

APUSH Timeline of Important Events

1492-1650 Early Colonization Period

DATE	EVENTS
1492	<p>Columbus arrives PERIOD 1 (1491-1607)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -begins Columbian Exchange -Spain sends conquistadors & Armada -Spain sets up <i>encomiendas</i> (missions like in CA & others)
1587	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sir Walter Raleigh ☒ Roanoke Island -disappeared by 1590 "Lost Colony"
1588	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -England defeats Spanish Armada -England becomes superpower ☒ begins colonization soon after
1607	<p>Jamestown PERIOD 2 (1607-1754)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Joint Stock Company ☒ investor-backed -backer company ☒ Virginia Company -Captain John Smith ☒ leader -martial law instituted for survival <p>1609-1610 desperate times</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<p>House of Burgesses ☒ first government in colonies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -white property-owning males could vote -slavery begins in the English colonies
1620	<p>Separatists leave England accidentally arrive in Massachusetts in "Mayflower"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -settlement called "Plymouth" -Mayflower Compact ☒ government established, power not from God but from governed -received aid from local Indians to further the settlement
1629	<p>Mass. Bay Colony ☒ Congregationalists ☒ John Winthrop ☒ "City on a hill"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Puritan and Calvinist ideas <li style="padding-left: 20px;">ex. of religious intolerance <li style="padding-left: 40px;">-Roger Williams banished <li style="padding-left: 40px;">-created Rhode Island ☒ free religion <li style="padding-left: 40px;">-Anne Hutchinson <p>1629-42 Great Puritan Migration</p> <p>1649-1660 ☒ little immigration because England was mainly Puritan</p>
1635	<p>Connecticut gets charter for being a colony</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maryland ☒ Lord Baltimore ☒ haven for Christians & Catholics 1649 Act of Toleration protects Christians
1685	<p>New York = colony</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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	<p>Bacon's Rebellion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -settlers v. Indian = issue - Governor Berkeley - corrupt, elite group gets best land, fail to protect backcountry farmers - Nathaniel 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's to 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

1754	Albany Plan by Ben Franklin -inter-colonial government plans -for defense -not accepted	PERIOD 3 (1754-1800)
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 smuggling Currency 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 repealed Declaratory 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, 1770 Colonists protest 1769 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 Georgia goals -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	2 nd Continental Congress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -established continental army -printing \$ -established government offices for policies -George Washington - leader of army
July 5, 1775	Olive Branch Petition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -America wants reconciliation with Britain -last attempt to avoid armed conflict -King George III ignored it
January 1776	Common Sense - Thomas Paine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -“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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -negotiated by Ben Franklin -brings French into war on the colonists side -because of battle of Saratoga
1783	Treaty of Paris <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -gave US land and independence
1777	Articles of Confederation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1st central government -lacked ability to tax, declare war, form a military
summer 1787	Constitutional Convention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -cabinet Jefferson (Secretary of State), Hamilton (Treasury) events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -XYZ 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	PERIOD 4 (1800-1848)
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 ☑ 1 st political party in America -McCulloch v. Maryland ☑ states can't tax National Bank -Panic of 1819 ☑ people couldn't pay loans re-elected -Adams-Onis Treaty 1819 ☑ Florida acquired from Spain -Monroe Doctrine -Missouri Compromise by Henry Clay -Missouri ☑ slave state -Maine ☑ free state -36°30'; 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 2 nd 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" 2 nd Great Awakening 1790's – 1840's -Temperance -slavery, abolition -reforms of society	

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

late 1844-early 1845	Texas annexed	PERIOD 5 (1848-1877)	
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 Sumner Dred 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 begins options -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 South 14 th Amendment	PERIOD 5 cont. (1848-1877)	PERIOD 6 (1865-1898)
1867	Military Reconstruction Act of 1867		
1869	15 th 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)

1890	McKinley tariff Sherman Anti-Trust Act
1894	Wilson-Gorman tariff
1898-1900	Spanish-American War ☑ Americans drive Spanish out of Cuba & Philippines PERIOD 7 (1898-1945) Treaty of Paris ends war
1901	Platt Amendment

Progressive Era

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 Act FBI 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

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

New Deal & WW2

1933	Banking Act of 1933 ☑ FDIC -AAA (Agricultural) -PWA (Public Works) -SEC (Securities & Exchange Commission)	
1934	2 nd New Deal -WPA -Social Security -Good Neighbor Policy	
1935 - 1937	3 Neutrality Acts	
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 Conference Potsdam ☑ determine A-bomb	PERIOD 8 (1945-1980)
1945	FDR dies ☑ Truman becomes President	
August 1945	Hiroshima & Nagasaki	

Post-WW2 & Cold War

1947	Truman Doctrine ☑ financial support of anti-Communist nations for containment of Communism Marshall 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 begins Dwight 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 1964 Vietnam: Gulf 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

1981	Ronald Reagan elected President	PERIOD 9 (1980 – PRESENT)
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	