

Why do we divide history into periods?

Do Now:

- How would you divide your life up into periods?
- What are the events that mark a new period?

Periodization

- Refers to the way historians divide history up into eras/period
- Helps us better understand historical influences and trends
- What is the best way to define an era/period?

U.S. HISTORY

- **Period 1: 1491-1607**
- **Period 2: 1607-1754**
- **Period 3: 1754-1800**
- **Period 4: 1800-1848**
- **Period 5: 1844-1877**
- **Period 6: 1865-1898**
- **Period 7: 1890-1945**
- **Period 8: 1945-1980**
- **Period 9: 1980-Present**

What year is this?

- 2020 AD
- 2020 CE
- 228 RE
- 1434 AH

Period of History

- is a specific time frame containing common characteristics. For example, the Progressive Era took place at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, and was marked by intense social reform.

- BCE (Before Common Era)
- BC (Before Christ)

mean the same thing

previous to year 1

CE (Common Era)

AD (Anno Domini) -means “in the year of the lord,” often translated as “in the year of our lord.”

What year is this?

- 2020 AD – Anno Domini is Latin for “ In the year of our Lord”
- 2020 CE – Common Era
- 228 RE – Republican Era, since the French Republic after the French Revolution which ended in 1792
- 1434AH – After the Hajj, Muhammad’s migration to Mecca, the most important event in Islamic history

What is History

History

- an account of the past constructed from evidence
- This account of the past can differ based on the author's point of view.
- New evidence can be uncovered that can alter or change our understanding of the past.

Discussion:

- Lets go 200 years into the future –how do you think historians will view this period. Has there been a development or event that has shaped this time period (your life time)

- **Ancient Period (3600 B.C. - A.D. 500)**, the **Middle Period, or Middle Ages (500-1500)**, and the **Modern Period (1500-present)**. In this scheme the fall of Rome marks the transition from Ancient to Middle Period, while the Age of Discovery and Protestant Reformation help to usher in the Modern Period.

- Periodization Historical thinking involves the ability to describe, analyze, evaluate, and construct models that historians use to organize history into discrete periods. To accomplish this periodization of history, historians identify turning points and recognize that the choice of specific dates gives a higher value to one narrative, region, or group than to other narratives, regions, or groups. How a historian defines historical periods depends on what the historian considers most significant – political, economic, social, cultural, or environmental factors. Changing periodization can change an historical narrative. Moreover, historical thinking involves being aware of how the circumstances and contexts of an historian's work might shape his or her choices about periodization.

Sources

Primary Source

- materials from the time period being studied

Example: The Diary of Anne Frank, a diary written by a young Jewish girl who hid from the Nazis during the Holocaust.

Secondary Source

- a document created based on primary sources and the work of other authors

Example: An essay written in 2016 about the Neolithic Revolution that occurred in 10,000 B.C.E.

1. Periodization 1: Foundations
(5,000 B.C. – 600 A.D.)
2. Periodization 2: Post-Classical Era
(600 –1450)
3. Periodization 3: Transition to the
Modern Era (1450-1750)

Comparison and Contextualization

- Comparison
 - Comparing thematic developments across different time periods
- Contextualization
 - Explain an event and evaluate how it connects to other local, regional, or national happenings that were going on at the same time

- **The outcomes of this lesson are:** *1.) To be able to reframe historical trends and events by periodizing them in different ways; 2.) To understand that methods of periodization can convey particular themes while obscuring others.*

Period 1 1492-1607	-No cohesion among Native American groups -Europeans did not intend to stay	-Spanish dominated -French/Dutch were more trade-based -Treaties/conflict w. Native Americans	-New crops and goods into Europe, new tech into America -Mostly slave labor (Native, African)	-Blending of indigenous and European cultures -Exploration driven in part by religion	-Humans came to America on Bering Land Bridge -Europeans came to extract resources	-Gold in Latin America drove exploration -Disease from Europeans killed 95% of Native people	-Competition between European powers as well as Native American groups led to alliances, conflict
Period 2 1607-1754	-English settlers considered "British" not American, largely identity based on colony, class	-Development of local power generally democratic in North, town meetings -In South, aristocracy by landowners	-Emergence of trade in New England, fishing and farming, timber, furs -In South: slavery, indenture, cash crops	-New England life based around Puritan religion -Racial caste system solidified in the South -First Great Awakening	-Religious dissidents from Europe came to North -In South, adventurers looking for wealth -700k+ enslaved people	-Climate/soil differences led to family farming in North, plantations in South -Illness in marshy South killed indentured servants	-Continued competition with Native Americans over land, scramble between European powers to get territory and goods
Period 3 1754-1800	-Development of independent national identity leading to Revolution -"American citizen" still white, wealthy male despite DoI ideas	-Conflict over direct representation vs. virtual representation, taxes led to war -Articles of Confederation (weak) -Constitution (strong central gov't) -First Party Syst: Hamilton, v. Jefferson	-End of "salutary neglect" as English crown takes more control over American goods, shipping → war -Slavery continues to grow in South, helped by invention of cotton gin	-Influence of Enlightenment thought on Revolution -Women played role in Rev but not considered citizens	-Continued push against western frontier for land -Continued importation of Africans	-End of freely available land in East → push west, conflict b/w coastal elites and backwoods farmers	-Emergence of USA as independent power -Alliance with France helps win Rev, but worries many
Period 4 1800-1848	-Growing American identity, fractured by sectional identity -Exclusion of Native Americans despite cooperation	-Expansion of suffrage to all white men in Jacksonian Democracy -Conflict b/w North and South over slavery in new territories -Democrats vs. Whigs (Second Party)	-Expansion of infrastructure, markets, railroads/canals, telegraph, cities -Conflict over National Bank -Emergence of factories (Lowell Mills) -Slavery continues to grow in South	-Second Great Awakening -Reform movements (abolition, temperance, woman suffrage, prison) -"Cult of domesticity" for ♀	-Americans push west -Native Americans forced west - Trail of Tears -End of int'l slave trade, internal trade continues	-Expansion of cotton in the South, expands slavery -Continued westward push, Manifest Destiny -Texas annexation	-War of 1812 ends British presence in North America, ends hopes for Native Americans to prevail -Mexican War → territory
Period 5 1844-1877	-Increasing fracture along sectional lines → Civil War -North's victory led THE United States, not THESE United States -During Reconstruction, black men in South were citizens	-Ineffective presidents, Compr. of 1850, Fugitive Slave Act, pop. sovereignty -Emergence of Republican party, wins election of 1860 (Lincoln) -14th Amend: equal protection -15th Amend: black men vote but not ♀	-End of slavery in 1865, move toward system of sharecropping in South -North continuing to industrialize, wins Civil War based on factory power -Railroads cross the country	-Emergence of ideological defenses of slavery and militant abolitionism -Millennial religious mov'ts -Nativists - hate immigrants	-New immigrants coming from Ireland, Germany -Move westward continues, esp. after gold discovered -Indian Wars / Reservations	-Discovery of gold in CA leads to gold rush -Large population in North, "breadbasket" states help win Civil War	-US is largely isolationism in this period, fears that Great Britain will intercede on behalf of South are not realized
Period 6 1865-1898	-Increasing American national identity as USA becomes major industrial power -Spanish-Am war reunites N & S	-Brief period of citizenship for black men in South ends with Reconstruction -Jim Crow segregation becomes law -Republicans in power	-USA becomes world's leading industrial power thanks to steel, rail -Harsh labor in factories for immigrants -"Robber barons" and Gilded Age	-"Social Darwinism" - believe that some people inherently better than others due to evolution	-Many new immigrants from S & E Europe -Manifest Destiny complete, "frontier closed"	-Cities are polluted, bad working conditions → illness -West "conquered" with barbed wire, buffalo dead	-Indian Wars, Native Americans nearly gone -Last era of American isolationism
Period 7 1890-1945	-New European immigrants at first considered not American, by end of WWII are considered "white" -New World Power status -New era of federal government intervention in economy, life	-Wilson becomes first Democrat to win power in 1912, then FDR from '32-'45 -Woman suffrage 1920 -Segregation, disenfranchisement continues for African Americans, who return from WWII ready for civil rights	-Major era of production and innovation, incl. phone, electricity, radio, car, flight -Laissez-faire economics lead to Stock Market Crash and Great Depression -New Deal, WWII and Depression -Industrialization → postwar boom	-Backlash to minorities, immigrants - KKK -Flourishing of Am. culture in Lost Generation, Jazz	-1 million plus immigrants coming to USA each year until 1924, first quotas -Great Migration of black Southerners to cities in N	-New tech makes world a smaller place -Conservation mov't begins -Ocean shields from war -Dev't of atom bomb	-Spanish-Am War -WWI -Isolationism in 20s, 30s -WWII - aftermath leads US to commit to intervention
Period 8 1945-1980	-Period of expanding federal power and expanding power of citizens thru civil rights -Era of pro USA culture vs. USSR	-Democrats in power until late 1960s, when Nixon takes charge -Civil Rights Movement in 50s, 60s -Women's rights movement in 60s, 70s	-Major economic boom as USA is only country unscathed from WWII - babies! -Invention of computer -1970s economic recession	-Religious era of 1950s -Social movements (Civil Rights, Women's rights) -Emergence of protest against US gov't by students	-Move from cities to suburbs, era of cars -Very little immigration until 1965, when policy changed to attract skilled labor -Boat people from Vietnam	-Serious industrial pollution from 1945-1970 -Begin to address serious pollution in 1970s - EPA -Dependence on oil fuels international conflict	-Cold War directs most US foreign policy, commitment to containment leads to Korean War, Vietnam -Slowly replaced by conflict in the Middle East in 70s
Period 9 1980-	-Period of increasing conservatism in government, with a movement to reduce size of federal government -Continuation of USA as world's	-Period of return to prominence of the Republican Party and conservatism -Shift in political power to South and West following population shift	-Era of globalism has connected markets and people all over the world -Prominence of the Internet and mobile phones has changed information consumption and distribution	-Period of "Vietnam Syndrome" -"Culture Wars" over changing gender, race, family structure -Increasing diversity	-Increased immigration of people from Latin America and Asia -Movement to South and West for jobs	-Wars in Middle East led to efforts to reduce dependence on oil -Growing movement of eco-consciousness in energy, food	-USSR collapses, ending Cold War -USA involved in conflict in Middle East over culture, oil (Gulf, Sept 11, War on Terror) -Era of globalization