

# THE TIME PERIODS

- Period 1: 1491-1607

*Notable terms: maize, Columbian Exchange, encomienda system*

- *Key Concept 1.1:* Before the arrival of Europeans, native populations in North America developed a wide variety of social, political, and economic structures based in part on interactions with the environment and each other.
- *Key Concept 1.2:* European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian Exchange, a series of interactions and adaptations among societies across the Atlantic.
- *Key Concept 1.3:* Contacts among American Indians, Africans, and Europeans challenged the worldviews of each group.

- Period 2: 1607-1754

*Notable terms: indentured servants, Puritans, Chesapeake, Pueblo Revolt, Enlightenment*

- *Key Concept 2.1:* Difference in imperial goals, cultures, and the North American environments that different empires confronted led Europeans to develop diverse patterns of colonization.
- *Key Concept 2.2:* European colonization efforts in North America stimulated intercultural contact and intensified conflict between the various groups of colonizers and native peoples.
- *Key Concept 2.3:* The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the “Atlantic World” had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America.

- Period 3: 1754-1800

*Notable terms: French & Indian War, loyalists, American Revolution, George Washington, Farewell Address, Thomas Paine, Common Sense, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, U.S. Constitution, federalism, separation of powers, Bill of Rights, (French, Haitian, Latin American) Revolutions, Northwest Ordinance, republican motherhood*

- *Key Concept 3.1:* Britain’s victor over France in the imperial struggle for North America led to new conflicts among the British government, the North American colonists, and American Indians, culminating in the creation of a new nation, the United States.
- *Key Concept 3.2:* In the late 18th century, new experiments with democratic ideas and republican forms of government, as well as other new religious, economic, and cultural ideas, challenged traditional imperial systems across the Atlantic World.
- *Key Concept 3.3:* Migration within North America, cooperative interaction, and competition for resources raised questions about boundaries and policies, intensified conflicts among peoples and nations, and led to contests over the creation of multiethnic, multiracial national identity.

#### • Period 4: 1800-1848

*Notable terms: Federalists, Democratic-Republicans, Democrats, Whigs, Second Great Awakening, perfectionism, abolition, women's rights movement, Market Revolution, National Bank, nullification, internal improvements, Louisiana Purchase, Missouri Compromise*

- *Key Concept 4.1:* The United States developed the world's first modern mass democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and to reform its institutions to match them.
- *Key Concept 4.2:* Developments in technology, agriculture, and commerce precipitated profound changes in U.S. settlement patterns, regional identities, gender and family relations, political power, and distribution of consumer goods.
- *Key Concept 4.3:* U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade, expanding its national borders, and isolating itself from European conflicts shaped the nation's foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.

#### • Period 5: 1844-1877

*Notable terms: Manifest Destiny, Mexican-American War, Compromise of 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Republican party, free-soilers, Abraham Lincoln, election of 1860, Emancipation Proclamation, 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> Amendments, Reconstruction, sharecropping, Radical Republicans*

- *Key Concept 5.1:* The United States became more connected with the world as it pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.
- *Key Concept 5.2:* Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.
- *Key Concept 5.3:* The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested Reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.

#### • Period 6: 1865-1898

*Notable terms: Gilded Age, trusts/monopolies/holding companies, Social Darwinism, "New South", Populist Party, settlement houses, laissez-faire, Plessy v. Ferguson, Social Gospel*

- *Key Concept 6.1:* The Rise of big business in the United States encouraged massive migrations and urbanization, sparked government and popular efforts to reshape the U.S. economy and environment, and renewed debates over U.S. national identity.
- *Key Concept 6.2:* The emergence of an industrial culture in the United States led to both greater opportunities for, and restrictions on, immigrants, minorities, and women.
- *Key Concept 6.3:* The "Gilded Age" witnessed new cultural and intellectual movements in tandem with political debates over economic and social policies.

## • Period 7: 1890-1945

*Notable terms: Turner (frontier) thesis, Spanish-American War, Philippine insurrection, Progressive Era, muckrakers, Woodrow Wilson, World War I (American Expeditionary Forces), Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations, Red Scare, immigration quotas, Great Migration, Harlem Renaissance, Great Depression, New Deal, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Pearl Harbor, Japanese Internment, Atomic bomb/Manhattan Project*

- *Key Concept 7.1:* Governmental, political, and social organizations struggled to address the effects of large-scale industrialization, economic uncertainty, and related social changes such as urbanization and mass migration.
- *Key Concept 7.2:* A revolution in communications and transportation technology helped to create a new mass culture and spread “modern” values and ideas, even as cultural conflicts between groups increased under the pressure of migration, world wars, and economic distress.
- *Key Concept 7.3:* Global conflicts over resources, territories, and ideologies renewed debates over the nation’s values and its role in the world, while simultaneously propelling the United States into a dominant international military, political, cultural, and economic position.

## • Period 8: 1945-1980

*Notable terms: Cold War, containment, collective security, Korean War, Vietnam War, détente, oil embargo, military-industrial complex, segregation, desegregation of military, Brown v. Board of Education, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Lyndon Johnson, Great Society, counterculture, Immigration Act of 1965, Sun Belt*

- *Key Concept 8.1:* The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and attempting to defend a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.
- *Key Concept 8.2:* Liberalism, based on anticommunism abroad & a firm belief in the efficacy of governmental & especially federal power to achieve social goals at home, reached its apex in the mid-1960s & generated a variety of political & cultural responses.
- *Key Concept 8.3:* Postwar economic, demographic, and technological changes had a far-reaching impact on American society, politics, and the environment

## • Period 9: 1980-present

*Notable terms: Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, September 11, 2001 attacks on World Trade Center/Pentagon, Afghanistan & Iraq Wars, free trade agreements, the Internet*

- *Key Concept 9.1:* A new conservatism grew to prominence in U.S. culture & politics, defending traditional social values and rejecting liberal views about the role of government.
- *Key Concept 9.2:* The end of the Cold War and new challenges to U.S. leadership in the world forced the nation to redefine its foreign policy and global role.
- *Key Concept 9.3:* Moving into the 21st century, the nation continued to experience challenges stemming from social, economic, & demographic changes.