

Contextualization Triggers

(These are just ideas to jog - or trigger - your memory, they are NOT enough to earn you a contextualization point. The list is also not exclusive, but hopefully will help you think of some specific facts that could be built into your "setting the stage" for the essay)

Period 2 (1607 - 1754)

This unit will not be the topic of the DBQ, but might help if the DBQ is set in Period 3.

Social

Spanish Black Legend
Salem Witch Trials
Puritans - Social Covenant
Development of Chattel Slavery - first slaves arrive 1619 near Jamestown;
sugar/indigo/tobacco plantations;
Smallpox/measles/influenza - wipe out native populations

Political

New England - Town Meetings, Old Ship Meeting House, Puritan Theocracy
Southern Colonies - autonomy, Virginia House of Burgess
King Philip's War/Metacom's War - New England native conflict
Pueblo Revolt - Southwest, semi-successful native revolt

Economic

Spanish development of encomienda system
Dutch Patroons
French fur trading
English colonization - Jamestown 1609, Plymouth 1620
Chesapeake, North Carolina Colonies - tobacco, plantations
New England Colonies - Puritans, family farms
Middle Colonies - Cereal crops, breadbasket
Southern Colonies - Plantation, Chattel slavery

Cultural

Puritans - Social Covenant
Great Awakening
European Enlightenment

Period 3 (1754 - 1800)

French and Indian War:

British territorial gains: Canada and Florida
Proclamation of 1763
Quebec Act

Pre-Revolution:

Enlightenment ideals - John Locke, Social Contract
Thomas Paine - *Common Sense*
Boston Tea Party

Boston Massacre - John Adams defense
Virtual representation
Townshend Acts, Stamp Act, Sugar Act, Molasses Act

American Revolution:

Declaration of Independence - "All men are created equal" "Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness,"
George Washington, Continental Army, Lexington and Concord

New Nation:

Articles of Confederation
Constitutional Convention
Federalist Papers - Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Bill of Rights
George Washington - Jay's Treaty, Cabinet, precedents, Farewell Address, Neutrality
John Adams - Alien & Sedition Acts, XYZ Affair
Federalists - Hamilton, Adams, Washington
Democratic Republicans - Jefferson, Madison

American Cultural Development

Benjamin Franklin (inventor/writer)
John Singleton Copley (painter)
Paul Revere (silversmith)
Republican Motherhood

Founding Documents:

Declaration of Independence - "All men are created equal" "Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness,"
Articles of Confederation - Northwest Ordinance, Northwest territory
Constitution of the United States - "We the people of the United States,"

Period 4 (1800 - 1848)

Political :

Major Presidents: Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson
Revolution of 1800
Marbury vs. Madison
Louisiana Purchase
Sectionalism
 Missouri Compromise of 1820
Corrupt Bargain 1824
Andrew Jackson - elected 1828; Whigs (Clay) vs. Democrats (Jackson);
 Nullification Crisis - South Carolina, Tariff
 Veto of Bank Charter - Second Bank of the US

Economic:

Cotton Kingdom - South
 Cotton Gin - 1794, Eli Whitney. Widespread by 1800

Significant increase in sectional tension
Market Revolution (1790s - 1900)
Textile machinery / Steam engine / interchangeable parts / telegraph
Roads / canals / railroads- link nation
American System - Henry Clay
Immigration Explosion
Northern factory workers
Cult of Domesticity
Lowell Factory Girls
Trail of Tears

Cultural:

Transcendentalists (Thoreau, Emerson)
American Writers and Artists (Hawthorne, Melville, Dickinson)
Second Great Awakening
Reform Movements (Utopian Communities
Abolition - Garrison, Grimke sisters
Women's Rights - Seneca Falls, Elizabeth C Stanton, Susan B. Anthony

Global:

War of 1812 - Second American Revolution
Monroe Doctrine

Unit 5 (1844 - 1877)

Manifest Destiny & Sectional Tension:

Oregon Territory
Texas Annexation (James K. Polk)
Mexican - American War
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo - Rio Grande border of Texas
Mexican Cession land
Compromise of 1850
California - free
Fugitive Slave Law
Kansas Nebraska Act
Dred Scott Decision (SCOTUS)

Social

Immigration- Ireland, Germany
Fuels Northern manufacturing
Anti-Catholic nativist movements
Abolition Movements
Underground Railroad
Women's Rights movement and Abolition/African American Rights movement
split over 14th/15th Amendments

Political

Know Nothing Party
Free Soil Party
Republican Party
Election of 1860
 Party divisions
 Abraham Lincoln
Civil War (1861 - 1865)
 Union - slow start, factory support, moral cause with Emancipation Proclamation, Ulysses S. Grant, Sherman's March to the Sea
 Confederacy - starts strong, better military leadership but lacks resources, Robert E. Lee
 Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse April 8, 1865
 Lincoln's Assassination
Reconstruction (1865 - 1877)
 Presidential Reconstruction vs. Radical Reconstruction
 13th / 14th / 15th Amendment (Free-Citizens-Vote)
 Compromise of 1877 - Republicans take White House (Hayes) and agree to withdraw troops from the south.

Period 6 (1865 - 1898)

Geography

Westward Expansion
 Transcontinental Railroad
 Boomtowns
 Gold Mining
 Frontier Wars
New South
 Sharecropping

Social

Plessy v. Ferguson
Muckrakers - Ida B. Wells, Ida Tarbell
New Immigration -- Asia, Southern/Eastern Europe
Social Darwinism
Reform Movements
 Hull House - Jane Addams
 Horace Mann -- Education
 Temperance
Gospel of Wealth
Social Gospel

Economic ("Gilded Age")

Pro-Business, Laissez Faire policies
Corporations, Trusts, Horizontal/Vertical Integration

Unions (Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor)
Child Labor

Political

Lilliputian Presidents
Teapot Dome Scandal
Political Machines
 Boss Tweed -- Thomas Nast Cartoons
Populist Party

Period 7 (1890 - 1945)

Geographic:

Imperialism
 Debate over American Imperialism
 Hawaii
 Guam
 Philippines (Post Spanish-American War)
Spanish American War
Conservation Movement
Big Stick Diplomacy - Teddy Roosevelt
Dollar Diplomacy - Taft

Social:

Progressives
Prohibition - 18th Amendment
19th Amendment - Women's Vote (in effect 1920)
Child Labor Laws - Jacob Riis *How the Other Half Lives*
Triangle Shirtwaist Fire
The Jungle - Upton Sinclair
World War I
 Nativist movement, Red Scare
 Great Migration - African Americans North
Harlem Renaissance
Great Depression

Economic:

Progressives:
 Trust Busting (Taft/ Roosevelt)
 Meat Inspection Act
 Pure Food and Drug Act
1920s - innovation and consumer goods
 Birth of advertising, cinema, mass media, radio

Political:

Important Presidents: Teddy Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, FDR
New Deal - Relief, Reform, Recovery actions

Global Events:

World War I

American Expeditionary Forces

Treaty of Versailles

League of Nations

World War II

Pearl Harbor / Japanese Internment Camps

Mass Mobilization - Rosie the Riveter

Military - D-Day, Island Hopping