# Ellis-Lee/APUSH

# Semester 1

##### Inventing America

### CH. 1-17

# Chronology

# 1492-1877

###### CHAPTER 1

“Men Prone To Wonder” America Before 1600

**1469** Aragon and Castile unite to create Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella.

**1492** Spain expels the Moors and Jews.Columbus’s first voyage to America.

**1493–96** Columbus’s second voyage to America.

**1494** Treaty of Tordesillas divides Western Hemisphere between Spain and Portugal.

**1497–1509** John Cabot and Sebastian Cabot explore North American coast for England.

**1498–1500** Columbus’s third voyage to America.

**1502–04** Columbus’s fourth voyage to America.

**1524–36** Giovanni de Verrazano and Jacques Cartier explore North American coast for France.

**1519–21** Spanish *conquistador* Hernando Cortés conquers Tenochtitlán and creates Mexico City.

**1533–35** Spanish *conquistador* Francisco Pizarro conquers Incan empire.

**1535** Spain creates New Spain.

**1544** Spain creates New Castile.

# CHAPTER 2

*The European Settlement of North America; The Atlantic Coast to 1660*

**1517** Martin Luther initiates the Protestant Reformation in Germany.

**1509**–47 Reign of Henry VIII witnesses the beginning of Protestant Reformation in England.

**1553–58** Queen Mary returns England to the Catholic Church.

**1558–1603** English economy, culture, and sea power flourish under Queen Elizabeth I.

**1580** Sir Francis Drake circumnavigates the globe under the flag of England.

**1585–90** Roanoke, first English colony in America, struggles to survive and then disappears.

**1588** English navy defeats the Spanish Armada.

**1606** The French found New France.

**1607** The English plant their first successful colony at Jamestown, Virginia.

**1609–10** Virginians suffer during the "starving time."

**1612** John Rolfe introduces tobacco to Virginia.

**1620** Separatists found Plymouth Colony in New England and adopt Mayflower Compact.

**1622** Indian attack, led by Opechancanough, devastates Virginia.

**1624** Virginia loses its charter and becomes England’s first royal colony.

Dutch found New Netherland.

**1630** Puritans found Massachusetts Bay Colony.

**1638** Swedish found New Sweden.

**1653–59** Oliver Cromwell heads the English Protectorate after the execution of King Charles I.

###### CHAPTER 3

Empires1660-1702

**1660** The Restoration brings Charles II to the throne of England.

Navigation Act of 1660 steps up royal control over trade in American colonies.

**1663** Founding of Carolina.

Plantation Duty Act introduces customs agents into colonies.

**1664** English conquest of New Netherland and founding of New York and New Jersey.

**1674–96** Lords of Trade coordinate control over the colonial economy.

**1675** King Philip’s War devastates New England.

**1676** Nathaniel Bacon leads rebellion against royal government in Virginia.

**1680** Popé’s Rebellion in Spanish New Mexico.

**1681** William Penn founds Pennsylvania as haven for Quakers in America.

**1682** La Salle plants French flag at the mouth of the Mississippi River and claims Louisiana.

**1685** The Dominion of New England consolidates five New England colonies.

**1687** Isaac Newton publishes *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy.*

**1688** The Glorious Revolution topples King James II and brings William and Mary to the throne.

**1689** Parliamentary Declaration of Rights.

**1689–97** King William’s War.

**1696** England creates Board of Trade to consolidate control over colonial trade.

**1699–1733** Wool Act, Hat Act, Iron Act, and Molasses Act heighten taxation and control over colonial trade and production.

# CHAPTER 4

*Benjamin Franklin’s World; Colonial North America, 1702-1763*

**1619** First African slaves arrive in Virginia.

**1660s** Virginia enacts its first laws governing slavery.

**1732** Founding of Georgia, the last of England’s thirteen colonies.

**1751** Revocation of Georgia’s charter and reversion to the Crown.

Benjamin Franklin publishes *Experiments and Observations on Electricity.*

**1754** Thomas Chippendale publishes *Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker’s* Directory.

**1739** Stono Rebellion in South Carolina.

**1754** Benjamin Franklin publishes *Observations Concerning the Increase of Mankind.*

Colonists reject the Albany Union.

Major George Washington constructs Fort Necessity in the Ohio Valley.

**1755** Braddock’s defeat at Fort Necessity.

**1756** England and American colonists begin war against France (French and Indian War, or Seven Years’ War).

**1758** English and Americans capture Fort Duquesne and Louisbourg.

**1759** English and Americans capture Quebec.

**1760** English and Americans capture Montreal.

**1763** The Peace of Paris ends the French and Indian War and expels Canada from North America.

# CHAPTER 5

*Toward Independence 1764-1783*

**1763** Peace of Paris ends French and Indian War.

Proclamation of 1763 restricts westward settlement.

**1764** Sugar Act (Revenue Act) increases colonial taxation and steps up enforcement.

**1765** Stamp Act imposes direct sales tax in colonies. Colonists respond with Virginia Resolves, Stamp Act Congress, and boycotts.

**1766** Parliament repeals Stamp Act.

**1767** Townshend Revenue Act imposes new duties on imports into the American colonies.

**1770** British troops fire on civilians in Boston Massacre.

**1773** Colonists launch Boston Tea Party to protest British monopoly on tea.

**1774** Parliament responds with the Coercive, or Intolerable, Acts.

The First Continental Congress meets to coordinate the colonial response.

**1775** New England Restraining Act.

Minutemen meet British army in Battles of Lexington and Concord.

British surrender Fort Ticonderoga to colonial troops.

Battle of Bunker Hill tests colonial troops.

Second Continental Congress appoints George Washington to command Continental army.

**1776** Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* moves Americans to demand independence.

Congress approves Declaration of Independence on July 4.

**1776–77** Battles of Trenton and Princeton, New Jersey.

Washington spends the winter at Morristown, New Jersey.

**1777–78** British invade New York from Canada.

French recognize American independence.

Spain enters the war on the American side.

Washington spends the winter at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

**1779–81** British strategy focuses on the southern colonies.

**1781** Facing American and French forces, Lord Cornwallis surrenders at the Battle of Yorktown.

**1783** British sign Treaty of Paris, granting U.S. independence and western lands.

# CHAPTER 6

*Inventing The American Republic: The States, 1776-1790*

**1768** American Philosophical Society founded in Philadelphia.

**1776–80** Thomas Paine publishes *Common Sense.*

John Adams publishes *Thoughts on Government.*

States adopt new constitutions.

**1776** Pennsylvania constitution establishes the "Pennsylvania model."

George Mason drafts the Virginia Declaration of Rights.

**1780** Massachusetts constitution establishes the "Massachusetts model."

**1780–1804** Northern states begin program of gradual emancipation of slaves.

**1782** Bank of North America is incorporated.

**1784** The *Empress of China* leaves New York to trade with China.

**1785** Thomas Jefferson publishes *Notes on the State of Virginia.*

**1786** Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom guarantees religious freedom.

**1790** Judith Sargeant Murray publishes "On the Equality of the Sexes."

#### CHAPTER 7

*Inventing The American Republic: The Nation, 1776-1790*

**1777** Congress approves John Dickinson’s draft of the Articles of Confederation.

**1777–81** The thirteen states take four years to ratify the Articles.

**1785** The Northwest Ordinance of 1785 provides for the survey and sale of western land.

**1786** Nationalists advocate a stronger central government at the Annapolis Convention.

**1786–87** Shays’s Rebellion in Massachusetts dramatizes weaknesses of the Confederation.

**1787** The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 provides government and eventual statehood for western territories.

The Philadelphia Convention produces a new Constitution.

**1787–88** The Constitution takes effect after ratification by three-fourths (nine) of the states.

# CHAPTER 8

Establishing the New Nation 1789-1800

**1788** George Washington is elected the first president of the United States.

**1789** Washington takes office in New York City.

Congress creates a cabinet with three departments.

The Judiciary Act of 1789 creates the judicial branch of government.

French Revolution threatens an international war in Europe and North America.

**1789–90** North Carolina and Rhode Island ratify the Constitution.

**1790–91** Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton issues four economic reports to Congress.

**1790** Compromise moves national capital southward.

**1791** The states ratify the Bill of Rights.

**1792** George Washington reelected as president.

**1793** Washington issues the Proclamation of Neutrality.

Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin.

Samuel Slater builds a spinning mill at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

France opens its empire to American trade.

**1794** Westerners protest Hamilton’s excise taxes in the Whiskey Rebellion.

Western Indian tribes defeated at Battle of Fallen Timbers.

**1795** Jay’s Treaty with England.

Pinckney’s Treaty with Spain.

Treaty of Greenville with western Indian tribes.

**1796** John Adams defeats Thomas Jefferson in presidential election.

**1797** Spain opens its empire to American trade.

**1798** Undeclared war with France.

Congress creates Department of the Navy.

Alien and Sedition Acts target antiwar dissent.

James Madison and Thomas Jefferson write the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.

**1800** Jefferson defeats Adams in presidential election, the "Revolution of 1800."

**CHAPTER 9**

The Fabric of Change 1800-1815

**1800** France reacquires Louisiana Territory from Spain.

**1801** Judiciary Act of 1801 prompts "midnight appointment" of Federalist judges.

**1802** Spain closes New Orleans to American trade.

**1803** President Jefferson purchases the Louisiana Territory from France.

Chief Justice John Marshall establishes judicial review in *Marbury v. Madison.*

**1804** Jefferson is reelected president..*The Fabric of Change: 1800–1815 |* 87

**1804–6** Lewis and Clark expedition travels to Pacific Ocean and back in two and a half years.

**1806** Congress approves National Road from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River.

**1807** British naval vessel attacks USS *Chesapeake* off the coast of Virginia.

Embargo of 1807 closes all American ports to prevent war with England.

Robert Fulton launches his steamboat, the *Clermont.*

**1808** Congress passes the Act of Arming and Equipping the Militia to prepare for war.

Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin issues his "Report on the Roads and Canals."

James Madison elected president.

**1809** Congress passes the Non-Intercourse Act, forbidding trade with England and France.

**1810** Congress passes Macon’s Bill Number Two to coerce either England or France to respect neutral rights.

**1811** William Henry Harrison defeats the Shawnee Prophet at the Battle of Tippecanoe in Indiana Territory.

**1812** Responding to Madison’s war message, Congress declares war against England.

**1812–14** War of 1812 between the United States and England.

**1814** At the Hartford Convention, Federalists voice opposition to the war.

Treaty of Ghent establishes armistice to end the War of 1812.

**1815** Andrew Jackson leads Americans to victory over the British at the Battle of New Orleans.

# CHAPTER 10

*A New Epoch 1815-1828*

**1802** U.S. Military Academy established at West Point, New York.

**1811** Charter of the First Bank of the United States expires.

**1816** Second Bank of the United States chartered.

Tariff of 1816 establishes protection for American manufacturers.

**1817** President Madison vetoes the Bonus Bill, which funded internal improvements.

**1818** Anglo-American Convention draws boundary with Canada and establishes joint American and British control over Oregon Territory.

**1819** Panic of 1819.

U.S. acquires Florida in Transcontinental Treaty (Adams-Onis Treaty).

**1820** Missouri Compromise.

**1821** Spanish Claims Commission reimburses American creditors and spurs industrialization.

**1823** Monroe Doctrine warns European powers to leave the Western Hemisphere alone.

**1824** Presidential election with four sectional candidates results in deadlock.

House of Representatives elects John Quincy Adams president.

General Survey Act provides federal support for westward expansion.

# CHAPTER 11

*Political Innovation in a Mechanical Age 1828-1840*

**1810** *Fletcher v. Peck* supports obligation of contracts.

**1816** American Colonization Society founded.

**1819** *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* defends corporate charters.

**1822** Denmark Vesey’s planned slave rebellion in Charleston, South Carolina, is exposed.

**1824** *Gibbons v. Ogden* establishes federal jurisdiction over interstate commerce.

**1828** Congress enacts the "Tariff of Abominations."

Andrew Jackson defeats John Quincy Adams in presidential election.

**1831** *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* supports claims of Cherokee tribe.

**1832** Jackson vetoes the recharter of the Bank of the United States.

Jackson reelected president against Henry Clay.

South Carolina nullifies the Tariff of 1832.

*Worcester v. Georgia* supports claims of Cherokee tribe.

Sauk and Fox Indians are forced out of Illinois during the Black Hawk War.

**1832–33** During the Bank War, Jackson shifts federal deposits to "pet banks."

**1833** Force Bill authorizes Jackson to use troops to enforce tariff.

Henry Clay’s Compromise of 1833 solves sectional dispute over tariff and nullification.

**1835** The Treaty of New Echota initiates Cherokee removal to Indian Territory.

Jackson nominates Roger B. Taney as chief justice of the Supreme Court.

**1836** The Specie Circular requires payment for public lands in gold or silver.

The Distribution Act returns the federal surplus to the states.

Martin Van Buren defeats three Whig candidates in the presidential election.

**1837** Panic of 1837.

*Charles River Bridge Company v. Warren Bridge Company* challenges state-granted monopolies.

**1840** Independent Treasury Act shifts federal funds from private banks to public depositories.

###### CHAPTER 12

Worker Worlds in Antebellum America

**1808** Congress outlaws the importation of slaves.

**1816** Eli Terry introduces his shelf clock.

**1831** Nat Turner’s Rebellion in southern Virginia.

**1837** Procter and Gamble founded in Cincinnati, Ohio.

**1852** Congress passes steamboat safety law.

## CHAPTER 13

The Benevolent Empire; Religion and Reform, 1825-1846

**1790–1800** Beginning of the Second Great Awakening.

**1818** Disestablishment of Connecticut’s state church.

**1823** James Fenimore Cooper publishes his first "Leatherstocking" novel.

**1824** Robert Owen brings perfectionism to America from Scotland.

**1825–37** Charles Grandison Finney leads his evangelical crusade.

**1826** American Temperance Society founded.

**1830** National Negro Convention Movement established.

Joseph Smith publishes *The Book of Mormon.*

**1831** William Lloyd Garrison begins publishing *The Liberator.*

**1833** Disestablishment of Massachusetts’s state church.

Parliament outlaws slavery in the British West Indies.

Antislavery debates at Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati.

American Anti-Slavery Society founded.

**1836** House of Representative enacts its "gag rule" forbidding discussion of slavery.

Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes his essay "Nature."

**1837** Elijah Lovejoy murdered by an anti-abolitionist mob in Illinois.

**1840** American Anti-Slavery Society divides.

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society founded.

Liberty Party nominates James G. Birney for president.

**1841–58** Fourierist phalanxes spread across America.

**1844** Mormon leader Joseph Smith is murdered by a mob in Illinois.

**1845** Irish potato famine begins.

**1846** Nathaniel Hawthorne publishes his short story "The Celestial Railroad."

**1847** John Humphrey Noyes founds the Oneida community in New York.

**1848** Frederick Douglass begins publishing *North Star.*

**1851** Herman Melville publishes *Moby Dick.*

**1853** New York’s Crystal Palace exhibition.

**1854** Henry David Thoreau publishes *Walden.*

## CHAPTER 14

National Expansion; Sectional Division 1839-1850

**1818** Anglo-American Convention establishes joint American and British occupation of Oregon Country.

**1821** Mexico launches revolution and achieves independence from Spain.

**1836** Texas Revolution and declaration of independence from Mexico.

The Alamo, Goliad massacre, and Battle of San Jacinto secure independence for Texas.

**1837** President Jackson rejects Texas statehood but recognizes the republic of Texas.

**1842** Webster-Ashburton Treaty establishes boundary with British Canada.

**1844** James K. Polk defeats Henry Clay in presidential election.

**1845** John L. Sullivan coins the term "Manifest Destiny."

Texas admitted into the Union.

Oregon annexed up to 49th parallel.

**1846** Mexican War begins when Congress declares war on Mexico.

**1848** Mexicans surrender and negotiate Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Mexican cession brings California and the American Southwest into the Union.

Zachary Taylor defeats Lewis Cass and Martin Van Buren in presidential election.

Gold is discovered in California.

**1849** California gold rush begins.

**1850** California applies for admission into the Union as a free state.

Henry Clay and Stephen Douglas devise the Compromise of 1850.

## CHAPTER 15

A House Dividing 1851-1860

**1838–42** Lieutenant Charles Wilkes’s United States Exploring Expedition.

**1848** American Association for the Advancement of Science founded in Philadelphia.

**1848–61** Federal government surveys the West in "The Great Reconnaissance."

**1850** Compromise of 1850.

Order of the Star-Spangled Banner (Know-Nothings) founded in New York.

**1851** London’s Crystal Palace exhibition.

**1852** Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes *Uncle Tom’s Cabin.*

Franklin Pierce defeats Winfield Scott in the presidential election.

Whig Party begins disintegrating.

**1854** Ostend Manifesto divulges American plans to seize Cuba from Spain.

Gadsden Purchase from Mexico provides a route for a southern railroad.

Commodore Matthew Perry undertakes diplomatic mission to Japan.

Kansas-Nebraska Act reopens Louisiana Territory to slavery.

Republican Party founded on antislavery platform.

**1855–60** Thirteen-volume *Pacific Railroad Reports* published.

**1856** John Brown commits the Pottawatomie Massacre in Kansas.

Preston Brooks canes Charles Sumner in the Senate.

Know-Nothing Party divides into "North Americans" and "South Americans."

James Buchanan defeats John C. Frémont and Millard Fillmore in presidential election.

**1857** *Dred Scott* decision undermines free-soil movement.

Panic of 1857 begins.

**1858** Lincoln-Douglas debates win support for Republican cause and Abraham Lincoln.

**1859** John Brown launches raid on national armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia.

**1860** Lincoln is elected president in four-way race with less than 40 percent of the popular vote.

## CHAPTER 16

Civil War 1861-1865

**1860** Seven states in the Deep South launch the first wave of secession.

**1861** Confederates fire on Fort Sumter, Lincoln calls for troops, and the Civil War begins.

Four more states in the upper South secede in a second wave of secession.

South wins First Battle of Manassas in Virginia.

**1862** Union advance against Robert E. Lee in Peninsula Campaign stalls.

South wins Second Battle of Manassas.

South is rebuffed at Battle of Antietam in Maryland.

President Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation.

Congress passes Pacific Railroad Act, chartering transcontinental railroad.

Morrill Act establishes land-grant universities.

Homestead Act provides free land in the West.

Militia Act initiates Union conscription.

**1863** After winning Battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville,

South invades Pennsylvania and loses Battle of Gettysburg.

Union forces under Ulysses S. Grant take Vicksburg on the Mississippi River.

Enrollment Act centralizes mobilization effort.

**1864** William T. Sherman achieves fall of Atlanta and leads "March to the Sea."

Lincoln defeats former general George McClellan in presidential election.

Grant’s army approaches Richmond through the Wilderness and lays siege to Petersburg, Virginia.

**1865** Fall of Petersburg prompts Lee’s surrender at Appomattox Court House.

Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth assassinates Lincoln.

**1863** Abraham Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation.

Lincoln announces his Ten-Percent Plan for Reconstruction.

**1864** Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana establish governments.

**1865** Freedmen’s Bureau created.

Thirteenth Amendment ratified.

Lincoln’s assassination.

Andrew Johnson launches presidential Reconstruction.

**1865–66** Southern states institute Black Codes.

**1866** Congress passes Civil Rights Bill over Johnson’s veto.

Ku Klux Klan founded.

Congress approves the Fourteenth Amendment.

Tennessee readmitted to Congress.

Republicans sweep midterm congressional elections.

**1867** Congressional Reconstruction begins with the Military Reconstruction Act.

Congress passes Tenure of Office Act.

Thaddeus Stevens’s land reform proposal defeated.

**1867–68** Southern states hold constitutional conventions.

**1868** Fourteenth Amendment ratified.

House impeaches President Johnson; Senate acquits him.

Seven more southern states readmitted to Congress.

Ulysses S. Grant elected president.

**1869** Congress approves the Fifteenth Amendment.

Transcontinental railroad completed.

Democratic Redeemers begin to win power in the South.

**1870** Fifteenth Amendment ratified.

Last three southern states readmitted to Congress.

**1870–7**1 Congress passes the Enforcement Acts.

**1872** Credit Mobilier scandal exposed.

**1873** Panic of 1873 launches economic depression.

Supreme Court decides *Slaughterhouse Cases.*

**1874** Democrats win control of House for first time since 1856.

**1875** Civil Rights Act passed.

Mississippi Redeemers institute the "Mississippi Plan."

**1876** Disputed Hayes-Tilden presidential election produces political crisis.

**1877** Compromise of 1877 leads to inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes.

President Hayes withdraws all federal troops from the South.

Last remaining Republican governments in the South fall.

#### CHAPTER 17

Reconstruction; 1865-1877

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