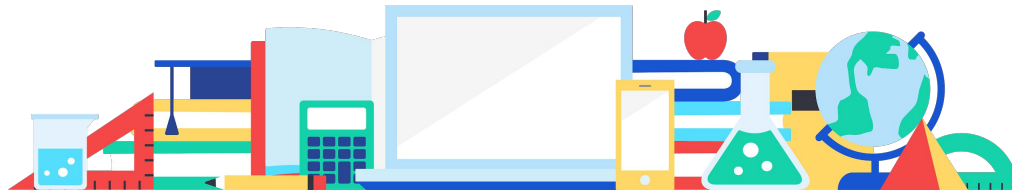




AP U.S. History

Updated Date June 13, 2022



Timeline Overview



Timelines

Theme →	American/ national identity	Politics and power	Work, tech, exchange
Period 1 1492-1607	-No cohesion among Native American groups -Europeans did not intend to stay	-Spanish dominated -French/Dutch: trade-based -Treaties/conflict w. Native Americans	-New crops and goods into Europe, new tech into America -Mostly slave labor (Native, African)
Period 2 1607-1754	-English settlers considered "British" not American, largely identity based on colony, class	-Development of local power generally democratic in North, town meetings -In South, aristocracy by landowners	-Trade in New England, fishing and farming, timber, furs -In South: slavery, indenture, cash crops (tobacco, cotton)
Period 3 1754-1800	-Development of independent national identity leading to Revolution -"American citizen" still white, wealthy male despite Dol	-Conflict over direct vs. virtual representation, taxes led to war -Articles of Confed (weak) -Constitution (strong central gov) -1st Party Syst: Hamilton v. Jefferson	-End of "salutary neglect" as English crown takes more control over American goods, shipping → war -Slavery continues to grow in South, helped by invention of cotton gin
Period 4 1800-1848	-Growing American identity, fractured by sectional identity -Exclusion of Native Americans despite cooperation	-Expansion of suffrage to all white men in Jacksonian Democracy -Conflict b/w North and South over slavery in new territories -Democrats vs. Whigs (2nd Party)	-Expansion of infrastructure, markets, railroads/canals, telegraph, cities -Conflict over National Bank -Factories emerge (Lowell Mills) -Slavery continues to grow in South
Period 5 1844-1877	-Increasing fracture along sectional lines → Civil War -North's victory led to THE United States, not THESE United States -During Reconstruction, black men in South were citizens	-Ineffective presidents, Compr. of 1850, Fugitive Slave Act, pop. sovereignty -Republican party emerges, wins election of 1860 (Lincoln) -14th Amend: citizenship -15th Amend: black men vote, not ♀	-End of slavery in 1865, move toward system of sharecropping in South -North continuing to industrialize, wins Civil War based on factory power -Railroads cross the country
Period 6 1865-1898	-Increasing American national identity as USA becomes major industrial power -Spanish-Am war reunites N & S	-Brief period of citizenship for black men in South ends with Reconstruction -Jim Crow segregation -Republicans in power	-USA becomes world's leading industrial power thanks to steel, rail -Harsh labor conditions in factories for immigrants -"Robber barons" and Gilded Age
Period 7 1890-1945	-New European immigrants at first considered not American, by end of WWII are considered "white" -New World Power status -New era of federal government intervention in economy, life	-Wilson becomes first Democrat to win power in 1912, then FDR from '32-'45 -Woman suffrage 1920 -Segregation, disenfranchisement continues for African Americans, who return from WWII ready for civil rights	-Major era of production and innovation, incl. phone, electricity, radio, car, flight -Laissez-faire economics → Stock Market Crash and Great Depression -New Deal, WWII end Depression -Industrialization → postwar boom
Period 8 1945-1980	-Period of expanding federal power and expanding power of citizens thru civil rights -Era of pro USA culture vs. USSR	-Democrats in power until late 1960s, when Nixon takes charge -Civil Rights Movement in 50s, 60s -Women's rights movement in 60s, 70s	-Major economic boom as USA is only country unscathed from WWII - babies! -Invention of computer -1970s economic recession
Period 9 1980-	-Period of increasing conservatism in government, with a movement to reduce size of federal government -Continuation of USA as world's leading superpower	-Period of return to prominence of the Republican Party and conservatism -Shift in political power to South and West following population shift	-Era of globalism has connected markets and people all over the world -Prominence of the internet and mobile phones has changed information consumption and distribution -Decline of unions, stagnation of wages

Timelines

Theme →	Culture and society	Migration and settlement	Geography/ environment	America in the world
Period 1 1492-1607	-Blending of indigenous and European cultures -Exploration driven in part by religion	-Humans came to America on Bering Land Bridge -Europeans came to extract resources	-Gold in Latin America drove exploration -Disease from Europeans killed 95% of Native people	-Competition between European powers as well as Native American groups led to alliances, conflict
Period 2 1607-1754	-New England life based around Puritan religion -Racial caste system solidified in the South -First Great Awakening	-Religious dissidents from Europe came to North -In South, adventurers looking for wealth -700k+ enslaved people	-Climate/soil differences led to family farming in North, plantations in South -Illness in marshy South killed indentured servants	-Continued competition with Native Americans over land, scuffle between European powers to get territory and goods
Period 3 1754-1800	-Influence of Enlightenment thought on Revolution -Women played role in Rev but not considered citizens	-Continued push against western frontier for land -Continued importation of Africans	-End of freely available land in East → push west, conflict b/w coastal elites and backwoods farmers	-Emergence of USA as independent power -Alliance with France helps win Rev, but worries many
Period 4 1800-1848	-Second Great Awakening -Reform movements (abolition, temperance, woman suffrage, prison) -"Cult of domesticity" for ♀	-White Americans push west -Native Americans forced west - Trail of Tears -End of int'l slave trade, internal slave trade continues	-Expansion of cotton in the South, expands slavery -Continued westward push, Manifest Destiny -Texas annexation	-War of 1812 ends British presence in North America, ends hopes for Native Americans to prevail -Mexican War → territory addition
Period 5 1844-1877	-Emergence of ideological defenses of slavery and militant abolitionism -Millennial religious mov'ts -Nativists - hate immigrants	-New immigrants coming from Ireland, Germany -Move westward continues, esp. after gold discovered in CA -Indian Wars / Reservations	-Discovery of gold in CA leads to gold rush -Large population in North, "breadbasket" states help win Civil War	-US is largely isolationist in this period - Fears that Great Britain will intercede on behalf of South during Civil War are not realized
Period 6 1865-1898	-"Social Darwinism" - belief that some people were inherently better than others due to evolution	-Many new immigrants from S & E Europe -Manifest Destiny complete, "frontier closed"	-Cities are polluted, bad working conditions → illness -West "conquered" with barbed wire, buffalo dead	-Indian Wars, Native Americans nearly gone -Last era of American isolationism
Period 7 1890-1945	-Backlash to minorities, immigrants - KKK -Flourishing of American culture in Lost Generation, Jazz	-1 million plus immigrants coming to USA each year until 1924 when first quotas passed -Great Migration of black Southerners to cities in North	-New tech makes world a smaller place -Conservation mov't begins -Ocean shields from war -Dev't of atom bomb	-Spanish-Am War -WWI -Isolationism in 20s, 30s -WWII - aftermath leads US to commit to intervention
Period 8 1945-1980	-Religious era of 1950s -Social movements (Civil Rights, Women's rights) -Emergence of protest against US gov't by students	-Move from cities to suburbs, era of cars -Very little immigration until 1965, when policy changed to attract skilled labor -Boat people from Vietnam	-Serious industrial pollution from 1945-1970 -Begin to address serious pollution in 1970s - EPA -Dependence on oil fuels international conflict	-Cold War directs most US foreign policy, commitment to containment leads to Korean War, Vietnam -Slowly replaced by conflict in the Middle East in 70s
Period 9 1980-	-Period of "Vietnam Syndrome" -"Culture Wars" over changing gender, race, family structure -Increasing diversity	-Increased immigration of people from Latin America and Asia -Movement to South and West for jobs	-Wars in Middle East led to efforts to reduce dependence on oil -Growing movement of eco-consciousness in energy, food	-USSR collapses, ending Cold War -USA involved in conflict in Middle East over culture, oil (Gulf, Sept 11, War on Terror) -Era of globalization

Resources



Resources

- <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-us-history>
- <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-us-history/general-ap-us-history-skills-and-test-strategies/apush-examples/a/ap-us-history-study-sheet-1>
- <https://magoosh.com/hs/ap/apush-civil-war-quiz-are-you-ready-for-test-day/>
- [https://www.albert.io/blog/ap-us-history-guide-to-the-13-colonies/#:~:text=The%2013%20colonies%20consisted%20of,\(and%20the%20Providence%20Plantations\).](https://www.albert.io/blog/ap-us-history-guide-to-the-13-colonies/#:~:text=The%2013%20colonies%20consisted%20of,(and%20the%20Providence%20Plantations).)
- <https://magoosh.com/hs/ap/apush-periods-explained/>
- <https://ap.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/fifties/essays/fifties>
- <https://sites.google.com/a/prrams.org/apush-midterm-review-website/unit-8-the-postwar-period-and-cold-war>
- <http://www.washougal.k12.wa.us/teacher/scott.boothby/AP%20US%20Study%20Guide%20and%20Review.pdf>