

Unit 5 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 as you review to make the timeline complete, and highlight any information that you do not yet have in long term memory. Some of the items on this timeline are more significant to unit 4 Civil War and Reconstruction, unit 6 Populism and Progressivism, or unit 6 Imperialism and World Wars. Remember this time period has several overlapping themes.

Chronological Review

1862 **Homestead Act**

Merrill Land Grant

Pacific Railway Act

1865 Civil War ended, Reconstruction began, Lincoln assassinated, Johnson took over, & **13th Amendment** ratified

1866 Transatlantic cable completed... communication increased between western Europe and the North America

1867 **U.S. acquired Alaska...** Secretary of State **W.H. Seward** purchased it from Russia; "**Seward's Folly**"
U.S. annexed Midway Islands
New York City passed the **Tenement House Act** (first law regulating tenements)

1868 **Andrew Johnson** acquitted by the Senate after being **impeached** by the House for breaking the **Tenure of Office Act**
14th Amendment ratified
Ulysses S. Grant elected president
Burlingame Treaty signed with China... also known as the **Burlingame-Seward Treaty of 1868** amended the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858 and established formal friendly relations between the two countries, with the United States granting China most favored nation status.

1869 Construction began on the Sante Fe Railroad
Transcontinental Railroad completed; Union Pacific and Central Pacific joined at Promontory Point, Utah Territory

1870 **15th Amendment** ratified making former slaves citizens and making it a crime to deny freedmen the right to vote

1871 **Treaty of Washington** was signed in order to settle the question of the **U.S.-Canada border**; **de-militarized** border, shared Great Lakes, led to increased cooperation and trade

1873 The end of minting of "Liberty" silver dollar... **gold now sole monetary standard**
Panic of 1873
Grant begins second term
Slaughterhouse cases test the 14th Amendment A distinction was drawn between United States and state citizenship, and it was held that the 14th Amendment did not intend to deprive the state of legal jurisdiction over the civil rights of its citizens. The restraint placed by the Louisiana legislators on the slaughterhouse operators was declared not to deprive them of their property without due process.

1874 **Barbed wire** invented/patented which led to "closure" of the west
Grant refused to increase the paper money supply

1876 Rutherford B. Hayes elected... **Compromise of 1877** and the end of Reconstruction
Battle of Little Big Horn (Custer's Last Stand)... in Montana the U.S. Cavalry under the command of **General George Armstrong Custer** decimated by native tribes including Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho... this was the **last great Indian victory**... **Sitting Bull is the only remaining great native power left**
Mark Twain wrote **Tom Sawyer**

These three acts are **extremely significant** to the remainder of the century. Define them and state what **ECONOMIC** and **SOCIAL** impact each of these **POLITICAL** actions had on the country.

- 1877 **Compromise of 1877**
Munn v. Illinois: Railroads are “private property acting in the public good” and are thus subject to government regulation (later reversed)
Exodusters migrated to Kansas (southern blacks looking for land and opportunity)
 U.S. acquired the naval rights to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
- 1878 **Bland-Allison Act** required the treasury to buy silver to begin coinage again
Susan B. Anthony’s women’s suffrage amendment defeated
- 1879 **Thomas Edison** invented the light bulb
- 1880 **James Garfield** elected president
 Publication of major works on Indian tribes including *Our Indian Wards* by George W. Manypenny and *A Century of Dishonor* by Helen Hunt Jackson
- 1881 Garfield assassinated, **Chester Arthur** in
- 1882 **Timber and Stone Act** passed
Standard Oil Trust formed by **John D. Rockefeller**
- 1883 **Pendleton Civil Service Act** ended the “spoils” system (favoritism) and began merit system (exams) by establishing the **Civil Service Commission**.
 Civil Rights cases repealed most of the earlier civil rights legislation and established **segregation** as lawful
Time Zones established across the country
Brooklyn Bridge is completed and New York City expanded
- 1884 **Grover Cleveland** elected president
Mark Twain wrote *Huckleberry Finn*... the first truly American novel (critics said)
- 1886 **Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railroad Co. v. Illinois**: reverses **Munn v. Illinois**... states cannot control interstate railroad lines; only Congress can regulate interstate railroad rates
Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr opened the **Hull House** in Chicago to provide services to poor immigrants... the **settlement house** movement is also aided by Florence Kelley and Graham Taylor
- 1887 **Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)** formed
 Farm and land prices collapsed
Dawes Severalty Act passed which dissolved community-owned Indian land, provided an allowance for individual Indian ownership of government allotted land and citizenship (forced assimilation)
Hatch Act put agricultural experimental stations in every state to help expand technology
- 1888 **Benjamin Harrison** elected president
- 1889 North and South Dakota, Washington, and Montana - new states
Thomas Edison invented the kinescope (motion picture camera)
Pan-American Conference held in D.C.
- 1890 **McKinley Tariff** adds 48.4% to the cost of imported goods, allowing American businesses to undersell other countries
Sherman Silver Purchase Act directed Treasury to purchase 50% more silver than current law (repealed in 1893)
The Mississippi Plan began in the South to prevent Blacks and poor Whites from voting by establishing a **poll tax** with unreasonable requirements for payment
The Sherman Anti Trust Act passed, limiting trusts but ineffective... used mainly to control labor
Wounded Knee massacre... following the murder of Chief Sitting Bull, U.S. troops are ordered to subdue his people; near Wounded Knee Creek in South Dakota, hundreds of Lakota Sioux (including women and children) are slaughtered by U.S. troops when chaos ensued after a botched disarmament order... this tragedy marks the **end of the Indian Wars**.
 Wyoming and Idaho became – new states
 First National Park: Yosemite established
Census Bureau declared the frontier is now officially closed
Alfred T. Mahan wrote *The Influence of Sea Power upon History*... which had worldwide impact on expansion
- 1891 **Electric Trolleys** replaced horse-driven mass transit
- 1892 **Grover Cleveland elected president** (second term; only president to have non-consecutive terms)
Homestead Steel Strike
- 1893 **Sherman Silver Purchase Act repealed**
Economic depression begins... lasted until 1897
Frederick Jackson Turner; Frontier Thesis...states that the U.S. frontier was the essential building block of American character... so America needed to look to new frontiers overseas
World Colombian Exposition (Chicago World Fair)
Anti-Saloon League formed (later joined the Women’s Christian Temperance Union - crusade to limit or prohibit alcohol)
- 1894 Democrats reduced McKinley Tariffs, but then the **Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act** re-established them
Pullman Strike... railroad workers virtually paralyzed the nation; Cleveland called in federal troops;
Eugene V. Debs (president of the railway union) was arrested and, while in prison, formulated a plan to make him the socialist leader then president of the U.S.
Coxey’s Army marched on Washington D.C. demanding that the government provide jobs for the unemployed

Chronological Review

- 1895 **William Randolph Hearst** bought The New York Journal... a rivalry with **Joseph Pulitzer's** New York World set the tone for yellow journalism (distorted, sensationalized stories)
U.S. v. E.C. Knight Co.(aka "Sugar Trust Case") limits government's ability to control monopolies under **Sherman Anti-Trust Act**
Cuban Revolution
Booker T. Washington... **Atlanta Compromise** speech accepted "separate but equal" while pushing for education and economic independence for blacks.
- 1896 **William McKinley** elected president
Plessy v. Ferguson declares "separate but equal" is alright... segregation continued
Utah – new state, Mormon Church no longer supports polygamy
- 1897 **Dingley Act** raised tariff rates to counteract **Wilson-Gorman...** remained in effect until 1909
Maximum Freight Rate Case... Supreme Court ruled that the ICC does not have the power to set rates which weakened the ICC
- 1898 **The Louisiana Grandfather Clause** established literacy and property qualifications for voting, but exempts sons and grandsons of those eligible before 1867
USS Maine sunk in Havana Harbor - Cuba, Spain blamed,
Spanish-American War began
- 1899 **Cummings v. Country Board of Education** ruled that the 14th Amendment allows the use of taxes to fund black but not white public high schools
Treaty of Paris ended Spanish American War... Cuba gained independence from Spain, U.S. gained Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam from Spain
Open Door Note sent to **European powers in China which urged free trade**
Filipino Insurrection began... Emilio Aguinaldo leads attempt to push out Americans (he is capture in 1901 and insurrection ends... America retains control of Philippines)
United Fruit Company gave U.S. power in Latin America
- 1900 McKinley re-elected
Gold Standard Act ... paper money only backed by gold

ERA OVERVIEW

The Era Was Ushered in with the end of the Civil War (or the policies of the Lincoln Administration during the war).

The Era Was Eased out with America's Rise to Power or the election of McKinley.

Essential Questions:

- Explain how Gilded Age politics were intimately tied to big business.
- In what ways did Gilded Age politicians deal with economic issues such as tariffs, currency, corporate expansion, and laissez-faire economic policy. How did these actions engender numerous calls for reform?
- Analyze the ways 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.
- Explain how leaders of big business *were challenged in different ways* by demographic issues, regional differences, and labor movements as they and their allies in government aimed to create a unified industrialized nation.
- Analyze the impact of Westward migration, new systems of farming and transportation, and economic instability on political, economic, and social norms within the United States.
- In what ways and to what extent did transcontinental railroads impact American Indians, migration patterns within North America, and the Western environment.
- Evaluate the success of American society in adjusting to the changes stemming from international and internal migrations which increased both urban and rural populations.
- Identify the ways gender, racial, ethnic, religious, and socioeconomic inequalities abounded during the Gilded Age, inspiring some reformers to attempt to address these inequities.

Essential Themes and Main Ideas:

- The "Gilded Age" witnessed new cultural and intellectual movements in tandem with political debates over economic and social policies.
- The transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an increasingly industrialized and urbanized society brought about significant economic, political, diplomatic, social, environmental, and cultural changes.
- The emergence of an industrial culture in the United States led to both greater opportunities for, and restrictions on, immigrants, minorities, and women.