



- Jamestown
- New York Colonization
- *Mayflower Compact*
- Plymouth Colony
- Treaty with Wampanoag

Colonial Times

Jamestown - The **British Virginia Company** established this colony in 1607. It survived mainly because Captain **John Smith** enforced a *no work-no food* policy. He established trade relations with natives and became a friend of Chief **Powhatan**, father of **Pocahontas**. A colonist, **John Rolfe**, later married Pocahontas. Rolfe grew tobacco and exported it to England, and this ultimately became a major cash crop.

Colonization of New York - An Englishman, **Henry Hudson**, explored for the Netherlands with the **Dutch East India Company** along the Hudson River in 1608. He established the **Fort Orange** trading post at present-day Albany.

Mayflower Compact - The **Separatists** and **Strangers**, who were religious refugees, came on the **Mayflower** in 1620, and these groups were later called **Pilgrims**, collectively. Before they reached North America, they signed a covenant, which was a set of rules to govern everyone equally, called the *Mayflower Compact*.

Plymouth Colony - The **Mayflower** landed at Cape Cod, Massachusetts and established the Plymouth Colony. A Separatist, **William Bradford** was the leader of this colony. Many of the Strangers were skilled laborers and military leaders, such as **Myles (Miles) Standish**. This colony ultimately merged with the **Massachusetts Bay Colony**. This group set the stage for religious tolerance and government for the betterment of all.

Pilgrim-Wampanoag peace treaty - This was the first treaty between colonists and Native Americans. The Pilgrims conferred with Wampanoag Native Americans with the aid of **Squanto** and **Samoset**, who were natives who had learned English from earlier explorers. The group agreed not to harm one another. If anyone broke the treaty, he would be punished by the other group.

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LIFESAVING ACT OF KINDNESS - Some historians believe that Pocahontas befriended Captain Smith and perhaps saved him from execution and hunger. Pocahontas and her attendants were said to have brought Smith provisions once every four or five days.





- **Warren Court**
- ***Brown v. Board of Education***
- **Conservative Movement**
- ***Engel v. Vitale***

Civil Rights Era

Warren Court (1953-1969) - Led by Chief Justice **Earl Warren**, this period of the **Supreme Court** indicated a shift in priorities. It began to focus more on personal rights instead of property cases. The majority of the important cases were decided based on the ***Bill of Rights***.

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka - In 1954, this case of the **Warren Court** declared **segregation** in public schools unconstitutional. This overturned a previous case, ***Plessy v. Ferguson*** of 1896, in which the court declared 'separate but equal' to be legal. However, a timetable for school integration was not set, and many schools remained segregated into the 1960s.

Conservative Movement - There were many different conservative groups in the United States, and the Conservative Movement tried to bring them all together. The values supported by this political group include small or limited government, free enterprise, a strong military and school prayer. It was also clearly anti-communist. The movement became a strong political force when **Ronald Reagan** was elected president.

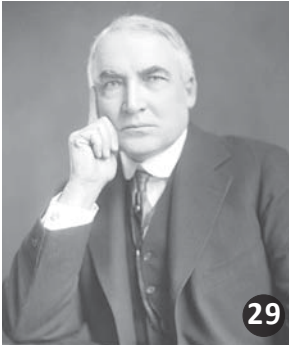
Engel v. Vitale - This Supreme Court case in 1962 concerned prayer in schools. The court stated that New York's policy of beginning the school day with a prayer was unconstitutional. The court determined that it violated the **Establishment Clause** of the **1st Amendment**, which stated that Congress could not make any law respecting an establishment of religion. Since then, there have been three other significant cases, and conflict has continued to the present. Even the 'moment of silence' has been challenged.

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PEACEFUL PROTESTER - *Martin Luther King received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.*

Gunnar Jahn, president of the Nobel Committee, said of King, "He is the first person in the Western world to have shown us that a struggle can be waged without violence. He is the first to make the message of brotherly love a reality in the course of his struggle, and he has brought this message to all nations and races." Jahn remarked that King "never abandoned his faith" and, in spite of being imprisoned and of having his own life and his family's life threatened, King "has never faltered."



U.S. Presidents 1921 - 1945



Warren Gamaliel Harding (1865-1923)

- **Term** (1921-1923) Republican
- **Nickname** - Wobbly Warren

Oddly enough, he had a nervous breakdown at 24 years of age. His advisors were known as the 'Poker Cabinet' because they played together twice a week.



Calvin Coolidge (1872-1933)

- **One+ Terms** (1923-1929) Republican
- **Nicknames** - Silent Cal, Cool Cal and Cautious Cal

Oddly enough, Coolidge was the first president to use radio to address the American public.



Herbert Clark Hoover (1874-1964)

- **Term** (1929-1933) Republican
- **Nicknames** - The Great Engineer, the Great Humanitarian and the Chief

Oddly enough, he was orphaned and lived with relatives in Oregon. He later became a self-made millionaire. He was an engineer in China when the Boxer Rebellion broke out. He was the first president born west of the Mississippi River. The Star Spangled Banner became the national anthem under him.



Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945)

- **Four Terms** (1933-1945) Democrat
- **Nickname** - FDR

Oddly enough, he was the only president elected to four terms. He also was known for his 'Fireside Chats' that addressed the nation on various issues. His wife Eleanor was an outspoken activist and wrote a daily newspaper column.



- Archaic Era
- Valdivia Culture
- Chavín Culture
- Preclassic/Formative Era

Prehistoric Period

Archaic Era - This era stretched from 3500 BCE to around 1800 BCE. Agriculture increased in scale, looms were used in weaving and settlements grew. Villages became populated with many non-related people living together. Cultures during this period grew many more crops, such as quinoa, corn, peanuts, manioc, sweet potatoes, squash and cotton. The latter was grown as the only major fiber crop. By this period, fishing had become a widespread practice. This period was followed by the **Pre-Classic** or **Formative Era**.

Valdivia culture - While other great civilizations were growing elsewhere in the world, the people of Latin America were also developing. Though little was known about the Valdivia culture of Ecuador, their cities were built between 3000 BCE and 1800 BCE. Archeological remains showed that their houses were built in a circle around a piazza, and the people lived by farming and fishing, plus some hunting.

Chavín culture - The Chavín culture developed in Peru and laid a foundation on which other societies were built. This group flourished between 1200 BCE and 200 BCE. Their architecture was complex and included pyramids, which indicated a well-developed and organized society. The Chavín excelled in stone-carving, especially large building blocks with pictures depicting serpents, birds and jaguars.

Preclassic or Formative Era - During this period, which began around 1800 BCE, city-states with ceremonial centers developed. **Hieroglyphic writing** began, and maize farming started to dominate agriculture. Pyramids were built, and jaguar-worship had begun. The **Olmec** thrived, and the **Zapotec**, **Maya** and **Teotihuacan** civilizations began. This era ended around 200 CE and was followed by the **Classic Era**.



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HORNET BOMBERS - Mayan legends indicate that during battle, warriors would toss a hornet bomb, which was composed of either a hornet's nest or an object attached to a gourd filled with the hostile insects, into groups of enemy combatants. Understandably, these bombs caused panic and chaos. Other ancient cultures, including the Greek, also used bees and wasps as weaponry.



- Viking Age

- Holy Roman Empire

Middle Ages

Beginning of the Viking Age - The **Vikings** came from present-day Sweden, Denmark and Norway starting about 793 CE. The **Swedes** traveled along the Volga River into present-day **Russia** creating settlements. The **Danish** settled in England and in the Normandy area of France. They traveled into the **Mediterranean** and to the **Black Sea**. The **Norwegians** raided and settled in the **Orkney** and **Shetland Isles**, as well as **Ireland**. The Norwegians also created settlements in **Greenland**, **Iceland**, and even a short-lived settlement at **L'Anse aux Meadows** in Newfoundland, Canada. This latter settlement was founded by **Leif Erikson**, who was the son of **Erik the Red**.

Most historians consider the attack on the monastery at **Lindisfarne** in **Northumbria** in Britain the beginning of the Viking Age. Monasteries were a source of gold and silver and were repeatedly sacked along British and European coasts.

Not all Viking activity was destructive or barbaric. They were instrumental in founding **Dublin** and **Waterford** as trading centers. Vikings introduced various legal concepts that applied to everyone, not just the rich. A general assembly called the **Thing** or **Althing** was responsible for maintaining laws and enforcing equal punishments. Both sides of complicated cases were heard by a group of learned men, who then passed judgment on the case in question.

Holy Roman Empire - **Charles I** was the king of the **Franks** and later king of Italy. He came to be known as **Charles the Great** or **Charlemagne**. He created the **Carolingian Empire**, which ultimately encompassed much of Eastern Europe. Charles was a protector of the papacy. In 800 CE, Pope **Leo III** crowned Charles as emperor at **St. Peter's Basilica**. For the first time since the fall of the **Roman Empire**, most of Western Europe was united. The Holy Roman Empire ended in 1806 with the retirement of **Francis II** of the **House of Habsburg**.

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LAND HO! - *Leif Erikson Day is an annual American celebration on October 9. It marks the date that the first Europeans set foot on the North American continent. The Vikings were the first to reach American shores, and they came about 500 years before Christopher Columbus sailed this way.*





- **Kulturkampf**
- **World War I**
- **Impressionism**

World War Period

Kulturkampf - By 1871, **Otto von Bismarck** had created a unified German empire and styled himself as **Chancellor**. Determined to keep a unified state, he was concerned with the Catholic Church's concept of papal infallibility. Thus, he began the *kulturkampf* or *culture struggle*, attempting to place state controls on the church. The Catholic Church fought against his policies through an increase of their representatives in Parliament and that, combined with a new pope, helped convince Bismarck to repeal some legislation deemed offensive. Pope **Leo XIII** officially declared the conflict's end in 1887.

Impressionism - Begun in the late 1800s, this movement in French painting flourished. It later spread to music. Impressionist artists sought to capture the *impression* of their subject rather than its details. Key artists of the movement included **Claude Monet**, **Pierre Renoir**, **Edgar Degas**, **Paul Cézanne** and others.

World War I (WWI) - This conflict between 1914 and 1918 pitted the **Central Powers**, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia, against the **Allies**, France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan and, in 1917, the U.S. Known as the **Great War**, this was fought in the Atlantic Ocean and on three primary fronts: the western front in France, the eastern front in Russia and the southern front in Serbia. The trigger that started the war was the assassination of **Archduke Franz Ferdinand**, heir to the **Austro-Hungarian** throne. Thus, Austria then declared war on Serbia.

The British blockaded Germany, and Germans used submarines called **U-boats** to blockade Britain to cut off the supply lines from North America. They sank the passenger ship **RMS Lusitania** in 1915. This turned into unrestricted submarine warfare. The British interception of the **Zimmerman Telegram** prompted the U.S. to abandon its isolationist policy and join the war efforts. This turned the tide against the Central Powers.



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AN ALMOST ALLIANCE - The *Zimmerman Telegram* was a coded message from Germany to Mexico that proposed an alliance between the two countries against the U.S. if the U.S. entered the war. In exchange, Mexico would regain territory of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico they had previously held. The U.S. was outraged and thus entered the fray.



- First Persian Empire
- Taoism
- Confucianism

Empire Period

First Persian Empire - From 550 BCE to 334 BCE, Persians conquered local tribes. Led by **Cyrus the Great** of the **Achaemenid family**, this was also called the **Achaemenid Empire**. Cyrus restored the gods of the local people and encouraged tolerance but was ruthless when challenged. **Darius I** built upon the original holdings and established a common currency. Eventually a **Royal Road**, which was 1,600 miles long, crossed the empire. It became part of the **Silk Road**.

The **Zoroastrianism**, a religion founded in Persia, taught obedience to one deity. The empire eventually dominated present-day Turkey, northern Egypt and northern Saudi Arabia to Pakistan. In 333 BCE, **Alexander the Great** defeated Darius at the **Battle of Issus**, ending the Persian Empire.

Taoism - Also called **Daoism**, this was a philosophical, religious and ethical tradition in China. **Lao Tzu**, also known as **Laozi**, wrote **Tao Te Ching**, which means *the virtuous way*, between the 6th and 4th centuries BCE. It defined the fundamentals of this tradition of living in harmony with the universe. He was probably not the only author and, in fact, his name translated as *the Master*. He was a great philosopher, and, by writing the book, he helped to spread this 1,000 year-old Chinese philosophy. From Taoism came **yin** and **yang**, **Tai Chi** and the **Three Treasures**, which are compassion, moderation and humility.

Confucianism - This philosophical and ethical system was sometimes considered a type of religion. It was begun in China around 575 BCE by **Confucius**, who was called **Master Kong**. He sought knowledge and was a teacher who encouraged others to seek self-improvement. His basic philosophy suggested that knowledge created honest thinking, which promoted appropriate action. An individual who lived right created a family who lived right, which in turn affected the community, the nation and, eventually, promoted world peace.

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WORDS FROM THE WISE - "Do the difficult things while they are easy and do the great things while they are small. A journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step." ~ Lao Tzu
 "When it is obvious that the goals cannot be reached, don't adjust the goals, adjust the action steps." ~ Confucius





- Southern Africa
- Khoisan People
- Egypt United

Prehistoric Period

Southern Africa - The **Cape of Good Hope** is on the southern tip of this region. Countries included are South Africa, Swaziland, Botswana and Namibia.

Khoisan people - This ancient people dated to the early **Stone Age** or perhaps before that. The earliest culture was the **Sangoan** group in Southern Africa. The present-day **San** and **Khoikhoi** resembled the **Sangoan** people. They have inhabited the Northern Cape province of South Africa for hundreds of years.

It was believed that the Sangoan were related to the Khoisan people who lived in the **Kalahari Desert** of southern Africa in Botswana, Namibia and part of South Africa. The Khoisan later domesticated cattle and sheep, which skill they learned from the **Bantu**.

The **San** were hunter-gatherers. The **Khoikhoi** were a pastoral society, who migrated into this area later. Though almost entirely destroyed by later settlers, these people were famous for their rock art. They used a distinct, click-based language, sounds from which have been assimilated into other African languages. The Khoikhoi were called **Hottentots** by the early Dutch settlers, and the **San** were called **Bushmen**. Both of these have become derogatory terms.

Egypt united - Egypt was originally separated into two kingdoms along the **Nile River**. This river was the lifeblood of Egypt, and early Egyptian settlements clustered around it. The Nile has held the distinction of being the longest river in the world. The northern **Upper Kingdom** and the southern **Lower Kingdom** were united under **Menes** about 3100 BCE, which was the beginning of the **Early Dynastic Period** during the **Bronze Age**. He made the city of **Memphis** in Egypt his capital. With the region united, opportunity arose for a single culture to develop. Advances from the distant **Sumer** civilization were adopted and refined for the Nile region.



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CAT WORSHIP - The ancient Egyptians worshiped felines and imposed punishments on those who injured or killed them. Why? One of their goddesses, *Bastet*, was depicted as half feline and half woman.