

Possible CTER Events w/ Causes, Triggers, and Results (American History)

- C: Renaissance and Crusades foster spirit of questioning and exploration
- C: Trade between Europe / Asia is expensive & difficult (but potentially profitable)
- C: Columbus is stubbornly wrong about the size of the Earth
- C: Bigger & better seagoing vessels developed in Europe

T: In 1492, Columbus sails the ocean blue

E: Europeans “Discover” the Americas

- R: European colonization and exploration of the New World
- R: Amerindian populations decimated by disease and warfare
- R: The Columbian Exchange (featuring corn, potatoes, and cholera)
- R: Massive expansion of Western culture

- C: Mercantilism
- C: Competition for control in the New World (waterways, fur trade, other natural resources)
- C: Religious differences btw. British & French colonists
- C: Virginia land grant to Ohio Company (Washington & 150 Virginia militia sent to secure)
- C: Ongoing wars btw. British & France in Europe

T: Washington’s men fire on French troops

E: The French & Indian War

- R: France (mostly) expelled from the New World
- R: Proclamation of 1763
- R: British raise taxes on colonies to offset costs of defense
- R: American colonies experience unity & shared sense of purpose

- C: Distance between Colonies and Crown {fosters independent mindsets and methods}
- C: Salutary Neglect
- C: Enlightenment Ideals
- C: Taxation without Representation
- C: Thomas Paine’s “Common Sense”

T: Lexington & Concord (“The Shot Heard ‘Round The World”)

E: The American Revolution / Revolutionary War

- R: The Declaration of (American) Independence
- R: The Articles of Confederation
- R: Lingering hostility towards all things British
- R: Elevation of George Washington as ‘Father of the Country’

C: Congress unable to finance itself
C: States won't come together to approve treaties
C: Central government unable to protect American manufacturing or shipping
C: Difficult to pass or enforce federal legislation

T: Shays' Rebellion

E: The U.S. Constitution is Written

R: Debates between federalists and anti-federalists
R: A "Bill of Rights" is demanded
R: The Federalist Papers are published
R: Central government substantially strengthened

C: Hamilton wants strong national government, national bank, loose construction
C: Jefferson wants limited government, strict constructionism, protect interests of the south
C: Federalist vs. Anti-Federalist debates over ratification of the Constitution
C: Hamilton's 5-point plan (which favors the north) / the Dinner Table Bargain

T: The French Revolution (Should the U.S. support the revolution?)

E: First Party System (Federalists / Hamilton vs. Democratic-Republicans / Jefferson)

R: Jay's Treaty ⇒ XYZ Affair
R: Alien & Sedition Acts
R: Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions
R: Peaceful Transfer of Power after Election of 1800
R: "Midnight Judges" ⇒ Marbury v. Madison (1803)

C: Increased focus on the "common man" (belief in democracy as more than a political system)
C: Market Revolution (increased urbanization / less personal interaction or individuality)
C: Enlightenment Ideals - logic and applied reason can make things BETTER
C: Outspoken individuals (reformers) able to reach wider, more literate audience
T: Second Great Awakening (emphasizes power of CHOICE in faith and moral obligation to fellow men)

E: The Age of Reform (1820s-1850s)

R: Earliest public schools
R: Religious innovation - LDS, Utopian communities, Transcendentalism, Shakers, etc.
R: Seneca Falls Convention / Declaration of Sentiments
R: Abolition Movement / William Lloyd Garrison / Frederick Douglass
R: Increased Sectionalism - tensions btw N&S, especially over slavery
R: Prison reform / separate facilities for youth and mentally ill

- C: Westward expansion changes electoral demographics
- C: “Old Hickory” - a lawyer, a war hero, and a known scrapper
- C: Expanding male suffrage / Evolving primaries and popular elections
- C: The “Corrupt Bargain” (1824)
- C: Changing perceptions of individual value and potential

T: The Election of 1828

E: The Age of Jackson (1829 - 1850s) - Elevation of the “common man” and expansion of democracy across social classes

- R: Expansion of white male suffrage
- R: Manifest Destiny
- R: Indian Removal / Trail of Tears (1830s)
- R: Financial Panic of 1837
- R: Future Presidents must appeal to “the common man”

- C: Relative stability allows new focus on improving society
- C: Enlightenment ideals suggest PROGRESS possible through ‘scientific’ approach
- C: Growth of cities introduces new challenges and new vices
- C: Increasing value of the ‘common man’ and ‘democratization’ of the U.S.

T: The Second Great Awakening

E: Age of Reform (1820s-1850s)

- R: Prison Reform
- R: Public Education
- R: Temperance Movement
- R: Utopian Communities / Transcendentalism
- R: Abolition Movements
- R: Women’s Rights Movements {Seneca Falls, etc.}

C: Slavery
C: Divergent economies of the North and the South / Tariff policies favoring northern businesses
C: Early 19th century reform movements
C: Uncle Tom's Cabin
C: Westward Expansion
C: Kansas-Nebraska Act / "Bleeding Kansas" / "Bleeding Sumner"
C: Dred Scott v. Sandford
C: Lincoln-Douglas Debates
C: Failure of political leaders to find sustainable compromises
T: The Election of 1860
T: The Firing on Ft. Sumter
E: The American Civil War
R: Slavery legally ended
R: South economically devastated and population dramatically reduced
R: Federal power over States increased
R: Reconstruction / 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments

C: Southern resentment of Northern control
C: Millions of new freedmen with limited money, education, job skills
C: Perceived corruption and inefficiency in Congress
C: Northerners tire of the expense and effort
C: Scalawags & Carpetbaggers
T: Election of 1876 / Compromise of 1877
E: The End of Reconstruction
R: 14th & 15th Amendments
R: Black Codes / Jim Crow
R: Northern troops withdrawn from South
R: Rutherford B. Hayes becomes President
R: Sharecropping & Tenant Farming = "The New Slavery"
R: "Solid South" votes Democratic for a century

C: White expansion west after Civil War
C: Custer & others killed at Little Bighorn (1876)
C: Conflicts btw. white homesteaders & various Amerindians
C: “Manifest Destiny” - white belief systems
T: *Wovoka & the Ghost Dance Religion*
E: Massacre at Wounded Knee (1890) / End of the “Indian Wars”
R: End of Amerindian resistance on the Great Plains
R: White expansion unhindered
R: Mythologizing of American Indians (“noble savages”)
R: Cultural destruction of many tribes

C: Abundant raw materials in the west
C: Inventions & innovations protected by patents
C: Government's laissez-faire approach to business / economy
C: Swelling population in late 19th century
T: *Electricity (Available / Usable)*
T: *The Bessemer Process (Steel)*
E: The Second Industrial Revolution
R: Higher standard of living for many Americans
R: Crowded cities & tenements
R: Early labor unions
R: “Captains of Industry” / “Robber Barons”

C: New Agricultural Colleges & Improved Farming Technology
C: Overproduction of Crops ⇒ Lower & Lower Prices
C: Partial Successes of the Grange and Farmers' Alliance
C: Massive Westward Expansion 1877 - 1900
T: *The Omaha Convention / The Omaha Platform (1892)*
E: The Populist Party
R: William Jennings Bryan Nominated for President (1896 & 1900)
R: Democratic Party Adapts Many Populist Party Issues As Their Own
R: Populists gain controlling majority in several state legislatures (KS, NC, NE)
R: Several Populists sent to U.S. Congress (from KS, NE, MN, CA)
R: Many Similar Issues ⇒ Progressive Movement

C: Demands by Cuban nationalists for independence from Spanish rule

C: Yellow Journalism

C: Destruction of U.S. Property in Cuba

T: The deLome Letter {might just be a 'Cause'}

T: Sinking of the Maine

E: The Spanish-American War

R: Spain gives up control of Cuba

R: Spain cedes Guam and Puerto Rico to U.S.

R: Spain "sells" Philippines to U.S.

R: U.S. becomes a world power

C: Nationalism

C: Militarism

C: Imperialism

C: Mutual Defense Alliances (i.e., the 'Alliance System')

C: Unrestricted submarine warfare

T: Assassination of Franz Ferdinand

T: Zimmerman Note (U.S. involvement)

E: World War I ("The Great War")

R: Triumph of Democracy in Europe

R: U.S. becomes world's largest creditor nation

R: International Flu Epidemic

R: Russia Soviet Union

R: League of Nations formed

R: Discontent among women forced out of wartime jobs and back into the home

R: The Great Migration (U.S. African Americans)

C: Extremely Unequal Distribution of Wealth

C: Over-Farming of Land / Severe Drought on the Great Plains

C: Untempered Faith in the Stock Market

C: Overproduction / Overstocked Warehouses

C: Buying 'On Margin' / Buying on Credit

T: Black Tuesday – stock market crash

E: The Great Depression & The Dust Bowl

R: Stricter Regulation of Banks & Stock Market

R: The New Deal

R: Expanded Role of Government in Economy & 'General Welfare'

R: Massive Unemployment

R: World Economy Crumbles

R: Extremely Frugal Generation

C: Versailles Treaty (The End of WWI)
C: Hitler's Rise to Power
C: Failure of Appeasement
C: Failure of the League of Nations
C: Too Many "-isms": Racism, Expansionism, Japanese Militarism, Italian Fascism
T: Invasion of Poland
T: Pearl Harbor (U.S. Involvement)

E: World War II

R: Great Depression Ends
R: The Cold War Begins
R: Germany Divided into 'Zones'
R: The Holocaust / Nuremberg Trials
R: Physical & Economic Destruction of Much of Europe
R: The Atomic Age Begins
R: The Marshall Plan
R: U.S. Control of Japan

C: Conflicting Ideologies of U.S. & U.S.S.R.
C: Desire by both world powers to influence neighboring nations
C: U.S.S.R. Expands into Eastern Europe
C: WWII Ends / Common Enemies Defeated
C: Western Fear of Communism
T: USSR becomes nuclear capable

E: The Cold War

R: The Arms Race
R: Truman Doctrine
R: Half-Century of Brinkmanship ("playing chicken")
R: Korean War
R: Vietnam War

C: Segregation/Jim Crow Laws
C: Experiences of Black Soldiers in WWII
C: Mass Media Allows Words & Images to Broadcast Around the Nation
C: Frustration w/ Impact of Education, Litigation, and Legislative Lobbying
T: Rosa Parks refuses to give up seat on bus
T: Linda Brown's Father sues Board of Education of Topeka, KS

E: The Civil Rights Movement

R: Mandatory Desegregation of Public Schools
R: Montgomery Bus Boycott
R: Martin Luther King, Jr. / Malcolm X Become Public Figures
R: The Civil Rights Act of 1964
R: The March on Washington (1963) / "I Have A Dream" Speech
R: Voting Rights Act of 1965
R: Economic, Social, & Educational Opportunities Gradually Increase for African Americans
