

Year	Political	Economic/Technological	Social/Cultural
1801	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thomas Jefferson elected President by the House of Representatives. Aaron Burr is elected Vice President 2. John Marshall becomes Chief Justice of the United States. 		
1802	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress empowers th President to arm merchant ships to protect them in a “war” with the Barbary Pirates in Tripoli. 2. The government repeals the excise tax, the Naturalization Act, and the Judiciary Act of 1801. The Alien and Sedition Acts are allowed to expire. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. John Stevens of New York builds a screw-driven steamboat. 4. Maryland physician James Smith opens a clinic that gives free smallpox vaccinations to the poor 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Congress establishes a military academy at West Point, New York.
1803	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ohio becomes the 17th state. 2. Louisiana Purchase. Napoleon sells the 828,000 square mile territory to the U. S. for \$15 million. This doubled the size of the country for approximately 3 cents an acre. 3. Marbury v. Madison. Supreme Court decision written by Chief Justice Marshall establishes the principal of judicial review. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. John Sibley sets out to explore the Red River as far as the present site of Shreveport, La. 5. Lewis and Clark Expedition. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark begin their exploration of the Louisiana Purchase west of the Mississippi River. Following the Ohio, Missouri, and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific, their journey west and back covers approximately 8,000 miles.
1804	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U. S. expedition under Stephen Decatur sinks the captured U. S. frigate <i>Philadelphia</i> in the harbor of Tripoli. 2. Extremists plan a separate northern confederacy in alliance with Aaron Burr. The plan fails when Hamilton blocks Burr’s attempt to become governor of New York by attacks on Burr’s character in the press. Burr challenges Hamilton to a duel in which Hamilton is killed. 3. Thomas Jefferson is re-elected President in the first election with separate balloting for President and Vice President. George Clinton is elected Vice President. Both are Democratic-Republicans. 		

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1805	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> U. S. and Tripoli sign a treaty granting American ships free passage in the Mediterranean. Barbary piracy continues until 1815. Michigan Territory is formed out of the northern part of Indiana Territory. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> First important shipment of ice from New England is made by Frederick Tudor, who exports it to Martinique in the West Indies. Shipping ice to India becomes a profitable New England business. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> General Zebulon Pike explores the Upper Mississippi River Charles Wilson Peale helps to found the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. First American to win distinction as a boxer is Bill Richmond, an African-American, who knocks out Jack "Tome Tough" Holmes in the 26th round in England. Richmond never boxed in the United States.
1806	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jefferson protests Britain's interference with and France's restrictions on neutrality of U. S. shipping. Congress passes the Nonimportation Act, forbidding the purchase of British goods. Aaron Burr plans to establish an independent republic in the Southwest. His plot fails when Jefferson has him arrested. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gas street lighting is introduced by David Melville, who sets up lamps on a street in Newport, R. I. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Noah Webster publishes his dictionary of the English language establishing i and j and u and v as separate letters. Pike explores the southwestern territory, traveling through Kansas, southern Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico. He first sees Pike's Peak on this trip. Trial of striking Philadelphia cordwainers (shoemakers) is the first prosecution of a trade union in a criminal conspiracy for the purpose of increasing their wages. The union is disbanded.
1807	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chesapeake affair. British frigate <i>Leopard</i> attacks the U. S. frigate <i>Chesapeake</i>; four American seamen, alleged to be British subjects, are seized by the British. Jefferson, opposed to war, orders British warships to leave U. S. waters. Congress passes the Embargo Act which prohibits U. S. trade with any foreign country. The act tries to force Britain and France to remove restrictions on ans to stop interference with U. S. trade. New England merchants oppose the Act as a scheme to deprive them of business. Aaron Burr is tried for treason and found innocent. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Robert Fulton launches the <i>Clermont</i>, a 150 foot long steamboat that travels 150 miles up the Hudson River in 32 hours. Eli Terry and Seth Thomas of Connecticut begin the manufacture in quantity of clocks with interchangeable parts. 	

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1808	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress prohibits the importation of African slaves. 2. Congress tries to enforce the Embargo Act. Opposition by farmers and merchants results in smuggling and other illegal trade. France confiscates U. s. ships and cargoes in European ports 3. James Madison is elected President, and George Clinton is re-elected Vice President on the Democratic-Republican ticket. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. John Stevens launches the <i>Phoenix</i>, a 100 foot long steamboat powered by a low-pressure engine. 5. John Jacob Astor establishes the American Fur Company, the first of several companies founded by him in the West that make him the dominant figure in the fur industry. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Earliest legal periodical, the <i>American Law Journal</i>, is founded in Baltimore by John Elkin Hall. 7. First Bible Society is established in Philadelphia, its first president is the Reverend William White.
1809	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress passes the Nonintercourse Act, repealing the Embargo Act and resuming trade with all countries except France and Britain. 2. Illinois Territory is formed from the western part of the Indiana Territory. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The <i>Phoenix</i> becomes the first sea-going steamboat as it travels from New York to Philadelphia. 4. William Maclure publishes the first detailed geological survey of the United States. 	
1810	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Macon's Bill No. 2 repeals restrictions on trade with France and Britain. It states that if either nation removes its restrictions on U. S. Trade, the President will break off trade with the other. Madison, believing France has removed her restrictive decrees, reopens trade with France and renews Nonintercourse Act with Britain. France continues to seize U. S. ships. 2. Southerners revolt against Spanish rule in West Florida. U. S. annexes the area. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Third U. S. census shows a population 7.2 million, including 60,000 immigrants and about 1.2 million slaves. Population west of the Appalachian Mountains is slightly more than 1 million.
1811	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Indiana Territory, defeats the Indians in the Battle of Tippecanoe. 2. Western "War Hawks" in Congress urge U. S. expansion and protest British interference with U. S. shipping. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. First steamboat to sail down the Mississippi River reaches New Orleans (January 1812) and causes a sensation. Boat then makes a regular New Orleans-Natchez run, charging \$18 for the trip downstream and \$25 for the trip upstream. 4. Beginning of the Cumberland Road at Cumberland, Md. By 1840 the road reaches Vandalia, Ill., at a cost of \$7million 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Earthquake rocks the Ohio-Mississippi Valleys. Tremors are felt over an area of 300,000 square miles.

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1812	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress declares war (War of 1812) on Great Britain. Canadians, allies of the British, defeat U. S. forces at Detroit. Northwest Indians under Tecumseh join the British. 2. U. S. frigate <i>Constitution</i> defeats British frigate <i>Gueriere</i> off Novo Scotia and destroys British frigate <i>Java</i> off Brazil, thus earning herself the nickname “Old Ironsides.” 3. Madison is re-elected President and Elbridge Gerry is elected Vice President on the Democratic-Republican ticket. 4. Louisiana becomes 18th state. Louisiana Territory becomes the Missouri Territory. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Large-scale drug production begins in Philadelphia as America’s first drug mill opens. 6. William Monroe of Concord, Mass., begins manufacturing lead pencils. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Lucy Brenner, serving under the name of Nicholas Baker, is a member of the crew of the <i>Constitution</i>. She serves for 3 years, successfully disguising her sex. 8. Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives is incorporated in Philadelphia. It is the first insurance company primarily involved with life insurance. 9. Samuel Wilson, a meat-packer from Troy, N. Y., becomes the original “Uncle Sam.” Soldiers call the meat “Uncle Sam’s” because of the stamp “U. S.” on the provision boxes.
1813	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U. S. forces capture York (now Toronto). The British seize Fort Niagara and burn Buffalo, N. Y. British blockade coastal ports 2. U. S. fleet under Captain Oliver Perry defeats the British in the Battle of Lake Erie 3. British evacuate Detroit. General Harrison defeats the British in the Battle of the Thames, Ontario, in which the Shawnee Indian Chief Tecumseh is killed. Powerful Indian confederacy in Northwest collapses, depriving the British of their Indian allies. 		
1814	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creek Indian War ends when General Andrew Jackson defeats the Creeks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, Ala. 2. U. S. fleet defeats British fleet on Lake Champlain, halting the British drive from Canada into the Hudson Valley. 3. British capture Washington, D. C., and burn the Capitol and the White House. British fleet bombards Fort McHenry in Baltimore harbor but fails to capture it. 4. Federalists at Hartford Convention, opposed to war, propose to revise the Constitution. Convention ends in ridicule with news of the Treaty of Ghent between Britain and the U. S. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Frances Cabot Lowell, Massachusetts industrialist, opens the first totally mechanized factory for processing raw cotton into finished cloth. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. During the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key writes the lyrics to “The Star-Spangled Banner,” now the U. S. national anthem. 7. First large library network west of the Alleghenies is established from several circulating libraries in Pittsburgh, Pa. 8. First school for the higher education of women is started by Emma Hart Willard in Middlebury, VT. 9. Cost of education at Harvard College in Cambridge, Mass., is about \$300 a year.

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1815	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> General Andrew Jackson defeats the British at the Battle of New Orleans. Anglo-American commercial treaty ends discriminatory British duties against U. S. ships and vice versa. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Robert Fulton launches America's first steam-powered warship, the <i>Demologos</i>. New England textile mills are processing 90,000 bales of cotton a year—up from only 500 bales in 1800. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Benjamin Latrobe supervises the rebuilding of the Capitol and White House following the burning of Washington, D. C. Most colorful method of transportation during this time is the Conestoga wagon with its lively colors, a 4 to 6 horse team decorated with bells. It carries a load of several tons and is about 60 feet in length.
1816	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> James Monroe and Daniel Tompkins are elected President and Vice President on the Democratic-Republican ticket Indiana becomes the 19th state. Supreme Court affirms the right of federal courts to review decision of state courts. First tariff bill to protect domestic industry rather than to raise revenue is enacted by Congress. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> World's first wire suspension bridge is built over the Schuylkill River near Philadelphia. 	
1817	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rush-Bagot Agreement between the U. S. and Britain limits naval forces on the Great Lakes. Mississippi Territory is divided; western part becomes Mississippi, the 20th state; eastern part becomes Alabama Territory. Seminole Indians attack white settlers in Florida and Georgia. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of the Erie Canal begins. Designed by DeWitt Clinton, governor of New York, to connect the great Lakes with the Hudson River and, thus, the Atlantic Ocean 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Baltimore lights its streets with gas lamps. American Society for the Return of Negroes to Africa is founded in Richmond, Va. Headed by a succession of distinguished Virginians, the Society first sends Negroes to Sierra Leone, then buys and establishes a neighboring area called Liberia.
1818	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> U. S. and Britain establish the U. S.-Canadian boundary at the 49th parallel from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. Oregon boundary is left undecided. U. S. forces under Jackson invade Florida to punish the hostile Seminoles. Jackson captures Pensacola and kills two British men accused of aiding the Indians. Spain is told either to control the Indians or cede Florida to the U. S. Illinois becomes the 21st state. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Thomas Blanchard of Massachusetts designs a lathe for making irregularly shaped objects such as gun stocks. The <i>Savannah</i>, using its sails through most of the journey becomes the first steam-powered ship to cross the Atlantic. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Peter Durrand of England introduces the tin can in America. School for children as young as 4 years is made part of the public school system in Boston. Transatlantic packet lines (under sail) begin operation between New York City and Liverpool. The average time for the trip is 30 days.

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1819	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adam-O�ais (or Transatlantic) Treaty. Spain cedes Florida to the U. S.; western border of Louisiana Purchase is agreed on (giving the U. S. a western border to the Pacific Ocean); U. S. assumes \$5 million in claims of its citizens against Spain. 2. The Supreme Court under John Marshall upholds the right of Congress to create the Bank of the United States and expresses strongly the doctrine of implied powers in the Constitution (<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>). 3. Alabama becomes the 22nd state. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Major Stephen Long leads an expedition to the Rocky Mountains (1819-1820). 	
1820	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress passes the Missouri Compromise whereby slavery is prohibited in the Louisiana Territory north of latitude 36° 30'. Maine is admitted to the Union as a free state (23rd); Missouri as a slave state in 1821 (24th). 2. Monroe and Tompkins are re-elected President and Vice President. 3. Government offers land to settlers at \$1.25 an acre, reduces minimum purchase to 80 acres, and abolishes credit provisions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. William Underwood opens a canning factory in Boston. 5. Henry Burden invents an improved plow and cultivator. 6. Daniel Treadwell builds a hors-powered printing press. 7. Expedition led by Major Stephen Long sets out from Pittsburgh to explore the region between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Fourth national census shows that population is 9.6 million. New York is the largest city (124,000), followed by Philadelphia (113,000), Baltimore (63,000), Boston (43,000), and New Orleans (27,000). Population west of the Appalachian Mountains is 2.2 million. 9. First football games are played in American colleges as a form of hazing at Yale and Harvard.
1821	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spanish governor grants charter to Moses Austin for the settlement of 300 families in Texas. His son, Stephen Austin, establishes the first legal settlement of Anglo-Americans in Texas in 1822. These Anglo recruiters were known as <i>empresarios</i>. 2. New York abolishes property qualifications for voting, following similar action by Connecticut in 1818 and Massachusetts in 1821. 3. Official U. S. occupation of Florida takes place; Andrew Jackson is made military governor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Zachariah Allen designs a hot-air heating system for homes. 5. America's first tunnel—450 feet long, 18 feet high, 20 feet wide—opens near Auburn, Pa. 6. Congress rejects a proposal by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, that the U. S. convert to the metric system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Sequoya develops an Indian alphabet that is used to teach thousands of Cherokees to read and write. 8. First women's college-level school, the Troy Female Seminary, is founded by Emma Willard in Troy, N. Y. 9. First public high school, English Classical School, is established in Boston.

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1822	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Florida is organized as a territory. 2. Rebellion of slaves is discovered and suppressed in Charleston, S. C. The slave leader is Denmark Vesey who is hanged along with 34 others. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Dr. William Beaumont of Connecticut begins his famous digestion experiments in the exposed stomach of Alexis St. Martin, an injured soldier. 4. Quinine production begins in Philadelphia 5. First patent for making false teeth is awarded to W. C. Graham. 6. Cotton mills begin production in Massachusetts with water-powered machinery. By 1826, one plant in Lowell turns out 2 million yards of cloth a year. A female labor force is used. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Football is prohibited at Yale. Violators are reported and fined. 8. Clement C. Moore writes the Yuletide ballad “’Twas the Night Before Christmas” for his children.
1823	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. President Monroe announces the Monroe Doctrine in his annual message to Congress. European nations are warned not to interfere in the western hemisphere. U. S. intends not to take part in European wars. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. James Fennimore Cooper published <i>The Pioneer</i>, a brilliant portrait of frontier life and the first of his <u>Leatherstocking Tales</u>.
1824	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None of the four presidential candidates—Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, and Henry Clay—receives an electoral majority. All are Democratic-Republicans, except Adams, who is a National-Republican. 2. U. S. signs a territorial treaty with Russia which agrees to 54° 40' as the southern limit of her territory. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. America’s first school of science and engineering opens. It is later called Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Jedediah Smith of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company discovers the gateway to the west through the Rocky Mountains at South Pass, Wyo. 5. Weavers’ strike at Pawtucket, R. I., is the first recorded strike by women. 6. Great Salt Lake is discovered by James Bridger.
1825	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. House of Representatives chooses Adams as President. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice President during the 1824 election. 2. Texas is opened to settlement by U. S. citizens. 3. Creek Indians reject treaty ceding to the U. S. government all their lands in Georgia. 4. Congress adopts policy of removal of eastern Indian tribes to territory west of the Mississippi River. Whites settle on Indian lands; Indian frontier is established. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Erie Canal is completed. 6. John C. Stevens builds <i>Action</i>, an experimental stream locomotive 7. Thomas Kensett patents tin-plated cans. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Thomas Cole establishes the Hudson River School of landscape painting. 9. Scottish-born social reformer, Frances Wright, established the Nashoba community near Memphis, Tenn., for training Negroes to make possible their colonization outside the U. S. 10. Robert Dale Owen establishes a community at New Harmony, Indiana. 11. First significant strike for a 10-hour day is called in Boston by 600 carpenters.

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1826	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creek Indians sign Treaty of Washington which voids previous treaty and cedes less land to the government. Indians must move in 1827. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Samuel Morey patents an internal combustion engine. 3. America's first reflecting telescope is built by Amasa Holcomb in Massachusetts. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. James Fennimore Cooper publishes <i>The Last of the Mohicans</i>. 5. Jedediah Smith leads an expedition from Great Salt Lake to explore the Southwest and blazes the first overland route to California. 6. First railroads built are short-lin systems, powered by cable systems, horses, or sails. The first passenger line is the Baltimore and Ohio. 7. Charles Follen, an instructor at Harvard, introduces physical education into college education. 8. Millbury Lyceum Number 1 is established at Millbury, Mass., by Josiah Holbrook. This is the beginning of the adult self-improvement movement.
1827	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U. S. and Britain agree to joint occupation of the Oregon Territory. 2. Dispute between the North and the South over higher tariffs to protect manufacturer begin a sectional dispute. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Massachusetts requires a high school in every town having more than 500 families. 4. First city central trade union, the Mechanics Trade Union Association, is established in Philadelphia. 5. French-American students in New Orleans organize a procession of street maskers on Shrove Tuesday starting the Mardi Gras celebration.
1828	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Democratic Party is formed advocating Jeffersonian principles. Andrew Jackson is elected first Democratic U. S. president. John Calhoun is re-elected Vice President on the Democratic ticket. 2. Congress passes the protectionist "Tariff of Abominations." Northern mercantile interests conflict with the Southern agricultural economy dependent on foreign markets. 3. Resolutions by South Carolina legislature declare the Tariff of Abominations oppressive and unconstitutional. Legislatures of Georgia, Mississippi, and Virginia issue similar protests. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Noah Webster publishes <i>American Dictionary of the English Language</i>, in which many of the American characteristics of the English language are introduced. 5. Thomas "Jim Crow" Rice introduces the song "Jim Crow" between acts of a play. It is the first international song hit of American popular music. 6. First Indian newspaper, the <i>Cherokee Phoenix</i>, is published in Echota, Ga. Its editor is Elias Budinot, a full-blooded Cherokee. 7. First recorded strike of textile factory workers occurs in Paterson, N. J. The militia is called into control the violence. The workers strike for a 10-hour day, but the strike fails.

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1829	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jackson introduces the spoils system into national politics—the practice of basing appointments on party service. Jackson’s unofficial political advisers are called his “Kitchen Cabinet.” Workingmen’s Party is formed in New York. Party advocates social reform, free public education, new banking laws, and non-imprisonment for debt. Movement spreads to other states in the north. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> William A. Burt, a Massachusetts surveyor, invents the “typographer,” an early typewriter. Erastus Bigelow coins the word “technology” and publishes <i>The Elements of Technology</i>. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> First modern hotel, the Tremont, opens in Boston. It has 170 rooms. First school for the blind opens in Boston. <i>Encyclopedia Americana</i> is published in Philadelphia by Francis Lieber. It is the first American encyclopedia.
1830	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Senators Robert Y. Hayne (S. C.) And Daniel Webster (Mass.) Engage in debate on the nature of the Union: Hayne upholds states’ rights; Webster defends the Constitution and the Union. Mexico forbids further U. S. colonization in Texas. Congress passes Removal Bill authorizing resettlement of eastern Indians in the Oklahoma Territory. Sauk and Fox Indians in Illinois forced to move west of the Mississippi River. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Joseph Henry discovers electromagnetic induction and electromotive force when he uses magnetism to produce electricity. Peter Cooper builds <i>Tom Thumb</i>, America’s first commercially successful steam locomotive. It loses a race against a horse when an engine belt slips. Charles Grice, America’s first veterinarian, opens an animal hospital in New York City. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fifth national census shows a population of 12.8 million, including about 150,000 immigrants who arrived between 1820 and 1830. Census also shows that 8.8% of the population lives in cities of 2500 or more inhabitants. Joseph Smith founds the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Fayette, N. Y.
1831	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nat Turner leads unsuccessful slave revolt in which about 55 white people are killed in Southampton County, Va. Turner is captured and hanged. Anti-Masonic Party, first political third party in the U. S., meets in Baltimore. Party is opposed to Jackson and is absorbed by the Whigs after 1836. Supreme Court upholds Georgia’s order for the removal of the Cherokee Indians beyond the Mississippi. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Joseph Henry builds the first electric motor, electrical relay, electromagnetic telegraph, and electric bell. Samuel Guthrie develops a process for producing chloroform. Robert L. Stevens buys the 30-horsepower British locomotive, the <i>John Bull</i>, and sets up America’s first steam railway. He also invents a flanged railroad track called the “T-rail” or “Stevens rail.” 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> William Lloyd Garrison founds and publishes the abolitionist periodical <i>The Liberator</i> which urges the immediate release of all slaves. First use of the term “Old Glory” to mean the U. S. flag. The term caught on during the Civil War when Union troops commonly used it.

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1832	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Black Hawk War occurs when Chief Black Hawk with Sauk Indians returns to Illinois to plant crops. State militia and U. S. troops massacre Black Hawk's tribe at the Bad Axe River in Wisconsin. 2. Andrew Jackson is re-elected President; Martin Van Buren is elected Vice President on the Democratic ticket. 3. South Carolina passes Ordinance of Nullification, declaring the tariffs of 1828 and 1832 null and void. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Samuel F. B. Morse designs an improved electromagnetic telegraph (he applies for a patent in 1837). 5. Walter Hunt invents, but does not patent, a lock-stitch sewing machine. 6. Massachusetts legalizes the dissection of cadavers in medical schools 7. A reaper invented by Cyrus H. McCormick is successfully demonstrated. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. The Boston Academy of Music is founded. It offers free music lessons to children and classes for adults and music teachers. 9. Horse-drawn street cars are used in New York City. 10. Cholera epidemic sweeps major American cities.
1833	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress passes a Force Bill giving President Jackson authority to use the armed forces to execute the tariff laws. After enactment of a compromise tariff, South Carolina rescinds its Ordinance of Nullification. 2. Jackson orders public funds to be withdrawn from the Bank of the United States and deposited in state ("pet") banks. He charges the Bank is a monopoly. 3. American Anti-Slavery Society is founded by abolitionist groups from New York and New England. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Early form of baseball is played in Philadelphia by the Olympic Ball Club. Many of the rules are like those of English cricket. 5. Oberlin College is established in Ohio as a center of abolitionist activity. It is the first college to admit both men and women. In 1835 it becomes the first college to admit African-Americans.
1834	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whig Party is formed, succeeding the National Republicans as the anti-Jackson party. Party ends after 1852 election. 2. Senate adopts Henry Clay's resolution censuring President Jackson for removing public funds from the Bank of the United States. 3. Anti-abolitionist riots break out in New York City and Philadelphia. 4. Under a treaty signed in 1832, U. S. government orders the Seminole Indians to leave Florida. 5. U. S. and Spain settle territorial claims. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Zachariah Allen patents an automatic cutoff valve for steam engines. 7. Cyrus McCormick patents a successful reaper which he invented in 1831. 8. Jacob Perkins patents a compressor. Later models are used in air conditioners and refrigerators. 9. Amalgam (a mercury alloy) is introduced as a filling material for decayed teeth. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. First printed rules for a game resembling baseball are published in <i>The Book of Sports</i>. 11. Methodist minister Jason Lee leads an expedition that explores the Willamette Valley in Oregon and founds the first mission and first farming settlement. 12. Americans begin to eat tomatoes which had been considered poisonous and had been used ornamentally as "love apples."

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1836	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Texas declares its independence from Mexico. A Mexican army under Santa Anna massacres Texan forces at the Alamo and at Goliad. Sam Houston's army defeats the Mexicans and captures Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto. Texas becomes an independent republic with Houston as president. 2. Arkansas becomes the 25th state. 3. Wisconsin Territory is formed from western part of the Michigan Territory 4. Martin Van Buren (Democrat) is elected President. Since none of the four Vice Presidential candidates receives an electoral majority, the Senate, for the first and only time, chooses Richard M. Johnson (Democrat) for the office. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes <i>Nature</i> in which he explains the basic tenets of the Transcendentalist movement. 6. A First and Second Reader compiled by William Holmes McGuffey is published for use in public schools. Except in New England, <i>McGuffey's Readers</i> become standard elementary school textbooks for nearly 100 years. 7. Mary Lyon founds Mount Holyoke Female Seminary (later Mount Holyoke College) at South Hadley, Mass. 8. Massachusetts child labor law requires children to attend school for at least 3 months a year until they are 15. Manufacturers are not allowed to hire children in their mills for more than 9 months a year.
1837	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Michigan becomes the 26th state. 2. U. S. troops under Zachary Taylor defeat the Seminoles at the Battle of Okeechobee. 3. Act of Congress increases the Supreme Court membership from seven to nine. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Thomas Davenport patents a crude electric motor. 5. Charles Page designs an early induction coil. 6. Blacksmith John Deere invents the first plow with a steel moldboard, necessary for plowing heavy, sticky prairie soil. This improvement eventually revolutionizes prairie farming. 	
1838	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Iowa Territory is formed from part of Wisconsin Territory 2. Congress adopts "gag resolutions" against anti-slavery petitions and motions. 3. U. S. troops forcibly move the Cherokee Indians from Georgia to Indian Territory (eastern Oklahoma). 4. Some northern states pass Personal Liberty Laws which obstruct enforcement of the Fugitive Slave clause of the U. S. Constitution. Opponents of slavery begin developing a series of escape routes for runaway slaves that becomes known as the Underground Railroad. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Samuel Morse introduces the Morse code. 6. Charles Spencer makes America's first microscope. 7. Chauncey Jerome invents a one-day brass movement clock that is so inexpensive and accurate that it soon floods the British and American markets and gives rise to the expression "Yankee ingenuity." 8. Charles Wilkins (for the U. S. Navy) sails on a 6-vessel expedition to the Pacific Ocean and the South Seas. During the 4-year voyage, he discovers that the land in the Antarctic Ocean is actually a continent. 	

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1839	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maine tries to prevent Canadian lumbering in Aroostook territory claimed by both Maine and New Brunswick. The so-called Aroostook War is averted by an agreement to refer the dispute to a boundary commission. 2. The Liberty Party, the first anti-slavery party, holds national convention in Warsaw, N. Y. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Charles Goodyear produces vulcanized rubber when he accidentally spills India rubber and sulfur on a hot stove (patented in 1844). 4. John Jacob Audubon publishes <i>Birds of North America</i>. 5. Baltimore College of Dental Surgery opens. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. First baseball diamond is laid out at Cooperstown, N. Y., by Abner Doubleday 7. First “normal” school is started in Lexington, Mass., offering a two-year course to high school graduates preparing to become teachers.
1840	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress enacts the Independent Treasury Act establishing subtreasuries for the deposit of federal funds in major U. S. cities. All government payments are to be in specie (coined money) by 1843. 2. William Henry Harrison (Whig) is elected President using the slogan “Tippecanoe and Tyler too.” John Tyler (Whig) becomes Vice President. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Graphite is produced commercially in Ticonderoga, N. Y. 4. First steamship line with scheduled transatlantic sailings is established by Samuel Cunard, a Canadian. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. An order by the President establishes the 10-hour day for federal employees. This had long been a goal of U. S. labor. 6. First use of the expression O. K. It referred to “Old Kinderhook,” birthplace of President Martin Van Buren, and was the name of a Democratic Club in New York City. 7. Sixth national census shows a population of more than 17 million. About 600,000 immigrants have arrived since 1830.
1841	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. President Harrison dies one month after inauguration. Tyler becomes the first Vice President to succeed to the Presidency. 2. Tyler twice vetoes a bill creating a national bank with state branches. Whigs denounce Tyler whose entire Cabinet except for Daniel Webster resigns. 3. Congress passes Preemption Act. Settlers on surveyed government land have the right, after about 14 months of residence, to buy it before anyone else can. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Earliest use of oil begins about this time. “Rock oil” skimmed from the surface of streams in northwestern Pennsylvania is renamed “Seneca Oil,” and sold as patent—or “Indian”—medicine. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The <i>New York Tribune</i> is published by Horace Greeley. It becomes the most influential newspaper in the North and West until the Civil War. 6. Brook Farm, a cooperative program based on an economy of farming and handcrafts is founded in West Roxbury, Mass., by George Ripley, a Unitarian Minister and a Transcendentalist.

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1842	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dorr's Rebellion in Rhode Island leads to a new state constitution with liberalization of voting requirements. 2. U. S. troops, after destroying the Seminoles' crops and villages, force the Indians to sign peace treaty. Seminoles are moved to Indian Territory in the West (eastern Oklahoma). 3. Webster-Ashburton Treaty between the U. S. and Britain ends Northeast boundary dispute and establishes U. S.-Canadian border from Maine to Lake of the Woods (northern Minnesota) 4. Congress passes Whig tariff law with high protective levels. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Crawford Long performs the first successful surgery on a patient anesthetized with ether, but does not publicize his results until 1849. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. The New York Philharmonic is founded. It is the oldest symphony orchestra in America. 7. Massachusetts law regulates the work day for children under 12 years. They are limited to a 10-hour day. 8. Barnum's American Museum opens in New York City. P. T. Barnum exhibits General Tom Thumb and other "freaks" as well as many hoaxes, attracting the public with extravagant advertising. 9. Explorer John Charles Fremont leads an expedition to explore the route to Oregon beyond the Mississippi River as far as South Pass in Wyoming.
1843	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U. S. sends diplomatic representatives to Hawaii. 2. Settlers begin great migration westward over the Oregon Trail to the Oregon Territory. 3. Mexican President Santa Anna declares that U. S. annexation of Texas will mean war with Mexico. British and French intrigues to make Texas an independent buffer state against U. S. expansion arouse U. S. concern. Southerners push for the annexation of Texas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Oliver Wendell Holmes, physician, suggests that since puerperal fever (a disease associated with childbirth) is so contagious, doctors should be careful not to spread the disease from one patient to the next. He stresses that doctors should put on clean clothes and wash their hands before delivering a baby. 5. Congress grants \$30,000 for Morse to erect a 40-mile telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington, D. C. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Soap powder, "Babbitt's Best Soap," is introduced by Benjamin T. Babbitt. 7. Fremont's second expedition surveys the route to Oregon and he maps and names the Great Basin, the independent system of lakes and rivers divided from the ocean by the mountains. 8. The word "millionaire" is used by newspapers for the first time in reporting the death of Pierre Lorillard, banker and tobacco grower.
1844	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secretary of State John C. Calhoun negotiates treaty of annexation with Texas government 2. Britain and U. S. argue about Oregon boundary, which was unofficially set at latitude 54° 40' N by U. S. settlers 3. James K. Polk (Democrat) is elected President; George M. Dallas (Democrat) is elected Vice President. 4. U. S. and China sign treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Morse sends the first telegraph message, "What hath God wrought!" from Washington, D. C. to Baltimore. 6. Iron is used for railroad tracks. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. First private bath in an American hotel is installed in the New York Hotel, and the first bridal suite is available at the Irving House in New York City.

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1845	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Florida becomes 27th state, 2. Texas accepts annexation to the U. S. and becomes the 28th state. 3. U. S. envoy is sent to Mexico to settle Texas boundary and to negotiate the purchase of New Mexico and California. Mexico refuses to see him and begins military operations to stop U. S. annexation of Texas. 4. Congress puts presidential election day in the first week in November, after harvest but while roads are still passable. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Horace Wells fails in a public attempt to remove a tooth painlessly from a patient anesthetized with nitrous oxide (laughing gas). Although earlier private attempts were successful, this public demonstration failed because Wells began the operation before the patient was completely anesthetized. 6. Alfred Beach establishes <i>Scientific American</i> magazine. 7. Erastus Bigelow builds power looms for weaving carpets and tapestries. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Margaret Fuller publishes the feminist work <i>Woman in the Nineteenth Century</i>. 9. One of the earliest labor organizations, the Industrial Congress of the United States, is organized in New York City. 10. First formal rules for baseball are written by Alexander Joy Cartwright. 11. First written examinations begin in elementary schools in Boston. 12. U. S. Naval Academy (“Naval School”) opens at Annapolis, Md.
1846	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mexican War begins. U. S. forces under General Zachary Taylor defeat the Mexicans at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma and capture Monterrey (Mexico). U. S. naval force occupies Monterey (California) and San Francisco. 2. Michigan becomes first state to enact law abolishing capital punishment. 3. Oregon boundary is established at latitude 49° N. 4. Congress fails to enact the Wilmot Proviso which bans slavery from any territory acquired from Mexico. 5. U. S. and New Granada sign commercial treaty giving U. S. right of way across the Isthmus of Panama. 6. Iowa becomes 29th state. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. William T. G. Morton publicly demonstrates the effectiveness of ether as an anesthetic. John C. Warren, New England’s leading surgeon, performs the operation. 8. Elias Howe patents a lock-stitch sewing machine. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Herman Melville publishes his first novel, <i>Typee</i>, dealing with his life among a primitive Polynesian tribe. 10. First recorded baseball game is played at Elysian Field in Hoboken, N. J., between the New York Nine and the Knickerbockers. The New York Nine win, 23-1. 11. Smithsonian Institution for scientific research is established by Congress with £1,000,000 left by the will of James Smithson, and English chemist.
1847	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U. S. forces under General Taylor defeat the Mexicans under General Santa Anna at Buena Vista. U. S. forces under General Winfield Scott capture Veracruz, defeat the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, and enter Mexico City. Peace negotiations with Mexico begin. 2. All of California comes under U. S. control. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Joseph Leidy, Pennsylvania paleontologist, suggests the environment effects changes (evolution) within a species. 4. American Medical Association is established in Philadelphia. 5. Richard M Hoe develops rotary and web printing presses. 6. Samuel Kier sells bottled petroleum as a medicine. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Adhesive postage stamps are first used. 8. Irish immigration reaches 105,000 (3 times that of the previous year) because of the potato famine in Ireland.

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1848	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends the Mexican War. Mexico give up claims to Texas, recognizes Rio Grande as the border, and cedes to the U. S. present-day California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and parts of new Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming in exchange for \$15 million and U. S. payment of its citizens' claims against Mexico. 2. Free-Soil Party is formed opposing slavery in the New U. S. territory. 3. Wisconsin becomes 30th state. 4. Zachary Taylor (Whig) is elected President; Millard Fillmore (Whig) is elected Vice President. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. James Bogardus constructs a 5-story factory building using cast iron throughout. 6. Air conditioning is installed in the Broadway Theater in New York City. The management promises (3000 Feet of Cool Air per Minute.) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. John B. Curtis of Maine manufactures the first chewing gum commercially sold. 8. John Humphrey Noyes establishes the Perfectionist Community at Oneida, N. Y. 9. Women's Rights Convention is held at Seneca Falls, N. Y. This is the beginning of the modern feminist movement, led by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. 10. Medical school for women opens with 12 students. Known as the Boston Female Medical School, it becomes part of the Boston University School of Medicine in 1874. 11. Gold is discovered in California.
1849	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U. S. Department of the Interior is created to meet the needs of Western settlers. 2. Congress establishes the Minnesota Territory. 3. California convention adopts a constitution that forbids slavery and request admission to the Union. 4. Sectional conflict deepens between pro- and anti-slavery factions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. George Corliss patents an efficient steam engine with four valves instead of one. 6. Pacific Railroad Company is chartered. It becomes the first railroad west of the Mississippi River. 7. To satisfy a \$15 debt owed to J. R. Chapin, Walter Hunt of New York spends 3 hours bending wire into various forms and designs the first modern safety pin. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Elizabeth Blackwell receives her medical degree from a medical school in Geneva, N. Y. She is the first woman in the world to receive an M. D. 9. California's giant redwood trees are names Sequoias in honor of Sequoia.

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1850	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. President Taylor dies and Fillmore becomes President. 2. Congress bitterly debates the right of states and territories to permit or prohibit slavery. Compromise of 1850 passes: California is admitted as a free state (becoming the 31st state); New Mexico and Utah territories are formed and allowed to make their own decision about slavery; more effective Fugitive Slave Act is set up; and slave trade is abolished in the District of Columbia. 3. Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is signed. U. S. and Britain agree to neutrality of canal project across the Isthmus of Panama; neither country is to occupy any part of Central America. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. William Bond makes the first clear daguerreotype (a type of photograph) of the Moon. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Nathaniel Hawthorne publishes <i>The Scarlet Letter</i>. 6. The Spanish introduce silver smelting to the Navaho Indians. It soon becomes one of their major art forms. 7. U. S. population is 23.1 million, including about 3.2 million slaves and about 1.7 million immigrants. 8. First overland mail delivery west of the Missouri River is organized on a monthly basis from Independence, Missouri, to Salt Lake City, Utah 9. Fugitive Slave Act requires citizens of the free states to turn in runaway slaves. 10. Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania is the first regularly organized school for the medical education of women. 11. First national convention of women advocating woman suffrage (the right to vote) is held in Worcester, Mass. In July the first woman's rights convention meets in Seneca Falls, N. Y.