

	A	B
1	Year	Name
2	1550	Renaissance
3	1714	Georgian
4	1811	Regency
5	1837	Victorian
6	1842	Pioneer
7	1860	Bustle
8	1861	Civil War
9	1865	Old West
10	1866	Jazz
11	1870	Polonaise
12	1901	Edwardian
13	1920	Roaring 20's
14	1929	Great Depression
15	1940	Glamour
16	1950	Rock & Roll
17	1950	Retro
18		
19		
20	1801	19th Century
21	1901	20th Century
22	1865	Reconstruction

	A	B
1	Year	Name
23	1869	Progressive
24	1870	Gilded Age
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		Century
31		Decade

	A	C
1	Year	Notes
2	1550	1550-1660 started in Italy
3	1714	1775-1783
4	1811	1811-1820
5	1837	1837-1856, or 1901
6	1842	1842-1869
7	1860	1860-1882 a bustle is pads or frames worn at below the waist in the back to distend garment backwards at the hips - keeps heavy fabric skirt from dragging
8	1861	1861-1865
9	1865	1865-1895 or 1800's1912
10	1866	1866-1940
11	1870	1870's this is a gown with cutaway, draped & swagged overskirt worn over a underskirt or petticoat
12	1901	1901-1910
13	1920	1920-1929
14	1929	1929-1939 (started with the Stock Market Crash of 1929) ended with the start of WWII or FDR signing New Deal
15	1940	1940's - late 1950
16	1950	1950's
17	1950	1950's
18		
19		
20	1801	1801-1900
21	1901	1901-2000
22	1865	<p>The Reconstruction era, the period in American history that lasted from 1865 to 1877 following the American Civil War (1861–65), marked a significant chapter in the history of civil rights in the United States. Reconstruction ended the remnants of Confederate secession and abolished slavery, making the newly freed slaves citizens with civil rights ostensibly guaranteed by three new constitutional amendments. <i>Reconstruction</i> also refers to the attempt to transform the 11 Southern, former Confederate states, as directed by Congress, and the role of the Union states in that transformation. Three visions of Civil War memory appeared during Reconstruction 1) the <i>reconciliationist</i> vision, rooted in coping with the death and devastation the war had brought, 2) the <i>white supremacist</i> vision, which included racial segregation and the preservation of White political and cultural domination in the South, and 3) the <i>emancipationist</i> vision, which sought full freedom, citizenship, male suffrage, and constitutional equality for African Americans</p>

	A	C
1	Year	Notes
23	1869	<p>The Progressive Era (1896–1916) was a period of widespread social activism and political reform across the United States of America that spanned the 1890s to the 1920s. Progressive reformers were typically middle-class society women or Christian ministers. The main objectives of the Progressive movement were addressing problems caused by industrialization, urbanization, immigration, and political corruption. Social reformers were primarily middle-class citizens who targeted political machines and their bosses. Many progressives supported prohibition of alcoholic beverages, ostensibly to destroy the political power of local bosses based in saloons, but others out of religious motivation. Women's suffrage was promoted to bring a "purer" female vote into the arena. A third theme was building an Efficiency Movement in every sector that could identify old ways that needed modernizing and bring to bear scientific, medical, and engineering solutions; a key part of the efficiency movement was scientific management, or "Taylorism".</p>
24	1870	<p>The Gilded Age era occurred during the late 19th century, from the 1870s to about 1900. The Gilded Age was an era of rapid economic growth, especially in the Northern and Western United States. As American wages grew much higher than those in Europe, especially for skilled workers, the period saw an influx of millions of European immigrants. Conversely, the Gilded Age was also an era of abject poverty and inequality, as millions of immigrants—many from impoverished regions—poured into the United States, and the high concentration of wealth became more visible and contentious.</p>
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		lasts 100 years
31		lasts 10 years