

This is a glossary of the events and terms located on the United States section of the timeline.

The events go in order of their appearance on the timeline.

WWI: A war between the Allied Powers (Great Britain, France, and Russia) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy) because of militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism

Great Depression: A period in American history filled with great poverty and debt that started with the stock market crash in 1929

WWII: A war between the Axis forces (Germany, Italy, and Japan) and the Allied powers (Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union) because of the effects of the Treaty of Versailles (ended WWI, created rules for Germany to follow, and created new nations and borders), the economic depression, the rising militarism in Germany and Japan, and the failure of the League of Nations (a peacekeeping organization)

Bombing of Pearl Harbor: Japan bombed the naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, which caused the United States to enter into World War II

Cold War: A period of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union for supremacy. No battles between the two countries took place, but each one antagonized the other

Korean War: A war between North Korea and South Korea with the help of the United Nations in South Korea

Civil Rights Movement: A movement for social justice and equality for African Americans in the United States

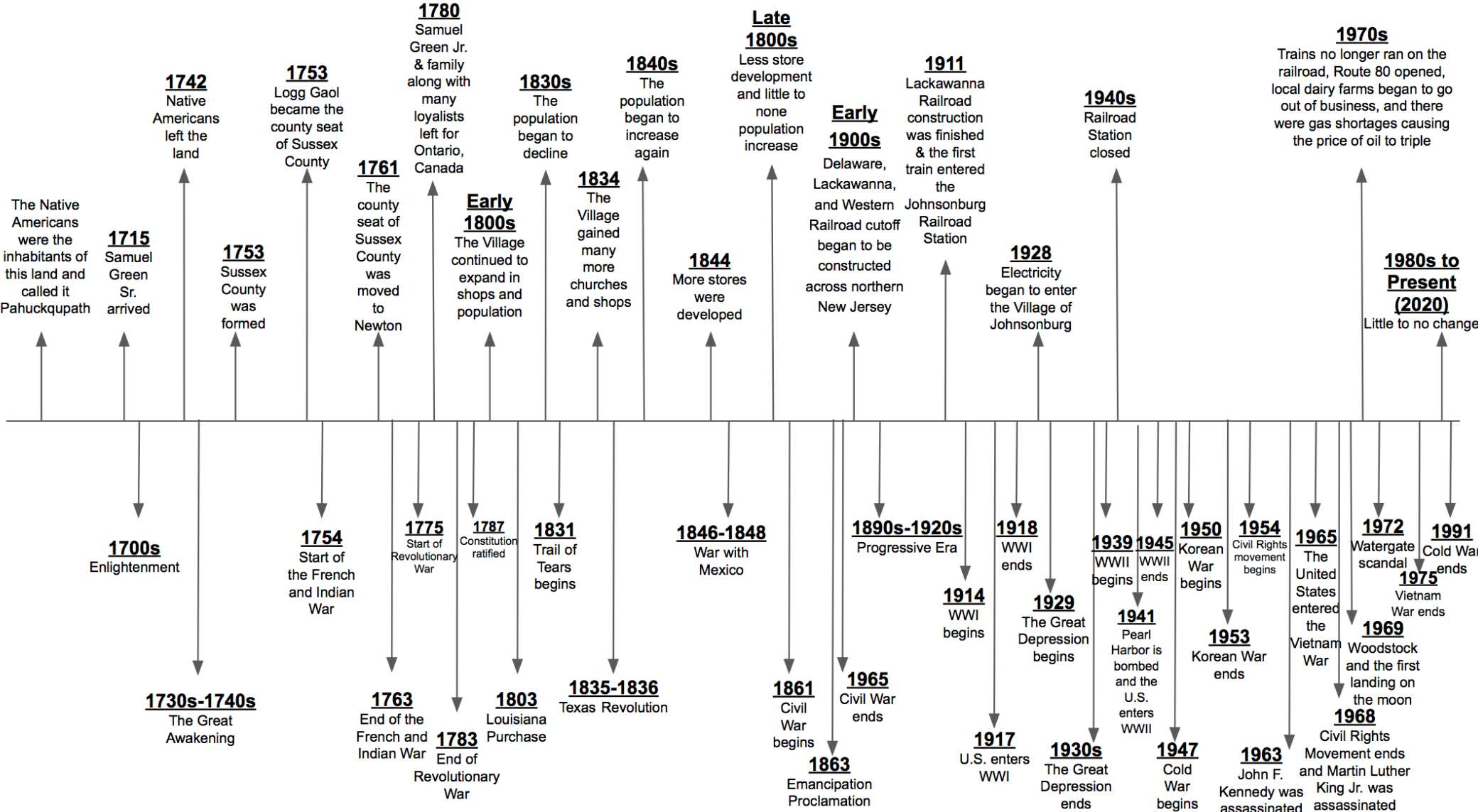
Vietnam War: A war between the anti-Communist South Vietnam and the Communist North Vietnam over unification efforts from the North. The United States sent troops to aid Southern Vietnam in the effort to defeat Northern Vietnam

Woodstock: A huge music event in upstate New York

Watergate Scandal: Burglars broke into the Democratic National Convention Center and were caught wiretaping phones and stealing documents. The burglars were connected to President Nixon's reelection campaign

A Guide to the United States Timeline Events





Glossary of U.S. Events

Enlightenment: A period of reason and logic focused on science causing people to question the authority of the church

The Great Awakening: A religious movement with a goal of bringing people back to the church

French and Indian War: A war between the French and the English for control of North America with Great Britain winning and gaining all land east of the Mississippi River

Revolutionary War: A war in which the colonies won their independence from Great Britain

The Constitution: The foundational document of the United States Government

Louisiana Purchase: The U.S. buys the land west of the Mississippi River which doubles the amount of land in the country

Trail of Tears: The relocation of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Natives to the western part of the country by force

Texas Revolution: Texas' fight for independence from Mexico

War with Mexico: A war to determine the border between the U.S. and Mexico

Civil War: A war between the North and the South regarding slavery in the U.S.

Emancipation Proclamation: A proclamation that freed the slaves in the Confederate States during the Civil War

Progressive Era: A reform movement that challenged the status quo in America in regards to gender, race, social class, education, ethnicity, child labor, big businesses, and the government