

This topic list is not extensive. These topics may have more easy-to-use sources. All topics are labeled with an icon that shows the category it may fit. You can read an overview article by following the link from the topic.



War



Health



Music



Art



Activism



Discrimination



Science



Labor



Politics



Expansion



Industry



Religion



Sports



Food











Literature






























Equality



























Laws and Courts













Category	Topic	Description
	Anesthesia	A drug used during surgery or medical procedures. Usually involves making someone unconscious.
	Battle of Gettysburg	Fought from July 1-3, 1863. The deadliest battle of the U.S. Civil War. A victory for the Union. It ended General E. Lee's march north.
	Berlin Wall	The Berlin Wall split the city in half after WWII. West Berlin was free and democratic. East Berlin was under rule of the communist Soviet Union.
	Black Power Salute, 1968 Olympics	Tommie Smith and John Carlos won medals at the 1968 Olympics. They wanted to show support for the civil rights movement. When getting their medals they raised their fists in the air. This was the "black power salute."
	Bob Dylan	Bob Dylan was a popular singer in the 1960s. He wrote songs known as "protest music" against the Vietnam War.
	Boston Massacre	The British Army shot and killed five protesters on March 5, 1770. The protesters were fighting British rule over the colonies. This led to the Revolutionary War.
	Boxer Rebellion	The Boxer's fought against the spread of Western and Japanese influence in China during the Qing Dynasty (1899-1901).
	Brown v. Board of Education	This 1954 Supreme Court case made segregation in public schools illegal. It overturned "separate but equal."













	<u>Cesar Chavez</u> And <u>Dolores Huerta</u>	Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta fought for Latino rights and organized labor. They founded the National Farm Workers Association in 1962.
	<u>Charles Darwin</u>	Charles Darwin was a naturalist who studied in the Galapagos Islands. He invented the theory of evolution.
	<u>Che Guevara and Marxist Revolution</u>	Che Guevara was a Marxist revolutionary. He is known for his work with Fidel Castro in the Cuban Revolution.
	<u>Chernobyl Disaster</u>	Chernobyl was a nuclear accident in 1986 in Ukraine. Many people got sick from the radiation.
	<u>Chinese Exclusion Act</u>	The Chinese Exclusion Act was passed in 1882. It stopped Chinese immigration to the United States.
	<u>Civil Rights Act of 1964</u>	This legislation banned discrimination based on skin color. It outlawed segregation in public places.
	<u>Claude Monet and Impressionism</u>	Claude Monet started the painting style called Impressionism. He painted nature and outdoor scenes.
	<u>Compromise of 1850</u>	The Compromise of 1850 focused on slave laws in the United States. This law debated if new territories and states would allow slavery.
	<u>D-Day</u>	On June 6, 1944, the Allies invaded France on the coast of Normandy. It was the largest seaborne invasion in history. It turned the tide of WWII against the Nazis.
	<u>Declaration of Independence</u>	The colonies declared independence from Britain in 1776. They sent this document to King George. This was the start of the Revolutionary War.
	<u>Dred Scott v. Sanford</u>	Dred Scott was a slave who sued for his freedom. This 1856 Supreme Court decision said that anyone with African descent could not be a United States citizen.
	<u>Eli Whitney and the Cotton Gin</u>	Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793. His invention allowed farmers to work faster and produce more cotton.
	<u>Elizabeth Blackwell</u>	Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman doctor in the United States. She led the way for other women in medicine.
	<u>Emancipation Proclamation</u>	Abraham Lincoln made slavery illegal in 1863 with the Emancipation Proclamation. More than three million slaves were freed by this executive order.
	<u>Excavation of King Tut's Tomb</u>	King Tut was an Egyptian pharaoh who died in 1323 BCE. His tomb was discovered in 1922. Many treasures and King Tut's mummy was found inside. A lot was learned about life in Ancient Egypt with this discovery.













	<u>Fannie Lou Hamer</u>	Fannie Lou Hamer fought for civil rights. She was known for helping African Americans become registered voters. She also founded the Freedom Democratic Party.
	<u>Fidel Castro</u>	Fidel Castro was the communist leader of Cuba for more than 30 years. He led the Cuban Revolution. He had a close relationship with the Soviet Union.
	<u>Frank Lloyd Wright</u>	Frank Lloyd Wright is known as the greatest American architect. He designed many buildings throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.
	<u>French and Indian War</u>	Britain and France fought each other in America from 1754-1763. Both sides used Native Americans as allies. France lost. Most of France's territory was given to Britain.
	<u>Great Chicago Fire</u>	The Great Chicago Fire was in 1871. The fire killed almost 300 people. Over three square miles of Chicago burned to the ground.
	<u>Hawaiian Annexation</u>	The United States made Hawaii a territory in 1898. This ended the monarchy in Hawaii led by Queen Lili'uokalani. Hawaii became the 50th state in 1959.
	<u>Henry VIII's Break with Rome</u>	King Henry VIII wanted a divorce from his first wife in the early 1500s. The Catholic Church would not let him. King Henry VIII removed England from the Catholic Church. The King then named himself the Supreme Ruler of the Church of England.
	<u>Ho Chi Minh</u>	Ho Chi Minh was the communist leader of the People's Army of Vietnam. He fought against the U.S. during the Vietnam War.
	<u>Hubert H. Humphrey</u>	Hubert H. Humphrey was a senator from Minnesota. He led many campaigns against segregation, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964. He became Vice President later in his career.
	<u>Indian Removal Act</u>	Andrew Jackson signed this law in 1830. He forced Native Americans to give up their land and move. Most Native Americans traveled very far to live on new reservations. Their journey is known as the Trail of Tears.
	<u>Indian Salt March</u>	Mohandas Gandhi led a peaceful march in 1930. They were protesting British rule over India. Gandhi and many others were arrested. India was given independence in 1947.
	<u>Intolerable Acts</u>	Britain wanted to punish colonists after the Boston Tea Party. The Intolerable Acts made colonists more upset. These laws led to the start of the Revolutionary War.









	<u>Irish Civil War</u>	Ireland was in a Civil War in the early 1920s. People disagreed on how to run the country after fighting for independence.
	<u>Jackie Robinson</u>	Jackie Robinson became the first African American to play Major League Baseball in 1947. He played for the Brooklyn Dodgers. He made it possible for other African Americans to play professional sports.
	<u>Jackson Pollock and Abstract Expressionism</u>	Jackson Pollock is known for starting the Abstract Expressionism art movement. His style of “drip painting” between the 1940s and 1950s is the most popular.
	<u>James J. Hill</u>	James J. Hill was a railroad billionaire. He owned the Great Northern Railroad. He became very rich for his expansion of the railroad lines.
	<u>Jamestown</u>	Jamestown was settled in 1607. It became the first city that colonists lived in North America. They faced many problems in the new country.
	<u>Jane Goodall</u>	Jane Goodall is an expert on chimpanzees. She spent time studying them in Tanzania. Goodall has brought awareness to animal welfare issues.
	<u>Jim Crow Laws</u>	“Jim Crow Laws” began after the Civil War. They were used to segregate African Americans after the ending of slavery.
	<u>Kent State Shooting</u>	On May 4, 1970, four students were killed at Kent State University in Ohio. They had been protesting the Vietnam War with many others. The National Guard was called to help. They opened fire on the students.
	<u>Kristallnacht</u>	Kristallnacht, or “Night of the Broken Glass,” happened in Germany in 1938. Many Jewish businesses and synagogues were destroyed. This night showed the prejudice Nazis had against Jewish people.
	<u>Lewis Hine</u>	Lewis Hine was a photographer. He took photos of young children working in dangerous conditions. His photos helped change child labor laws in the United States.
	<u>Louisiana Purchase</u>	Thomas Jefferson wanted to expand the United States. He purchased over 800,000 square miles of territory from France in 1803. The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States.
	<u>Lusitania Incident</u>	On May 7, 1915, the <i>Lusitania</i> ship was sunk by a German submarine. Nearly 2,000 people died. This event caused the United States to enter WWI.
	<u>Mao Zedong and China's Cultural Revolution</u>	Mao Zedong was the communist leader of China in the mid-1900s. He began the Cultural Revolution in 1966. He wanted to get rid of traditional Chinese culture.

	<u>Margaret Sanger and Birth Control</u>	Margaret Sanger fought for women's right to use birth control. She started the American Birth Control League in 1921. This is now known as Planned Parenthood.
	<u>Martin Luther King Jr.</u>	Martin Luther King Jr. was a leader of the Civil Rights Movement. He used peaceful protests to fight racism. His actions caused others to organize for African American civil rights.
	<u>Martin Luther's 95 Theses</u>	Martin Luther wrote 95 Theses in 1517. He wanted to change the Roman Catholic Church. His writings began the Protestant Reformation in Europe.
	<u>Matthew Shepard</u>	Matthew Shepard was murdered in 1998 because of his sexual orientation. His death inspired gay rights activists and brought attention to hate crimes. In 2009, the Matthew Shepard Act became a law.
	<u>Mayo Brothers and Mayo Clinic</u>	The Mayo Brothers were surgeons at the first hospital in Rochester, Minnesota. They later created the Mayo Clinic. It is one of the best hospitals in the United States.
	<u>Cyrus McCormick and the mechanical Reaper</u>	McCormick invented a new mechanical reaper in 1834. It changed how farmers harvested crops and allowed them to harvest more crops with fewer workers.
	<u>Mexican-American War</u>	The United States fought with Mexico from 1846 to 1848. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war. This treaty gave the United States some of Mexico's land.
	<u>Miranda v. Arizona</u>	On March 13, 1963, Ernesto Miranda was arrested in Phoenix, Arizona. He said his 5th Amendment rights were violated. The Supreme Court ruled his confession could not be used. Now, all suspects must be read their "Miranda rights" when they get arrested.
	<u>Missouri Compromise</u>	In 1818, Missouri applied to become a state. This led to a debate on slavery in the United States. These arguments over slavery helped start the Civil War.
	<u>Munich Olympics</u>	During the 1972 Olympics, Palestinian terrorists took eleven Israeli Olympians hostage. All of the hostages were killed. The terrorist group wanted Arab prisoners released from an Israeli jail.
	<u>Music Censorship</u>	Parents created the Parent Music Resource Center in 1985. They wanted to keep their children from hearing music that was not age-appropriate. The Parental Advisory Label was introduced in 1994.

	<u>Navajo Code Talkers</u>	The Navajo Code Talkers were US Marines and Native Americans. They used their own language to communicate with each other during WWII. Japan could not break their language code. The Navajo Codes helped defeat Japan.
	<u>Nelson Mandela and Apartheid</u>	Apartheid in South Africa segregated blacks from whites. Nelson Mandela worked to end apartheid. He became the first black president in 1994.
	<u>New Deal</u>	President Franklin Roosevelt created several programs called the New Deal. These programs helped America recover from the Great Depression.
	<u>Norman Borlaug and the Green Revolution</u>	Norman Borlaug was a scientist who invented a new type of wheat. His goal was to end world hunger. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970.
	<u>Occupation of Alcatraz</u>	Native Americans went to Alcatraz in 1969 to gain ownership of the island. After the prison closed, Native Americans believed the land should be returned to them. This was important in the American Indian Movement.
	<u>October Revolution</u>	During the Russian Revolution, there were many rebellions. The October Revolution of 1917 took away power from the Tsars. It gave Vladimir Lenin complete power.
	<u>Oliver Kelley and the Grange</u>	Oliver Kelly was a farmer. He organized the Grange Movement. He fought railroad companies for charging too much money to transport farmer goods.
	<u>Opium Wars</u>	The Opium Wars began in the 1800s between Britain and China. Chinese opium addiction was a direct cause of the Wars. The Chinese economy was also destroyed.
	<u>Pablo Escobar</u>	Pablo Escobar is a famous drug lord from Colombia. He was the wealthiest criminal in history. He was known for giving back to the people of Colombia but also killing many people.
	<u>Pablo Picasso and Cubism</u>	Pablo Picasso was a famous painter. He began Cubism. This was very different from traditional art. It was the start of the Modern art movement.
	<u>Pearl Harbor</u>	Pearl Harbor is a United States naval base in Hawaii. The Japanese army attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The bombing caused the US to enter WWII.
	<u>Penicillin</u>	Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928. Penicillin treats infections caused by bacteria. It is still used today.

	<u>Plessy v. Ferguson</u>	In 1892, black and white passengers could not ride together on trains. Homer Plessy fought to change this law. The Supreme Court, who ruled against Plessy, established “separate but equal.”
	<u>Polio Vaccine</u>	Polio was a disease that caused paralysis. Jonas Salk invented the first successful polio vaccine in the 1950s. The disease has been eliminated in the United States.
	<u>The Pony Express</u>	The Pony Express used horses to deliver mail in 1860. It was the fastest way to send things across the United States.
	<u>Pop Art</u>	Pop Art became popular in the late 1950s. Artists used images from popular media to make this art. Andy Warhol is a famous Pop Art artist.
	<u>Prohibition</u>	In 1919, Congress passed the 18th Amendment. This made alcohol illegal. It became known as the Prohibition Era. In 1933, this amendment was reversed.
	<u>Pullman Strike</u>	In the 1890s, workers were not paid much money. Owner of the American Railway Union, Eugene Debs, called for a nationwide strike. It turned violent. The Pullman Strike brought national attention to labor rights.
	<u>Pure Food and Drug Act</u>	Upton Sinclair's wrote <u>The Jungle</u> in 1906. It brought attention to unsafe working conditions in the meat industry. It helped inspire the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906. It was the first attempt to improve the working conditions in the food industry.
	<u>Roe v. Wade</u>	Abortion became legal in the United States in 1973. The Supreme Court case of Roe v. Wade said that no state could ban abortion within the first three months of pregnancy.
	<u>Rosa Parks</u>	Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white passenger in 1955. She was arrested. This started the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Many others fought for civil rights after this.
	<u>Roy Wilkins</u>	Roy Wilkins was a Civil Rights leader. He was the executive director of the NAACP in 1955. He helped fight for African American civil rights.
	<u>Ryan White</u>	In 1984, Ryan White received a blood transfusion. He was then diagnosed with AIDS. There was little information about HIV/AIDS. He was not allowed to return to school. White brought awareness to the AIDS/HIV movement.
	<u>Rwandan Genocide</u>	Rwanda was in a Civil War in 1990. Two groups, the Hutu and the Tutsi were fighting. In 1994, the Hutu planned a genocide of the Tutsi people. It is estimated that almost 1,000,000 people were killed.

	<u>Scopes Trial</u>	In 1925, Tennessee made the teaching of evolution illegal. A teacher named John Scopes taught evolution. The case went to trial. It was an important event in the teaching of evolution.
	<u>Second Wave Feminism</u>	In the 1960s, Betty Friedan wrote <i>The Feminist Mystique</i> . Her book inspired women to fight for equal representation. By the 1980s, women had more rights. This also led to the creation of women's studies programs in colleges.
	<u>Secret War</u>	At the same time the United States was fighting Vietnam, Laos was in a Civil War. To try and stop the spread of Communism, the United States secretly bombed Laos. This is known as the Secret War.
	<u>Seneca Falls Convention</u>	Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848. They wanted support for women's right to vote. This convention started the Women's Suffrage Movement.
	<u>Sister Kenny</u>	Sister Kenny is a nurse from the 1900s. She treated polio patients. She used physical therapy to help patients, instead of keeping them in bed.
	<u>Stonewall Riots</u>	The Stonewall Inn was a gay bar in New York. Many people did not feel they could be openly gay at this time. On June 28, 1969, it was raided by the police. It turned violent. The Stonewall Riots was an important step in the modern gay rights movement.
	<u>Surrealism</u>	Surrealism is an art movement. It started in the 1920s. The art focused on fantasy ideas.
	<u>The Beatles</u>	The Beatles are the best-selling band in history. They formed in 1960. Their new style of music made them very popular.
	<u>The Jungle</u>	<u>The Jungle</u> was written by Upton Sinclair in 1906. It showed how bad the meat industry was for people. It also brought attention to working conditions. It helped pass the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act.
	<u>Thomas Edison</u>	Thomas Edison was a famous inventor. He invented the light bulb. He also invented the phonograph.
	<u>Tiananmen Square Protests</u>	In 1989, Chinese students wanted more freedom. They protested in Tiananmen Square. The government sent tanks to the square to fight back. Protesters were killed.
	<u>Titanic</u>	The Titanic was the largest ship in the world when it was built in 1912. On its first voyage across the ocean, it hit an iceberg and sank. There were not enough lifeboats on board, which caused 1,500 passengers to die.

	<u>Touissant Louverture</u>	Touissant Louverture was born into slavery in Haiti. In 1791, a slave revolt started. Louverture used this to form an army to fight against the French who were in charge of Haiti. This fight ended slavery in Haiti.
	<u>Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire</u>	A fire started at the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory in 1911. The owners had locked the doors so workers kept working. Many were unable to escape the fire. 146 people died. People began fighting for worker safety after the fire.
	<u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u>	Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u> in 1852. It talked about the life of a slave. It was the best-selling book of the 19th century. It caused a lot of debate. The Civil War started soon after this book was published.
	<u>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</u>	After WWII, the United Nations decided to implement ideas of what every human should have rights for. Eleanor Roosevelt helped pass these rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was passed in 1948.
	<u>Underground Railroad</u>	The Underground Railroad was a network of secret paths for runaway slaves. The slaves would stay in these safe houses as they headed north to freedom. Many would keep going into Canada.
	<u>Watts Race Riots</u>	An African American man was pulled over by the police in California in 1965. There was a fight, but more rumors spread across the city. The riots that followed showed how people were unhappy with
	<u>Women's Suffrage Movement</u>	This was the fight for women's right to vote. It became popular in 1848 after the Seneca Falls Convention. Women gained the right to vote in 1919.
	<u>Zoot Suit Riots</u>	Zoot suits were a large type of suit with lots of fabric. Many Mexican Americans wore these in the 1940s in California. During WWII, white servicemen thought wearing a zoot suit was unpatriotic. Fights broke out between these two groups over the clothing.

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