

THE PEOPLING OF AMERICA: A TIMELINE OF EVENTS THAT HELPED SHAPE OUR NATION

A Historical Perspective

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Americans All®

Fourth
Edition

FOURTH EDITION
More Than 1500 New Entries

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Note: Biographical information was compiled at the time the individuals contributed to Americans All®.

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and its appearance in readily available school texts. Producing a black-ink, line-copy format that provides open columns for student and educator participation enables us to take advantage of continuing feedback from the publication's classroom use as well as our diverse team of authors and writers. The columns labeled "For Classroom Use" can also be used to detail local histories, accomplishments in other disciplines or the history of groups specifically represented in the classroom.

A Parallel Comparative Chronology

As an acknowledgement that they were the first recorded inhabitants of America, Native Americans are listed first; other groups follow in alphabetical order.

Native American

Entries in the "Native American" category deal specifically with events that occurred among indigenous peoples within the boundaries of what became today's 50 United States. This includes native peoples of Alaska and Hawaii. Events relating to other cultures native to the Americas, North and South, such as the Aztecs and Incas, have been listed under either "Hispanic American" (as they relate to the development and migration of Mexican Americans) or "The Americas."

African American

Much of the history of African Americans, particularly their earlier history, has involved enslavement by European Americans; but it also includes intermingling with other groups, such as Native Americans and Mexican Americans. Equally as strong, but less publicized, is the African Americans' story of resistance to conquest, their ongoing fight for freedom against great odds and their battles for the rights of full citizenship. Early entries under the "African American" heading include some events on the African continent that preceded or precipitated enslavement and forced migration. Events in the fight of African Americans for emancipation and for equal rights are also listed under "African American." The development and accomplishments of African civilizations in general are discussed under "The World."

Asian American

In Asia, two powerful empires, China and Japan, officially isolated themselves—particularly from the West—in their earlier history, so the effects of immigration to the United States by Chinese and Japanese are not seen until the late 1700s. Therefore, earlier "Asian American" entries include some of the historical

events in Asia that ultimately led to immigration to America. Events that show the development and expansion of Asian cultures are documented in "The World."

European American

The story of European immigration is by far the best documented in readily available sources. Because the early history of European Americans is also the history of certain areas of this country, the story of this group as separate peoples tends to be lost. This publication provides information on many of the subgroups that belong to the "European American" category and on the contributions of individual European Americans. Events in Europe that had a direct impact on immigration to the United States are included both in this category and in "The World."

Hispanic American

Under the heading "Hispanic American," Mexican Americans and Puerto Rican Americans are most heavily represented because of their historical impact on the peopling of the United States. Although these two groups have been represented separately in other Americans All® resources, this more inclusive heading has been chosen in recognition of, and respect for, all Hispanic groups, whose histories are also incorporated to the extent that accurate documentation has become available.

Classroom Use

A wealth of historical information exists for today's students; however, much of it is conflicting and generally not offered in comparative format. Therefore, assembling this chronology became a task of collecting, abstracting, ordering and arranging data in a manner that would most appropriately tell the story of many groups. Analyzed alone, each separate entry could be viewed in many ways—unique, important, commonplace or peripheral. That is by design. To develop the critical-thinking skills needed for proficiency in today's world and work environment, students must learn how to analyze and apply the data they receive.

It is not possible for any one publication of a suitable size for classroom use to contain all available historical data. Although this timeline contains a significant amount of American and world history, it is designed to be a representative, rather than an exhaustive, collection of data. It tells the story, in a chronological and comparative format, of the peopling of America. World events are included as they motivated people to come to America; they also establish a context from which the history of the peopling of America emerges. Because people often date events in terms such as "during the Ming dynasty," "Elizabethan England" and "the

Reader's Guide to Using This Book

The use of B.C. (Before Christ) and A.D. (*Anno Domini*, or Year of the Lord) in counting years was established almost 1,500 years ago by Dionysius Exiguus, a Christian monk. He began numbering with the year he believed Jesus was born. However, to avoid favoring any single religious tradition, many people today prefer to use B.C.E. (Before the Common Era) and C.E. (Common Era) to mark dates.

Words in italic are followed by their definitions, which appear in parentheses immediately after the first use of the word in each section.

“c.,” or *circa*, indicates that the date following is approximate because primary historical references agree that the date is approximate, or because primary references disagree slightly on the exact date of the event. See “Sources” in the section “An Improved Approach: Comparative and Inclusive Chronology” in the front of this text for a further discussion of dating and numbering challenges.

**31 B.C./B.C.E.—
A.D./C.E. 476**

This is the time span generally ascribed to the Roman Empire.

27 B.C./B.C.E.

Octavian is given the title Augustus by the senate and becomes Rome's first emperor. *The Pax Romana* (a relatively peaceful era in the Mediterranean region during which the area is ruled by Rome) begins. Augustus rules until A.D./C.E. 14.

A.D./C.E. 170

The Kushans, powerful invaders from central Asia who are devoted followers of Buddhism, move across Bactria (Afghanistan) to reach the Punjab.

c. 1362

Murad I becomes ruler of the Ottoman Empire after the death of his father, Orkhan (1326). Murad I rules until 1389.

1368–1644

This is the time span generally ascribed to the Ming dynasty that rules in China. It is established by Emperor Taizu (Tai-Tsu), who expels the Mongols. The Ming dragon becomes a symbol of imperial power.

c. 1369

Mongol leader Tamerlane (Timur the Lame) dominates Turkestan from his capital in Samarkand. He began his raids through central Asia with the Russian Mongols (Tartars) of the Golden Horde in the early 1360s. Tamerlane rules until 1405.

A word or phrase that appears in parentheses after a place name is the modern name for that geographical region or a locator phrase that will help readers find the region being discussed.

A date that appears in parentheses after the name of a person or event refers the reader to a previous timeline entry containing significant information about that person or subject.

A name that appears in parentheses after the name of a person is an alternate spelling or alternate name for that person.

	NATIVE AMERICAN	NATIVE AMERICAN	NATIVE AMERICAN	NATIVE AMERICAN
Pre-1500	<p>c. 40,000–10,000 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Modern historians theorize that ancestors of the Inuit (Eskimos) and American Indians begin to arrive in western North America during this period. They migrate across a frozen—and later lost—land bridge through the Bering Strait from Siberia. Some historians place the beginning of this migration as early as 65,000 B.C./B.C.E. Although there is some archaeological evidence to support this theory, Native American groups have strong oral, and now written, traditions that detail their origins at different locales and by various methods.</p>	<p>c. 1000 B.C./B.C.E.–A.D./C.E. 1000</p> <p>In what is now the United States, mound building characterizes the eastern and midwestern native cultures. In the Southwest, Hohokam and Anasazi people build irrigation canals, agricultural villages, roads and complex ceremonial centers. On the Plains, people hunt buffalo on foot and live in fortified, semisedentary villages.</p>	<p>c. 1100</p> <p>Hopis in the American Southwest use coal for cooking and heating.</p>	<p>c. 1492</p> <p>By the time Italian explorer Cristoforo Colombo (commonly anglicized to Christopher Columbus) and his crew arrive in America, more than 300 nations of Native Americans are established in all parts of North America, each with its own name, language, traditions and government. Columbus mistakenly calls these indigenous people “Indians.” This error is continued by later European colonists.</p>
	<p>15,000–7000 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Paleo-Indian hunters spread throughout the North American grasslands into the American Southwest. They manufacture unique projectile points known as Clovis, Folsom and Sandia, named after their respective archaeological sites in New Mexico.</p>	<p>c. 300 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The Mogollon culture, probably ancestors of the Zunis, arises in the American Southwest. The Mogollon Indians are thought to be the first Southwest group to build communities and take up farming.</p>	<p>c. 1100–1300</p> <p>The <i>Pueblo</i> culture in the northern Arizona and New Mexico areas reaches its height, with large apartment-type structures and many material goods.</p>	
	<p>10,000–7000 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>In the area that is now the United States, the Archaic Tradition develops in the eastern woodlands, with hunting, fishing and gathering. In the desert regions, the Southwestern Tradition sees the domestication of corn (maize) and other crops.</p>	<p>c. 200 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The Hopewell period begins for peoples of the central United States. Large earth mounds are constructed by various groups in the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys.</p>	<p>c. 1150</p> <p>The <i>pueblo</i> of Oraibi (northeastern Arizona) is founded, the oldest continuously occupied town in the present-day United States.</p>	
	<p>c. 5000 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The Cochise culture develops in what is now southern Arizona. The Cochise people grow vegetable crops.</p>	<p>c. 100 B.C./B.C.E.–A.D./C.E. 300</p> <p>The Anasazi culture flourishes in the American Southwest.</p>	<p>c. 1275</p> <p>Many Southwest <i>pueblos</i> are abandoned due to drought and Athapaskan raiding parties from the north.</p>	
	<p>c. 2000–1500 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>People in what is now the American Southeast first make pottery.</p>	<p>c. 500–900</p> <p>The Tchefunte culture represents the beginning of complex material culture in the lower Mississippi Valley. The Tchefunte grow crops and make distinctive pottery.</p>	<p>c. 1300</p> <p>Hopis use coal for making pottery.</p>	
	<p>c. 1100 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The canoe comes into regular use among Native American people in the eastern and northeastern sections of the area that is now the United States.</p>	<p>c. 700–1100</p> <p>The Anasazi culture evolves into its <i>Pueblo</i> period. This is a developmental stage that sees the use of adobe bricks, stone slabs or mud and sticks in home building. <i>Kivas</i> (underground ceremonial chambers) and cotton fabrics come into use. Around 900, the <i>pueblo</i> structures in the American Southwest are constructed.</p>	<p>c. 1300–1600</p> <p>The great Temple Mound or Middle Mississippi civilization flourishes. This highly agricultural civilization is characterized by separate republics, each having a central city, temple mounds and a chief’s house. This is one of the greatest North American native civilizations; several aspects seem to be of Mexican or Middle American origin.</p>	
	<p>c. 1000 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>New vegetable crops, probably from Mexico, are introduced to the Southwest tribes. These crops include beans and squash.</p>	<p>c. 900–1300</p> <p>The Copena civilization exists in what is now northern Alabama. Advances include pottery, tools, metal and stone ornaments and more sophisticated agriculture.</p>	<p>c. 1350</p> <p>The <i>pueblo</i> of Tuzigoot, in what is now northern Arizona, is abandoned and the land is occupied by Yavapai and/or Western Apache people.</p>	
			<p>1390</p> <p>The Great Binding Law is proclaimed by Huron prophet Deganawidah (Deganawida, Dekanawidah), establishing the Five (later Six) Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. The five original nations are the Oneida, Onondaga, Mohawk, Seneca and Cayuga. Some sources date the founding of the confederacy to the mid-1500s.</p>	
			<p>1400</p> <p>The last <i>pueblo</i> community in southern Arizona, Casa Grande, is abandoned, due in part to Apache raids.</p>	

AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN AMERICAN	EUROPEAN AMERICAN	<i>FOR CLASSROOM USE</i>
<p>c. 800 B.C./B.C.E. Some evidence suggests that African travelers may have come to the Americas before Europeans. One indication is the great stone carvings of the Olmec era in Mexico, bearing African facial features.</p> <p>A.D./C.E. 1442 Antam Gonçalves, a Portuguese explorer under Prince Henry the Navigator, kidnaps several members of African nobility. He receives as ransom “ten blacks, male and female,” whom he sells into slavery at Lisbon. This marks the beginning of the trade in enslaved Africans.</p> <p>c. 1465 The trade in enslaved Africans grows as a result of increased Portuguese exploration.</p> <p>1482 The Portuguese establish the first slave-trading port on the African Gold Coast, São Jorge de Mina.</p> <p>1492–1493 Africans accompany European explorers in their expeditions to the Americas. The captain of one of Columbus’ ships on his first voyage is an African.</p>	<p>c. 1258 Some reports suggest that shipwrecked Japanese sailors come ashore on the Hawaiian island of Oahu.</p> <p>c. 1270 A Japanese group that includes two men and three women lands its disabled sugarcane ship at Kahului, Maui, Hawaii.</p>	<p>c. A.D./C.E.1000–1004 Leif Ericsson and Thorvald Ericsson, Scandinavians from Iceland, make separate voyages to the northeast coast of North America (probably Newfoundland and Labrador). They encounter Inuit or other Native Americans. Thorvald Ericsson attacks a group of natives and is attacked in turn by a second group and fatally wounded.</p> <p>1007 The first European child born in the Americas, Snorri Karlsefni, is the son of colonists from Iceland.</p> <p>c. 1010 Norseman Thorfinn Karlsefni takes two young Native American males to Greenland.</p> <p>1492 The voyage of Christopher Columbus marks the beginning of a wave of European exploration of the Americas.</p> <p>1497–1498 Italian seaman Giovanni Caboto and his young son, Sebastian (commonly anglicized to John and Sebastian Cabot), explore the northeastern coast of America for England.</p> <p>1499 Spanish explorer Alonso de Ojeda sails to the West Indies. While participating in slave raids on the native people there, he is killed with a poisoned arrow.</p>	<p>Pre-1500</p>

	HISPANIC AMERICAN	HISPANIC AMERICAN	<i>FOR CLASSROOM USE</i>	<i>FOR CLASSROOM USE</i>
Pre-1500	<p>c. 2300 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The Arcaico people inhabit the island of Borinquen (“Land of the Proud Man”), later known as Puerto Rico. They are nomadic, and different theories exist regarding their origins.</p> <p>c. 500 B.C./B.C.E.– A.D./C.E.1500</p> <p>The Olmec culture in the areas that are now Veracruz and Tabasco, Mexico, is highly developed, especially in art and agriculture. Olmec ruins reveal large sculptured heads, some in excess of 15 tons.</p> <p>200 B.C./B.C.E.– A.D./C.E.600</p> <p>The Igneri culture, known for its ceramics, arises on Borinquen (Puerto Rico).</p> <p>A.D./C.E. 200</p> <p>The Mayan civilization arises in the area of southern Mexico and Guatemala. It flourishes for about 500 years.</p> <p>c. 300–900</p> <p>At the height of their culture, Mayas attain artistic achievements that surpass those of their Mesoamerican predecessors and their contemporaries.</p> <p>765</p> <p>Mayan scientists hold a meeting at Copán (in present-day Honduras) to discuss astronomy and to adjust the calendar.</p> <p>1000–1500</p> <p>The island of Puerto Rico is home to the Taino, a native people originally from South America.</p> <p>1200s–1409</p> <p>Chichimec tribes invade the Valley of Mexico, gradually intermarry with Toltecs and adopt their language. This combined Chichimec/Toltec culture experiences a brief blossoming.</p> <p>c. 1325</p> <p>The Aztecs establish the city of Tenochtitlán (site of present-day Mexico City).</p>	<p>1494</p> <p>Christopher Columbus and his crew land on Borinquen. The island’s Taino population is estimated at between 20,000 and 85,000. Columbus claims the island for Spain and calls it San Juan Bautista. On this same voyage, Columbus’ ships bring cattle, sugarcane, wheat and other European animals and plants to Hispaniola (see “The Americas, 1493”).</p> <p>The first Spanish woman arrives in the Americas, sailing with the fleet of Antonio de Floras, who brings supplies to the Spanish colony of Hispaniola.</p>		

THE AMERICAS	THE AMERICAS	THE AMERICAS	THE AMERICAS	
<p>c. 40,000–10,000 B.C./B.C.E. Modern historians theorize that ancestors of the Inuit (Eskimos) and American Indians begin to arrive in western North America during this period. They migrate across a frozen—and later lost—land bridge through the Bering Strait from Siberia. Some historians place the beginning of this migration as early as 65,000 B.C./B.C.E. Although there is some archaeological evidence to support this theory, Native American groups have strong oral, and now written, traditions that detail their origins at different locales and by different methods.</p> <p>c. 25,000 B.C./B.C.E. Evidence suggests that early inhabitants of what is now the Yukon Territory are making and using bone tools.</p> <p>c. 13,000 B.C./B.C.E. As North America’s glacial covering melts and retreats northward, Niagara Falls is formed.</p> <p>c. 11,000 B.C./B.C.E. People are living in South America by this time.</p> <p>10,000–5000 B.C./B.C.E. Villages emerge in the Andes and Mexican highlands. Early inhabitants cultivate corn, squash and beans to supplement their hunting and gathering.</p> <p>c. 9000 B.C./B.C.E. The North American mammoth becomes extinct. By this time, early American people have migrated as far south as Patagonia, the southern part of South America.</p> <p>c. 8000 B.C./B.C.E. What is now Lake Superior forms from glacial runoff.</p> <p>c. 5500 B.C./B.C.E. In Mexico, people begin to cultivate plants.</p> <p>c. 5000 B.C./B.C.E. In the area of southern Ontario province, tobacco comes into use.</p> <p>c. 4300 B.C./B.C.E. In Mexico, people are cultivating cotton.</p>	<p>c. 4000 B.C./B.C.E. At several sites in present-day Canada, copper is mined and used for tools. An elaborate ceremonial structure is built by people living on Peru’s northern coast.</p> <p>c. 3700 B.C./B.C.E. Fishing and early development of agriculture take place in Peru.</p> <p>c. 3500 B.C./B.C.E. Maize is cultivated as far north as present-day New Mexico among the indigenous people.</p> <p>c. 3200 B.C./B.C.E. Early forms of pottery are made and used in the area that is now Ecuador.</p> <p>3111 B.C./B.C.E. This is the first year of the Mayan calendar. In one dating method, modern historians call this year 1 A.C. (American Civilization). It is not historically clear what happened to the Mayan culture in this year.</p> <p>c. 3000 B.C./B.C.E. Seafaring Archaic Indians, presumed to be the ancestors of the Beothuks, inhabit the island of Newfoundland.</p> <p>c. 2800 B.C./B.C.E. Inhabitants of modern-day Wisconsin use copper for making tools and jewelry.</p> <p>c. 2500–1500 B.C./B.C.E. Permanent towns are established in Central America, with farming-based economies. One of the earliest villages is established in Guatemala at the site of Ocós. Irrigation, pottery, weaving and ritual religions appear. Small villages band together in mini-states.</p> <p>c. 2400 B.C./B.C.E. Inhabitants near the area that is now Georgia make the earliest pottery found in North America.</p> <p>c. 2000 B.C./B.C.E. Inuit people begin to move onto the Arctic Coast from Siberia east to Greenland.</p>	<p>c. 1800 B.C./B.C.E. Inhabitants of northern Peru weave designs into cotton cloth.</p> <p>c. 1200 B.C./B.C.E. An Olmec community develops at San Lorenzo (in Veracruz province, Mexico).</p> <p>c. 1200–50 B.C./B.C.E. The Olmec civilization flourishes in much of Central America. The Olmec are the first American society to have solidified communities, established trade routes, highly developed art and architecture and a form of writing.</p> <p>c. 950 B.C./B.C.E. An Olmec community develops at La Venta (in Veracruz province, Mexico).</p> <p>c. 900 B.C./B.C.E. The Chavin culture, the earliest known civilization in the Andes region, appears in northern Peru. The Chavin people experience a cultural flourishing from c. 700 to c. 200 B.C./B.C.E. The chief ceremonial center is Chavin de Huantar. Their power begins to decline c. 200 B.C./B.C.E. Pottery comes into use for cooking and storage among the people of the area that is now North Dakota.</p> <p>c. 500 B.C./B.C.E. The Zapotec community of Monte Albán (near Oaxaca, southern Mexico) is established. A major design and construction accomplishment, the city has a broad central court surrounded by buildings, sunken courtyards, stairs and passages.</p> <p>c. 400 B.C./B.C.E. The complex Olmec culture in Mexico wanes as other Mesoamerican groups, including the Maya, begin to emerge.</p> <p>c. 300 B.C./B.C.E. The Mogollon culture arises in the American Southwest. The Mogollon Indians, probably ancestors of the Zunis, are thought to be the first Southwest group to build communities and take up farming.</p>	<p>c. 300 B.C./B.C.E.–A.D./C.E. 500 The Hopewell Territory (Illinois and Ohio) develops rapidly after receiving maize and beans from Mexico.</p> <p>c. 200 B.C./B.C.E. The Hopewell period begins in the United States. Large earth mounds are constructed by various peoples of the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys. The Zapotecs, an agricultural and city-dwelling people of Mexico, have their religious center at Mitla and their chief city at Monte Albán.</p> <p>c. 100 B.C./B.C.E. The Mochica (Moche) civilization in northern Peru is highly developed and militarily strong. The Mochica people have developed skills in ceramics and in irrigation and other construction works. Sometimes referred to as early Chimú, this culture exists for approximately 1,000 years.</p> <p>c. 30 B.C./B.C.E. An accurate time-keeping system is developed by the Olmec culture of Mexico. It will provide modern-day archaeologists with the means to date the culture’s events accurately.</p> <p>c. A.D./C.E.35–1100 The first Arawaks make their homes in the Antilles, beginning at Indian Creek (now in Antigua and Barbuda). This village supports about 50 people.</p> <p>c. 100–900 This is the classic era of pre-Columbian civilizations, from the Hohokam and Anasazi civilizations in present-day Arizona and New Mexico, to the Zapotecs, Toltecs and people of Teotihuacán in central Mexico, the Mayas in the area that is now Guatemala, and the Mochica and Nazca civilizations in Peru. Developments include construction of religious ceremonial centers, irrigation ditches and terraced fields as well as warrior classes, astronomy, metallurgy and writing.</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">Pre- 1500</p>

	THE WORLD	THE WORLD	THE WORLD	THE WORLD
Pre- 1500	<p>3,000,000 B.C./B.C.E. Early humans hunt animals and gather wild plants on the plains of East Africa.</p> <p>2,500,000 B.C./B.C.E. Early humans create stone tools that make hunting and gathering easier.</p> <p>850,000 B.C./B.C.E. Groups of hunter-gatherer people begin to appear in Europe during the Paleolithic period. In hunting-gathering societies, women contribute most to the total food supply by gathering a wide variety of plants. Men generally hunt for meat. Women and men have separate, equally important domestic responsibilities.</p> <p>500,000 B.C./B.C.E. The earliest known human in China, "Peking Man," or <i>homo erectus pekinensis</i>, dates from this time.</p> <p>110,000 B.C./B.C.E. The first inhabitants of the Philippines, "Dawn Men" or Pygmies, walk through the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, and a now-submerged land bridge to the Philippines.</p> <p>c. 70,000–50,000 B.C./B.C.E. Great ice sheets cover large areas of the earth. Early humans learn to make fires.</p> <p>c. 60,000 B.C./B.C.E. In the Near East, early humans use flowers as part of their burial rituals.</p> <p>c. 43,000 B.C./B.C.E. Early humans in Australia are the first to produce designs engraved on rock.</p> <p>c. 40,000–10,000 B.C./B.C.E. According to modern historians, ancestors of the Inuit (Eskimos) and American Indians begin to arrive in western North America during this time. They migrate across a frozen—and later lost—land bridge through the Bering Strait from Siberia. Some historians place the beginning of this migration as early as 65,000 B.C./B.C.E.</p>	<p>c. 33,000 B.C./B.C.E. As Neanderthal man declines, <i>homo sapiens</i> become the primary human species.</p> <p>c. 30,000 B.C./B.C.E. Rice cultivation apparently begins in Southeast Asia.</p> <p>c. 30,000–10,000 B.C./B.C.E. People from the areas that are now southern India, Sri Lanka and southeast Asia begin to migrate to Australia.</p> <p>c. 27,000 B.C./B.C.E. People sailing from Asia's mainland reach New Guinea and Japan.</p> <p>c. 24,000 B.C./B.C.E. African people begin to produce paintings on rock. The earliest of these is found in the area that is now Namibia.</p> <p>c. 23,000 B.C./B.C.E. People in Europe create the earliest known clay figures in the world.</p> <p>c. 22,000 B.C./B.C.E. Stone Age man is present in the Philippines.</p> <p>c. 17,000 B.C./B.C.E. Residents of the Middle East gather wild grain.</p> <p>15,000 B.C./B.C.E. Evidence exists of the first agricultural development in Egypt.</p> <p>c. 12,000 B.C./B.C.E. In the Near East, dogs are domesticated.</p> <p>c. 10,500 B.C./B.C.E. People in Japan create clay containers. These are the earliest known clay vessels in the world.</p> <p>10,000–2000 B.C./B.C.E. Africa's fertile Sahara region becomes a barrier desert between north and south Africa.</p> <p>10,000–1800 B.C./B.C.E. Stone Age people in Denmark are making and using tools and weapons of flint, including swords, axes and arrowheads.</p>	<p>c. 8000 B.C./B.C.E. Groups of hunter-gatherers living along the Tigris River in the Middle East begin to cultivate edible plants. During the next few hundred years, relatively large farming communities develop in the region.</p> <p>In most regions of Africa, people have created and are using small stone tools, now called "microliths."</p> <p>During the Stone Age, the area that is now Zimbabwe is inhabited by the San and Khoi people.</p> <p>c. 8000–300 B.C./B.C.E. This era in Japan's history is called the Jo-mon period. Jo-mon means "cord-marked" and refers to the decorative pottery from this time. The Jo-mon appears to be the earliest indigenous culture recorded in Japan.</p> <p>c. 7500 B.C./B.C.E. Early fishing communities develop in the Sahara, which at the time consists of relatively fertile grassland dotted with shallow lakes.</p> <p>c. 7500–1500 B.C./B.C.E. During the Stone Age, humans make their homes as far north as the Arctic Circle in the area that is now Finland.</p> <p>c. 6500 B.C./B.C.E. In the Balkan and Aegean regions, sheep and goats are domesticated; farming of cereal grains begins.</p> <p>Rising sea levels gradually separate the British land mass from the European mainland.</p> <p>c. 6100 B.C./B.C.E. In the Middle East, signature or seal stamps in clay are first used. Modern historians theorize that these represent ownership, and indicate a sophisticated social structure that incorporates the concept of private property.</p> <p>c. 6000 B.C./B.C.E. Relatively sophisticated cities exist at Jericho in the Jordan Valley and Catal Hüyük in Anatolia. Buildings at Jericho are the first made of bricks.</p>	<p>Among many early societies, goddess worship is as important as the worship of male gods. Groups that worship particularly powerful goddesses often practice matriliney, a system whereby family name and inheritance pass to future generations through the female line.</p> <p>People migrate from Anatolia across the Aegean Sea to the Greek Isles.</p> <p>Saharan people domesticate cattle.</p> <p>c. 5500 B.C./B.C.E. Chinese people begin to make that region's first clay containers.</p> <p>c. 5450–2500 B.C./B.C.E. Saharan people create intricate cave and rock paintings.</p> <p>c. 5200 B.C./B.C.E. People in the area that is now the Netherlands begin farming.</p> <p>c. 5000 B.C./B.C.E. People in southeastern Europe begin using metals such as copper and gold for tools and ornaments. Objects created include small knives and axeheads.</p> <p>Farming in Europe, which began in the Greek and Balkan regions, has become widespread throughout the area. People in Egypt are cultivating grains.</p> <p>c. 5000–3000 B.C./B.C.E. This is the time span generally ascribed to the Yangshao culture in northern China. Although they are primarily hunters and fishermen, Yangshao people grow crops similar to cabbage.</p> <p>c. 4500 B.C./B.C.E. Having exhausted the readily available surface supply of raw materials, metalworking people in southeastern Europe begin mining.</p> <p>4241 B.C./B.C.E. This is the earliest recorded date in the Egyptian calendar.</p>

THE WORLD	THE WORLD	THE WORLD	THE WORLD	
<p>c. 4000 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Independently in Europe and in the Middle East, farming people develop a simple plow, an ard.</p> <p>People in Egypt develop and use the saw.</p> <p>People begin to make their homes along the Nile River.</p> <p>The Cordedware civilization, named for the distinctive markings of its pottery, arises in the southeast Netherlands.</p> <p>c. 4000–3000 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Population and agriculture grow rapidly in western Europe (present-day France, northern Germany, northern Poland, southern Scandinavia, the Netherlands, England and Spain).</p> <p>3760 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>This is the first year of the Jewish calendar.</p> <p>c. 3500 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Small cities, the beginnings of the world's first organized civilization, begin to appear in southern Mesopotamia (Sumer), in the lower Tigris-Euphrates Valley. The Sumerians invent the wheel, the sailboat and a written language. Among the Sumerians, women have important roles as priestesses. The most powerful goddess is Inanna, whom the king of Sumer ritually "marries" every year. One famous high priestess is Enhduanna, who writes moving poems to Inanna.</p> <p>Semitic nomads called Akkadians migrate northward, probably from the Arabian peninsula, to Upper Mesopotamia. They form trade and political alliances with the Sumerians to their south.</p> <p>c. 3300 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>People in Mesopotamia are the first to develop a system of writing.</p>	<p>c. 3100 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>As small farming villages consolidate, the Egyptian civilization develops. King Menes, founder of dynasty I, unites the kingdoms of Upper and Lower Egypt, locating his capital at Memphis. Scholars differ on the names of this region: Memphis is located in Northern Chem or Lower Egypt; Northern Ethiopia or Upper Egypt contains the localities of Thebes and Aswan. Southern Ethiopia or Nubia becomes the area located south of the First Cataract, thus making the First Cataract the dividing line between the ancient regions of Chem and Nubia.</p> <p>c. 3100–2258 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>This is the time span generally ascribed to the Old Kingdom or Old Empire that rules ancient Egypt. It is comprised of dynasties I through VI. Menes is believed to be the first pharaoh. Precise dates for the dynasties of ancient Egypt continue to spark scholarly debate.</p> <p>c. 3000 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Canaanites, inhabitants of what is now Lebanon, come to be called Phoenicians (from the Greek word for purple) when merchants among them trade purple cloth with Greece.</p> <p>Horse-drawn chariots are used in Mesopotamia.</p> <p>The Sahara region, formerly a relatively fertile grassland dotted with shallow lakes, has become a desert by this time.</p> <p>3000–2000 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>In the areas that are now the Ukraine, western Europe and the Balkans, invasions by peoples from the steppes bring about a serious decline in both agriculture and population growth.</p> <p>Seafaring Indonesians migrate to the Philippines.</p> <p>2700 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Silkworms are raised in China by this time. Chinese oral history places the beginning of sericulture in very ancient times.</p>	<p>c. 2650–2190 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>In Egypt, the "Age of the Pyramids" takes place during dynasties III through VI. The Great Pyramid of Khufu or Cheops, at Gizeh near Cairo (c. 2680 B.C./B.C.E.), is the largest ever built. It is considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.</p> <p>c. 2500 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The first Ur dynasty is founded by Mesanepadda in Sumeria.</p> <p>The Indus Valley civilization begins to flourish in the area that is now Pakistan; Harappa is a major Indus city.</p> <p>The Assyrian people make their homes on the Upper Tigris River.</p> <p>A Babylonian clay tablet from this time contains the oldest known map.</p> <p>The Amorite people migrate from the Arabian desert to what is now northern Syria.</p> <p>Proto-Malay people come to Malaya and Thailand from southern China.</p> <p>2300s B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Sargon of Akkad conquers the Sumerians, unites all of Mesopotamia and creates the world's first empire.</p> <p>2258–1786 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>This is the time span generally ascribed to the Middle Kingdom or Middle Empire that rules ancient Egypt. It is comprised of dynasties VI through XII.</p> <p>c. 2230 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The Akkadian Empire, weakened by internal strife, is defeated and overrun by various tribes.</p> <p>2205–1766 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>This is the time span generally ascribed to the Xia (Hsia) dynasty that rules China. This early Bronze Age dynasty sees improvements in farming, including irrigation, and China's first known writing.</p> <p>c. 2200 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Greek civilization begins as people migrate to present-day Greece, an area occupied by the Helladic, Cycladic and north-east Aegean regional cultures.</p>	<p>Copper from Cyprus is used throughout the Mediterranean; it is believed that the island's name is from <i>kypros</i>, the Greek word for copper.</p> <p>The Egyptian Empire becomes fragmented, with rival rulers in different capitals.</p> <p>c. 2060 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The third dynasty of Ur is founded by King Ur-Nammu. In c. 1960 B.C./B.C.E. the dynasty ends when it is conquered first by the Elamites and then by the Babylonians.</p> <p>Egypt is reunited under King Mentuhotep of Thebes.</p> <p>c. 2000 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Amenemhet founds dynasty XII in Egypt, centralizes the government and rules until his death in 1971 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Khmer people arrive in the northern Mekong region of what is now Cambodia.</p> <p>The second wave of Indonesian migration takes place in the Philippines.</p> <p>Fortified communities begin to appear in Europe and Minoan Crete. Communities in Anatolia (southern peninsula of Turkey) are organized into city-states.</p> <p>c. 2000–1425 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>This is the time span generally ascribed to the Minoan civilization that arises on the island of Crete.</p> <p>1971 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Sesostris I, who has served as co-regent since 1980, becomes pharaoh of Egypt after the death of his father, Amenemhet (c. 2000 B.C./B.C.E.). Sesostris I rules until 1935 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>1935 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Amenemhet II becomes pharaoh of Egypt after the death of his father, Sesostris I, with whom he served as co-regent since 1938 B.C./B.C.E. Amenemhet II rules until 1903 B.C./B.C.E. and increases trade during his reign.</p>	<p>Pre-1500</p>

	THE WORLD	THE WORLD	THE WORLD	THE WORLD
Pre- 1500	<p>1903 B.C./B.C.E. Sesostris II becomes pharaoh of Egypt after the death of his father, Amenemhet II (1935 B.C./B.C.E.), with whom he served as co-regent since 1906 B.C./B.C.E. Sesostris II rules until 1887 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>c. 1900 B.C./B.C.E. Chinese people begin to move together and form cities. Hieroglyphic Cretan writing is invented.</p> <p>1887 B.C./B.C.E. Sesostris III becomes pharaoh of Egypt after the death of his father, Sesostris II (1903 B.C./B.C.E.), with whom he served as co-regent. Sesostris III establishes Egypt's southern borders, invades Canaan (Palestine) in 1860 B.C./B.C.E. and rules until 1849 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>1876 B.C./B.C.E. Early Chinese astronomers and scientists carefully describe the first recorded eclipse, including in their reports the current rulers of the country and region and other significant events. These scrupulous accounts establish a reference point that will help later historians date events with relative accuracy.</p> <p>1849 B.C./B.C.E. Amenemhet III becomes pharaoh of Egypt after the death of his father, Sesostris III (1887 B.C./B.C.E.), with whom he served as co-regent. Amenemhet III develops irrigation systems and rules until 1801 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>1801 B.C./B.C.E. Amenemhet IV becomes pharaoh of Egypt after the death of his father, Amenemhet III (1849 B.C./B.C.E.). Amenemhet IV's death in 1792 B.C./B.C.E. ends the peaceful and technologically advanced dynasty XII.</p> <p>c. 1800 B.C./B.C.E. Aryans, a nomadic people from southern Russia and Turkestan, invade the Indus Valley, India.</p>	<p>c. 1792–1750 B.C./B.C.E. OR c. 1728–1686 B.C./B.C.E. Hammurabi the Great rules Babylonia for 42 years. His code of laws is generally humanitarian but carries the concept of retribution with the literal meaning of "an eye for an eye." Modern historians dispute the exact dates of his reign.</p> <p>1786–1570 B.C./B.C.E. This is the time span generally ascribed to the Hyksos, an Asiatic people who arrive in horse-drawn carriages and rule ancient Egypt. Hyksos people rule during dynasties XIII through XVII.</p> <p>c. 1766–1122 B.C./B.C.E. This is the time span generally ascribed to the Shang dynasty that rules China. Metalwork, particularly in copper and bronze, develops. The first Chinese calendar is invented.</p> <p>c. 1750 B.C./B.C.E. In India's Rig-Vedic period, Indian women have the right to be educated, to move about freely and to participate in religious functions. Some women are among the composers of the hymns of the Veda, the sacred text of Hinduism.</p> <p>c. 1700 B.C./B.C.E. The great palaces of Knossos (Knossos), Crete, are destroyed, presumably by an earthquake. However, the city is soon rebuilt.</p> <p>1600 B.C./B.C.E. People from Southeast Asia begin colonization trips to the Pacific Islands. One of their earliest communities is a site called Lapita, on the island of New Caledonia; from this site the culture gets its name.</p> <p>c. 1600 B.C./B.C.E. Cush (Kush), the ancient kingdom of Nubia in what is now Sudan, Africa, is established.</p> <p>c. 1595 B.C./B.C.E. The Hittites, from the area that is now central Turkey, conquer Babylonia, sack the city of Aleppo (Beroea, northwestern Syria) and establish what is now called the Hittite old kingdom.</p>	<p>c. 1575–1070 B.C./B.C.E. Egyptian leaders conquer neighboring peoples and expand trade.</p> <p>1570 B.C./B.C.E. Amasis I, founder of dynasty XVIII, becomes king of ancient Egypt. He drives the Hyksos back to Syria and Canaan and begins to reunite Upper and Lower Egypt. Amasis I rules until 1545 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>1570–332 B.C./B.C.E. This is the time span generally ascribed to the New Kingdom or New Empire that rules ancient Egypt. It is comprised of dynasties XVIII through XXX.</p> <p>c. 1550 B.C./B.C.E. Aryans, an agricultural people believed to have come from southern Russia, migrate in large numbers to the Indus Valley, India.</p> <p>1545 B.C./B.C.E. Amenhotep I becomes king of ancient Egypt after the death of his father, Amasis I (1570 B.C./B.C.E.). Amenhotep I rules until 1525 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>c. 1541 B.C./B.C.E. The Hittites under Mursilis I raze the city of Babylon.</p> <p>1525 B.C./B.C.E. Thutmose I becomes king of ancient Egypt after the reign of Amenhotep I (1545 B.C./B.C.E.). Egyptian forces under Thutmose I conquer Cush. Thutmose I rules until c. 1510 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>c. 1510 B.C./B.C.E. Thutmose II becomes king of ancient Egypt after his father, Thutmose I (1525 B.C./B.C.E.), is removed from the throne. Thutmose II rules with his wife and half-sister, Queen Hatshepsut, until c. 1500 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>c. 1500 B.C./B.C.E. The Israelites move into Canaan.</p>	<p>Stonehenge is completed on what is now Salisbury Plain in southern England. Modern archaeologists and astronomers still debate its function, but agree that work on the structure was probably begun c. 2000 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>In Europe, bronze replaces stone as the utensil material of choice. Tombs dating from this period contain metal, amber and beads as well as earthenware. The use of bronze, and then copper, moves north to the regions that are now Denmark and Sweden. Inhabitants of the Netherlands begin the practice of cremating their dead.</p> <p>Egypt extends trade into the African continent. As a child, Thutmose III becomes king of ancient Egypt after the death of his father, Thutmose II (1510 B.C./B.C.E.). Thutmose III's mother and regent, Hatshepsut, rules until her death in 1468 B.C./B.C.E. Thutmose III rules until c. 1450 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The Mitanni kingdom arises in northwestern Mesopotamia.</p> <p>c. 1500–500 B.C./B.C.E. After major population movements in Europe and the Near East, societies become more stable and the population begins to increase again.</p> <p>1486 B.C./B.C.E. Queen Hatshepsut comes to power in Egypt. The only woman to rule Egypt, she encourages peace, trade and the building and restoration of temples throughout Egypt. She rules until 1468 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>c. 1450 B.C./B.C.E. Forces of Egyptian ruler Thutmose III advance as far as the Euphrates. The king of Mitanni surrenders and, in a peace treaty, agrees to pay tribute to Egypt. Mutual respect gradually develops between the two nations.</p> <p>Amenhotep II becomes king of ancient Egypt after the death of his father, Thutmose III (1500 B.C./B.C.E.). Amenhotep II rules until c. 1420 B.C./B.C.E.</p>

THE WORLD	THE WORLD	THE WORLD	THE WORLD	
<p>Cnossos (Knossos), Crete, rebuilt after an earthquake in c. 1700 destroyed it, is again leveled, this time by military forces from Greece. This destruction marks the end of the Minoan civilization. Mycenaean take control of Crete.</p> <p>c. 1425–1100 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The Mycenaean conquer the Minoans and rule the Aegean region.</p> <p>c. 1420 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Thutmose IV becomes king of ancient Egypt after the death of his father, Amenhotep II (1450 B.C./B.C.E.). Thutmose IV rules until c. 1410 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>c. 1410 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Amenhotep III becomes king of ancient Egypt after the death of his father, Thutmose IV (c. 1420 B.C./B.C.E.). Amenhotep III rules until c. 1379 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>c. 1400 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The Assyrian kings become the first rulers to develop extensive rules regarding life within the royal household. The women of the palace live in secluded quarters. This practice continues among other dynasties that follow.</p> <p>A phonetic alphabet form is in use in the Middle East.</p> <p>c. 1400 B.C./B.C.E.–1200 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The Hittite kingdom flourishes in the Middle East.</p> <p>c. 1379 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Amenhotep IV (Ikhnaton) becomes king of ancient Egypt after the death of his father, Amenhotep III (c. 1410 B.C./B.C.E.). Amenhotep IV rules until 1358 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>c. 1358 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>As a child, Tutankhamen becomes the last king of dynasty XVIII in ancient Egypt after the death of his father, Amenhotep IV (1379 B.C./B.C.E.). Tutankhamen rules until 1350 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>1335 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Hittite forces conquer the Mitanni kingdom.</p>	<p>c. 1304 or c. 1292 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Ramses II becomes king of Egypt. He is responsible for creating peace by obtaining a friendship treaty with the Hittites c. 1280 B.C./B.C.E. Ramses II rules for 67 years. Historians dispute the dates of his reign.</p> <p>c. 1300 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>People from New Guinea colonize the islands of Melanesia (Fiji and New Hebrides) and move on to Polynesia (Samoa and Tonga).</p> <p>Parchment is developed in the Egyptian civilization, and begins to replace papyrus as a writing medium.</p> <p>c. 1250 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Moses leads the Hebrews out of Egyptian captivity.</p> <p>c. 1200 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The Sea People who make their homes on the Canaanite coast (Israel and Lebanon) become known as Philistines.</p> <p>The Hittite kingdom is overthrown by Phrygians.</p> <p>c. 1193 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Although the events are surrounded in myth, Greek forces are said to destroy the city of Troy during the Trojan War.</p> <p>c. 1100 B.C./B.C.E.–c. 950 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Dorian Greeks invade Peloponnesus. The Dorians later develop Greek city-states, the two most powerful being Athens and Sparta.</p> <p>c. 1100 B.C./B.C.E.–612 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>This is the time span generally ascribed to the Assyrian Empire in Mesopotamia.</p> <p>c. 1080 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Tiglath-Pileser I, king of Assyria, invades Asia Minor. He rules until c. 1074 B.C./B.C.E.</p>	<p>c. 1066–221 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>This is the time span generally ascribed to the Zhou (Chou) dynasty that rules China. The country's feudal system collapses in political chaos, though written laws appear and philosophy, in particular the teaching of Confucius, develops. The "Warring States" era at the end of this dynasty divides the country into small local kingdoms.</p> <p>c. 1020 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The Hebrews found a kingdom in the Palestine region with Saul as their king.</p> <p>c. 1000 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>David becomes king of the Hebrews and makes Jerusalem their capital. He rules until his death in c. 970 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The mining and working of iron enables the Celts to expand their conquests in central Europe.</p> <p>The nomadic Aramaean people migrate to Syria and found the city of Damascus.</p> <p>Early inhabitants of the Malay peninsula, the Proto-Malays, have established communities by this time.</p> <p>Early hill forts are constructed in western Europe. Iron is in use in the Aegean area and central Europe.</p> <p>Colonists in the Pacific Islands, originally from Southeast Asia, reach Samoa.</p> <p>c. 1000–500 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The Veda, a series of Aryan writings of varying styles and sources, is compiled. It later becomes the basis of the Hindu faith.</p> <p>c. 1000–400 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Illyrians from the Balkan Peninsula migrate to present-day Austria and develop a sophisticated civilization.</p> <p>c. 970 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Solomon becomes king of the Hebrews after the death of his father, David (c. 1000 B.C./B.C.E.). Solomon rules until his death, c. 930 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>c. 960 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Hebrew King Solomon orders and oversees the construction of the First Temple at Jerusalem.</p>	<p>c. 950 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Invading Dorian Greeks establish the city of Corinth. They also create the city-state of Sparta at approximately this same time by combining four small villages into a single community.</p> <p>Etruscans emigrate, possibly from Asia Minor, to Italy.</p> <p>932 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The Hebrew kingdom is divided into Israel in the north and Judah in the south.</p> <p>c. 900 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Composition of the Upanishads, the last section of the Hindu Vedas, begins.</p> <p>c. 900–650 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>The Assyrian Empire expands with the conquest of neighboring lands.</p> <p>c. 900 B.C./B.C.E.–A.D./C.E. 400</p> <p>This is the time span generally ascribed to the kingdom of Cush (Kush) in the Sudan.</p> <p>c. 884 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Ashurnasirpal II becomes king of Assyria. He rules until his death, c. 860 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>c. 860 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Shalmaneser III becomes king of Assyria after the death of his father, Ashurnasirpal II (c. 884 B.C./B.C.E.). He rules until c. 824 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>841–477 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Zhou authority declines in China. Feudal lords contend with one another for power. This is known as the "spring and autumn" period.</p> <p>814 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>Phoenician colonists from Tyre establish the city of Carthage, on the northeast African coast.</p> <p>c. 800 B.C./B.C.E.</p> <p>An alphabet form taken from the Phoenicians comes into use in Greece. One of its first applications is in recording the <i>Iliad</i> and the <i>Odyssey</i> by Homer.</p>	<p>Pre-1500</p>

	NATIVE AMERICAN	NATIVE AMERICAN	AFRICAN AMERICAN	AFRICAN AMERICAN
1790 through 1799	<p>1790–1794</p> <p>British officials secretly encourage American Indians in the Northwest to war against Americans. Little Turtle, in command of combined Indian forces, defeats an American force in 1790. President George Washington then orders a larger army against them, led by territorial governor General Arthur St. Clair. In the greatest Indian victory east of the Mississippi, the Americans are routed, losing nearly 900 men. However, Little Turtle and his forces are ultimately defeated at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794.</p> <p>1792</p> <p>Drought ruins the Creek corn crop and famine threatens. The United States government sends supplies and money.</p> <p>1792–1827</p> <p>Several persons of full- or part-Native American ancestry are freed from slavery in Virginia when they realize they were actually freed by laws passed in 1691 and 1703. Many more remain enslaved due to ignorance or inaccessibility to the courts.</p> <p>1793</p> <p>James Bradby, a European American, makes his home among the Chickahominy (Maryland and Virginia) and takes a Native American wife. Under his influence many Chickahominy are converted to the Baptist faith.</p> <p>1794</p> <p>By the terms of the Treaty of Canandaigua, the Seneca Indians of northern New York State are granted the rights “in perpetuity” to their reservation lands.</p> <p>1795</p> <p>The Indian Treaty of Greenville, Ohio, is signed, ceding to the United States territory that today is Ohio and most of Indiana.</p>	<p>1795–1822</p> <p>The federal government experiments with a “factory” system—factories being federal stores or trading houses—among Indian tribes. Twenty-eight such factories are established and run by agents. They are created to ensure that Native Americans get a good, fair price for furs, and to counteract British and Spanish influence in Native American lands.</p> <p>1796</p> <p>Factory superintendent Benjamin Hawkins inspects his jurisdiction south of the Ohio River. He finds the system working well and the Creek tribe pleased with their dealings with the factories. Hawkins has a reputation for being fair and honest in his treatment of Native Americans.</p>	<p>1790</p> <p>The first United States census reports almost 60,000 free African Americans living in the United States: 13,000 in New England, 14,000 in the middle states (Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey) and 33,000 in the South. In New England, the almost 4,000 enslaved Africans account for less than 1 percent of the region’s population. But the southern states continue heavy economic reliance on the labor of enslaved people.</p> <p>c. 1790</p> <p>William Flora, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, becomes a successful businessman, operating a livery stable in Portsmouth, Virginia.</p> <p>1791</p> <p>By this year an estimated 24 percent of the population of Texas is African American.</p> <p>Benjamin Banneker, the first acknowledged African American scientist, begins publication of his almanacs, which earn acclaim for him in the United States and in Europe.</p> <p>When Vermont joins the Union, its constitution provides that no person, regardless of how he or she arrived in Vermont, should be “a servant, slave or apprentice after the age of twenty-one.”</p> <p>1794</p> <p>Slavery is abolished in the French colonies.</p> <p>The Reverend Richard Allen who, like thousands of enslaved African Americans, bought his own freedom, founds the African Methodist Episcopal denomination and establishes its first meetinghouse—Bethel—in Philadelphia.</p> <p>1797</p> <p>The first petition by African Americans to the United States Congress is presented by the Reverend Absalom Jones and a group of fugitive slaves in Philadelphia, asking that their freedom be protected. Congress declines even to receive the petition.</p>	<p>Connecticut begins the emancipation of enslaved African Americans by passing a law that no one can be held in slavery after he or she reaches the age of 21.</p> <p>Paul Cuffee, born to a manumitted father and a Native American mother, becomes a successful shipbuilder and entrepreneur. He purchases a farm for his family in Westport, Connecticut, and, using his own funds, builds a school for African American children. He later becomes very active in the organization of the American Colonization Society.</p> <p>1798</p> <p>Georgia’s constitution makes killing or maiming an enslaved African American an offense equal to killing or maiming a European American.</p> <p>Peter Williams, a tobacconist, founds the African Methodist Episcopal (Zion) Church in New York City, and finances its first building at Church and Leonard Streets.</p> <p>1799</p> <p>The New York legislature passes ordinances for gradual emancipation. Children born to enslaved African Americans after July 4 of this year are free.</p>

ASIAN AMERICAN	EUROPEAN AMERICAN	EUROPEAN AMERICAN	HISPANIC AMERICAN	
<p>Although Chinese seamen have engaged in significant maritime activity from the middle of the seventh century, when Manchus conquer the Chinese people in 1644 and bring the Ming dynasty to an end, a major change in foreign policy occurs. Fearing that Ming loyalists will create a revolutionary force outside the country, officials of the new Qing (Ch'ing) dynasty pass edicts barring emigration. Many Chinese people, especially from the southeastern provinces of Fujian (Fukien) and Guangdong (Kwangtung), continue to travel back and forth between China and the countries of southeast Asia, where sizeable Chinese colonies flourish. However, most of the Chinese people are isolated from the West until early in the nineteenth century.</p> <p>Japan's location off the coast of the Asian mainland keeps its inhabitants relatively isolated from outside visitors. The Japanese people withstand attempted invasions by Kublai Khan in the 1200s, and first encounter Europeans when Portuguese traders arrive off the Asian mainland in the early 1500s. European missionaries follow but, fearing the examples seen in other Asian countries where missionaries were soon followed by military forces, the Tokugawa <i>shogunate</i> issues an effective anti-Christian decree. Japan remains isolated until a United States fleet under Commodore (later Admiral) Matthew Perry sails into Tokyo Bay in 1853.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1790</p> <p>The United States census reports, among other groups, 54,900 native French and 44,000 native Irish residents in this country. Some historians argue that the actual figure for Irish-born Americans is much higher.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1790–1800</p> <p>French refugees come to the United States in large numbers, estimated between 10,000 and 25,000.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1793</p> <p>In Philadelphia, French-born J. P. F. Blanchard takes the first successful hot-air balloon ride in the United States.</p> <p>Jacob Fahlstrom, a Swedish immigrant, becomes a woodsman and trapper in the Minnesota area, and is the first Swedish person known to make his home there.</p> <p>Alexander Baranov opens a foundry near Sitka, Alaska. The foundry becomes known for the heavy bells it makes and sells to California's Franciscans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1794</p> <p>The first European community in the Dakota Territory is established by a French group under Jean Baptiste Trudeau.</p> <p>Louisiana's first newspaper, <i>Le Moniteur de la Louisiane</i>, goes into production. Its publisher is Louis Duclot, a refugee from Santo Domingo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1795</p> <p>Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin from Lithuania is ordained as the first Roman Catholic priest educated in the United States.</p> <p>The First Russian Orthodox Church is established at Kodiak, Alaska.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1796</p> <p>Cleaveland is founded by General Moses Cleaveland on a surveying mission for the Connecticut Land Company, which has obtained a parcel of land in the Western Reserve section of Ohio. The spelling is changed to Cleveland, c. 1830.</p>	<p>Salina, the first European American community in Oklahoma, is established on the site of a trading post by French explorer Pierre (Liguest) Laclède.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1798</p> <p>A law allowing Frenchmen to own land in New York State is rescinded.</p> <p>The immigration of Irish people to Canada begins. From there, many migrate south to the United States.</p> <p>Hungarian merchant Benjamin Spitzer becomes a shopkeeper in New Orleans. He tries to establish trade relations between the United States and his native land, and is believed to be the first Hungarian immigrant in New Orleans.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1790</p> <p>The population of New Mexico is just fewer than 31,000.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1794</p> <p>Spain cedes Nootka Bay and Quadra Island (now Vancouver) to Britain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1795</p> <p>Anti-Spanish sentiment arises in Puerto Rico.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1795–1848</p> <p>Twenty-two revolts of enslaved people are recorded during this period in Puerto Rico.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1797</p> <p>A British naval fleet attempts and fails to capture San Juan, Puerto Rico.</p> <p>A smallpox epidemic occurs among the Indian tribes of Mexico.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1799</p> <p>Cuban-born Sebastián Calvo de la Puerta y O'Farrill, marquis of Casa Calvo, becomes interim governor of Louisiana. He serves for two years.</p> <p>The census in Louisiana reports approximately 42,300 people.</p>	<p>1790</p> <p>through</p> <p>1799</p>

	THE AMERICAS	THE AMERICAS	THE AMERICAS	THE AMERICAS
1790 through 1799	<p style="text-align: center;">1790</p> <p>The first United States census records the country's population at 3.9 million, approximately 25 percent in New England, 25 percent in the middle states and 50 percent in the South. People of English birth or descent account for 60 percent of the European American population or 49 percent of the total population. Other leading European groups are German, Scotch-Irish, Dutch, French and Spanish. The African American population totals 757,200, of which 92 percent is enslaved. More than 90 percent of the country's population is engaged in agriculture.</p> <p>The United States Congress establishes a national post office and a patent office. Samuel Osgood is named the country's first postmaster general. The first patent is issued to Samuel Hopkins, for a new fertilizer ingredient.</p> <p>Rhode Island becomes the thirteenth state to join the Union.</p> <p>Although Philadelphia becomes the federal capital of the United States, plans are instituted to move it to Washington, District of Columbia (D.C.), which is founded this year.</p> <p>The Supreme Court of the United States holds its first session.</p> <p>The first United States Naturalization Act allows only "free white persons" to become American citizens.</p> <p>Samuel Slater, using plans that he memorized while working for a British spinning mill, finds financial backing in Rhode Island and builds the first factory in America. A second mill is established in 1793.</p> <p>The economy of Rhode Island begins a gradual transition from shipbuilding to industry, as the success of Samuel Slater's mill in Pawtucket becomes apparent. Major manufactured goods are textiles and metal products. Industrializing towns draw laborers away from agriculture and, as word of the labor market spreads, immigrants are attracted from Ireland and Canada.</p> <p>To regulate prices, Canadian law bans the exportation of certain flours and grains.</p>	<p>British naval officer George Vancouver explores the northwest coast of America.</p> <p>Workmen repairing Mexico City's central plaza uncover a gigantic stone calendar that once was part of the Great Temple of the Aztecs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">c. 1790</p> <p>Kamehameha I becomes king of Hawaii. He rules until 1819.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1790s</p> <p>Craft unions begin to form in various United States cities and towns. Limited to skilled craftspeople, these local unions are powerful, because trades such as tailoring and shoemaking cannot be quickly taught to replacement workers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1791</p> <p>Britain's Parliament passes the Canada Act, also called the Constitutional Act, which divides Canada into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, and grants each province its own legislature and lieutenant governor. Britain's Parliament includes Michigan in its redefining of Canada's government.</p> <p>After 10 years as a sovereign nation, Vermont becomes the fourteenth state to join the Union.</p> <p>The Bill of Rights, the first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution, is ratified by the state legislatures.</p> <p>The United States government sets up a national bank. This action opens a continuing debate on how the Constitution is to be interpreted, that of "loose construction" (implied powers), as advocated by Alexander Hamilton, or "strict construction" (powers not delegated to Congress remain with the states), as argued by Thomas Jefferson.</p> <p>In the Northwest Territory, warriors of the United Tribes of the Ohio Country (Shawnee, Delaware, Miami, Wyandot, Kickapoo and others) destroy the 3,000-man army of General Arthur St. Clair.</p> <p>The University of Vermont is founded in Burlington.</p>	<p>Enslaved Africans on the island of Hispaniola revolt. François Dominique Toussaint L'Ouverture of Haiti emerges as their leader, and begins a fight for independence. The three-year revolt sends between 10,000 and 25,000 French residents fleeing to the United States.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1792</p> <p>The United States government begins minting coins.</p> <p>The New York Stock Exchange is organized. Dealers and traders begin to meet under a buttonwood tree near what will later be Wall Street.</p> <p>Kentucky becomes the fifteenth state to join the Union.</p> <p>The Lancaster Turnpike in Pennsylvania is the first to be built and operated by a private company.</p> <p>Two political parties are formed in the United States: the Republicans under Thomas Jefferson and the Federalists under Alexander Hamilton and John Adams.</p> <p>Under the ideology of "Republican Motherhood," education for women is beginning to become acceptable, so they can raise their sons to be responsible citizens.</p> <p>Irish-born James Hoban wins the competition to design a mansion for the president, later to be called the White House.</p> <p>Captain George Vancouver explores the Pacific coast of Canada and circumnavigates Vancouver Island.</p> <p>Russia's Catherine II grants a fur-trade monopoly in Alaska to Grigorii Shelikhov.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1793</p> <p>George Washington begins his second term as president of the United States.</p> <p>Postal service runs regularly between the United States and Canada.</p> <p>Philadelphia experiences an epidemic of yellow fever.</p> <p>Williams College is founded in Williamstown, Massachusetts.</p> <p>Robert Baily Thomas publishes the first edition of the <i>Farmers Almanac</i>.</p>	<p>Eli Whitney introduces the cotton gin, which rapidly separates cotton seed from fiber. Cotton soon becomes the economic staple of the South and the main export product from the United States. At about this same time the British textile industry booms, creating increased demand for American cotton. Slavery, on the decline since the American Revolution, rises steadily, as laborers are needed to grow and harvest cotton.</p> <p>Canada prohibits the importation of people for enslavement.</p> <p>Alexander Mackenzie and a nine-person Canadian expedition cross the Continental Divide and, continuing their journey, become the first Europeans to cross North America north of Mexico.</p> <p>British troops from Jamaica mount an ill-fated attack on Haiti. A few larger towns are taken, but disease decimates the British force, and the siege is abandoned.</p> <p>During its war with France, Britain invades Hispaniola. French resistance on the island is organized by Toussaint L'Ouverture and André Rigaud.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1794</p> <p>The Jay Treaty between Britain and the United States provides that British forces will leave the Great Lakes region within one year and guarantees members of the Mohawk tribe unrestricted travel between the United States and Canada. This opens the area for American expansion as well as control over the fur trade.</p> <p>The Battle of Fallen Timbers takes place in northwestern Ohio. Local Indian tribes are driven out of the area by the fledgling United States Army commanded by Anthony Wayne. This fight demonstrates the strength and organization of the young army.</p> <p>Congress enacts a law providing relief for French refugees who come to the United States from Hispaniola.</p>

THE AMERICAS	<i>FOR CLASSROOM USE</i>	<i>FOR CLASSROOM USE</i>	<i>FOR CLASSROOM USE</i>	
<p>The Whiskey Rebellion occurs in western Pennsylvania as officials attempting to collect the excise tax on corn liquor are driven off by angry farmers. President George Washington sends 15,000 men to the area, and the rebelling farmers quickly disperse.</p> <p>Blount College is founded in Knoxville, Tennessee, as the first nonsectarian college in the country. It later becomes the University of Tennessee.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1795</p> <p>Congress passes the Naturalization Act, which requires declaration of intent, a five-year residency, an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and satisfactory proof of good character and behavior as prerequisites for United States citizenship. The residency requirement is increased from the two-year span established in 1790 to five years in hopes of slowing the influx of French people fleeing their revolution and Irish people fleeing British oppression. The requirement will be sharply increased again in 1798.</p> <p>The Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution is ratified, providing limitations on the federal courts, and making the states immune from suits brought by individuals in national courts.</p> <p>The Treaty of San Lorenzo, negotiated by Thomas Pinckney between the United States and Spain, establishes the boundaries of Louisiana and Florida, gives the United States the right to freely navigate the Mississippi River, provides for the right of deposit in New Orleans and generally establishes trade relations between the two countries. Spain cedes Alabama and Mississippi to the United States.</p> <p>John Rutledge is nominated to become chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. He serves only until the end of the year because his appointment is not ratified by the Senate.</p> <p>Milwaukee is founded by the North West Company as a fur-trading post in Wisconsin.</p> <p>Union College is founded in Schenectady, New York.</p>				<p>1790</p> <p>through</p> <p>1799</p>

	THE AMERICAS	THE AMERICAS	THE AMERICAS	THE AMERICAS
1790 through 1799	<p>The first successful commercial sugar crop is harvested in Louisiana.</p> <p>The Spanish fort at Nootka Sound is turned over to British forces.</p> <p>Santo Domingo, the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola and approximately two-thirds of its total area, is ceded to France by Spain in the Treaty of Basel.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">c. 1795</p> <p>The various islands of Hawaii are united under King Kamehameha I.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1795–1796</p> <p>The territorial census of Tennessee indicates that the region is populated enough to apply for statehood. A constitutional convention is called at Knoxville, with Governor William Blount presiding. The convention draws up the first constitution, chooses Tennessee as its name and petitions the federal government for admission. President George Washington signs into law the legislation that makes Tennessee the sixteenth state of the United States.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1795–1799</p> <p>Enslaved Africans rebel in several parts of Spanish America, including Bahia (Baía), Brazil and Maracaibo, Venezuela.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1796</p> <p>President George Washington issues his farewell address and offers three pieces of advice: avoid political parties, especially if they are established along geographic lines; avoid permanent alliances with foreign powers, though temporary ones may be useful in emergency situations; and the United States should be prudent in repaying its debt obligations and maintaining good credit.</p> <p>Congress enacts a protection law to limit European American encroachment onto Native American hunting lands. The act establishes fines or jail terms for violators.</p> <p>Oliver Ellsworth becomes chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. He serves until 1800.</p>	<p>Cleveland (later Cleveland) is founded in Ohio.</p> <p>British troops evacuate Detroit and other northwest forts.</p> <p>Thirteen years after the Treaty of Paris ends the American Revolutionary War, United States Army troops under Lt. Colonel John F. Hamtramck enter Detroit and replace the British flag with the United States flag. British forces have been hesitant to relinquish this fur-trading center.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1797</p> <p>John Adams, a Federalist, takes office as the second president of the United States with Thomas Jefferson, a Democratic-Republican, as his vice president.</p> <p>The XYZ Affair, a failed attempt at a treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and France, fuels existing antagonism between the two countries and leads to a two-year, undeclared naval war. Peace is restored by the Convention of 1800.</p> <p>The United States Navy launches its first ship, the <i>United States</i>, a 44-gun frigate commanded by Captain John Barry. The second ship, also launched this year, is the <i>Constellation</i>, a 36-gun frigate out of Baltimore, under the command of Captain Thomas Truxton. Also making its maiden voyage this year is the <i>Constitution</i>, a 44-gun ship out of Boston under the command of Commodore Silas Talbot. This last ship will later gain its fame as “Old Ironsides.”</p> <p>A yellow fever outbreak occurs in the United States’ capital city of Philadelphia.</p> <p>Charles Newbold patents a single-cast iron plow in the United States.</p> <p>Earthquakes in Quito, Ecuador, and Cuzco, Peru, kill 41,000 people.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1797–1799</p> <p>Spanish authorities open trade between the captaincy-general of Guatemala (Central America) and “neutral states,” a trade arrangement favorable to the United States.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1798</p> <p>The United States Marine Corps and the Department of the Navy are established by Congress.</p> <p>Fear of increased foreign arrivals leads the United States Congress to amend the Naturalization Act with the passage of four laws known as the Alien and Sedition Acts. These acts increase the period of residency for citizenship from five to 14 years, establish new powers for the president to control all aliens he feels pose a danger to the country and restrict political opposition to national laws. The Sedition Act violates the right to freedom of expression and is soon rendered ineffective, not by an appeal to the Supreme Court, but by the election of a new government—the Republican administration of Thomas Jefferson—which opposes the issuance of the act.</p> <p>The “Theory of Nullification” develops when Kentucky and Virginia oppose the Alien and Sedition Acts. This theory, when coupled with a strict interpretation of the Constitution, is the basis for the concept of states’ rights in America.</p> <p>Georgia prohibits the further importation of enslaved Africans but requires the consent of the owner for a person currently enslaved to become free.</p> <p>The University of Louisville is founded in Kentucky.</p> <p>A boundary commission sets the border between New Brunswick and Maine at the St. Croix River.</p> <p>A revolt occurs in Bahia, Brazil, as people of European, African and mixed ethnicity unite to fight for freedom and equality.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">c. 1798</p> <p>During a brief period at the close of the century, women in New Jersey have the right to vote.</p> <p>Toussaint L’Ouverture leads the slaves’ revolt against the British (who had allied themselves with the Spanish) on French-controlled Hispaniola.</p>	<p>Peter Williams, a tobacconist, founds the African Methodist Episcopal (Zion) Church in New York City, and finances its first building at Church and Leonard Streets.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1799</p> <p>The Russian government grants a monopoly of trade in Alaska to the Russian-American Company.</p> <p>In Connecticut Eli Whitney is awarded a federal government contract to produce muskets; during the next decade he develops a process of making and using interchangeable parts, an idea with broad industrial applications.</p>

	THE WORLD	THE WORLD	THE WORLD	THE WORLD
1790 through 1799	<p style="text-align: center;">1790</p> <p>Mutineers from the HMS <i>Bounty</i> bring women from Tahiti and form a community on Pitcairn Island in the Pacific Ocean.</p> <p>The Treaty of Varala ends the Russo-Swedish War.</p> <p>The Third Mysore War begins after the British create an alliance with the local ruler of Hyderabad (a province of India). The war continues until 1792.</p> <p>A devastating drought leads to famine in Bombay. Starvation is so imminent that some people resort to cannibalism to survive. This period is known as the “Skull Famine.”</p> <p>The Turkish fleet is destroyed at Sebastopol (Sevastopol) by the Russians, who also capture the Izmail (Ismail) region of what is now Romania.</p> <p>The Convention of Reichenbach is held between Austria and Prussia.</p> <p>Leopold II becomes Holy Roman Emperor after the death of his brother, Joseph II (1765, 1780). Leopold II rules until 1792.</p> <p>Forces of Leopold II take control of the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1790–1801</p> <p>The Fulani tribe comes to prominence in what is now northern Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1791</p> <p>Despite the opposition of nobles in Russia and Prussia, Stanislaus II, supported by Leopold II, introduces reforms and a liberal constitution in Poland. This action leads to an additional partitioning of Poland in 1793.</p> <p>The Gurkhas invade Tibet.</p> <p>In Britain, William Wilberforce’s motion for the abolition of the slave trade in the British West Indies is adversely affected by the riots on Hispaniola.</p> <p>The United Irish Society (United Irishmen) is founded by Wolfe Tone in Belfast to support political independence for Ireland. The society becomes a secret organization in the mid-1790s and turns to leaders of the French Revolution for support.</p>	<p>French playwright Olympe de Gouge writes a pamphlet, “The Rights of Woman,” which closely copies the French Declaration of the Rights of Man. In 1793, for her views and for her criticism of Robespierre, she dies on the guillotine.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1792</p> <p>Coal-gas lighting is first produced by Scottish engineer William Murdock.</p> <p>The Treaty of Jassy ends the Russo-Turkish War and confirms that the Crimea is a Russian territory.</p> <p>The French declaration of war against the “First Coalition” alliance of Austria and Prussia leads to a French victory at the Battle of Valmy (northeastern France) and to the French conquest of the Austrian Netherlands.</p> <p>Mary Wollstonecraft publishes <i>Vindication of the Rights of Women</i>, a major statement of feminist ideology. The modern women’s rights movement is said to date from this time, as her work is widely read in Europe and America.</p> <p>The Australian continent’s first commercial seal hunt begins in New Zealand.</p> <p>Russia invades Poland.</p> <p>Denmark becomes the first nation to abolish the slave trade in its colonies.</p> <p>Britain sends its first envoy to Peking.</p> <p>Francis II becomes Holy Roman Emperor after the death of his father, Leopold II (1790). He also rules as the first Austrian emperor until 1835. Francis II’s abdication in 1806 under pressure from Napoleon marks the end of the Holy Roman Empire.</p> <p>As a child, Gustavus IV becomes king of Sweden after his father, Gustavus III, is assassinated (1771). His uncle, who later rules as Charles XIII, serves as regent. Gustavus IV comes of age in 1796 and rules until 1809.</p> <p>English inventor Edmund Cartwright perfects the power loom—first patented in 1785—and also creates a machine for making rope.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1792–1815</p> <p>The Napoleonic Wars sweep over Europe, causing tremendous economic dislocation in several countries, especially lands held by the Hapsburgs, who see their rule weakening and their territories shrinking.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1793</p> <p>The Second Partition of Poland divides that country between Prussia and Russia.</p> <p>France declares war on Spain, the Netherlands and Britain.</p> <p>Catholics gain the right to vote in Ireland.</p> <p>With the help of Britain, Pasquale Paoli declares independence for Corsica. The independence lasts three years until Napoleon returns Corsica to French control.</p> <p>Napoleon and his troops capture Toulon, a port city on France’s southeastern coast, from British and Spanish forces.</p> <p>The first shipload of non-convict colonists arrives in New South Wales.</p> <p>The fourth Miao rebellion occurs in China. Earlier ones were in 1726, 1735 and 1738. The final one occurs in 1797.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1794</p> <p>Frenchman Claude Chappe develops a long-distance semaphore (signaling) system.</p> <p>In Poland, peasants led by Thaddeus Kosciuszko revolt against Russian rule. The rebellion is suppressed and this leads to the third partitioning of Poland in 1795.</p> <p>Britain suspends the <i>Habeas Corpus</i> Act, thereby denying people due process of law.</p> <p>Slavery is abolished in France’s colonies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1794–1925</p> <p>This is the time span generally ascribed to the Kajar (Qajar) dynasty that rules Persia (Iran).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1795</p> <p>British forces expel the Dutch from Ceylon (Sri Lanka). Britain also takes control of Cape Colony, South Africa, for eight years.</p> <p>France annexes the Belgian provinces and regains Luxembourg from Spain.</p>	<p>French forces invade the United Provinces and establish them as the Batavian Republic; <i>Stadtholder</i> (governor) William V (1751) flees.</p> <p>Malacca (on Malay peninsula) is overrun by British forces.</p> <p>French loyalists, aided by the British fleet, arrive in Quiberon (Brittany, northwest France) but are defeated by government troops under General Lazare Hoche.</p> <p>Poland undergoes its Third Partition when it is divided among Russia, Prussia and Austria. Stanislaus II (1764) abdicates the throne. Russia annexes Courland (a region bordering the Baltic Sea) and takes the majority of the territory of Poland.</p> <p>In western Africa, British explorer Mungo Park traces the flow of the Niger River upstream from Segu (Segou).</p> <p>English inventor Joseph Bramah develops a hydraulic press for use in metalwork.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1796</p> <p>An edict of the Qing (Ch’ing) emperor forbids the importation of opium into China and the planting of the opium poppy.</p> <p>The population of China is approximately 275 million.</p> <p>Napoleon and his forces march into northern Italy and institute political and social changes. His armies are also victorious in Sardinia and Austria.</p> <p>Spain declares war on Britain.</p> <p>English physician Edward Jenner’s vaccine proves that cowpox provides immunity against smallpox. Jenner’s work lays the foundation for the study of antibodies and the human immune system.</p> <p>Paul I becomes <i>czar</i> of Russia after the death of his mother, Catherine II (the Great, 1762). He rules until 1801.</p> <p>Charles Emmanuel IV becomes king of Sardinia after the death of his father, Victor Amadeus III (1773). Charles Emmanuel IV rules until 1802.</p> <p>Jia-ying (Chia-ch’ing) becomes emperor of China after the reign of his father, Qianlong (Ch’ien-lung). Jia-ying rules until 1820.</p>

THE WORLD	THE WORLD	THE WORLD	FOR CLASSROOM USE
<p>Aga Muhammad Khan becomes <i>shah</i> of Persia (Iran). He rules for one year.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1797</p> <p>Napoleon creates the Cisalpine Republic after the French army conquers Austrian Lombardy and the Lombard Republic.</p> <p>A mutiny of the British Royal Navy occurs at Spithead, England.</p> <p>Merino sheep are introduced into Australia by John MacArthur.</p> <p>France and Austria sign the Peace of Campo Formio.</p> <p>French forces fail in an attempted invasion of Ireland.</p> <p>Frederick William III becomes king of Prussia after the death of his father, Frederick William II (1786). Frederick William III rules until 1840.</p> <p>Fath Ali becomes <i>shah</i> of Persia after the death of his uncle, Aga Muhammad Khan (1796). Fath Ali rules until c. 1834.</p> <p>The parachute, invented in 1785 by French balloon pilot Jean Pierre Blanchard, is successfully tested by Jacques Garnerin, who drops from a balloon at 3,000 feet.</p> <p>Baron Richard Colley Wellesley becomes governor general of India. He serves until 1805, holds various other posts and returns to India in 1833 for an additional year.</p> <p>The final Miao rebellion occurs in China. Earlier ones were in 1726, 1735, 1738 and 1793.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1798</p> <p>Ceylon (Sri Lanka) becomes a British crown colony.</p> <p>French troops under Louis Alexandre Berthier capture Rome, force Pope Pius VI to leave, and set up a new Roman Republic. The French invade Switzerland and set up the Helvetic Republic.</p> <p>The Treaty of Hyderabad is signed in India between the British and Hyderabad's local ruler.</p>	<p>In Egypt, Napoleon's forces capture Malta and Alexandria and are victorious over the Mamelukes at the Battle of the Pyramids. In the Battle of the Nile, a British fleet under Horatio Nelson is victorious over the French at Aboukir (Abukir) Bay.</p> <p>As soon as Napoleon's army captures Malta, a popular uprising begins. British forces join the rebel cause, and in 1800 the island is restored to its people.</p> <p>The Carnatic Wars resume and Tippoo Sahib of Mysore is attacked by a joint military force of British, Mahrattas and troops from Hyderabad.</p> <p>An unsuccessful rebellion for an independent Ireland is led by Emmet and Wolfe Tone against British rule. After the rebellion is crushed, many rebel leaders flee to the United States.</p> <p>Britain and Russia establish a new alliance, the Second Coalition.</p> <p>The operations of the East India Company come under Dutch government control.</p> <p>After France has seized almost 1,000 United States ships, an undeclared naval war erupts between the two countries.</p> <p>German printer Alois Senefelder invents lithography, the printing of an image from a flat plate based on the principle that ink (oil-based) and water do not mix. Senefelder's first plates are made of stone.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1799</p> <p>The French conquest of Naples leads to the establishment of the Parthenopean Republic.</p> <p>Napoleon prevents an Ottoman invasion of Egypt by moving troops into Syria. His army is defeated at Acre but is victorious over Ottoman forces at Aboukir (Abukir).</p> <p>After the capture of Seringapatam by British troops under Arthur Wellesley, duke of Wellington, the kingdom of Mysore is partitioned between Britain and its allies. Tippoo Sahib (1782), the last <i>sultan</i> of Mysore, is killed in battle.</p>	<p>Austria declares war on France, and Austrian forces overthrow the Cisalpine, Roman and Parthenopean Republics with the support of Britain, Russia, Naples and Portugal.</p> <p>The Rosetta Stone, a piece of black basalt approximately 2.5 feet × 3 feet, is uncovered by French forces in Egypt. It makes possible the deciphering of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics.</p> <p>Ireland's parliament, autonomous since 1782, is forced to disband.</p> <p>Nitrous oxide (laughing gas) is first used as an anesthetic by Sir Humphrey Davy, an English chemist.</p>	<p>1790</p> <p>through</p> <p>1799</p>