

PRE-COLUMBIAN ERA

1. Groups of hunters arrive from northwest Asia and cross the land bridge **Beringia** (now known as the **Bering Strait**) into North America, becoming the first Americans.
2. The **Mayas, Toltecs, Aztecs, and Incas** settle in Central and South America.
3. The **Adena-Hopewell, Mississippian, and Pueblo-Hohokam** civilizations emerge in North America.
4. **Renaissance** flourishes throughout Europe, leading to a revival of learning, the rise of new and powerful monarchies, and the growth of major cities.

1000	Norse explorer Leif Eriksson discovers Newfoundland, which he calls Vinland
1325	The Aztecs build Tenochtitlán , now known as Mexico City
1440	Johann Gutenberg invents the moveable-type press

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF THE NEW WORLD

1492–1650

1. **Britain, France, and Spain** struggle to assert influence in America
2. Conflict between European and **native peoples** quickly turns to violence
3. **Jamestown and Plymouth Plantation** established as first permanent British settlements in North America.
4. **Mayflower Compact** adopted; considered first example of self-government in New World
5. **Slave trade** in the New World begins

1492	Christopher Columbus arrives in Caribbean region
1494	Treaty of Tordesillas divides Spanish and Portuguese claims in Western Hemisphere; Spain and Portugal take lead roles in exploring New World
1497	John Cabot surveys Newfoundland in search of Northwest Passage , much-hoped-for water route to Asia; claims Nova Scotia and Newfoundland for England
1503	Spain implements encomienda , the enslavement of local people, in Haiti
1520	Smallpox epidemic reaches North America; death toll soars
1521	Hernán Cortés conquers Aztecs in present-day Mexico
1522	Ferdinand Magellan completes first circumnavigation of globe
1530–1536	Francisco Pizarro conquers Incas in Peru
1565	Spain establishes first successful European settlement in North America at present-day St. Augustine, Florida
1585	Sir Walter Raleigh establishes short-lived English colony on Roanoke Island off the Carolina coast
1588	English fleet defeats the Spanish Armada , bolstering England's naval power and colonial efforts
1607	English colony of Jamestown established
1608–1615	Samuel de Champlain founds Québec , establishes fur trade with Native Americans
1612	Strain of West Indies tobacco first harvested in Virginia, which quickly flourishes as a tobacco colony
1619	First African slaves brought to Jamestown on Dutch ship House of Burgesses established in Virginia as first representative government in New World
1620	Mayflower Compact drawn, establishing Plymouth Plantation colony as "civic body politic"; considered first example of self-government in New World

1622–1644	Powhatan Confederacy leads massacre against Virginia colonists outside Jamestown
1626	Dutch found New Amsterdam (later New York)
1630	Massachusetts Bay colony founded
1634	Maryland founded as a refuge for Catholics
1635–1636	Dissenter Roger Williams , expelled from Massachusetts Bay colony, founds Rhode Island and promotes religious freedom
1636	Connecticut founded
1637	Dissenter Anne Hutchinson convicted of heresy and expelled from the Massachusetts Bay colony
1638	New England slave trade begins in Boston

AMERICA AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE 1651–1753

1. **New England** grows, begins to establish itself as economic capital of New World
2. New colonies established, including "**Restoration colonies**"—land granted by King Charles II for support during English Civil Wars
3. **Mercantilism** and **regulated commerce** influence development in colonies
4. **Great Awakening** spreads religious fervor through colonies from 1730s–1760s

1664	English seize New Amsterdam from Dutch, rename it New York
1670	Charleston , South Carolina, established
1676	English win King Philip's War (1675–1676) over Wampanoag tribe in Massachusetts; thousands killed
1676	Nathaniel Bacon leads Bacon's Rebellion in Jamestown, demanding greater protection against Native American tribes
1677	First Quaker emigrants arrive in New Jersey
1682	William Penn , with charter from King Charles II, establishes Philadelphia as "holy experiment" of religious tolerance
1689	First public school established in Philadelphia
1690	French and Native American forces from Montréal attack and burn Schenectady, New York, during King William's War (1689–1697)
1692	Witchcraft trials in Salem, Massachusetts, lead to condemnation and death of 19 people
1695	Construction begins on College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia
1704	French and Native American forces attack and burn Deerfield, Massachusetts, killing 50 and taking 100 prisoners
1705	Massachusetts outlaws interracial marriage between blacks and whites Virginia's Black Code categorizes slaves as property
1709	First major wave of German and Swiss emigrants arrive in Carolinas
1712	Slave insurrection in New York City leaves 36 dead
1728	Jewish colonists build first synagogue in New York City
1732	First Roman Catholic church built in Philadelphia
1734	Great Awakening of evangelical and religious fervor begins in New England, led by revivalist minister Jonathan Edwards and Methodist preacher George Whitefield ; movement spreads throughout the colonies and lasts until 1760s
1739	Stono slave insurrection in South Carolina leaves 65 dead
1740	50 slaves hanged in Charleston to preempt a slave insurrection
1744–1748	War of Austrian Succession in Europe leads to King George's War , fought in America between British and French colonists, aided by local tribes throughout New England, New York, and Québec
1748	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle brings War of Austrian Succession to indecisive close
1749	Conflict intensifies between French and British over land claims in the Ohio Valley

CHARACTERISTICS OF COLONIAL SOCIETY IN THE MID-18TH CENTURY

1. By 1750, population of colonies reaches **2 million**
2. Colonies provide an opportunity for **social mobility** not found in Britain
3. Colonists live in **towns** or small villages and **farm** their lands; cities disease-ridden but offer opportunity for new immigrants
4. New England, Middle colonies have few **slaves** relative to Southern colonies
5. **Great Awakening** sweeps colonies; thousands repent sins and join Protestant churches

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION

1754–1774

1. **England** establishes military and political dominance over France in Europe and in North America, pursues policy of **salutary neglect** in governing colonies
2. **Seven Years' War** fought between the colonies and Britain and the French and Native Americans, mainly in Ohio and western Pennsylvania
3. War debts incurred by the British lead to increased **taxation** of colonies
4. Colonists band together to protest British Parliament's **abuses of power**



U.S. HISTORY

Pre-Columbian–1865

1754	French expand their hold in the Ohio Valley, establish Fort Duquesne near present-day Pittsburgh George Washington leads a strike near Fort Duquesne, establishes Fort Necessity nearby French capture Fort Necessity, expel Washington's forces from the Ohio Valley Benjamin Franklin makes unsuccessful push for Albany Plan of Union among colonies; plan attempts to establish a unified colonial government and to convince Iroquois to join in alliance against French
1755	Franklin founds the University of Pennsylvania , the first nonsectarian college in the colonies
1758	British take Fort Duquesne, rename it Pittsburgh ; settlers from Pennsylvania subsequently push west of Allegheny Mountains
1763	Under the Treaty of Paris , French surrender holdings east of the Mississippi to the British and transfer holdings west of Mississippi to the Spanish
1763–1766	Ottawa chief Pontiac leads a coalition of Native American tribes against British forces in the Ohio Valley, capturing most forts in the region and laying siege to Pittsburgh and Detroit; Pontiac and his forces eventually are overwhelmed by the British and are forced to sign a treaty
1764	First appearance of the <i>Connecticut Courant</i> (today the <i>Hartford Courant</i>), the oldest continually publishing newspaper in America

PARLIAMENTARY ACTS IMPOSED ON THE COLONIES AND THEIR EFFECTS

- **Quartering Act** (1765): Requires colonists to provide room and board to British troops; results in widespread colonial disapproval, beginning of unease with Parliament's intrusion
- **Stamp Act** (1765): Imposes taxes on colonists' petty purchases, prompts meeting of Stamp Act Congress in New York
- **Declaratory Act** (1766): Asserts Parliament's right to pass laws in colonies; issued in response to repeal of Stamp Act
- **Townshend Revenue Act** (1767): Imposes taxes on glass, paint, oil, lead, paper, tea to raise revenue for Parliament to pay for administration of colonies; results in Samuel Adams's widely read letter denouncing "taxation without representation"
- **Tea Act** (1773): Designed to rescue East India Company from bankruptcy; ruins American tea trade, prompts Boston Tea Party
- **Coercive Acts** and the **Québec Act** (1774): Known collectively as the **Intolerable Acts**; imposed in response to Boston Tea Party; close Boston Harbor to trade, remove democratic elements from colonial government in Massachusetts, inhibit western expansion by extending Québec's borders; colonists realize only choice is revolution

1765	Stamp Act Congress meets in New York to condemn Stamp Act Radical group known as the Sons of Liberty organize colonial resistance to Stamp Act
1766	Stamp Act repealed; Declaratory Act imposed, asserting Parliament's right to pass laws in colonies
1767	John Dickinson publishes <i>Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer</i> in condemnation of Townshend Act
1768	Samuel Adams circulates letter in Massachusetts House of Representatives condemning "taxation without representation" British seize John Hancock's ship <i>Liberty</i> in Boston Harbor on suspicion of smuggling British troops occupy Boston in attempt to quell civil unrest
1770	British troops kill five colonists in Boston Massacre
1772	Rhode Island colonists burn British customs ship <i>Gaspee</i>
1773	Boston Tea Party , led by Samuel Adams , destroys East India Company cargo in Boston Harbor
1774	Ann Lee founds Shaker movement in upstate New York First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia to protest Intolerable Acts

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1775–1783

1. **Second Continental Congress** meets in Philadelphia in 1775; Jefferson drafts **Declaration of Independence** in early 1776
2. Congress issues **Declaration of Independence** on July 4, 1776, proclaiming United States' independence from Britain
3. Colonists launch **revolt against British**, suffer heavy losses in early stages of war
4. **Thomas Paine** publishes *Common Sense*, urging colonists to seek independence
5. **French support** for American Revolution leads to U.S. victory and peace settlement establishing independence
6. **Articles of Confederation** establish first parameters for federal government in 1781, but flaws in system quickly become apparent

1775	Battles of Lexington and Concord mark start of open hostilities with Britain Second Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia to discuss state of conflict with Britain; appoints George Washington commander-in-chief of colonial armies Slave population in Virginia equal in size to free white population
------	---

1776	Thomas Paine publishes pamphlet <i>Common Sense</i> , based largely on philosophy of John Locke, urging colonists to seek independence from Britain Thomas Jefferson drafts Declaration of Independence ; Congress approves revised version on July 4 Continental Congress approves term United States in place of United Colonies British forces seize Long Island, New York City
1777	Congress adopts Stars and Stripes as flag Vermont abolishes slavery Congress approves Articles on Confederation in York, Pennsylvania; sends to states for ratification Continental Army establishes winter quarters at Valley Forge , Pennsylvania

MAJOR BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- **Lexington and Concord** (1775): First major engagements of the war result in British retreat to Boston
- **Breed's Hill and Bunker Hill** (1775): British send reinforcements to Boston, force colonists to retreat
- **Princeton** (1777): Gen. **George Washington** leads Continental army to victory after fleeing Long Island and New York City
- **Saratoga** (1777): Gen. **Horatio Gates** and Gen. **Benedict Arnold** lead colonists to victory over highly skilled British forces; considered war's turning point, as victory proves to world that colonists could win decisive battles
- **Camden** (1780): British seize Charleston, overrun colonists in South Carolina
- **Yorktown** (1781): French and American forces surround Cornwallis's army in Yorktown, Virginia, forcing surrender of 8,000 British troops

1778	German officer Friedrich von Steuben trains Continental Army at Valley Forge France allies with United States against Britain British evacuate Philadelphia upon learning of French entry into war
1779	New York Militia, led by Gen. John Sullivan, destroys 40 Iroquois villages because of Iroquois support of British Spain joins war against Britain
1780	Pennsylvania passes legislation to abolish slavery gradually Holland joins war against Britain
1781	Virginia cedes territory northwest of Appalachian Mountains to U.S. government States ratify Articles of Confederation
1782	Hostilities between British and Continental armies cease J. Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur writes <i>Letters from an American Farmer</i>
1783	Massachusetts abolishes slavery Treaty of Paris establishes terms of peace between Britain and the United States; grants U.S. independence, defines U.S. borders

THE EARLY REPUBLIC

1784–1802

1. **Weak, confederated, decentralized government** under Articles of Confederation replaced by **stronger, centralized federal government** under **Constitution**
2. **Supreme Court**, first **Bank of the United States**, and **Bill of Rights** created
3. **European powers** attempt to influence fledgling United States

1784	Spain closes Mississippi River to American navigation Thomas Jefferson appointed minister to France
1785	John Adams appointed minister to England University of Georgia chartered as the first U.S. state university
1786	Annapolis Convention held to discuss trade regulations among the states Shays's Rebellion in Massachusetts reveals weaknesses of national government under Articles of Confederation
1787	Northwest Ordinance passes; prohibits slavery in Northwest Territory, sets procedure for admitting territories as states First cotton factory in New England established in Beverly, Massachusetts Constitutional Convention meets in Philadelphia to revise Articles of Confederation Connecticut Compromise melds New Jersey Plan and Virginia Plan regarding slavery and representation in the Constitution Congress adopts the Constitution; all delegates except Elbridge Gerry, George Mason, and William Randolph sign
1787–1788	Federalist Papers , written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, argue in favor of the Constitution 11 states ratify the Constitution; Rhode Island and North Carolina demur

1789	<p>First Congress under terms of Constitution convenes in New York</p> <p>George Washington elected and inaugurated as first president</p> <p>Thomas Jefferson named first secretary of state; Alexander Hamilton, first secretary of the treasury; Henry Knox, first secretary of War; John Jay, first chief justice of the Supreme Court</p> <p>Judiciary Act of 1789 establishes federal court system</p> <p>French Revolution (1789-1799) inspires mixed reactions in the United States; generally, Federalists oppose, Anti-Federalists support</p> <p>North Carolina ratifies the Constitution</p>
1790	<p>First session of the Supreme Court</p> <p>Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution</p> <p>Hamilton presents to Congress the Report on Public Credit, which proposes assumption of state debts by federal government, creation of government bonds, perpetuation of national debt</p> <p>Jefferson agrees to federal assumption of state debts from revolution in return for shifting national capital from New York to Washington, D.C.</p> <p>First census counts population near four million</p>
1791	<p>Upon Hamilton's recommendation, first Bank of the United States is granted 20-year charter</p> <p>Hamilton issues Report on Manufactures, recommends a number of protectionist tariff measures</p> <p>Native American force led by Little Turtle defeats Arthur St. Clair's battalion of 1,400 in Ohio Valley, killing 600 U.S. troops</p> <p>States ratify the Bill of Rights unanimously</p> <p>Vermont admitted to Union as 14th state</p>
1792	<p>New York Stock Exchange established</p> <p>Congress passes National Conscription Act, requiring military service of all males</p> <p>Kentucky admitted to Union as 15th state</p> <p>Washington reelected president</p>
1793	<p>France declares war on Britain, Spain, and Holland; Washington issues Proclamation of American Neutrality to keep the United States out of European entanglements</p> <p>Congress passes first Fugitive Slave Law, making it illegal to aid escaped slaves</p> <p>Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin</p> <p>Chisholm v. Georgia ruling sets precedent that allows individuals to sue state governments</p>
1794	<p>Canadian Royal Governor disputes American claim to Northwest Territory</p> <p>Federal troops under Washington quell Whiskey Rebellion in rural Pennsylvania; disgruntled farmers agree to comply with new excise taxes on whiskey</p> <p>Jay Treaty with Britain resolves tensions related to maritime trade and violations of the 1793 Treaty of Paris</p> <p>General Anthony Wayne wins a decisive victory against Native American forces in Ohio Valley at Battle of Fallen Timbers</p> <p>Lancaster Turnpike constructed between Lancaster and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; first organized road-building in United States</p>
1795	<p>12 Native American tribes sign Treaty of Greenville, ceding rights to Ohio Territory to United States</p> <p>Pinckney Treaty (San Lorenzo Treaty) with Spain gives United States navigation rights on Mississippi River, access to port at New Orleans</p> <p>Indian Factory System established; hopes to win allegiance of Native Americans by providing them favorable segment of fur trade</p>
1796	<p>Tennessee admitted to Union as 16th state</p> <p>Washington gives farewell address; calls for isolationism in foreign affairs, warns against political factionalism at home; sets precedent that each U.S. president serves no more than two terms in office (broken by FDR in 1930s, but term limit becomes law in 1951)</p> <p>John Adams (Federalist) elected second president in win over Thomas Jefferson (Republican) in first contested U.S. presidential election; Jefferson becomes vice president</p>
1797	<p>French foreign minister Talleyrand demands tribute in return for diplomatic meetings; outraged at extortion attempt, some American leaders call for war; becomes known as the XYZ Affair</p>
1798	<p>Alien and Sedition Acts expand federal government powers, forcibly limit dissent; Antifederalists and others denounce acts as antidemocratic</p> <p>Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, written by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, introduce doctrine of nullification, based on theory that states' rights supersede federal rights—that the nation is simply a compact of states, not an overriding power</p> <p>Yellow fever epidemic in New York City kills more than 2,000 out of population of 50,000</p> <p>United States and France engage in Quasi-war over shipping, trade regulations</p>
1799	<p>Second Great Awakening begins; lasts until the 1830s</p>
1800	<p>Treaty of San Ildefonso returns control of Louisiana Territory from Spain to France</p> <p>Thomas Jefferson elected third president in disputed win over John Adams; Aaron Burr becomes vice president</p> <p>Washington, D.C., becomes the new capital of the United States; French-American architect Pierre-Charles L'Enfant designs city plan</p>

1801	<p>John Marshall becomes chief justice of the Supreme Court</p> <p>John Adams signs Judiciary Act, attempting to maintain Federalist control of court system last-minute before Jefferson's inauguration; becomes known as "midnight judges" scandal</p> <p>Jefferson succeeds John Adams in first transition of presidential power from one party to another</p>
1802	<p>United States Military Academy established in West Point, New York</p>

WESTWARD EXPANSION AND STRAINED NEUTRALITY 1803-1811

1. United States doubles its size through unprecedented **Louisiana Purchase** from France, then attempts to secure the hotly disputed territory
2. United States **struggles to remain neutral** during European sea conflicts
3. **Age of Jefferson** marked by limited federal government, continuity of national bank and debt repayment plan, and Louisiana Purchase

1803	<p>Marbury v. Madison ruling establishes principle of judicial review</p> <p>Ohio admitted to Union as 17th state</p> <p>Congress approves Louisiana Purchase from France, which gives United States claim to vast tract of land that nearly doubles country's size</p>
1804	<p>Lewis and Clark expedition leaves St. Louis, Missouri, to explore Louisiana Purchase lands; guided by Shoshone woman Sacagawea, reaches Pacific Ocean in late 1805, then returns to St. Louis in late 1806, covering 3,000 miles in two and a half years</p>
1806	<p>Napoleonic Wars in Europe weaken U.S. foreign trade</p> <p>Explorer Zebulon Pike surveys High Plains, Rio Grande, and Rocky Mountains</p> <p>Napoleon issues Berlin Decree, severely constricting ability of British and neutral U.S. ships to conduct trade</p>
1807	<p>Chesapeake-Leopard Affair erupts over attempted British impressment of American sailors</p> <p>Chief Justice John Marshall presides over trial that acquits Aaron Burr of treason</p> <p>British Parliament issues Orders-in-Council, restricting ability of French and neutral ships to trade</p> <p>Jefferson's Embargo Act places moratorium on America's foreign trade, hoping to force Britain and France to respect U.S. neutrality rights at sea</p> <p>Britain formally abolishes slave trade</p>
1808	<p>United States ends slave trade following constitutional mandate</p> <p>James Madison elected fourth president</p> <p>Napoleon issues Bayonne Decree, calling for seizure of U.S. ships in French-controlled waters</p>
1809	<p>Embargo Act repealed on eve of Madison's inauguration</p> <p>Non-Intercourse Act permits U.S. trade with all nations except Britain, France</p> <p>Tecumseh establishes a union of Native Americans to resist westward movement of settlers</p>
1810	<p>Madison proclaims annexation of western and northern portions of Florida</p> <p>New York replaces Philadelphia as most populous U.S. city</p> <p>Napoleon issues Rambouillet Decree, authorizing seizure of American property in French ports</p> <p>Charles Deslandes initiates slave revolt near New Orleans</p> <p>Fletcher v. Peck declares irrevocable contracts between states and individuals</p> <p>Macon's Bill No. 2 allows for reestablishment of trade with Britain and France</p> <p>Napoleon proposes to revoke previous decrees in exchange for a renewed French-American alliance</p>
1811	<p>First American settlement in Pacific Northwest founded at Astoria, Oregon</p> <p>William Henry Harrison leads attack on Tecumseh and Shawnee tribe at Battle of Tippecanoe in Indiana</p> <p>Madison renews non-intercourse trade policy against Britain</p> <p>Significant earthquake near New Madrid, Missouri, changes course of Mississippi River</p> <p>Conflicts between American and British ships on Atlantic seaboard lead to American demand that Britain revoke Orders-in-Council and respect U.S. neutrality rights at sea</p>

THE WAR OF 1812 1812-1815

1. Congress declares war on Britain, mainly in effort to protect U.S. **shipping rights**
2. At same time, **Native American forces** attack U.S. forts in attempt to prevent encroachment on native lands
3. **Treaty of Ghent** ends War of 1812 on December 24, 1814
4. At **Hartford Convention** in 1814, Federalists denounce ruling Republicans; emotions run high, New England states contemplate secession from the United States; after convention, Federalist Party fades from view, unable to shake "traitor" label

Copyright © 2002, 2007 by Spark Publishing
 Publishing. All rights reserved.
 SparkCharts is a registered trademark
 of SparkNotes LLC.
 A Division of Barnes & Noble

1812	<p>Louisiana admitted to Union as 18th state</p> <p>Congress declares war on Britain</p> <p>Not yet aware that America has declared war, Parliament suspends Orders-in-Council, repealing laws harmful to American shipping interests</p> <p>Congress doubles tariffs on imports in an effort to finance War of 1812</p> <p>Native Americans attack and massacre American populations at Fort Dearborn in present-day Chicago</p> <p>Madison reelected president</p>
1813	<p>British surrender fleet on Lake Erie, retreat to Detroit</p> <p>Tecumseh dies in Battle of the Thames, crippling Native American resistance efforts in Ohio Valley</p>
1814	<p>Francis Scott Key writes the words to "The Star-Spangled Banner" during British bombardment of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore</p> <p>At Hartford Convention, Federalist leaders denounce ruling Republican Party; New England states contemplate secession from the United States</p> <p>Treaty of Ghent officially ends War of 1812, restoring status quo; United States secures claims to Great Lakes region</p> <p>Labeled as traitorous after the Hartford Convention, Federalist Party fades from national prominence, ushering in era of one-party politics (Era of Good Feelings) that lasts until mid-1820s</p>
1815	<p>Unaware of signing of Treaty of Ghent weeks earlier, Andrew Jackson leads overwhelming American victory over British at Battle of New Orleans</p>

THE WAR OF 1812: CAUSES AND KEY EVENTS

- Between 1803 and 1812, Britain refuses to acknowledge U.S. neutrality; British navy captures U.S. ships and forces U.S. sailors into impressment; peaceful solutions thwarted
- British **HMS Leopard** fires on **USS Chesapeake** in June 1807 after *Chesapeake* refuses to be boarded and searched
- War hawks elected to Congress in 1810; Madison reelected in 1812, pressured to have Congress declare war
- Battle of Frenchtown** (1813): British and Native American forces in Michigan repel troops from Kentucky
- Battle of York** (1813): U.S. troops take control of Great Lakes and burn York (present-day Toronto)
- Battle of Horseshoe Bend** (1814): Jackson leads rout of Native American forces in present-day Alabama
- In 1814, British plan three-pronged attack on United States at Chesapeake Bay, mouth of Mississippi River, and Lake Champlain; burn Washington, D.C., but are turned back at Baltimore
- Treaty of Ghent** (1814): Restores status quo

NATIONALISM, SECTIONALISM, AND ECONOMIC EXPANSION 1816–1827

- Drive westward across North American continent continues, facilitated by **transportation revolution**
- Sectional tension** between North and South intensifies over issue of **slavery**
- Major **economic differences** between North and South develop, largely related to slavery

1816	<p>Activity begins on Underground Railroad, providing northern escape route for fugitive slaves</p> <p>Indiana admitted to Union as 19th state</p> <p>James Monroe elected fifth president</p>
1817	<p>Construction begins on Erie Canal under direction of New York Governor DeWitt Clinton</p> <p>First Seminole War begins with American invasion of eastern Florida in pursuit of fugitive slaves</p> <p>Rush-Bagot Agreement demilitarizes border between United States and Canada</p> <p>William Cullen Bryant publishes poem "Thanatopsis"</p> <p>Mississippi admitted to Union as 20th state</p>
1818	<p>Connecticut becomes first state to dispense with property qualification as a prerequisite for voting rights among white males</p> <p>Illinois admitted to Union as 21st state</p>
1819	<p>Post-War of 1812 economic expansion ends with Economic Panic of 1819, brought on primarily by switch to more conservative credit policies of second Bank of the United States; prosperity does not return until 1824</p> <p>Dartmouth College v. Woodward ruling prevents state governments from interfering in private contracts</p> <p>Washington Irving publishes short stories "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and "Rip van Winkle"</p> <p>McCulloch v. Maryland ruling confirms Congress's right to found the second Bank of the United States</p> <p>Spain cedes claim to Florida to the United States</p> <p>Alabama admitted to Union as 22nd state</p>
1820	<p>Maine admitted to Union as 23rd state</p> <p>Monroe reelected president</p> <p>Missouri Compromise agrees to admit Missouri to Union as slave state, Maine as free state; sets dividing line between free and slave states at latitude 36°30'</p>

1821	<p>American Colonization Society establishes colony of Liberia in West Africa with hope of <i>encouraging emigration of free blacks</i></p> <p>Missouri admitted to Union as 24th state</p> <p>Mexico wins independence from Spain, claims territories of California and New Mexico</p> <p>Stephen F. Austin establishes first U.S. settlement in Texas</p>
1823	<p>Monroe Doctrine claims western hemisphere closed to European intervention</p>
1824	<p>First modern presidential election; with demise of congressional caucus, party leaders no longer have exclusive control over nomination process</p> <p>John Quincy Adams elected sixth president in disputed win over Andrew Jackson; Adams accused of making "corrupt bargain" with Henry Clay, whom Adams names secretary of state</p> <p>Gibbons v. Ogden ruling establishes federal control of interstate commerce</p>
1825	<p>Erie Canal completed, connecting New York City to western territories via Hudson River and Great Lakes</p> <p>Creek Treaty cedes native lands in Georgia to United States despite protests of most Creeks</p>
1826	<p>First American railroads completed in Massachusetts and New Jersey</p> <p>James Fenimore Cooper publishes novel <i>The Last of the Mohicans</i></p> <p>John Adams and Thomas Jefferson both die on July 4 (50th anniversary of Declaration of Independence)</p>
1827	<p>Britain and United States sign treaty recognizing joint administration of Oregon Territory</p>
1828	<p>John Quincy Adams, supported by Henry Clay, signs bill known as Tariff of Abominations, which places high restrictions on foreign trade, affects Southern economy negatively</p>

SECTIONALISM: DIFFERING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NORTH, THE SOUTH, AND THE WEST

- The North**
 - Predominantly industry-oriented
 - Few farms; many cities crowded with urban slums
 - Large immigrant population provides labor pool for developing factories
 - Little need for slave labor
- The South**
 - Predominantly agricultural
 - Dependent on foreign trade and price of cotton and other farm products
 - Country- rather than city-focused
 - Belief in slavery as necessary for economic development
- The West**
 - Agricultural frontier pushes farther west
 - Populated by pioneers who move westward in search of open land
 - Expansion aided by transportation initiatives
 - Removal and relocation of Native Americans commonplace

THE AGE OF JACKSON

1828–1849

- Two-party system** emerges fully in U.S. politics for first time
- Non-aristocratic military hero **Andrew Jackson** brings forceful, veto-heavy style to White House, advocates democracy for common man
- Politicians place greater emphasis on **internal improvements and states' rights**
- Nullification Crisis** brings sectional disputes to a head

1828	<p>Andrew Jackson elected seventh president</p> <p>Vice President John C. Calhoun issues "South Carolina Exposition and Protest" essay against Tariff of Abominations, drawing on Jefferson and Madison's Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions to support doctrine of nullification</p>
1829	<p>Race riot in Cincinnati prompts more than 1,000 free blacks to flee for Canada</p> <p>Jackson makes unsuccessful offer to purchase Texas from Mexico</p>
1830	<p>Baltimore and Ohio Railroad becomes first American railroad company</p> <p>Jackson vetoes Maysville Road Bill, which was to provide federal funding for a Kentucky road; one example of his extensive use of veto power, which earns him derogatory nickname "King Andrew I"</p> <p>Congress passes Indian Removal Act authorizing forcible westward relocation of Native Americans</p> <p>Mexico prohibits Americans from colonizing Texas further</p> <p>Joseph Smith publishes <i>Book of Mormon</i> in Palmyra, New York</p>
1831	<p>Virginia slave rebellion led by Nat Turner causes deaths of 55 whites, 17 blacks</p>
1832	<p>South Carolina nullifies Tariff of Abominations</p> <p>Worcester v. Georgia ruling defends Cherokee sovereignty; Jackson ignores ruling, Native American removal continues</p> <p>Jackson reelected president</p> <p>Choctaw tribe sent on forced-removal march from Alabama and Mississippi to Oklahoma</p>
1833	<p>Jackson signs Force Act authorizing use of military for collection of tariffs</p> <p>South Carolina initially nullifies Force Act but rescinds both nullifications after threat of force</p> <p>Jackson removes federal deposits from second Bank of the United States, redistributes them in state banks ("pet banks") in attempt to weaken and ultimately destroy the national bank</p> <p>Massachusetts officially disestablishes church and state, completing separation of church and state in the United States</p> <p>Britain abolishes slavery on condition of reparation and an apprenticeship period</p>

Writers: Jon Cooney, Margaret Welles
 Designer: Dan O. Williams
 Illustrations: Dan O. Williams
 Series Editor: Matt Brucato

SPARKCHARTS™

Report errors at
www.sparkcharts.com/errors

1834	Cyrus McCormick patents early version of mechanical reaper , which transforms agriculture Female workers at Lowell Mills in Massachusetts stage first strike Second Coinage Act fixes ratio between value of silver and gold at 16:1
1836	Congress passes gag rule restricting discussion of slavery Texas declares independence from Mexico, which Mexico refuses to recognize; Mexicans lay siege to San Antonio, overrun U.S. forces at the Alamo To guard against further inflation, Jackson issues Specie Circular , requiring use of hard currency in land transactions Arkansas admitted to Union as 25th state Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes essay "Nature" Martin Van Buren elected eighth president
1837	Michigan admitted to Union as 26th state Economic Panic of 1837 hits, caused mainly by dramatic increase in land speculation fueled by easily accessible loans from state banks Horace Mann appointed secretary of Massachusetts Board of Education; begins drastic reformation of school system Elijah Lovejoy , publisher of abolitionist newspaper <i>The Observer</i> , murdered in Alton, Illinois
1838	Cherokee tribe sent on forced-removal " Trail of Tears " march to Oklahoma; 4,000 of 14,000 perish en route
1839	John Quincy Adams introduces constitutional amendments providing for gradual emancipation of slaves, but Van Buren vetoes them Slave rebellion on Spanish ship Amistad
1840	First regular transatlantic steamship service instituted Van Buren signs Independent Treasury Bill to guard against uncontrolled inflation brought on by state banks' excessive lending William Henry Harrison elected ninth president
1841	Harrison dies one month after inauguration; Vice President John Tyler succeeds him as tenth president Washington, D.C., court decision sends mutinous Amistad slaves back to Africa First Jim Crow law passed in Massachusetts, segregating railroad cars
1842	British author Charles Dickens makes five-month tour of the United States Webster-Ashburton Treaty settles several border disputes between United States and Britain
1844	Senate defeats Tyler's proposal to annex Texas James K. Polk elected 11th president
1845	New York journalist first coins the phrase " manifest destiny " to describe the United States' "destiny" and "duty" to expand and conquer the West Florida admitted to Union as 27th state Edgar Allan Poe publishes poem "The Raven" United States offers to purchase California and New Mexico from Mexico, but Mexico refuses Refugees from Irish Potato Famine arrive in United States in large numbers Texas annexed, admitted to Union as 28th state and a slave state
1846	Brigham Young leads Mormons on westward search for homeland United States declares war on Mexico, pursues Mexican army across Río Grande Wilmot Proviso introduced in Congress to forbid slavery in newly acquired Mexican territory; measure sparks intense sectional debate, is passed in House but stalled in Senate Iowa admitted to Union as 29th state
1847	Mormons found Salt Lake City , Utah Frederick Douglass begins publishing abolitionist newspaper <i>The North Star</i> in Rochester, New York
1848	Women's rights convention held in Seneca Falls, New York, organized by activists Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends Mexican War; Mexico cedes Texas, all land north of the Río Grande to United States Wisconsin admitted to Union as 30th state California Gold Rush begins First Chinese immigrants arrive in San Francisco Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish <i>The Communist Manifesto</i> in Europe Zachary Taylor elected 12th president

THE ROAD TO CIVIL WAR

1850-1859

1. Decisions regarding **legality of slavery** in newly admitted states intensify sectional tensions
2. Debates also rage regarding **morality and practicality of slavery**
3. **Compromise of 1850** strengthens Fugitive Slave Law but admits California to Union as a free state

1850	Compromise of 1850 introduces strengthened Fugitive Slave Law in exchange for admission of California to Union as the 31st state and a free state; free/slave status of Utah and New Mexico left to be determined by popular sovereignty Taylor dies in office; Vice President Millard Fillmore becomes 13th president Nathaniel Hawthorne publishes novel <i>The Scarlet Letter</i>
1851	Herman Melville publishes novel <i>Moby-Dick</i>



1852	Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes seminal antislavery novel Uncle Tom's Cabin Franklin Pierce elected 14th president
1853	Yellow fever epidemic sweeps through Louisiana and Mississippi Gadsden Purchase contributes territory to present-day Arizona and New Mexico in interest of opening land for use by Southern Pacific Railroad
1854	Henry David Thoreau publishes <i>Walden</i> Kansas-Nebraska Act repeals Missouri Compromise, opening all territories to popular sovereignty in determining free/slave status Ostend Manifesto leaked to press; proposes forcible takeover of Cuba from Spain Demonstrations erupt in Boston upon arrest of fugitive slave Anthony Burns
1855	Walt Whitman publishes poem collection <i>Leaves of Grass</i> Henry Wadsworth Longfellow publishes narrative poem <i>The Song of Hiawatha</i>
1856	John Brown leads antislavery massacre at Pottawatomie Creek, Kansas, which becomes known as " Bleeding Kansas " First bridge to span Mississippi River opens in Davenport, Iowa Pro-slavery Senator Preston Brooks of South Carolina beats antislavery Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts violently on Senate floor Republican Party forms, absorbing remnants of Free Soil and Whig parties James Buchanan elected 15th president
1857	Dred Scott v. Sandford ruling effectively nullifies Missouri Compromise, declaring that slaves are property, not citizens
1858	Lecompton Constitution , proposing admission of Kansas to Union as a slave state, fails; sectional strife increases Minnesota admitted to Union as 32nd state Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas engage in Lincoln-Douglas debates during race for U.S. Senate seat from Illinois; Douglas formulates Freeport Doctrine , raising prospect of gradual abolition of slavery via popular sovereignty
1859	Comstock Lode silver deposit discovered in Nevada Oregon admitted to Union as 33rd state John Brown leads raid of federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia); later captured and hanged

THE CIVIL WAR

1860-1865

1. Unwilling to recognize Abraham Lincoln as president, 11 Southern states **secede** from Union, reorganize as **Confederate States of America**
2. Over four brutal years, Union forces, powered by superior capital and manpower, subdue Confederate army
3. Lincoln increases the power of the federal government, especially executive branch, during the war
4. In 1865, Congress ratifies **13th Amendment**, formally abolishing slavery
5. **Lincoln assassinated** later in 1865

1860	Abraham Lincoln elected 16th president as Democrats split over slavery issue South Carolina secedes from Union
1861	Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana secede, join Confederacy Kansas admitted to Union as 34th state and a free state Confederate States of America formed; Jefferson Davis chosen as president Texas secedes, joins Confederacy Confederate forces take Fort Sumter , South Carolina Lincoln declares "state of insurrection," calls for military volunteers Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas secede, join Confederacy Queen Victoria declares British neutrality in American Civil War but labels the Confederacy "belligerent" Lincoln suspends habeas corpus in parts of Union Congress passes first of two Confiscation Acts , allowing for confiscation of Confederate property; passes second in 1862

1862 Davis introduces **Conscription Act for Confederacy**

Homestead Act guarantees 160 acres to each farmer willing to cultivate and improve land in the West for five years; act becomes enormously successful in encouraging settlement of frontier territories

Congress passes **Militia Act** admitting black troops into Union Army; also passes **income tax law** in order to fund Union forces

Battle of Antietam in Maryland ends inconclusively with more than 23,000 combined casualties; proves to be the bloodiest single-day battle of the war

MAJOR BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Fort Sumter** (1861): Federal fort in harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, falls to Confederate bombardment; war begins
- First Battle of Bull Run** (1861): 34,000 unprepared Union troops under **Gen. Irvin McDowell** routed as they attack dug-in Confederates under **Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson** at Manassas Junction, Virginia; Union troops retreat all the way to Washington, D.C.
- Battle of New Orleans** (1862): Union fleet under **Adm. David Farragut** attacks Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip near New Orleans, Louisiana; both fall; Union forces capture Confederacy's largest port
- Seven Days' War** (1862): Union **Gen. George McClellan** and 60,000-strong army move to attack Richmond, Virginia; Confederate **Gen. Robert E. Lee** engages McClellan 15 miles outside Richmond; despite minimal losses, McClellan withdraws armies
- Second Battle of Bull Run** (1862): Union troops under **Gen. John Pope** attack entrenched Confederate forces under Gen. Lee and Gen. Jackson; Union forces repelled as in First Battle of Bull Run
- Battle of Antietam** (1862): In gamble to win war outright, Gen. Lee leads Confederate armies north into Maryland, but plans fall into Union hands; after one-day battle costing 23,000 casualties total on both sides, Lee's smaller force forced to withdraw
- Battle of Fredericksburg** (1862): Union **Gen. Ambrose Burnside's** forces march south toward Richmond, occupy town of Fredericksburg; Confederate armies under Gen. Lee retreat to heights above town; Union forces unable to dislodge Confederate forces; Burnside forced to surrender Fredericksburg
- Battle of Chancellorsville** (1863): Union **Gen. Joseph Hooker** replaces Burnside, leads forces in two groups south, capture Chancellorsville easily; rather than push forward to engage Confederate forces further, Hooker orders halt to regroup; Gen. Lee also regroups Confederate forces, then attacks, forcing Hooker's forces to withdraw
- Battle of Vicksburg** (1863): Last remaining Confederate stronghold on Mississippi River falls to Union **Gen. Ulysses S. Grant** after six-week siege

- Battle of Gettysburg** (1863): Lee leads forces north into Maryland and Pennsylvania, unaware of Union forces in pursuit; Union army then occupies hilltops surrounding Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; in three-day battle, Lee attacks entrenched Union forces but is rebuffed, most spectacularly with **Pickett's Charge** at middle of Union line on third day; major Confederate defeat turns tide of war in Union's favor
- Battle of Petersburg** (1864): Union forces besiege town of Petersburg, Virginia, for nine months; Confederates finally surrender after countless desertions
- Sherman's March to the Sea** (1864): Union **Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman** takes Atlanta, Georgia, marches across state to coastal city of Savannah, destroying virtually everything en route; march deals crushing final blow to Confederate morale

1863	Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation , freeing slaves in Confederacy but not in so-called border states (Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri) that allowed slavery but had remained loyal to Union
	Lincoln introduces Conscription Act for Union , ordering enlistment of men aged 25-45 but allowing exemption for \$300; draft riots break out in New York City and across New England
	National Banking Act makes nation's currency uniform
	West Virginia separates from Virginia and Confederacy; admitted to Union as 35th state and a free state
	Union wins decisive Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania
	Lincoln delivers landmark Gettysburg Address at dedication of national cemetery at Gettysburg
1864	Lincoln promotes Ulysses S. Grant to commander of combined Union forces
	Congress passes Internal Revenue Act , creating Internal Revenue Service
	Nevada admitted to Union as 36th state
	William Sherman begins March to the Sea, destroying infrastructure from Atlanta to Savannah; introduces concept of "total war" to the United States
1865	Sherman issues Special Field Order No. 15 (" 40 Acres and a Mule ") giving free blacks exclusive rights to settle abandoned land in Florida and South Carolina
	Congress passes 13th Amendment , abolishing slavery in Union
	Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee surrenders Confederate forces to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia
	Lincoln assassinated by John Wilkes Booth while watching play at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C.
	Vice President Andrew Johnson succeeds Lincoln as 17th president
	Last slaves emancipated on June 19, or Juneteenth , as it becomes known



Writers: Jim Cocola, Margaret Welles
 Designer: Dan O. Williams
 Illustrator: Dan O. Williams
 Series Editor: Matt Blanchard

Report errors at:
www.sparknotes.com/errors