















Major Turning Points In American History

Each item is associated with one of the significant dates in U.S. History. Match the correct year to each box by writing the year below it.

1607 1620 1776 1787 1803 1861-1865

Doubled the Size of the United States	 We the People	 House of Burgesses	 John Paul Jones	First Social Contract for Self-Rule in the Colonies	 Common Sense
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
 Pilgrims	 President Jefferson	First Permanent English Colony in North America	 Civil War	 Virginia	 North vs. South
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
 General Washington	 General Washington	 Great Compromise	 Gettysburg Address	Federalists Versus Anti-Federalists	 The Mayflower
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.

Major turning points in American history have shaped the nation into what it is today, influencing its political landscape, social fabric, and economic structure. These pivotal moments not only defined the course of the United States but also had lasting impacts on the world stage. From the founding of the nation to the Civil Rights Movement, each turning point reflects the struggles, achievements, and evolving identity of the American people.

The American Revolution (1775-1783)

The American Revolution was a monumental turning point that laid the foundation for the United States as an independent nation. Growing discontent with British rule, fueled by issues such as taxation without representation, led to armed conflict between colonists and British troops.

Key Events

- 1775: The Battles of Lexington and Concord marked the start of armed conflict.
- 1776: The Declaration of Independence, authored by Thomas Jefferson, was adopted on July 4, signaling the colonies' intent to break free from British rule.
- 1781: The British surrender at Yorktown effectively ended major military operations.
- 1783: The Treaty of Paris was signed, officially recognizing American independence.

The Revolution established fundamental principles of democracy and individual rights, which would be echoed in future constitutional developments.

The Constitution and Bill of Rights (1787-1791)

Following independence, the need for a strong central government became apparent. The Articles of Confederation proved ineffective, leading to the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

Key Developments

- The Constitution: Ratified in 1788, it created a federal system with checks and balances.
- The Bill of Rights: Ratified in 1791, these first ten amendments guaranteed essential civil liberties and rights.

This period not only solidified the framework of American governance but also set important precedents for civil rights and liberties.

The Civil War (1861-1865)

The Civil War was a defining conflict that centered on issues of slavery, states' rights, and national unity. The war resulted in significant social and political changes in the United States.

Causes of the War

1. Slavery: The moral and economic implications of slavery created deep divisions between the North and South.
2. States' Rights: Southern states believed that they had the right to govern themselves and make their own laws, including those regarding slavery.
3. Election of Abraham Lincoln: His election in 1860, viewed as a threat to slavery, prompted several Southern states to secede from the Union.

Key Events

- 1863: The Emancipation Proclamation declared freedom for slaves in Confederate states.
- 1865: The Union's victory led to the preservation of the United States and the abolition of slavery through the 13th Amendment.

The Civil War not only ended slavery but also set the stage for future civil rights movements.