

Study Tool: Chronological Events of the 1800-1830s Era – Abridged

Date	Presidential Election	Beyond America	Foreign Policy and Wars	Government Institutions	US Land Expansion	US Financial Development	Political Party Development
1794			Slave revolt - Haiti				
1800	Thomas Jefferson Aaron Burr	Anti-slavery Trends Revolutionary trends		New capital		"Republican simplicity" but continues institutions	
1801	Jefferson inaugural	Barbary pirates (More)		Marshall Court began "Midnight appointments"			► Realities ► Realities
1802-1803				West Point est. <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	Ohio, a state (free) Louisiana Purchase 4		► Realities
1804	Thomas Jefferson			12 th Amendment ratified	Lewis & Clark expedition		
1805		Battle of Trafalgar Fr. and Br.		State suffrage changes	Pike expedition started		► Realities
1807			Br. impressment Embargo solution			National Road project	► Realities ► Division
1808	James Madison			Jan: Slave trade ended			
1809			Non-intercourse solution			Manufacturing up	► Division
1810			Favored-party solution		Western Florida, annex		
1812	James Madison				Louisiana, a state (slave)		
1813			US burned capital				
1814			Br. burned capital; peace4				
1815-01			Victory post-war	Hartford secession			
1816	James Monroe - Era of Good Feeling				Indiana, a state (free) Mississippi, a state (slave)	2 nd national bank	
1817-1819			Florida events; treaty with Spain - Secretary of State J. Q. Adams		Illinois, a state (free) Alabama, a state (slave)	Panic of 1819 started	
1820	James Monroe				Maine, a state (free) Missouri, a state (slave)	Lowell Mills	► Division
1821							
1823			Monroe Doctrine				
1824	John Quincy Adams John C. Calhoun			State suffrage changes			► "corrupt bargain" charge
1825-28			Revolutionary policies			Tariff policies	► New Parties Divisions
1828	Andrew Jackson John C. Calhoun						► South Carolina-Calhoun ► Spoils system
1829	Jackson Inauguration			"Kitchen Cabinet"	Indian policy		
1830				Nullification debate	Veto, internal improvements		
1832-07				Jackson/Calhoun split		National Bank struggle	► Realities
1832	Andrew Jackson			Oct: Nullification crisis		Tariff surplus ¹	

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1833	Martin Van Buren			began (Ended 1833)			
1836		End-British investment Republic of Texas est. ²		Taney Court began	Land sales surplus Arkansas, a state (slave) Gold for land sales	Funds to "pet" banks Surplus to states	
1836 1837	Martin Van Buren	Canadian revolution			Michigan, a state (free)	Panic of 1837	► New party
1840	William Henry Harrison; John Tyler						► Log cabin/ penny press

¹The items in the table (such as this one) that are in gray font are ones that are part of separate topic, not in Unit 2.

²1836-03 Alamo falls; 1836-04 Battle of San Jacinto; 1837-08 Texas petition to the US for annexation made and rejected

If You Want to Know More about Demographic and Economic Changes

Click [here for the entire transformation chart](#).

Issue	Pre-1800	Circa 1800	Circa 1820	Circa 1840
Economy – NE	Old lands – farmers as surplus labor	Textile factories – Raw cotton from S	Continues with more factories; farming for cities In the future, Irish immigrants	>>>> Examples: clipper ship
Economy – NW	New lands (4 X productivity of old land)	Sold to NE & world	Continues; use farming technology , not slavery In the future, German immigrants	>>>> Examples: McCormick reaper, John Deere plow
Economy – SE (upper)	Old land – slaves surplus labor but cotton gin revives slavery	Begins SE slaves sold to SW - forced migration	Continues SE slaves sold to SW & Texas - forced migration	>>>>
Economy – SW (deep)	--	New land & global market crop Cotton – Sold to N	Cotton – Sold to N & Britain	>>>>
Transportation N & internal improvements ^{&}	Rivers & Ports	Rivers & roads - turnpikes	Canals NW-NE; New York City to the world Examples: Erie Canal	NW – NE becoming 1
Transportation S	Rivers	Rivers	Steamboats on Miss. River Steamships to Liverpool	SW – SE becoming 1 (with Britain)

If You Want to Know More: Looking at the Events of the Barbary Wars or the War with Tripoli (1801-1805) Together

These events are included only to show some of the diversity of Jefferson in use of power and his construction of the Constitution. (Sources: Morris¹, p. 149; "Barbary Wars" by William Earl Weeks, in Oxford², p. 63)

Date	Event—Quick Reference Information (Partly in Sentence Fragments)
1787	Continental Congress made treaty paying tribute to Barbary states (Br. doing as well)
1801-05	Tripoli declared war on US. Jefferson sent ships.
1803	Tripoli seized <i>USS Philadelphia</i> and converted it to the pirates' own use, taking 300 hostages in the process. Stephen Decatur burned the <i>Philadelphia</i> to keep the pirates from using it.
1804	Lieutenant William Eaton, with a force of 7 marines, 400 mercenaries, won at Tripoli. US paid \$60K. Treaty for no more piracy—and got hostages back.
1816	Decatur had to go back—shelled Algeria, thus ending another wave of piracy.

Brief Explanation of the Columns

The events of the 1800-1830s Era (and the 11 years that preceded it as well) can be looked at chronologically, but they are easiest understood if looked at chronologically *and* within the categories shown:

- Date—Year(s) or year-month. (FYI: Unless specified, you are not expected to memorize dates, but sequence of events, especially about cause and effect.)
- Presidential Election—who was elected President and (if applicable to future events) Vice President
- Beyond America— what was occurring in France that had consequences on Britain, on Europe, and thus on the United States and (primarily after 1816) what was occurring in the world beyond the US
- Foreign Policy and Wars—what specific events and responses were occurring in the US and (primarily after 1816 what was occurring in foreign policy
- Governmental Institutions—what governmental institutions were developed
- US Land Expansion—what was the United States doing with new states or acquisition of more land
- US Financial Development—what financial events were occurring and what institutions was the United States forming
- Political Party Development—what political parties were in development and what divisions in the United States they represent

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¹ Jeffery B. Morris and Richard B. Morris, editors, *Encyclopedia of American History*, 7th Edition

² Paul S. Boyer, editor. *The Oxford Companion to United States History*.