

1600s

ECONOMIC HISTORY

ENCLOSURE: Landlords seize common lands as private property; common people forced to become farmworkers or move to cities to look for jobs.

Slave trade to North America begins

English landlords in Ireland introduce potato as cash crop

POLITICAL HISTORY

1650s: England conquers Ireland

1640-1660:
English Civil War

SOCIAL MOVEMENT HISTORY

1640s: Levellers and Diggers agitate for social equality, common property (England)

1676: Bacon's Rebellion (Virginia)

1700s

ECONOMIC HISTORY



Slave Trade “Triangle”: Ships from Europe & New England take manufactured goods to Africa, exchange for slaves, bring slaves to U.S. South, exchange for raw materials, bring raw materials back to Europe & New England to manufacture goods in factories.

Hanging & Transportation: poor in Europe are increasingly hanged for crimes against property; in England many (including immigrants from Ireland) are instead sentenced to “transportation,” forced immigration to U.S. and later Australia.

POLITICAL HISTORY



Kingdoms in Indian subcontinent begin to be taken over, directly or indirectly, by European powers; British eventually consolidate power by end of century

1776-1783: American Revolution
1789: French Revolution

SOCIAL MOVEMENT HISTORY



1800s

ECONOMIC HISTORY

Development of industrial capitalism in England, U.S. North

Industrial capitalism spreads throughout U.S., Europe

Boom and bust cycles of capitalism: growth punctuated by severe recessions

“New Imperialism”
1880s-1914: Europeans colonize Africa
1898: Spanish-American War

POLITICAL HISTORY

1808-1829: Latin American nations' Independence

1857: Indian Rebellion; India becomes British colony

1861-65: U.S. Civil War

1865-77: Reconstruction

1882: Chinese Exclusion Act

1804: Haitian Independence

SOCIAL MOVEMENT HISTORY

Early Trade Unions

1866: National Labor Union

Populist Movement

Abolitionist Movement

Women's Suffrage Movement

Socialist and Anarchist movements

Indian Independence Movement

1877: Great Railroad Strike

1881: AFL formed

1900s/2000s

ECONOMIC HISTORY

US Transitions from rural to urban society

Development of monopoly firms

Neoliberalism: Markets Rule!

80s onward: plant closings and concession bargaining

Social Contract expands

Social Contract contracts

1920: Women gain right to vote in US

1930s: New Deal establishes social security, minimum wage, etc.

Cold War: McCarthyism

World Bank & IMF impose "structural adjustment" on Global South

1924: Immigration Act

POLITICAL HISTORY

1914-1918: WWI

1937-1945: WWII

Vietnam War

Pogroms against Jews in Europe

Rise of Fascism

60s & 70s: Dictatorships in Asia, Latin America, Africa

Civil wars in Central America

1911: Mexican Revolution

1917: Russian Revolution

1949: Chinese Revolution & Indian Independence

1959: Cuban Revolution

1940s-1980s: Independence movements liberate colonies

1999: Battle of Seattle

2001: First World Social Forum

2007: USSF

SOCIAL MOVEMENT HISTORY

1930s-50s: Strong Trade Union Activity

Civil Rights Movement
Antiwar Movement

Women's Movement
LGBTQ Movement