



1500

1930

U.S. History's Main Events Vocabulary

Agency

Vocabulary Game

- n. colony
v. colonize
- charter
- compact
- cash crop
- joint stock company
- self governing
- ideals
- n. declaration
v. declare
- constitution
- government
- bill of rights
- agricultural
- mercantilism
- manufacturing
- industrial
- entrepreneur
- supply and demand
- progressive
- reform
- total war
- treaty
- foreign policy
- domestic policy





Game Rules

- You can win 1st, 2nd, or 3rd place.
- Don't give up! Everyone wins scholar dollars if they are trying hard.
- One side of the table will work on finding definitions.
- One side of the table will have notebooks out ready to create vocabulary notes.
- Both sides of the table can help match words.



**Prizes are
Candy & Scholar
Dollars!**

Independent

Vocabulary

- n. colony
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Setting
up
your
notes
in
history
Cornell
style.

U.S. History Timeline Main Events

What makes a person or event historically significant?

My questions

-

My vocabulary

-

My answer

Although, I think that...

Something is historically significant when...



1500

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U.S. History's Main Events Timeline

What makes a person or event historically significant?



- When they have resulted in big changes for people or places.



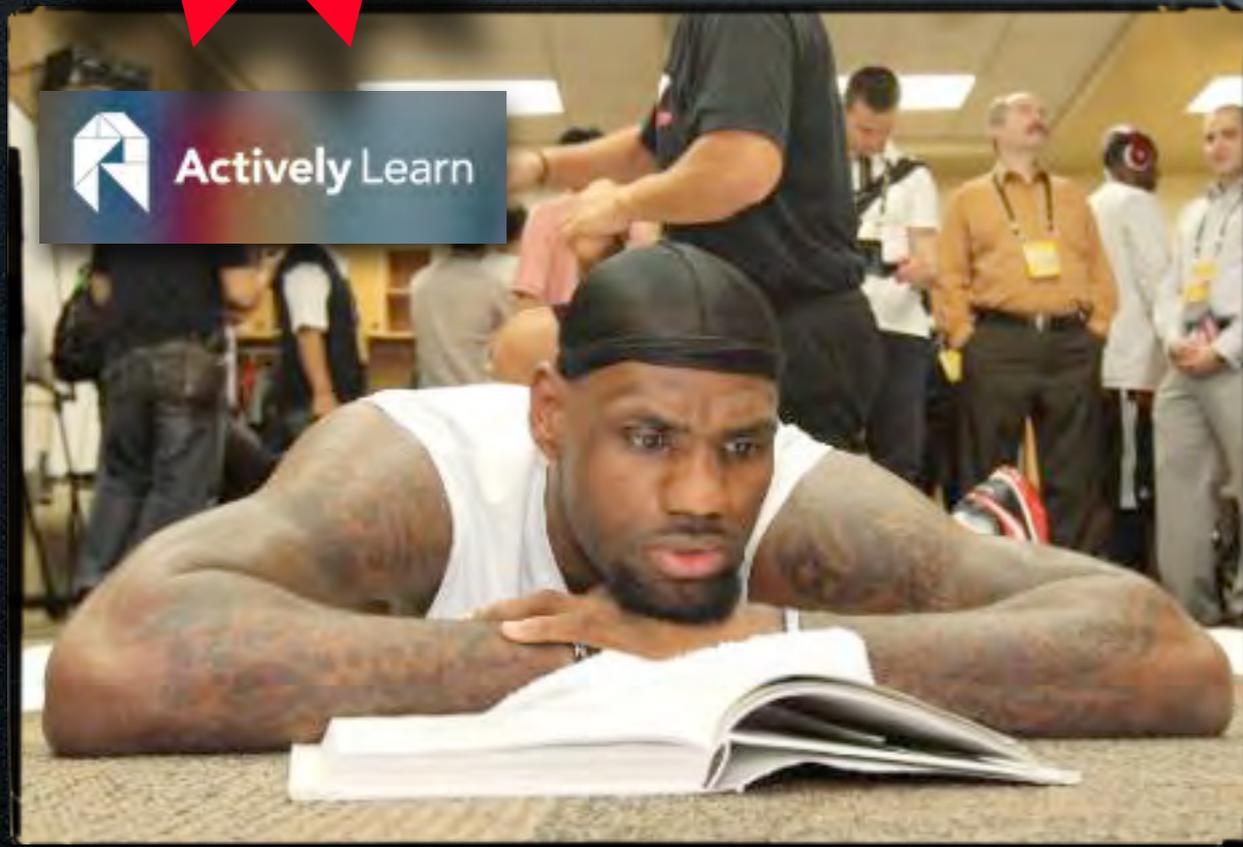
- When they are important to groups of people.



- When patterns reveal something important for us today.

Solo.

Game Prep. Actively Learn



Assignment Title:
Historical
Significance

1-Time Machine: f7739

3-Time Machine: 80526

4-Time Machine: ee026

5-Time Machine: 25e63

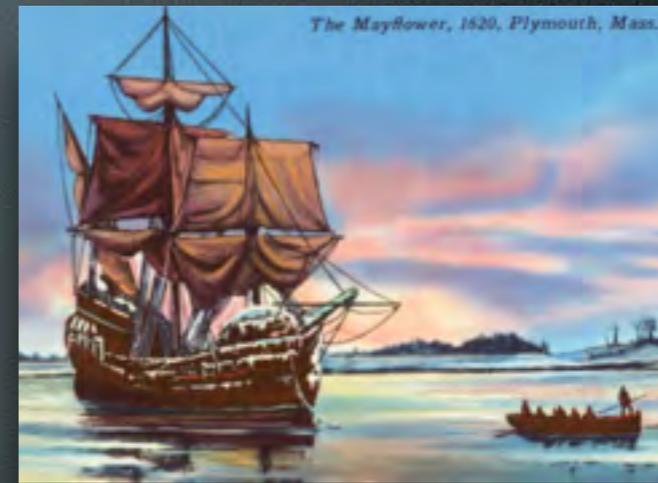
6-Time Machine: 0136a



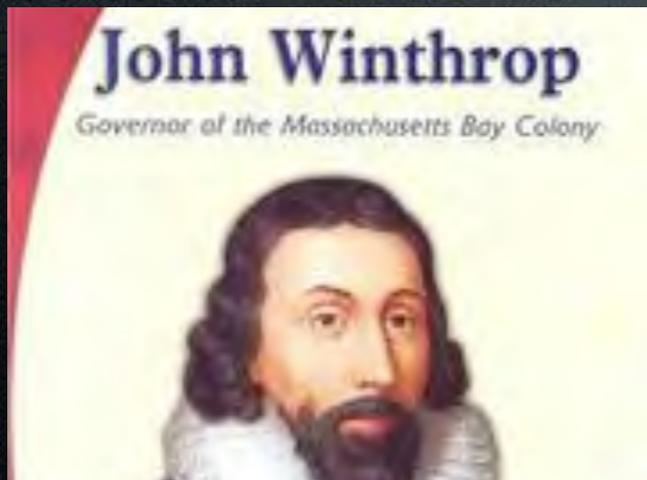
1492 Christopher Columbus



1607 Jamestown



1620 Mayflower



1630 Puritans



1763 French and Indian War ends



1775-1783 American Revolution

Agency

Main Events



1776 Declaration of Independence



1789 Constitution of the U.S. is adopted



1789 George Washington Inaugurated



1803 Louisiana Purchase



War of 1812



1812-1861 Growth of Manufacturing

Solo.

Main Events



1825 Erie Canal



1830 Andrew Jackson's presidency



1846-1848 Mexican War



1861-1865 Civil War



1865-1877 Reconstruction of the South



1861-1900 Industrial Revolution

Solo.

Main Events



1898

Spanish-American War



1901-1917

Progressive Era



1917-1918

U.S. in WWI



1920s

Roaring 20s



1930

Great Depression



Today

Solo.

Main Events



1492 Christopher
Columbus

Significance:

Christopher Columbus's **exploration** begins a world wide shift toward **globalization** via the sea.

Columbus's **exploitation** of the Arawak begins centuries long movements by Europeans to dominate the America's in the name of God, Gold, and Glory.

1492 Christopher
Columbus



1607 Jamestown

Significance:

In June of 1606, King James I (the first) granted a **charter** to a group of London **entrepreneurs**, the Virginia Company, to establish an English colony in the Chesapeake **region** of North America.

By December, 104 settlers sailed from London instructed to settle Virginia, to find gold, and seek a water route to the Orient.

1607 Jamestown

The Mayflower, 1620, Plymouth, Mass.



1620 Mayflower

Significance:

The **Pilgrims** arrived with the intentions of starting a colony in which they could **self-govern** and live by christian laws in the Bible. They wanted to separate from England.

Their arrival and interaction with the **Wampanoag** demonstrates the beginning of a **pattern** by Europeans **to change** the lives of the native peoples living in North America.

1620 Mayflower

John Winthrop

Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony



1630 Puritans

Significance:

Like the Pilgrims, **Puritans** arrived with the intentions of starting a colony in which they could live by christian laws in the Bible. They did not want to separate from England.

Their arrival and interaction with the **Powhatan** demonstrates the continuation of the **pattern** of Europeans **to change** the lives of the native peoples living in North America.

1630 Puritans



1763 French and Indian
War ends

Significance:

England and France fought over who would control Canada, Ohio River Valley, and access to the Mississippi River. “The Treaty of Paris” **caused** a major **shift in power** in those areas, from French to English power.

The war was expensive, so England enforced extra taxes on American colonists, and stopped settlement in the new land west of the Appalachian Mountains. This **begins protests** in the American colonies.

1763 French and Indian
War ends

CONTINENTAL SOLDIER

Soldiers in the Continental Army had to provide their own shirts, breeches, socks, and shoes. When their shoes wore out, many tied rags around their feet. At winter quarters in Valley Forge, bloody footprints in the snow revealed the suffering of many.



BRITISH SOLDIER

The well-dressed British soldiers were called redcoats because of the color of their jackets. Americans from the northeast colonies mockingly referred to them as lobsterbacks, after the color of a cooked lobster.



1775-1783

American Revolution

Significance:

American colonists **overthrow** the British/English **government**, which shifts power from the King of England and Parliament to a developing United State's government.

It also signals a pattern that we can see today, that the United State's government seems to always be developing.

1775-1783

American Revolution

JULY 4, 1776.

United States of America

to dissolve the political bands which have
entitled them, a decent respect to the
all men are created equal,
are instituted

1776 Declaration of
Independence

Significance:

The Declaration of Independence explains why the colonists chose to **overthrow** the British/English **government**.

It also lists the essential **ideals** and **values** that formed the spirit of American law and the founding principles of the United State's people and government. These **ideals** affects us today.

1776 Declaration of Independence



1789 Constitution of the
U.S. is adopted

Significance:

The **Constitution** is the blueprint of the United State's federal republican government. It is the first written down of it's kind.

Because the Constitution can be changed, or **amended**, it allows for the possibility that people can peacefully reform the government.

Also, again, shows the pattern in U.S. history that our government is still developing, even today.

1789 Constitution of the
U.S. is adopted



1789 George Washington
Inaugurated

Significance:

The **first inaugural ceremony** of a U.S. President.

Washington's behavior during his presidency would become the model and **precedent** for future presidents.

At the time only white, landowning males could **vote**. Showing the start of America's struggle to achieve its **ideals** listed in the **Declaration of Independence**.

1789 George Washington
Inaugurated



1803 Louisiana Purchase

Significance:

This purchase of the Louisiana territory established a pattern in 19th century American history of governmental support for territorial expansion in North America.

The first time a president (Thomas Jefferson) uses their power to purchase territory.

Doubles the size of the United State's territory, and continues the pattern of U.S. encroachment on Native American land.

1803 Louisiana Purchase

The War of 1812



War of 1812

Significance:

Americans win this war against the British/English and Americans start feeling very patriotic, because they beat the British again! This time is called the “Era of Good Feelings.”

Many war heroes emerge from this war, who become presidents later. Including, Andrew Jackson (boooooooo), who becomes a war hero at the Battle of New Orleans.

War of 1812



1812-1861 Growth of
Manufacturing

Significance:

United State's **manufacturing** increases during this time, especially in the **northern states**. **Cotton production increases.**

America **moves** from being a source of raw materials and **natural resources**, to a source of **manufactured** goods, especially in the northern states.

This begins a **pattern of division** between the **northern** and **southern states** in the U.S.

1812-1861 Growth of Manufacturing



1825 Erie Canal

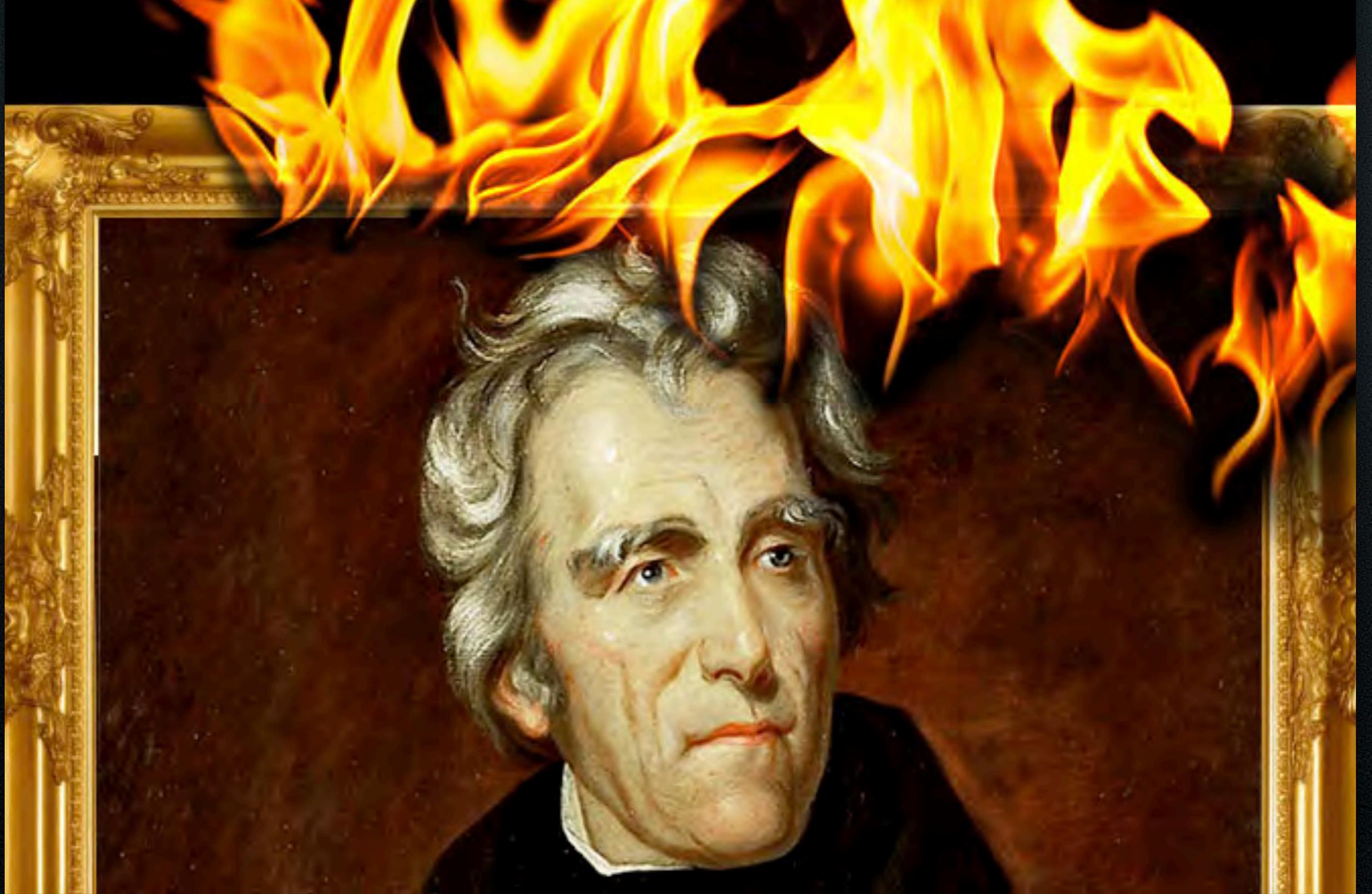
Significance:

This canal **changed trade** in the U.S., when it opened, it connected the **Atlantic Ocean** with the **Great Lakes region**.

People and **goods** began **moving** into and out of the **Ohio River Valley region**, which caused the U.S. population of that region to increase.

Building of the canal shows a pattern of big human-environment interaction in the U.S.A.

1825 Erie Canal



1830 Andrew
Jackson's presidency

Significance:

Jackson was elected during a time when **ALL** white men could **vote**, rich and poor.

How he ran the **executive office** during his presidency set a **precedent** for future presidents that it was possible for them to use **their powers, liberally.**

Jackson's presidency marks the foundation of the Democrat's Political Party.

1830 Andrew
Jackson's presidency



1846-1848
Mexican War

Significance:

After the United States wins the war, the land acquired (modern day California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada) becomes disputed land in the fight over the expansion of slavery into the western territories.

Begins a **pattern** of strained foreign political, economic, and social policies between the United States and Mexico.

1846-1848

Mexican War



CIVIL WAR

150 years later,
the conflict still
reverberates

1861-1865 Civil War

Significance:

Ends slavery. Gives African Americans a license to fight against their oppressors.

Continues the pattern of economic, social, and political divisions between the northern and southern states.

Catapults Abraham Lincoln to national superhero status.

Bolsters America's industrial revolution.

1861-1865 Civil War



1865-1877

Reconstruction of the South

Significance:

13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.

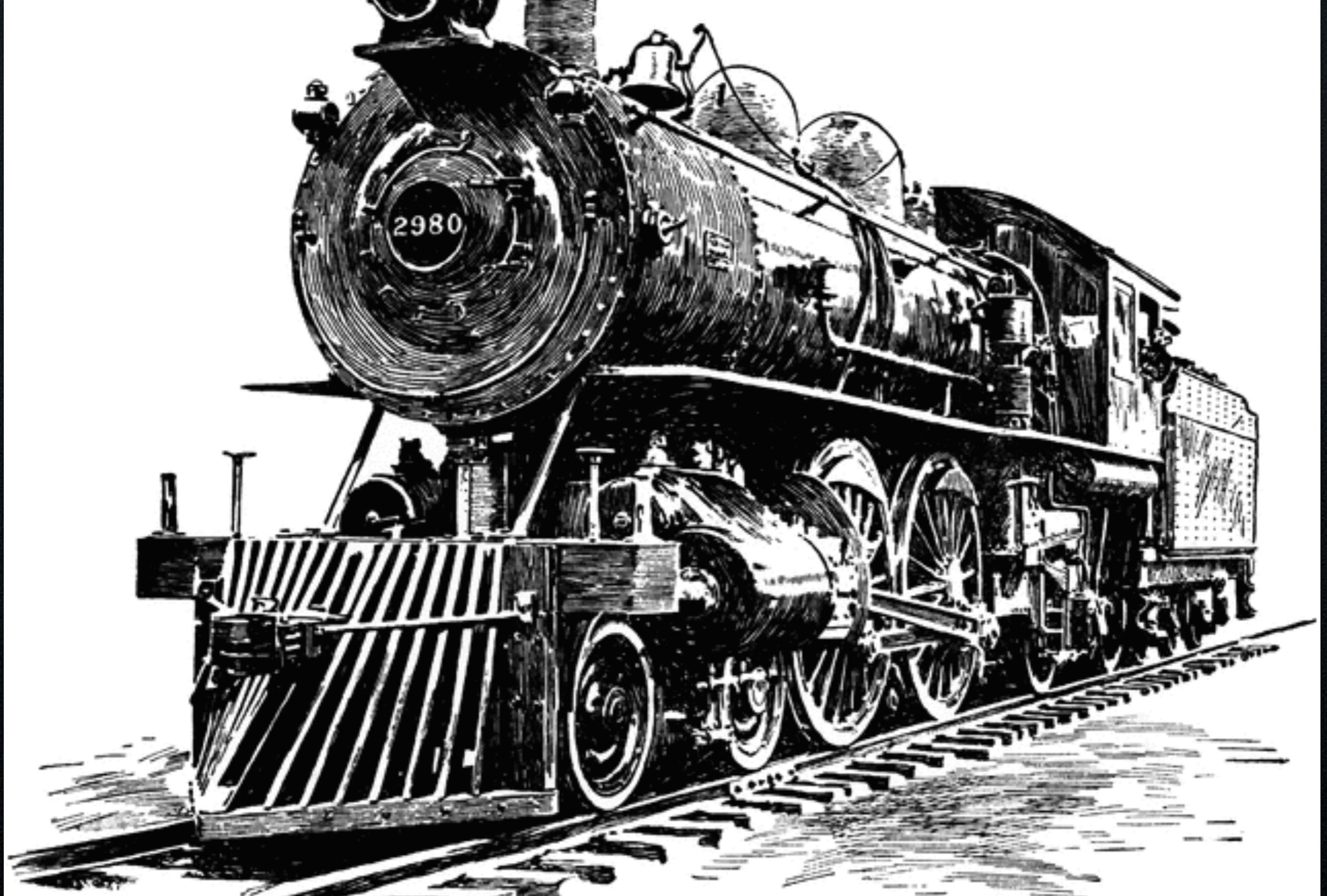
Rise of the KKK, segregation, and disenfranchisement of African Americans.

Establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau and African American schools in the south.

First African American's representatives in the United State's Congress.

1865-1877

Reconstruction of the South



1861-1900
Industrial Revolution

Significance:

Inventions that change many aspects of society in the U.S. (Cotton Gin, textile mills, sewing machine, telegraph, mechanic agricultural tools, steamboat, trains & rail roads, electricity).

Big issues caused by industrialism (child labor, terrible living conditions for immigrants, unions & strikes)

Big change to **production**: Shift from handmade goods to factory made goods.

1861-1900

Industrial Revolution



1898 Spanish-American War

Significance:

Marked the United States as a major power player in world politics.

Through this war, the United States announces its industrial might and power.

American Informal Imperialism, the U.S. begins to interfere in world affairs.

American Propaganda increases.

1898 Spanish-American War



1901-1917
Progressive Era

Significance:

Amplification of people's movements such as... Child labor reform, women's rights, workers rights, African American's rights (Harlem Renaissance), immigrant's rights, conservation of natural places (National Parks).

Jim Crow laws and segregation increase in the south.

An era of 'rollercoaster' reform (political, economic, and social).

1901-1917
Progressive Era



World War 1

1917-1918 U.S. in WWI

Significance:

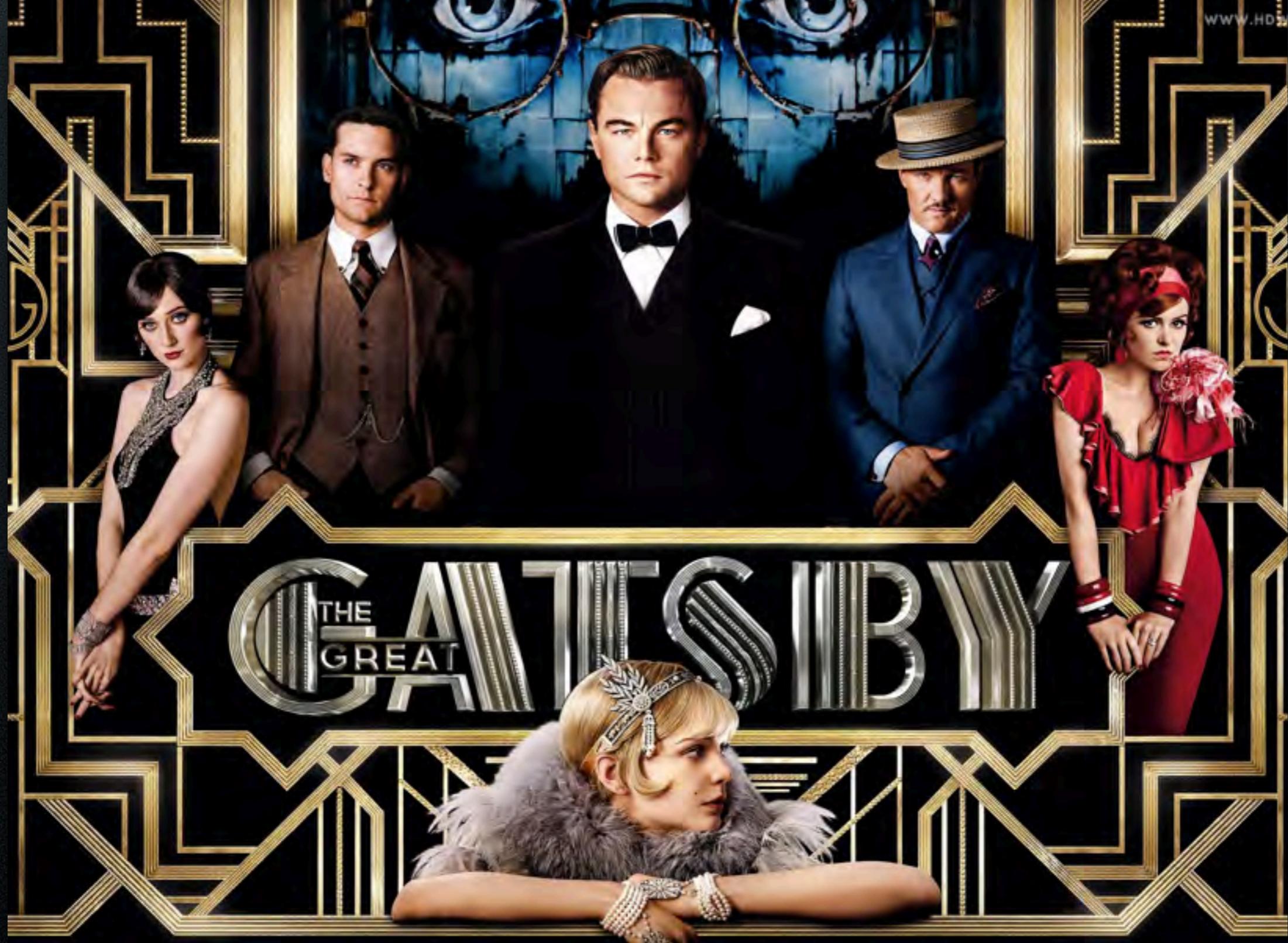
An increase in racism and intolerance against anyone who was not white, protestant, and American.

Women get the right to vote.

Alcohol is banned by Constitutional Amendment.

Red Scare = Fear of Communism

1917-1918 U.S. in WWI



1920s

Roaring 20s

Significance:

Big social changes (negative and positive) occur, after women get the right to vote and the end of WWI.

American political and social confidence, leads to economic confidence, and Americans begin spending big on credit.

Modernism takes hold in America, while tradition and glorification of 'the old days' takes a back seat.

1920s

Roaring 20s



1930
Great Depression

Significance:

Big change from the Roaring 20s.

Millions out of work.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal Economics, Domestic Policy, changes how our government responds to economic crises in the country.

Many in society begin to seriously debate, Socialism versus Capitalism.

1930

Great Depression



Today