **1862-1866:** Pacific Railroad Acts
- **March 8-9, 1862:** Battle of Hampton Roads/Battle of the Monitor and Merrimack (Draw)
- **April 6-7, 1862:** Battle of Shiloh (Union Victory)

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- **April 18- 28, 1862:** Battle of Forts Jackson and St. Philip (New Orleans) (Union Victory)
- **May 20, 1862:** Homestead Act
- **July 2, 1862:** Morrill Land-Grant Act of 1862
- **July 17, 1862:** Second Confiscation Act
- **September 17, 1862:** Battle of Antietam (Tactically Inconclusive; Strategic Union Victory)
- **December 11, 1862- December 15, 1862:** Battle of Fredericksburg (Confederate Victory)
- **January 1, 1863:** Emancipation Proclamation issued
- **April 30- May 6, 1863:** Battle of Chancellorsville (Confederate Victory)
- **May 18- July 4, 1863:** Siege of Vicksburg (Union Victory)
- **June 3, 1864:** National Bank Act
- **July 1-3, 1863:** Battle of Gettysburg (Union Victory)
- **November 29, 1863:** Gettysburg Address
- **December 8, 1863:** Ten percent plan/Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction proposed by Lincoln (rejected by Congress)
- **March 9, 1864:** Ulysses S. Grant appointed 17th Commanding General of the United States Army
- **July 2, 1864:** Wade-Davis reconstruction bill proposed by Radical Republicans (pocket-vetoed by Lincoln)
- **July 22, 1864:** Battle of Atlanta (Union Victory)
- **November- December 1864:** William Tecumseh Sherman's 'March to the Sea' (total war)
- **January 16, 1865:** 40 acres and a mule practice began (eventually repealed by Jackson)
- **June 9, 1864- March 25, 1865:** Siege of Petersburg (Union Victory)
- **March 3, 1865:** Freedmen's Bureau Bill created the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands
- **April 9, 1865:** Battle of Appomattox Court House (Union Victory) and surrender of General Robert E. Lee, Civil War Ends (Union Victory)
- **April 14, 1865:** Assassination of Abraham Lincoln by Robert Wilkes Booth
- **May 12-13, 1865:** Battle of Palmito Ranch (Confederate Victory)

IX. Reconstruction Era

- **March 3, 1865:** Freedmen's Bureau bills
- **April 15, 1865:** Andrew Johnson took office as seventeenth president – Term 19&20
- **1865:** Black codes established by all Northern states
- **1865- 1920:** Crop-lien System
- **1865-66:** Johnson's reconstruction plan
- Civil War Amendments
 - i. **December 6, 1865:** Thirteenth Amendment (Abolishes slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime)
 - ii. **July 9, 1868:** Fourteenth Amendment (Defines citizenship, contains the Privileges or Immunities Clause, the Due Process Clause, the Equal Protection Clause, and deals with post-Civil War issues)
 - iii. **February 3, 1870:** Fifteenth Amendment (Prohibits the denial of suffrage based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude)
- Enforcement Acts
 - i. **April 9, 1866:** Civil Rights Act of 1866 (An Act to protect all Persons in the United States in their Civil Rights, and furnish the Means of their vindication)
 - ii. **1870:** Civil Rights Act of 1870/The Enforcement Act
 - iii. **April 20, 1871:** Civil Rights Act of 1871/Ku Klux Klan Act
 - iv. **March 1, 1875:** Civil Rights Act of 1875
- **1866:** First national labor federation in the United States established (National Labor Union)
- **1867:** The National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry established
- Reconstruction Acts
 - i. **March 2, 1867:** Creation of five military districts in the seceded states not including Tennessee

- ii. **March 23, 1867:** Requiring congressional approval for new state constitutions (which were required for Confederate states to rejoin the Union)
 - iii. **July 19, 1867:** Confederate states give voting rights to all men.
 - iv. **March 11, 1867:** All former Confederate states must ratify the 14th Amendment
 - **March 3, 1867:** Tenure of Office Act enacted despite Johnson's veto
 - **March 30, 1867:** Alaska Purchase
 - **February 24, 1868:** Johnson impeached by the House of Representatives
 - **July 28, 1868:** Burlingame-Seward Treaty of 1868
 - **1869:** Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan Brownwell Anthony founded the National Woman Suffrage Association
 - **March 4, 1869:** Ulysses S. Grant took office as eighteenth president – Term 21&22
 - **1870s- 1950s:** Sharecropping
- X. Gilded Age
- **1869:** Tweed Ring formed in New York City under William "Boss" Tweed and the Tammany Hall
 - **1869:** Noble and Holy Order of Knights of Labor established
 - **1870- 1900:** Second Industrial Revolution
 - i. **May 10, 1869:** Last golden spike driven into the First Transcontinental Railroad
 - ii. **1870:** Standard Oil established by John Davison Rockefeller
 - iii. **1872:** Montgomery Ward founded by Aaron Montgomery Ward
 - iv. **December 17, 1880:** Edison Illuminating Company established in New York City
 - v. **March 3, 1885:** American Telephone and Telegraph Company established in New York City from Alexander Graham Bell's Bell Telephone Company created in 1874
 - vi. **1889:** Andrew Carnegie published the "Gospel of Wealth"
 - vii. **1892:** General Electric formed by merger
 - viii. **1893:** Sears, Roebuck & Company founded by Richard Warren Sears and Alvah Curtis Roebuck
 - ix. **February 25, 1901:** J.P Morgan founds the United Steel Corporation combining Andrew Carnegie's Carnegie Steel Company and William Henry Moore's National Steel Company
 - **1871:** Federal Civil Service established
 - **May 1871:** Treaty of Washington
 - **1872:** Crédit Mobilier of America Scandal exposed
 - **May 22, 1872:** Amnesty Act
 - **December 23, 1873:** Woman's Christian Temperance Union organized
 - **1873- 1879:** Panic of 1873
 - **1874:** Chautauqua adult education movement starts
 - **1875:** Whiskey Ring Scandal exposed
 - **1876- 1965:** Jim Crow laws
 - **1877:** "Social Darwinism" coined by Joseph Fisher in Europe
 - **1877:** Compromise of 1877
 - i. The removal of all Federal troops from the former Confederate States
 - ii. The appointment of at least one Southern Democrat to Hayes's cabinet
 - iii. The construction of another transcontinental railroad using the Texas and Pacific in the South
 - iv. Legislation to help industrialize the South
 - **March 4, 1877:** Rutherford Birchard Hayes took office as nineteenth president – Term 23
 - **March 21, 1877:** National Farmers' Alliance established
 - **July 14- September 4, 1877:** Great Railroad Strike of 1877
 - **October 5, 1877:** Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Nation surrendered to units of the U.S. Cavalry
 - **1879:** Exodus of 1879
 - **March 4, 1881:** James Abram Garfield took office as twentieth president – Term 24
 - **May 21, 1881:** Clara Barton establishes the American Red Cross
 - **September 19, 1881:** Chester Alan Arthur took office as twenty-first president – Term 24

- **May 8, 1882:** Chinese Exclusion Act (reversed the Burlingame-Seward Treaty of 1868)
- **January 16, 1883:** Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act
- **May 24, 1883:** Brooklyn Bridge opened
- **February 26, 1885:** Alien Contract Labor Law
- **March 4, 1885:** Grover Cleveland took office as twenty-second president – Term 25
- **May 4, 1886:** Haymarket affair/Haymarket massacre
- **May 10, 1886:** Yick Wo v. Hopkins (Yick Wo victory)
 - i. **Holding:** Racially discriminatory application of a facially neutral statute violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
- **October 28, 1886:** Statue of Liberty dedicated
- **December 8, 1886:** American Federation of Labor founded
- **February 4, 1887:** Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 formed Interstate Commerce Commission (regulatory agency)
- **February 8, 1887:** Dawes Act/General Allotment Act
- **1889:** Hull House (a settlement house) co-founded by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr
- **March 4, 1889:** Benjamin Harrison took office as twenty-third president – Term 26
- **April 22, 1889:** Oklahoma Land Rush of 1889
- **May 1890:** National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) formed
- **July 2, 1890:** Sherman Antitrust Act
- **July 14, 1890:** Sherman Silver Purchase Act (repealed in 1893 after the Panic of 1893)
- **October 1, 1890:** Tariff Act of 1890/McKinley Tariff
- **1891- 1908:** People's Party (Populists)
- **January 1, 1892:** Ellis Island Immigrant Inspection Station opened
- **June 30- July 6, 1892:** Homestead Strike
- **1893- 1897:** Panic of 1893 (first signs appear February 23, 1893)
- **March 2, 1893:** Railroad Safety Appliance Act
- **March 4, 1893:** Grover Cleveland took office as twenty-fourth president – Term 27
- **June 20, 1893:** American Railroad Union founded
- **1894:** Immigration Restriction League founded
- **June 26- August 2, 1894:** Pullman Strike (ended by Federal injunction and troops)
- **September 18, 1895:** Atlanta Compromise issued by Booker T. Washington

XI. Progressive Era

- **1896- 1932:** Fourth Party System
 - i. Democratic Party
 - ii. Republican Party (dominated)
- **April 13, 1896:** Homer A. Plessy v. Ferguson (Ferguson victory)
 - i. **Holding:** The "separate but equal" provision of private services mandated by state government is constitutional under the Equal Protection Clause. (legalizes segregation)
- **March 4, 1897:** William McKinley took office as twenty-fifth president – Term 28&29
- **February 15, 1898:** USS Maine sank in Havana Harbor from explosion
- **March 28, 1898:** United States v. Wong Kim Ark (Wong Kim Ark victory)
 - **Holding:** Children born in the United States generally acquire United States citizenship at birth via the Citizenship Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
- **April 20, 1898:** Teller Amendment
- **April 23, 1898:** Spain declares war, Spanish-American War begins
- **June 15, 1898:** American Anti-Imperialist League established
- **July 1, 1898:** Battle of San Juan Hill (U. S./Cuban victory)
- **July 4, 1898:** Newlands Resolution creates Territory of Hawaii
- **April 11, 1899:** Treaty of Paris of 1898, Spanish-American War ends
- **February 4- 5, 1899:** Battle of Manila (American Victory)

- **June 2, 1899:** First Philippine Republic declares war, Philippine-American War begins
- **April 12, 1900:** Foraker Act/Organic Act of 1900 establishes civilian (limited popular) government in Puerto Rico
- **July 1900:** Open Door Policy suggested by John Hay accepted by France, Germany, Britain, Italy, Japan, Russia
- **1901:** Insular Cases (little consensus on relevant Supreme Court cases)
- **September 7, 1901:** Boxer Protocol signed between Qing Empire of China and the Eight-Nation Alliance in response to the Boxer Rebellion (Autumn 1899- September 7, 1901)
- **September 14, 1901:** Theodore Roosevelt took office as twenty-sixth president – Term 29&30
- **November 18, 1901:** Hay- Pauncefote Treaty nullifies Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850
- **May 12, 1902:** Coal Strike of 1902 (neutral government intervention by Roosevelt)
- **June 17, 1902:** Newlands Reclamation Act
- **July 1, 1902:** Philippine Organic Act, Philippine-American War ends
- **October 1902:** First muckraking article published, Lincoln Steffens’ “Tweed Days in St. Louis”
- **December 9, 1902- February 19, 1903:** Venezuela Crisis
- **1903- 1907:** Square Deal
 - i. **February 1903:** Elkins Act
 - ii. **June 29, 1906:** Hepburn Act
 - iii. **June 8, 1906:** An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities
 - iv. **June 30, 1906:** Pure Food and Drug Act (An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods... regulating traffic therein...)
 - v. **June 30, 1906:** Federal Meat Inspection Act
- **January 1903:** S.S. McClure wrote the issue of McClure’s that began the first muckraking journalism
- **May 22, 1903:** Platt Amendment establishes United States Protectorate over Cuba
- **February 14, 1903:** United States Department of Commerce and Labor formed
- **November 18, 1903:** Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty establishes Panama Canal Zone
- **March 14, 1904:** Northern Securities Company dissolved in Supreme Court after Roosevelt invokes Antitrust Act
- **April 25, 1904:** National Child Labor Committee organized by Edgar Gardner Murphy
- **December 6, 1904:** Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
- **June 24, 1905:** Industrial Workers of the World founded by Eugene V. Debs et al.
- **July 1905:** Niagara Movement founded by W.E.B. Du Bois (later became the NAACP)
- **April 17, 1905:** Joseph Lochner, Plaintiff in Error v. People of the State of New York (Lochner victory)
 - i. **Holding:** New York’s regulation of the working hours of bakers was not a justifiable restriction on the right to contract freely under the 14th Amendment’s guarantee of liberty.
- **February 28, 1906:** The Jungle published by Upton Sinclair
- **April 18, 1906:** San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906
- **October 14- November 6, 1907:** Panic of 1907/1907 Bankers’ Panic
- **1907:** Gentlemen’s Agreement of 1907 (Japanese and American informal agreement)
- **February 24, 1908:** Curt Muller, Plaintiff in Error v. The State of Oregon. Appellant’s claim: Oregon’s 1903 maximum hours law is unconstitutional (Oregon Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** Oregon’s limit on the working hours of women was constitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment, because it was justified by the strong state interest in protecting women’s health.
- **February 12, 1909:** National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) formed
- **March 4, 1909:** William Howard Taft took office as twenty-seventh president – Term 31
- **April 19, 1909:** Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act
- **1909- 1910:** Pinchot–Ballinger controversy/Ballinger Affair
- **March 25, 1911:** Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire in New York City
- **February 3, 1913:** Sixteenth Amendment (Allows the federal government to collect income tax)
- **March 4, 1913:** Woodrow Wilson took office as twenty-eighth president – Term 32&33
- **April 8, 1913:** Seventeenth Amendment (Requires senators to be directly elected)

- **1913- 1916:** New Freedom
 - i. **October 3, 1913:** Revenue Act of 1913/Underwood Tariff
 - ii. **December 23, 1913:** Federal Reserve Act (An Act to provide for the establishment of Federal Reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency... to establish a more effective supervision of banking...)
 - iii. **September 10, 1914:** Federal Trade Commission Act
 - iv. **October 15, 1914:** Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914
 - v. **July 17, 1916:** Federal Farm Loan Act
 - vi. **August 25, 1916:** National Park Service Organic Act
 - vii. **September 1, 1916:** Keating-Owen Child Labor Act
 - viii. **September 3, 1916:** Adamson Eight-Hour Act
- **August 1914:** Universal Negro Improvement Association... (UNIA-ACL) founded by Marcus Garvey.
- **August 15, 1914:** Panama Canal first used
- **1915:** Second Ku Klux Klan founded by William J. Simmons at Stone Mountain outside Atlanta
- **May 7, 1915:** RMS Lusitania sinks and kills 128 Americans
- **May 4, 1916:** Sussex pledge issued by Germany
- **March 2, 1917:** Puerto Rican Federal Relations Act of 1917/Jones–Shafroth Act
- **March 14, 1916- February 7, 1917:** Pancho Villa Expedition under General John J. Pershing
- **June 5, 1916:** National Women’s Party/Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage formed
- **August 29, 1916:** Jones Law/Philippine Autonomy Act
- **January 16, 1917:** Zimmerman Telegram released to American public
- **February 4, 1917:** Immigration Act of 1917 passed overriding Wilson’s veto
- **March 1, 1917:** America breaks off diplomatic relationships with Germany

XII. World Wars and Great Depression Era

- **April 2, 1917:** Congress declares war upon the German Empire, enters World War I
- **May 18, 1917:** Selective Service Act of 1917
- **June 15, 1917:** Espionage Act of 1917
- **December 26, 1917:** United States Railroad Administration (USRA) established to nationalize railroad system
- **January 8, 1918:** Fourteen Points Speech by Wilson
- **April 8, 1918:** National War Labor Board established by Wilson
- **May 16, 1918:** Sedition Act of 1918
- **1919- 1921:** First Red Scare
 - i. **April- June 1919:** Anarchist bombings orchestrated by Luigi Galleani et al.
 - ii. **November 1919- January 1920:** Palmer Raids
- **January 16, 1919:** Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibits intoxicating liquors)
- **June 28, 1919:** Treaty of Versailles, World War I ends
- **October 28, 1919:** National Prohibition Act/Volstead Act passed overriding Wilson’s veto
- **September 21, 1919- January 8, 1920:** Steel Strike of 1919
- **1920s:** Jazz Age
- **January 16, 1920:** League of Nations convenes for the first time
- **January 19, 1920:** American Civil Liberties Union formed
- **March 1, 1920:** Esch-Cummins Act reverses railroad nationalization conducted by the USRA
- **March 19, 1920:** Congress rejects the Treaty of Versailles
- **August 18, 1920:** Nineteenth Amendment (Establishes women's suffrage)
- **March 4, 1921:** Warren Gamaliel Harding took office as twenty-ninth president – Term 34
- **May 19, 1921:** Emergency Quota Act/Immigration Restriction Act of 1921
- **June 10, 1921:** Budget and Accounting Act
- **July 2, 1921:** Knox-Porter Resolution
- **August 24-25, 1921:** U.S.-German Peace Treaty of 1921 (Berlin), U.S.-Austrian Peace Treaty of 1921 (Vienna), U.S.-Hungarian Peace Treaty of 1921 (Budapest)

- **November 12, 1921- February 6, 1922:** Washington Naval/Disarmament Conference
 - i. Four-Power Treaty (U.S., Great Britain, Japan, France)
 - ii. Five-Power Treaty/Washington Naval Treaty (U.S., Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy)
 - iii. Nine-Power Treaty
- **1922- 1923:** Teapot Dome scandal inquiry begun by Senator Thomas J. Walsh
- **July 1- August, 1922:** Great Railroad Strike of 1922
- **August 2, 1923:** Calvin Coolidge took office as thirtieth president – Term 34&35
- **1924- 1929:** Harlem Renaissance
- **April 18, 1924:** Immigration Act of 1924/Asian Exclusion Act
- **May 19, 1924:** World War Adjusted Compensation Act/Bonus Act
- **January 1925:** Al Capone takes over the Chicago Outfit
- **April 10, 1925:** F. Scott Fitzgerald publishes “The Great Gatsby”
- **July 21, 1925:** The State of Tennessee v. John Thomas Scopes/Scopes Monkey Trial
- **May 26, 1927:** Ford Model T produced over 15 million times
- **August 23, 1927:** Ferdinando Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti executed
- **August 27, 1928:** Kellogg-Briand Pact (signed by 15 countries)
- **March 4, 1929:** Herbert Hoover took office as thirty-first president – Term 36
- **September 27, 1929:** Ernest Hemingway publishes “A Farewell to Arms”
- **October 7, 1929:** William Faulkner publishes “The Sound and the Fury”
- **October 1929- 1939:** Great Depression
- **October 29, 1929:** Stock Market Crash of 1929/Black Tuesday
- **March 13, 1930:** Tariff Act of 1930/Smoot–Hawley Tariff
- **January 7, 1932:** Stimson Doctrine
- **January 22, 1932:** Reconstruction Finance Corporation established
- **Feb. 27, 1932:** Glass-Steagall Act
- **March 23, 1932:** Norris-La Guardia Act/Anti-Injunction Bill
- **July 28, 1932:** Bonus Army Conflict
- **1933- present:** Fifth Party System
 - i. Democratic Party (dominates)
 - ii. Republican Party
- **January 23, 1933:** Twentieth Amendment (Fixes the dates of term commencements for Congress (January 3) and the President (January 20))
- **March 4, 1933:** Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office as thirty-second president – Term 37,38,39&40
- **March 4, 1933:** Roosevelt establishes Good Neighbor policy in inaugural address
- **March 12, 1933:** Roosevelt’s first Fireside Chat with the American public
- **1933- 1938:** New Deal
 - i. **March 9, 1933:** Emergency Banking Relief Act
 - ii. **April 5, 1933:** Civil Conservation Corps (CCC) established by Executive Order 6101
 - iii. **April 5, 1933:** Gold Standard abolished by Executive Order 6102
 - iv. **May 12, 1933:** Federal Emergency Relief Act established Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)
 - v. **May 12, 1933:** Agricultural Adjustment Act established Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)
 - vi. **May 18, 1933:** Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) established
 - vii. **June 13, 1933:** Homeowners Refinancing Act established Home Owners’ Loan Corporation (HOLC)
 - viii. **June 16, 1933:** Banking Act/Glass-Steagall Act established Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
 - ix. **June 16, 1933:** National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) established Public Works Administration (PWA) and National Recovery Administration (NRA)
 - x. **November 8, 1933:** Civil Works Administration established
 - xi. **June 6, 1934:** Securities Exchange Act of 1934 establishes the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
 - xii. **June 18, 1934:** Indian Reorganization Act/Indian New Deal

- xiii. **June 28, 1934:** National Housing Act of 1934 established the Federal Housing Administration (FHA)
- xiv. **April 8, 1935:** Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 established Works Progress Administration (WPA), replacing the FERA
- xv. **July 5, 1935:** National Labor Relations Act/Wagner Act established National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)
- xvi. **August 14, 1935:** Social Security Act established Social Security System
- xvii. **February 29, 1936:** Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936
- xviii. **February 5, 1937:** Judicial Procedures Reform Bill of 1937 unveiled (eventually failed)
- xix. **September 1, 1937:** Housing Act of 1937 established United States Housing Authority (USHA)
- xx. **February 16, 1938:** Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 established the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC)
- xxi. **June 25, 1938:** Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938
- **June 12-27, 1933:** London Economic Conference (66 nations)
- **December 5, 1933:** Twenty-first Amendment (Repeals 19th Amendment)
- **August 22, 1934:** American Liberty League founded
- **1935- 1939:** Neutrality Acts
 - i. **August 31, 1935:** Neutrality Act of 1935 (general embargo on trading in arms and war materials)
 - ii. **February 1936:** Neutrality Act of 1936 (renews Neutrality Act of 1935)
 - iii. **May 1937:** Neutrality Acts of 1937 (outlawed arms trade into civil wars, prohibited transport of passengers or articles to warring countries on U.S. ships – “cash and carry” provision)
 - iv. **November 4, 1939:** Neutrality Act of 1939 (“cash and carry” basis allowed to benefit the British, Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1937 repealed)
- **September 4, 1939:** Neutrality Patrol launched
- **May 1940:** Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies formed
- **July 19, 1940:** Two-Ocean Navy Act
- **September 4, 1940:** America First Committee established
- **January 6, 1941:** Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms Speech (State of the Union)
- **March 11, 1941:** Lend-Lease Program/An Act to Further Promote the Defense of the United States
- **June 25, 1941:** Committee on Fair Employment Practice established by Executive Order 8802
- **August 14, 1941:** Atlantic Charter issued by Roosevelt and Churchill
- **August 28, 1941:** Office of Price Administration established by Executive Order 8875
- **December 7, 1941:** Attack on Pearl Harbor (Japanese Victory)
- **December 8, 1941:** Congress declares war on Japan, enters World War II
- **June 4-7, 1941:** Battle of Midway (United States Victory)
- **February 19, 1942:** Executive Order 9066 authorizes Japanese Internment
- **May 27, 1942:** First “Why We Fight” propaganda series episode “Prelude to War” released
- **December 5, 1942:** Executive Order 9279 transferred the Selective Service System to War Manpower Commission
- **May 30, 1943:** Zoot Suit Riots
- **June 25, 1943:** War Labor Disputes Act/Smith-Connally Act passed overriding Roosevelt’s veto
- **November 22–26, 1943:** Cairo Conference (Roosevelt, Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek)
- **November 27, 1943:** Cairo Declaration
- **November 28- December 1, 1943:** Tehran Conference (Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin)
- **June 6, 1944:** D-Day/Operation Overlord, Normandy landings commenced
- **June 22, 1944:** Servicemen’s Readjustment Act/G. I. Bill
- **December 16, 1944- 25 January 25, 1945:** Battle of the Bulge (Allied Victory)
- **December 18, 1944:** Fred Korematsu vs. United States (United States Victory)
 - i. The exclusion order leading to Japanese American Internment was constitutional
- **February 4–11, 1945:** Yalta Conference (Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin)
- **April 12, 1945:** Harry S. Truman took office as thirty-third president – Term 40&41
- **May 8, 1945:** German Instrument of Surrender

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- **July 16, 1945:** Trinity Nuclear Test
- **July 17- August 2, 1945:** Potsdam Conference (Truman, Churchill, Stalin)
- **July 26, 1945:** Potsdam Declaration/Proclamation Defining Terms for Japanese Surrender
- **August 6/9, 1945:** Atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- **September 2, 1945:** Unconditional surrender of the Empire of Japan, World War II ends
- **October 24, 1945:** United Nations charter ratified by France, China, United Kingdom, United States, Soviet Union

XIII. Cold War Era

- **February 22, 1946:** George F. Kennan's "long telegram" on Communism
- **March 5, 1946:** Winston Churchill's "Sinews of Peace" address coins the term "Iron Curtain"
- **July 4, 1946:** Treaty of Manila and Philippine independence
- **July 29- October 15, 1946:** Paris Peace Conference
- **December 5, 1946:** President's Committee on Civil Rights established by Executive Order 9808
- **1946- 1964:** Post-World War II Baby Boom
- **1947- 1956:** Second Red Scare/McCarthyism
 - i. **March 21, 1947:** Executive Order 9835/Loyalty Order signed by Truman
 - ii. **November 25, 1947:** First Hollywood blacklist established
 - iii. **January 25, 1950:** Alger Hiss sentenced to five years' imprisonment for perjury
 - iv. **February 9, 1950:** Joseph McCarthy gives his Wheeling Speech
 - v. **September 22, 1950:** Internal Security Act/McCarran Act passed overriding Truman's veto
 - vi. **June 19, 1953:** Julius and Ethel Rosenberg executed in the electric chair
- **February 10, 1947:** Paris Peace Treaties
- **March 12, 1947:** Truman Doctrine established
- **June 5, 1947:** Marshall Plan/European Recovery Program established
- **June 23, 1947:** Taft-Hartley Act/Labor Management Relations Act of 1947
- **July 26, 1947:** National Security Act established National Security Agency (NSA), Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
- **June 24, 1948- May 12, 1949:** Berlin Blockade
- **June 26, 1948:** Berlin Airlift begins
- **July 26, 1948:** Executive Order 9981 abolished racial discrimination in the armed forces
- **January 5, 1949:** Truman delivers his Fair Deal Speech
- **April 4, 1949:** North Atlantic Treaty established the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- **June 25, 1950:** United Nations Security Council Resolution 82 unanimously adopted, Korean War begins
- **September 10-19, 1950:** Battle of Inchon (United Nations Victory)
- **September 30, 1950:** Truman approves National Security Council Report 68 (NSC-68)
- **November 25 – December 2, 1950:** Battle of the Ch'ongch'on River (Chinese Victory)
- **February 27, 1951:** Twenty-Second Amendment (Limits the president to two terms, or a maximum of 10 years)
- **April 11, 1951:** General of the Army Douglas MacArthur relieved of command
- **November 1, 1952:** First Hydrogen Bomb, "Ivy Mike" tested
- **December 9, 1952- May 17, 1954:** Oliver Brown et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka et al (Olive Brown Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** Segregation of students in public schools violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, because separate facilities are inherently unequal.
- **January 20, 1953:** Dwight David Eisenhower took office as thirty-fourth president – Term 42&43
- **July 27, 1953:** Korean Armistice Agreement established the Korean Demilitarized Zone, Korean War ends
- **August 15-19, 1953:** 1953 Iranian coup d'état (TPAJAX Project)
- **April 26- July 20, 1954:** Geneva Conference of 1954
- **June 18-27, 1954:** 1954 Guatemalan coup d'état (Operation PBSUCCESS)
- **September 3, 1954- May 1, 1955:** First Taiwan Strait Crisis
- **February 19, 1955:** South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) established by the Manila Pact
- **November 1, 1955- April 30, 1975:** Vietnam War
- **December 1, 1955:** Rosa Parks refuses to move

- **December 1, 1955- December 20, 1956:** Montgomery Bus Boycott
- **February- March 1956:** Southern Manifesto/Declaration of Constitutional Principles
- **June 29, 1956:** National Interstate and Defense Highways Act
- **October 26- November 7, 1956:** Suez Crisis/Suez War
- **January 5, 1957:** Eisenhower Doctrine speech
- **September 9, 1957:** Civil Rights Act of 1957
- **September 24, 1957:** Little Rock School Integration Crisis addressed by Eisenhower's troops
- **January 31, 1958:** Explorer I sent into orbit
- **February 1958:** Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) established by Eisenhower (precursor to Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA))
- **July 29, 1958:** National Aeronautics and Space Act established the National Aeronautics and Space Act (NASA)
- **September 2, 1958:** National Defense Education Act
- **July 24, 1959:** Kitchen Debate between U.S. Vice President Richard Nixon and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev
- **May 1, 1960:** 1960 U-2 Incident
- **January 20, 1961:** John Fitzgerald Kennedy took office as thirty-fifth president – Term 44
- **March 1, 1961:** Peace Corps established by Executive Order 10924
- **March 29, 1961:** Twenty-Third Amendment (representation of Washington, D.C., in the Electoral College)
- **April 17-19, 1961:** Bay of Pigs Invasion
- **August 13, 1961:** Berlin Wall construction begins
- **June 4- November 9, 1961:** Berlin Crisis of 1961
- **June 19, 1961:** *Dollree Mapp v. State of Ohio* (Mapp Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** The Fourth Amendment prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures... excludes unconstitutionally obtained evidence from use in criminal prosecutions.
- **March 26, 1962:** *Charles W. Baker et al. v. Joe. C. Carr et al.* (Carr Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** The redistricting of state legislative districts is not a political question, and thus is justiciable by the federal courts.
- **June 15, 1962:** Port Huron Statement issued by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
- **June 25, 1962:** *Steven I. Engel, et al. v. William J. Vitale, Jr., et al.* (Engel Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** Government-directed prayer in public schools violates the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment, even if the prayer is denominationally neutral and students may remain silent or be excused from the classroom during its recitation.
- **September 27, 1962:** *Silent Spring* published by Rachel Carson
- **October 14- 28, 1962:** Cuban Missile Crisis
- **March 18, 1963:** *Clarence E. Gideon v. Louie L. Wainwright*, Corrections Director (Gideon Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** The Sixth Amendment right to counsel is a fundamental right applied to the states via the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution's due process clause, and requires that indigent criminal defendants be provided counsel at trial.
- **June 10, 1963:** Equal Pay Act of 1963
- **June 20, 1963:** Memorandum of Understanding Regarding the Establishment of a Direct Communications Line established the Moscow-Washington hotline/red telephone
- **August 28, 1963:** Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech
- **October 10, 1963:** Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water
- **November 22, 1963:** Lyndon Baines Johnson took office as thirty-sixth president – Term 44&45
- **December 17, 1963:** Clean Air Act
- **January 8, 1964:** Johnson introduces the War on Poverty in his State of the Union
 - i. **August 20, 1964:** The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 established the Office of Economic Opportunity
 - ii. **August 31, 1964:** Food Stamp Act of 1964 established the Food Stamp Program
 - iii. **April 11, 1965:** Elementary and Secondary Education Act
 - iv. **July 30, 1965:** Social Security Amendments of 1965 established Medicare and Medicaid

- **January 23, 1964:** Twenty-Fourth Amendment (Prohibits the revocation of voting rights due to the non-payment of poll taxes)
- **March 9, 1964:** The New York Times Company v. L. B. Sullivan (New York Times Company Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** The First Amendment, as applied through the Fourteenth, protected a newspaper from being sued for libel in state court for making false defamatory statements about the official conduct of a public official, because the statements were not made with knowing or reckless disregard for the truth.
- **July 2, 1964:** Civil Rights Act of 1964 (An act to enforce the constitutional right to vote ... to provide relief against discrimination... to prevent discrimination... to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity...)
- **August 7, 1964:** Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- **March 7, 1965:** Selma to Montgomery Marches/Bloody Sunday
- **June 7, 1965:** Estelle T. Griswold and C. Lee Buxton v. Connecticut (Griswold Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** A Connecticut law criminalizing the use of contraceptives violated the right to marital privacy.
- **July 2, 1965:** Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) established
- **July 14, 1965:** Older Americans Act of 1965
- **August 6, 1965:** Voting Rights Act of 1965 (An act to enforce the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes)
- **August 11- 17, 1965:** Watts Riots
- **October 3, 1965:** Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965/Hart-Celler Act (An act to amend the Immigration and Naturalization Act, and for other purpose)
- **September 24, 1965:** Executive Order 11246 established requirements for non-discriminatory practices in hiring and employment on the part of U.S. government contractors
- **June 13, 1966:** Miranda v. State of Arizona; Westover v. United States; Vignera v. State of New York; State of California v. Stewart (Miranda Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** The Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination requires law enforcement officials to advise a suspect interrogated in custody of his rights to remain silent and to obtain an attorney...
- **June 30, 1966:** National Organization for Women (NOW) founded
- **August 22, 1966:** United Farm Workers of America (UFWA) formed
- **October 1966:** Black Panther Party founded
- **February 10, 1967:** Twenty-Fifth Amendment (defines the process of presidential succession)
- **April 1, 1967:** National Transportation Safety Board established
- **June 12, 1967:** Richard Perry Loving, Mildred Jeter Loving v. Virginia (Loving Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** The Court declared Virginia's anti-miscegenation statute, the "Racial Integrity Act of 1924", unconstitutional, as a violation of the 14th Amendment's Equal Protection Clause.
- **November 7, 1967:** Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 established the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) and, eventually, the Public Broadcasting Service and National Public Radio (NPR)
- **January 30- March 28, 1968:** Tet Offensive
- **April 11, 1968:** Fair Housing Act of 1968/Civil Rights Act of 1968
- **October 22, 1968:** Gun Control Act of 1968/ State Firearms Control Assistance Act
- **January 20, 1969:** Richard Milhous Nixon took office as thirty-seventh president – Term 46&47
- **June 28, 1969:** Stonewall riots
- **July 21, 1969:** Apollo 11 Moon Landing
- **July 25, 1969:** Nixon Doctrine established
- **October 15, 1969:** Moratorium to End the War in Vietnam
- **October 29, 1969:** Beatrice Alexander v. Holmes County Board of Education (Alexander Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** The still segregated southern schools must desegregate immediately.
- **November 17, 1969- May 1972:** Strategic Arms Limitation Talk I
- **April 29- July 22, 1970:** Cambodian Campaign
- **July 9, 1970:** Reorganization Plan No. 3 established the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and set forth the components of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

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- **December 29, 1970:** Occupational Safety and Health Act established the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
- **April 20, 1971:** Swann et al. v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education et al. (Swann Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** Busing students to promote integration is constitutional.
- **June 13, 1971:** Pentagon Papers/United States – Vietnam Relations, 1945–1967: A Study Prepared by the Department of Defense leaked by the New York Times
- **July 1, 1971:** Twenty-Sixth Amendment (Establishes 18 as the national voting age)
- **February 18, 1976:** Executive Order 11905 creates the Intelligence Oversight Board
- **May 26, 1972:** Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty
- **1972- 1979:** Strategic Arms Limitation Talk II
- **October 18, 1972:** Clean Water Act passed overriding Nixon’s veto
- **December 18-29, 1972:** Operation Linebacker II/Christmas Bombings
- **January 22, 1973:** Jane Roe, et al. v. Henry Wade, District Attorney of Dallas County (Roe Victory)
 - i. **Holding:** Texas law making it a crime to assist a woman to get an abortion violated her due process rights.
- **January 27, 1973:** Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam signed at the Paris Peace Accords
- **June 1973:** Case-Church Amendment
- **October 1973:** 1973 Oil Crisis begins
- **October 6–25, 1973:** Yom Kippur War/Fourth Arab-Israeli War
- **November 5, 1973:** Secretary of State Henry Kissinger begins shuttle diplomacy
- **November 7, 1973:** War Powers Resolution of 1973 passed overriding Nixon’s veto
- **December 28, 1973:** Endangered Species Act of 1973 (An Act to provide for the conservation of endangered and threatened species of fish, wildlife, and plants, and for other purposes)
- **August 8, 1974:** Richard Nixon resigns after facing impeachment from the Watergate Scandal
- **August 9, 1974:** Gerald Ford took office as thirty-ninth president – Term 47
- **July- August 1, 1975:** Helsinki Accords
- **September 4, 1975:** Sinai Interim Agreement
- **September 8, 1974:** Ford grants Nixon full and unconditional pardon in Proclamation 4311
- **January 20, 1977:** Jimmy Carter took office as fortieth president – Term 48
- **September 7, 1977:** Torrijos–Carter Treaties
 - i. The Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal
 - ii. The Panama Canal Treaty
- **September 17, 1978:** Camp David Accords
- **March 28, 1979:** Three Mile Island accident
- **November 4, 1979- January 20, 1981:** Iran hostage crisis
- **January 20, 1981:** Ronald Reagan took office as forty-first president – Term 49&50
- **August 4, 1981:** Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981
- **August 3- 5, 1981:** Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization August 1981 strike broken by Reagan
- **1982-1984:** Boland Amendment
- **March 23, 1983:** Strategic Defense Initiative proposed
- **August 20, 1985 – March 4, 1987:** Iran-Contra affair
- **October 22, 1986:** Tax Reform Act of 1986
- **November 6, 1986:** Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986/Simpson-Mazzoli Act
- **October 19, 1987:** Black Monday
- **December 8, 1987:** The Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (INF)
- **January 20, 1989:** George Herbert Walker Bush took office as forty-first president – Term 51
- **November 9, 1989:** Berlin Wall falls

XIV. Modern Era

- **December 2-3, 1989:** Malta Summit between George H.W. Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev

- **December 20, 1989- January 31, 1990:** United States Invasion of Panama/Operation Just Cause (US Victory)
- **July 26, 1990:** Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)
- **August 2, 1990- February 28, 1991:** Persian Gulf War/Operation Desert Storm/First Iraq War
- **September 11, 1990:** Bush's "Toward a New World Order" speech
- **November 5, 1990:** Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 raises taxes
- **July 31, 1991:** Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty I
- **April 29, 1992:** Rodney King Riots/1992 Los Angeles Riots
- **October 28, 1992:** Audio Home Recording Act of 1992
- **January 3, 1993:** Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty II
- **January 20, 1993:** Bill Clinton took office as forty-second president – Term 52&53
- **January 23, 1993:** NSCA Mosaic released
- **February 5, 1993:** Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA)
- **February 26, 1993:** 1993 World Trade Center bombing
- **November 30, 1993:** Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act
- **January 1, 1994:** North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) established
- **February 28, 1994:** "Don't ask, don't tell" policy
- **April 19, 1995:** Oklahoma City bombings
- **November 14-19, 1995 & December 16, 1995- January 6, 1996:** Federal Government shutdowns of 1995 and 1996
- **December 14, 1995:** Dayton Agreement/General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- **August 22, 1996:** Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996
- **1997- March 10, 2000:** Dot-com bubble
- **February 12, 1999:** Bill Jefferson Clinton acquitted by Senate after impeached by the House
- **March 24, 1999- June 10, 1999:** NATO bombing of Yugoslavia/Operation Noble Anvil
- **October 12, 2000:** USS Cole bombing
- **January 20, 2001:** George Walker Bush took office as forty-third president – Term 54&55
- **2001-2003:** Bush tax cuts
 - i. **June 7, 2001:** Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001
 - ii. **May 28, 2003:** The Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003
- **September 11, 2001:** September 11 attacks
- **October 7, 2001- present:** War on Terror/Global War on Terrorism
- **October 7, 2001- present:** War in Afghanistan
- **October 26, 2001:** USA PATRIOT Act (Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001)
- **October 11, 2002:** Iraq War Resolution/Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002
- **January 8, 2002:** No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (An act to close the achievement gap with accountability, flexibility, and choice, so that no child is left behind)
- **November 25, 2002:** Homeland Security act of 2002 established the Department of Homeland Security
- **March 20, 2003- December 15, 2011:** Iraq War
- **December 13, 2003:** Operation Red Dawn leads to the capture of Saddam Hussein
- **December 16, 2003:** CAN-SPAM Act/Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography And Marketing Act
- **March 16, 2004- present:** War in North-West Pakistan
- **August 23- September 3, 2005:** Hurricane Katrina
- **December 30, 2005:** Detainee Treatment Act of 2005
- **December 2007- June 2009:** Great Recession
- **September 15, 2008:** Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection
- **October 3, 2008:** Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008
- **October 3, 2008:** Troubled Asset Relief Program
- **January 20, 2009:** Barack Hussein Obama II took office as forty-fourth president – Term 56&57