

**Unit 6 (Period 7 Part 1) Timeline Review...*Important Dates and Chronological Review***

Keep in mind that memorizing dates is not required, however sometimes significant years do pop up on tests. Those dates in bold are years that have popped up in the past. Far more important is reviewing general chronology. You are expected to understand chronology, so use this list to help you review sequencing. **Add notes/comments on major themes as you review to make the timeline complete, and highlight any information that you do not yet have in long term memory. THIS TIMELINE HAS TWO COLUMNS... THE SPACES DO NOT MEAN THERE IS MISSING INFORMATION... TREAT IT AS TWO TIMELINES IN ONE.**

	<b>Empire Building... (LEFT COLUMN)</b>	<b>Progressive Era &amp; Urbanization... (RIGHT COLUMN)</b>
Chronological Review	1866 <b>Transatlantic cable completed</b>	
	1867 Seward's Folly... purchased <b>Alaska</b>	
	<b>Midway Islands</b> annexed	
	1868 <b>Burlingame Treaty</b> signed with China	
	1869	Wyoming Territory gave women the right to vote
	1870 Annexing Dominican Republic is discussed but rejected	
	1873	<b>Comstock Law</b> passed... illegal to use the U.S. post office to mail "obscene" material
	1874	<b>Woman's Christian Temperance Union</b> formed
		<b>Chautauqua education movement</b> began... educating adults through lectures, seminars, gatherings
	1878 U.S. products appeared at the Paris World's Fair	
	1879	Henry George – <b>Progress and Poverty</b> explained the cyclical nature of the economy
		<b>Dumbbell tenements</b> built
	1881	<b>Booker T. Washington</b> became head of the <b>Tuskegee Institute</b>
	1882	First immigration restriction laws passed
	1883 The "new navy" emerged	
	1885	<b>Louis Sullivan</b> built the first skyscraper in NYC
	1886 Statue of Liberty erected; gift from France	<b>Jane Addams opened Hull House</b>
	1887 U.S. acquired the rights to <b>Pearl Harbor, Hawaii</b> (naval rights/naval base)	<b>Hatch Act</b> passed to supplement Morrill Act money given to states for education and agricultural experiments/innovation
	1889 <b>Pan-American Conference</b> held in D.C.	
1890 <b>Alfred T. Mahan</b> → <i>The Influence of Sea Power upon History</i>	<b>Sherman Anti-Trust Act</b> gave the government some power over trusts, but it is mainly used to weaken labor	

*1877-Compromise of 1877 ends the Civil War Reconstruction Era*

*1886-Hull House/Jane Addams begins the Progressive Era*

*Other dates often used to define the beginning of Progressivism include 1890 Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1892 election (People's Party), and 1901 - Theodore Roosevelt becomes president.)*

Empire Building...

Progressive Era & Urbanization...

Chronological Review

1892 Grover Cleveland elected

**Populist Party** united several groups including the **Farmers Alliance** and the **Greenbacks** and made an unsuccessful run for the presidency... by 1896 most Populist platform ideas are absorbed into the democrat party

1893 America enters a serious, economic depression and **Frederick Jackson Turner's** Frontier Thesis stated that the U.S. needs a new "Frontier" because expansion is the essential building block of American character

**Anti-Saloon League** founded which later joined with the **Women's Christian Temperance Union** to limit then abolish alcohol

1894

**Pullman Strike**

1895 Cuban Revolution began

**Booker T. Washington's Atlanta Compromise** accepted "Separate but Equal" but wanted black-white cooperation to focus on vocational training (he founded the **Tuskegee Institute**) and economic independence for blacks as a first step toward equality

Venezuelan boundary dispute with Britain

*Plessy vs Ferguson*: Separate But Equal; segregation upheld as Constitutional

1896 McKinley elected

*1896-Election marks the end of the Gilded Age / Era*

**William Jennings Bryan** ran for president... *Cross of Gold* Speech

1898 U.S.S. *Maine* is sunk and led America to war; **Spanish-American War**, the 16-week "splendid little war" **Theodore Roosevelt** participates as **Rough Rider** **Dewey** led victory in **Manila Bay**

*1898-Spanish American War begins America's Rise to Power Era*

U.S. annexed Hawaii

1899 **Treaty of Paris (and secondary treaty for Phil.)** ratified... U.S. gained Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico from Spain

**Open Door Note** sent to Europe

1900 **mass immigration from eastern and southern Europe hit peak in this decade (1900-1910)**

**Foraker Act** for Puerto Rico

Hawaii became U.S. territory

**Boxer Rebellion** in China

**Second Open Door Note** sent

McKinley beats Bryan again

**Commission system** established in Galveston

1901 McKinley assassinated, Teddy took over **Aguinaldo is captured, ended war in Philippines** which began after Spanish-American War when Filipinos rebelled against their new American "mother"

**Robert La Follette** elected governor of Wisconsin... became leading Progressive reformer... *the Wisconsin experiment* increased government regulation of city services and returning power to people (from trusts)

**Empire Building...**

**Progressive Era & Urbanization...**

Chronological-Review

**Hay-Pauncefote Treaty:** Britain stepped aside from canal plans  
Oh yeah... U.S. power... Who's your Daddy?

**Insular Cases...** Supreme Court ruled that peoples in "empire"  
are not subject to Constitution... Does the Constitution follow the flag? No.

1902 Colombian senate rejects Canal Treaty... they want more \$\$

**Lincoln Steffens – Shame of the Cities**

**Ida Tarbell exposed Standard Oil**

T.R. sides with workers and forced arbitration in  
**Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902**

**Newlands Reclamation Act** (conservation)

1903 Panama broke from Colombia with help from Teddy and his  
"big stick"

**Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty...** U.S. takes over Canal Zone from Panama

**Platt Amendment** forbade Cuba from making treaties without  
U.S. approval and forced to accept new Constitution

1904 Teddy elected president

**Northern Securities Case:**  
ruled that J.P. Morgan's Northern Securities  
Company  
"must cease restraining freedom of commerce."

**Roosevelt Corollary:** a latter-day "addendum" to the  
Monroe Doctrine that gave the U.S. the right to step into  
any fray that threatened its sovereignty... made America an  
international "police power."

Construction of canal began

**Russo-Japanese War** began

1905 **Taft-Katsura Agreement...** U.S. granted Japan hegemony  
over Korea and Japan agreed to leave the Philippines alone

**Niagara Falls Convention** to protest *Atlanta  
Compromise* and pledged staunch militancy  
against racism/segregation... **Niagara  
Movement**

**Portsmouth Conference:** Teddy Roosevelt served as mediator  
in the Russo-Japanese War

U.S. and the **Dominican Republic** signed an agreement that the  
U.S. would handle their finances... attempt to keep European powers  
out of hemisphere

**Lochner vs New York** ... struck down 10 work day

**Upton Sinclair – The Jungle**... exposed meat  
packing industry

Heavy Japanese immigration into California lead to San Francisco  
segregating its schools... T.R. arranges diplomatic talks

1906 **U.S. invaded Cuba** to stop a revolution... stayed for 3 years...  
many other occupations followed and Guantanamo Bay established

**Hepburn Act** imposed stricter controls on  
railroads... **ICC** expanded

**Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat  
Inspection Act**  
Marked the beginning of government regulations  
to protect the public/consumers

**Empire Building...**

**Progressive Era & Urbanization...**

1907 T.R. sent the “**Great White Fleet**” on the naval world tour to impress other countries with its power... Japan responded by building up its navy

**Gentlemen’s Agreement** with Japan... U.S. to reduce prejudice against Japanese (remember San Francisco Schools) and Japan agrees to stop flow... temporary agreement, never officially ratified... more like... a “*gentlemen’s agreement*” or handshake

U.S. experienced an economic panic

1908 **Root-Takahira Agreement** ... U.S. and Japan respect each other’s territories and the Open Door in China

**William Howard Taft** is elected... Teddy Roosevelt’s hand-picked Successor

**Muller vs Oregon**... Supreme Court upheld Oregon law that limited working hours for women because the negative impact of exhausted women on society (bad for women’s movement)

1909 Taft sent troops to **Nicaragua**... financial supervision (Wilson later sends them back... off and on U.S. intervenes here)

**NAACP** formed (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)

**Payne-Aldrich Act**... a compromise **tariff** in the battle to lower them

1910 **Mexican Revolution** began

**Mann-Elkins Act** strengthened **ICC** with new regulations on railroad (can’t charge more for short trip than long trip) and new powers over telephone and other wires

**Mann Act**... (aka **White Slave Traffic Act**) prohibited interstate/international transportation of women for immoral purposes

**Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy**... Secretary of the Interior, Richard Ballinger, allowed private use of Arkansas land that had been set aside for conservation... Taft fired Pinchot for questioning Ballinger’s connection to Arkansas coal interests (Ballinger was Pinchot’s boss... Taft didn’t like the insubordination)

1911

**Standard Oil case**... Supreme Court ruled the company be broken up into 34 companies

**U.S. Steel antitrust case**... even though bigger than Standard Oil... court ruled in its favor... this is the act that drove Teddy back into politics as he was furious with Taft for going after Morgan who had bought the company from Carnegie... Teddy saw it as a “good trust”

**Triangle Shirtwaist Fire**... led to more local and state regulations to protect workers

1912 **election of 1912... Teddy-Taft-Wilson Bull-Moose** (Progressive Party) nominate T.R., Taft as Republican, and Wilson the Democrat (largest 3<sup>rd</sup> party vote until Ross Perot in 1992) Socialist **Eugene V. Debs** also runs.

**Woodrow Wilson** elected President

**Empire Building...**

**Progressive Era & Urbanization...**

1913

1914 **Panama Canal opened**

**WWI** began in Europe; USA neutral

**U.S. troops occupy Vera Cruz, Mexico**

1915 meanwhile in Europe... Germany using **unrestricted submarine warfare**... *Lusitania* sunk  
U.S. marines sent to **Haiti** for financial supervision

1916 **Jones Act**... U.S. Constitution for the Philippines  
In place until Japan took over the islands (promised independence as soon as they were stable)  
**Philippines didn't become independent until after WWII**

Wilson sent troops to **Dominican Republic**... financial supervision

Wilson sent **Sussex Pledge** (ultimatum) to Germany

1917 Puerto Ricans granted U.S. citizenship  
U.S. bought **Virgin Islands** from Denmark  
**Zimmerman Note**  
**Russian Revolution**  
U.S. entered **WWI**  
**American Expeditionary Force** commanded by **John J. Pershing**

1918 Wilson issued **Fourteen Points**  
**Battle of Argonne Forest** (U.S. breaks through German lines)

1919

1920 United States rejected **Treaty of Versailles** and refused to join **League of Nations** (worked out their own deal with Germany & returned to isolationism/protectionist/neutral foreign policy)

**16<sup>th</sup> Amendment** legalized federal income tax  
**Underwood Tariff Act** drastically reduces tariffs (some are completely eliminated) and created income tax  
**17<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – direct election of senators (instead of state legislatures... voters choose)  
**Federal Reserve Act**... new banking system that set up our current districts and Federal Reserve ... reduced Wall Street's control of economy

**Federal Trade Commission Act**... enforced fair trade practices and suppressed unlawful competition

**Clayton Anti-Trust Act**... legalized peaceful strikes, picketing, and boycotting... protecting workers where the Sherman Anti-Trust Act had targeted them... and extended Sherman as far as government power to break up monopolies (trusts)  
**Margaret Sanger** was indicted for distributing "obscene literature" (advice on birth control) and fled to Europe... she later returned in 1916 and founded an organization that later became Planned Parenthood

**La Follett's Seaman Act**... decent treatment and wages for sailors

**Federal Farm Loan Act**... provided loans to farmers for up to 50% of the value of their land

**Workingman's Compensation Act**... help to federal employees who lost job

**Child Labor Law**... struck down by Supreme Court (Keating Owen Act)

**Warehouse Act**... loans to secure staple crops

**Adamson Act**... 8-hour workday for train and interstate commerce employees & over-time pay

Wilson nominate the first Jewish Supreme Court Justice, Louis D. Brandeis

*1918 - End of WWI marks the end of America's Rise to Power Era*

*1920 - 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment marks the end of the Progressive Era*

**18<sup>th</sup> Amendment** prohibited production, transportation, and sale of alcohol  
**19<sup>th</sup> Amendment**... gave women the vote

**Eugene V. Debs** runs for president (from jail) as socialist and gets 900,000 votes (in jail for sedition)

The rest of the timeline is a single column.

## World War I

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- 1914 World War begins in Europe following the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and entangling alliances among several nations
- 1915 German declared the seas around the British Isles a "war zone" and subs sank luxury liner **Lusitania** killing more than 1,000 people (128 were American). **Woodrow Wilson** rejected the suggestion that U.S. end neutrality. Instead he sent a warning to Germany to stop its unrestricted submarine warfare. Yeah... that worked. **William Jennings Bryan** (Wilson's Secretary of State and former candidate) was a pacifist who favored U.S. neutrality and he resigned after Wilson took steps toward war preparations.
- 1916 Wilson runs for re-election with the slogan, "He kept us out of war." He is reelected.  
U.S. troops invaded **Mexico** again.  
The **Gore-McLemore Resolution** prohibited Americans from travelling on armed or contraband-carrying ships. It fails when Wilson doesn't support it.  
The French ship (luxury liner), **Sussex**, is attacked by German U-boats. Wilson threatened to cut off all ties with Germany, so Germany changed its policy (**Sussex Pledge**) until later in 1917 when they felt confident victory required unrestricted warfare.  
**National Defense Act** increased the size of the Army and National Guard, and authorized \$500 million investment for Navy.
- 1917 Germany returned to unrestricted submarine warfare against merchant ships  
The **Zimmerman Telegram** was intercepted by British intelligence. Sent Germany to Mexico asking for Mexico to join in the war effort with promises of regaining lands lost in the Mexican-American War and Texas War for Independence. This is the event that finally pushes America into the war officially.  
The Russian Revolution caused Russia to back out of war. Bolshevik Revolution led to communism and soon after the formation of the Soviet Union under Vladimir Lenin. The communists side with Germany.  
**Selective Service Act** created a military draft, the **Espionage Act** made it illegal to interfere with the draft or encourage treason, the **War Industries Board** was created to set prices and discourage use of unnecessary products during wartime (this would continue after the war), and the **War Revenue Act** graduated the personal income tax, corporate income tax, excess profits tax, and increased excise taxes on alcohol, tobacco, and luxury items.
- 1918 Wilson wrote his **Fourteen Points** which outlined plan for peace after the war, including the creation of the **League of Nations**.  
The **Sedition Act** made it illegal to criticize war efforts.  
Troops entered France and fought with the Allies. An **Armistice** is declared for the 11<sup>th</sup> hour of the 11<sup>th</sup> day of the 11<sup>th</sup> month... later became Veterans Day.
- 1919 The **Paris Peace Conference** at Versailles led to the **Treaty of Versailles** in which Germany accepted the blame for the war. Germany is also forced to give up territory, Alsace-Lorraine, and all other colonies. They were forced to accept war reparations in excess of 35 billion dollars (which crippled Germany along with loss of land and resources). **Adolf Hitler**, who fought in WWI, declared the **Treaty of Versailles** was a betrayal, not a treaty and definitely not a defeat. The Treaty went against much of **Wilson's Fourteen Points**, as Europe was focused on punishing Germany not setting up future peace. This set the stage for WWII.
- 1919 The **American Legion** was founded to promote veterans benefits and to hunt communists in the **Red Scare**.  
The U.S. Communist Party was founded.  
Wilson suffered a stroke after tirelessly traveling the country trying to raise support for the League and Treaty. His last months in office are spent in bed with his wife communicating for him and running things (the first female president?). Vice President refuses to take over.  
**Schenk v. U.S.** upheld the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment restrictions during war.  
**18<sup>th</sup> Amendment** and **Volstead Act** outlawed alcohol.  
The **Seattle General Strike** struck fear into the heart of America. Not a good time to be involved in organized labor since labor movements = communist revolution... red scare.  
**Chicago race riot**
- 1920 **A. Mitchell Palmer** (Attorney General) led raids (**Palmer Raids**) to protect America from communists.  
Thousands are arrested, some held without bail or counsel. 249 were deported to the USSR. Other were released.  
The Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles as Wilson's rival, **Henry Cabot Lodge**, lobbied to keep America out of entangling alliances (European affairs).

## The Roaring Twenties/The Jazz Age

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- 1920 **19<sup>th</sup> Amendment** (Women's Suffrage)  
Republican **Warren G. Harding** elected president under the slogan "**Return to Normalcy**"  
The **first commercial radio broadcast** aired.  
It was now official... the U.S. was an urban nation as more people lived in cities than rural communities.  
**Fitzgerald** published **This Side of Paradise** which inspired the youth (including flappers) to bewildered and sometimes reckless abandon to life... "all gods dead, all wars fought, all faiths in man shaken."

- 1921 Federal Highway Act provided aid for state roads  
Immigration quotas were established... **Emergency Quota Act of 1921**  
Maternity and Infancy Protection Act passed in order to help women and children (healthcare/welfare)  
**Sacco & Vanzetti** trial
- 1922 The economy recovered and post-war prosperity began... ending in 1929.  
**Washington Naval Conference** produced several treaties including the **4-Power Treaty** (U.S., G.B., France, and Japan to respect Pacific holdings) and **5-Power Treaty** (naval ratios 5:5:3; U.S.:G.B.:Japan) and **9-Power Treaty** (9 nations recognized open door in China)
- ...Meanwhile... **Benito Mussolini and the Fascists came to power in Italy while Americans celebrate the victories of disarmament and diplomacy**
- 1922 **Sinclair Lewis** published *Babbitt* (slave to consumerism) and **T.S. Eliot** published "The Waste Land"  
**Fordney-McCumber Tariff** Law increased tariffs almost as high as the Payne-Aldrich Tariff of 1909 (Taft)
- 1923 Harding died and VP **Calvin Coolidge** took over.  
**KKK** surges... reached all-time high membership.  
Lucretia Mott Amendment (named after 19<sup>th</sup> century leader for suffrage...equal rights for women... becomes the **Equal Rights Amendment**... aka ERA) is demanded by women's movement. **Alice Paul** led the way to write it. It was never ratified.  
**Adkins vs Children's' Hospital** declared federal minimum wage legislation for women was an unconstitutional infringement of liberty of contract, as protected by the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment. (later overturned in 1937)
- 1924 **Teapot Dome** scandal was exposed... Harding's Secretary of the Interior, **Albert B. Fall**, leased Navy petroleum reserves at Teapot Dome and two other locations to private oil companies at low rates without competitive bidding. (and received bribe/kickback from them for doing so). Up until the Watergate scandal in the early 1970s, this was seen as the worst government scandal in history.  
**National Origins Act** set strict quotas on immigration of Eastern and Southern Europeans and all Asians.  
Calvin Coolidge elected President.  
Charles **Dawes' German Reparation Plan** established a schedule for German reparation payments with American banks loaning the money. (U.S. loans money to Germany so Germany can pay reparation to allies so allies can repay their loans to the U.S.)
- 1925 **Scopes Trial**...(aka... the Monkey trial) **Clarence Darrow** for the defense of **John Scopes** (teacher who taught evolution despite state law forbidding it) and **William Jennings Bryan** (former candidate – numerous times and Wilson's VP until he resigned because he was a pacifist) for the prosecution. This case illustrated the conflict of **modernism vs fundamentalism** ... science vs religion. Scopes was found guilty and fined \$100  
Florida real estate boomed. (too bad a lot of it was swampland)  
**F. Scott Fitzgerald** published *The Great Gatsby* (glamour and cruelty of an achievement oriented society)  
**Theodore Dreiser** published *An American Tragedy* (pregnant girl murdered by her socially ambitious lover... similar theme to Gatsby)  
**Al Capone** built a large gang in Chicago. Gang wars killed hundreds, controlled cities, and kept the booze flowing during the era of Prohibition.  
**Prohibition = Crime.**
- 1926 U.S. troops occupy Nicaragua (it's a financial thing... age of Imperialism not exactly over)  
**Ernest Hemingway** published *The Sun Also Rises*... disillusionment was high in much of the 20s literature, but none as much as Hemingway who actually fought in WWI.  
**Langston Hughes** published *The Weary Blues*... **Harlem Renaissance** produced numerous talents
- 1927 **Nicola Sacco** and **Bartolomeo Vanzetti** were executed amid protest... convicted for a murder they probably didn't commit... targeted because they were undesirable immigrants who were also anarchists.  
**Charles Lindbergh** flew solo across the Atlantic in *The Spirit of St. Louis* from New York to France... the first to do so... became instant superstar. (The Wright Brothers flew the first airplane in 1903)  
**Babe Ruth** hit 60 home runs in one season.  
*The Jazz Singer*, the first talking movie, was released. (the first story-sequence motion picture aired in .. began silent movie era)  
**Ford** stopped producing the **Model T**... the car that revolutionized America during the 1920s.  
**Marcus Garvey** was deported following conviction of mail fraud... but before he left the country, his **Black Star Line Co.** (he founded the **United Negro Improvement Association** to promote resettlement of Blacks to Africa) and Black pride movement inspired many and helped inspire the Nation of Islam decades later.
- 1928 The Stock Market hit an all-time high.  
**Herbert Hoover** elected President.  
**Kellogg-Briand Pact** was signed by 62 nations which condemned the use of war... tried to outlaw war. Yup... dumb.
- 1929 **Stock Market crashed** after a plummeting fall... this marked the end of the "Roaring Twenties" and the "Jazz Age" and marked the beginning of the world's worst economic depression.  
**Ernest Hemingway** published *A Farewell To Arms* which is one of the best wartime novels ever. ☺