

Ignored Americans Review

American Indian History

1600s and 1700s

- Smallpox epidemic in New England killed 90% of Indians, early 1600s
- The Iroquois, the Albany Plan of Union (Ben Franklin), the Articles of Confederation and the U.S Constitution (Note: The influence of the Iroquois on these documents is debatable.)
- Pontiac's Rebellion and the Proclamation of 1763
- President Washington (1789-1797) encouraged a "civilizing process" (Based on a belief that Native Americans were equal, but their society was inferior.)

Early 1800s

- Tecumseh and his brother The Prophet
- Seminole War
- Indian Removal (Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson)
- *Worcester v. Georgia*, 1832
- Trail of Tears, 1838

1865-1890: Indian Wars

- Extermination of the buffalo in late 1800s helped defeat Plains Indians
- Custer defeated by Sioux and Cheyenne at Little Big Horn, Montana, 1876
- Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor*, 1881
- Geronimo (Apache) surrendered, 1886
- Dawes Severalty Act ("Kill the Indian, Save the Man"), 1887
- Sioux massacred at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, 1890

1900s

- Snyder Act, 1924
- Wheeler-Howard Act, 1934
- Dennis Banks and the American Indian Movement (AIM), 1968
- The Trail of Broken Treaties and the *Twenty Points*, 1972
- Occupation of BIA headquarters at Wounded Knee, 1972

Women's History

American Revolution

- Republican motherhood
- Abigail Adams ("remember the ladies")

Early 1800s:

- Cult of Domesticity
- Seneca Falls Convention, 1848 -- Elizabeth Cady Stanton ("all men and women are created equal") Lucretia Mott

Late 1800s

- Susan B Anthony
- Fight to include women's suffrage in the 15th Amendment
- Wyoming granted women's suffrage, 1870

Early 1900s – Temperance Movement leads to Suffrage

- National Women's Party, 1916
- 19th Amendment, 1920
- Margaret Sanger
- Flappers (greater freedom for women in fashion and behavior), 1920s
- "Rosie the Riveter" and World War II

Late 1900s

- Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963
- Equal Pay Act, 1963
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- National Organization for Women, 1966
- Equal Rights Amendment (passed by the U.S. Congress in 1972, not ratified by enough state governments)

African American History

Colonial America

- First Africans brought to Virginia, 1619
- First Africans were treated as indentured servants and released after a number of years.
- Reasons slavery was imposed on African Americans: freed servants became competition for resources, released servants had to be replaced, racism
- Massachusetts became the first colony to legalize slavery, 1641 (slavery legal in all colonies by the early 1700s)

Late 1700s

- Constitutional Convention, 1787 -- Three-Fifths Compromise -- Slave Trade Compromise
- Invention of the cotton gin helped make slavery profitable, 1793
- Toussaint L'Ouverture's rebellion in Haiti led to stronger Slave Codes in the US, 1797

Early 1800s

- African slave trade outlawed, 1808
- Slave population increased due to increase in native born population
- Majority of white southerners owned no slaves – Ave. 4
- Nat Turner's rebellion, 1831
- William Lloyd Garrison, *The Liberator*
- Frederick Douglass, *The North Star*
- Sojourner Truth
- Abolitionist Groups -- American Colonization Society -- Free Soil Party -- American Anti-Slavery Society

Civil War and Reconstruction

- *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 1857
- Emancipation Proclamation, 1863
- 13th Amendment
- 14th Amendment
- 15th Amendment
- Black Codes
- Sharecropping
- Northern troops pulled out of the South, 1877

Late 1800s

- Voting rights taken away from African Americans after Reconstruction
- Jim Crow laws adopted by southern states, 1876-1965
- Booker T. Washington and the Atlanta Compromise, 1895
- *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896

Early 1900s

- W.E.B. DuBois and the Niagara Movement, 1905 -- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 1909
- African Americans migrated to northern cities during World War I and World War II
- Harlem Renaissance and the New Negro, 1920s
- Marcus Garvey

Civil Rights Movement, 1954-1968

- *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, 1954
- Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955-56 -- Rosa Parks
- Martin Luther King, Jr. • SCLC founded, 1957
- Integration of Little Rock High School, 1957
- Sit-ins at Greensboro, NC, lunch counter, 1960
- Freedom Riders, 1961
- March on Washington, 1963
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Malcolm X assassinated, 1965
- Voting Rights Act of 1965
- Stokely Carmichael replaced John Lewis as leader of SNCC, 1966 (Carmichael helped ignite the Black Power movement)
- Black Panthers founded, 1966
- Race Riots, 1965-68

- Kerner Commission Report, 1968
- Martin Luther King assassinated, 1968