

11th Grade US History

CST and Final Exam Review Timeline Project

This timeline project will count for an exam grade in class. Your grade will be based both on the completed project and whether you meet each day's assignments for progress.

Directions:

1. Write each piece of evidence from the list on your giant timeline in the color of the topic sentence to which it relates.
2. For each piece of evidence, write a phrase or a sentence—no more—explaining how it is an example of the topic sentence or relates to it (your interpretation).
3. For each era, make a color key for your topic sentence—show in which color each TSs evidence is written. It's OK to use the same color for different TSs in different eras.
4. If a piece of evidence does not have an exact date, choose the date that makes the most sense—the beginning or end of an era, perhaps?
5. If two related pieces of evidence appear on the same line, you can combine them into one entry on your timeline. If a piece of evidence has its own line, it should have its own entry on your timeline.
6. Some pieces of evidence are preceded by a bullet point; others are not. Don't be concerned about it. The cause is my being technologically challenged!
7. There are a few scattered pieces of evidence that don't fit my topic sentences. Have a special color for "miscellaneous" evidence that doesn't fit any particular TS, and in your explanation of the piece of evidence, explain why I think it's so important for you to know what it is.

ERA #1: 1600s, 1763-1791 and 1800-1865

TSs:

1. **America's freedom was stifled by England, and we wanted our own system of government that fit our definition of freedom.**
2. **America's early history was defined by debates between people who wanted a strong national government and people who wanted more state sovereignty.**

- Enlightenment
 - John Locke's Second Treatise on Government (1690)
 - "Inalienable"/"unalienable" rights
 - Mercantilism
 - salutary neglect
 - John Peter Zenger
 - *2nd Amendment* to the US Constitution (First 10 Amendments = Bill of Rights)
 - *4th Amendment* to the US Constitution (First 10 Amendments = Bill of Rights)
 - Writs of assistance
 - *6th Amendment* to the US Constitution (First 10 Amendments = Bill of Rights)
 - Thomas Paine's "Common Sense"
 - *1st Amendment* to the US Constitution (First 10 Amendments = Bill of Rights)
- freedoms:

speech
press
assembly
of religion – “Free Exercise Clause”
from religion – ““Establishment Clause”

- Federalist
- Anti-Federalist
- Reserve Clause" in the 10th Amendment to the US Constitution (1st 10 Amendments = "Bill of Rights")
- Federalist Papers
- Alexander Hamilton
- Thomas Jefferson
- Articles of Confederation
- elastic construction
- strict construction
- Shays' Rebellion
- Whiskey Rebellion
- Constitutional Convention, Philadelphia, 1787
- Electoral College
- Virginia Plan
- New Jersey Plan
- Great Compromise
- checks and balances
- Nullification
- Kentucky (Jefferson) and Virginia (Madison) Resolutions
- “Revolution of 1800”
- Marbury v. Madison, 1803
- Louisiana Purchase, 1803
- America's Cultural Independence
- Thomas Cole
- Manifest Destiny
- Monroe Doctrine, 1823

ERA #2: 1865-1900

TSs:

1. **1865-1877 represents America's great missed opportunity to get rid of the racism and inequality that had existed before the Civil war.**
2. **The economy was exploding because of new industry, technology and money-making ideas—this period is America's Second Industrial Revolution.**
3. **The government did nothing to control corruption and even contributed to it.**
4. **The modern city was born, and life in it contained incredible opportunity for economic and cultural growth, but also incredible hardship and resistance to different cultures.**
5. **Workers tried but failed to win rights from business owners.**

- Reconstruction
- Restoration
- black codes
- Freedman's Bureau
- "40 Acres and a Mule"
- *13th Amendment*
- *14th Amendment*
- Military Reconstruction Act, 1867
- *15th Amendment*
- voting qualifications: examples are gerrymandering, at-large elections, poll taxes, grandfather clause, literacy test
- Social Darwinism
- William Graham Sumner
- Ku Klux Klan
- Election of 1876 and "Home Rule"
- sharecropping
- *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 1857
- *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896
- "separate but equal"
- Booker T. Washington's "Atlanta Compromise"
- Tuskegee Institute
- WEB Dubois's *Souls of Black Folk*
- "Gilded"
- Capitalism
- capital
- Socialism
- Communism
- Supply and demand
- Laissez-Faire
- Active
- Jay Gould's stock watering
- urban political machines and the Tweed Ring
- Thomas Nast
- Credit Mobilier

- Whiskey Ring
- Interchangeable parts and Eli Whitney
- Bessemer-Kelly Process
- Subsidy
- Wabash Case, 1886
- Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890
- Conspicuous consumption
- Gospel of Wealth
- Social Gospel
- Vertical integration
- Andrew Carnegie
- Horizontal integration / "Trusts"
- John D. Rockefeller
- Standard Oil
- JP Morgan—in banking and later as owner of *US Steel*
- Scabs
- Yellow dog contracts / "Iron Clad" Contracts
- Blacklists
- Knights of Labor
- Wabash Strike, 1885
- Haymarket Square, Chicago, 1886
- American Federation of Labor
- Samuel Gompers
- Pinkertons
- Pullman Strike, 1892
- Jacob Riis's How The Other Half Lives
- First Wave of Immigration, 1820-1850—North and West Europe: England, Germany, Ireland
- Second Wave of Immigration, 1865-1914 (and earlier, the Chinese, starting in the 1850s)—South and East Europe: Italy, Russia, Poland; Asia; Latin America
- Jane Addams and Hull House
- Nativism
- Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882
- The "Americanization" Movement

ERA #3: 1890-1920

TSSs:

1. **America became a world power; economics, military power, religion and culture, and politics all influenced our desire to become one.**
2. **This era attempted to address the political, economic, and social problems of the Gilded Age.**

- Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
- Open Door Policy
- Panama Canal
- Panamanian Revolution against Colombia
- Teddy Roosevelt's "Big Stick"
- William Howard Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy"
- Woodrow Wilson's "Moral Diplomacy"
- Versailles Treaty
- "14 Points," especially "Self-Determination"
- League of Nations

16th Amendment to the *US Constitution*

17th Amendment to the *US Constitution*

Adamson Act

Newlands Act

Northern Securities Case

The Jungle by Upton Sinclair

Muckrakers

Muller v. Oregon

Elkins Act

The busting of the *US Steel* trust

Pure Food and Drug Act

Food and Drug Administration

William Howard Taft and Standard Oil

Underwood Tariff

Clayton Anti-Trust Act

Workingman's Compensation Act

Federal Farm Loan Act

ERA #4: 1920s and 1930s, through to 1945

TSs:

Note: please have different colors for TSs 5a through 5d.

1. **The Harlem Renaissance represented cultural and political advances for African-Americans**
2. **The 1920s can be characterized as a battle between forces of change and tradition.**
3. **The average Americans hit their highest points in the 1920s and their lowest in the 1930s. (This TS is social history.)**
4. **The government of the 1920s through 1932 favored pro-business, laissez-faire policies.**
5. **Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "New Deal" attempted to do the following:**
 - a. **End unemployment and poverty**
 - b. **Regulate business**
 - c. **Find agreement among businesses and between business and labor unions**
 - d. **End farmers' oversupply problems by paying them not to grow food**
6. **There were many different causes of the Great Depression.**

- Great Migration
- Zora Neale Hurston
- Langston Hughes
- Louis Armstrong
- Bessie Smith
- Duke Ellington
- Cultural diffusion
- Marcus Garvey
- "100% Americanism" and "America for Americans"
- *Korematsu v. US*
- Woman Ordinance Worker ("WOW")
- Rosie The Riveter
- Tuskegee Airmen
- Navajo Code Talkers

"Trickle Down" Theory

Standard of Living

Gross National Product (GNP)

Henry Ford's Assembly Line

KDKA, 1920

Charles Lindbergh

Babe Ruth

"The Jazz Singer"

skyscraper

Secretary of Treasury Mellon

"Trade Organizations"

"The business of America is business."—Calvin Coolidge

Ohio Gang
Teapot Dome
Sacco and Vanzetti
Palmer Raids and A. Mitchell Palmer
Emergency Quota Act of 1921
Immigration Act of 1924
Margaret Sanger
Flapper
19th Amendment, 1920
Al Capone
18th Amendment, 1919, and the Volstead Act
21st Amendment, 1933
Butler Act
John T. Scopes
Herbert Hoover
“pump priming” and John Maynard Keynes
Bonus March
Bank runs
Repatriados
Dust Bowl
San Francisco General Strike, 1934
Sit-down strikes
SEC
Bank Holiday
Emergency Banking Relief Act
FDIC
AAA
CCC
WPA
PWA
TVA
NIRA and NRA
FERA
Social Security Act
Home Owners Loan Corporation
Wagner Act
Huey Long
“Black Tuesday,” 1929
Hawley-Smoot Tariff, 1930
Underconsumption
Overproduction
Maldistribution of wealth
Overspeculation

ERA #5: 1945-1968 to the present

- 1. America tried to prevent the spread of communism around the world.**
- 2. America tried to prevent the spread of communism within our own nation.**
- 3. America became a capitalist paradise after World War II, offering luxury to the masses.**
- 4. There was a great clash of ideals between those who valued tradition and loyalty to America and those who questioned America's direction and values—in being consumers and in fighting the Cold War.**
- 5. People of color finally succeeded in getting America to live by the 14th and 15th Amendments, but they failed to truly end racism in America.**

- US and USSR troops box in Hitler, 1945
- Nagasaki and Hiroshima
- “satellite nations”
- Mao Zedong
- Korean “police action”
- “permanent war economy”
- “iron curtain”
- Berlin Blockade
- Berlin Airlift / “Operation Vittles”
- Kennan Telegram
- “containment”
- Truman Doctrine
- Greece and Turkey (\$400 million)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank
- Marshall Plan
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- United Nations (UN)
- Douglas McArthur and the new Japanese Constitution
- Joseph McCarthy's Wheeling Speech, 1950
- Army-McCarthy Hearings, 1954
- House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
- Blacklist
- National Security Act of 1947
 - Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
 - Department of Defense
 - National Security Council
- Tom Clark's “Attorney General's List”
- Federal Employee Loyalty Program
- “Due process” clause in the 5th Amendment to the *Constitution*
- Sputnik and the Space Race
- Shot Simon
- “Rolling Back” communism
- “Massive retaliation”
- USSR in Hungary, 1956

- Bay of Pigs Invasion
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- Détente
- Vietnam War
 - Domino Theory
 - Ngo Dinh Diem
 - Ho Chi Minh
 - Kennedy's "military advisors"
 - "gradual escalation"
 - Gulf of Tonkin "attack"
 - Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
 - Operation Rolling Thunder
 - Tet Offensive
 - Lyndon Johnson's Renunciation Speech
 - "Vietnamization"
 - Invasion of Cambodia by Richard Nixon
 - Fall of Saigon, 1975
- "Law and Order"
- "Silent Majority"
- Spiro Agnew
- Kent State
- Watergate
- Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan
- Fall of the Berlin Wall, 1989

rationing

GI Bill

Taft-Hartley Act

tract housing

White flight

Federal Highway Act

Leavittown

Betty Friedan

"De jure segregation" and "De facto segregation"

A Phillip Randolph

FDR desegregates the defense industry (factories that make weapons), 1943

"Double V"

Truman desegregates the armed forces, 1948

The Tuskegee Airmen

Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas, 1954

"'separate but equal' is inherently unequal"

Thurgood Marshall

Central High School, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1957

Sit-ins, 1960

March on Washington, 1963

1964 *Civil Rights Act*

"Freedom Summer" in Mississippi, 1964

1965 *Voting Rights Act*

Malcolm X

Stokely Carmichael and "Black Power"

Black Panthers

United Farm Workers

Cesar Chavez