



NHD® Annual Theme: Revolution, Reaction, Reform in History

Each year, National History Day® (NHD) picks a special theme to help students like you explore history. The theme for the 2025–2026 school year is **“Revolution, Reaction, Reform in History.”**

To begin your NHD project, the first step is to select a topic that fits this theme. It is important to show how your topic connects to the theme throughout your project, so choose one with a strong connection. This guide is here to help you find one that fits—and one that you find interesting! Remember, everything has a history, so pick something that grabs your attention and makes you curious to learn more.

Your topic can come from any time period or place in the world. Just make sure to check with your teacher first in case they have any rules or suggestions about what you can choose.

Understanding the Theme

Sometimes, the differences between **revolutions**, **reactions**, and **reforms** can be tricky to understand because they are all connected, like a chain reaction. Imagine a line of dominoes—when you push one, it knocks down the next, and then the next, and so on.

Revolutions and reforms usually happen in reaction to some idea, action, or event. And guess what? They often cause more reactions! It's like a never-ending domino effect.

This may make you wonder, "Do I need to focus on all three words—revolution, reaction, and reform for my project?" The answer is: not always. It depends on what you're studying. If your topic includes all three, then yes, you should talk about all of them in your project. But if it doesn't, just focus on the ones that are most important for your topic.

To understand each part of the theme better, let's take a closer look at what each one means:

- **Revolution** is when big changes happen quickly and often in a powerful way. It can be when people overthrow a government or system and replace it with something new. It can also be a major shift in how things work or how people think about something.
- **Reaction** is how someone acts or feels when something happens. This can mean pushing back or standing against a new idea, change, or movement.
- **Reform** means working to make something better. It could involve changing, replacing, or getting rid of parts of a system or idea to improve it.

Getting Started with Finding a Topic

When you're doing a history project—especially for something like History Day—it can be tough to take on a large topic like a full revolution or reform movement. Instead of trying to cover everything, it's better to focus on a smaller part that you can dive into. Let's look at some examples of revolutions, reactions, and reforms from North Carolina history to help you get started.

REVOLUTION

The American Revolution

When you hear this year's theme, the American Revolution might be the first thing that pops into your head—especially since 2026 marks 250 years since the Declaration of Independence! But remember, the Revolutionary War lasted eight years, and that does not even include all the events that led up to it. That's a lot to fit into a History Day project like a 500-word exhibit or a 10-minute documentary.

So how can you make the American Revolution a more manageable topic? Try focusing on one smaller part of it—like a protest, battle, or a person or group who played a key role. Here are some ideas to help you narrow it down:

- **How did North Carolina colonists react to the Stamp Act of 1765?** Did it push them closer to revolution?
- **What were the tea parties all about?** For example, the Edenton Tea Party in 1774. What was so revolutionary about the participants' actions? How did the British react?
- **How was the signing of the Halifax Resolves a revolutionary act?** What was the reaction of North Carolina colonists?

You can also look at specific battles. The **Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge** might seem small compared to other battles, but it was a big turning point. What did both sides think about the outcome? What about the **Battle of Guilford Courthouse**?

There are also powerful stories from people whose voices aren't always heard. In Harlowe, North Carolina, a group of free Black colonists chose to fight for independence. Today, they're known as the **Harlowe Patriots**. Why did they choose that side, while some other Black colonists supported the British? What changes were they hoping to see?

You can also explore the experiences of Indigenous communities during this time. How did the **Cherokee** react to the War? Did this lead them to take a particular side? In the piedmont the **Catawba** faced their own decision on what to do. Did the outcome of the French and Indian War years earlier influence their actions?

Other Revolutions

The American Revolution is an important topic, but there are many other revolutions you can research for your project. Some revolutions, like the **French** or **Russian Revolutions**, involved fighting. Other revolutions were peaceful and focused on making big changes in society, politics, culture, or science.

No matter which revolution you choose, the same advice applies - keep your topic focused and manageable.

For example, the **Industrial Revolution** was an important time of change, but it's too big to cover in one project. Instead, you could look at how it affected a specific industry, place, or group of people. In North Carolina, that might mean exploring how the **textile**, **tobacco**, or **furniture industries** impacted a certain group or region of our state.

Another example is the **American jazz revolution**. It involved many musicians and cities, but you could narrow it down by focusing on one artist—like **Thelonious Monk**—and how he helped shape the **bebop movement** in jazz.

REFORM

When you think about **reform**, it often relates to important movements like **Civil Rights**, **Women's Suffrage**, **Prohibition**, and **Labor Unions**. Here are some examples of how you can focus on one of these big movements for a History Day project:

- How did **Ella Baker** and the **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)** at Shaw University work to make changes during the **Civil Rights Movement**?
- How did **Gertrude Weil** try to help women in North Carolina gain the right to vote?
- What role did North Carolina play in changing alcohol laws during **Prohibition**?
- How did **Ella Mae Wiggins** use music to organize mill workers in Gaston County to fight for better pay and working conditions?

REACTION

Reactions are an important part of understanding history topics, whether they are about a **revolution**, a **reform**, or both.

When there is a revolution, people react. When there is reform, people also react. Sometimes, these reactions can even lead to more reforms or new revolutions.

Going back to the main question at the start of this guide: your topic might be about a revolution, a reform, or a mix of both. No matter what, **understanding reactions is the key to figuring out how and why changes happen**.

Topic Ideas for Revolution, Reaction, Reform in NC History

The topic ideas listed on the following pages explore possible connections to this year's theme within North Carolina history. Although sorted by type of history, many topic ideas overlap multiple sections, so examine the list carefully. NCpedia.org is a great resource for learning more about these topics.

Agriculture

Agricultural Revolution in North Carolina
John Blue – Farming Inventions
NC State University
Pasteurization Initiative in Tarboro, 1918
Priestley Mangum and His Innovative Terrace
Silas McDowell and the Thermal Zone

Arts & Entertainment

André Leon Talley (Fashion Journalist and Stylist)
Ava Gardner (Actress)
Black Mountain College (Art School)
Carolina Shag (Dance Style)
Cecil B. DeMille (Filmmaker)
Chang and Eng Bunker (Conjoined Twins, Performers)
Charles Kuralt (Television Journalist)
Charlie Poole (Banjo Musician)
Chitlin' Circuit (Performance Venues during Segregation)
Dell Glover (Music Industry)
Doc Watson (Guitarist, Singer, & Songwriter)
Ernie Barnes (Artist/Painter)
Harry Golden (Newspaper Journalist)
Levonia Frazier (Model)
Mel A. Tomlinson (Dancer and Choreographer)
Millie-Christine McKoy (Conjoined Twins, Singers)
Molly McCoy Hancock (Fashion Designer)
Nina Simone (Singer, Pianist, & Songwriter)
NC Art Museum (1st state-funded art museum in US)
NC Symphony (1st Continuous State-funded Orchestra)
Thelonious Monk (American Jazz Pianist and Composer)
Thomas Wolfe (Author)
Unto These Hills (Play)
William Sydney Porter/O. Henry (Author)
Willie Otey Kay (Fashion Designer)

Education

1971 Durham Schools Charette
Anna Julia Cooper
Charlotte Hawkins Brown and the Palmer Institute
Formation of El Centro Hispano
Ella Baker and the SNCC

Education (cont.)

Malcolm X Liberation University
Pearsall Plan
Rosenwald Schools in NC
Sequoyah's Syllabary
Speaker Ban Laws
Shaw University
UNC Chapel Hill
UNC Pembroke

Environment

1997 Clean Water Responsibility Act
Brown Creek Soil Conservation District
Building of Fontana Dam
Carl Schenck and the Cradle of Forestry
Eno River Association
Fight Against the Transmountain Road
Fight to Save Jockey's Ridge
Creation of Mount Mitchell State Park
Creation of the North Carolina Zoological Park
Establishment of Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Granville County Toxic Waste Incinerator Protests
Hurricane Floyd
Movement to Save the Red Wolves
NC Pesticide Disposal Assistance Program
NC Pesticide Law of 1971
Warren County's 1982 PCB Landfill Protests

Legal

Bayard v. Singleton
Burroughs Wellcome Co. v. Barr Laboratories, Inc.
David Walker and His Appeal
Griggs v. Duke Power Co.
Leandro v. State of North Carolina
Lumbee Organize Against the Ku Klux Klan (1958)
Pauli Murray
Greensboro Massacre
R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. v. Liggett & Myers
Sarah Keys v. Carolina Coach Company
Simkins v. Cone
State v. Mann
Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education

Government

1763 Proclamation Line through Western NC
1835 Constitutional Convention
1865 Freedmen's Convention in NC
1898 Wilmington Coup d'état
Ellen Winston and Social Work Reform
Greensboro Sit-in

Topic Ideas for Revolution, Reaction, Reform in NC History

Government (cont.)

Gertrude Weil
Golden Franks
Great Fire of New Bern
Impeachment of Andrew Johnson
Indian Removal Act of 1830
James Eubert Holshouser Jr.
Kirk-Holden War
Lillian Exum Clement
Lost State of Franklin
Lowry War in Robeson County
NC Constitution of 1835
Prohibition in North Carolina
Royal Ice Cream Sit-in
Salisbury Bread Riot
Sarah E. Small
Stanly-Spaight Duel
Tsali's Resistance
Tuscarora's 1710 Petition against Carolina Settlers

Industry & Labor

1906 Formation of the NC Child Labor Committee
1995 Strike at Morganton's Case Farms
Burlington Dynamite Plot
Creation of Student Action with Farmworkers
Crystal Lee and the J.P. Stevens Plant
Ella Mae Wiggins and the Loray Mill Strikes
Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills Strike
Hamlet Chicken Processing Plant Fire
North Carolina Gold Rush
Textile Strike of 1934 in NC
United Tobacco Workers Local 22 Union

Maritime & Naval

Battle of Hatteras Inlet Batteries
Battle of Ocracoke Inlet (War of 1812)
Blackbeard
Cape Lookout Lighthouse
Civil War Blockades and Blockade Runners
German U-Boat Attacks in World War II
Joseph Hewes and the Founding of the U.S. Navy
Maritime Industry and Shipbuilding
North Carolina State Navy (1776 – 1779)
NC and the Maritime Underground Railroad
Otway Burns
Pea Island Life-Saving Station
Sinking of the *Metropolis*
Sinking of the *USS Huron*

Medical

1918 Flu Pandemic in North Carolina
Carrie Early Broadfoot, RN
Elizabeth Blackwell
Karl von Ruck
L. B. McBrayer
Lewyn McCauley
Leonard Medical School
NC Eugenics Board
"Miracle of Hickory"
Mental Health Reform and Dorothea Dix Hospital
NC Artificial Limbs Program after Civil War
NC Medical Society (Founded 1849)
Zelda Fitzgerald and Mental Health Treatment

Military

35th Regiment of the United States Colored Troop
1863 Salisbury "Bread Riot"
Abraham Galloway
Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge
Battle of Guilford Courthouse
Battle of Charlotte
Cherokee War of 1776
Conscription Act of 1862 in NC
Creation of Montford Point
Culpeper's Rebellion
Dragging Canoe
Edward "Ned" Griffin
Harlowe Patriots
Overmountain Men
Regulator Movement
Shelton Laurel Massacre
Skirmish at the House in the Horseshoe

Religion

Billy Graham
Camp Meetings and the Second Great Awakening in NC
George Whitefield
Jacob Henry
Melville B. Cox
NC Quakers and Religious Pacifism
Poole Bills (Teaching Evolution in Schools)
Shubal Stearns and the Baptist Church

Road to Revolution

Edenton Tea Party
Governor Tryon's "Palace"
Halifax Resolves
NC Committees of Safety
Mecklenburg Resolves
New Bern Resolves
Stamp Act in North Carolina

Topic Ideas for Revolution, Reaction, Reform in NC History

Science & Innovation

Buckminster Fuller and the Geodesic Dome
Christine Darden and the Space Race
Creation of Research Triangle Park
Invention of the Gatling Gun
Mary Maria Petty's Chemistry Lab for Women
Project Diana and Radar Astronomy at Camp Davis
Pepsi-Cola
Rural Electrification Administration in NC
Wilmington Fire Department
Wright Brothers' Flight

Sports

1944 Basketball Game: NCCU vs. Duke Medical School
Althea Gibson
Charlie Scott
Dean Smith
Edwin Okoroma
Integration of Pinehurst
Irwin Holmes
Michael Jordan
Lawrence "Bubba" Wallace Jr.
NC High School Athletic Association and Football Safety
NC State's 1974 Women's Basketball Team
Ned Jarrett
Richard Petty

Looking for US History or World History Topic Ideas?

Watch the [2026 NHD Theme Video](#) or try searching
“Revolution, Reaction, Reform in _____ History”
with a specific geographical location or topic area in
the blank to help get ideas flowing!

Checklist for Selecting a Strong Topic

Before you decide on your final topic, use this checklist to make sure you pick a good one that will help you do well!

- Does this topic fit the annual theme?** A strong topic should clearly connect to this year's theme. Can you explain how it shows a revolution, reaction, or reform? If it's hard to explain or you're unsure, think about choosing a different topic. If you can see a clear connection, then move on to the next question.
- Does this topic fit your teacher's guidelines?** If you are doing History Day as a class project, your teacher may have given specific rules, like picking a topic from a certain place or time period. Make sure your topic matches those rules before you continue.
- Are you interested in this topic?** Choose a topic that you find exciting! You will be studying it for several weeks, so it should be something you enjoy learning about.
- Can you find sources on your topic?** Some topics might sound fun but can be hard to research if there aren't enough sources. Do a quick search to see if you can find **both** primary (original documents) and secondary sources (books or articles about the topic). If it's hard to find information, consider picking a different topic.
- Does your topic have historical significance?** A strong History Day project explains why your topic matters. What changed because of it? Look for short-term effects (what happened soon after) and long-term effects (how it affected the future). If you can find both types of effects, you're on the right track!
- Is your topic historic?** If your topic is too recent, it might be more of a current event instead of a history topic. New topics can also be harder to research, making it tough to show their long-term impact. Though not a rule, we recommend choosing a topic that is at least 25 years old to ensure it fits well with History Day.