

Europe and the New World: A Timeline



Timeline

People & Events
Before, During, and After
Europe's Age of Exploration

Timeline, Part I:

The Americas Before
the Age of
Exploration

2013)



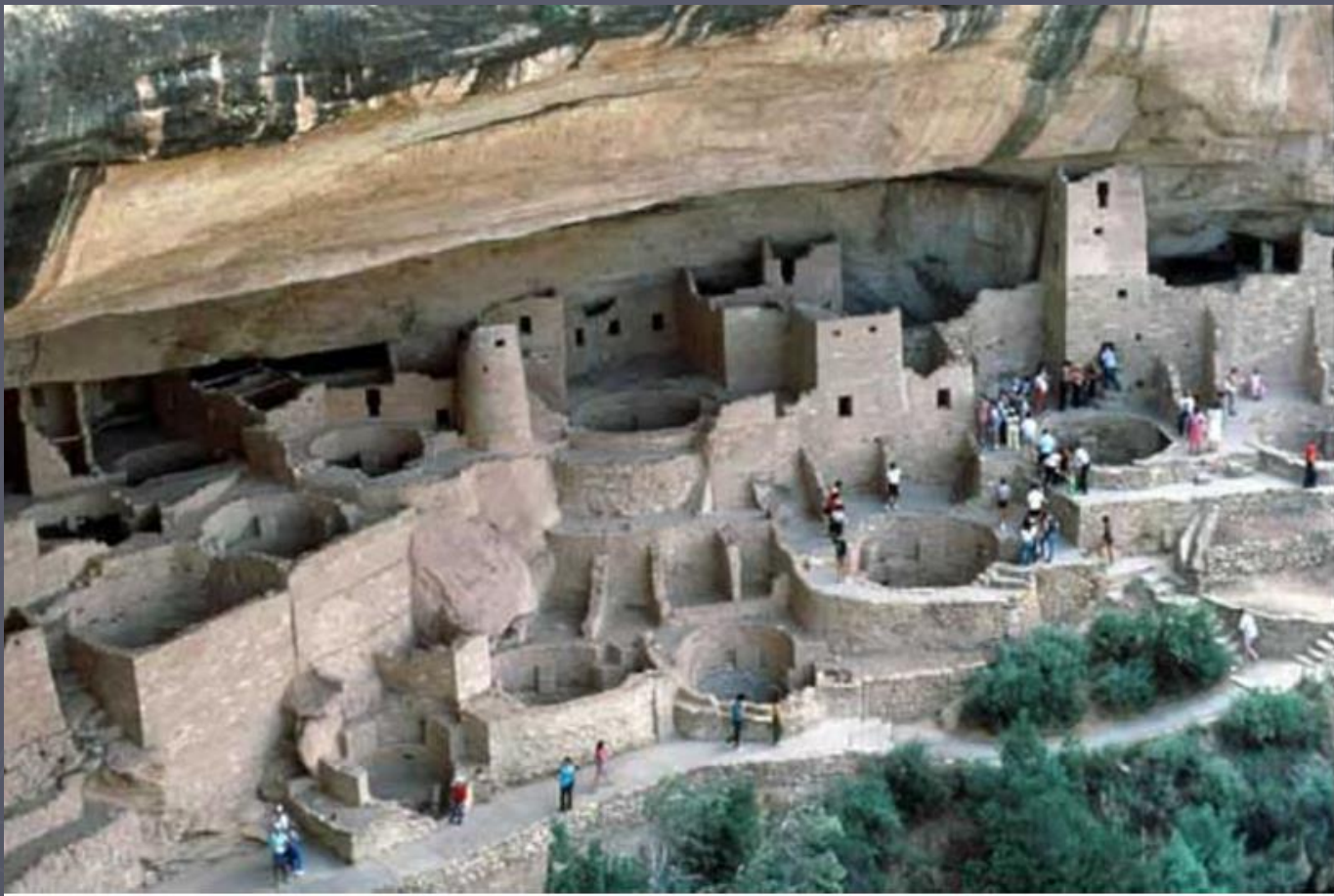
Over 13,000 years ago, the migration to the Americas began.



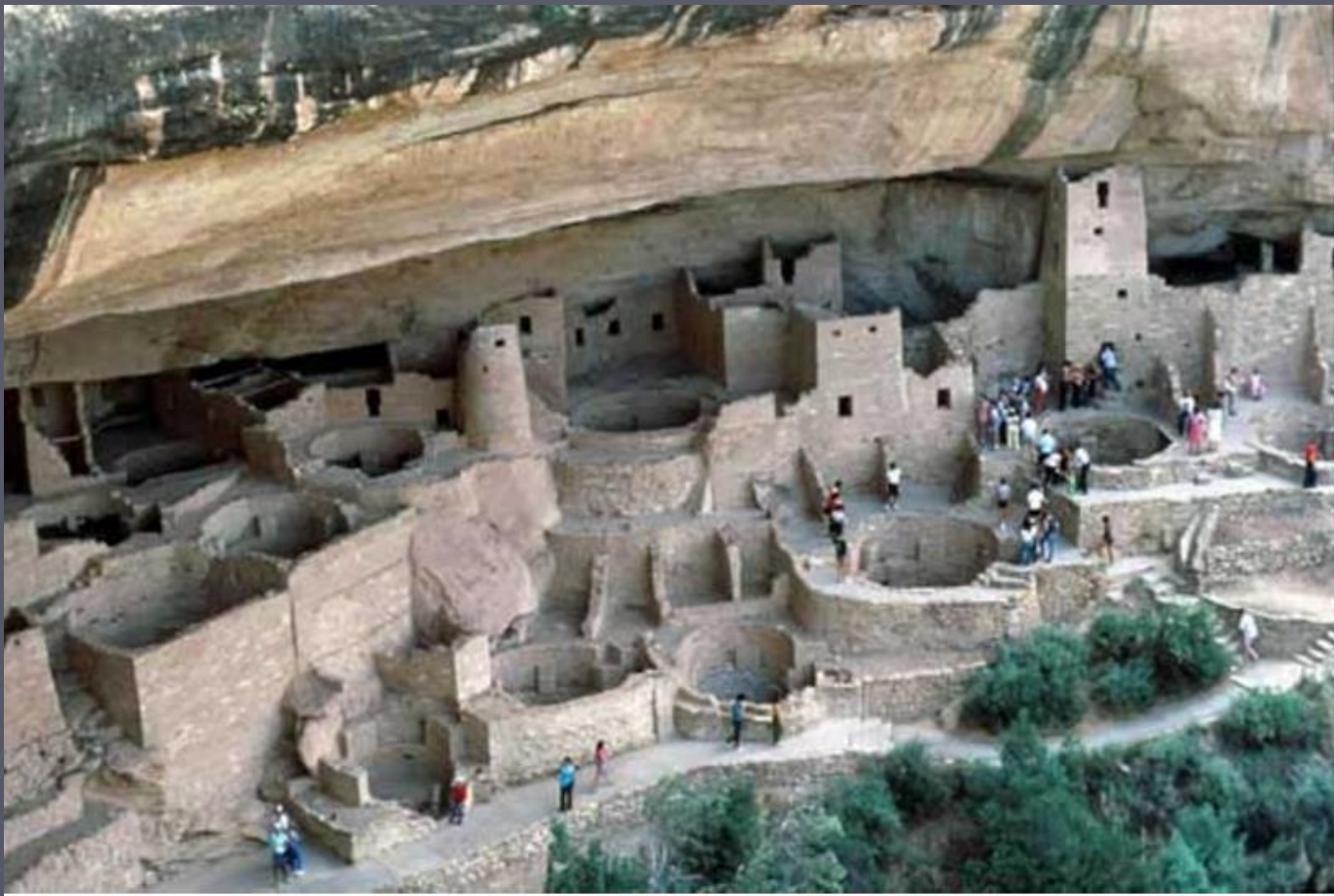
The Asian migrants roamed this land along with the mastodons and woolly mammoths of those ancient times.



About 4,000 years ago, the First Peoples of the Americas settled into villages



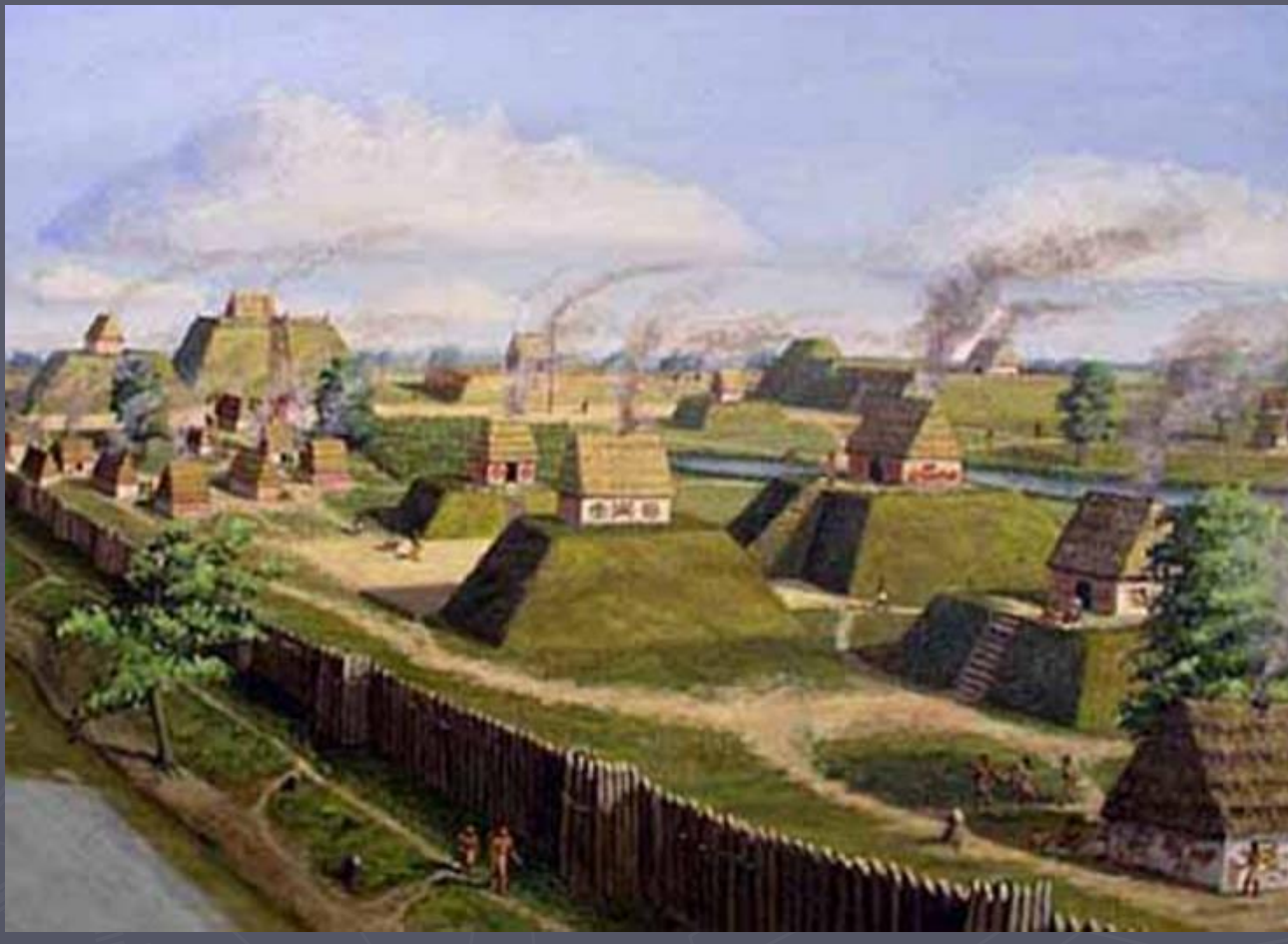
450-1100 C.E., the Anasazi of the North American Southwest were at their height, especially in Mesa Verde, Colorado.



The Hopi and the Navajo are the descendants of the Anasazi.



1000 B.C.E. – 1500 C.E., the Mound Builders of the Ohio Valley and Mississippi Valley reign.



The Sioux, Omaha, Winnebago, and Natchez Tribes are just three of many tribes descended from the Mound Builders.

The Maya



2000 B.C.E. – 250 C.E.: Archaic Period
250-1200 C.E.: Classic Period



Detail of Lintel 26 from [Yaxchilan](#)

 [More details](#)

Wikipedia contributors. "Maya civilization."
Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Wikipedia,
The Free Encyclopedia, 1 Dec. 2016. Web. 1
Dec. 2016.



1300s – 1519 C.E., the Mexica people found the city of Tenochtitlan. They became the Aztec Empire.



Timeline, Part II:

The Middle East and Africa Before the Age of Exploration

Meanwhile, in the Middle East...

About 1800 B.C.E

**Abram, or Abraham,
lived.**



Hebron, Wikipedia

Meanwhile, in the Middle East...

About 1800 B.C.E

Abram, or Abraham, lived.

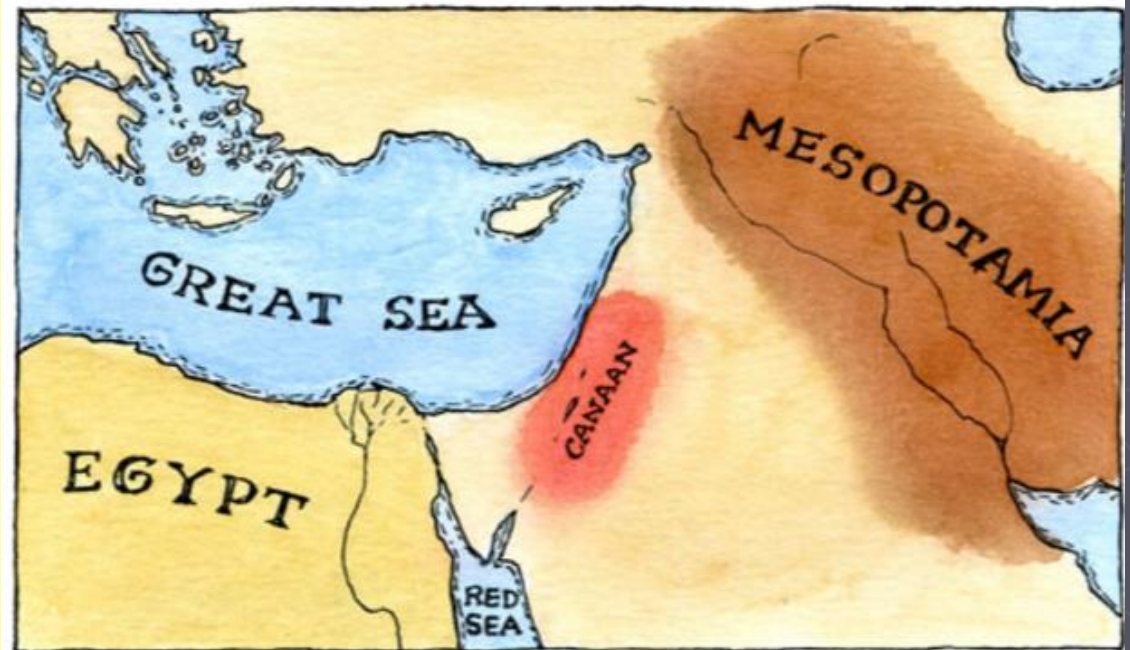
Abraham is called the father of the Jewish religion, a **monotheistic** religion in a world of many **polytheistic** religions.

Christianity (0 C.E.) and Islam (610 C.E) also honor Abraham as a **Patriarch**.

Christianity follows the teachings of Jesus, a Jewish man. Islam follows the teachings of Muhammad.

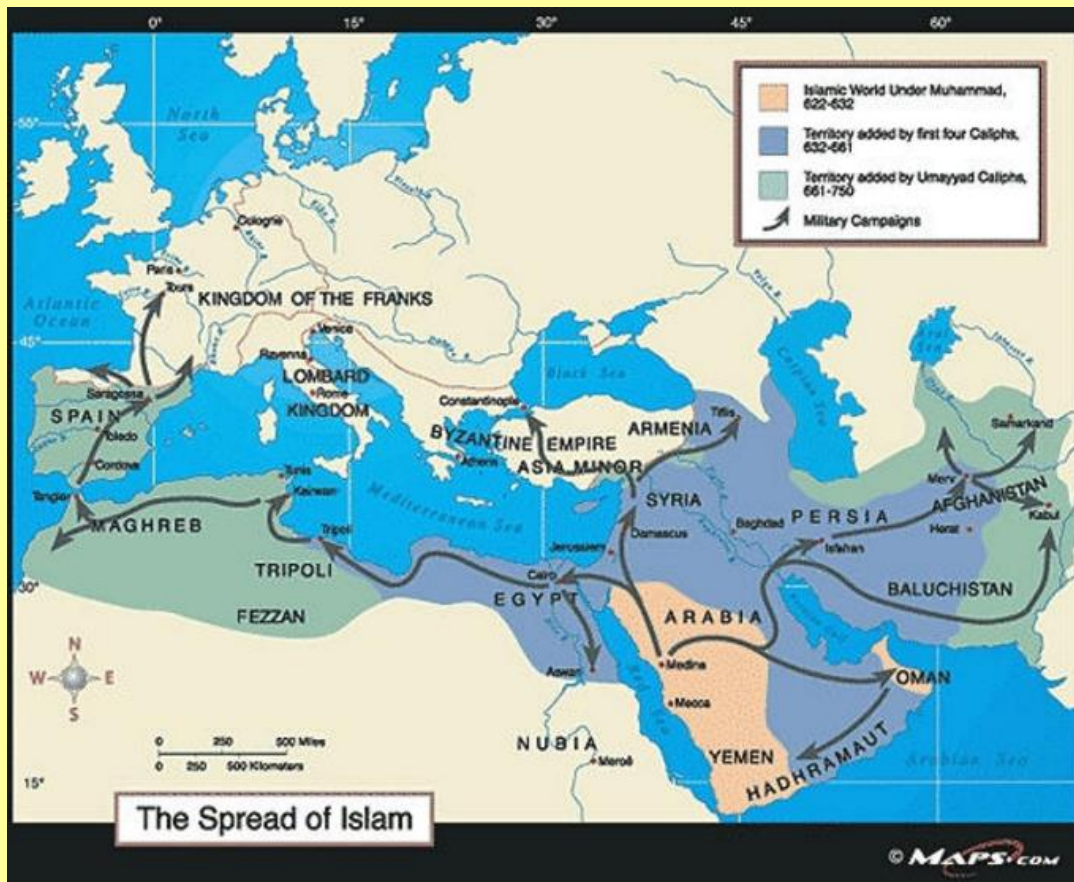
About 1200 B.C.E

Moses led the Israelites
out of slavery from
Egypt to the land of
Canaan.



Meanwhile, in Africa... After 610 C.E.

Islam spread to Spain and North Africa.



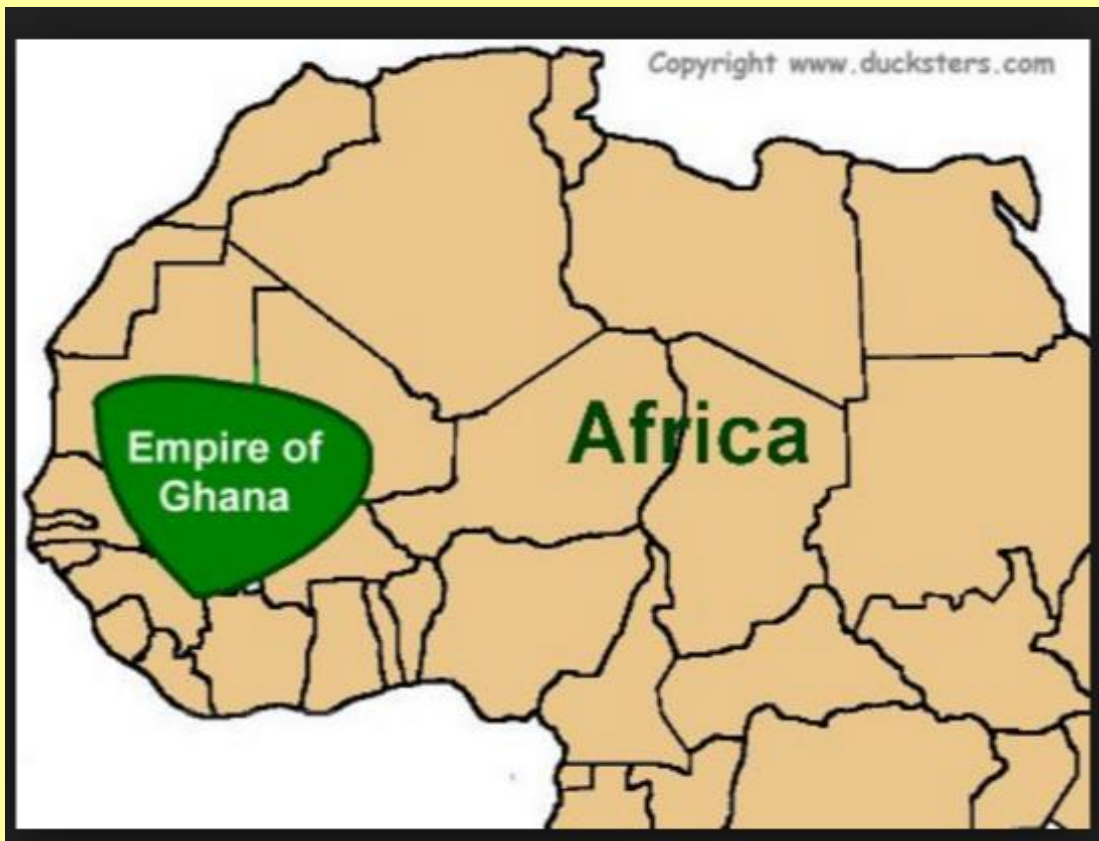
Islam began in the Arabian Peninsula and spread.

It spread into both Spain and North West Africa during the late 600's and 700's.

The Spread of Islam Among the Christian Nations of Africa,
Islamicbooks.info

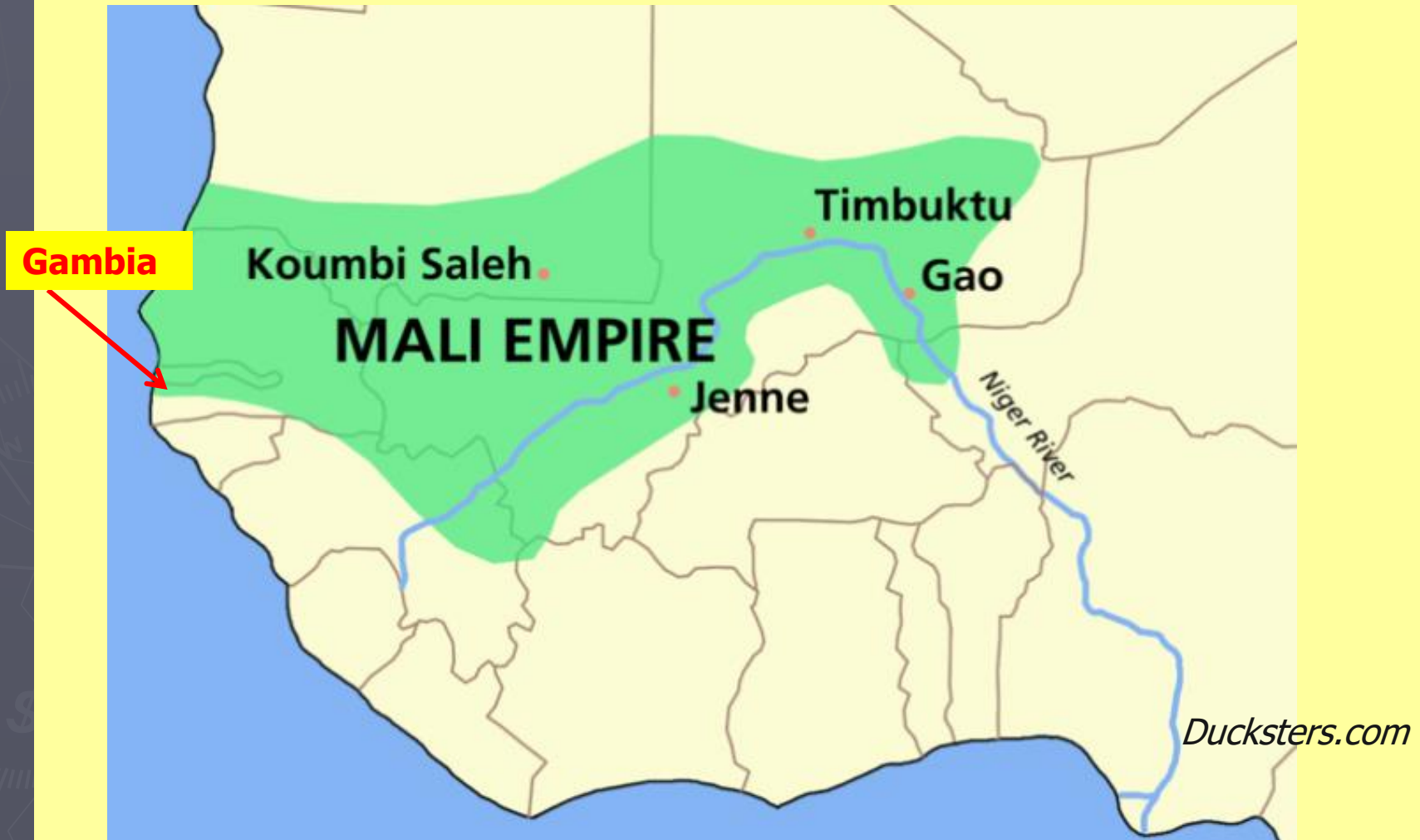
Meanwhile, in Africa...

450 – 1230 C.E. The kingdom of Ghana flourished (1060 C.E. was the height.).



Ducksters.com

1230 - 1600 C.E. The Mali Empire emerged, ruled by the Mandinka people.



The Gambia...



www.britannica.com/place/The-Gambia

1750 C.E. From the Mandinka people, **Kunta Kinte** was born of Omoro and Binte in Juffure along the Kamby Bolongo, or the River Gambie (Gambia River).



Timeline, Part III:

The Mediterranean
Before the Age of
Exploration,
The Classical Age

Meanwhile, in Europe...

700s B.C.E – 476 C.E.

The Classical Age

Parthenon, Wikipedia, Classical Antiquity

This is a period of time known for the ancient civilizations around the Mediterranean Sea, particularly those of ancient Greece and ancient Rome.



Classical Greece

500 B.C.E – 300 B.C.E.

This period was the height of Ancient Greece:

Government:
Democracy

Playwrights: Sophocles
and Euripides

Philosophers: Socrates
and Plato

Conquerors: Alexander
the Great

Parthenon, Wikipedia, Classical Antiquity



Alexander the Great's Empire



The Roman REPUBLIC

500 B.C.E – 49 B.C.E.

This period was the height of Ancient Rome's Republic:

Government: A Republic is a gov't in which citizens vote for representatives to act on their behalf.

<http://www.ushistory.org/civ/6a.asp>

Representatives were elected to **the Senate**. **Two Consuls** were elected annually to act as the main leaders of the government.



Roman Republic's Provinces, 44 B.C.E.



February 44 B.C.E...

in Rome...

Julius Caesar, a
Consul of the
Roman *Republic*
was declared
“dictator for life”
(Wikipedia).



Julius Caesar, Caesar's Death Scene.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QPwlVkNvL7g>

The Ides of March...

March 15, 44 B.C.E...
in Rome...

Julius Caesar was
stabbed by his
childhood friend,
Brutus, and by fellow
senators.

“Et tu, Brute?”

William Shakespeare's *Julius
Caesar*



Julius Caesar, Caesar's Death Scene.
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QPwl
VkNvL7g](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QPwlVkNvL7g)

After the assassination of Julius Caesar, Julius' grandnephew and adopted son,

Gaius Octavius

(a.k.a. Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus, or Octavian), along with others, defeated Brutus and the other senators who killed Julius.



Augustus of Prima Porta. Wikipedia, Roman Empire.

Roman EMPIRE

27 C.E – 476 C.E.

This period was the height of Ancient Rome's **EMPIRE**:

<http://www.ushistory.org/civ/6a.asp>

Imperial Government:
An empire comprises of a single ruler or a central government who controls the lands and governments of other surrounding territories.



27 C.E.

Octavius became the emperor of Rome. He is sometimes called

Caesar,
Octavian, or
Augustus, the
"Illustrious One."

27 C.E. – 476 C.E.

The Roman Empire was the leading power in Europe.



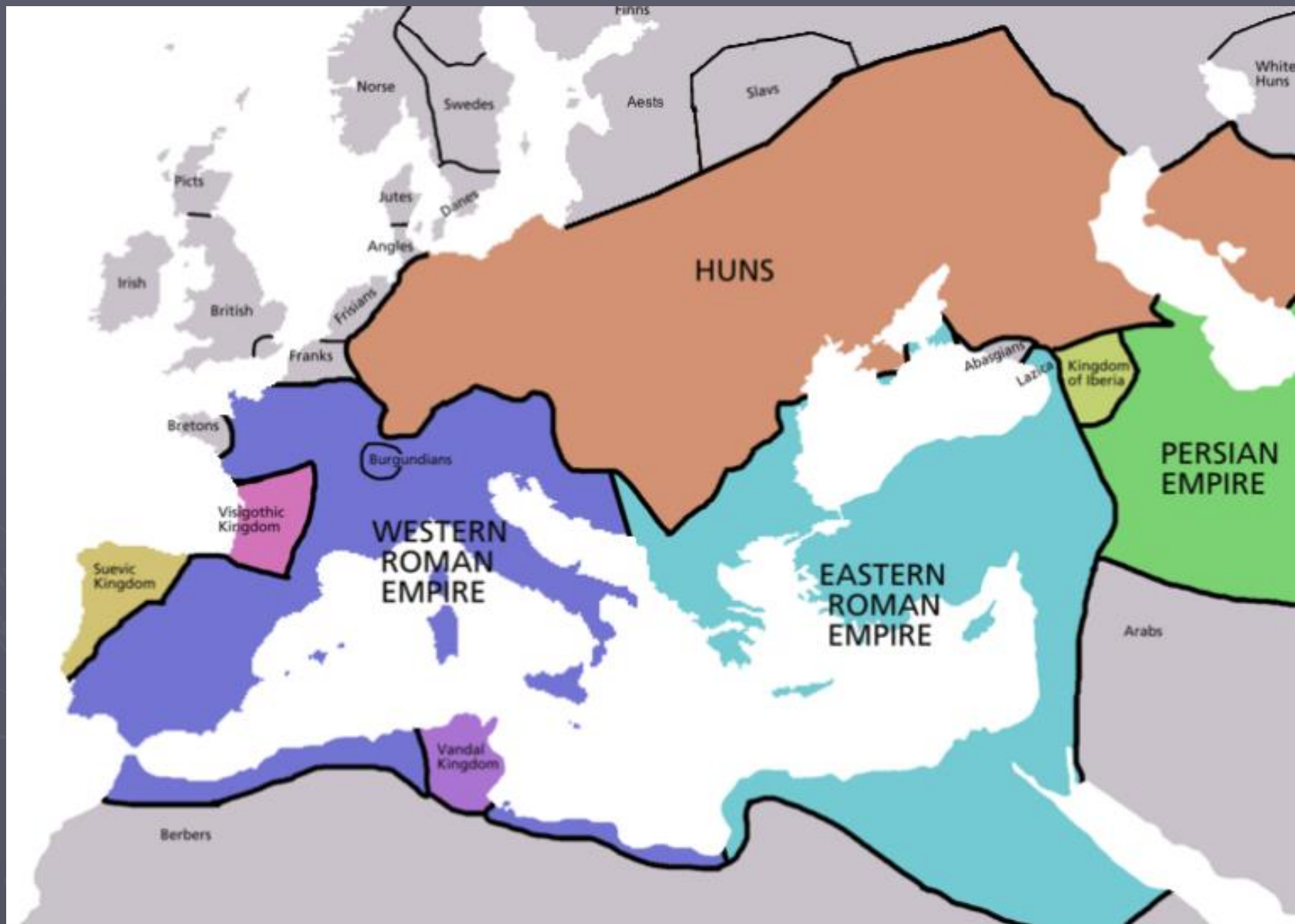
Augustus of Prima Porta. Wikipedia, Roman Empire.

306 C.E – 337 C.E.

During the Roman Empire, **Roman Emperor Constantine**, converted from the Roman **polytheistic** religion to one of the **monotheistic** religions: Christianity.

Two Christian Churches emerged from this: Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox.





Map of the approximate political boundaries in Europe around 450. Wikipedia. Middle Ages.





| Region/City | Location |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Brittania | Northwest Europe |
| London | Brittania |
| North Sea | North of Britain |
| Baltic Sea | North of Germany |
| Germany | Central Europe |
| Rhine R. | Western Europe |
| Paris | France |
| Gallia | France |
| Milan | Italy |
| Dacia | Central Europe |
| Danube River | Central Europe |
| Black Sea | East of Europe |
| Armenia | East of Black Sea |
| Parthia | East of Mesopotamia |
| Tigris River | Mesopotamia |
| Euphrates River | Mesopotamia |
| Mesopotamia | East of Mediterranean |
| Cappadocia | East of Mediterranean |
| Byzantium (Istanbul) | East of Mediterranean |
| Pergamum | East of Mediterranean |
| Athens | Greece |
| Syria | East of Mediterranean |
| Jerusalem | Syria |
| Arabia | South of Syria |
| Petra | Arabia |
| Red Sea | South of Arabia |
| Nile River | Egypt |
| Egypt | South of Syria |
| Libya | South of Mediterranean |
| North Africa | South of Mediterranean |
| Carthage | North Africa |
| Syracuse | Italy |
| Italy | Central Mediterranean |
| Rome | Italy |
| Florence | Italy |
| Marseille | France |
| Hispania | Southwest Europe |
| Cordoba | Hispania |
| Adriatic Sea | West of Italy |
| Atlantic Ocean | West of Europe |
| Caspian Sea | East of Black Sea |



WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE FALLS

Reasons for the Fall:

Poor decisions by emperors

Military forces became too civilized to fight the Barbarians (Goths, Vandals, etc...)

Infighting

Free food rations were too expensive

Spending too much gold for spices and silks led to a loss of gold coming in to the empire

Plagues killed much of the population

Mass migration of Germanic peoples

350 B.C.E.

The Barbarians were non-Roman people, such as the Germanic peoples of Eastern Europe (like the Goths), or the Celts, Gauls, or Iberians on the Spanish Peninsula.

The Huns were Barbarians from the Far East (Mongolia). Around 350 B.C.E., they immigrated into Eastern Europe and attacked the Goths.



A Major Reason for the Fall:

In 375 C.E., between the Baltic and Black Seas, the Huns chased the western Goths, the Visigoths, west.

The Visigoths begged the Eastern Roman Emperor, Emperor Valens, to allow them to cross the Danube River and to settle on the Roman side of the river. Valens assented.

The Roman Empire no longer had the Danube as a natural protection. So, when the Visigoths clashed with Valens, there was a battle in which the Visigoths won and Valens was killed.

In 406 C.E., the Visigoths began immigrating west, and Roman troops stationed north near the Rhine River were relocated to the south.

Hence, the Vandals crossed the Rhine and immigrated to Gaul and Spain. There, with the Romans, the Vandals converted to a type of Christianity called Arianism.

Meanwhile, the Visigoths continued their attacks, sacking Rome in 410 C.E. However, through negotiations, the Visigoths left Rome, immigrated to Spain. With the Romans in Spain, the Visigoths drove out the Vandals. The Visigoths also converted to Arian Christianity.

Meanwhile, the Arian Christian Vandals moved to northern Africa. They attacked Carthage (Tunisia), killing Christians who swore their allegiance to the Pope in Rome.

The Vandals became pirates. In 455 C.E., they attacked Rome from the sea. The destruction of property was so disruptive that the term *vandalism* comes from this era.

Finally, in 476, a Barbarian general (ethnicity uncertain), Odovacar, overthrew the last **Western Roman Emperor**. The Eastern Roman Empire (a.k.a. Byzantine Empire) continued until 1453.



The Byzantine Empire in 650 - by this year it had lost all of its southern provinces except the [Exarchate of Africa](#).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine_Empire

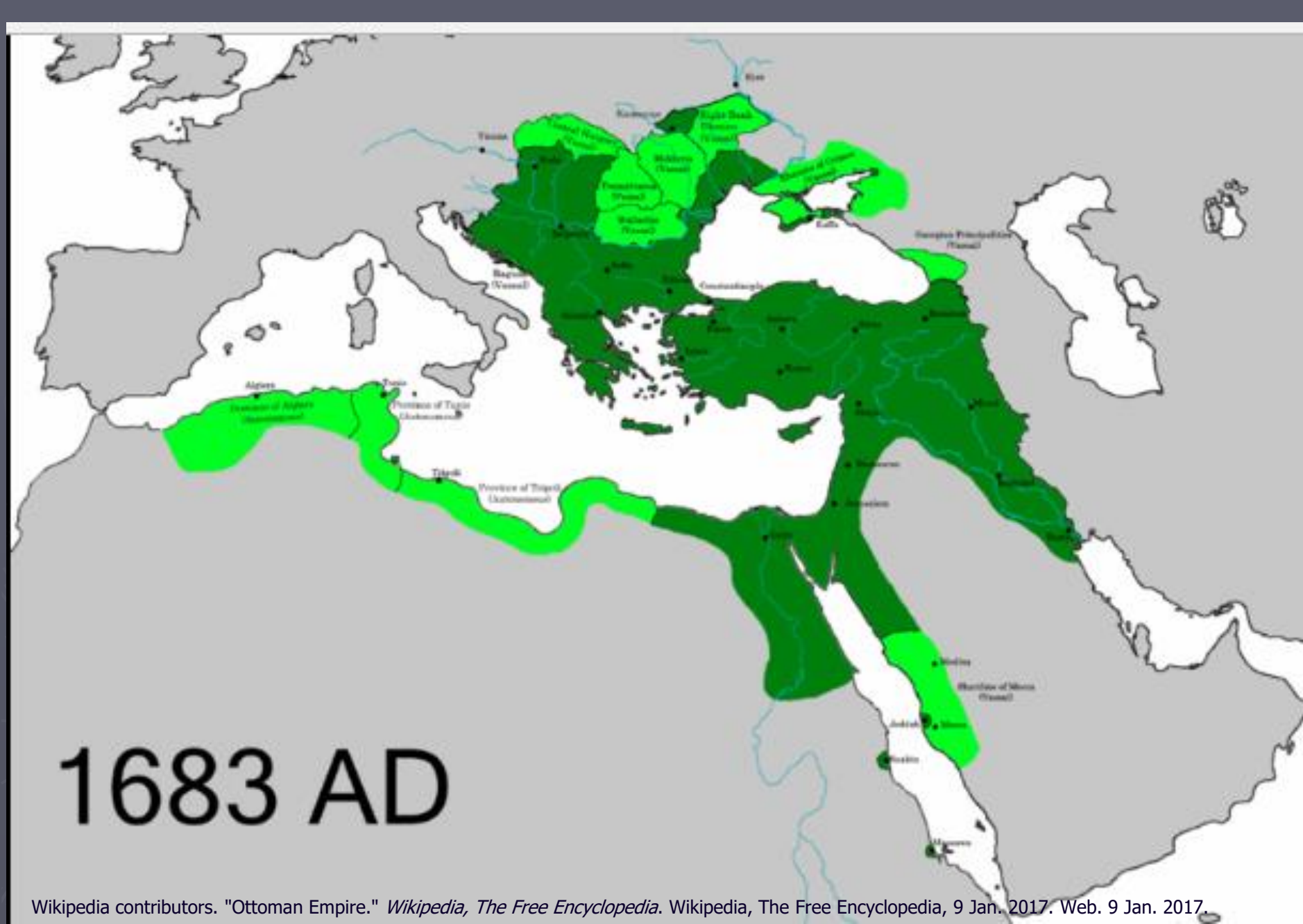
Byzantine Empire, 650 C.E. Early Middle Ages...



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine_Empire

Byzantine Empire, 814 C.E. Still Middle Ages...

In 1453, Late Middle Ages, the Eastern Roman Empire, Byzantine Empire, was attacked by Mehmed the Conqueror of the Ottoman Empire. The capital of Constantinople was renamed Istanbul. The Ottoman Empire lasted until after the end of World War I, 1918.



1683 AD

Wikipedia contributors. "Ottoman Empire." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 9 Jan. 2017. Web. 9 Jan. 2017.

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Timeline, Part IV:

Europe and *The Middle Ages*

476 C.E. – 1400s

The Middle Ages



Kings and Queens

Kings and queens were the greatest lords of Europe, and all nobles and knights were their vassals.



Nobles

Nobles were vassals of kings and queens. Many were also lords of lower-ranking nobles and knights.



Knights

Knights served their noble lords in exchange for land.



Peasants

Peasants owned no land, so they were not part of the feudal system. But many peasants worked on land owned by nobles or knights.

476 C.E. – 1400s

- ▶ **The Roman Empire fell in 476 C.E.**
- ▶ Roman Catholicism spread through Europe. This meant that most, *though not all*, Christians saw the Pope in Rome as their spiritual leader. (Exception: Arianism)
- ▶ This is the era of feudalism, with nobles owning land worked by the peasants in the villages.



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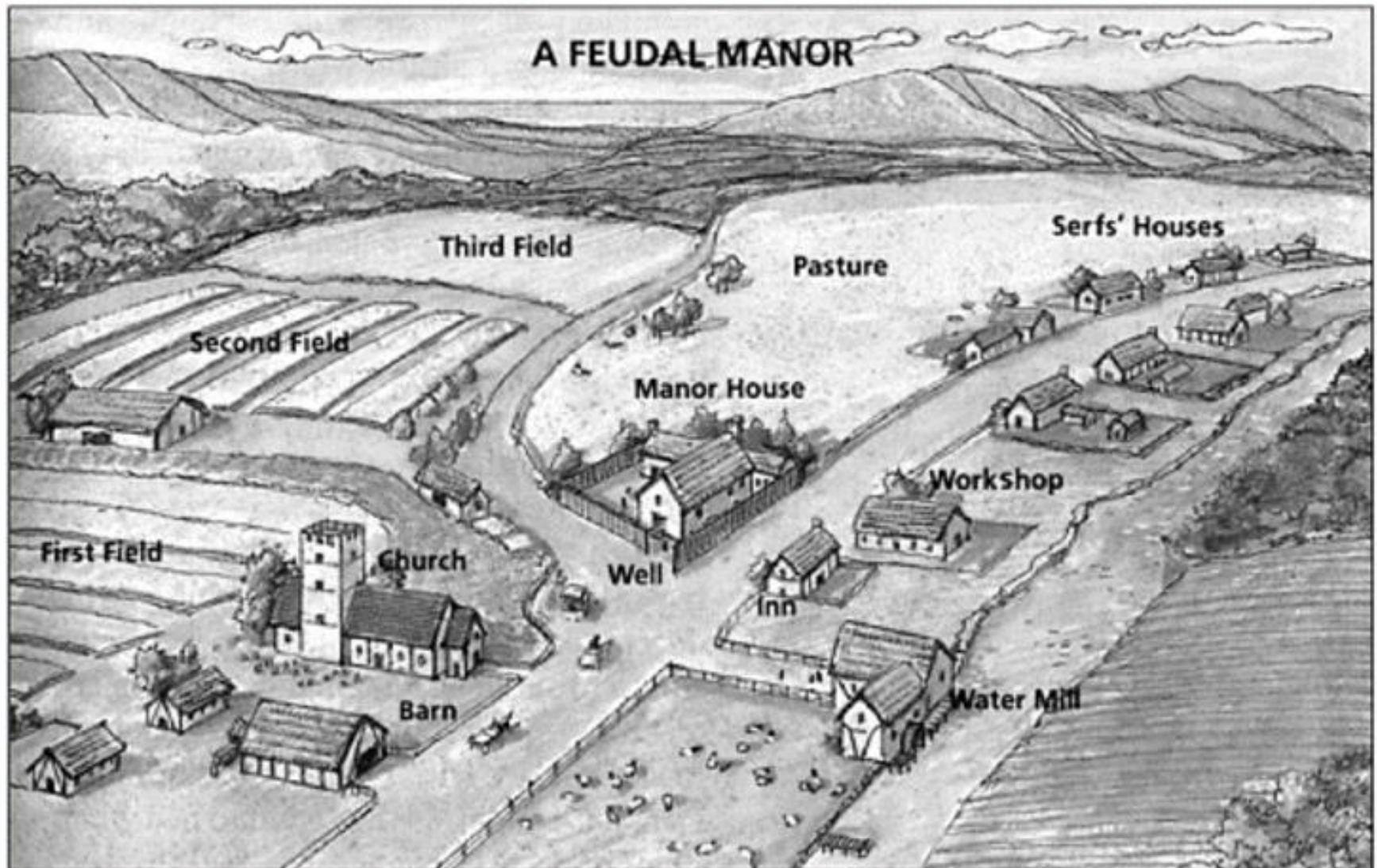
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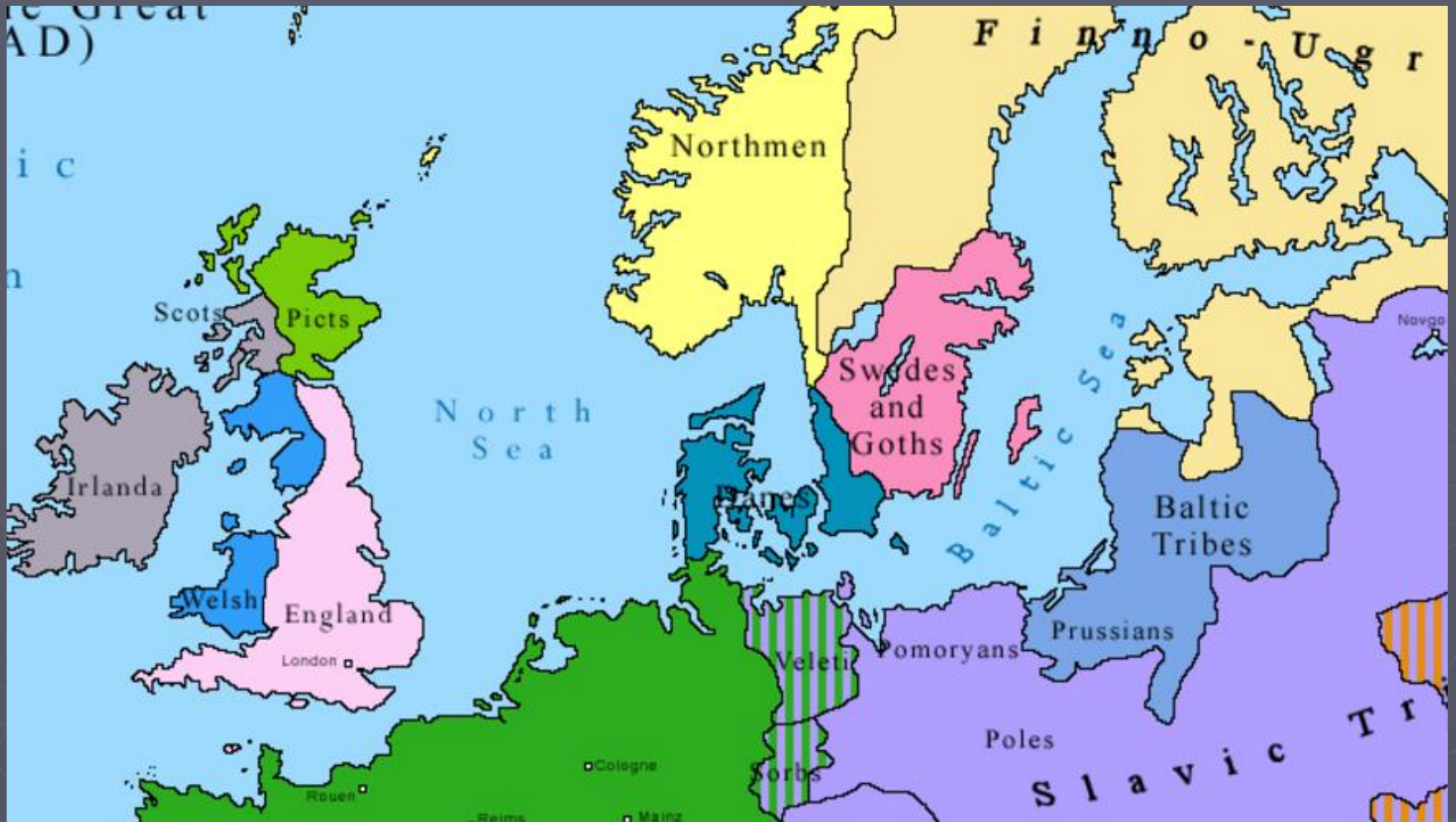
Source: Michael B. Petrovich et al., *People in Time and Place: World Cultures*, Silver, Burdett & Ginn, 1991

This is a Feudal Manor which organised Medieval Society
Medieval Chronicles. Feudal System.

The Vikings, 790 C.E. – 1066 C.E.

Geographically,
they were in
Scandinavia,
modern-day
Denmark,
Norway, and
Sweden. They
also had bases
in modern-day
England.





Wikipedia contributors. "Vikings." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 8 Jan. 2017. Web. 8 Jan. 2017.



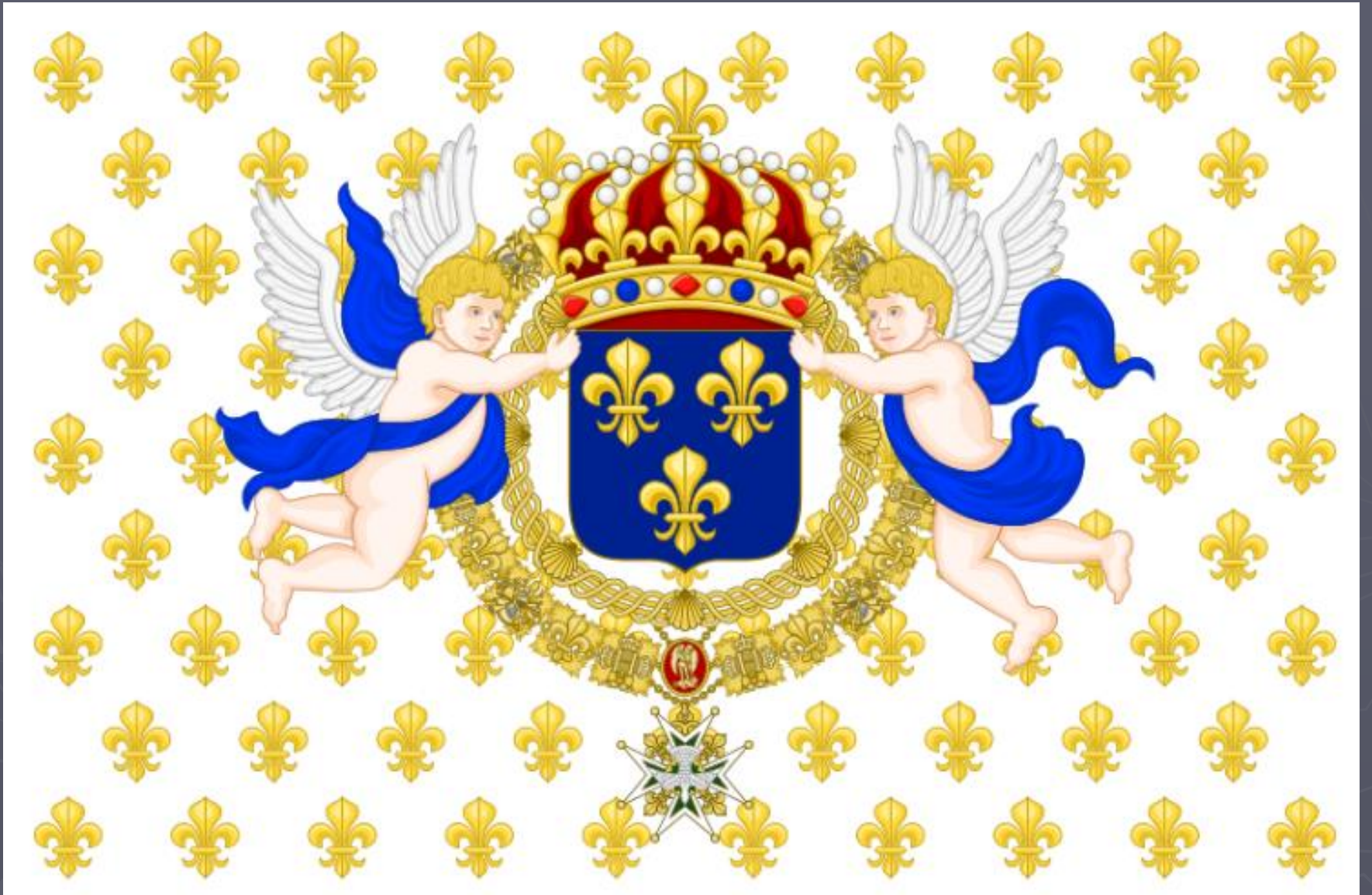
THE LANDING OF THE VIKINGS

1000 C. E.

Leif the Lucky, or Leif Erikson, a Viking and explorer from Iceland, was the first European to land in the New World, Baffin Island, Markland, and Newfoundland in Canada. They called the land Vinland since they found a bounty of grapes and berries to eat. In 1010 C.E., another group of Viking settlers arrived, but they left after about three winters.

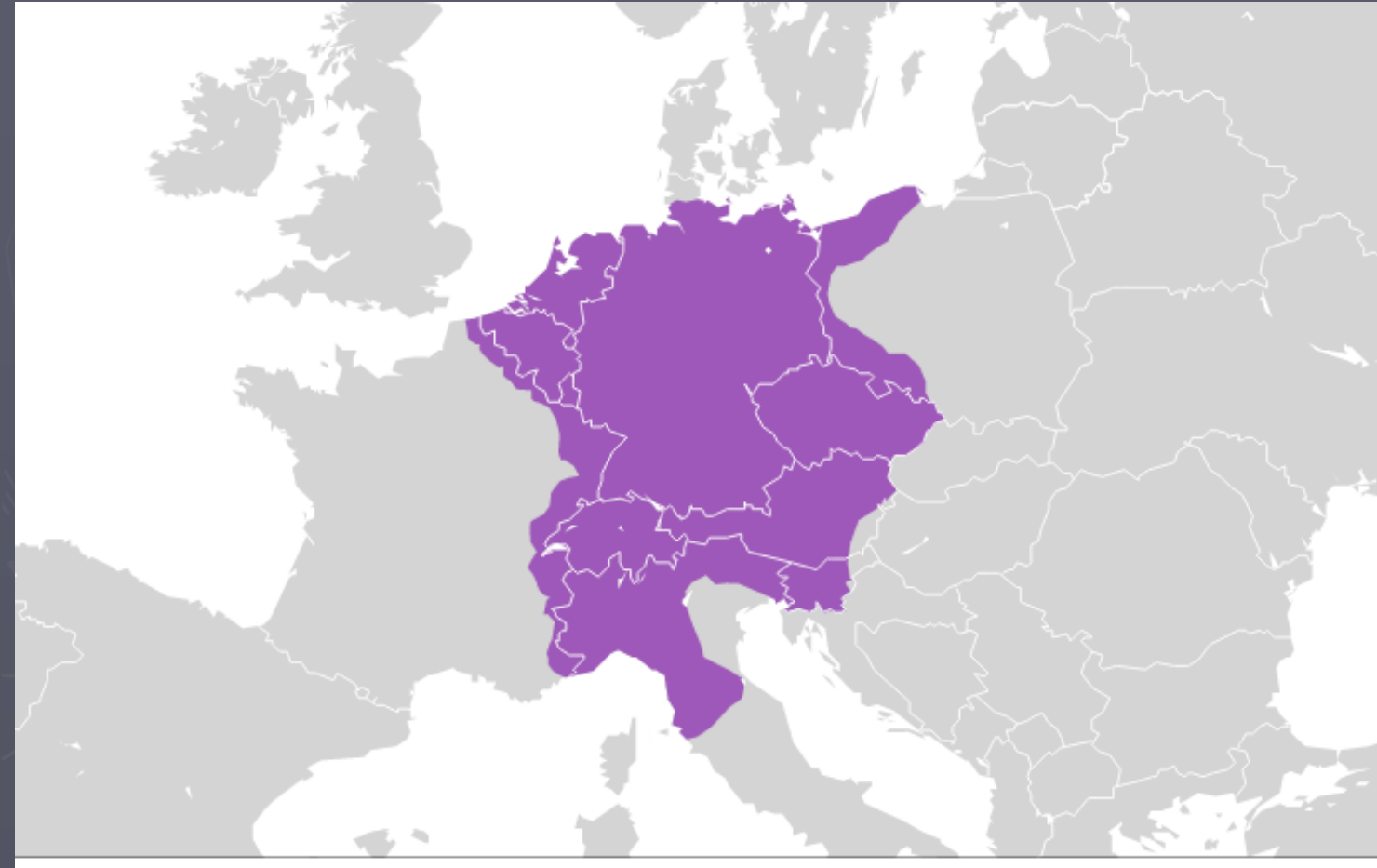






Wikipedia contributors. "Kingdom of France." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 7 Jan. 2017. Web. 7 Jan. 2017.

Holy Roman Empire, 800 / 962 – 1806 C.E.



Wikipedia. *Location of Holy Roman Empire AD 1600.* Holy Roman Empire.

Maps...



Europe, 1400 C.E.

Europe, 1500 C.E.



**476 C.E. – 1400s
C.E.**

- Especially by the end of the 1300s, the Roman Catholic Church was the most powerful spiritual and political power in the western world. Kings & Queens followed the Roman Catholic Church's teachings.



1066 C.E.

**The Norman
Conquest of
England.**

**William the
Conqueror leaves
Normandy, France
to invade England.
The Normans have
been there ever
since.**



Wikipedia contributors. "William the Conqueror." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 12 Jan. 2017. Web. 12 Jan. 2017.

1215 C.E.

King John of England signs the Magna Carta.

This was an attempt by the barons to limit the power of the monarchy by protecting barons from illegal imprisonments without a hearing.

American colonists thought of the Magna Carta as a “forefather” to a constitution protecting individual liberties.



Timeline, Part V:
Europe and
The Renaissance

1300s – 1600's

The Renaissance

This era began in Italy when a rediscovery of Greco-Roman literature and art sparked new pursuits of knowledge in astronomy, literature, reasoning, philosophy, art, and more.



1300s – 1600's

The Renaissance really expands with the invention of...

The Printing Press of 1440 C.E.

With Johannes Gutenberg's invention of the printing press, literacy in Europe grew; and the circulation of new ideas, ideas that differed from the Catholic Church and other authorities, grew as well.



Wikipedia. *Printing Press.*
Recreated Gutenberg press at
the International Printing Museum,
Carson, California

1300s – 1600's

The Renaissance

Galileo Galilei, 1610, in this letter, wrote about the moons orbiting Jupiter. This was a new idea since most people including the Catholic Church, wanted to believe that all the planets, moons, and suns/stars orbited Earth, making earth the center of the universe.

Wikipedia. Galileo Galilei.



1400s – 1700's

The Age of Exploration (Discovery?) begins in the Renaissance.

This era marks the European exploration and pursuit of resources, land, and wealth. It also marks the beginning of colonization by the empires of Spain and Britain ("The sun never sets on the British Empire.").

Wikipedia. *The Age of Discovery.*

NBC. <http://www.nbcconnecticut.com/>



1300s – 1600's



The Renaissance &
The Printing Press of 1440
C.E. both lead to...

The
Questioning of
Religious
Authority



1517 - A **German** priest named Martin Luther began calling for changes in the Roman Catholic Church.

- ▶ He disagreed with indulgences, the idea that one who sins can compensate for it by paying money to the Church.
- ▶ He believed that the Bible was the true way to learn about God, not through a Pope or priest. Hence, he translated the Bible into German so common people could read it (Before, Bibles were in Latin.).
- ▶ He believed that people could pray to God directly without a priest.



1517 - Martin Luther was forced out of the Roman Catholic Church, but many people followed him. Luther's followers were called Lutherans.

Soon after, other groups started forming their own ideas about Christianity.

People who protested against the actions of the Roman Catholic leaders became known as Protestants. Those Protestants began their own churches (Calvinists, Congregationalists...).

This time is known as the Protestant Reformation.

1536 John Calvin
inspires Protestant
churches: Calvinism
& Congregational
and Presbyterian
Churches. Inspired
Puritans.



1509-1547 – King Henry VIII, the King of **England**, founded another Protestant Religion as well,

The Anglican Church (a.k.a The Church of England).

In later years, this church became known as the Episcopalian Church in the U.S.

Henry VIII



The Wives...

1. King Henry VIII's His first wife and queen, Catherine of Aragon, gave birth to a daughter, Mary, but did not have any sons.

2. Henry decided to have the marriage annulled, or ended. The Catholic Church refused him permission.

3. Henry, who had once been a devout Roman Catholic, decided to leave the Catholic Church (capital C) and start the Church of England.

Catherine of Aragon



The Wives...

4. King Henry VIII was then able to divorce Catherine of Aragon, who then lived until 1536 dying a natural death...

5. Henry then married Anne Boleyn. She gave birth to Elizabeth, but she did not have a son. She was executed in 1536.



The Wives...

6. Henry then married Jane Seymour. She gave birth to Prince Edward, the future Edward VI. Jane died soon after due to complications from the pregnancy.

7. Henry then married Anne of Cleves, but soon decided to marry someone else. Fortunately, Anne did not complain and allowed for the annulment.



The Wives...

8. Henry then married Catherine Howard, who may not have been faithful. She was executed in 1542.

9. Henry then married Catherine Parr, his last wife. She outlived Henry.

She helped him to reconcile with his two daughters who would follow him on the throne:

Edward VI, Mary I (1553-1558, Elizabeth I.



The Monarchs Following Henry VIII through to George III...

Edward VI (Reign: 1547- 1553).
Protestant.

Mary I (Reign: 1553-1558), known
as Bloody Mary for
executing Protestants.
Roman Catholic.

Elizabeth I
(Reign: 1558-1603).
Protestant.

The Elizabethan Era, the age when
William Shakespeare wrote...



James I (Reign: 1603 - 1625).

Protestant.

His age was The

Jacobean Era. *****Jamestown, VA*****

The Puritans were a group of Protestants in England who thought that the Church of England was too similar to the Roman Catholic Church. They sought to reform the Anglican Church.

The **separatist Puritans**, later known as **Pilgrims**, decided not to work with the church; and they left England to escape persecution from James I.



Charles I (Reign: 1625-1649). The English Civil War broke out in 1642. Charles was captured and executed. **Protestant.**

Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell

(Reign: 1653-1658). He helped lead the English Civil War and was one of those who decided to execute the King. The leaders called the new government "The Commonwealth." **Puritan.**

Lord Protector Richard Cromwell (Reign: 1658-1659) was asked to resign his post due to weak leadership. **Puritan.**

Charles II (Reign: 1660-1685). This era is called **The Restoration** since the monarchy was restored.

Big Events: The Great Plague of 1665 and the Great Fire of London of 1666. **Anglican? Hmmm...**
He supported religious tolerance and choice, but Parliament didn't allow it. On his deathbed, he converted to Roman Catholicism.

James II

(Reign: 1685-1707).

Catholic. He persecuted Protestants.

Due to unrest, Parliament asked **William of Orange, the Dutch prince**, and his wife, **Mary**, the Protestant daughter of James II, to come and rule England. James II went into exile.

William and Mary (Reign: 1688-1702). **Protestant.**

Anne (Reign: 1702-1714).

Protestant. James II's second daughter who was also a Protestant.

George I, the King from Hanover, Germany
(Reign: 1714-1727).

(1715-1789 Age of Enlightenment)

Protestant.

Big Event: James II's son (**Catholic**), James Stuart, led the Jacobite Rebellion against George I, but it failed.

George II (Reign: 1727-1760).

Protestant.

George III

(Reign: 1760-1820).

The King of England
when the 13
colonies rebelled
against the crown...



>Ahhem<

Back to...

Timeline, Part V:

Europe and

The Renaissance

1300s – 1600's



**The Renaissance &
The Printing Press of 1440
C.E. both lead to...**

**The
Questioning of
Religious
Authority: The
Protestant
Reformation**

1560 – During Queen Elizabeth's reign, the Catholic Church reacted against the Protestant Reformation. They banned books that went against its teachings. The Church also punished people who protested Catholic rules and beliefs.

During this **Counter-Reformation**, the Catholic Church concentrated on spreading their religious beliefs and power to the Americas.



So, during the **1500's**,
two countries were
spreading the beliefs of the
**Counter-Reformation, or
Pro Roman Catholicism:**

France...

And

Spain....



Timeline, Part VI:

The Age of Exploration and Colonization, Spain and Mexico in the New World

1400s – 1700's

The Age of Exploration (Discovery?) begins in the Renaissance.

This era marks the European exploration and pursuit of resources, land, and wealth. It also marks the beginning of colonization by the empires of Spain and Britain ("The sun never sets on the British Empire.").

Wikipedia. *The Age of Discovery*.

NBC. <http://www.nbcconnecticut.com/>





The Spanish in the Americas





1492: Christopher Columbus aboard the *Santa Maria*, the *Niña*, and the *Pinta* landed at modern-day Haiti and Dominican Republic, calling the island Hispaniola



Early 1500's - The Spanish had conquered the large native population on the islands in the Caribbean. Within 30 years, most of the natives of these islands were dead from disease and warfare. The Spanish began enslaving Africans to provide a workforce for the New World.

**1513 - Spanish
explorer**

**Ponce de Leon
sailed north from
Puerto Rico and
began exploring
Florida, searching
for gold, slaves,
and possibly “the
fountain of
youth.”**





1521 - Hernán Cortés had conquered the Aztecs in central Mexico, gaining large amounts of gold and silver for Spain. The search for these precious metals kept the Spanish exploring into South and North America.



1535

**Hernando Cortés, Spanish *conquistador*,
or conqueror, reached Baja California.**



1531 – 1533
Spanish explorer
Francisco
Pizarro

and his forces
conquered the
Inca Empire in
Peru that was
ruled by
Atahualpa.



1539-1542 - Spanish Explore North America.

De Soto led an expedition through what would later be the southeastern U.S. He searched for gold. He explored the Mississippi River.

1565 C.E. Pedro Menéndez de Avilés of Spain starts the St. Augustine settlement in La Florida.





1542

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Portuguese but sailing for Spain, was the first European explorer to visit upper California, or Alta California, landing in San Diego Bay.



1602

Sebastián Vizcaíno, Spanish, mapped Alta California as far north as Monterey Bay (south of San Francisco).

1600's through 1760:

Spain lost interest in Alta California and focused on Spanish Florida, the Caribbean, New Spain (Mexico), Central America, and South America. One reason why was...

1588 C.E.

England moves up in the world stage by defeating the Spanish Armada.



1588 C.E.

Spain was the dominant world power in the 1500s.

The Spanish tried to attack England and England's monarch, Queen Elizabeth I, by sending a flotilla of 130 warships. Only 1/3 of Spain's ships survived as English and Dutch ships chased them and as storms raged.

This allowed for England to grow in power and to become the dominant empire in North America.

But....

The Spanish come back to Alta California in the late 1700's...

Why?

A faint, light-colored map of California is visible in the background. The map shows the state's outline and some internal geographical features. A compass rose is located in the lower-left quadrant, and a scale bar is positioned below it. The map is rendered in a light gray tone against the dark blue background.



King Carlos III of Spain saw the Russian fur traders setting up posts in Northern Alta California and the English were starting to explore.

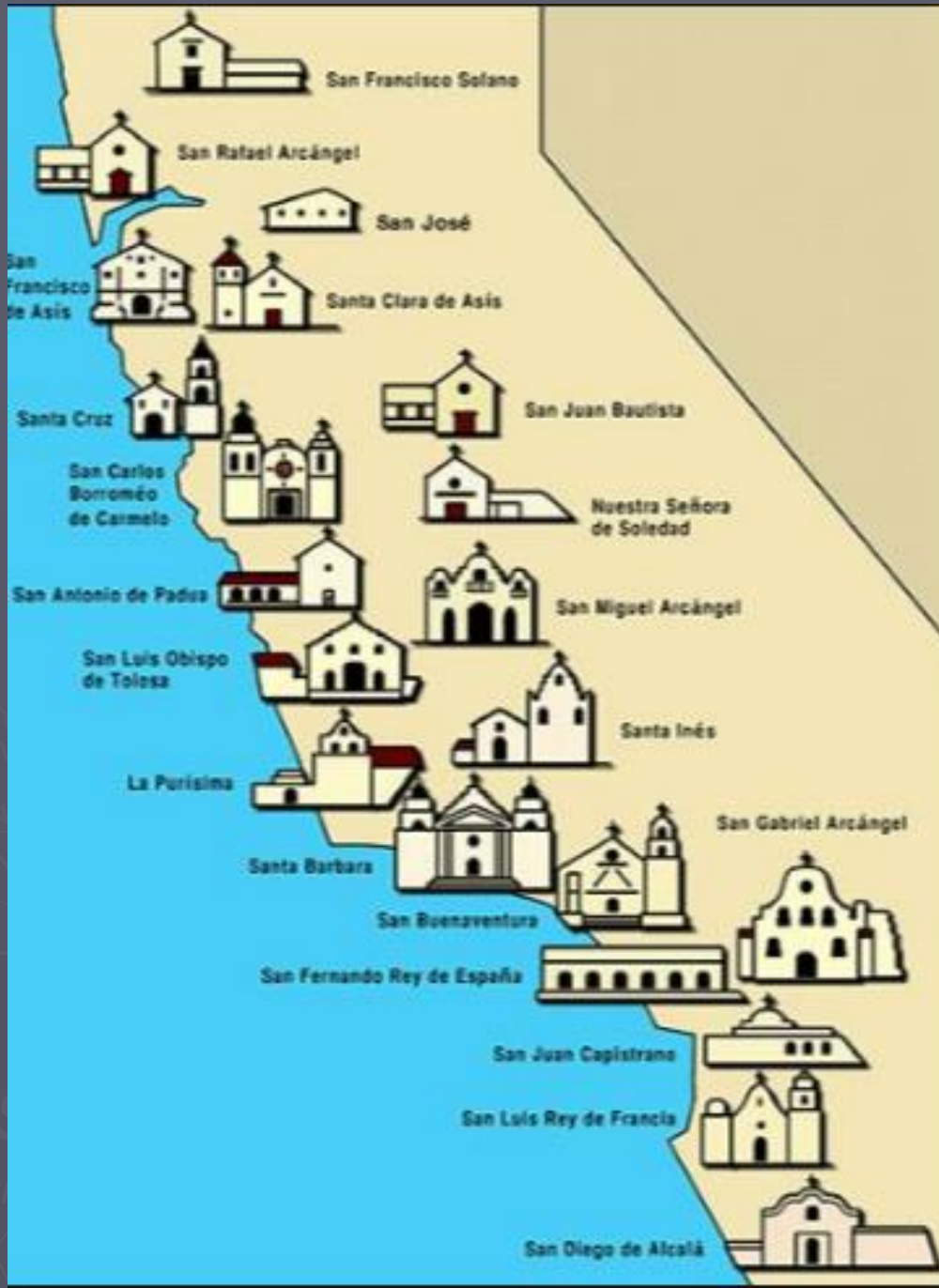
Spain decided to send in the conquistadors and padres.



1769

Gaspar de Portolá, Spanish conquistador, and Padre Junípero Serra, the Franciscan priest, arrive in Alta California to build the missions for Spain (or **New Spain, later to be called Mexico) while in the east the 13 English colonies prepare for a revolution, a break from England.**

El Camino Real of Alta California



The Missions:

- Consisted of a church, housing for the priests, a central courtyard
- Run by Franciscan priests
- Built by Native American forced labor
- Goal: Convert the Native Americans. New converts were called neophytes.





El
Camino
Real



Milton
E. Conine Trail

Agoura



The Presidios:

- Military Forts
- Run by the soldiers that enforced colonization

El Presidio de Sonoma by Teniente Coronel.

<http://www.militarymuseum.org/SonomaRks.html>



Los Pueblos:

- Towns settled near presidios and missions
- **El Pueblo de Los Ángeles** was settled by 44 migrants from Sonora and Sinaloa, Mexico. Except for two Spanish people, the settlers were of multiple origins, Indian, Mexican, and Spanish descent. **1781.**

1869, El Pueblo de Los Ángeles

Wikipedia contributors. "El Pueblo de Los Ángeles Historical Monument." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 25 Dec. 2016. Web. 25 Dec. 2016.



Resistance



1771: The Jachivit Tribe near modern-day Los Angeles witnesses Spain's building of the San Gabriel Mission. One of the soldiers harmed the chief's wife. When the chief protested, he was killed. A young girl named **Toypurina** resented this and how the padres recruited *neophytes* by providing them with food and clothing. She later saw those neophytes dying of diseases while others were chained and beaten.

Rasmussen, Cecilia. *Shaman and Freedom Fighter Led Indians' Mission Revolt*. June 10, 2001. LA Times. <http://articles.latimes.com/2001/jun/10/local/me-8853>

Toypurina, A Tongva, or Gabrieleño, Native American, led a rebellion against the San Gabriel Mission in 1785.

<https://www.kcet.org/history-society/toypurina-a-legend-etched-in-the-landscape-of-los-angeles>



1775: The Kumeyaay Native Americans rebelled at the San Diego Mission. They burned the mission down and killed one priest.

Reason: Forced labor in the building of the missions and harmful treatment of several women

1775: Native Americans set fire to the San Luis Obispo Mission.

Ojibwa. Indian Resistance to the California Missions. May 29, 2010.
<http://nativeamericannetroots.net/diary/525>



1821

Mexico wins
independence
from Spain



1829

Mexican
President
Vicente
Ramón
Guerrero
abolished
slavery in
Mexico



1830's: Rancho Period of Alta California, Mexico:
The people call themselves **Californios**. Major Landowners...?



Don Manuel Dominguez, San Pedro
Don Pedro Fages, Long Beach
Don Francisco Avila, Los Angeles
Don Juan José Sepúlveda, Palos Verdes



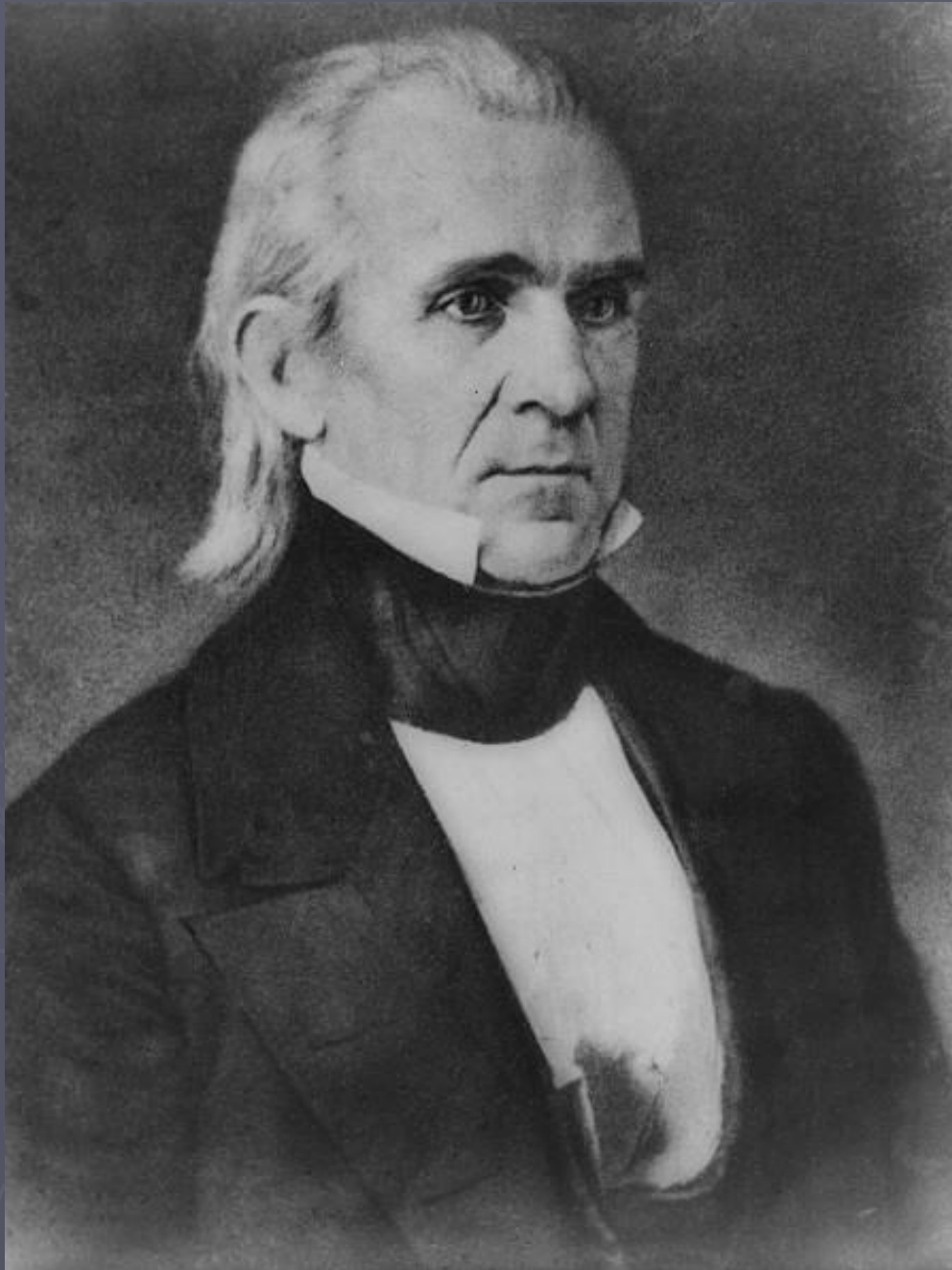
1820's – 1830's: U.S. Settlers started to move into Alta California, Mexico



1820's – 1830's: Many slaves and freed slaves find new lives in Alta California (James Beckwourth, Bidy Mason...)



1840's: Manifest Destiny Gained Popularity in the United States



1845

U.S. President
Polk offered to
buy Alta
California.
Mexico refused
to sell.

1846

John C. Fremont, American, tried to start a rebellion. He spread a rumor that the Mexican military would force U.S. settlers to return to the U.S.





June, 1846

Californios rebelled starting the **California Republic**. They called themselves the Osos, or Bears.



The
**California
Republic**
Lasted 3
weeks.

Because...



<http://www.history.com/topics/mexican-american-war>

The Mexican American War

1846 - 1848



<http://www.history.com/topics/mexican-american-war>

Unbeknownst to the **Californios**, the U.S. was already at war with Mexico! Mexico and the U.S. disagreed about the border between Mexico and Texas. The U.S. sent soldiers over Mexico's idea of the border, and Mexico attacked the soldiers. Then, the U.S. declared war. In the end, the United States won the war, and won **California, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Wyoming!** The U.S. paid.... Fifteen million dollars!

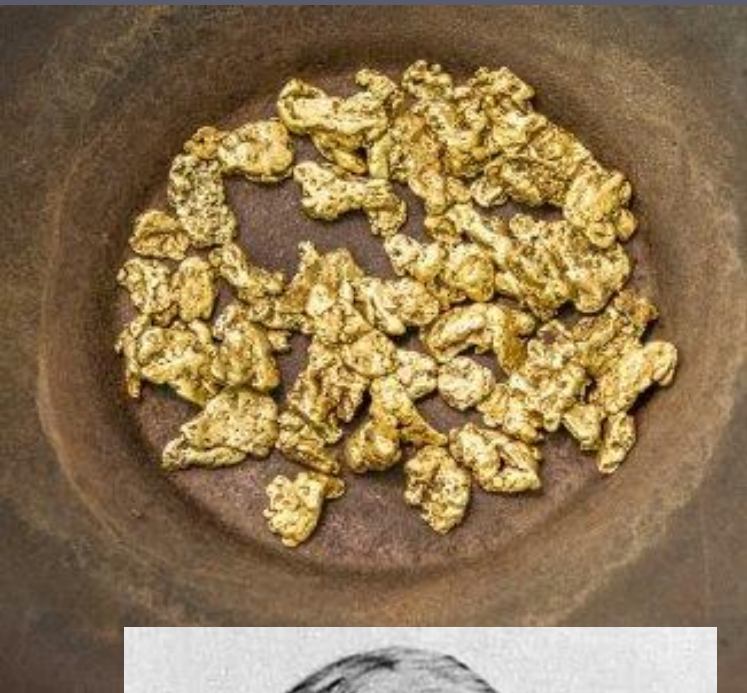


The California Republic ended when U.S. troops arrived in Monterey, California.



1848

U.S. and Mexico signed the *Treaty of Hidalgo*. This ended Spanish colonization north of Mexico and the Caribbean.



Just in time! In 1848, James Marshall, an employee at John Sutter's sawmill near Sacramento found a gold nugget. That event sparked a **massive migration** west. About 90,000 miners flocked to California between 1849 and 1850. Most of the **49ers** were men, but many were women. Nearly 1,000 of these miners were African Americans, some whom were free and some who were slaves mining for gold to earn their freedom.



1850

U.S. Congress voted to make California a free state in their Union.

Timeline, Part VII:

Roll back to... 1500's

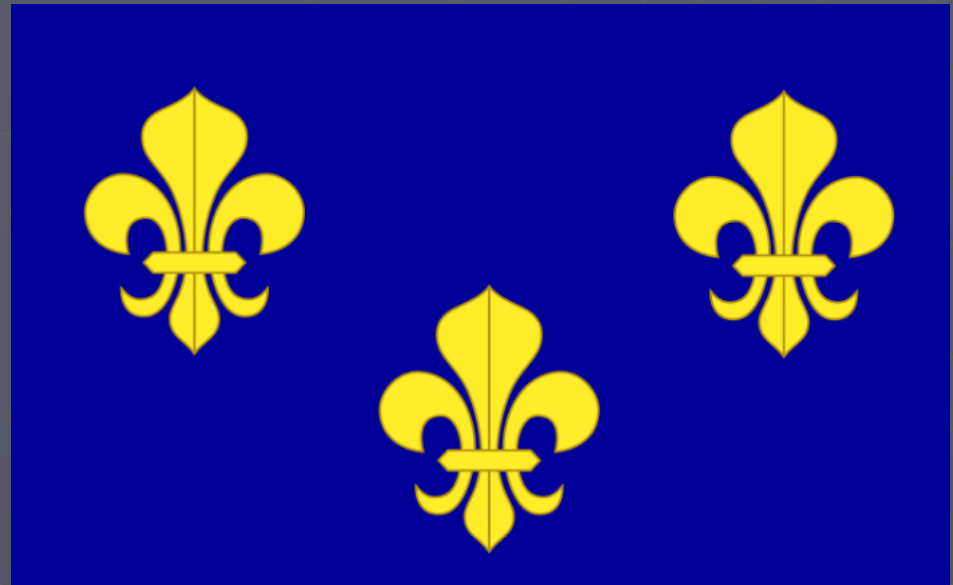
The Age of Exploration
and Colonization,
the French

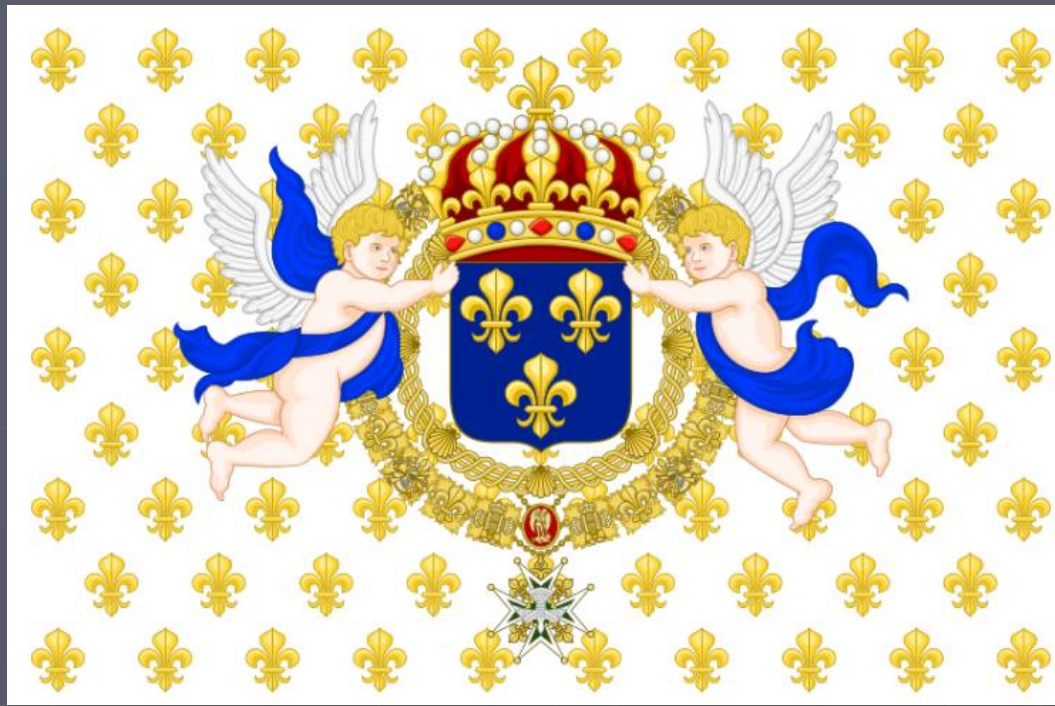
The French in North America



1794 –
present, flag
nearly the
whole time

The French in North America





Royal
Standard

1524 - France begins to send explorers to North America looking for a route through the American landmass called the Northwest Passage. The French eventually establish commercial bases for fur trade, missionary outposts and permanent settlements.

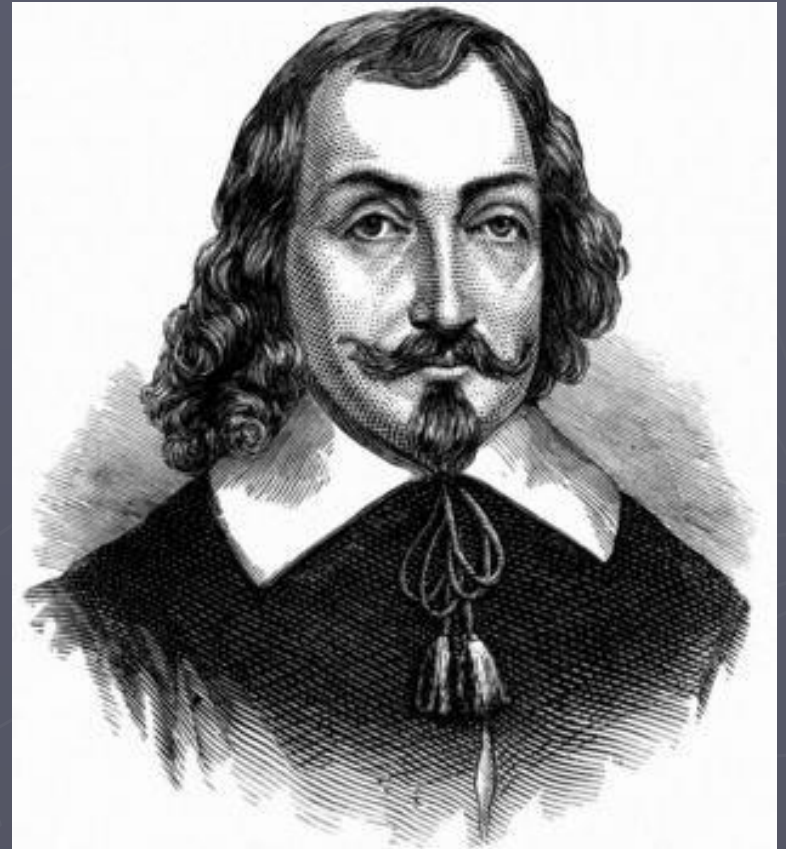


1524 - French explorer Giovanni Verrazano, explored the coast of North America from South Carolina to Nova Scotia.



1534 -1536 Jacques Cartier explored the Gaspé Peninsula and the Saint Lawrence River. Cartier claimed a large area of North America for France and called it New France.

1603 - Samuel de Champlain, an experienced navigator, explored New France and founded Quebec. He spent the next 32 years commuting between Canada and France, crossing the Atlantic 29 times and logging over 100,000 miles.





1673 - Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette traveled from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River. They explored the river as far south as the Arkansas River, claiming the land for **France**.



1682 - La Salle journeyed to the mouth of the Mississippi River and claimed the Mississippi Valley and all of its tributaries for France. By the early 1700's, French settlements had been established along the Mississippi.

Timeline, Part VIII:

The Age of Exploration and Colonization, the English



The English in North America



1801 –
present
flag



The English in North America





1497 - The English began searching for the westward route to the Orient, or the Northwest Passage.

1497 - John Cabot sailed on behalf of the English Crown searching for the westward route to the Orient. He claimed the land near Cape Breton for England.





CANADA

Gulf of
St. Lawrence

**Cape
Breton I.**

U.S.

Atlantic
Ocean



1576 – 1587

Martin Frobisher and John Davis searched for the Northwest Passage. They claimed Baffin Island, Resolution Island and Frobisher Bay for England.



<http://canada-friant.blogspot.com/2011/06/baffin-island-political-map-pictures.html>

The Spanish, French, and English traveled in search of riches. One country found gold (Spain), another the fur trade (France), and the third tobacco (England), but European settlement was more than economic.

The European migration had a devastating effect on the native peoples in the Americas. Each of the European colonies – **New Spain, New France, and Virginia**– developed differently and had their own way of dealing with the native peoples. All hoped to spread Christianity and their brand of European culture throughout the New World.

Timeline, Part IX:

The 13 English Colonies

Life:
1533 -
1603



1584 - Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a royal grant from the Queen Elizabeth I to settle the Outer Banks of North Carolina. This attempt to settle Roanoke Island ended in disaster with the loss of all of the settlers.

Roanoke Island, NC. In 1584 and in 1620, the whole area north of Spanish Florida was called Virginia, even as far North as the Hudson River in New York...

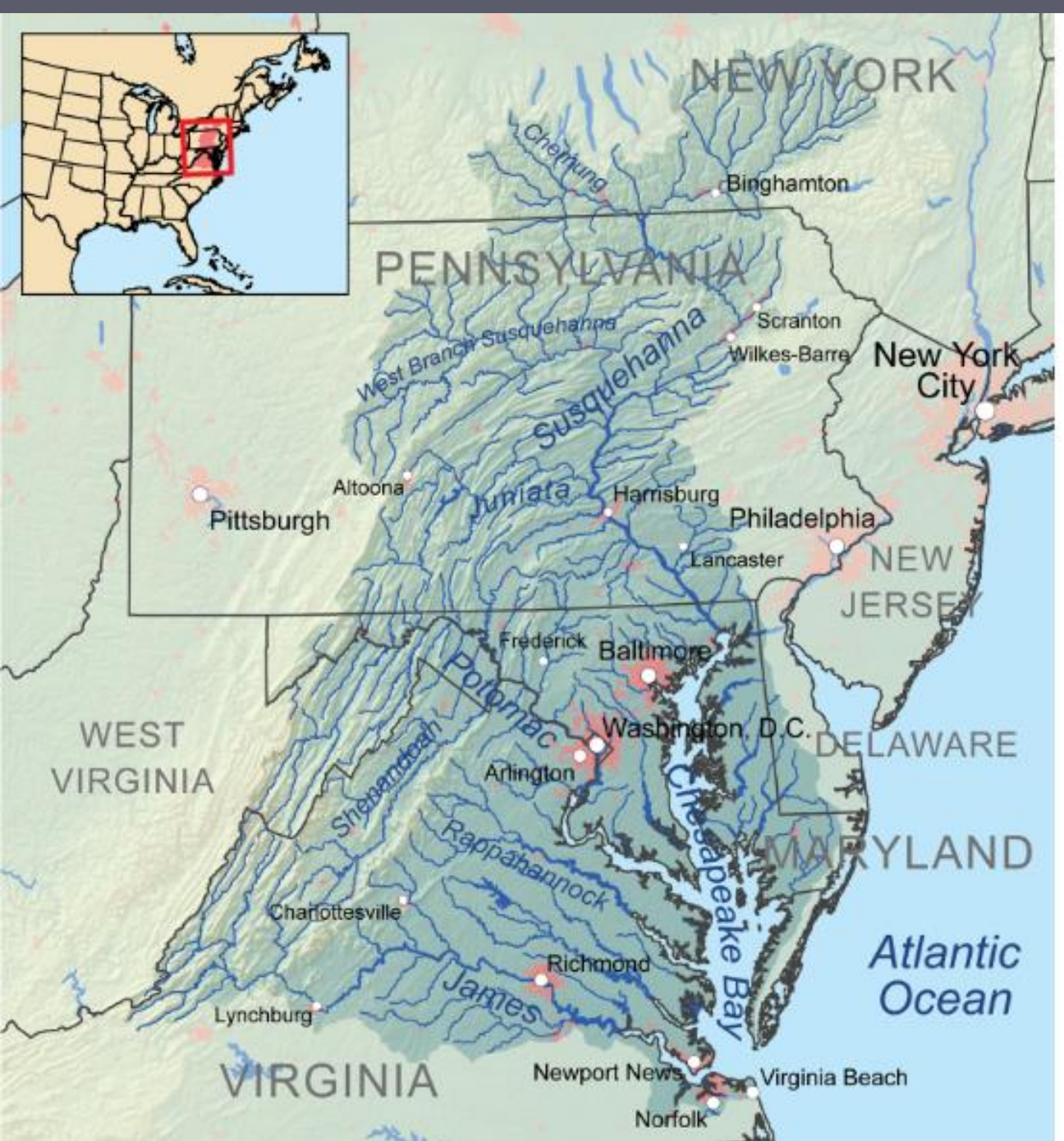
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Map_showing_location_of_Jamestown_and_Roanoke_Island_Colonies.PNG





1607 –

Three Virginia Company ships carrying 120 settlers sailed into the Chesapeake Bay and up the James River to an area they named Jamestown. The settlement succeeded and tobacco becomes their green gold.



Wikipedia contributors. "Chesapeake Bay." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 4 Jan. 2017. Web. 4 Jan. 2017.



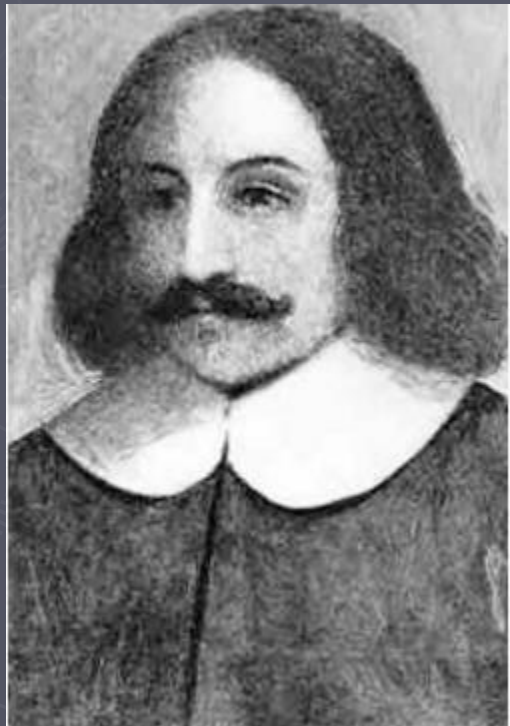
<http://www.best-time-to-travel.com/Virginia/Virginia-State.htm>

Powhatan & Pocahontas (Tsenacommacah) meet John Smith (Jamestown, VA)



1607:

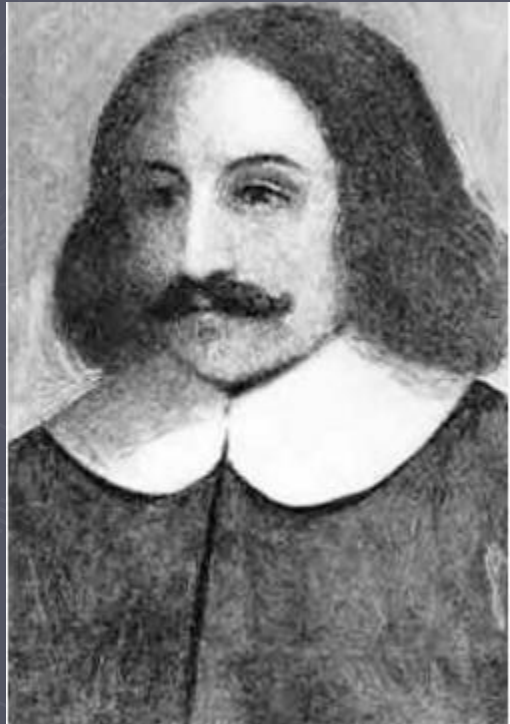
Meanwhile, concerning the Puritan Separatists in England...



William Bradford, 2nd Governor of Plymouth, New England



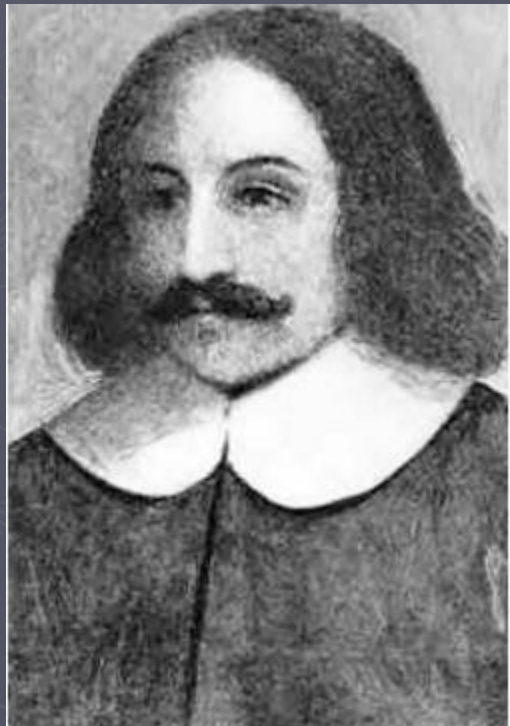
Puritan Separatists in England fled from the oppressive Anglican monarchy of King James I (1603 – 1625). Led by William Bradford and William Brewster, they moved to Leiden, the Netherlands, 1607.



William Bradford, 2nd Governor of Plymouth, New England



Fearing that their children were becoming too Dutch, the Puritan Separatists (later called Pilgrims), migrated to the Plymouth, New England.



William Bradford, 2nd Governor of Plymouth, New England



Mayflower Compact is signed, 1620.



1620: Mayflower Compact is signed.

The Mayflower passengers included both Puritan Separatists and other Anglican settlers.

They had permission from King James I's government to settle in Virginia (land north of Spanish Florida), near the Hudson River (near present-day New York).



Due to rough waters, they settled at Patuxet (what would later be called Plymouth, MA). Some disagreed settling so far in the north. So, the *Mayflower Compact* was drawn up and signed.

It declared that all settlers would honor and follow the decisions made by the elected members of the community, the “civill body politick” for the “generall good of ye colonie; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience” (Whitecraft, Melissa. *The Mayflower Compact*. Children’s Press. NY. 2003).

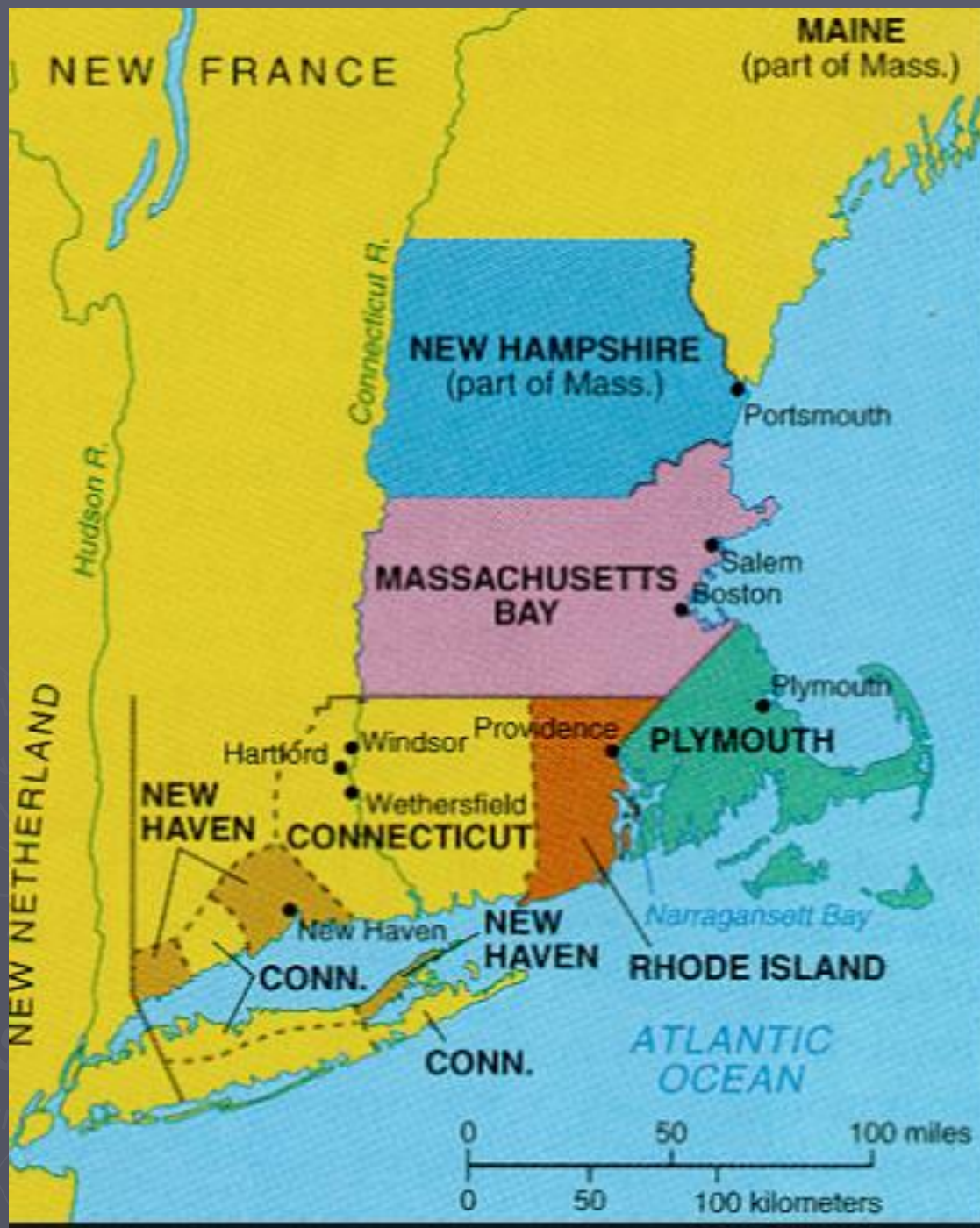
So, they settled in Patuxet, the homeland of Tisquantum (Squanto). There, Cape Cod provided protection from severe storms.

<http://www.wou.edu/~gesparza12/esparzasweb/4thpage.html>



Massasoit (Wampanoag) meets the Pilgrims (Plymouth, MA)





<http://www.timepage.org/spl/13colony.html>



1675-1676: King Philip's War

The son of Massasoit, Metacom, waged a war against the Pilgrims. Weetamoo, his one-time sister-in-law and fellow Sachem, supported him.



1626: New Amsterdam, which would later become south Manhattan, was settled by the Dutch.



1647: King Charles II asked his brother, the Duke of York, to acquire New Amsterdam, which is why it is now called...



1711 -1762: One end of Wall Street held slave auctions.



Meier, Allison. Wall Street's 18th-Century Slave Market Finally Recognized with Historic Marker. July 3, 2015. <http://hyperallergic.com/219718/wall-streets-18th-century-slave-market-finally-recognized-with-historic-marker/>

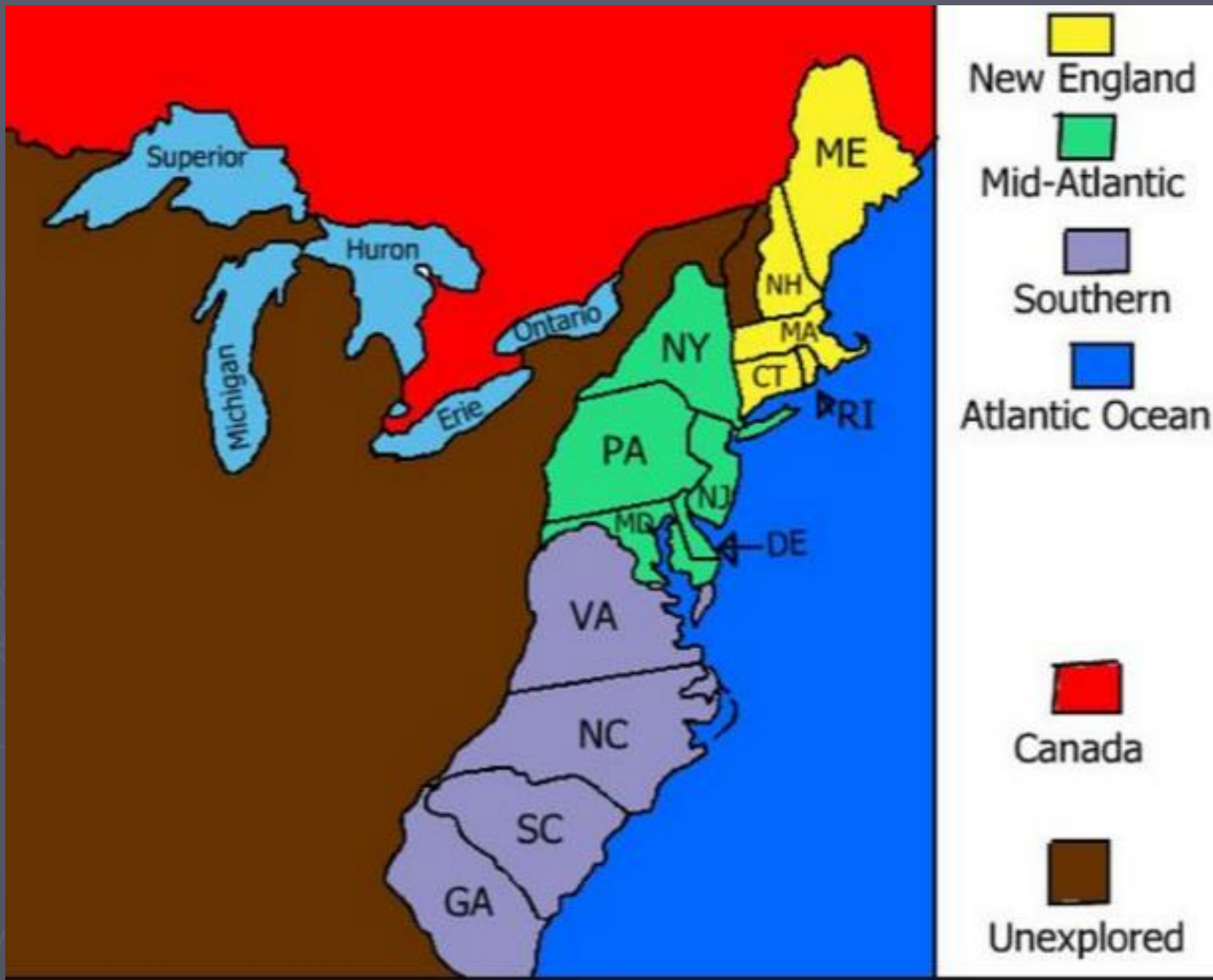


BOSTON

Boston, Massachusetts was founded in 1630, when two local villages merged. Five years later, America's first school was founded there.



1630: John Winthrop was a Puritan who settled the Massachusetts Bay Colony and Boston, a “city upon a hill” (Harcourt Social Studies, p. 179).





1681: William Penn was a Quaker who given a colony by King Charles II...

He called it....?

**Pennsylvania,
the Forest of Penn**



Quakers were members of a new Christian religion. They refused to engage in wars or swear allegiance to a monarch.

They were persecuted by Roman Catholics, Anglicans, and other Protestants.

"The Freeman: Ideas on Liberty:
<http://www.quaker.org/wmpenn.html>

And

Harcourt Social Studies: The United States (p. 188).



William Penn negotiated with Native Americans, traveling into their territories unarmed.

He believed in women being treated equally with men.

Ironically, he owned slaves like other Quakers during this era..

In 1758, Quakers began organizing to end slavery.



1727: James Oglethorpe was a soldier, academic, and prison reformer opposed to debtor prisons. He thought that prisoners, the "worthy poor," could settle a new colony in the New World and work as artisans and farmers.



King George II gave Oglethorpe a charter to start the colony of Georgia.

The first settlers did not include debtors, though. However, eventually, Georgia would become a place where debtors settled.



Oglethorpe also allowed for religious diversity, allowing people of the Jewish and Lutheran faiths to settle there.

While he used slaves to clear the land to build Savannah, he was opposed to slavery in this colony.

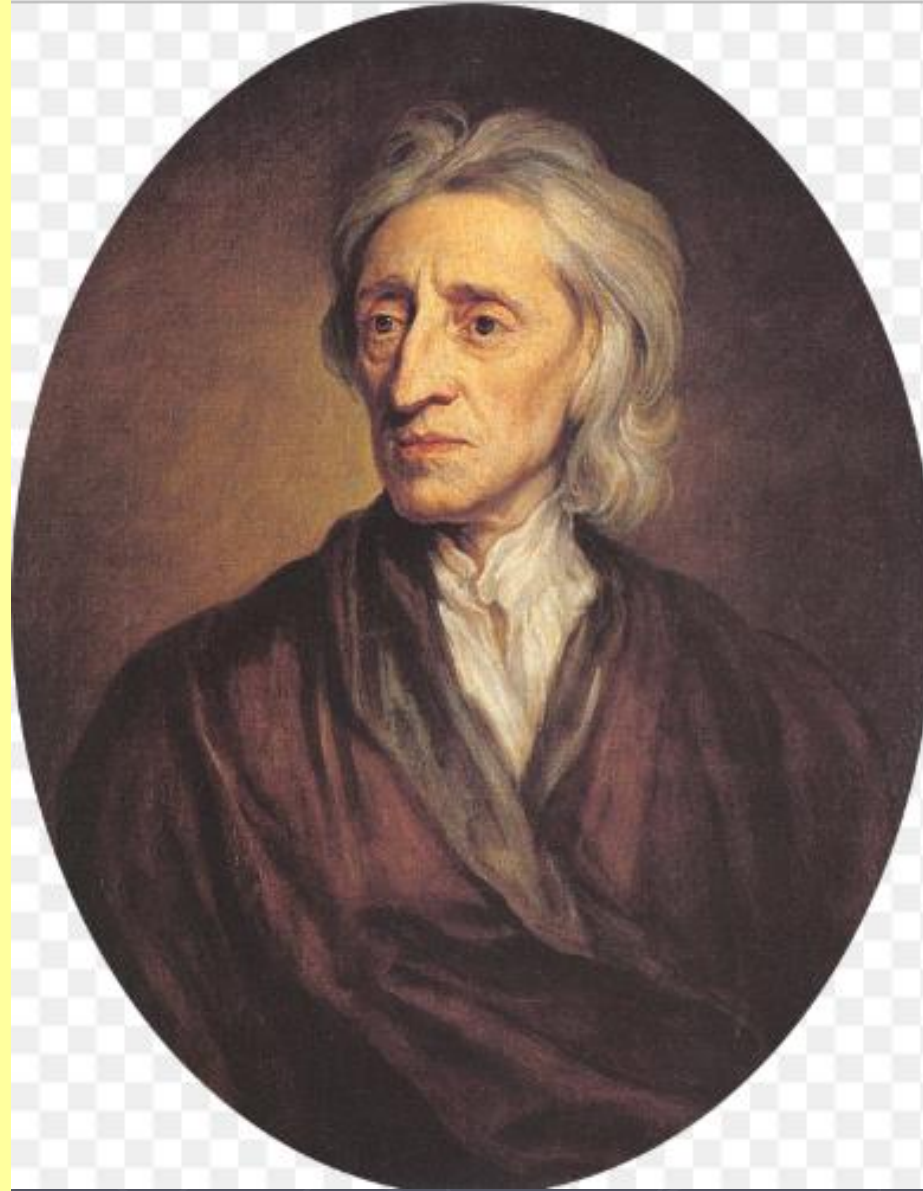
Timeline, Part X:

**American Revolution,
Briefly**

1715 – 1789 C.E.

The Age of Enlightenment

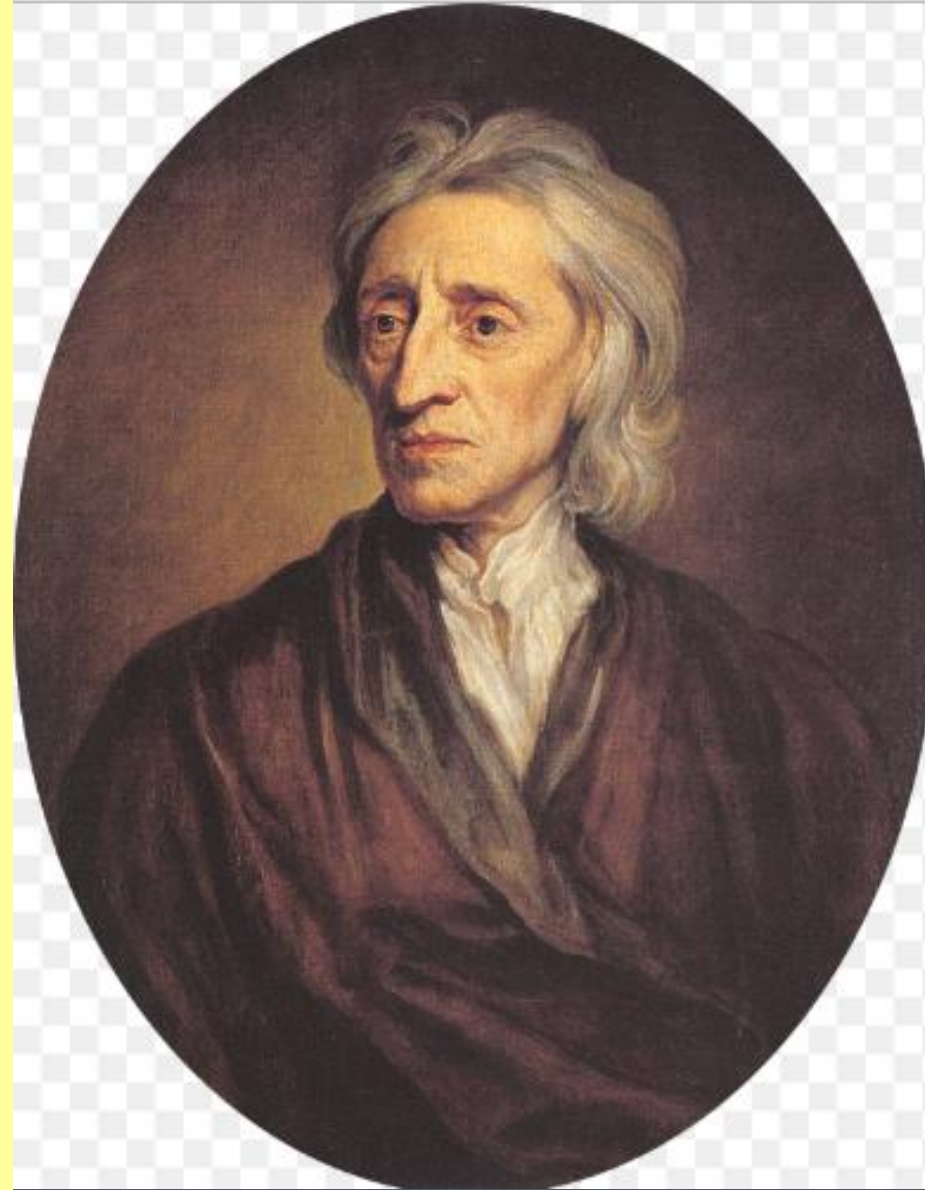
In this era, reasoning becomes more important than faith. For example, rather than believing in the divine right of kings, people began to analyze ideas of individual liberty and separation of church and state.



1715 – 1789 C.E.

John Locke was a philosopher who believed in democracy, in people ruling themselves in order to protect “life, liberty, and property.”

This idea and the ideas of other Enlightenment authors would spark the American and French revolutions.





The American Revolution: The Roots of Revolution

1754: While the 13 Colonies were growing, the French and Indian War began (1754-1763).

*It's called the Seven Years War in Europe. England declared war on France. England wanted France out of the Ohio River Valley and Canada. England won.

1754 - 1763: Seven Years' War

The French and Indian War

In the New World, it was a battle over the Ohio River Valley...

Britain's Colonies And Native American Allies

- 2 million settlers
- The **Iroquois** or
- **Haudenosaunee Confederacy supported the Brits:** (Mohawk, Onodaga, Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, & Tuscarora)

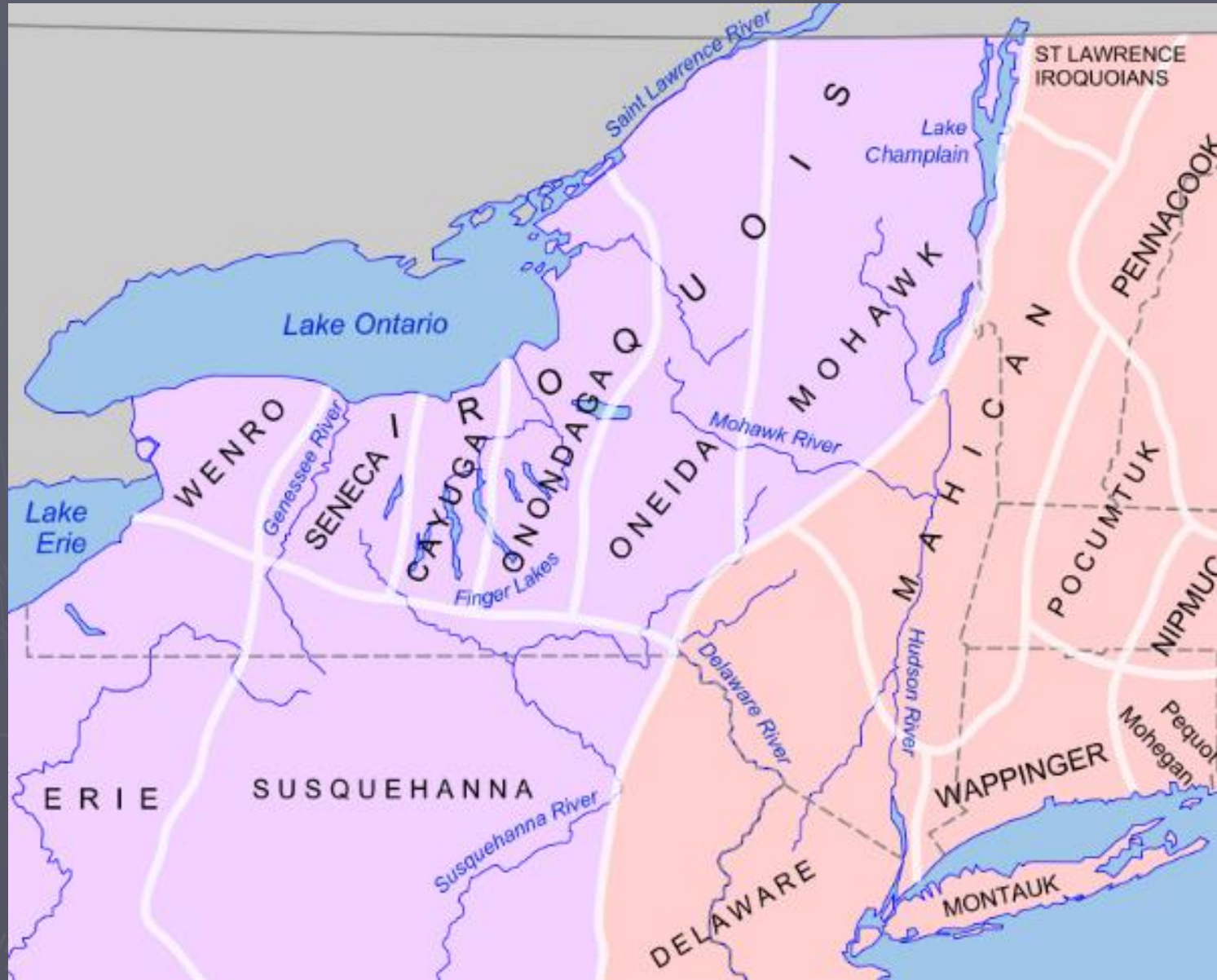
New France And Native American Allies

- 60,000 French settlers
- Shawnee, Seneca, and Kickapoo tribes supported the French

Kline, Pamela. The French and Indian War (Seven Years War). *Revolutionary-War.net*. Greatest Stories Ever Told. 2014. Accessed day month year. <<http://www.revolutionary-war.net>

Wikipedia contributors. "Iroquois." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 5 Mar. 2017. Web. 5 Mar. 2017.

Allied with the Brits:



Allied with the French:



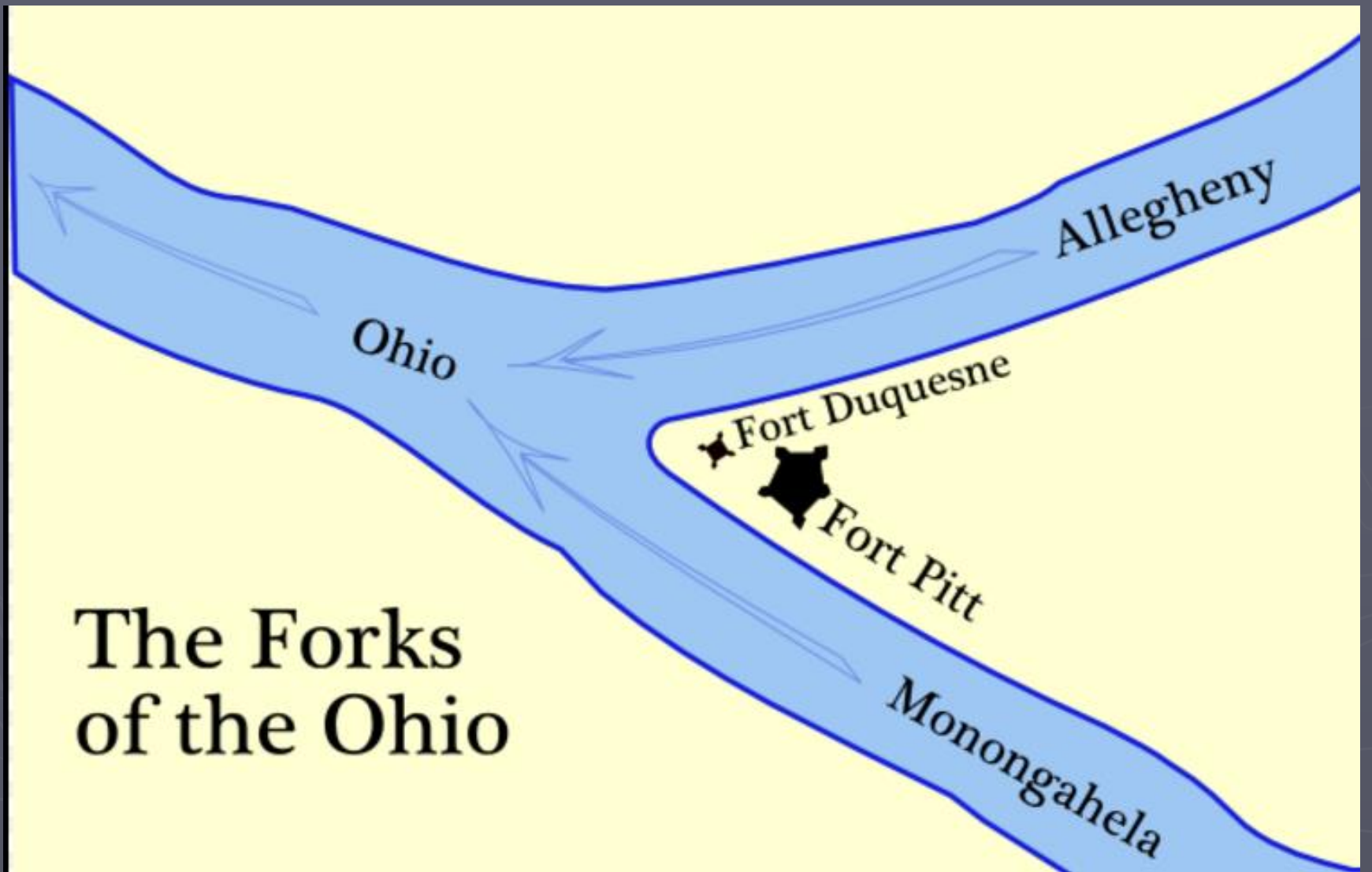
The Start of the War...

1754: The Governor of Virginia sent Lieutenant Colonel George Washington (21 years old) to the French fort, Fort LeBeouf in the Ohio Territory, in order to inform the French that they should leave. The French did not.



The governor sent Washington back to hold the Forks of the Ohio. Washington attacked a French troop on they way. Washington then built Fort Necessity to recoup. Fort Necessity was then attacked by the French (July 3). Washington was forced to surrender. Washington retreated on July 4, 1754.





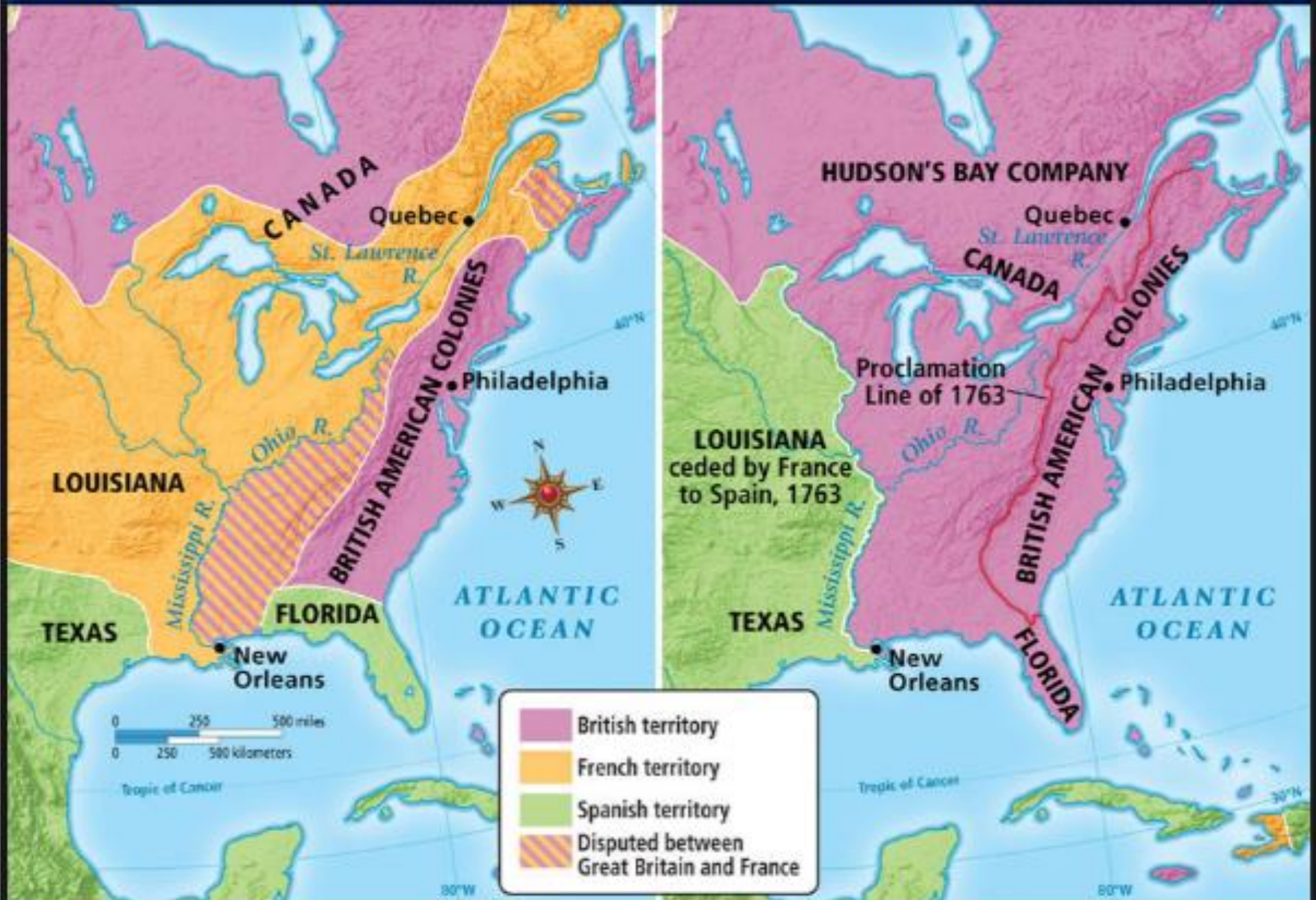
The Forks of the Ohio

Pontiac:



Prewar Boundaries 1754

Postwar Boundaries 1763



Wait?

How is it that Louisiana is now in Spain's hands?

1800: Spain saw the Louisiana Territory as too expensive to keep. So, Spain sold the territory back to France. France, at this time, was governed by the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte.

In order to fund his war plans in Europe, Bonaparte then sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States for \$15 million.

Thomas Jefferson had intended to just buy New Orleans for \$10 million; so he was shocked when he found out that James Monroe and Robert Livingston had accomplished this deal.



Pontiac's War (1763-1766), Led by Pontiac, the Odawa Chief

After the French surrendered in the French and Indian War, the British started moving onto Native American lands.

Pontiac organized tribes to fight back.

He lay siege to Fort Detroit, Fort Pitt. He captured other forts.



Field Marshal Jeffery Amherst. Photograph Source: Public Domain

Jeffery Amherst (1763),

*Once the French surrendered, Amherst dealt with tribes as a defeated people. He no longer gave gifts, and he limited sales of gunpowder and rifles.

* Amherst "approved" the idea of sending small pox blankets to the Native Americans.

Royal Proclamation of 1763:

It was clear from Pontiac's Rebellion that the British Crown should not antagonize the tribes with further settlements.

Therefore, land between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River were deemed Native American land.

The British of the 13 Colonies, though, would not honor this...

The American Revolution: **The Roots of Revolution**

Some English Acts to pay for the French & Indian War...

1764 Sugar Act

1765 Stamp Act

1765 Quartering Act

1773 Tea Act

**1774 Intolerable Acts & including
New Quartering Act**



The American Revolution:

The Roots of Revolution

1765 Stamp Act was to help England raise money since they were in debt due to the French and Indian War.

“No taxation without representation” shows how the colonists were upset that they did not have representatives in England’s Parliament.



Sons of Liberty

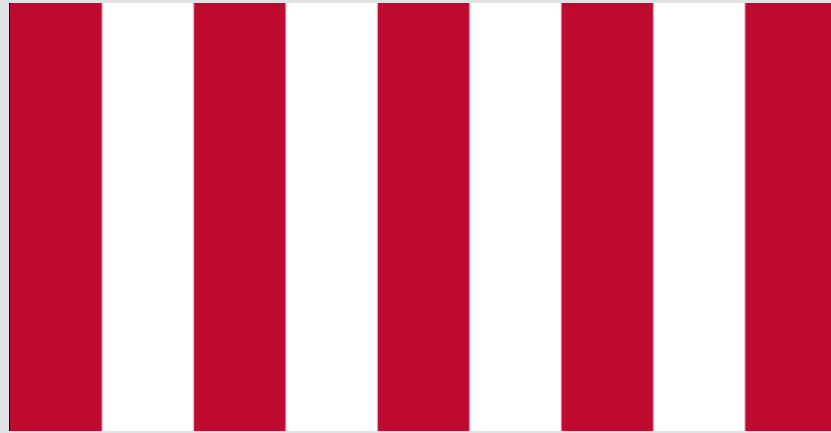


1st Row: Samuel Adams, Benedict Arnold, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, James Otis, Jr., **2nd Row:** Paul Revere, James Swan, Alexander McDougal, Benjamin Rush, Charles Thomson **3rd Row:** Joseph Warren, Marinus Willett, Oliver Wolcott, Christopher Gadsden, Haym Salomon Wikipedia contributors. "Sons of Liberty." *Wikipedia*.



Sons of Liberty

After the Stamp Act, these Sons of Liberty created a secret society to fight British taxation on the colonies.



St—p! st—p! st—p! No!

Tuesday-Morning, December 17, 1765.

THE True-born Sons of Li-
berty, are desired to meet under LIBERTY-
TREE, at XII o'Clock, THIS DAY, to hear the
the public Resignation, under Oath, of ANDREW
OLIVER, Esq; Distributor of Stamps for the Province
of the *Massachusetts-Bay.*

A Resignation ? **YES.**



The American Revolution: The Roots of Revolution

1767 - More Taxes:

The Townsend Acts began in 1767. These taxes were meant to raise money to pay colonial governors and judges, convincing them to stay loyal to England. These acts included a Tea Tax.



1770: The Boston Massacre happened due to high tensions. Colonists were upset about the Townsend Taxes. After this Massacre, more protests happened. Most of the Townsend Taxes were repealed, but not the tax on tea.

Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770 (Paul Revere's Engraving)





1773 – The Boston Tea Party



*Americans throwing the Cargoes of the Tea Ships into the River,
at Boston*



1773 – The Boston Tea Party

The Brits began drinking tea in the 1700's. The 13 colonies consumed 1.2 million pounds of tea each year. This was considered a prime source of tax revenue.

However, colonists smuggled tea in from the Dutch. John Hancock and Samuel Adams were smugglers of foreign teas.



1773 – The Boston Tea Party

The British East India Company started selling their tea directly to colonists became cheaper than the smuggled tea.

So, Hancock and Adams were worried about losing revenue from smuggled tea. Under the pretense of “taxation without representation,” they arranged the Tea Party.



1773 – The Boston Tea Party

Results:

1. Smelly.
2. Boston Harbor was shut down until the tea was paid for.

1774 – The Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts) These included the second Quartering Act.

English Acts on the Colonies...





1774 – First Continental Congress

A boycott of British goods was arranged.





1775 – Battles of Lexington and then Concord.

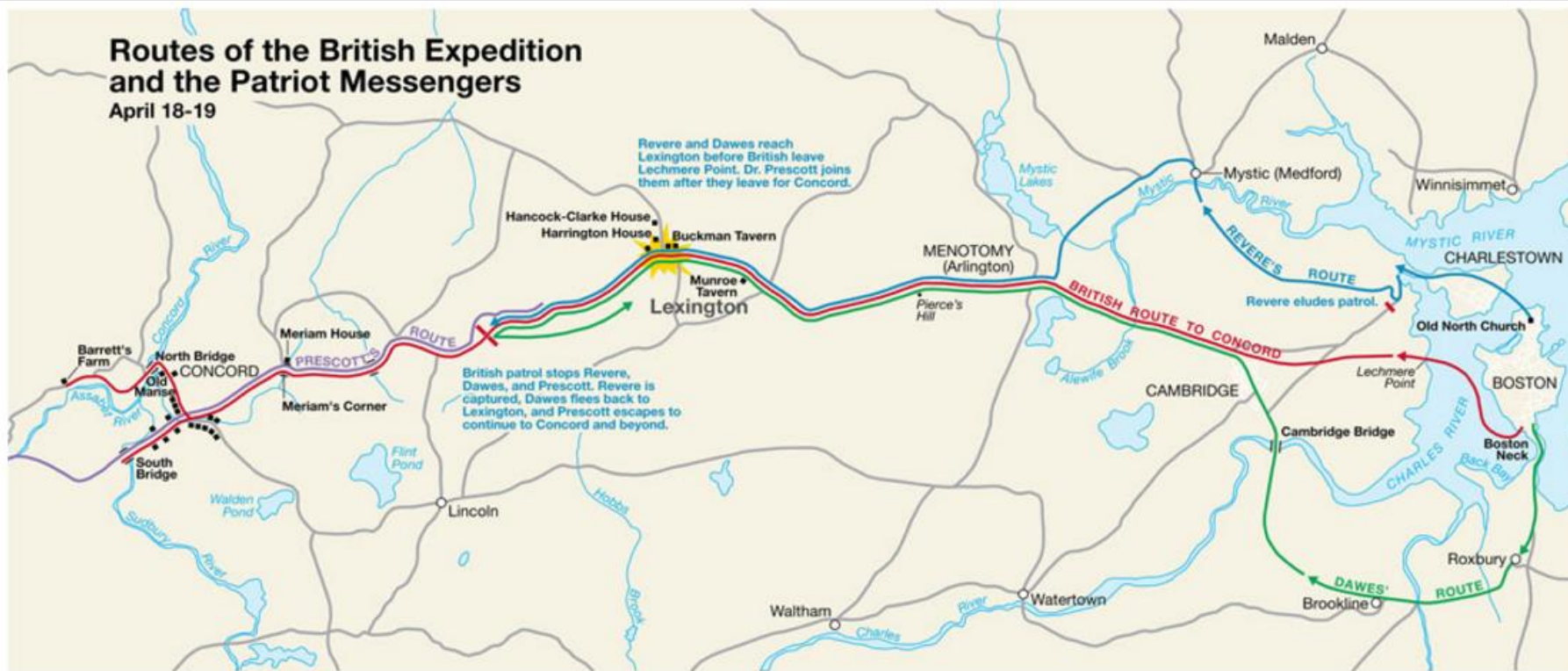


Photo from "Battles of Lexington and Concord." Wikipedia. 28 May

Concord, a view from the Old Manse



Concord, the Bridge







The American Revolution: The Roots of Revolution

1773 – The Boston Tea Party

1776 – Declaration of Independence was signed by the Second Continental Congress.



Declaration of Independence

Key Aspects:

1. It's a list of grievances or complaints on behalf of the 13 colonies. These grievances explain why the colonies must rebel against King George III.



Declaration of Independence

Key Aspects:

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.” (paragraph 2, Independence Hall Association. USHistory.org)



The American Revolution:

1777 – The Battles of Saratoga, the turning point in the war.

1781 – British surrender at Yorktown

1783 – Treaty of Paris is signed by the 13 North American states.





The American Revolution:

Sept. 17, 1787 – U.S. Constitution was signed at the Philadelphia Convention.

Key Aspects:

1. It set up a government run by *representatives* elected by the people or appointed and approved of by the representatives.



Key Aspects continued:

2. Checks and balances are put in place between the three branches of government.
3. Attempts to balance power between the federal government and the states.
4. Dictates how elections are run.



Key Aspects continued:

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."
(Preamble, constitution.com)



Key Aspects continued:

5. The Constitution includes Amendments, which are modifications or corrections. The first ten are called the Bill of Rights.

Amendment 1 provides protections for free speech, assembly, and religion, and for a free press (1791).



Screenprint of Bill of Rights – A Really Brief Version.

(https://users.csc.calpoly.edu/~jdalbey/Public/Bill_of_Rights.html)

| | |
|-----------|--|
| <u>1</u> | Freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition. |
| <u>2</u> | Right to keep and bear arms in order to maintain a well regulated militia. |
| <u>3</u> | No quartering of soldiers. |
| <u>4</u> | Freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures. |
| <u>5</u> | Right to due process of law, freedom from self-incrimination, double jeopardy. |
| <u>6</u> | Rights of accused persons, e.g., right to a speedy and public trial. |
| <u>7</u> | Right of trial by jury in civil cases. |
| <u>8</u> | Freedom from excessive bail, cruel and unusual punishments. |
| <u>9</u> | Other rights of the people. |
| <u>10</u> | Powers reserved to the states. |



Key Aspects continued:

6. The Constitutional Amendments **also include the 13th Amendment (freedom from slavery, 1865)**, the 14th Amendment (equal protection under the law, 1868), **and the 19th Amendment (women's suffrage, 1920)**.



Key Aspects continued:

5. The Constitution is considered a living document in that it can be altered with amendments. However, to pass an amendment is difficult:

One Way:

$\frac{2}{3}$ of House and Senate must approve an amendment;

then, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the states must vote in favor of it.

Timeline, Part XI:

Native American
Experiences in
America *After*
European Colonization,
Brief Timeline

1607

Powhatan
Wars,
1622-1644

**Powhatan &
Pocahontas
(Tsenacommacah)
meet John Smith
(Jamestown, VA)**



1620

**Massasoit
(Wampanoag)
meets the Pilgrims
(Plymouth, MA)**



1675-1676: King Philip's War

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1754 - 1763: Seven Years' War

The French and Indian War

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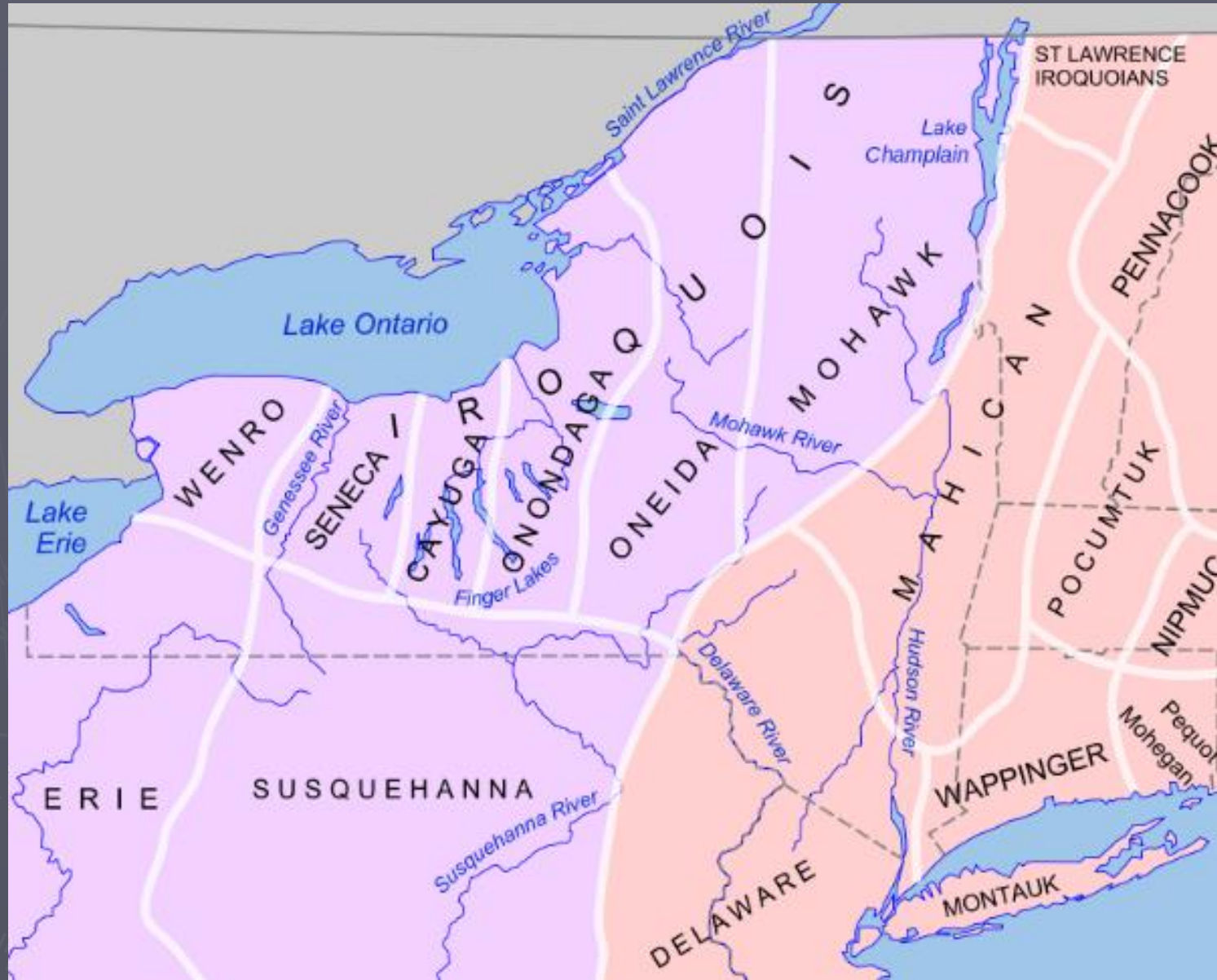
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Allied with the Brits:

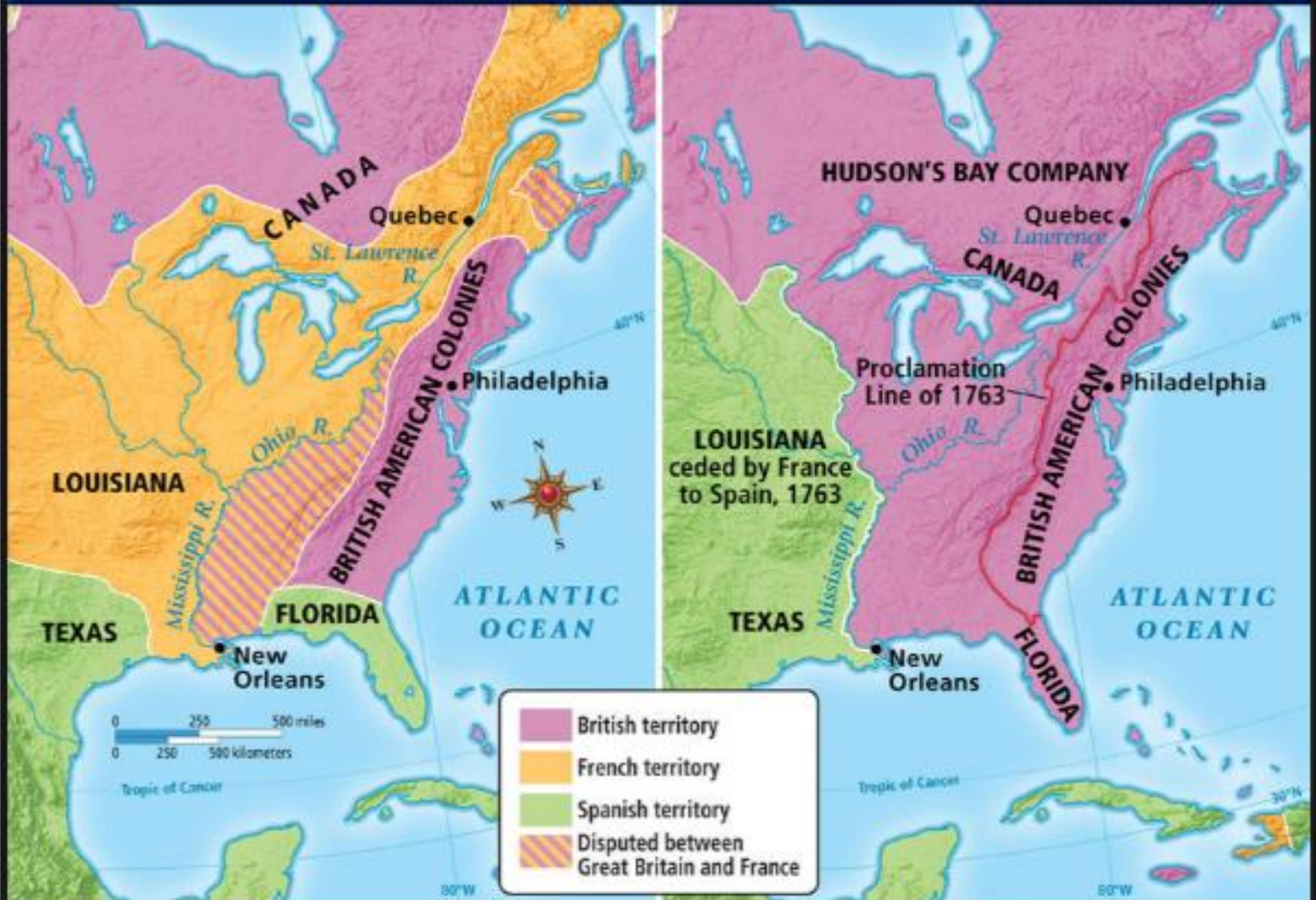


Allied with the French:



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Eventually, Pontiac withdraws.



Field Marshal Jeffery Amherst. Photograph Source: Public Domain

Jeffery Amherst (1763),

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* Amherst "approved" the idea of sending small pox blankets to the Native Americans.

Royal Proclamation of **1763**:

It was clear from Pontiac's Rebellion that the British Crown should not antagonize the tribes with further settlements.

Therefore, land between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River were deemed Native American land.

The British of the 13 Colonies, though, would not honor this...

1771, in Alta California: The Jachivit Tribe near modern-day Los Angeles witnesses Spain's building of the San Gabriel Mission. One of the soldiers harmed the chief's wife. When the chief protested, he was killed. A young girl named **Toypurina** resented this and how the padres recruited *neophytes* by providing them with food and clothing. She later saw those neophytes dying of diseases while others were chained and beaten.

Rasmussen, Cecilia. *Shaman and Freedom Fighter Led Indians' Mission Revolt*. June 10, 2001. LA Times. <http://articles.latimes.com/2001/jun/10/local/me-8853>

Toypurina, A Tongva, or Gabrieleño, Native American, led a rebellion against the San Gabriel Mission in **1785.**

<https://www.kcet.org/history-society/toypurina-a-legend-etched-in-the-landscape-of-los-angeles>



1775: The Kumeyaay Native Americans rebelled at the San Diego Mission. They burned the mission down and killed one priest.

Reason: Forced labor in the building of the missions and harmful treatment of several women

1775: Native Americans set fire to the San Luis Obispo Mission.

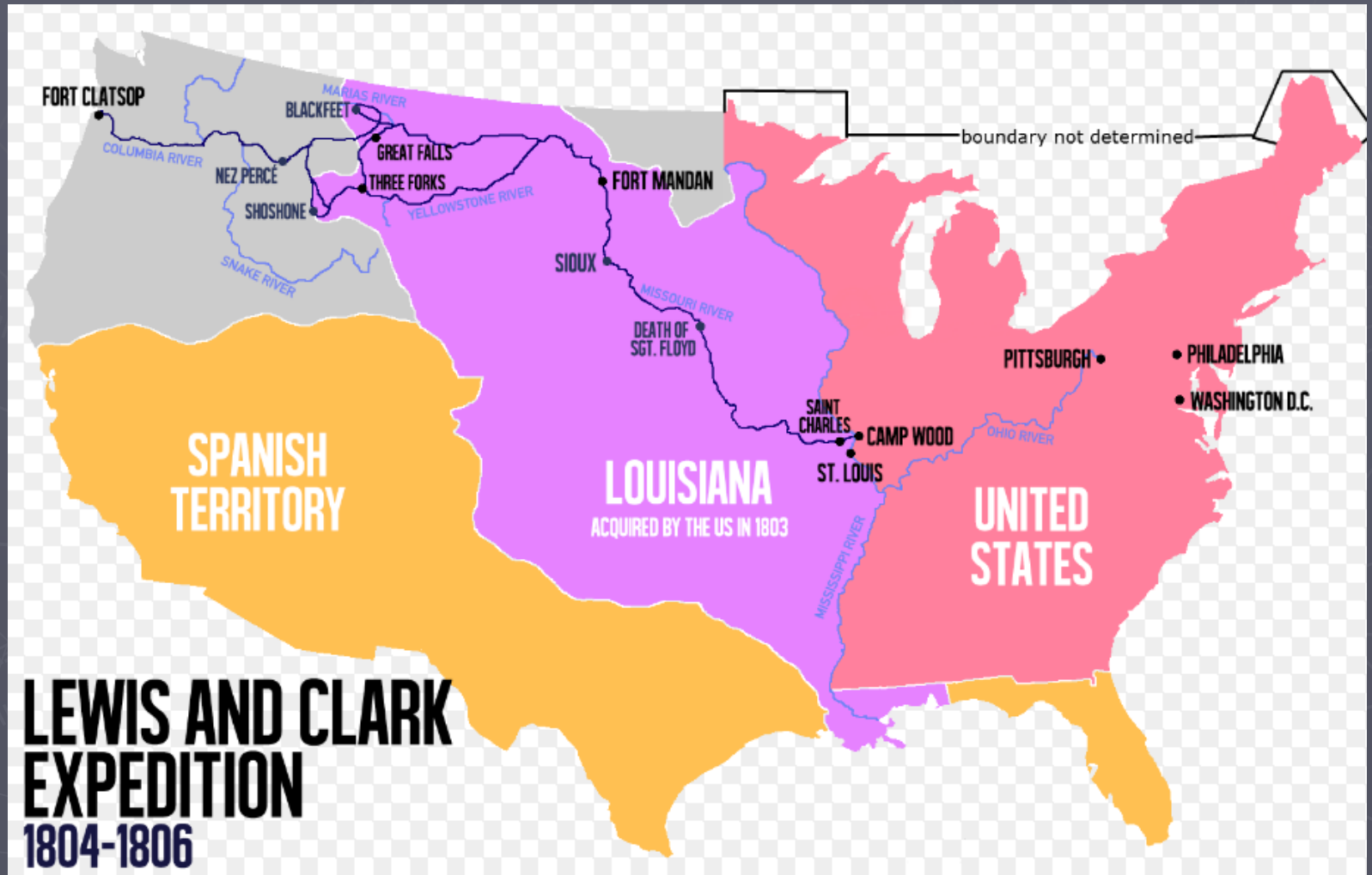
Ojibwa. *Indian Resistance to the California Missions*. May 29, 2010.
<http://nativeamericannetroots.net/diary/525>

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 & 1789:

The U.S. government decides to accept new territories to the west as possibly new states to accept into the union. It also divides the states into the non-slavery half north of the Ohio River. Additionally, it states this regarding Native American relations:

“The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; **their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent;** and, in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall **never be invaded or disturbed,** unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.”

1804-1806: Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Expedition from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean was assisted by Sacagawea, a Lemhi Shoshone woman.





"Lewis & Clark at Three Forks", mural in lobby of Montana House of Representatives

Wikipedia contributors. "Sacagawea." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 1 Mar. 2017. Web. 6 Mar. 2017.

Satanta, White Bear (1820-1878), of the Plains tribes of Kansas and Oklahoma, he grew up at the time when the Plains Indians hunted buffalo on horseback. They were free to roam that land. Over his life, white settlers encroached upon the plains. White buffalo hunters reduced the buffalo herd population from 50 million to about 2,000 in 1890. The U.S. government forced Native Americans on reservations through warfare. Satanta sometimes tried to agree to treaties. When treaties did not solve their problems, Satanta chose to fight soldiers and settlements.



Buffalo were hunted for their tongues (a delicacy to be eaten), hides (to make leather in the U.S. and in Europe), bones (for fertilizer).

Buffalo were also a primary food and material supply source for the Plains Native Americans. The U.S. government encouraged the killing of buffalo to limit supplies for Native Americans. As a result, Native Americans were forced to move to reservations where the government promised to supply them with food and goods to compensate for lost land.

A Brief History of Bison.
Bisonbasics.com



“I love this land and the buffalo and will not part with it. I want you to understand well what I say. Write it on paper...I hear a great deal of good talk from the gentlemen the Great Father sends us, but they never do what they say. I don't want any of the medicine lodges (schools and churches) within the country. I want the children raised as I was.

“I have heard you intend to settle us on a reservation near the mountains. I don't want to settle. I love to roam over the prairies. There I feel free and happy, but when we settle down we grow pale and die.

“A long time ago this land belonged to our fathers, but when I go up to the river I see camps of soldiers on its banks. These soldiers cut down my timber, they kill my buffalo and when I see that, my heart feels like bursting.”

Satanta - Kiowa Chief

First People of America, <http://www.firstpeople.us/FP-HTML-Wisdom/Satanta.html>

Timeline, Part XI:

African and African American Experiences in America, Brief Timeline

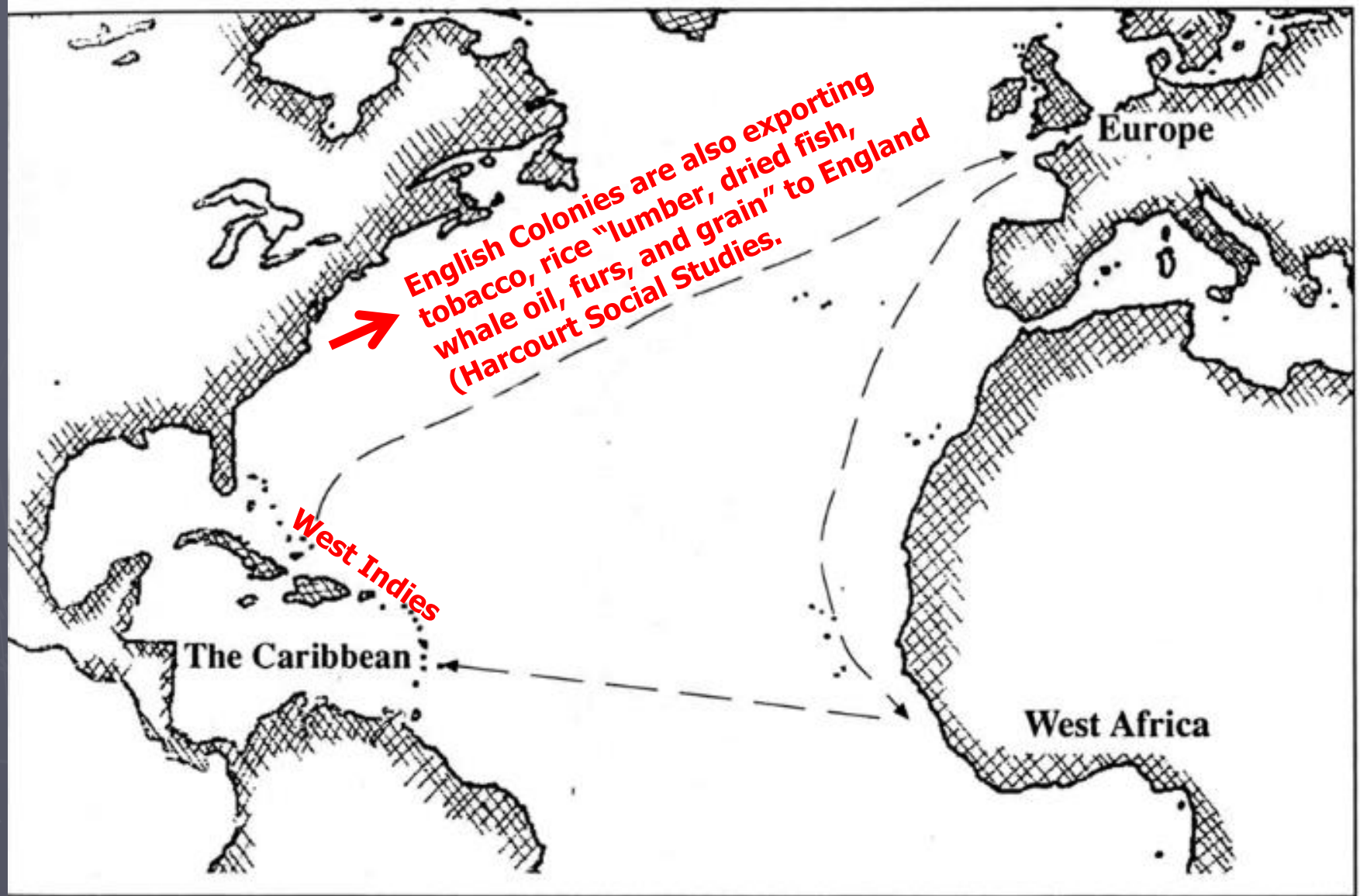
**Triangular Trade Routes
develop during the
1600's and 1700's
between
England, Africa, and the
West Indies (Carribean)
and the 13 Colonies.**

The Triangular Trade Route



Triangular Trade Map Worksheet Worksheets For School Kaessey

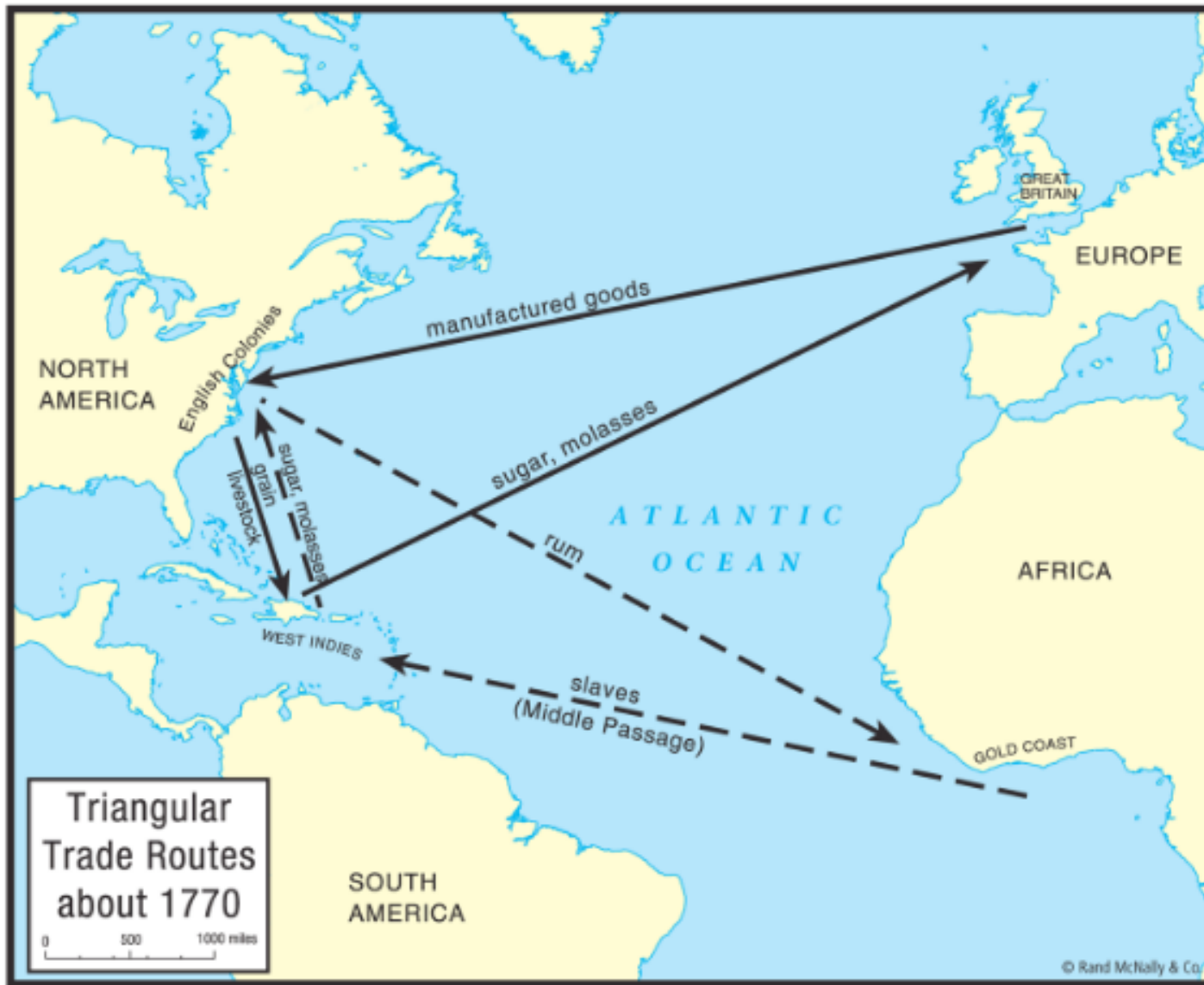
<http://kaessey.com/study/triangular-trade-map-worksheet.html>



© www.decsy.org.uk

Back To Student And Europe On Pinterest

<http://kaessey.com/study/triangular-trade-map-worksheet.html>



Triangular Trade Routes about 1770

0 500 1000 miles

© Rand McNally & Co.



America's Slavery Timeline

1619: First slaves were brought to Virginia.

1787: U.S. Constitution stated that Congress cannot resolve slavery issue until after 1808.

1793: Fugitive Slave Law stated that escaped slaves who were captured have to be returned to their owners.

America's Slavery Timeline (cont.):

1808: Congress banned the importation of slaves.

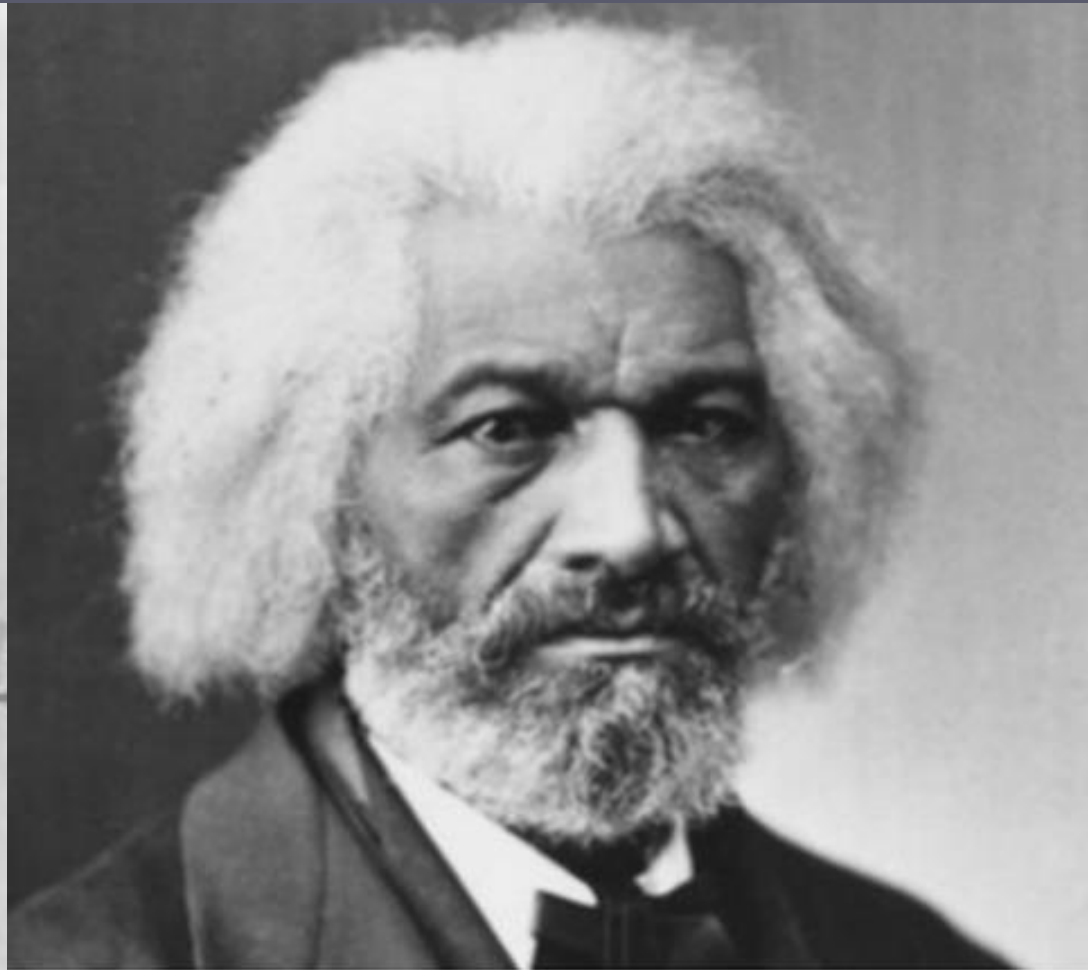
1820: Missouri Compromise stated that slavery would be illegal in the states that are north of Missouri's southern border.

1831: Nat Turner, an African American preacher and slave, lead a rebellion in Virginia. He was defeated by the militia and hanged.

Discovery of Nat Turner. Benjamin Phipp. (1800-1831), Wikipedia.



Two of Many Heroes of this Civil Era... Sojourner Truth and Frederick Douglass



Frederick Douglass, Biography. Biography.com.

1849: Harriet Tubman escaped slavery and led the *Underground Railroad*, a network of safe-houses for escaped slaves traveling north.

Wikipedia contributors. "Harriet Tubman." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 10 Jan. 2017. Web. 10 Jan. 2017.



The Compromise of 1850:

- California joined the United States of America as a free state. Other states decided for themselves.
- Washington D.C. ended their slave trade but still allowed slavery.
- Fugitive Slave Laws became more strict.



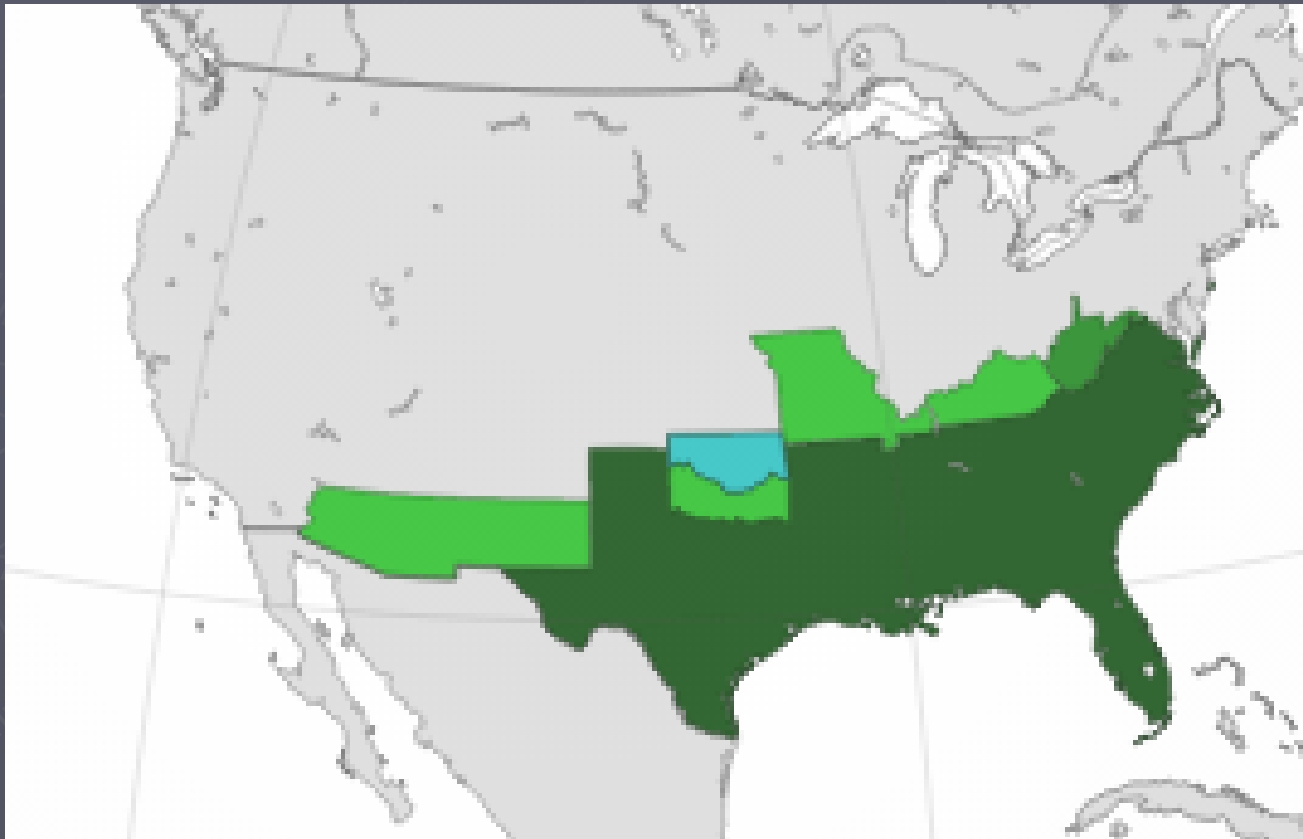
1861 - 1865:

**Confederate States of America,
or Confederacy,
seceded from the U.S.**



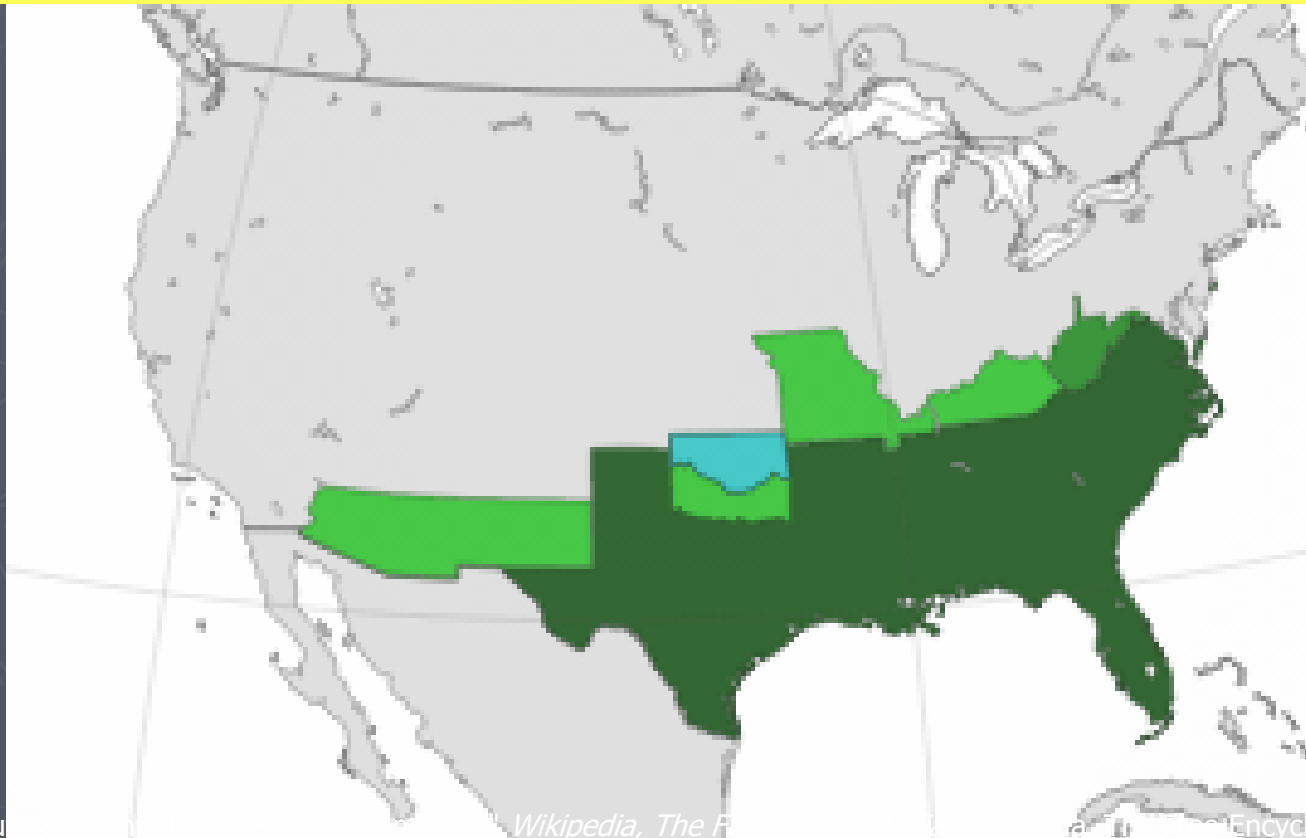
1861 - 1865:

**TN, VA, NC, SC, GA, FL, AL, MS, LA,
TX, AR (in dark green below).**



To answer a question:

No, Maryland didn't secede, though the governor supported the south and many folks from that state fought in the Confederate army. MD was too close to Washington D.C.; so, Lincoln could not let it secede.





Abraham Lincoln

**1863: Issued the
Emancipation
Proclamation**

**3.1 million out of 4
million slaves were
freed in 1863 due to
the proclamation.**



Abraham Lincoln

**1865, April 15th,
Lincoln was
assassinated.**

**1865, May 9th,
the Civil War ended.**

**620,000 people died
from battles,
starvation, diseases,
and accidents.**

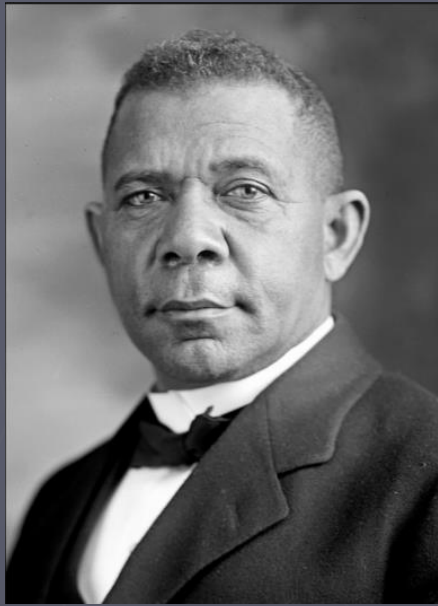
1865: Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution passed. While the Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves in the Confederacy, this Amendment abolished slavery entirely.

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”



The Constitutional Amendments **also include the 13th Amendment (freedom from slavery, 1865)**, the 14th Amendment (equal protection under the law, 1868).

Putting Our Civil Rights Leaders on the Timeline:



Booker T. Washington

1856-1915

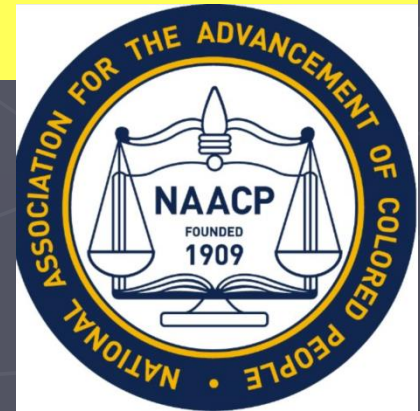
Founded Tuskegee University in 1881.



W.E.B. Debois

1868-1963

Co-founder of the NAACP.





Marcus Garvey

1887-1942

Jamaican born philosopher supporting Pan-Africanism.

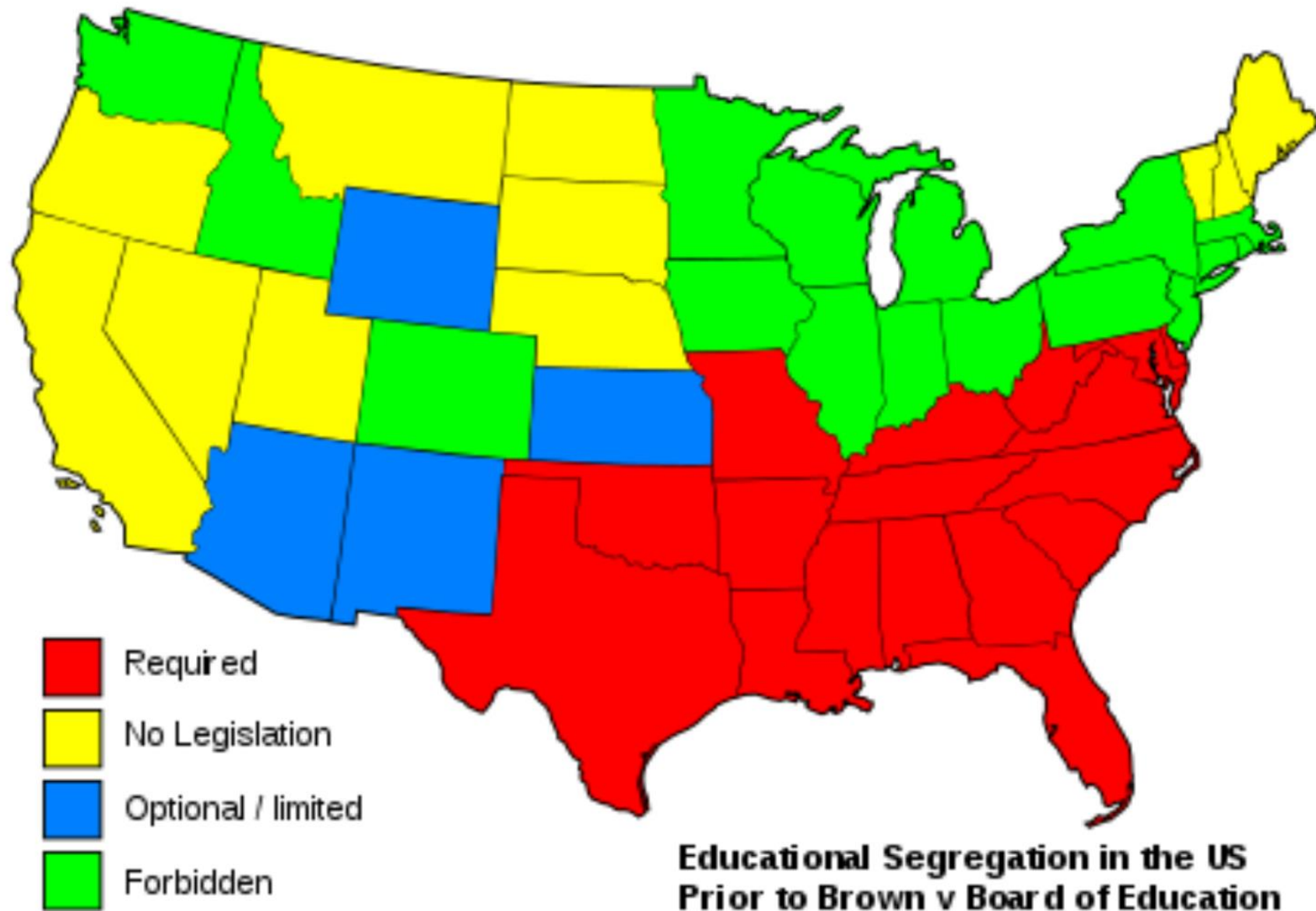
Founded the paper Negro World in 1918.



Walter Francis White

1893-1955

Led NAACP 1931-1955



**Educational Segregation in the US
Prior to Brown v Board of Education**

Plessy v. Ferguson

1896

This was the “separate but equal” court case that allowed segregation.

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka

1954

Stated that segregation of public schools was unconstitutional, stating that “separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.”

Thurgood Marshall



Thurgood Marshall

1. 1954: NAACP lawyer who argued in favor **Oliver Brown**, a parent of an American student who could not attend the local all-white school (**Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka**)
2. 1967-1991: Appointed to the United States Supreme Court. He was the first African American person in that position.

The Little Rock Nine

In **1957**, nine high school students led the desegregation of Little Rock Central High School. President Eisenhower federalized the states National Guard to escort and protect the students.



**Elizabeth
Eckford,**
Age 15 in
1957,
Member of
the Little
Rock Nine





Daisy Bates

1914 – 1999

1. Former president of the Arkansas NAACP.
2. Co-publisher of the Arkansas State Press who published articles supporting desegregation.
3. Organizer for and supporter of the Little Rock Nine.

Ruby Bridges

1954 - Present

In **1960**, she was the first child to desegregate an all-white school in Louisiana.

She was 6 years old.

Her family volunteered to try this with the encouragement of the NAACP.

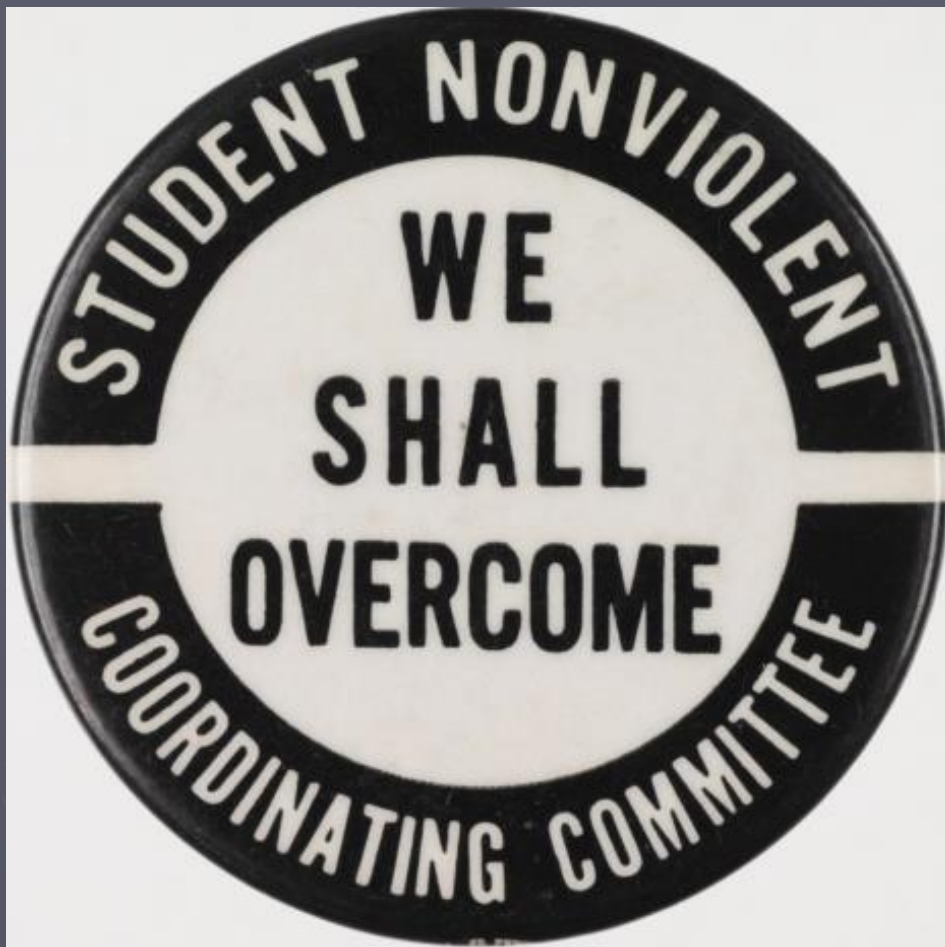




CIVIL RIGHTS FREEDOM RIDERS MAY 14, 1961

On Mother's Day, May 14, 1961, a group of black and white CORE youth on a "Freedom Ride" from Washington, D. C. to New Orleans arrived by bus at the Birmingham Greyhound terminal. They were riding through the deep south to test a court case, "Boynton vs. Virginia," declaring segregation in bus terminals unconstitutional. Here they were met and attacked by a mob of Klansmen. The riders were severely assaulted while the police watched, yet the youth stood their ground.

ERECTED 1988 BY GREYHOUND AND KENNETH MULLINAX JR.



Wikipedia contributors. "Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 2 Mar. 2017. Web. 5 Mar. 2017.



Malcolm X

1925 1965

An activist through the Nation of Islam. He believed in African American economic independence and in self-defense.



Martin Luther King, Jr.

1929 – 1968

Baptist minister, civil rights leader who founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Known for 1963 March on Washington and the “I Have a Dream” speech.



Fannie Lou Hamer

1917 - 1977

- Activist for voter registration
- Known for singing during the protests to bring a spiritual element to the freedom fight
- Vice-chair of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

“All of this is on account we want to register [sic], to become first-class citizens, and if the Freedom Democratic Party is not seated now, I question America. Is this America, the land of the free and the home of the brave where we have to sleep with our telephones off the hooks because our lives be threatened daily because we want to live as decent human beings — in America?”



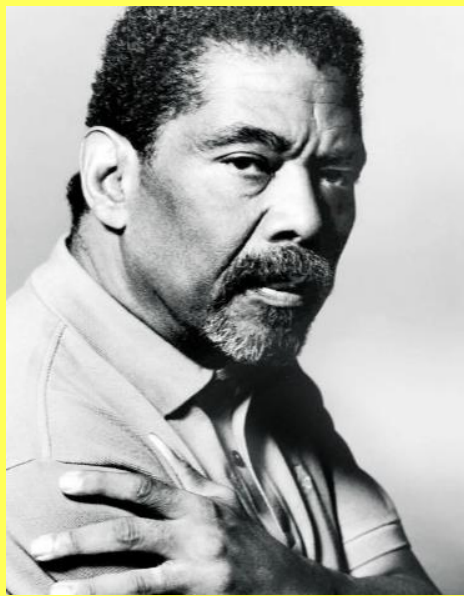
Wikipedia contributors. "Fannie Lou Hamer." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 19 Feb. 2017. Web. 5 Mar. 2017.



Angela Davis

1944 - present

1. Civil rights activist aligned with the Black Panther Party
2. Leader in the Communist Party
3. Prison reform activist.



Alvin Ailey **1931 - 1989**

Revelations began in 1960



Misty Copeland **1982 - present**

First African American
principal dancer in the
American Ballet Theatre

Wikipedia contributors. "Misty Copeland." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 3 Mar. 2017. Web. 5 Mar. 2017.

Wikipedia contributors. "Revelations (Alvin Ailey)." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 28 Feb. 2017. Web. 5 Mar. 2017.

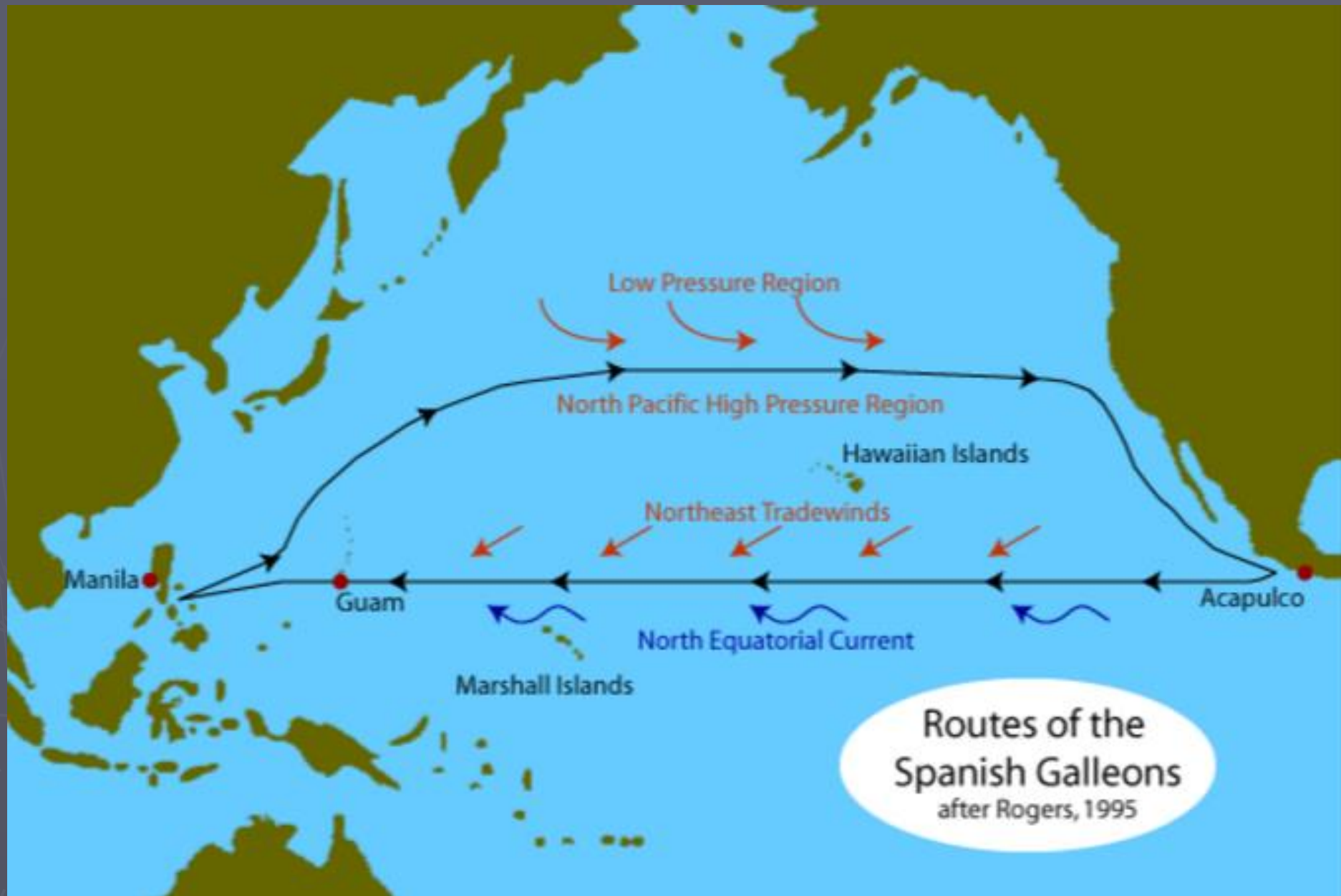
Timeline, Part XII:

**Asian American
History**



1600's:

Chinese and Filipino people first arrived in the Americas when traveling the **Manila Galleon Trade Route** between Acapulco, New Spain and Manila (1565-1815).



1763:

Possibly the first Asian settlement in the Americas was St. Malo, Louisiana, settled by Filipino sailors escaping Spanish galleons.



1778:

Captain James Cook of the British Royal Navy lands in the Hawaiian Islands.

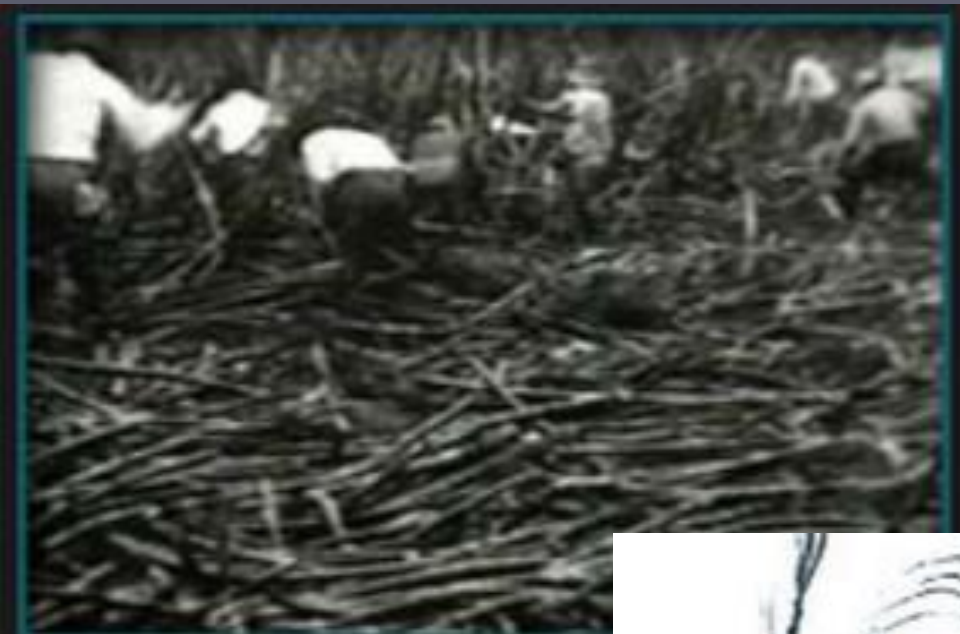


Wikipedia contributors. "James Cook." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 14 Feb. 2017. Web. 15 Feb. 2017.

1778:

The British and Americans began stopping in the Hawaiian Islands as a way to collect fresh water and food in the midst of sailing across the Pacific Ocean.

Soon, Chinese sailors joined these trading ships. Then, in 1830's, Chinese immigrants in Hawaii started the formal cultivation of sugar cane on the Hawaiian Islands.



Ancestors in America, PBS, http://www.pbs.org/ancestorsintheamericas/time_09.html

Waves of Change in Hawai`I By Eric Ishiwata, SGI Quarterly

1893 in Hawaii:

American sugar planters arranged for the U.S. to oust the Hawaiian Queen. The U.S. Marines occupied Hawaii.



1898, U.S. Controls the Philippines after the Spanish American War:

First, Cuba fought Spain for Independence (1895-1898). The U.S. supported the Cuban rebels.

Second, U.S. and Spain went to war over Cuba.

Finally, the U.S. won the war with Spain and acquired the territories of the **Philippines**, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Cuba.



1899-1902, Philippine-American War:

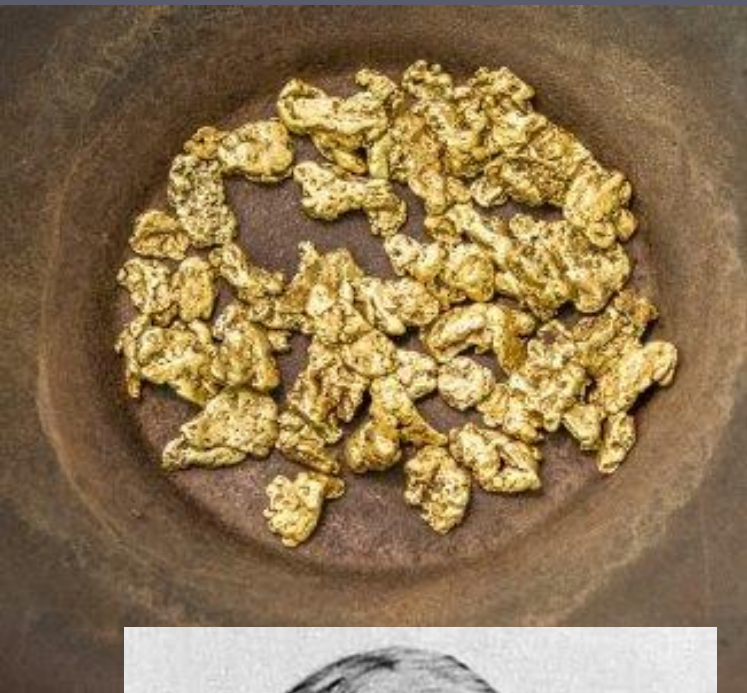
The Philippine people did not wish to be controlled by America, and they fought for their independence led by Emilio Aguinaldo.



1899-1902, Philippine-American War:

President William Howard Taft attempted to win over Filipinos who were not allied with Aguinaldo by offering a certain amount of self-rule. The U.S. granted independence in 1946.





In 1848, James Marshall, an employee at John Sutter's sawmill near Sacramento found a gold nugget. That event sparked a **massive migration** west. About 90,000 miners flocked to California between 1849 and 1850. Most of the **49ers** were men, but many were women. Nearly 1,000 of these miners were African Americans, some whom were free and some who were slaves mining for gold to earn their freedom.



Chocolates, Tea, and Me. <https://jadechocolates.wordpress.com/2015/07/10/the-bittersweet-promises-of-gold-rush-immigration/>

1852:

Due to a large crop failure in China, 20,026 Chinese immigrants arrived in San Francisco as economic refugees.

When CA Governor, John Bigler, said that immigration from China must be stopped, a Chinese immigrant wrote in the *Alta California*:

"The effects of your late message has been thus far to prejudice the public mind against my people, to enable those who wait the opportunity to hunt them down, and rob them of the rewards of their toil."

The Gold Rush, PBS SoCal.

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/goldrush/peoplevents/p_chinese.html

1852: California taxed immigrant miners \$3 per month.

1854: California law stated that Chinese people could not testify in court (This law already existed against African Americans and Native Americans.).

1854: Yung Wing

was the first Chinese immigrant to graduate from an American university, Yale.

He became a naturalized citizen, but it was taken back on the Naturalization Act of 1870.

Wikipedia contributors. "Yung Wing." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 19 Jan. 2017. Web. 21 Feb. 2017.



Very truly yours
Yung Wing

1852: Yee Ah Tye arrived in the U.S. He worked first as a miner and then became a successful store owner, Hop Sing.



[Lives of the
Dead: Mountain
View Cemetery
in Oakland](#)
by Michael
Colbruno

1852: California taxed immigrant miners \$3 per month. (\$5 million in CA taxes came from this tax.)

1854: California law stated that Chinese people could not testify in court (This law already existed against African Americans and Native Americans.).

1870: 63,000 Chinese people lived in the U.S. (77% in CA).

1882: Chinese Exclusion Act

Congress passed this Act to exclude Chinese immigrants from coming to the U.S. Chinese people were the only ethnic group to have been targeted in this way.

1848:

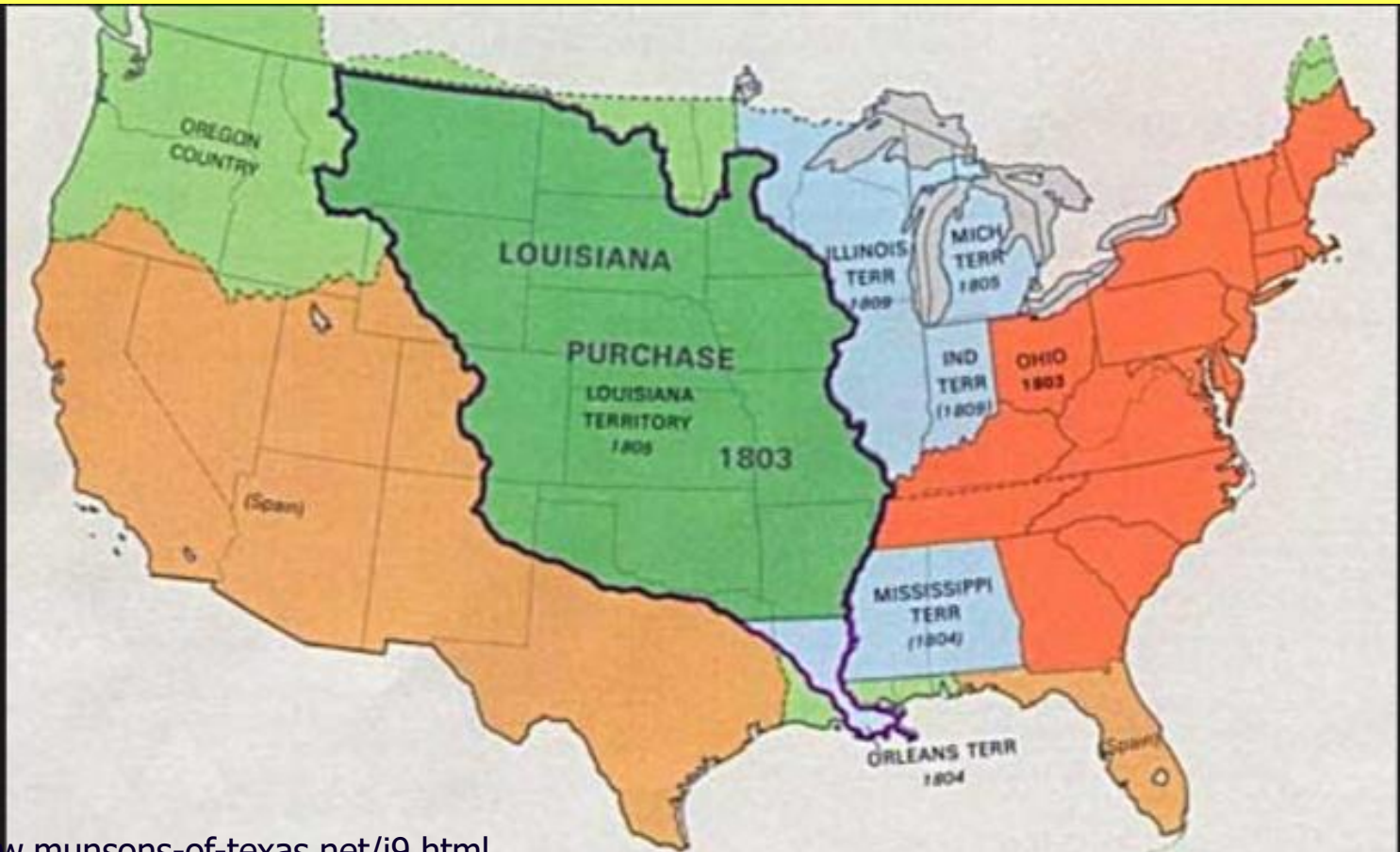
Timeline, Part XIII:

Other Major American Events

1801

Louisiana Purchase

For \$15 Million, the U.S. purchased this land from Napoleon Bonaparte.



War of 1812 (1812-1815)

Between U.S. and Britain

Causes of the War of 1812

Impressment
of U.S. Citizens



Interference
with American
shipping



British support
of Native-
American
resistance



<http://ushistoryvocab.weebly.com/war-of-1812-causes-and-effects.html>

1836

Battle of the Alamo

Mexican American War

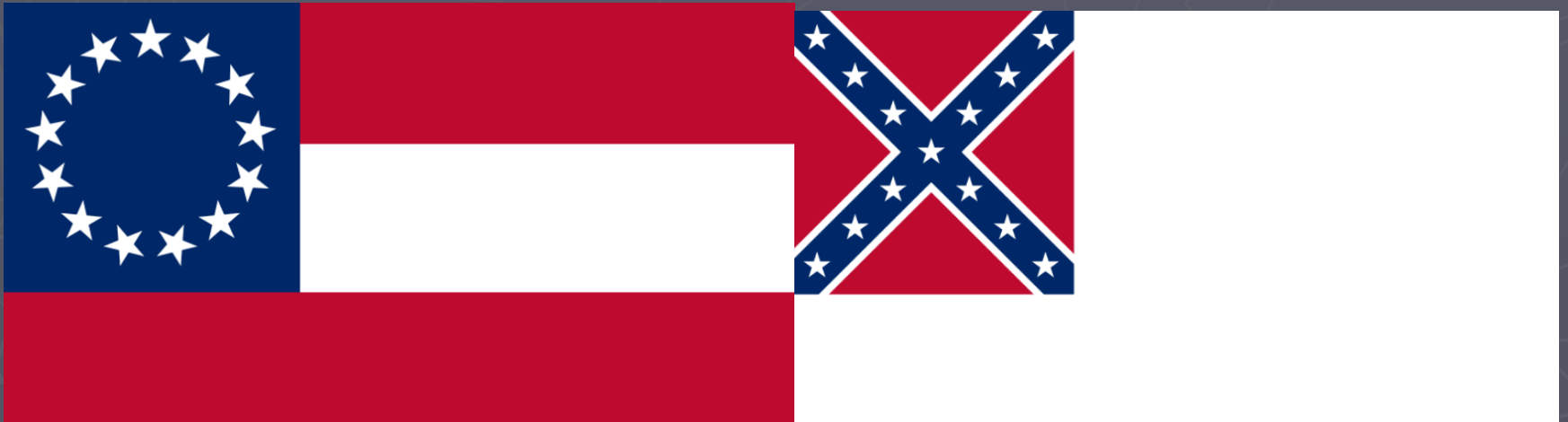


Wikipedia contributors. "Battle of the Alamo." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 13 Jan. 2017. Web. 13 Jan. 2017.

1861 - 1865:

**Confederate States of America,
or Confederacy,
seceded from the U.S.**

(3 flags for Confederates... These are two...)



1890, Wounded Knee, SD:

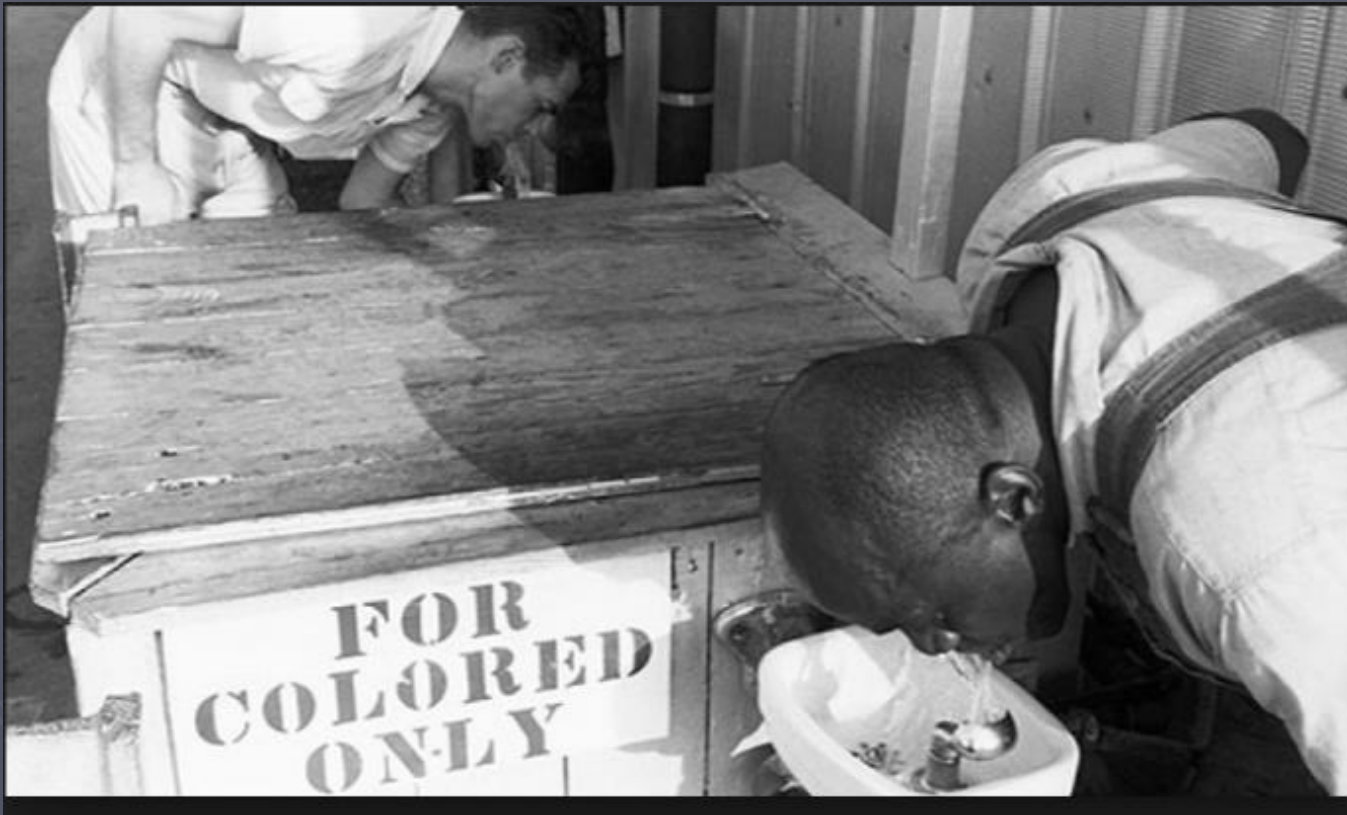
Massacre of 150 Lakota women, men, and children by U.S. cavalry (51 wounded). 25 soldiers died.

White Lance, Joseph Horn Cloud, Dewey Beard, Survivors.



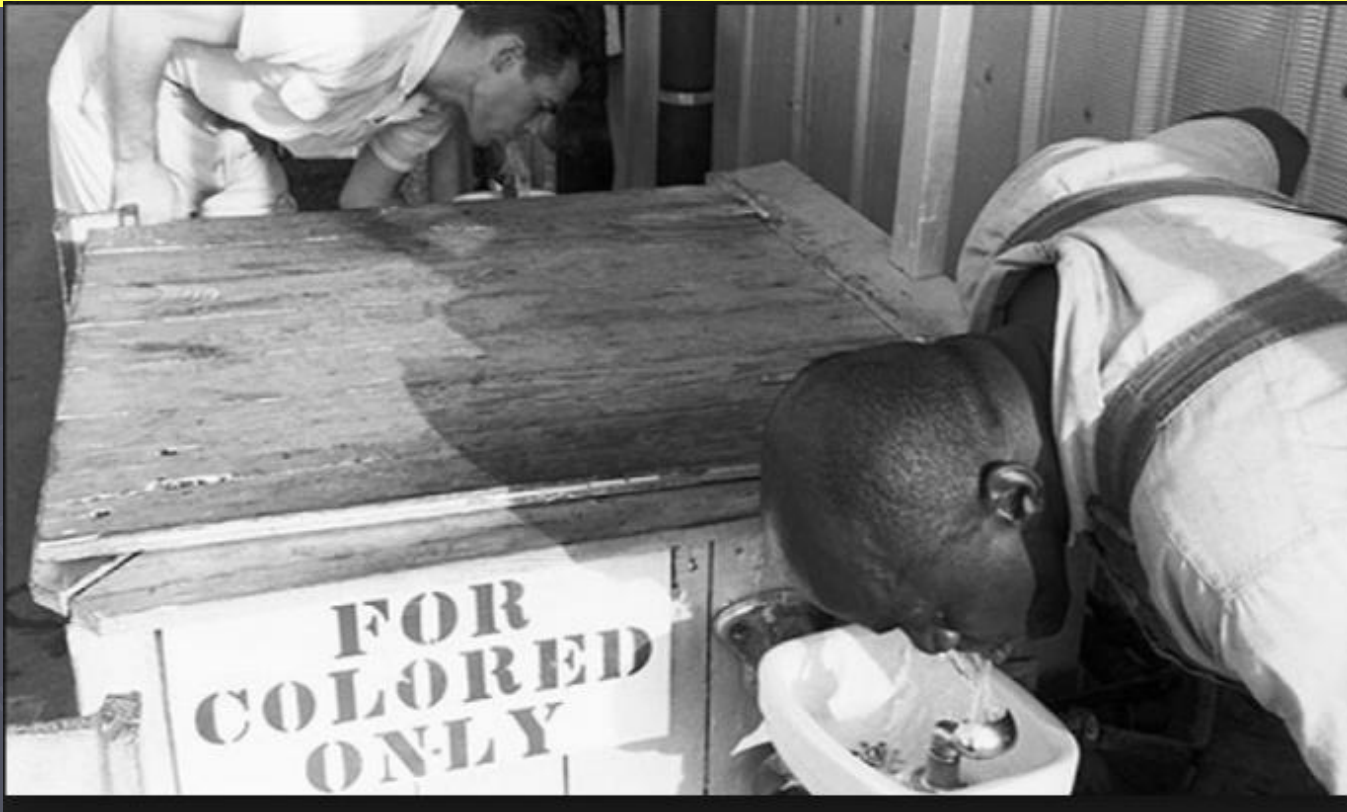
1896, Plessy v. Ferguson Ruling:

Issued the “separate but equal” clause into American jurisprudence.



1954, Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas:

Overthrew the “separate but equal” clause in American jurisprudence.



1917, U.S. Declared War on Germany

This led to U.S. involvement in a European war that was then called the Great War, later renamed World War I.



1920: 19th Amendment Gives Women Suffrage, the Right to Vote.



1929, Stock Market Crash

This led to the Great Depression,
1929-1939



1933, Adolf Hitler came into power in Germany in the Nazi Party.

1939-1945, World War II for Europe



**1941, the U.S. Enters World War II against Japan on the Eastern front and Germany on the Western front.
7 December 1941: Pearl Harbor, and the U.S. Declares War on the Empire of Japan**



1950-1953: Korean War

North Korea invaded South Korea. The U.S. sided with S.K., and China sided with N.K (They had some aid from USSR.).



1955-1975:

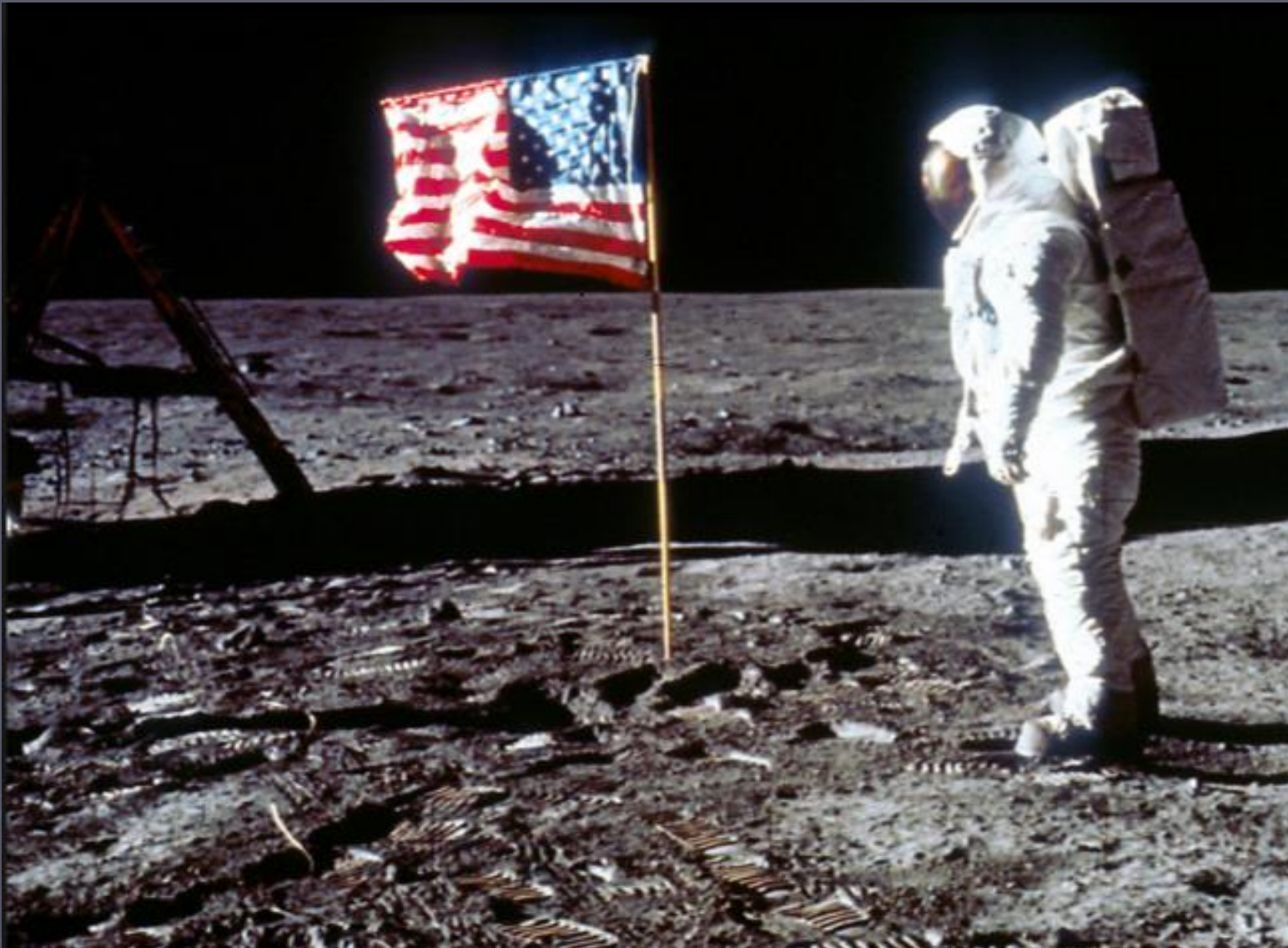
Vietnam War
(Second Indochina War). This war was between N.V. and S.V., with China and the USSR supporting N.V. and the U.S., S. Korea, & Australia supporting S.V.



1961: U.S.
involvement in
Vietnam
intensified in
1961...



1969: U.S. Lands first person on Moon.



1964: Civil Rights Act of 1964, outlawed discrimination based on race, color, sex, or national origin.



Signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson. Dr. King is in the background.

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/civilrights/1964-civil-rights-act.htm>

1990-1991: Persian Gulf War, U.S. and allies invaded Iraq after Iraq (Saddam Hussein) invaded Kuwait.



2001: September 11th attacks by Al Qaeda



2001-2014: U.S. War in Afghanistan to remove Taliban, allies of Al Qaeda (Osama Bin Laden), from power.



Iraq War, 2003-2011, yet returned in 2014 to assist in ongoing conflicts: U.S. invaded Iraq accusing Saddam Hussein of having weapons of mass destruction.



2011: Arab Spring: Anti-government movements in the Middle East began.



