

AP U. S. History Presidential Review

The Young Republic/The Critical Period, 1788-1815

1. George Washington, 1789-1797

VP - John Adams

Secretary of State - Thomas Jefferson

Secretary of Treasury - Alexander Hamilton

Reference Points:

- The first cabinet positions—treasury, war, state, attorney general
- Judiciary Act, 1789
- Tariff of 1789
- Philadelphia as the nation's capital, 1790
- First Bank of United States, 1791-1811 (Report on Public Credit, Report on Manufactures)
- Vermont enters Union, 1791
- The Bill of Rights, 1791
- The New York Stock Exchange, 1792
- Kentucky enters Union, 1792
- Fugitive Slave law, 1793
- French Revolution - Citizen Genet, 1793
- Eli Whitney granted patent for the cotton gin, 1794
- Whiskey Rebellion, 1794
- Jay's Treaty with England, 1795
- Pinckney's Treaty with Spain, 1795
- Hamilton v Jefferson (loose v strict interpretations of the Constitution)
- Tennessee enters Union, 1796
- Farewell Address, 1796

2. John Adams, 1797-1801

Federalist

VP - Thomas Jefferson

Reference Points:

- XYZ Affair, 1797
- 11th Amendment, 1798
- Naturalization Act, 1798
- Alien Act, Sedition Act, 1798
- Kentucky (Jefferson) and Virginia (Madison) Resolutions, 1798
- Handsome Lake, 1799
- Prosser's Rebellion, 1800
- "Midnight Appointments"/Judiciary Act of 1801

3. Thomas Jefferson, 1801-1809

Republican

VP - Aaron Burr

Secretary of State - James Madison

Reference Points:

- Repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801
- Beginning of the Second Great Awakening, 1801-1840s
- Henry Shrapnel receives the patent for shell ammunition, 1803
- *Marbury v. Madison*, 1803
- Ohio enters Union, 1803
- Louisiana Purchase, 1803
- Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806
- The attempt to impeach Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase, 1804
- Aaron Burr and his treason trial, 1804-1807
- 12th Amendment, 1804
- Yazoo Land Scandal, 1805
- National Road (also known as Cumberland Road) authorized, 1806
- Impressment, 1806-1812
- Embargo Act, 1807
- Congressional prohibition on slave trade into the US, 1808

4. James Madison, 1809-1817

Republican

VP - George Clinton

Secretary of State - James Monroe

Reference Points:

- Repeal of Embargo Act, 1809
 - Non-Intercourse Act, 1809
 - Macon Act, 1810
 - *Fletcher v Peck* and the Yazoo Land Scandal decision, 1810
 - Bank Debates and the expiration of the First National Bank's charter, 1811
 - "War Hawks," 1811-1812 (John C. Calhoun of SC and Henry Clay of KY)
 - Tecumseh, 1811
 - Turnpikes (toll roads) proliferate, 1811-1818
 - Louisiana enters Union, 1812
 - War of 1812 (1812-1814)
 - "Star-Spangled banner" composed, 1814
 - Treaty of Ghent, 1814
 - Hartford Convention, 1814
 - Battle of New Orleans, 1815
 - Unitarianism, 1815-1860
 - Early immigration (Irish, Germans), 1815-1860
 - The rechartering of the National Bank, 1816
 - Indiana enters Union, 1816
-

Era of Good Feelings and the Era of the Common Man, 1815-1840

5. James Monroe, 1817-1825

Republican

VP – Daniel Tompkins

Secretary of State - John Quincy Adams

Reference Points:

- The First Seminole War (Andrew Jackson), 1816-1818
- Mississippi enters Union, 1817
- Construction begins on Erie Canal, 1817
- Steamboat navigation inaugurated on Ohio Mississippi route, 1817
- Illinois enters Union, 1818
- Panic of 1819
- Depression of 1819-1821
- *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*, 1819
- Cession of Florida / Adams-Onis Treaty, 1819
- First US immigration law passed, establishing a registration system and a process, 1819
- *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819
- First US steamship crosses Atlantic to Europe, 1819
- Alabama enters Union, 1819
- Missouri Compromise, 1820
- Maine enters Union, 1820
- Slave trade declared piracy, 1820
- Missouri enters Union, 1821
- Seminoles resettled in central Florida
- Stephen S. Austin founds first American settlement in Mexican province of Texas, 1821
- Cumberland Road (National Road) debate and veto, 1822
- US extends recognition to new republics of Latin America, 1821
- Denmark Vesey's rebellion, 1822
- Monroe Doctrine, 1823
- *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 1824
- US and Russia establish boundary along Pacific coast of Oregon Territory
- American System, 1824
- Tariff of 1824
- Favorite Sons Election [Jackson, J. Q. Adams, Crawford, Clay], 1824
- Creeks moved west, 1825

6. John Quincy Adams, 1825-1829

National Republican

VP - John C. Calhoun

Secretary of State - Henry Clay

Reference Points:

- "Corrupt Bargain"
- Opening of Erie Canal, 1825
- Beginning of railroad construction, 1826-
- James Fenimore Cooper publishes *Last of the Mohicans*, published, 1826
- American Temperance Society established, 1826
- *Freeman's Journal* first black-run newspaper in US founded in New York, 1827
- Baltimore and Ohio Railroad becomes the first passenger railway in US, 1827
- Irish and German immigration begins, 1827-1838
- Noah Webster publishes *The American Dictionary of the English Language*, 1828
- Tariff of Abominations, 1828
- South Carolina demands right to nullify federal laws, 1828
- Calhoun's Exposition and Protest, 1828

7. Andrew Jackson, 1829-1837

Democrat

VP - John C. Calhoun and Martin Van Buren

Reference Points:

- "Kitchen Cabinet" / "Spoils System"
- Jacksonian Democracy
- The first railroad locomotive enters service, 1829
- Chesapeake and Delaware canals open, 1829
- Mormon Church founded, 1830
- Indian Removal Act, 1830
- Maysville Road Veto, 1830
- Land speculation makes receipts of public lands a main source of government revenue, 1830-1835
- William Lloyd Garrison begins publication of *The Liberator*, 1831
- Nat Turner's insurrection, 1831
- *Cherokee Nation v Georgia*, 1831
- Underground Railroad, 1831-
- Bank veto issue, 1832 (charter due to expire 1836)
- The Tariff of 1832 and the nullification controversy, 1832
- World's first streetcar begins service in New York, 1832
- Tariff of 1833 (a Henry Clay compromise) and the Force Act, 1833
- Anti-Slavery Society, 1833
- Black Hawk war, 1832
- *Worcester v Georgia*, 1832
- Formation of the Whig Party / Second Party System, 1832 / 1834
- Jackson enacts 10-hour day for federal workers, 1834
- Second Seminole War, 1835-1842
- Treaty of New Echota, 1835
- Trail of Tears forces the Cherokee from Georgia to "Indian Territory," 1835-1838
- Transportation boom, 1835-1841
- "Gag rule," 1836
- Republic of Texas proclaimed (the Alamo, the Battle of San Jacinto), 1836
- Bureau of Indian Affairs established, 1836
- Arkansas enters Union, 1836
- Specie circular adopted to curtail overspeculation in public land sales, 1836
- Rise of manufacturing in the North, 1830s-
- Transcendentalism, 1836-1850
- Michigan enters Union, 1837

8. Martin Van Buren, 1837-1841

Democrat

VP - Richard M. Johnson

Reference Points:

- Panic of 1837
 - Ralph Waldo Emerson delivers his "American Scholar" address at Harvard, 1837
 - *Charles River Bridge v Warren Bridge*, 1837
 - Samuel Morse receives patent for telegraph, 1837
 - Joseph Smith leads Mormons from Ohio toward Missouri, 1838
 - Tennessee passes first prohibition law, 1838
 - Liberty Party founded on platform of abolitionism (later merged with Free Soilers), 1839
 - Independent Treasury Bill, 1840
 - 10-hour work day extended to all laborers, 1840
 - Rise of popular press, 1840-
 - Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign, 1840
-

Antebellum Period, 1840-1860

9. William Henry Harrison, 1841

Whig

VP - John Tyler

Secretary of State - Daniel Webster

10. John Tyler, 1841-1845

Anti-Jackson Democrat ran as VP on Whig ticket

Secretary of State - Daniel Webster

Reference Points:

- Supreme Court frees black rebels in Amistad case, 1841
- Repeal of the Independent Treasury Act / Bank veto issue, 1841
- John C. Fremont surveys Oregon Trail, 1842
- Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 1842
- *Commonwealth v Hunt*, 1842
- Charles Thurber patents the typewriter, 1843
- High point of "Old Immigration" (Scandinavians in upstate New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota; Irish in New York and New England; Germans in New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Texas), 1843-1882
- Beginnings of Nativism / American Republican Party, 1843
- Bible riots, 1844
- Henry Wells and George Fargo found express service, 1844
- Oregon border dispute / 54° 40', 1844-1846
- Texas annexation 1844-1845 (completed under President Polk)
- Samuel Morse sends first telegram from Washington DC to Baltimore, 1844
- Florida enters Union, 1845

11. James K. Polk, 1845-1849

Original "dark horse" candidate

Democrat

VP – George Dallas

Reference Points:

- Manifest Destiny / John O'Sullivan, 1845
- Texas enters Union, 1845
- Smithsonian Institution established in Washington, DC, 1846
- Brigham Young leads Mormons to Utah, 1846
- Mexican War, 1846-1848
- Bear Flag revolt in California, 1846
- Oregon boundary settled with Great Britain, 1846
- Wilmot Proviso, 1846
- Iowa enters Union, 1846
- US Post Office issues first official stamp, 1847
- Discovery of gold in California, 1848
- Treaty of Guadeloupe-Hidalgo, 1848
- Wisconsin enters Union, 1848
- Seneca Falls Convention / The Declaration of Sentiments, 1848
- Free Soil Party established, 1848
- Department of the Interior established, 1849

12. Zachary Taylor, 1849-1850

Whig

VP - Millard Fillmore

Reference Points:

- Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 1850 (in anticipation of a canal across Central America)

13. Millard Fillmore, 1850-1853

Whig

Secretary of State - Daniel Webster

Reference Points:

- California enters Union, 1850
- Compromise of 1850
- Fugitive Slave Act, 1850
- The *New York Times* begins publication, 1851
- Herman Melville publishes *Moby Dick*, 1851
- Isaac Singer patents his sewing machine, 1851
- Cuba declares independence from Spain, 1851
- YMCA established in US, 1851
- Northern frustrations over Fugitive Slave law, 1850-1861
- Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 1852
- American Party/The Know-Nothings, 1853

14. Franklin Pierce, 1853-1857

Democrat

VP – William Rufus De Vane King

Reference Points:

- Gadsden Purchase, 1853
- Japan opened to US trade/Commodore Mathew Perry, 1854
- Whig Party collapses (Conscience Whigs v Cotton Whigs), 1854
- Henry David Thoreau publishes *Walden*, 1854
- Republican Party established, 1854
- Kansas-Nebraska Bill and “popular sovereignty,” 1854
- Ostend Manifesto, 1854
- Chinese immigration peaks (75,000 over 1854-1868)
- Walt Whitman publishes *Leaves of Grass*, 1855
- Border Ruffians invade Kansas territory to vote for pro-slavery legislature, 1855
- Lecompton (pro-slavery) v Topeka (anti-slavery) legislatures in Kansas, 1855
- First American kindergarten opens in Watertown, MA, 1856
- Henry Bessemer invents process of converting iron to steel, 1856
- Pro-slavery forces sack Lawrence, KS/“Bleeding Kansas,” 1856
- John Brown and the Pottowatomie Massacre, 1856
- Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner’s “The Crime Against Kansas” speech, 1856
- Representative Preston Brooks (SC) attacks and beats Senator Sumner with a cane on the floor of the US Senate, 1856

15. James Buchanan, 1857-1861

Democrat

VP- John C. Breckinridge

Reference Points:

- *Dred Scott v Sanford* / Dred Scott decision, 1857
 - Lecompton Constitution (pro-slavery), 1857
 - Minnesota enters Union, 1858
 - Kansas voters reject the Lecompton Constitution, 1858
 - First trans-Atlantic cable exchanged between Buchanan & Queen Victoria of Great Britain, 1858
 - Abraham Lincoln delivers "A House Divided" speech at Republican State Convention, 1858
 - Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858
 - Moses Farmer demonstrates first electric light in Salem, MA, 1859
 - George Pullman introduces railroad sleeping cars, 1859
 - Oregon enters Union, 1859
 - Oil is discovered in Pennsylvania, 1859
 - John Brown seizes federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, 1859
 - Democratic party divides along north-south lines, 1860
 - Congress establishes the Government Printing Office, 1860
 - Pony Express mail service begins service between Missouri and California, 1860
 - Abraham Lincoln is elected president, 1860
 - South Carolina secedes from the Union, 1860
 - Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana secede from the Union, 1861
 - Kansas enters Union, 1861
 - Jefferson Davis is elected president of the Confederate States of America, 1861
-

Civil War, 1861-1865

16. Abraham Lincoln, 1861-1865

Republican

VP - Andrew Johnson

Secretary of State - William H. Seward (New York)

Secretary of Treasury - Salmon P. Chase

Secretary of War - Edwin M. Stanton

Reference Points:

- Fort Sumter, SC, incident; Lincoln calls volunteer troops, 1861
- Confederacy declares war on the Union, 1861
- Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee secede from the Union, 1861
- Lincoln suspends the writ of habeas corpus, 1861
- Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri loyal slave states, 1861
- *Ex Parte Merryman*, 1861
- Beginning of Cheyenne-Arapaho Wars caused by influx of miners into Colorado, 1861
- First Battle of Bull Run, 1861
- Legal Tender Act issues greenbacks, 1862
- Davis signs Conscription Act, 1862
- Slavery in the District of Columbia abolished, 1862
- New Orleans captured, 1862
- Lincoln signs Homestead Act, 1862
- Department of Agriculture established, 1862
- Morrill Act, 1862
- Pacific Railroad Act authorizes the Union Pacific RR to build a line from Nebraska to Utah, where it was to meet the Central Pacific, building east from California. The Union Pacific used Irish immigrants; Central Pacific used Chinese immigrants, 1862
- In response to unfulfilled government promises, Sioux return to their hunting grounds and kill about 700 white settlers; results in army intervention, hanging and jailing of Indian leaders, 1862
- Lincoln signs Internal Revenue Act imposing federal tax program on liquor jewelry, corporate gains, stamps, inheritance, and a 3% income tax on incomes exceeding \$800, 1862-1872
- Second Battle of the Bull Run, 1862
- Battle of Antietam, 1862
- Preliminary Emancipation Declaration, 1862
- Emancipation Declaration, 1863
- Lincoln creates national bank and currency system to sustain war efforts, 1863
- Lincoln signs Enrollment Act to recruit soldiers, 1863
- West Virginia secedes from Virginia and enters Union, 1863
- Battle of Gettysburg, 1863
- Battle of Vicksburg, 1863
- Gettysburg Address, 1863
- Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, 1863
- Sherman's march into Georgia begins, 1864
- Wade-Davis Bill, 1864
- Office of Commissioner of Immigration established, 1864
- Fall of Atlanta, 1864
- Nevada enters Union, 1864
- Massacre of Cheyenne Indians at Sand Creek, southern Colorado (Chivington Massacre), 1864
- Freedmen's Bureau, 1865
- Fall of Richmond, 1865
- Andrew Carnegie enters steel business, 1865
- John D. Rockefeller enters oil refinery business, 1865
- Surrender at Appomatox, 1865
- Lincoln assassinated on April 14th/John Wilkes Booth, 1865

Reconstruction, 1865-1877

17. Andrew Johnson, 1865-1869

Republican

Secretary of State - William H. Seward

Reference Points:

- Reconstruction Proclamation of Amnesty (Presidential Reconstruction), 1865
- 13th Amendment, 1865
- Johnson restores writ of habeas corpus, 1865
- Mississippi passes first Black Codes, 1865
- Freedmen's Bureau veto and overruling, 1866
- Civil Rights Act of 1866 (vetoed and overruled)
- William Sylvius founds National Labor Union (8-hour movement), 1866
- *Ex Parte Milligan*, 1866
- Southern Homestead Act, 1866
- Ku Klux Klan founded in Pulaski, Tennessee, 1866
- Radical Republicans capture Congress, 1866
- Teton Sioux kill 80 soldiers on Bozeman Trail connecting Wyoming to Montana gold mines, 1866
- Trans-Atlantic cable is completed, 1866
- First cattle drive on the Chisholm Trail, 1866
- Apache and Navajo wars end as leaders surrender; reservations established, 1866-1867
- Western Union establishes a national telegraph monopoly, 1866
- Alfred Nobel of Sweden invents the dynamite, 1866
- Nebraska enters Union, 1867
- Congress halts construction on Bozeman Trail, sends a peace commission to end the fighting, and sets aside two large districts where the tribes would settle and become Christian, 1867
- Reconstruction Act of 1867 (Congressional Reconstruction)
- Establishment by Congress of the Oklahoma Reservation for members of the Five Civilized Tribes (eventually settled 75,000 Native Americans), of the Black Hills Reservation for the Sioux, and five smaller reservations, 1867
- Beginning of the buffalo extermination (By 1883, about 13 million buffalo had been killed), 1867
- Tenure of Office Act, 1867
- Alaska purchase, 1867
- Midway islands annexed, 1867
- Southern Plains Indians sign a treaty at Medicine Lodge Creek, Kansas, promising to live in reservations (in present day Oklahoma), 1867
- *Mississippi v Johnson*, 1867
- Granger Movement (The Patrons of Husbandry) founded, 1867
- Oil boom in Ohio and Pennsylvania, 1867-1911
- Impeachment Trial, 1868
- Treaty of Fort Laramie ends Powder River War (First Sioux War); sets aside Great Sioux Reserve in Dakota Territory "in perpetuity," 1868
- Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina readmitted into the Union, 1868
- 14th Amendment, 1868
- Burlingame Treaty gives China most favored nation status in trade and codifies immigration procedures, 1868
- War parties of Cheyennes, Arapahos, and Sioux raid frontier settlements in Kansas and Colorado, 1868
- Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer's attacks on Cheyenne village in Washita, Oklahoma, causes carnage, 1868
- Johnson issues amnesty for all who participated in the rebellion against US, 1868
- A patent for the QWERTY typewriter keyboard granted, 1868

18. Ulysses S. Grant, 1869-1877

Republican

VP – Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson

Secretary of State - Hamilton Fish

Reference Points:

- *Texas v White*, 1869
- Congress creates Board of Indian Commissioners to supervise federal spending for tribes, 1869
- First transcontinental railroad completed at Promontory Point, Utah, 1869
- National Woman Suffrage Association founded with Elizabeth Cady Stanton as president, 1869
- Colored National Labor Union formed, 1869
- The Noble Order of the Knights of Labor forms as a local union in Philadelphia, 1869
- Wyoming Territory extends suffrage to women, 1869
- Standard Oil Company of Ohio established, 1870
- Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia re-admitted in March 1870
- First black member of Congress elected (Hiram Revels of Mississippi), 1870
- 15th Amendment ratified, 1870
- Ku Klux Klan Act (Enforcement Act), 1870
- Department of Justice created, 1870
- Indian Appropriations Act voids all Indian treaties and makes all Indians wards of federal government, 1871
- Apache War in New Mexico and Arizona begins (involves the “Buffalo Soldiers”), 1871
- Grant establishes Civil Service Commission, 1871-1886
- Ku Klux Klan Act (Enforcement Act), 1871
- The *New York Times* exposes William “Boss” Tweed, the boss of Tammany Hall, 1871
- Big Chicago Fire, 1871
- Montgomery Ward opens as a mail order houses primarily for Grangers, 1871
- National Labor Union becomes National Labor Reform Party, 1872
- Yellowstone National Park created, 1872
- Credit Mobilier scandal, 1872
- Susan B. Anthony is arrested in Rochester, New York, for voting in presidential elections, 1872
- Coinage Act of 1873 / “Crime of 1873”
- *Slaughterhouse Cases*, 1873
- Panic of 1873
- Greenback Party founded, 1873
- Farmers’ alliances begin forming in South and West, 1873
- Use of Bessemer process in making of steel expands nationwide, 1873
- Kiowa, Commanche, and Cheyenne raids on Adobe Walls trading post in Texas panhandle lead to Red River War, 1874-1886
- Joseph F. Glidden markets his first barbed wire during a grasshopper plague and solves the problem of fencing the cattle range, ending the era of the Open Range, 1874
- The Grangers issue their Declaration of Purpose, a statement of their goals, 1874
- Civil Rights Act of 1875
- *Minor v Happersett*, 1875
- Whiskey Ring, 1875
- Social Gospel Movement, 1870s
- Jim Crow laws enacted in Tennessee, 1875
- Opening of Black Hills, South Dakota, to gold seekers after Custer’s exploratory expedition, 1875
- End of the “Molly Maguires,” an Irish miners’ organization, 1875
- Second Sioux wars begin due to Black Hills gold rush and extension of Northern Pacific RR route, 1875-1876
- Mark Twain publishes *Tom Sawyer*, 1875
- *US v Reese*, 1876
- *US v Cruikshank*, 1876

- Workingmen's Party formed, 1876
 - Alexander Graham Bell receives a patent for the telephone, 1876
 - Frederick Law Olmsted completes New York's Central Park, 1876
 - Department stores in New York (Macy's, Lord and Taylor), Philadelphia, and Chicago, 1876
 - Battle of Little Bighorn 1876
 - Colorado enters Union, 1876
 - Disputed election, 1876
-

Gilded Age, 1877-1900

19. Rutherford B. Hayes, 1877-1881

Republican

VP – William A. Wheeler

Reference Points:

- The Compromise of 1877
- *Munn v Illinois*, 1877
- End of Reconstruction; federal troops withdraw from the South, 1877
- Major railroad strikes paralyze nation as federal troops are dispatched, 1877
- Chief Joseph surrenders to US army and his Nez Perce are forced into Oklahoma, 1877
- Anti-Chinese riots in San Francisco, 1877
- First inter-city telephone lines connect Salem to Boston and Chicago to Milwaukee, 1877
- Bell Telephone Company established to provide national electric service, 1877
- Edison patents the phonograph, 1877
- Knights of Labor hold national convention under Terence Powderly, 1878
- Bland-Allison Act, 1878
- Greenback Labor Party emerges from merger of Greenback Party with Labor Reform Party, 1878
- Socialist Labor Party formed, 1878
- President Hayes suspends Chester Arthur, head of New York Port Authority for corruption under the protection of Senator Roscoe Conkling's machine, 1878
- Thomas Edison establishes Edison Electric Light Company, 1878
- Woman's suffrage amendment introduced in Congress for first time, 1878
- Establishment of the US Geological Survey, 1879
- George Selden applies for a patent for the gasoline-powered automobile (granted 1895), 1879
- Edison demonstrates the first practical incandescent electric light bulb, 1879
- Woolworth's "5-to-10-cent" store opens in Utica, NY, 1879
- Army officer Richard H. Pratt establishes the Carlisle Indian School in PA to give Indians skills and cultural attitudes necessary to succeed in mainstream ("kill the Indian, save the man"), 1879
- The Woman's Christian Temperance Union formed, 1879
- President Hayes declares US has jurisdiction over any canal built across Panama, 1880
- The Salvation Army begins activity in US, 1880
- Northwestern Alliance formed, 1880
- Wabash, Indiana, becomes first city to be completely lit by electricity, 1880
- Treaty with China gives US right to "regulate, limit or suspend" entry of Chinese laborers, 1880

20. James A Garfield, March 4 to September 19, 1881

Republican

VP - Chester A. Arthur

Secretary of State - James A. Blaine

Reference Points:

- Acute divisions within Republican party pit "Stalwarts" against "Half-Breeds" as President Garfield tries to undermine the Conkling machine in New York, 1881
- Gustavus Swift makes the first refrigerated railcar for the transport of meat, 1881
- Clara Barton establishes the American Red Cross, 1881
- Booker T. Washington founds the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama as a private, coeducational college for vocational and teacher training, 1881
- Oliver Wendell Holmes publishes *The Common Law*, 1881
- Helen Hunt Jackson publishes *A Century of Dishonor*, 1881
- C. Julius Guiteau shoots and kills the president, 1881

21. Chester A. Arthur, 1881-1885

Republican

Secretary of State - James A. Blaine

Reference Points:

- John D. Rockefeller incorporates the Standard Oil Trust, 1882
- At the urging of Clara Barton, Senate ratifies the 1864 Geneva Convention on the treatment of the wounded in wartime, 1882
- Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882
- Lynchings of African-Americans peak, 1882-1892
- New immigration act places limitations on immigration and charges processing fees, 1882
- *Ladies' Journal* begins publication, 1883
- Buffalo Bill's Wild West show begins performance in Omaha, Nebraska, 1883
- Pendleton Civil Service Act, 1883
- Congress approves funding for the US Navy's first steel-hulled vessels, indicating ambitions of naval supremacy, 1883
- The Brooklyn Bridge opens, 1883
- *Civil Rights Cases*, 1883
- US railroads adopt the standard time zones dividing the country into 4 equal time zones, 1883
- End of the cattle boom as big business comes to control ranching, 1883-1886
- Rise of southern textile production (New England retains 75% of industry), 1883-
- Ready-made clothing industry booms with Singer, 1883-
- "Sooners" begin entering the Oklahoma District, a triangle of rich land in the middle of Indian Territory owned by no one tribe, but are dispersed by troops, 1884
- Pressure leads to the opening of Cherokee lands in Indian Territory to "Boomers;" within a few hours, on April 22nd, 1,920,000 acres were settled, 1884
- US signs treaty with Hawaii obtaining the rights to use Pearl Harbor as a port, 1884
- Mark Twain publishes *Huckleberry Finn*, 1884
- Charles Parsons invents the steam turbine engine, 1884
- Union Pacific railroad strike, 1884
- Congress establishes the Bureau of Labor in the Department of the Interior, 1884
- US Naval College established, 1884
- Sydney McClure creates first news syndicate, 1884
- Southern Alliance and Northwest Alliance mobilize farmers, 1884-1892
- George Westinghouse establishes Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company, 1885
- *Good Housekeeping* magazine begins publication, 1885
- The ten-story Home Insurance Building in Chicago, the world's first skyscraper, completed, 1885
- Karl Friedrich Benz tests the first gasoline-powered automobile, 1885

22. Grover Cleveland, 1885-1889

Democrat

VP – Thomas Andrew Hendricks

Reference Points:

- Contract Labor Act forbids import of contract laborers, 1885
- California schools segregate Asian and Hispanic students, 1885
- Over 30 Chinese workers imported to work in Union Pacific RR coal mines are killed by miners during an attack in Rock Springs, Wyoming. Federal troops protect the Chinese workers. President Cleveland demands Congress (and obtains) indemnity for the workers, 1885
- "New Immigration" peaks (Eastern and Southern Europe: Poles and Hungarians concentrate in Chicago; Italians and Jews in New York; Irish and Greeks in Boston), 1885-1914
- Knights of Labor strike against Jay Gould's Missouri-Pacific Railroad system. Over 9000 strikers tie up 5000 miles of track, causing the company \$3 million in damages and themselves \$900,000 in lost wages, 1886

- Haymarket Riot, 1886
- Coca-Cola goes on sale in Atlanta (followed by Root Beer and Dr. Pepper), 1886
- Geronimo, the last of the Indian Chiefs to give himself up, is sent to a reservation in Florida, 1886
- *Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company v Illinois*, 1886
- Statue of Liberty dedicated, 1886
- American Federation of Labor founded by Samuel Gompers, 1886
- Sears and Roebuck Company founded, 1886
- US signs a lease with Hawaii to use Pearl harbor as a *naval base*, 1887
- Interstate Commerce Act, 1887
- President Cleveland urges reduction of federal surplus by amendment of tariff laws, 1887
- Presidential Succession Act, 1887
- American Protective Association founded, 1887
- Florida passes Jim Crow laws, 1887
- Cleveland vetoes Veterans' Dependent Pension Bill, 1887
- Dawes Indian Severalty Act, 1887
- Tenure of Office Act repealed (shows Cleveland's attempts to reassert executive authority, 1887
- Hatch Act enacted to provide funding for research in farming techniques and crop diseases, 1887
- Cleveland approves then revokes (due to Republican and military pressure) an order for the return of captured Confederate flags (TR returned the flags in 1905), 1887
- Division of Forestry created in Department of Agriculture (conservationist pressure), 1887
- Department of Labor established, 1888
- *National Geographic* begins publication, 1888
- Congress creates commission to mediate labor disputes, 1888
- Colored Farmers' Alliance formed, 1888
- George Eastman markets a camera that uses rolled film, 1888
- Department of Agriculture raised to cabinet status, 1889
- Omnibus Bill (North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington enter the Union), 1889

23. Benjamin Harrison, 1889-1893

Republican

VP – Levi Parsons Morton

Secretary of State - James A. Blaine

Reference Points:

- Tensions between US and Germany over Samoan islands, 1889
- The *Wall Street Journal* begins publication, 1889
- Indian Territory and Oklahoma District within the Indian Territory opened to "Boomers," 1889
- Theodore Roosevelt appointed Civil Service Commissioner, 1889
- Samoan islands divided between, US, Germany, and Great Britain, 1889
- North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington join Union, 1889
- Texas passes Jim Crow laws, 1889
- Charles Macune forms Farmers' National Alliance & Industrial Union (Southern Alliance), 1889
- Jane Addams founds Hull House in Chicago, 1889
- Oil drilling spreads to Ohio, West Virginia, Wyoming, Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, and Illinois, 1890-1900
- Louisiana passes Jim Crow laws, 1890
- United Mine Workers forms, 1890
- Rush on Sioux lands in South Dakota, 1890
- National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), 1890
- Oklahoma Territory established, 1890
- Dependent Pension Act passes, 1890
- Force Bill provides for supervision of federal elections by the national government to protect black voters in the South fails in Senate, 1890
- Idaho enters Union, 1890
- Sherman Anti-trust Act, 1890

- Wyoming enters Union, 1890
- Mississippi enacts literacy test requirement for elections, 1890
- Sherman Silver Purchase Act reflects steady decline in the market price of silver and the competition between gold and silver standard supporters in the legislature, 1890
- Yosemite National Park established, 1890
- McKinley Tariff raised average level to 49.5%, 1890
- Ghost dance war in the Black Hills, 1890
- Battle of Wounded Knee, 1890
- Alfred Thayer Mahan publishes *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History 1660-1783*, arguing for the necessity for American sea power to take the country to world leadership, 1890
- Jacob Riis publishes *How the Other Half Lives*, 1890
- Congress creates US Circuit Court of Appeals to reduce the Supreme Court's caseload, 1891
- Immigration Act of 1891 establishes the Bureau of Immigration under the Treasury Department to administer all immigration laws, thus establishing national control over this matter, 1891
- Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and Tennessee pass Jim Crow laws, 1891
- Edison receives a patent for wireless telegraph, 1891
- Ellis Island opens, 1892
- Populist Party established, 1892
- Geary Act extends Chinese exclusion for another ten years, 1892
- Homestead massacre at Carnegie Steel Company plant in Homestead, PA, 1892
- Standard Oil Trust broken by Ohio Supreme Court, 1892
- The Edison General Company merges with competitors to form General Electric Company, 1892
- Standard Oil of New Jersey emerges as a holding company, 1892
- Sierra Club established as a wilderness protection group, 1892
- US triggered "incident" in Hawaii establishes US protectorate over the islands, 1893

24. Grover Cleveland, 1893-1897

Second Administration

(only President to serve two non-consecutive terms)

Democrat

VP – Adlai E. Stevenson

Reference Points:

- Panic of 1893 caused by failure of British banks (leading to British investors unloading their US investments), a sharp fall in US revenues attributed to McKinley Tariff Act, and the depletion of the government surplus due to the Dependent Pension Act under President Harrison, 1893
- Beginning of the Great Migration (peaks in 1915), 1893-
- First exchange of ambassadors between US and Great Britain, 1893
- President Cleveland orders the lowering of the US flag in Hawaii, 1893
- Second major invasion of the "Sooners" into Oklahoma, 1893
- Repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act to stem the drain on the gold reserve, 1893
- Whitcomb Judson patents a crude early version of the zipper, for use on shoes, 1893
- Eugene V. Debs forms the American Railway Union, 1893
- Pullman Strike, 1894
- Congress makes Labor Day a national holiday, 1894
- "Coxey's Army" of four hundred unemployed workers march on Washington, 1894
- Wilson-Gorman Tariff, 1894
- Henry Demarest Lloyd's *Wealth Against Commonwealth* appears, denouncing monopolies, and especially targeting Standard Oil, 1894
- Edison introduces the kineoscope motion picture viewer, 1894
- Niagara falls electric plant inaugurates hydroelectricity era, 1894
- *US v E.C. Knight Company*, 1895
- Cuban revolution against Spain begins, 1895
- Democratic party splits: Silver Democrats (William Jennings Bryan) v Gold Democrats, 1895

- New York banks (JP Morgan) loan \$62 million to the government to increase its gold reserves in exchange for government bonds, 1895
- *Pollock v Farmers Loan and Trust Company*, 1895
- *In re Debs*, 1895
- Anti-Saloon League founded, 1895
- Sears Roebuck established as a mail order house, 1895
- Booker T. Washington calls on blacks to emphasize education and economic gain over political activism and equality, 1895
- John Harvey Kellogg markets the first breakfast flakes, 1895
- Katherine L. Bates' poem "America The Beautiful" is published, 1895
- Utah enters Union, 1896
- Gold on Klondike River, Yukon Territory (Alaska/Canada border), triggers gold rush, 1896-1898
- *Plessy v Ferguson*, 1896
- First comic strip, Richard Outcault's "Yellow Kid," appears in *New York Herald*, 1896
- Henry Ford produces his first automobile, 1896
- Tootsie Rolls, Cracker Jacks, Welch's Grape Juice, and Michelob beer are introduced, 1896
- Watershed election of 1896

25. William McKinley, 1897-1901

Republican

VP - Garret Hobart, 1896-1900

VP - Theodore Roosevelt, 1900-1901

Secretary of State - John Hay

Reference Points:

- Campbell's Soup and Pepsi-Cola are introduced to consumers, 1898
- "New Imperialism" embraced by Assistant Secretary of the Navy TR (R-NY), Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R-MA), and Secretary of State John Hay (Indiana), 1898
- The USS *Maine* explodes in Havana Harbor, 1898
- Volunteer Army Act establishes the "Rough Riders" cavalry under TR, 1898
- Spain declares war on US, 1898
- Louisiana adopts a new constitution disfranchising blacks under property and literacy tests and the "grandfather clause," 1898
- Congress passes resolution annexing Hawaii to the US, 1898
- Spain accepts cease-fire, agrees to Cuban independence, cedes Guam and Puerto Rico, and agrees to talks on the status of the Philippines, 1898
- Charlotte Perkins Gilman publishes *Women and Economics*, 1898
- Treaty of Paris ends Spanish-American War; confirms Spanish concessions and sale of the Philippines for \$20 million, 1899
- Anti-Imperialist League established by Jane Addams, William Jennings Bryan, Mark Twain, and Andrew Carnegie, 1899
- Philippine guerilla forces under Emilio Aguinaldo clash with US troops, 1899
- US and Germany partition Samoa, 1899
- Congress establishes Isthmian Canal Commission, to develop plans for a canal across Central America, 1899
- Open Door Policy formulated, 1899
- Thorstein Veblen's *Theory of the Leisure Class* published, 1899
- Gold Standard Act 1900
- "Gentleman's Agreement" with Japan regarding immigration, 1900
- The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union forms, 1900
- US participates in multinational force to crush Boxer Rebellion in China, 1900
- Eastman Kodak introduces the \$1 camera, making it affordable and accessible, 1900
- Wilbur and Orville Wright build their first full-scale glider at Kitty Hawk, NC, 1900
- Carrie Chapman Catt becomes president of NAWSA, 1900
- Eugene V. Debs forms the Socialist Party of America, 1900

- Texas oil wells discovery launches oil boom in the Southwest, 1901-
 - Platt Amendment, 1901
 - Emilio Aguinaldo is captured, 1901
 - US Steel formed as a holding company as JP Morgan and others buy Carnegie Steel. US Steel becomes the world's first billion-dollar company, 1901
 - JP Morgan forms the Northern Securities Company as a holding company for railroads, 1901
 - Vice-President TR gives "speak softly and carry a big stick" speech at Minnesota state fair, 1901
 - 1901-1914 Automobile industry boom
 - McKinley was assassinated by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist, 1901
-

Progressive Age, 1900-1920

26. Theodore Roosevelt, 1901-1908

Republican

VP – Charles W. Fairbanks

Secretary of State - John Hay, Elihu Root

Reference Points:

- TR dines at the White House with Booker T. Washington, 1901
- Second Hay-Pauncefote Treaty permits US to construct and control canal across Panama, 1901
- Army War College established to advance the higher instruction and training of officers, 1901
- TR presents his vision of government as “a steward of the public welfare” and his trust policy at the State of the Union address to ensure a ‘square deal’ for all, recommending legislation to abolish abuses without destroying large corporations, 1901
- TR directs US Attorney General to file suit for dissolution of the Northern Securities Co., 1902
- Chinese Exclusion Act renewed, 1902
- Anthracite Coal Strike by United Mine Workers of America leads to TR’s arbitration, 1902
- Newlands Act (National Reclamation Act) sets aside proceeds of public-land sales in 16 Western and Southwestern states to finance construction and maintenance of irrigation projects, 1902
- Philippine Government Act (Organic Act) constitutes the Philippines as an unorganized territory, 1903
- Department of Commerce and Labor established by Congress, and empowered to investigate and report on corporations engaged in interstate commerce, 1903
- TR’s commission on Anthracite Coal Strike awards miners a wage increase but refuses union recognition, 1903
- Wisconsin’s governor Robert LaFollette takes the lead in state and municipal level electoral reforms which soon spreads to other states (pp. 483-484), 1903
- The Hay-Herran Convention provides that, in return for \$10 million and an annual rental fee of \$250,000, US would receive a 99 year lease (with option of renewal) over a 6-mile wide canal zone. Colombia was not to receive any part of money paid to the Panama Canal Company, 1903
- Henry Ford incorporates the Ford Motor Company, 1903
- American-prompted rebellion in Colombian province of Panama leads to independence, 1903
- Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty grants US in perpetuity the use and control of a 10-mile wide canal zone across the Isthmus of Panama, giving it full sovereignty over that zone as well as all rights to the holdings of the New Panama Canal Company and the Panama Railroad Company, 1903
- The Wright brothers fly the world’s first powered airplane at Kitty Hawk, NC, 1903
- Panama Canal construction, 1903-1914
- Ida Tarbell’s *History of the Standard Oil Company* begins publication in *McClure’s*, 1904
- *Northern Securities Company v US* initiates a series of trust-busting decisions, 1904
- Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine issued, 1904
- All Chinese excluded from immigration to US and its territories, 1904
- Lincoln Steffens publishes *The Shame of the Cities*, bringing attention to unhealthy conditions of urban centers and plight of the poor, 1904
- Carnegie Foundation funds study center for heredity and genetic manipulation (Eugenics Movement) under the directorship of Charles Davenport, 1904
- Peak of Immigration, 1904-1915
- *Lochner v US*, 1905
- Industrial Workers of the World established in Chicago by William D. “Big Bill” Haywood, 1905
- TR arbitrates Russ-Japanese peace treaty in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1905
- Japanese and Korean Exclusion League established on West Coast, 1905
- The National Audubon Society forms, 1905
- Niagara Movement, 1905-1909
- Upton Sinclair publishes *The Jungle*, exposing conditions in Chicago stockyards and meatpacking industry, 1906
- TR refers to contemporary social critics and writers as “muckrakers,” 1906

- TR receives Nobel Peace Prize, 1906
- Massive San Francisco earthquake, 1906
- San Francisco School Board orders Chinese, Japanese, and Korean children segregated, 1906
- Hepburn Act, 1906
- Pure Food and Drug Act and Meat Inspection Act, 1906
- Antiquities Act authorizes president to create National Monuments by withdrawing from public domain and setting aside for preservation any lands with great natural and historic interest, 1906
- TR sails for Panama to survey the canal project, becoming first president to travel abroad while in office, 1906
- After TR's intervention, the San Francisco School Board rescinds its decision, 1907
- TR's "Gentleman's Agreement" with Japan regarding limitations on immigration, 1907
- US troops dispatched to Honduras to quell unrest, 1907
- Panic of 1907 is resolved with help from JP Morgan
- Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory enter the Union one state (Oklahoma), 1907
- US fleet begins a world tour, 1907
- Congress passes Aldrich-Vreeland Act, creating a commission to investigate banking industry and prevent a recurrence of 1907 financial panic, 1908
- *Muller v Oregon*, 1908
- *Danbury Hatters Case*, 1908
- TR creates Grand Canyon National Monument, 1908
- White House Conservation Conference, 1908
- National Conservation Commission to inventory and protect nation's natural resources, 1908
- General Motors Company incorporates, 1908
- Ford Model T introduced, 1908

27. William Howard Taft, 1909-1913

Republican

VP – James Schoolcraft Sherman

Reference Points:

- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) established by WEB DuBois, Mary White Ovington, and Oswald Garrison Villard, 1909
- Payne-Aldrich Tariff, 1909
- US intervention in Nicaragua, 1909
- Lee DeFrost demonstrates live radio broadcasting from the Metropolitan Opera in NY, 1909
- Mann-Elkins Act places telephone, telegraph, cable, and wireless companies under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 1910
- President places tight control on government expenditure, 1910
- Publicity Act requires corporations to disclose their contributions to the campaigns of Congressmen, 1910
- Insurgent Republicans side with Democrats in the mid-term elections, 1910
- In "New Nationalism" speech, TR maintains "that every man holds his property subject to the general right of the community to regulate its use to whatever degree the public welfare may require it," 1910
- Pinchot-Ballinger controversy (conservation v. reclamation), 1910
- Boy Scouts of America founded, 1910
- Chicago spends over \$300 million on civic design and urban improvement, a movement sponsored by Daniel Burnham, 1910-1920
- *Standard Oil Company of New Jersey v US*, 1911
- Andrew Carnegie donates \$135 million to establish the Carnegie Foundation, 1911
- Marcus Garvey establishes the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), 1911
- Massachusetts introduces minimum wage law, 1912
- New Mexico enters Union, 1912
- Arizona enters Union, 1912
- Girls Scouts of America, 1912

- "Dollar Diplomacy"
- TR establishes the Progressive (Bull Moose) Party, 1912
- The 4-way election of 1912
- 16th Amendment ratified, 1913
- House Committee on Banking and Currency (Pujo Committee) reports on dangers of concentration of a high percentage of money and credit in the hands of a few, 1913

28. Woodrow Wilson, 1913-1921

Democrat

VP – Thomas Riley Marshall

Reference Points:

- 17th Amendment ratified, 1913
- Underwood-Simmons Tariff lowers tariff rates, 1913
- San Francisco forbids Japanese from owning land, 1913
- Department of Commerce and Labor divided into 2 departments, each with cabinet status, 1913
- Owen-Glass Act establishes the Federal Reserve System, 1913
- Alice Paul founds Congressional Union, 1913
- Charles Beard publishes *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution*, 1913
- In Ludlow massacre, Colorado state troopers set fire to a tent colony of striking miners, 1914
- US intervention in Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Virgin Islands, and Mexico, 1914-1916
- World War I begins, 1914-1918
- Panama canal opens for international navigation, 1914
- President Wilson proclaims neutrality in war, 1914
- Federal Trade Commission established, 1914
- "Preparedness Movement" initiated by TR and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R-MA), 1914-195
- Clayton Act, 1914
- Margaret Sanger begins campaign for birth control, 1914
- The Lusitania, May 1915
- Ku Klux Klan revived, 1915-
- The Great Migration 1915-1925
- Pancho Villa launches an attack against US, 1916
- Sussex affair, 1916
- Wilson gives ultimatum to Germany, 1916
- The National Defense Act calls for expansion of the armed forces, 1916
- Federal Farm Loan Act provides farmers with long-term credit facilities, 1916
- Warehouse Act allows warehouses to issue loans against deposited agricultural surplus, 1916
- Adamson Act enacts 8-hour day and time and a half for overtime for interstate railroads, 1916
- US buys Virgin Islands from Denmark for \$25 million, 1916
- National Park Service, 1916
- John Dewey publishes *Democracy and Education*, 1916
- Keating Owen Child Labor Act, 1916
- American Federation of Teachers formed, 1916
- Standard Oil strike, 1916
- Federal Highway Act, 1916
- US severs diplomatic relations with Germany, 1917
- Literacy tests required of immigrants (over Wilson's veto), 1917
- Zimmerman Telegram, 1917
- Revolution in Russia overthrows the czar, 1917
- German submarines continue targeting American ships, 1917
- US declares war on Germany, 1917
- Committee on Public Information (Creel Committee), 1917
- Units of American Expeditionary Force under General John Pershing arrive in Europe, 1917
- Liberty Loan Act, 1917
- Selective Service Act, 1917

- Espionage Act, 1917
 - War Industries Board is formed, 1917
 - War Revenue Act increases income tax to 4% on incomes of \$4,000 and more, 1917
 - 17th Amendment, 1917-1933
 - Communist takeover of Russia, 1917 (consolidated by 1920)
 - US Railroad Act places railroads under federal control, 1917
 - "Fourteen Points," January 1918
 - Standard Time Act and daylight savings time, 1918
 - War Finance Corporation, 1918
 - National War Labor Board, 1918
 - *Hammer v Dagenhart*, 1918
 - Manpower Act, 1918
 - Sedition Act, 1918
 - Eugene V. Debs arrested for opposition to WWI, 1918
 - Republicans takeover Congress in mid-term elections, 1918
 - Armistice is signed, 1918
 - US-Allied intervention in Siberia and northern Russia to prevent Communist victory in Russian civil war, to protect US interests in China, and to prevent Japan from changing balance of power in East Asia, 1918-1920
 - Revenue Act (Child Labor Tax Act), 1919
 - Communist Party of America formed, 1919
 - *Schenck v US*, 1919
 - *Abrams v US*, 1919
 - National Prohibition Enforcement Act (Volstead Act), 1919
 - Wilson prepares draft of League of Nations Covenant, 1919
 - Treaty of Versailles, 1919
 - Senate opposition to Treaty of Versailles led by Henry Cabot Lodge (leading the moderates), and Hiram Johnson (R-CA) and Robert LaFollette (R-WI) leading the 'irreconcilables', 1919
 - Senate discussions on Treaty of Versailles and Wilson's national campaign on a "solemn referendum," 1920
 - Palmer Raids and the "Red Scare", 1920
 - Senate rejects the Treaty of Versailles, 1920
 - 19th Amendment ratified, 1920
 - Wilson is awarded Nobel Peace Prize, 1920
 - Japanese are forbidden from leasing land, 1920
 - Sacco-Vanzetti trials in Braintree, MA, 1920-1927
 - Mary Ritter Beard publishes *A Short History of the American Labor Movement*, 1920
-

Roaring Twenties, 1920-1929

29. Warren G. Harding, 1921-1923

"Dark Horse" candidate

Republican

VP - Calvin Coolidge

Secretary of State - Charles Evans Hughes

Reference Points:

- First National Origins Act establishes quota principle in immigration, 1921
- US and Germany sign a bilateral peace agreement in lieu of the Treaty of Versailles, 1921
- Harding releases Eugene Debs from prison, 1921
- Budget and Accounting act creates a Budget bureau in the Treasury Department, 1921
- Charlie Chaplin's movie, *The Kid*, appears in movie theaters, 1921
- Veterans' Bureau established, 1921
- Teapot Dome Scandal, 1921-1923 (unraveled during Coolidge's administration, 1924)
- Jazz Age, 1922-1940s
- Washington Conference, 1921-1922
- Agricultural depression, 1921-1943
- Harding vetoes a veterans' bonus bill (the differential between their wages and the wages they would have earned had there been no war), 1922
- Harding becomes the first president to be heard on a radio broadcast, 1922
- *Bailey v Drexel Furniture Company*, 1922
- Cable Act grants American women who had married foreigners (especially Asians) the right to keep their US citizenship independent of their husbands' status, 1922
- Competition automobile manufacturers allows for yearly new models, 1923-
- US occupation troops withdraw from Germany, 1923
- *Time* magazine begins publication, 1923

30. Calvin Coolidge, 1923-1929

Republican

VP - Charles Dawes

Secretary of State - Frank Kellogg

Reference Points:

- *Adkins v Children's Hospital*, 1923
- Investigation of Teapot Dome scandal, 1923-1924
- Naturalization Act of 1924 excludes Japanese from citizenship
- Second National Origins Act establishes quota principle in immigration, 1924
- Snyder Act of 1924 extends citizenship to all Native Americans
- Charles Dawes and Owen Young, nominated to a committee to study post-war German finances to assess the realism behind war damages payments, suggest a gradual schedule of payments paralleled by loans to invigorate the German economy—Dawes Plan, 1924
- World War Adjusted Compensation Act (Soldiers' Bonus Act) passes over Coolidge's veto, 1924
- International Business Machines (IBM) is established, 1924
- Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM) and Columbia Pictures are founded, 1924
- Judges' Bill allows Supreme Court control of cases it would hear through a writ of certiorari granted or denied to cases emerging from Courts of Appeals at the discretion of the Court, 1925
- *Gitlow v New York*, 1925
- F. Scott Fitzgerald publishes *The Great Gatsby*, 1925
- US troops land in China to protect US interests (withdrawn in March), 1925
- Coolidge tells newspaper editors, "the business of America is business," 1925
- Scopes Trial in Dayton, Tennessee (Clarence Darrow defending John Scopes v William Jennings Bryan), 1925

- Al Capone becomes head of organized crime in Chicago, 1925
- Alain Locke publishes *The New Negro*, 1925
- Ernest Hemingway published *The Sun Also Rises*, 1926
- Langston Hughes publishes *The Weary Blues*, 1926
- Revenue Act reduces personal income and inheritance taxes, 1926
- Robert H. Goddard launches the world's first liquid fuel rocket, paving the way for long-range missiles and space travel, 1926
- US forces land in Nicaragua to keep order, 1926
- US Army Air Corps established, 1926
- David Sarnoff establishes National Broadcasting Company (NBC), 1926
- Eugenics movement affirmed in *Buck v Bell*, 1927
- Charles Lindbergh completes the first nonstop, solo airplane flight across the Atlantic, 1927
- Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, 1927
- The Jazz Singer becomes the first commercially distributed picture accompanied by sound, 1927
- Walt Disney Productions introduces Mickey Mouse, 1928
- Station WGY of New York begins first regularly scheduled television broadcasts, 1928
- Kellogg-Briand Pact outlaws war as a means to solve international disputes, 1928
- Owen Young and JP Morgan are names to Committee on German reparations suggest reducing the amount, 1929 (90% were canceled in 1932)

31. Herbert Hoover, 1929-1933

Republican

VP – Charles Brent Curtis

Secretary of State - Henry L. Stimson

Reference Points:

- National Origins Immigration Act, 1929
 - Ernest Hemingway publishes *A Farewell to Arms*, 1929
 - Black Tuesday on New York Stock Exchange, followed by Black Thursday; the New York Stock Exchange crashes, October 29, 1929
 - Panic and Depression, 1929-1940s
 - Hawley-Smoot Tariff sharply increases tariffs on imports, 1930
 - Japanese invasion of Manchuria, 1931
 - Moratorium on war debts (Allied and German) to alleviate international depression, 1931
 - Bank panic and closings, September-October, 1931
 - Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act establishes federal funds to rescue banks, railroads, and insurance companies, 1932
 - Amelia Earhart is first woman to fly the Atlantic alone, 1932
 - A "Bonus Army" of WWI veterans march on Washington to demand payment, 1932
 - Federal troops drive "Bonus Army" out of Washington, DC, 1932
 - 20th Amendment, 1933
-

The New Deal and the Era of Reform, 1920-1945

32. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1933-1945

(Only president to have served four terms)

Democrat

VP – John Garner, Henry A. Wallace, Harry Truman

Reference Points:

- Adolf Hitler comes to power in Germany, 1933
- During his inauguration, FDR declares, “the only thing we have to fear is fear itself,” 1933
- Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins becomes first woman named to a presidential cabinet, 1933
- Nationwide strikes focus on wages and closed shop/open shop policies, 1930-1941
- Massive dust storms (dust bowl) on the Great Plains spark massive farmers’ migration to the California central valley, 1933-1935
- Phase I of New Deal, 1933-1935
- The “One Hundred Days” (part of Phase I), 1933
- Congress enacts Emergency Banking Act, 1933
- Congress creates the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), 1933
- Congress establishes the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), 1933
- Congress sets up the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), 1933
- Congress enacts the Federal Securities Act, 1933
- Repeal of gold standard, 1933
- Banking Act (Glass-Steagall Act) creates Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), 1933
- Congress creates National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) which sets up the National Recovery Administration (NRA) and the National Labor Board (NLB). NIRA Section 7(a) guarantees rights of employees to organize and bargain collectively, 1933
- Public Works Administration (PWA) and the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) created, 1933
- 21st Amendment ratified, 1933
- US orchestrates a coup in Cuba that brings to power Fulgencio Batista, 1933
- The Cuban government negotiates with US to repeal Platt Amendment and remove limitations previously imposed on Cuban sovereignty, 1934
- Huey Long of Louisiana proposes the “Share Our Wealth” program, 1934
- Father Charles Coughlin forms the National Union for Social Justice, 1934
- Securities Exchange Act creates Securities and Exchange Commission, (SEC), 1934
- Indian Reorganization Act, 1934
- Mao ZeDong begins the Long March during the Chinese Civil War, 1934
- Communications Act sets up the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), 1934
- Phase II of New Deal 1935-1938
- Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, 1935
- Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds such projects as the Federal Writers’ Project and the Federal Theatre Project, 1935
- *Schechter Poultry Corporation v US* declares NIRA unconstitutional, 1935
- Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act (NLRA)) creates National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), 1935
- John Lewis of United Mine Workers and Sidney Hillman of Amalgamated Clothing Workers form Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO, renamed Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1938), 1938
- Social Security Act 1935
- Banking Act of 1935 restructures the Federal Reserve System
- Congress passes the Revenue Act of 1935
- United Auto Workers formed, 1935
- *US v Butler* declares AAA unconstitutional, 1936
- Charlie Chaplin’s *Modern Times* appears in theaters, 1936
- US Steel recognizes the Steel Workers’ Union and enacts wage hikes, 1936
- General Motors Strike leads to recognition of United Auto Workers (UAW) 1936-1937
- Hitler takes the Rhineland, 1936

- Douglas Aircraft introduces DC-3, a passenger plane, 1936
- FDR's court-packing strategy to end the stalemate with the Supreme Court fails, 1937
- Japan invades China, 1937
- Depression worsens, 1937
- *NLRB v Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation* declares the NLRA unconstitutional, 1937
- *West Coast Hotel v Parrish* upholds constitutionality of state-level minimum wages laws, 1937
- Austrian Nazi party invites unification with Germany (*Anschluss*), 1938
- Congress of Industrial Organization leaves the American Federation of Labor, 1938
- Hitler takes the German Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia, 1938
- Anti-Semitic violence against German Jews on Kristallnacht, 1938
- Emerging anti-New Deal Republican coalition in House, 1938
- House Republicans and Conservative Democrats form the House Un-American Activities Committee to investigate Communist, Nazi and Fascist infiltration of New Deal projects, 1938
- Fair Labor Standards Act establishes the 40-hour week and bans child labor in interstate commerce, 1938
- Judy Garland stars in the *Wizard of Oz*, 1939
- John Steinbeck publishes *The Grapes of Wrath*, 1939
- *Gone With The Wind* arrives in theaters, 1939
- American scientists achieve nuclear fission, leading Albert Einstein to warn FDR that an atomic bomb is now feasible, 1939
- Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact (Molotov-Von Ribbentrop Pact, Hitler-Stalin Pact), 1939
- Germany invades Poland; World War II begins, September 1939
- Congress passes resolution allowing arms sales to combatants so long as they pay in cash and use their own ships for transportation ("cash and carry"), 1939
- *Minersville School District v Gobitis* ruling on flag salute reflects trend toward conformity that will grip the nation through the mid-1960s, 1940
- France falls to the Nazis, 1940
- Embargo placed against exports of fuel, steel, and iron to Japan, 1940
- Beginning of Lend-Lease program with Great Britain (arms for leases on British bases in the Caribbean), 1940
- Smith Act (Alien Registration Act), 1940
- Ford Motor strike, 1940
- Congress passes the Selective Service Act, 1940
- "Four Freedoms" speech (freedom of speech and worship, freedom from want and fear), 1941
- American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization pledge not to strike during WWII, 1941
- Hitler begins invasion of Soviet Union, 1941
- Office of Scientific Research and Development set up to study feasibility of an atomic bomb, 1941
- Atlantic Charter, 1941
- Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; US enters WWII, December 1941
- Executive Order 8802 mandates an end to discriminatory employment practices by federal agencies, unions, and corporations involved with the war effort, 1941
- War Manpower Commission, 1942
- Congress sets up the War Production Board, 1942
- FDR sets up the Office of Price Administration, 1942
- Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) forms, 1942
- March on Washington Committee, 1942
- United Nations Declaration made in Washington, 1942
- Congress creates the National War Labor Board, 1942
- FDR orders removal and internment of Japanese-Americans (Executive Order 9066), 1942-1945
- Battle of Midway changes the tide of the war in the Pacific, 1942
- Congress sets up Office of War Information, 1942
- Congress creates Office of Strategic Services, 1942
- Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Act, 1943
- Soviet counteroffensive begins, 1943
- Office of War Mobilization, 1943

- Allied invasion of Italy begins, 1943
 - Congress reinforces the Fair Employment Practices Committee, 1943
 - *West Virginia State Board of Education v Barnette* , 1943
 - Race riots against black workers, 1943
 - Chinese exclusion ended, 1943
 - *Korematsu v US*, 1944
 - *Smith v Allright*, 1944
 - *Ex Parte Mitsuye Endo*, 1944
 - National Congress of American-Indians forms, 1944
 - Ho Chi Minh declares Vietnam independent from France, 1944
 - D-Day, 1944
 - Battle of the Bulge, 1944
 - GI Bill of Rights, 1944
 - Bretton-Woods Conference establishes the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, 1944
 - House Un-American Activities Committee given permanent status, 1945
 - Yalta Conference, 1945
-

The Cold War, 1945-1968

33. Harry S. Truman, 1945-1953

Democrat

VP – Alben Barkley

Reference Points:

- Soviet troops march through Eastern Europe toward Berlin, 1945
- Hitler commits suicide; Mussolini is executed; Germany surrenders, 1945
- US signs United Nations Charter in San Francisco, 1945
- The Manhattan Project scientists secretly detonate the first atomic bomb in New Mexico, 1945
- Potsdam Conference, 1945
- Atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki; Japan surrenders; WWII ends, 1945
- Occupation of Japan 1945-1952
- Refugee Act makes arrangements for the relocation in the US of “displaced persons,” (German Jews, mostly), 1945-1952
- Ho Chi Minh declares Vietnam an independent republic with its capital at Hanoi, 1945
- Truman begins aid to France in South Vietnam, 1946-
- Massive strikes in heavy industries and mines, 1946
- George Kennan, US ambassador to USSR, warns of the need for Allied “containment” of Soviet objectives in Eastern Europe, 1946
- Winston Churchill’s “Iron Curtain” Speech, 1946
- Truman sets up “Committee on Civil Rights” and orders an end to racial discrimination in the US armed forces, 1946
- Truman sets up the Atomic Energy Commission to supervise US atomic arsenal, 1946
- Taft-Harley Act restricts union practices, 1947
- Hollywood studios implement a ‘blacklist’ naming 10 industry figures who refused to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee on alleged communist affiliations, 1947-
- Jackie Robinson (Brooklyn Dodgers) becomes first black player in major league baseball, 1947
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), 1947
- Truman Doctrine, 1947
- Marshall Plan launched at initiative of Secretary of State George Marshall, 1947
- National Security Act places armed forces under Secretary of Defense, establishes US Air Force, and creates Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Council, 1947
- Progressive Party formed, 1948
- Communist Party seizes control of Czechoslovakia in local elections, 1948
- NAACP begins campaign to reverse the “separate but equal” doctrine, 1948
- Soviet blockade of Berlin, 1948
- After intense lobbying by US delegate Eleanor Roosevelt, UN adopts Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- Berlin Airlift results in lifting of Soviet blockade, 1948-1949
- Fair Deal announced, 1949
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) created, 1949
- Germany divided between Federal Republic of Germany (West) and Democratic Republic of Germany (East), 1949-1989
- US halts aid to Chinese nationalists as they evacuate to Taiwan; Mao declares the establishment of the People’s Republic of China, 1949
- Soviets explode their first atomic bomb; era of nuclear competition begins, 1949
- McCarthy era (Senator Joseph McCarthy (R-WI)), 1950-1954
- USSR and China sign treaty, 1950
- Korean War (pp. 623-625); MacArthur recalled in 1951, 1950-1953
- General Motors settles strike with United Auto Workers and grants better wages, working conditions, and benefits, 1950
- *Sweatt v Painter* tests the “separate but equal” principle, 1950
- *McLaurin v Oklahoma State Regents* tests the “separate but equal” principle, 1950
- 22nd Amendment ratified, 1951

- First nationwide TV broadcast covers a speech by the president, 1951
- JD Salinger publishes *Catcher in the Rye*, 1951
- *Dennis v US* reflects the Red Scare and McCarthy era, 1951
- The Rosenberg 'conspiracy,' 1950-1953
- McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act, 1952
- Ralph Ellison publishes *The Invisible Man*, 1952
- US tests hydrogen bomb, 1952
- *Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company v Sawyer*, 1952

34. Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1953-1961

Republican

VP – Richard M. Nixon

Reference Points:

- Joseph Stalin dies; Nikita Khrushchev is new Soviet premier, 1953-1964
- Armistice agreement ends the Korean War, 1953
- CIA-sponsored coup in Iran overthrows democratically-elected nationalist government and returns the shah to power (a US puppet, he duly restores Iranian oil wells to the British and the Americans), 1953
- James Baldwin publishes *Go Tell It On the Mountain*, 1953
- Eisenhower appoints Earl Warren Chief Justice, 1953
- Eisenhower creates departments of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1953
- Rosenbergs executed, 1953
- Air Force Academy established, 1953
- Vietnam divided along 17th parallel, 1954
- Elvis Presley becomes the national rage, 1954
- CIA mission established in South Vietnam, 1954
- *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, 1954
- US sponsors a Southeast Asia collective security agreement (South East Asia Treaty Organization, SEATO), 1954
- Eisenhower pledges support to regime of Ngo Dinh Diem, new premier of South Vietnam, 1954
- Housing Act of 1954 authorizes the construction over a 1-year period of 35,000 homes for low-income families, 1954-1957
- Communist Control Act deprives Communist Party of America of its rights, privileges, immunities and holds Communists to penalties under the Internal Security Act, 1954
- Amendments enacted to Social Security Act of 1935, 1954
- Rosa Parks is arrested in Montgomery, Alabama, for refusing to give her seat to a white bus rider, 1955
- Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955-1956
- Warsaw Pact formed by Soviets against NATO, 1955
- The first McDonald's franchise opens in Illinois, 1955
- Insured of US support, Diem rejects the possibility of unification with North Vietnam, 1955
- AFL-CIO merge, 1955
- US forms mutual defense pact with Taiwan, 1955
- Baghdad Pact is signed as a mutual defense pact joining, under US sponsorship (but not membership), Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, and Great Britain, 1955
- American troops withdraw from West Germany, 1955
- West Germany admitted into NATO, 1955
- Hungarian revolt ends with Soviet invasion of Hungary; US does not intervene, 1956
- Suez Crisis, 1956
- Jack Kerouac publishes *On the Road*, 1957
- Eisenhower Doctrine, 1957
- Civil Rights Act of 1957, first civil rights legislation since Reconstruction, establishes the Civil Rights Commission (CRA) and a civil rights division in the Department of Justice, 1957

- Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus tries to prevent 9 black students from attending Central High School in Little Rock, AK, 1957
- Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. establishes the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 1957
- The Soviet Union launches Sputnik, the first orbiting satellite, provoking concerns over a "missile gap," 1957
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) established (the "race for space"), 1958
- US troops land in Lebanon to threaten a Soviet-backed coup in Baghdad, Iraq, 1957-1958
- Fidel Castro comes to power in Cuba, 1959
- Alaska joins the Union, 1959
- "Kitchen debate" between Vice-President Nixon and Soviet Premier Khrushchev comparing technological advances in the two countries, 1959
- Hawaii joins the Union, 1959
- Camp David summit between President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev, 1959
- Landrum-Griffin Act (Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act) enacted to regulate the internal affairs of unions, 1959
- USSR announces the capture of an American spy/reconnaissance U-2 plane, 1960
- Eisenhower refuses to apologize for the U-2 flights, 1960
- The Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) forms, 1960
- Greensboro, NC, non-violent civil disobedience incident leads to the sit-in movement, 1960
- Civil Rights Act of 1960 strengthens 1957 CRA provisions to help with black voter registration
- US -Cuba relations deteriorate as Castro seizes US-held refineries and plantations, 1960
- Student Non-Violence Coordinating Committee formed, 1960
- Negro American Labor Council formed, 1960
- Eisenhower severs diplomatic relations with Cuba, 1961
- In his farewell address, Eisenhower warns against the a threat from "the military industrial complex," 1961

35. John F. Kennedy, 1961-1963

Democrat

VP - Lyndon B. Johnson

Reference Points:

- The "One Thousand Days" presidency
- The New Frontier speech, 1961
- 23rd Amendment ratified, 1961
- Bay of Pigs invasion, 1961
- Kennedy calls for cooperation in Latin America towards an "Alliance for Progress," which would involve US aid, 1961
- Peace Corps established, 1961
- 67 Native American tribes sign "Declaration of Purposes," demanding recognition of Indian civil rights and land titles, 1961
- Kennedy-Khrushchev summit focuses on disarmament
- Berlin Wall erected after talks between Kennedy and Khrushchev fail over the authority of the USSR in East Berlin, 1961
- US reinforces the American forces in West Berlin, 1961
- Enlargement of commitment of US advisers to Vietnam, 1961
- Housing Act of 1961 provides funding for low income housing, 1961
- *Mapp v Ohio* rules to apply the Bill of Rights to the states, 1961
- Soviet astronaut Yuri Gagarin becomes first man to orbit Earth, 1961
- Kennedy develops theory of "flexible response" in approach to containment, involving a whole plethora of response mechanisms, different in intensity and scope, to meet enemy threats, 1961
- Lieutenant Colonel John Glenn becomes first US astronaut to orbit Earth, 1961
- *Baker v. Carr* calls for legislative reapportionment to end segregation, 1962
- Alabama Governor George Wallace and his "Segregation now, segregation tomorrow and segregation forever" speech, 1962

- US marshals escort James Meredith onto the University of Mississippi campus, integrating the university by federal mandate, 1962
- Cuban Missile Crisis, October-November 1962
- *Engel v Vitale* raises the issue of religion in schools, 1962
- Emergency telephone communication ("hot line") established between US and USSR, 1963
- *Gideon v Wainwright*, 1963
- Betty Friedan publishes *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963
- *School District of Abington v Schempp*, 1963
- CIA orchestrates coup to topple Diem in response to large-scale Vietnamese opposition, 1963
- Viet Cong (South Vietnamese Communists) activity intensifies in South Vietnam, 1963
- Civil rights leader Medgar Evers (NAACP head of Mississippi) is assassinated, 1963
- Alabama governor George Wallace refuses to allow two-African American students to enter the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, 1963
- Kennedy delivers "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, 1963
- Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty signed by US Senate, 1963
- More than 200,000 participate in "Freedom March" on Washington DC where Dr. King delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech, 1963
- A church bombing in Birmingham, Alabama, leaves "4 Little Girls," dead, 1963
- Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963, by Lee Harvey Oswald

36. Lyndon B. Johnson, 1963-1968

Democrat

VP – Hubert Humphrey

Reference Points:

- Khrushchev is replaced by new Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev, 1964-1982
- "War on Poverty" speech, 1964
- "Great Society" speech, 1964
- Civil Rights Act, 1964/ Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 1964
- Mississippi Freedom Summer Project, 1964
- Urban race riots erupt in Rochester, NY; Jersey City, NJ; Chicago, and Philadelphia, 1964
- Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party formed, 1964
- *Wesberry v. Sanders* and *Reynolds v Sims* mandate legislative reapportionment to end restrictions on black suffrage, 1964
- *Escobedo v Illinois*, 1964
- 24th Amendment ratified, 1964
- *Heart of Atlanta Motel v US*, 1964
- The North Vietnamese attack a US destroyer in the Gulf of Tonkin, 1964
- Congress expands presidential powers to respond in Vietnam, 1964
- Appalachian Program, with funding of \$1.1 billion, is launched to end poverty in region, 1965
- Malcolm X assassinated, 1965
- Malcolm X's *Autobiography of Malcolm X* becomes the leading document of Black Power movement, 1965
- Dr. King's march from Selma to Montgomery, 1965
- Elementary and Secondary School Act ensures funding for public schools, 1965
- Medicare Act of 1965
- Voting Rights Act, 1965
- *Griswold v CT*, 1965
- Watts riots in Los Angeles, 1965
- National Council on Indian Opportunity established, 1965
- Race riots in Chicago and Springfield, MA, 1965
- Congress establishes the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 1965
- Cesar Chavez takes leadership of United Farm Workers, 1965 (chartered by AFL in 1973)
- Chavez leads California Grape Workers' strike, 1965
- National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities, established, 1965

- Immigration and Nationality Act alters the quota system, 1965
 - Water and Air quality acts, 1965
 - Black Panthers movement founded by Bobby Seale and Huey Newton, 1965
 - Anti-war movement escalates, 1965-1968
 - Johnson asks Congress for \$112.9 billion for fiscal year 1967 to wage war on Vietnam and to build the Great Society (by 1967, US had 485,000 troops in Vietnam), 1966
 - National Advisory Council on Civil Disorders (Kerner Commission) concludes that race riots resulted from white racism and an “explosive mix” of poverty, slum housing, poor education, and police brutality. The Commission warns “our nation is moving toward two societies, black and white—separate and unequal,” 1966-1967
 - Department of Transportation created, 1966
 - National Organization of Women (NOW) established, 1966
 - *Miranda v Arizona*, 1966
 - California Governor Ronald Reagan sends National Guard into UC Berkeley campus to end the student demonstrations, 1966-67
 - 25th Amendment ratified, 1967
 - Public Broadcasting Corporation established to provide financial assistance for noncommercial educational TV (PBS) and radio broadcasting (NPR), 1967
 - Arab-Israeli war of 1967 involves active US aid to Israel and Soviet aid of Arab countries, 1967
 - LBJ nominates Thurgood Marshall to the Supreme Court, the first African-American to hold that position, 1967
 - Race riots in Detroit, 1967
 - Open Housing Law enacted to prevent discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, 1967
 - The North Vietnamese launch the Tet Offensive in coordination with the Viet Cong of South Vietnam, demonstrating that LBJ’s assertions that peace may be at hand were unrealistic, 1968
 - My Lai massacre, 1968
 - American Indian Movement launched, 1968
 - Demonstrations paralyze Columbia University, UC Berkeley, UCLA, 1968
 - Tax surcharge of 10% on personal and corporate income taxes enacted, 1968
 - LBJ announces that he “shall not seek and will not accept” the nomination of the Democratic Party for the Presidency, 1968
 - Martin Luther King Jr. is assassinated, 1968
 - Robert Kennedy is assassinated, 1968
 - Emergence of New Left movement (combining anti-war protest with demands for radical change in American society), 1968-1975
 - Riots erupt at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago (Chicago Seven of the Students for a Democratic Society led by Tom Hayden), 1968
-

Detente and Rapprochement, 1968 - 1989

37. Richard M. Nixon, 1968-1974

Republican

VP - Spiro Agnew, Gerald Ford

Reference Points:

- Student protests at university campuses continues, 1968-1970
- Landing on the moon, July 1969
- Large anti-war demonstration / March on Washington, 1969
- Woodstock marks heyday of Counterculture movement, August 1969
- Nixon launches invasion of Cambodia, 1970
- Kent State University shootings in Ohio, 1970
- Jackson State College shootings in Mississippi, 1970
- Congress establishes Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 1970
- *Swan v Charlott-Mecklenburg Board of Education* mandates busing to ensure integration, 1971
- US lifts trade embargo on communist China, 1971
- *New York Times v US* (Pentagon Papers), 1971
- 26th Amendment ratified, 1971
- Nixon takes US off gold standard to stabilize deteriorating economic conditions, 1971
- Nixon visits China, February 1972
- Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT), 1972
- Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP), 1972
- Watergate break-in, 1972
- Nixon visits the USSR, 1972
- US withdraws combat troops from Vietnam, 1972
- Nixon "silent majority" speech, 1972
- *Roe v Wade*, 1973
- Senate establishes committee to investigate the Watergate break-in, 1973
- Paris Accords end US involvement in Vietnam, 1973
- Arab-Israeli war of 1973 leads to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy" to secure a peace that will guarantee US superiority in area at the expense of Soviets, 1973-1975
- Vice-President Spiro Agnew resigns, 1973
- OPEC oil embargo imposed to protest US position in support of Israel, 1973
- CIA orchestrates overthrow of Salvador Allende's regime in Chile, September 1973
- House authorizes an impeachment inquiry by the House Judiciary Committee, 1974
- Supreme Court decrees equal pay for men and women doing equal work, 1974
- *US v Nixon*, 1974
- Nixon resigns—first president to do so, August 9, 1974

38. Gerald Ford, 1974-1976

Republican

1st appointed President

VP - Nelson Rockefeller

Neither President nor Vice-President had been elected

Reference Points:

- Pardons Richard Nixon, 1974
- OPEC crisis deepens, 1974
- North Vietnamese forces overrun South Vietnam; Saigon falls to the Northern troops; US forces evacuate, 1975
- Helsinki Accords for international cooperation and security, 1975
- Nixon advisers (John Mitchell, John Ehrlichman, HR Haldeman) are sentenced to prison, 1975

39. Jimmy Carter, 1977-1981

Democrat

VP - Walter Mondale

Reference Points:

- President Anwar sadat of Egypt breaks out of Arab mold and visits Israel seeking peace, 1977
- Carter pardons Vietnam draft evaders, 1977
- Department of Energy established, 1977
- Panama Canal Treaty signed, September 1977
- Economic depression, 1977-
- US facilitates peace talks between Israel and Egypt at Camp David, Maryland, 1978-1979
- *University of California Regents v Bakke*, 1978
- Carter establishes diplomatic relations with China and ends recognition of Taiwan, 1978
- Three-Mile Island nuclear leak incident in PA, 1979
- Reverend Jerry Falwell establishes conservative Moral Majority movement, 1979
- Egypt and Israel sign Camp David Agreements, 1979
- President Carter and Soviet Premier Brezhnev sign SALT II talks, 1979
- Department of Education established, 1979
- Muslim Fundamentalist insurgents raid US embassy in Tehran and take personnel hostage, 1979
- Soviet Union invades Afghanistan, 1979
- Secret rescue attempt to release American hostages in Iran fails, 1980
- Iran-Iraq war begins, 1980-1988
- US boycotts Olympic games in Moscow in protest of Afghanistan's invasion, 1980

40. Ronald Reagan, 1981-1989

Republican

VP - George Bush

Reference Points:

- Iran releases US hostages on Reagan's inauguration day, 1981
- Assassination attempt against President Reagan, 1981
- Air traffic controllers' strike disbanded by executive order, 1981
- Reagan appoints first woman associate justice of Supreme Court, Sandra Day O'Connor, 1981
- Falkland (Malvinas) Islands crisis between Argentina and Great Britain, 1982
- Antitrust actions against IBM and AT&T force the two giants to restructure, 1982
- Equal Rights Amendment fails by 3 states' votes, 1983
- Rampant unemployment, 1982-1985
- Reagan describes USSR as "the evil empire," and proposes antiballistic missile defense system or "Star Wars," 1983
- Reagan begins support of Contra rebels against Sandinista regime of Nicaragua, 1983
- 1500 Marines sent to Lebanon (withdrawn in 1984 after a suicide mission against Marine barracks kills over 240 servicemen, 1984), 1983
- US Embassy in Lebanon blown up, 1983
- US invasion of Grenada, 1983
- Reagan visits China, 1984
- Soviets boycott Olympic games of Los Angeles, 1984
- US begins secret arms-for-hostages talks with Iran to release US hostages in Lebanon, 1985
- US national debt rises to \$130 billion, 1985
- Newly elect Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev initiates reforms of "Perestroika" and "Glasnost" in Soviet Union, 1985
- Reagan meets Gorbachev, 1985
- Chernobyl nuclear reactor explosion in Soviet Ukraine; US rushed assistance, 1986
- Space shuttle Challenger explodes, 1986
- Immigration Reform and Control Act, 1986

- Reagan, on a visit to West Berlin, demands that Gorbachev “tear down the Berlin Wall,” 1987
 - Palestinian uprising (Intifada) against Israeli occupation of West Bank and Gaza, 1987
 - Stock market crash, 1987
 - Iran-Contra hearings investigate the arms-for-hostages deal, 1987
 - Reagan and Gorbachev agree to ban all short and medium range nuclear missiles, 1988
 - US Court indicts Panamanian leader Manuel Noriega, 1988
-

The New World Order, 1989-Present

41. George Bush, 1989- 1993

Republican

VP - Dan Quayle

Reference Points:

- Tiananmen Square demonstrations are crushed by Chinese government, 1989
- Revolutions erupt throughout communist countries of Eastern Europe; US support is timid 1989
- Berlin Wall comes down; Germany is unified, 1989
- Soviet republics clamor for independence; US response is timid, 1989-1991
- Savings and Loan Scandal, 1989-1990
- US invasion of Panama, 1989-1990
- Americans with Disabilities Act signed, 1990
- Iraq invades Kuwait; US and UN form international coalition demanding immediate and unconditional withdrawal and threaten intervention, 1990
- Coup against Soviet Premier Gorbachev, August 1991
- Collapse of the Soviet Union, December 25, 1991
- UN coalition wages war against Saddam Hussein to liberate Kuwait at the Gulf War (Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm), 1991-1992
- Rodney King riots in Los Angeles, 1992
- North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) draft is approved, 1992
- 27th Amendment ratified, 1992
- President Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin declare end of Cold War, 1992

42. Bill Clinton, 1993-2001

Democrat

VP – Albert Gore

Reference Points:

- Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel sign peace agreement on White House Lawn, 1993
- Proposal for a national health care system dies in Congress, 1993-1994
- North American Free Trade Agreement ratified (NAFTA), 1993
- US troops restore Jean-Bertrand Aristide to Haiti, 1994
- “Don’t ask, don’t tell” policy toward gays in the military, 1994
- US participates in air strikes in Bosnia, 1994
- Jordan and Israel sign a peace agreement on White House Lawn, 1996
- US facilitates a peace agreement over Bosnia-Herzegovina at Dayton, Ohio, 1994
- Paula Jones sexual harassment case brought against Clinton, 1994-1999
- Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr appointed to investigate Whitewater land sales scandal and the involvement of the President and the First Lady, 1994
- Republicans take over the House in mid-term elections for the first time in 40 years, 1994
- House Speaker Newt Gingrich launches his “Contract with America” program of reforms, 1995
- Bomb explosion destroys Oklahoma Federal building, 1995
- US and allies extend NATO membership to Eastern Europe, 1995
- Affirmative Action legislations struck down in many states, 1995
- US resumes diplomatic relations with Vietnam, 1995
- Million Man March on Washington sponsored by Nation of Islam, 1995
- Yitzhak Rabin, Israeli Prime Minister and architect of Mideast peace process, assassinated, 1995
- Madeleine Albright becomes first female Secretary of State, 1996
- US participates in air strikes on Iraq, 1997-1998
- Starr investigates the Monica Lewinsky sex scandal, 1998-1999
- House Judiciary Committee adopts articles of impeachment against the Clinton, November, 1998
- House sends articles of impeachment to the Senate, December 1998

- Investigations into the Clinton-Gore 1996 campaign financing issues, 1998-1999
- US facilitates Israeli-Palestinian peace talks at the Wye River Plantation, 1998-
- President Clinton's impeachment trial fails to indict the President, January-February, 1999
- Massive US aid programs to Russia and collapsing Asian economies through IMF and World Bank, 1999
- US participates in air strikes on Serbia, 1999
- Los Alamos nuclear scientist accused of nuclear secrets transfer to China, 1999
- Trade unions and mass demonstrations disrupt the World Trade Organization meeting in Seattle, Washington, demanding an end to unfair labor practices in developing countries and protesting the proposed membership of China into the WTO, November-December 1999
- US ends the millennium with a sustained period of economic growth
- Cuban refugee Elian Gonzalez is rescued at sea near Florida, triggering a diplomatic crisis between US and Cuba and raising immigration, custody, and human rights issues, 1999-2000
- Russian President Boris Yeltsin resigns in favor of his Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, December 31, 1999
- Vladimir Putin is elected president of the Russian Federation, 2000