- 1868-1875 - 53,000km more track laid on the railroad.
- Burlingame Treaty - Signed to promote trade with China.
- Philip Armour developed a meat packing assembly line in Chicago which sped up the process and reduced wage costs as workers only needed to learn one skill and thus previously unskilled and cheap immigrants could be used.

1869:
- Ulysees S Grant becomes President - Republican.
- 15th Amendment passed (took a year to ratify/pass) - Gave black people the right to vote.
- Black Friday Scandal.
- Tennessee back under Democratic control.
- Transcontinental Railroad finished - Promontory Point - May 1869 - A golden spike was driven into the ground, connecting the railroads and creating a transcontinental railroad.
- Dominican Republic was in such a bad state that it asked to be colonised. The Senate rejected the annexation of the Republic despite all the resources America would have gained from it.
- The Knights of Labour founded - Aimed to build a comprehensive organisation uniting workers of all races, genders, ethnicities and occupations. They wanted an 8 hour day, child labour restrictions, an ‘initiative and referendum’ policy by which citizens could vote on labour laws and the establishment of councils of workers and managers to run businesses cooperatively.

1870:
- Last Southern State re-admitted to the Union.
- Rockerfeller of Standard Oil, became the first owner of a Monopoly and the first American owner ever appointing 3 trustees who ‘owned’ all of his out-of-State property.
- 15,000 people used the railways.
- Rockefeller set up the Standard Oil Company - eliminated his competition through a relentless campaign of fixed pricing, negotiation and technological development.
- 67,000 people in America.
- The population of African Americans is 4.4m.

1871:
- JP Morgan set up his first private banking company called JP Morgan and Co - became one of the leading firms in the country.

1872:
- Andrew Carnegie brings the British Bessemer Converted to America from England.
- Fenian Raids dispute settled when the British agreed to pay the US $15.5m in compensation for their role in the Civil War.
- National Union of Labour membership was 300,000.
August- The US Congress had established a Council of National Defence to coordinate a war effort.

1917:

- The government was receiving more from income tax than it previously had through tariffs.
- March- A revolution occurred in Russia.
- January- There was little chance that US Congress would sanction a Presidential declaration of war even if Wilson had been willing to make one.
- January- The US shipping Board was created with the remit of increasing shipbuilding in the United States.
- February- Britain intercepted a message from the German Foreign Secretary to the German Minister in Mexico, which was an offer to the Mexicans for a restoration of land lost to the USA in the 1840s in return for Mexican declaration of war on the US. The British let to Americans know the contents of this- Americans considered it hostile and a violation of the Monroe Doctrine.
- Wilson saw a post-war settlement as his opportunity to develop a new international order to prevent future wars.
- April- Wilson was resigned to the need to get involved in the war as he realised he wouldn’t get his association of nations without being involved in the peace conference after the war, and for that America had to be involved in the war in the first place.
- April- The American Army numbered 120,000 men.
- Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war against Germany- The House of Representatives agreed by 373 votes to 50 votes and the Senate by 82-6 votes.
- The US joined WWI in April as an ‘associated power’ on the side of the Allies- The USA declared war on Germany on the 6th of April.
- 14th April- A Committee on Public Information was created- began a propaganda war against Germany and its allies.
- Espionage Act- Banned any criticism of the war effort.
- May- Selective Service Act passed- introduced conscription.
- June- War Industries Board set up to organise purchases for the US armed forces.
- Food Administration created to ensure that there was enough food for American needs and that there was sufficient surplus that could be shipped to Britain.
- 39 African Americans were killed at a riot in St Louis.

1918:

- The Federal Child Labour Act declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
- November- 24 million men had been registered to join the armed forces, with 3m called up to fight.
- Sedition Act- Banned any criticism of the war effort.
- April- National Labor Board set up to deal with industrial disputes and heard around 1200 cases.
- War Labor Policies Board set up to ensure fair working conditions and wages.
- End of WWI.