

U.S. HISTORY SAMPLE TOPICS

- The Canandaigua Treaty of 1794: Compromise After Conflict
- The Government Versus the Farmers: George Washington's Lack of Compromise in the Whiskey Rebellion
- The Treaty of Mortefontaine: Compromise to End the Quasi-War
- The Second Great Awakening: Religious Conflict Driving Social Compromises
- Conflicting Ideas over Religion: New Immigrants Challenging the Protestant Ideal
- Fighting in World War I and Not Compromising Ideals: The Harlem Hellfighters
- The Conflict of Monopoly and the Compromise of the National Association of Theatre Owners
- Social Conflict During War: Japanese Internment
- Conflicting Opinions, Compromised Values: The Vietnam Generation
- Rodgers and Hammerstein: From Lighthearted Musicals to Serious Social Issues
- Ronald Reagan and the Berlin Wall
- The Camp David Accords
- Theodore Roosevelt and the Completion of the Panama Canal
- The Connecticut Compromise: The Prevention of Conflict
- Opposing the War of 1812: The Hartford Convention
- No Taxation Without Representation: The Failed Compromise That Led to a Revolution
- Conflict in Salem: The Witchcraft Trials
- Preventing Conflict: The Compromise of 1850
- Antebellum Politics: The Nullification Controversy
- The Revolution of 1800
- The New York City Draft Riot of 1863
- The Indian Removal Act of 1830
- Reconstruction: Conflict and Compromise in the South
- The Compromise of 1877
- The Pullman Strike
- The Silver Question: Farmers Versus Industrialists
- The Burlingame Treaty and Chinese Exclusion
- The Big Three: Conflict and Compromise at Yalta
- Dollar Diplomacy: Ending Conflicts Through Economic Investment
- *UAW v. General Motors*: Sit Down for Compromise
- Conscientious Objectors in World War II
- Taking the Fight off the Ice: The Creation of the NHLPA
- The Truman Doctrine
- The Marshall Plan
- The Compromise to End All Conflict: The Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928