

**Units III – The Early Republic**

**Timeline PROJECT**

**100pts**

**INTRODUCTION**

The Early Republic Era covered roughly 35 to 40 years of United States history. It was a time when the Founding Fathers governed a fledgling nation after the fires of Revolution. It was a key period of time that laid the foundations for many modern institutions and ideals. During that time the United States Constitution was formulated and ratified, political and ideological systems emerged, western expansion launched, sectionalist and nationalistic fervor intensified, and the nation blossomed into a notable economic and military power.

**TASK & REQUIREMENTS**

Your task is to construct an annotated timeline that shows the dates and descriptions of major events, developments, people and places covered during the Early Republic Era of American History. The purpose is to make connections between different time periods, people and events to see continuity and change during this crucial time in U.S. history. You will need to do the following points:

1. **DUE DATE:** Your timeline is due on **FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2017**. If you do not have it ready to turn in ***ON THE DUE-DATE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR SPECIFIC CLASS TIME YOU WILL RECEIVE A ZERO***. ***There will be absolutely NO late timelines accepted***.
2. You MUST include the following on your timeline:
   1. The Whiskey Rebellion begins in western Pennsylvania in September.
   2. George Washington is inaugurated first President of the United States
   3. Thomas Jefferson is sworn in as the third President of the United States on March 4.
   4. On September 19, President George Washington delivers his farewell address. His self-imposed two-term limit would be held as precedent until World War II and later incorporated into the Constitution.
   5. On October 27, the United States signs The Treaty of Madrid, also known as Pinckney's Treaty, with Spain granting the United States access to navigate the Mississippi River and New Orleans.
   6. The Treaty of Tripoli is signed in Algiers on January 3, ending hostilities with Barbary Pirates in the Mediterranean Sea.
   7. Maine becomes the twenty-third state admitted to the Union on March 15.
   8. General Anthony Wayne and members of the Indian Confederacy sign the Treaty of Greenville on August 3. The United States now controls the Northwest Territory.
   9. Alabama becomes the twenty-second state admitted to the Union on December 14.
   10. Ten of twelve amendments submitted to the states are officially ratified on December 15; these ten amendments are collectively known as the Bill of Rights.
   11. Vermont becomes the fourteenth state admitted to the Union on March 4
   12. The Twelfth Amendment is ratified by three-quarters of the states on June 15.
   13. Lewis and Clark begin their exploration of the Louisiana Territory on May 14.
   14. On July 14, Congress passes the Alien and Sedition Acts which were signed into law by President John Adams.
   15. The United States and Britain sign the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, ending the War of 1812.
   16. James Monroe is sworn in as the fifth President of the United States on March 4.
   17. Congress passes the Census Act on March 1. The first census is taken on August 2. (The country’s population is 3,929,214.)
   18. John Adams is sworn in as the second President of the United States on March 4.
   19. General Anthony Wayne defeats an alliance of American Indian tribes in the Northwest Territory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on August 20.
   20. Kentucky becomes the fifteenth state admitted to the Union on June 1
   21. Washington, D.C. becomes the official capital city of the United States on December 12.
   22. United States forces under William Henry Harrison defeat Tecumseh’s American Indian Confederacy at the Battle of Tippecanoe on November 7.
   23. General Andrew Jackson defends New Orleans from January 8-18 from a large British invasion force. He handedly defeats them and becomes a war hero.
   24. In Marbury v. Madison, decided February 24, the Supreme Court rules that an act of Congress is null and void when it conflicts the United States Constitution.
   25. The United States purchases the Louisiana Territory for $15 million on April 30. As a result, the nation doubles in size.
   26. Louisiana becomes the eighteenth state admitted to the Union on April 30.
   27. Indiana becomes the nineteenth state admitted to the Union on December 11.
   28. Lewis and Clark reach the Pacific Ocean in November.
   29. James Madison is sworn in as the fourth President of the United States on March 4.
   30. Tennessee becomes the sixteenth state admitted to the Union on June 1
   31. Illinois becomes the twenty-first state admitted to the Union on December 3.
   32. Missouri becomes the twenty-fourth state admitted to the Union on August 10.
   33. The War of 1812 officially begins when the United States declares war on Great Britain on June 18.
   34. The British set fire to public offices, including the White House and Capitol Building, during their invasion of Washington, D.C. on August 24.
   35. Mississippi becomes the twentieth state admitted to the Union on December 10.
   36. As part of the Adams-Onís Treaty, signed on February 22, the border between the United States and Spanish Mexico is decided and the U.S. annexes the Florida Territory.
   37. The Missouri Compromise is signed on March 3, allowing Missouri to enter the union as a slave state so long as Maine enters as a free state. The Compromise also prohibited slavery in the Louisiana Purchase in any state north of the 36° 30´ latitude line.
   38. President James Monroe delivers his annual speech to Congress on December 2. In it, he lays out the principles of what came to be known as the Monroe Doctrine.
   39. On November 19, Great Britain and the United States sign Jay's Treaty to settle all outstanding issues between the two nations.
   40. Ohio becomes the seventeenth state admitted to the Union on March 1.
3. You must put all of the events/developments on your timeline in chronological order. To do so will require you to do some research to **find the year each of the above events took place**. Use class lecture notes and the internet.
4. You MUST include **at least 10 additional events/developments/people on the timeline** that were either discussed or not discussed in class. They can be people or events from other parts of the world but they must in some way relate to U.S. History.
5. You must **provide a visual/picture representation for ALL of the events/developments/people** on the timeline. You can print and cut out pictures and paste them, draw them, or copy and paste them.
6. The styles in which you can do this project are as follows:
   1. Poster-board
   2. Copy paper sheets taped together (8 ½” x 11”) or (8 ½” x 14”)
   3. PowerPoint format
   4. Ringed index-cards
   5. Baseball-card sleeves
7. **You will be graded on:**
   1. **Chronology** – Is everything in correct order?
   2. **Completion** – Did you actually add all events? Are the events annotated? Do you have all the pictures for the events?
   3. **Creativity** – Does your project show effort? Did you rush through it? Are the pictures/visuals in a neat, appealing, fashion? Does it show “going the extra mile”? **NOTE:** ***copying and pasting into a PPT is not as time consuming as doing to for a booklet or poster.***