

Conflict and Compromise in History
2018 National History Day Theme
Tennessee History Topics

Topic	Conflict	Compromise?	Conflict	Compromise?
Scopes Trial (1925)	Substitute school teacher John Scopes was charged with violating Tennessee's Butler Act, which prohibited the teaching of human evolution in public schools. The trial publicized the Fundamentalist-Modernist debate.	The court found Scopes guilty and fined him \$100, but the verdict was later overturned on a technicality. The case was considered a win for Fundamentalists.		
Columbia Race Riot of 1946	Fearing an attack on their community following the arrest of a black WWII veteran charged with physically assaulting a white store clerk, residents of the predominately black Mink Slide neighborhood shot and wounded advancing assailants. In retaliation, police officers and white civilians indiscriminately raided houses and black businesses, arrested bystanders, and confiscated weapons.	In response to this and several similar incidents, the NAACP successfully persuaded President Harry Truman to create the Committee on Civil Rights in 1946.		

Conflict and Compromise in History
2018 National History Day Theme
Tennessee History Topics

<p>Memphis Sanitation Strike (1968)</p>	<p>African American workers in Memphis sanitation industry walked out of work in response to poor treatment from white supervisors, poor working conditions, the city's refusal to recognize labor union, and low wages.</p>	<p>After the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., national labor leaders, Pres. Lyndon Johnson, and TN Governor Buford Ellington pressure the city of Memphis to recognize the local union and allow deduction of union dues from workers' paychecks.</p>		
<p>John Sevier and the Battle of King's Mountain (1780)</p>	<p>John Sevier and several other Patriots lead a militia against Loyalist forces in South Carolina during the Southern Campaign of the American Revolutionary War.</p>	<p>After 65 minutes of battle, the Loyalists surrendered.</p>		
<p><i>Kelley v. Board of Education: The Desegregation of Nashville Schools</i> (1955)</p>	<p>In 1955, prominent black Nashville and NAACP attorneys filed a federal case against Nashville public schools to bring the city into compliance with the <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> decision.</p>	<p>In 1957, Judge William E. Miller ordered the Nashville School Board to desegregate its public schools.</p>	<p>White resisters protested the integration of Nashville public schools, which included bombing a school and enrolling their children in private institutions. As a result of white opposition, <i>Kelley v. Board of Education</i> became Tennessee's longest running school desegregation case, which was finally settled in 1998.</p>	

Conflict and Compromise in History
2018 National History Day Theme
Tennessee History Topics

Ratification of the 19 th Amendment in Tennessee (1920)	Majority-white Tennessee women organized themselves to campaign for female suffrage.	The Tennessee General Assembly passed a bill in April 1918 which granted partial suffrage to women.	Despite fierce opposition, women's suffrage organizations continued to mobilize for full suffrage.	The Tennessee General Assembly ratified the Nineteenth Amendment in August 1920.
The Coal Creek War (1891-92)	Coal Creek miners revolted against coal mine owners and the state government militia for allowing the use of convict labor by private companies to undermine free wage labor.	Hundreds of coal miners were arrested for their involvement. Still, the publicity of the event forced the Tennessee General Assembly to later refuse to renew convict labor contracts with private businesses in 1896.		
Knoxville Riot of 1919	White vigilantes attacked predominately a black neighborhood in retribution for the alleged murder of a white woman by a black man.	Hundreds of African Americans fled the city for fear of racist violence. Despite a lack of motive and evidence, the alleged murderer is found guilty and executed.		
Treaty of Lochabar (1770)		British Southern Indian Superintendent John Stuart negotiated the cession of Cherokee land in what is now Northeast Tennessee.		

Conflict and Compromise in History
 2018 National History Day Theme
 Tennessee History Topics

The Treaty of Sycamore Shoals (1775)		Judge Richard Henderson of North Carolina and Cherokee representatives negotiate an illegal transfer of Cherokee territory to the Transylvania Land Company and the land rights of subsequent purchases to white settlers.	Dragging Canoe, leader of the Chickamaugas, refused to recognize the transfer and launched a series of revolts against the settlers.	
Treaty of Hopewell (1785)		The U.S. and Cherokee representatives officially end fighting and the Cherokee cede area south of the Cumberland River for settlement in return for protection of Cherokee Land.	White settlers ignored the treaty and in response, the Chickamuaga group of Cherokee, led by Dragging Canoe defended their land.	
Treaty of Holston (1791)		Territorial Governor William Blout and several Cherokee tribes negotiate the cession of all Cherokee land claims to area east of Clinch River and north of a line through Kingston to the North Carolina border for a sum of \$1500.		

Conflict and Compromise in History
 2018 National History Day Theme
 Tennessee History Topics

Nickajack Expedition (1794)	Major James Ore led an attack against the Chickamauga Cherokee over the increasing hostility against white colonizers.	The Chickamauga villages at Nickajack Town and Running Water town are razed and armies defeated.		
First Treaty of Tellico (1798)		U.S. commissioners Thomas Butler and George Walton and Cherokee chiefs negotiate the transfer of land between the Clinch River and the Cumberland Plateau and between the Tennessee and Little Tennessee Rivers for white settlement		
Third Treaty of Tellico (1805)		Indian Agent Return J. Meigs and Daniel Smith negotiate the transfer of all Cherokee land north of the Duck River and extended that line due east to the Tennessee River, including all of the Cumberland Plateau.		

Conflict and Compromise in History
 2018 National History Day Theme
 Tennessee History Topics

Treaty of Washington (1806)		Secretary of War Henry Dearborn and Cherokee representatives negotiated the purchase Cherokee claims to land South of the Duck River to southern boundary of the state in return for \$10,000, a gristmill, a cotton gin, and a \$100 annuity for Chief Black Fox.		
Jackson & McMinn Treaty (1817)	Indian Agent Return J. Meigs persuaded some Cherokees to relocate to the Arkansas area. But when they arrived, they discovered Native Americans already in possession of the area.	Cherokee representatives transfer lands along the Sequatchie River to white control in return for land along the Arkansas and White Rivers.		
Treaty of Tuscaloosa or Jackson Purchase (1818)		Andrew Jackson and former Governor Issac Shelby purchase Chickasaw land between the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers for \$300,000 to be paid over 20 years		

Conflict and Compromise in History
 2018 National History Day Theme
 Tennessee History Topics

Calhoun Treaty (1819)		Secretary of War John C. Calhoun negotiates a treaty with Cherokee representatives to clear the remaining area between the Little Tennessee and Hiwassee Rivers for settlement.		
Indian Removal Act of 1830	Chief John Ross of the Cherokee leads resistance to 1830 Indian Removal Act signed by President Andrew Jackson which relocated all Native Americans living in the east to the west. The mass removal became known as the "Trail of Tears."	Despite opposition to removal from a majority of Cherokees, the Treaty of New Echota (1835) finalized the removal.		
The Treaty of New Echota (1835)		A small minority of Cherokee representatives led by Major Ridge of Tennessee negotiated the purchase of Cherokee land in Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina and the appropriation of monies for the removal of the Cherokee to Indian County in what is now Oklahoma	The Cherokee Nation rejected the treaty, but despite opposition, were forced to relocate to Indian County	

Conflict and Compromise in History
 2018 National History Day Theme
 Tennessee History Topics

The Harriman Hosiery Mills Strike (1933-34)	Textile workers at Harriman Hosiery Mill in Harriman initiated a strike over poor working conditions.	Federal officials intervened and negotiated a compromise that fails to benefit the workers.		
The Elizabethton Textile Mill Strike (1929)	Elizabethton rayon plant workers strike over low wages, unfair promotion practices, and petty regulation that applied only to women.	President of rayon plant, Arthur Mothwurf, and labor representatives negotiated a compromise to increase wages, protect strikers against discrimination, lift injunctions, and recognize an in-plant grievance committee.	Mothwurf and management refused to implement the demands. In response, workers initiate a series of subsequent strikes.	
Andrew Jackson and the Bank War (1833)	Newly-elected president Andrew Jackson initiated a campaign to destroy the country's national financial institution, the Second Bank of the United States, by vetoing a bill to renew its charter and redirecting federal deposits to state banks.	Despite fierce opposition from Congress, federal deposits were never returned to the Second Bank, and its charter expired in 1836.		

Conflict and Compromise in History
2018 National History Day Theme
Tennessee History Topics

Tent City (1959)	African American sharecroppers in Fayette and Henderson counties built a makeshift community known as "Tent City" after their white employers fired and evicted them for attempting to register to vote.	U.S. Department of Justice filed several suits against landowners, merchants, and one financial institution for violating African American voting and civil rights.		
Nashville Sit-in Movement (1960)	Nashville college students launched a series of sit-ins at local Nashville lunch counters to challenge Jim Crow segregation.	After several failed attempts to reach a compromise, city officials and local businesses negotiated an agreement to desegregate lunch counters.		
The Memphis Massacre of 1866	In response to reports that black soldiers killed several police officers, white racist mobs violently attacked freedmen's settlements in a three-day pogrom.	Radical Republicans passed the Civil Rights Bill of 1866 and the federal government forced Tennessee to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment before readmission into the Union.		
Reconstruction in Tennessee		Tennessee ratified the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments in order to be readmitted into the Union in 1866.	Democrats and white vigilantes challenged the new social, political, and economic rights of black Tennesseans.	The Democrat-controlled Tennessee General Assembly passed a series of legislation to disfranchise African Americans and poor whites.

Conflict and Compromise in History
2018 National History Day Theme
Tennessee History Topics

Greenville Convention on 1861		Pro-Union delegates from East Tennessee declare succession of Tennessee unconstitutional and unsuccessfully petition for East Tennessee to form a separate Union state.		
Black Patch Tobacco War (1904-09)	Vigilante farmers conduct violent night rides in Montgomery and Robertson counties to intimidate growers into supporting local tobacco cooperative.	As popular support for the riders dwindled, Kentucky Governor A. E. Wilson dispatched troops and several victims brought civil suits against individual night riders.		
Clinton Desegregation Crisis (1947-58)	After successfully pressing Clinton to improve African American school facilities, local African Americans, with the support of the NAACP, filed a lawsuit to desegregate the public-school system.	Although Clinton made several attempts to curb full integration of public schools, in 1956, Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor ordered the school board to end segregation by the fall term of 1956. In August, twelve African American students desegregated Clinton High School.	Despite state intervention, members of the local White Citizens Council and other segregationists launched a verbally and physically violent campaign against school integration. Not until 1965 would the city's primary schools be desegregated.	

Conflict and Compromise in History
2018 National History Day Theme
Tennessee History Topics

Tennessee Colonization Society (1829)	Slaveholders and proslavery advocates fear that the presence of free(d) black people will threaten the institution of slavery	Pro and antislavery advocates organized the Tennessee Colonization Society to transport free(d) people to Liberia and Haiti		
Davis Cup Controversy (1978)	Vanderbilt University students, civil rights organizations, and local Nashvillians protested the participation of apartheid South Africa in the Davis Cup tennis matches			
Battle of Athens (1946)	World War II veterans lead a rebellion against the local government of McMinn County for political corruption and voter suppression.	The veteran-led GI Non-Partisan League overthrew the government and began legislating reforms to combat political corruption in the county.		
Night Riders of Reelfoot Lake (1908)	Vigilante horsemen conduct a series of violent night rides over a land title dispute for Reelfoot Lake between Obion County residents and the West Tennessee Land Company.	Several suspects were arrested and convicted for the kidnapping and murder of a West Tennessee Land Company officer in 1908. As a consequence of public support for the Obion residents, the Tennessee Supreme Court overturned their convictions and the state acquired the title to Reelfoot Lake in 1914.		