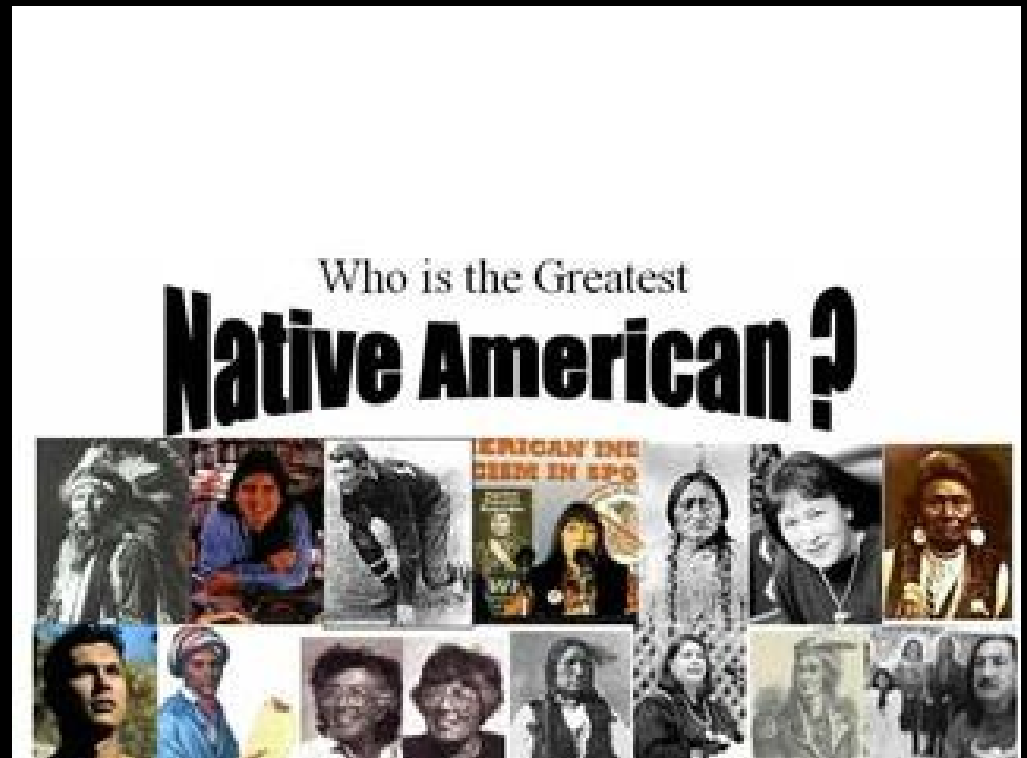


The United States of America

“American History”



Pre-Colonial America

- United States was originally populated by people migrating from **Asia** via the **Bering land bridge** starting some 20,000 years ago.
- These people became the indigenous people who inhabited the Americas prior to the arrival of European explorers in the 1400s and who are now called **Native Americans**.



Pre-Colonial America

- Many cultures thrived in the Americas before Europeans came, including the **Puebloans (Aztec)** in the southwest and the **Adena Culture** in the east.
- Several such societies and communities, over time, intensified this practice of established settlements, and grew to support sizeable and concentrated populations.

Pre-Colonial America

- The first European contact with the Americas was with the **Vikings** in the year 1000.
- **Leif Erikson** established a short-lived settlement called **Vinland** in present day **Newfoundland**.
- It would be another 500 years before European contact would be made again.



Colonial America

- After a period of exploration by various European countries, Dutch, Spanish, English, French, Swedish, and Portuguese settlements were established.
- Christopher Columbus was the first European to set foot on what would one day become U.S. territory when he came to Puerto Rico in 1493.
- In the 15th century, Europeans brought horses, cattle and hogs to the Americas.

- **Christopher Columbus** (1451 – May 2, 1506) was a navigator, colonizer and one of the first Europeans to explore the Americas after the Vikings.
- His 1st voyage of 1492, he did not actually reach the South American mainland until his 3rd voyage in 1498.



Spanish exploration and settlement (1493 – various dates)

- Spanish explorers were the first Europeans to come to what is now the United States, beginning with **Christopher Columbus' second expedition**, which reached **Puerto Rico** in **November 19, 1493**.



- The first European known to set foot in the continental U.S. was **Juan Ponce de León**, who arrived in **Florida** in 1513, though there is some evidence suggesting that he may have been preceded by **John Cabot** in 1497.



Juan Ponce de León

Spanish exploration and settlement (1493 – various dates)

- the Spanish became the first Europeans to reach the **Appalachian Mountains**, the **Mississippi River**, the **Grand Canyon** and the **Great Plains**.
- In 1540, **De Soto** undertook an extensive exploration of the present US and, in the same year, **Francisco Vázquez de Coronado** led 2,000 Spaniards and Mexican Indians across today's **Arizona-Mexico** border and traveled as far as central **Kansas**.

Spanish exploration and settlement (1493 – various dates)

- The Spanish sent some settlers, creating the first permanent European settlement in the continental United States at **St. Augustine, Florida**, in 1565 and later **Santa Fe, New Mexico, San Antonio, Tucson, San Diego, Los Angeles** and **San Francisco**.
- Most Spanish settlements were along the California coast or the **Santa Fe River** in New Mexico.

English/British Colonial America (1585-1776)

- The strip of land along the seacoast was settled primarily by English colonists in the 17th century, along with much smaller numbers of Dutch and Swedes.
- Colonial America was defined by a severe labor shortage that gave birth to forms of **unfree labor** such as **slavery** and **indentured servitude**, and by a British policy of benign neglect (**salutary neglect**) that permitted the development of an American spirit distinct from that of its European founders.

English/British Colonial America (1585-1776)

- The first successful English colony was established in 1607, on the **James River** at **Jamestown**.
- One example of conflict between Native Americans and English settlers was the 1622 **Powhatan** uprising in Virginia, in which Indians had killed hundreds of English settlers.
- The largest conflict between Native Americans and English settlers in the 17th century was **King Philip's War** in **New England**.

English/British Colonial America (1585-1776)

- The **Plymouth Colony** was established in 1620.
- New England was founded primarily by **Puritans** who established the **Massachusetts Bay Colony** in 1629.
- The Middle Colonies, consisting of the present-day states of **New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania**, and **Delaware**, were characterized by a large degree of diversity.
- The first attempted English settlement south of Virginia was the **Province of Carolina**, with **Georgia Colony** the last of the **13 Colonies** established in 1733.
- Several colonies were used as **penal settlements** from the 1620s until the American Revolution.

Formation of the United States of America (1776-1789)

- The United States declared its independence in 1776 and defeated **Great Britain** with help from **France** and **Spain** in the American Revolutionary War.
- On **July 4, 1776**, the **Second Continental Congress**, declared the independence of a nation called "the United States of America" in the **Declaration of Independence**, primarily authored by **Thomas Jefferson**.



Formation of the United States of America (1776-1789)

- The colonists' victory at **Saratoga** led the French into an open alliance with the United States.
- In 1781, a combined American and French Army, acting with the support of a French fleet, **captured a large British army** led by General **Charles Cornwallis** at **Yorktown, Virginia**.



Formation of the United States of America (1776-1789)

- A series of attempts to organize a movement to outline and press reforms culminated in the Congress calling the **Constitutional Convention of 1787**, which met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



Westward expansion (1789–1849)

- **George Washington**—a renowned hero of the American Revolutionary War, commander and chief of the Continental Army, and president of the Constitutional Convention—became the **first President of the United States** under the new U.S. Constitution.



Westward expansion (1789–1849)

- The **Louisiana Purchase**, in 1803, gave Western farmers use of the important **Mississippi River waterway**, removed the French presence from the western border of the United States, and provided U.S. settlers with vast potential for expansion. The United States and Britain came to a draw in the **War of 1812** after bitter fighting that lasted until January 8, 1815.
- The **Treaty of Ghent**, officially ending the war, essentially resulted in the maintenance of the **status quo ante bellum**; however, crucially for the U.S., the British ended their alliance with the Native Americans.

Westward expansion (1789–1849)

- The **Monroe Doctrine**, expressed in 1823, proclaimed the United States' opinion that European powers should no longer colonize or interfere in the Americas.. The Monroe Doctrine was then invoked in the Spanish-American War as well as later in the **proxy wars** between the United States and Soviet Union in Central America.

Westward expansion (1789–1849)

- In 1830, Congress passed the **Indian Removal Act**, which authorized the president to negotiate treaties that exchanged Indian tribal lands in the eastern states for lands west of the Mississippi River.
- The act resulted most notably in the **forced migration** of several native tribes to the West, with several thousand Indians dying en route, and the Creeks' violent opposition and eventual defeat.
- The Indian Removal Act also directly caused the ceding of Spanish Florida and subsequently led to the many **Seminole Wars**.

Westward expansion (1789–1849)

- **Mexico** refused to accept the annexation of **Texas** in 1845, and war broke out in 1846.
- The U.S., using regulars and large numbers of volunteers, defeated Mexico which was badly led, short on resources, and plagued by a divided command.
- The 1848 **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** ceded California, New Mexico, and adjacent areas to the United States.
- In 1850, the issue of slavery in the new territories was settled by the Compromise of 1850 brokered by Whig **Henry Clay** and **Democrat Stephen Douglas**.

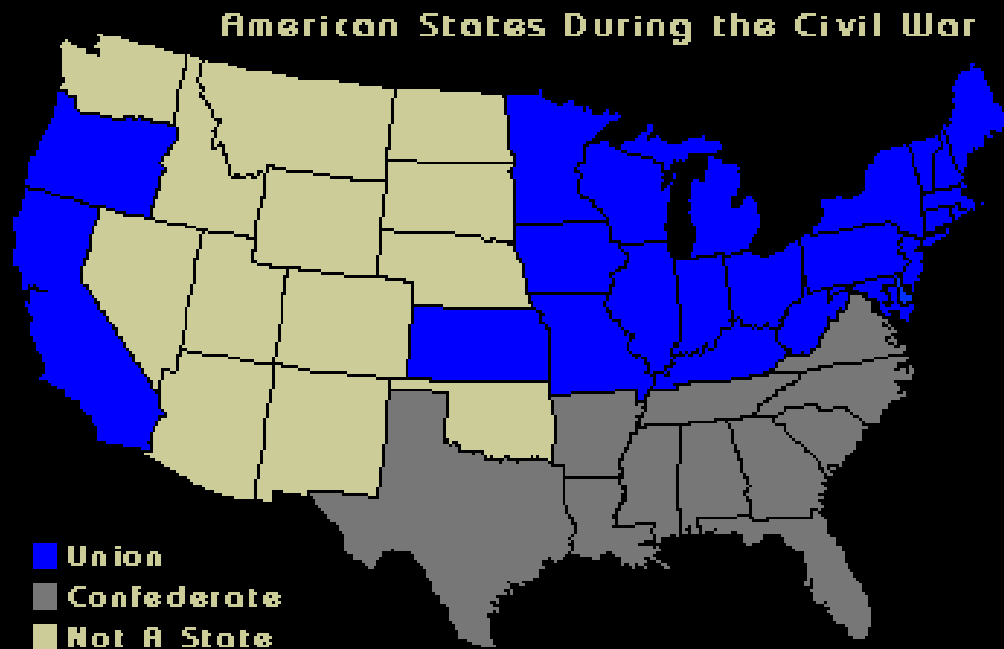
Civil War era (1849–1865)

- In the middle of the 19th century, **white Americans** of the North and South were unable to reconcile fundamental differences in their approach to government, economics, society and African American slavery.
- **Abraham Lincoln** was elected President, the South seceded to form the **Confederate States of America**, and the **Civil War** followed, with the ultimate defeat of the South.



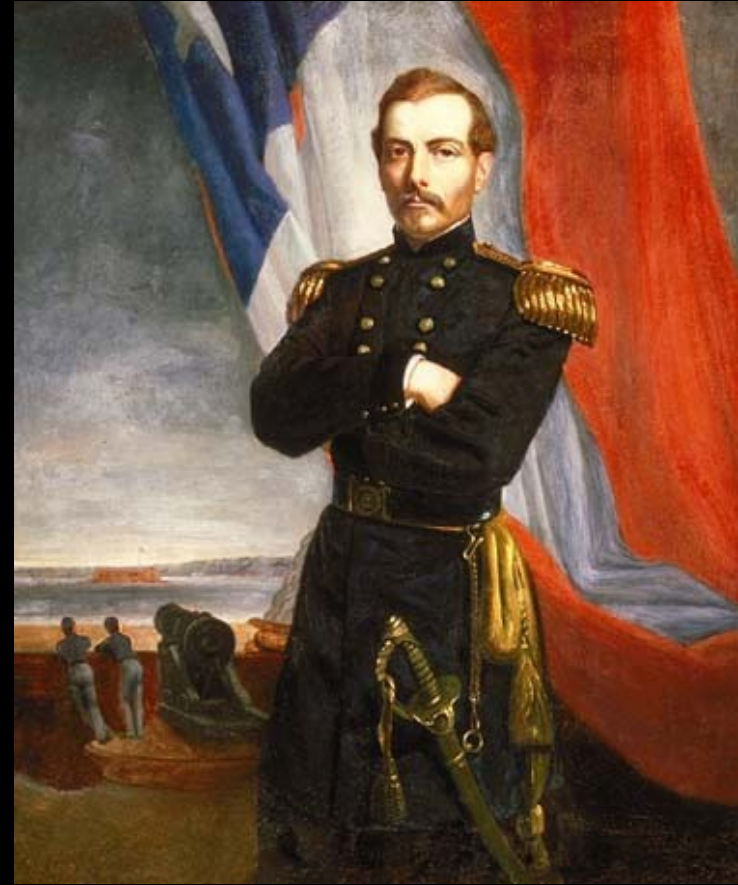
Civil War era (1849–1865)

- After the election of Lincoln, eleven Southern states seceded from the union between late 1860 and 1861, establishing a rebel government, the Confederate States of America on February 9, 1861.



Civil War era (1849–1865)

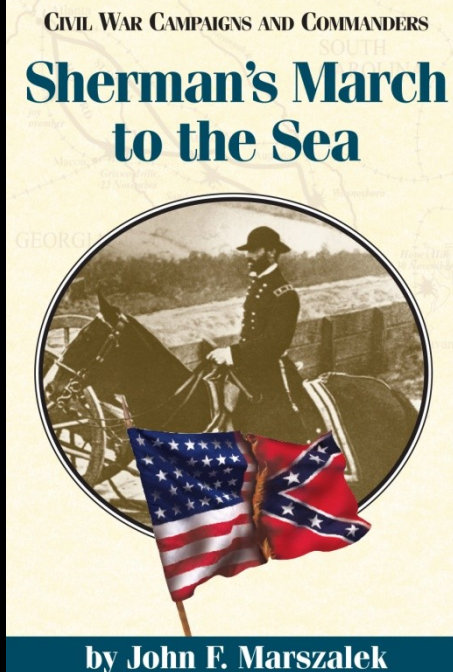
- The Civil War began when Confederate General **Pierre Beauregard** opened fire upon **Fort Sumter**.
- The **Battle of Antietam**, on **September 17, 1862**, was the bloodiest single day in American history.



Civil War era (1849–1865)

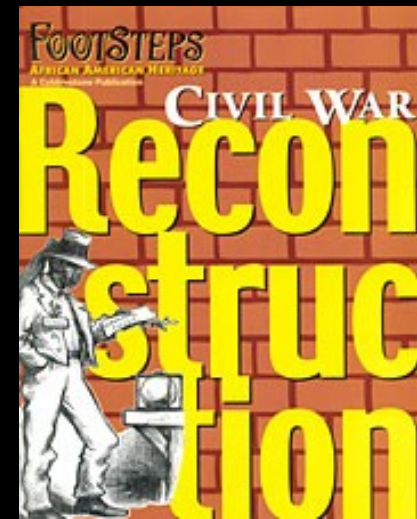


- General William Tecumseh Sherman
"March to the Sea"



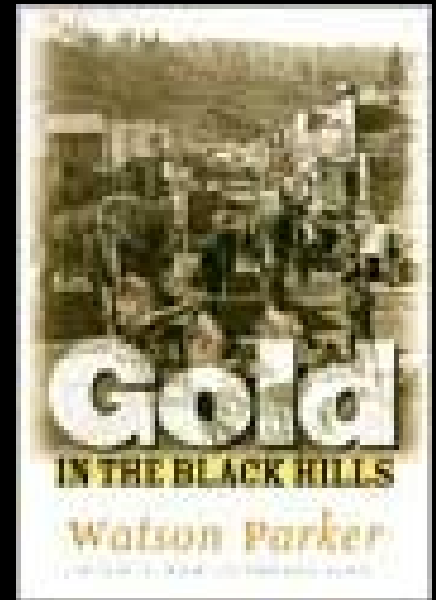
Reconstruction and the rise of industrialization (1865–1918)

- America experienced an accelerated rate of industrialization, mainly in the northern states.
- **Civil Rights** : a state of economic, social and political servitude.
- Monopolies plagued the United States and corruption within the oil, steel, and railroad businesses was vast.



Reconstruction and the rise of industrialization (1865–1918)

- U.S. Federal government policy, since the James Monroe Administration, had been to move the indigenous population beyond the reach of the white frontier into a series of **Indian reservations**.
- In 1876, the last major **Sioux war** erupted when the **Black Hills Gold Rush** penetrated their territory.



Reconstruction and the rise of industrialization (1865–1918)

- International power with substantial population and industrial growth domestically and numerous military ventures abroad, including the **Spanish-American War**, which began when the United States blamed the sinking of the **USS Maine (ACR-1)** on Spain without any real evidence.
- This period was capped by the 1917 entry of the United States into **World War I**.



Post-World War I and the Great Depression (1918–1940)

- Following **World War I**, the U.S. grew steadily in stature as an economic and military world power.
- **Red Scare**
- The United States Senate did not ratify the **Treaty of Versailles** imposed by its Allies on the defeated **Central Powers**; instead, the United States chose to pursue **unilateralism**, if not **isolationism**.

Post-World War I and the Great Depression (1918–1940)

- In 1920, the manufacture, sale, import and export of alcohol were prohibited by the **Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution**.
- Prohibition encouraged illegal breweries and dealers to make substantial amounts of money selling alcohol illegally.
- The Prohibition ended in 1933, a failure.

Post-World War I and the Great Depression (1918–1940)

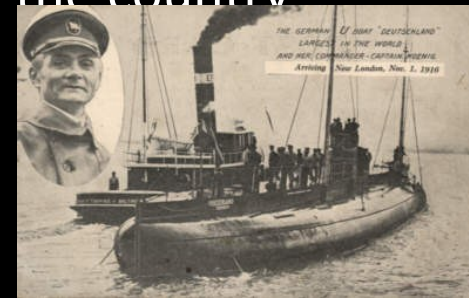
- During most of the 1920s, the United States enjoyed a period of unbalanced prosperity: farm prices and wages fell, while industrial profits grew.
- The boom was fueled by a rise in debt and an inflated **stock market**.
- The recovery was rapid in all areas except unemployment, which remained fairly high until 1940.

World War II (1940-1945) and Home front-United States-World War II

- As with World War I, the United States did not enter World War II until after the rest of the active **Allied countries** had done so.
- Its decision to declare war followed **Japan's** surprise attack on **Pearl Harbor** on 7 December 1941.
- Until then, the United States' isolationism had bound the country to neutrality.
- the American armed forces were significantly smaller than the equivalent forces of **France, Germany, Britain, the Soviet Union and Japan.**

World War II (1940-1945) and Home front-United States-World War II

- On **31 October 1941**, less than two months before the attack on Pearl Harbor, an American destroyer escorting cargo ships in the Atlantic was sunk by a **German U-boat**.
- War, however, was not declared on Germany.
- On 7 December 1941, Japan launched a surprise attack on the American naval base in Pearl Harbor, citing America's recent trade embargo as justification.
- The following day, **Franklin D. Roosevelt** successfully urged a joint session of Congress to declare war on Japan, calling **7 December 1941 "a date which will live in infamy."**
- Four days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, on December 11, **Nazi Germany** declared war on the United States, drawing the country into a two-theater war.



Battle against Germany

- Upon entering the war the United States realized they could not fight both Japan and Germany at once.
- The United States' first step was to set up a large **air force** in Britain to concentrate on bombing raids into Germany itself.
- By May 1943, the British 8th Army had expelled the Germans from North Africa and the Allies controlled this vital link until the end of the war.
- The American navy also played an active role in the Atlantic protecting the convoys bringing vital American war material to Britain.

Battle against Germany

- The allied bombing raids on Germany increased to unprecedented levels after the **D-Day invasion**, with over 70% of all bombs dropped on Germany occurring after this date.
- Germany was flattened, the country was physically and emotionally rubble.
- On 30 April 1945, with Berlin completely overrun with Russian forces and his country in tatters, **Adolf Hitler committed suicide**.
- On **8 May 1945**, the war with Germany was over, following its unconditional surrender to the Allied forces.

Battle against Japan

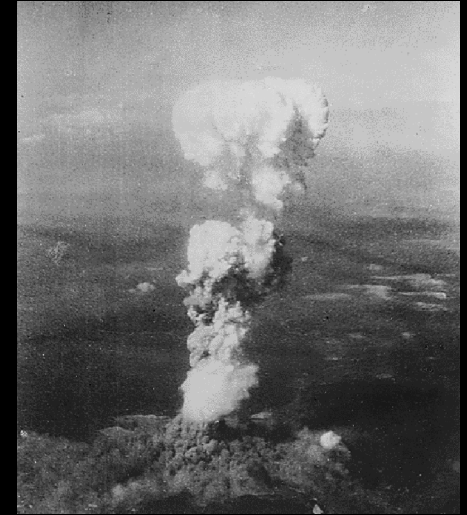
- The first years of the war against Japan was largely a defensive battle with the **United States Navy** attempting to prevent the **Japanese Navy** from asserting dominance of the Pacific region.
- Initially, Japan won the majority of its battles in a short period of time.
- Japan quickly defeated and created military bases in **Guam, Thailand, Malaya, Hong Kong, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and Burma**

Battle against Japan

- The turning point of the war was the **Battle of Midway** in June 1942.
- The United States Navy had broken the Japanese communication codes.
- The Americans began fighting towards China.
- During this period, they inadvertently triggered what would become their most comprehensive victory in the entire war.

Battle against Japan

- The battle that ensued on **June 19, 1944**, became known as the "**Marianas Turkey Shoot**".
- The American Navy pilots shot down 369 of the 430 Japanese bombers, fighters and dive bombers, and heavily wounded many others.



Battle against Japan

- The Pacific war became the largest naval conflict in history.
- The decision to use nuclear weapons to end the conflict has been one of the most controversial decisions of the war.
- The first bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, unexpected by the Japanese. The second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on August 9.
- On August 15, 1945, the Japanese surrendered unconditionally and the war was over, avoiding a bloody invasion.

Cold War beginnings and the Civil Rights Movement (1945–1964)

- Following World War II, the United States emerged as one of the two dominant **superpowers**.
- The post-war era in the United States was defined internationally by the beginning of the **Cold War**, in which **the United States** and the **Soviet Union** attempted to expand their influence at the expense of the other, checked by each side's massive nuclear arsenal and the doctrine of mutual assured destruction.
- Within the United States, the Cold War prompted concerns about **Communist influence**, and also resulted in government efforts to encourage math and science toward efforts like the space race.

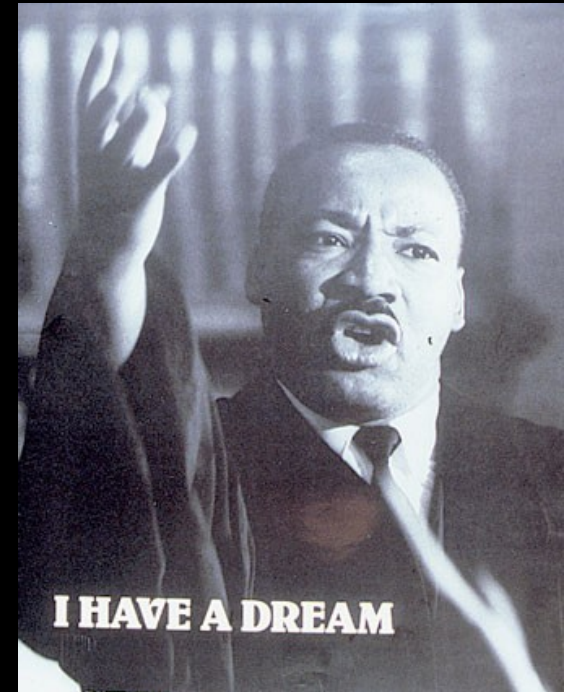
Cold War beginnings and the Civil Rights Movement (1945–1964)

- In the decades after World War II, the United States became a global influence in **economic, political, military, cultural and technological affairs**.
- **John F. Kennedy** was elected President in 1960.
- The Kennedy's brought a new life and vigor to the atmosphere of the **White House**.
- During his time in office, the Cold War reached its height with the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962.
- He was assassinated in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.



Cold War beginnings and the Civil Rights Movement (1945–1964)

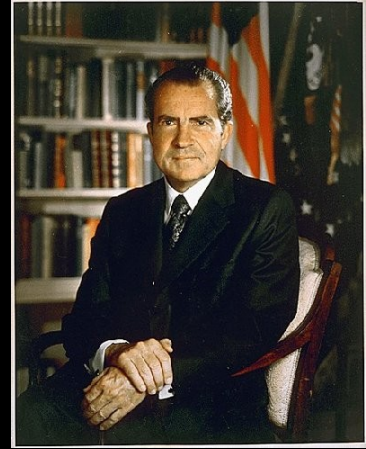
- The Americans **move from farms into the cities** and experienced a period of sustained **economic expansion**.
- At the same time, institutionalized racism across the United States was increasingly challenged by the growing **Civil Rights movement** and **African American** leaders such as **Martin Luther King, Jr.**



Cold War (1964–1980)

- The **Cold War** continued through the 1960s and 1970s.
- The United States entered the **Vietnam War**.
- President **Lyndon Johnson's Great Society** social programs and the judicial activism of the **Warren Court** added to the wide range of social reform during the 1960s and 1970s.
- **Feminism and the environmental movement** became political forces, and progress continued toward civil rights for all Americans.
- The **Counterculture Revolution** swept through the nation and much of the western world in the late sixties, dividing the already hostile environment but also bringing forth more liberated social views.

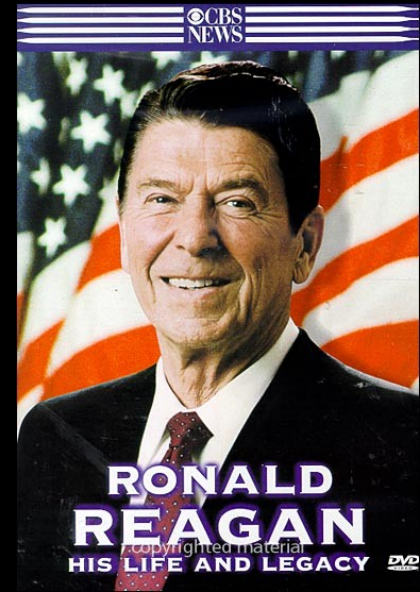
Cold War (1964–1980)



- In the early 1970s, Johnson's successor, President **Richard Nixon** was forced by Congress to bring the Vietnam War to a close, and the American-backed South Vietnamese government subsequently collapsed.
- The war had cost the lives of 58,000 American troops and millions of Vietnamese.
- The **OPEC oil embargo** and slowing economic growth led to a period of stagflation.
- Nixon's own administration was brought to an ignominious close with the political scandal of **Watergate**.

End of the Cold War (1980–1988)

- **Ronald Reagan** produced a major **realignment** with his 1980 and 1984 landslides.
- In 1980, the **Reagan coalition** was possible because of Democratic losses in most social-economic groups.
- "**Reagan Democrats**" were those who usually voted Democratic but were attracted by Reagan's policies, personality and leadership, notably his social conservatism and hawkish foreign policy.



History of the United States (1988–present)

- After the fall of the Soviet Union, the United States emerged as the world's sole remaining superpower and continued to involve itself in military action overseas, including the 1991 **Gulf War**.
- Following his election in 1992, President **Bill Clinton** oversaw the longest economic expansion in American history.



History of the United States (1988–present)

- In 1993, Islamic terrorist, **Ramzi Yousef**, planted explosives in the underground garage of **One World Trade Center** and detonated those killing six people and injuring thousands,
- Beginning of an age of **terrorism**.



History of the United States (1988–present)

- The **presidential election in 2000** between **George W. Bush** (R) and **Al Gore** (D) was one of the closest in American history.



VS

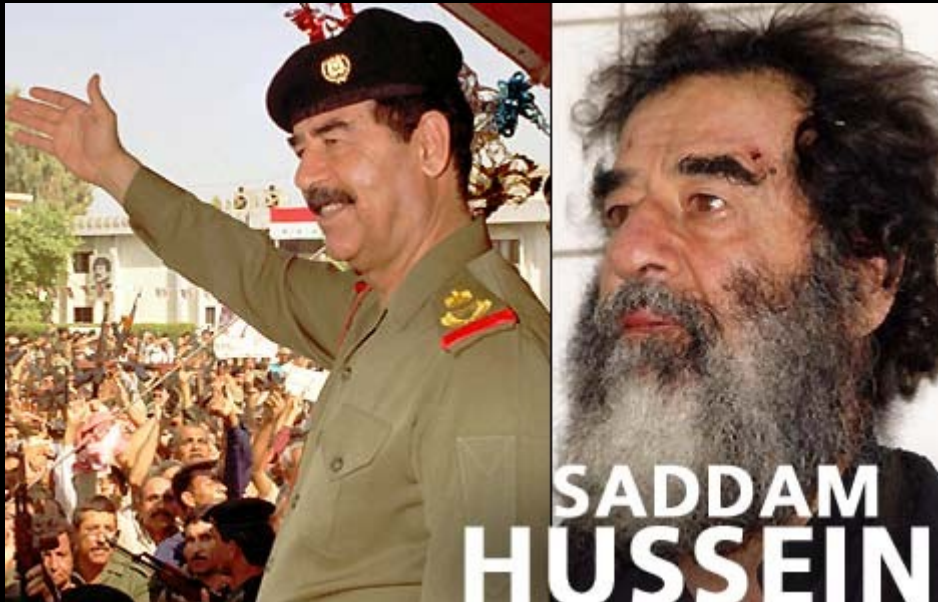


- At the beginning of the new millennium, the United States found itself attacked by Islamic terrorism, with the **September 11, 2001 attacks** in which Islamic extremists hijacked four transcontinental airliners and intentionally crashed two of them into the twin towers at the **World Trade Center** and one into **the Pentagon**.
- **Osama bin Laden** was responsible for the attacks.
- The attacks of that day sparked patriotism throughout the country, the largest clean up effort in the nation's history, and a global battle against terrorism.



History of the United States (1988–present)

- President Bush continued what he dubbed the **War on Terrorism** with the invasion of Iraq by overthrowing and capturing **Saddam Hussein** in 2003.



History of the United States (1988–present)

- In August 2005, **Hurricane Katrina** flooded parts of the city of New Orleans and heavily damaged other areas of the gulf coast, including major damage to the **Mississippi coast**.



History of the United States (1988–present)

- As of 2006, the political climate remains polarized as debates continue over **partial birth abortion**, federal funding of **stem cell research**, **same-sex marriage**, **immigration reform** and the ongoing **war in Iraq**.



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION...**

