

Year	Political	Economic/Technological	Social/Cultural
1851	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress authorizes the coinage of three-cent pieces and reduces postage rates. A half ounce letter can now be sent 3000 miles for three cents. 2. Maine enacts prohibition law which forbids the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the state. 3. Sioux Indians give all their land in Iowa and most of their land in Minnesota to the U. S. 4. Charles Sumner becomes U. S. Senator from Massachusetts. He is a strict abolitionist. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Isaac Singer patents a continuous-stitch sewing machine. 6. Charles Page designs an electric locomotive. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Herman Melville publishes <i>Moby Dick</i>. 8. Nathaniel Hawthorne publishes <i>The House of the Seven Gables</i>, based on a curse supposedly placed on his family during the Salem witch trials. 9. Massachusetts passes the first law that allows towns to tax inhabitants for the support of free libraries. 10. First American chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) is organized in Boston. 11. First baseball uniforms are worn by the New York Knickerbockers. 12. Glass eyes are introduced. Many people believe that they will restore sight to the blind.
1852	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Democrats and Whigs adopt party platforms accepting the Compromise of 1850. Democrats also endorse the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. Free Soil Party opposes the Compromise and slavery itself. 2. Franklin Pierce and William R. King are elected President and Vice President, respectively, on the Democratic ticket. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Horse-drawn steam pumpers (fire engines) are invented by Alexander Latta, an Ohio engineer. 4. Elisha Otis designs a passenger elevator. 5. Sparrows are imported from Germany to help control caterpillars in the U. S. in an example of biological control. 6. American Society of Civil Engineers is founded in new York City. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>, a novel that had a profound influence on the abolition of slavery. 8. Massachusetts passes the first effective school attendance law requiring all children between ages 8 and 14 to attend school at least 12 weeks a year, 6 of them consecutive. 9. Caroline Fry Marriage Association advertises "wives for poor and deserving young men." Matrimonial agencies are popular.
1853	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Washington Territory is formed from part of the Oregon Territory. 2. U. S. fleet under Commodore Matthew C. Perry arrives in Edo Bay (now Tokyo Bay), Japan. Perry seeks protection for shipwrecked U. S. seamen and the opening of Japanese ports to trade. 3. U. S. purchases from Mexico for \$10 million a 30,000-square-mile area, the Gadsden Purchase, in what is now southern new Mexico and Arizona. This territory was the last addition to the U. S. continental boundaries, the contiguous states. 4. Congress authorizes survey for a transcontinental railroad route to the Pacific 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Antioch College, which welcomes male and female students, opens in Ohio. 6. New York Central Railroad is formed by consolidating 10 small railroads connecting New York City and Buffalo, N. Y. 7. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is completed to the Ohio River and its first trains begin operating from Baltimore to Wheeling, W. Va. For the first time Chicago, Ill., is connected by rail to the East.
1854	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kansas-Nebraska Act, introduced by Senator Stephen A. Douglas, repeals the Missouri 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Horace Smith and Daniel Wesson invent the Smith and Wesson revolver and a device that is 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Thoreau publishes <i>Walden</i>. 11. Arrival of 13,000 Chinese marks the beginning

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	<p>Compromise of 1820. Congress establishes the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. All territories can decide whether to permit or prohibit slavery. Act is condemned by abolitionists.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Republican Party is formed as a reaction against the Kansas-Nebraska Act. It calls for the abolition of slavery, high protective tariffs, and a transcontinental railroad. 3. Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society is organized to encourage anti-slavery emigration to Kansas. 4. U. S. Ministers to Britain, France, and Spain draw up the Ostend Manifesto saying that the U. S. should seize Cuba by force if Spain refuses to sell it. 5. Native American, or Know-Nothing Party, wins many local offices in New York, Massachusetts, and Delaware. 6. U. S. and Japan sign the Treaty of Kanagawa, declaring peace, friendship, and commerce. 	<p>later used in Winchester repeating rifles.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. David Alter discovers that the elements in a gas can be identified by using a spectroscope. 9. A railroad suspension bridge is built at Niagara Falls. The first train crosses a year later. 	<p>of large-scale immigration from China. The highest number in any previous year had been 42. Chinese workers are employed largely in building the transcontinental railroad.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. First “fire-proof” building is built in New York City using wrought-iron beams set in masonry walls.
1855	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Bleeding Kansas.” Settlement of Kansas under Douglas doctrine of “popular sovereignty” leads to bloody war between pro- and anti-slavery factions for control of the territorial government 1. William Walker with a small force lands in Nicaragua, overthrows the government, and makes himself president in 1856. He is forced out of power by a coalition of Central American states in 1857. 2. President Pierce signs act establishing the first U. S. Court of Claims. Citizens can press claims against the federal government without petitioning Congress. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Samuel Kier builds America’s first oil refinery in Pittsburgh. 4. James Simms organizes the Women’s Hospital of New York City. 5. John Dalton, Massachusetts physician, operates on living animals to demonstrate internal anatomy and physiology to his students 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Walt Whitman anonymously publishes <i>Leaves of Grass</i>, a collection of 12 poems including “Song of Myself.” 7. U. S. citizenship laws provide that all children born abroad of U. S. citizens are assured of citizenship. 8. First oil business in the U. S., the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company, is formed by George H. Bissell and Jonathan J. Eveleth. 9. <i>Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper</i> (later <i>Leslie’s Weekly</i>), most successful of the early illustrated papers, begins publication in New York City.
1856	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. President Pierce recognizes pro-slavery legislature in Kansas Territory. 2. Pro-slavery border ruffians sack Lawrence, Kansas. In return, abolitionist John Brown, with four of his sons and three other men, murders five pro-slavery colonists at Pottawatomie Creek. Civil war continues between Free State and pro-slavery factions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. David E. Hughes patents a printing telegraph. 6. Gail Borden of Texas receives a patent for condensing milk. 7. First street trains in New England begin running between Boston and Cambridge, Massachusetts. They are pulled by steam engines. 8. Western Union Company is established. 9. H. L. Lipman receives a patent for a pencil with 	

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	<p>until federal troops restore peace.</p> <p>3. Senator Sumner makes anti-slavery speech bitterly criticizing Senator Andrew Butler and Stephen Douglas. Preston Brooks, Butler's nephew, severely beats Sumner with a cane in the Senate chamber. Sumner's slander and Brooks's brutality show the deep rift between North and South.</p> <p>4. James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge are elected President and Vice President, respectively, on the Democratic ticket.</p>	<p>an eraser attached.</p>	
1857	<p>1. Dred Scott decision by the U. S. Supreme Court holds that a Negro slave's residence in free territory does not make him free. It declares the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional and says that Congress has no authority to prohibit slavery in the territories.</p> <p>2. Indians and whites under John D. Lee massacre about 140 non-Mormon emigrants at Mountain Meadows, Utah.</p> <p>3. Kansas elects Free State legislature. Pro-slavery delegates meet at Lecompton, Kansas and draw up constitutional rigged so that slavery could not be eliminated from the territory.</p> <p>4. President Buchanan consents to Lecompton Constitution in Kansas, thus splitting the Democratic Party.</p> <p>5. U. S. and Japan sign treaty opening port of Nagasaki to U. S. trade.</p>	<p>6. William Kelly of Pennsylvania patents a steel-making process that is similar to that of Henry Bessemer. The Kelly and Bessemer ideas are later combined and called the Bessemer Process.</p> <p>7. Louis Agassiz publishes <i>Contributions to the Natural History of the United States</i>. In his "Essay on Classification," Agassiz proposes an early version of the biogenetic law stating that changes during the embryonic development of a single animal are similar to changes that occurred in that species over thousands of years.</p>	<p>8. First baseball association is formed when 25 amateur baseball clubs become the National Association of Baseball Players.</p>
1858	<p>1. Minnesota becomes the 32nd state.</p> <p>2. Lincoln-Douglas Debates. Abraham Lincoln debates Senator Douglas on the slavery issue during senatorial contest in Illinois. Douglas wins re-election, but Lincoln gains national reputation.</p> <p>3. People of Kansas reject the Lecompton Constitution, and the territory becomes non-slaveholding.</p> <p>4. U. S. and China sign treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce.</p> <p>5. U. S. troops "suppress the Mormon militia" and "restore order" in the Utah Territory.</p>	<p>6. Cyrus W. Field lays the first successful transatlantic telegraph cable. Messages are exchanged between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan, but a few weeks later, the cable stops working.</p> <p>7. Hamilton Smith invents a mechanical washing machine.</p> <p>8. Harvard University establishes a chemistry department and research lab.</p> <p>9. The first West Coast medical college is established at the University of the Pacific by Elias S. Cooper.</p>	<p>10. Stagecoach service and mail delivery begins between San Francisco and St. Louis, Missouri, over a 2812 mile route.</p> <p>11. Macy's department store is established in New York City.</p>

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1859	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oregon becomes the 33rd state. 2. Abolitionist John Brown with 21 men seizes the U. S. arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Va., hoping to start slave insurrection. U. S. Marines capture the raiders. Brown is hanged for murder, treason, and conspiracy. He becomes a martyr to the North, a traitor to the South. 3. Southern convention at Vicksburg, Mississippi, urges repeal of all laws, state and federal, prohibiting the importation of slaves. President Buchanan's message to Congress asserts U. S. enforcement of slave importation laws. 4. Kansas ratifies anti-slavery constitution. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Edwin L Drake drills America's first successful oil well at Titusville, Pa. 6. Moses Farmer experiments with incandescent lighting and develops a platinum filament that burns briefly in what may be the world's first incandescent lamp. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York City installs the first passenger elevator in an American hotel. Many guest still prefer the stairs.
1860	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abraham Lincoln (Republican) is elected President, defeating Stephen A. Douglas (Democrat), John C. Breckinridge (National Democrat), and John Bell (Constitutional Union). Hannibal Hamlin (Republican) is elected Vice President. Lincoln receives no support from slave states; vote is purely sectional. 2. Senator John J. Crittenden proposes resolution for amending the Constitution in order to conciliate the North and South. The Crittenden Compromise, calling for 36E 30' parallel as the boundary between free and slave states, is rejected by Lincoln and by Congress in 1861. 3. South Carolina secedes from the Union, affirming the doctrine of states' rights and condemning the North's and Lincoln's attack on slavery. 4. South Carolina troops capture the U. S. arsenal at Charleston. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Cotton production in the U. S. is more than 1 billion pounds per year. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Pony Express begins fast overland mail service from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento, Ca., a distance of more than 1900 miles. When the transcontinental telegraph is completed a year later (1861), the pony Express is discontinued. 7. Olympia Brown, admitted to St. Lawrence University, becomes the first woman to study theology along with men. 8. U. S. Secret Service is established. 9. First kindergarten in English is established in Boston by Elizabeth P. Peabody. A German kindergarten had been started in Wisconsin in 1856.
1861	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee secede from the Union. 2. Confederate States of America is formed in Montgomery, Ala. Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens are elected President and Vice President, respectively. 3. Confederates fire on Fort Sumter, Charleston, S. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Telegraph wires are strung between New York and San Francisco making instant coast-to-coast communication possible. 9. Eberhard Faber opens a factory in New York for the mass production of pencils. 10. There are 30,000 miles of railroad tracks in the U. S. 11. American balloonist Thaddeus Lowe makes a 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Vassar College is established in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It is the first women's college with facilities equal to those found in men's colleges. 13. U. S. mail begins carrying merchandise as well as letters. 14. First Federal income tax of 3% on incomes over \$800 is enacted. Increased in the following years, it supplies about one fifth of the federal

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	<p>C., forcing Union troops to evacuate. U. S. Civil War begins.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Confederates defeat Union troops at the First Battle of Bull Run, Manassas, Va. 5. Kansas becomes the 34th state. 6. Congress creates Dakota, Colorado, and Nevada Territories. 7. West Virginia breaks away from Virginia. It becomes the 35th state in 1863. 	<p>record balloon voyage from Cincinnati, Ohio, to the South Carolina coast in 9 hours.</p>	<p>government revenues by 1865.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Congress abolishes flogging in the Army.
1862	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Union forces capture Forts Henry and Donelson and defeat the Confederates at Pea Ridge, Ark. 2. Union vessel <i>Monitor</i> and Confederate <i>Merrimac</i> engage in first sea battle between ironclad warships. Battle is inconclusive. 3. Union fleet under Admiral David G. Farragut defeats Confederate fleet near the mouth of the Mississippi and captures New Orleans. 4. Union army of Tennessee under General Ulysses S. Grant forces Confederates to withdraw at the Battle of Shiloh, Tenn. 5. Union forces under General George B. McClellan and Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee engage in inconclusive Seven Days' Battles in Virginia. 6. Confederates under General Stonewall Jackson and General Lee defeat Union forces at the Second Battle of Bull Run, Va. 7. General Lee's invasion of the North is halted by General McClellan at the Battle of Antietam, Md. General Lee wins the Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. The <i>Monitor</i>, an ironclad, steam-powered warship designed by John Ericsson, is launched. It features a screw propeller and a revolving gun turret. 9. Abraham Jacobi opens America's first children's clinic in New York City. 10. Richard J. Gatling patents the 10-barrel "Gatling gun," a machine gun that fires 250 shots per minute. 11. Colt's Connecticut factory is producing 1000 guns a day. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Julia Ward Howe writes "Battle Hymn of the Republic." 13. Morrill Land-Grant College Act provides for the endowment of colleges of agriculture and industry. 14. Congress authorizes the first U. S. legal tender bank notes; by 1865 more than \$400 million in "greenbacks" have been issued. 15. Pacific Railway Act authorizes the Union Pacific Railroad to build a line from Nebraska to Utah to meet the Central Pacific, which is building eastward from California. 16. Borden patents a process for concentrating fruit juice.
1863	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation freeing slaves in seceding states. 2. Congress creates the Arizona and Idaho Territories. 3. Confederate army under General Lee defeats Union army at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.. General Lee begins invasion of the north. 4. Union forces under General George G. Meade defeat Confederate forces under General Lee at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa. General Lee retreats into Virginia. 5. Union forces under General Grant capture 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. National Academy of Sciences (NAS) is founded in Washington, D. C., with Alexander Bache as president. 10. Alexander Holley purchases the American rights to the Bessemer steelmaking process and produces America's first Bessemer steel two years later. 11. Ebenezer Butterick invents the first paper dress patterns sold in U. S. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. First Union conscription act makes all men 30 to 35, and unmarried men to 45 years old, subject to military service. It is easy to avoid actual service by paying \$300 for a substitute to enlist for 3 years. 13. Traveler's Insurance Company is founded as the first traveler's accident insurance company. 14. Roller skating is introduced into America by James L. Plimpton, who invents the 4-wheel skate.

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	<p>Vicksburg, Miss.</p> <p>6. Union forces are beaten at the Battle of Chickamauga, Ga., but win the Battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.</p> <p>7. At dedication of national cemetery at the Gettysburg battlefield, President Lincoln gives his <i>Gettysburg Address</i>.</p> <p>8. President Lincoln offers amnesty to all Southerners taking loyalty oath.</p>		
1864	<p>1. General Grant is made General-in-Chief of the Union armies.</p> <p>2. Armies of Grant and Lee fight the inconclusive, but destructive, Battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor in Virginia. Union army suffers far greater casualties than Confederate.</p> <p>3. Union army under General William Tecumseh Sherman captures and burns Atlanta. Sherman's army marches through Georgia to the sea destroying everything in its path and captures Savannah.</p> <p>4. Union army defeats Confederate army at Nashville, Tenn.</p> <p>5. Nevada becomes 36th state.</p> <p>6. Montana Territory formed from part of Idaho Territory.1) Union navy under Admiral Farragut defeats Confederate army at the Battle of Mobile Bay, Ala. Confederate blockade-running is stifled in the Gulf.</p> <p>7. Lincoln (Republican) wins re-election as President, defeating General McClellan (Democrat). Andrew Johnson is elected Vice President on the Republican ticket.</p> <p>8. Cheyenne and Arapaho warriors, women, and children are massacred at Sand Creek, Colorado.</p>	<p>9. Pennsylvania railroad begins using steel for its rails.</p> <p>10. Thomas Doughty invents the periscope.</p> <p>11. The "Pullman Car," the first comfortable railroad sleeping car is built by George Pullman.</p>	<p>12. "In God We Trust," appears on a U. s>. Coin, the 24 piece, for the first time.</p>
1865	<p>1. General Sherman' army marches northward through South and North Carolina, ravaging the country. Confederates evacuate Columbia and Charleston, S. C.</p> <p>2. Less is made General-in-Chief of all Confederate armies.</p> <p>3. Deprived of food and supplies and caught</p>	<p>8. Linus Yale invents the cylinder lock.</p> <p>9. In <i>From the Earth to the Moon</i>, Jules Verne, French author, predicts that America will lead the conquest of space.</p> <p>10. Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) opens with 15 students.</p> <p>11. Samuel Van Syckel installs an oil pipeline near</p>	<p>12. Tony Pastor, "father of American vaudeville," opens a variety theater in New York City featuring entertainment for men only.</p> <p>13. Maria Mitchell is appointed by Vassar College as America's first woman professor of astronomy.</p> <p>14. Union Stockyards open in Chicago. They</p>

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	<p>between Sherman in the south and Grant in the north, Confederates under Lee abandon Petersburg and Richmond and retreat westward.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Union forces under Grant pursue and surround Lee, who surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va. Other Confederate armies follow suit. Civil War ends. 5. President Lincoln is shot and killed by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C. Andrew Johnson is inaugurated as President. 6. Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery is ratified by 27 states, including eight formerly Confederate states. 7. Colorado militia suppress the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians who have been on the war path. 	<p>Titusville, Pa. This pipe is 5 miles long and made of wrought iron.</p>	<p>become the largest in the U. S. Chicago becomes the world's greatest meat-producing and meat-packing center.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. First fire department with paid firefighters is established in New York City. 16. Interest in baseball takes tremendous upsurge after the war. There are 91 clubs included in the national association. 17. First railroad train holdup takes place at dawn in North Bend, Ohio, when an Ohio and Mississippi train is derailed. Male passengers are robbed and the express car is looted.
1866	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress passes Civil Rights Act over President Johnson's veto. 2. Congress passes Fourteenth Amendment, which extends Federal power over the states in guaranteeing rights to all U. S. citizens. 3. Congress passes Freedman's Bureau Bill over President Johnson's veto. Military can try persons accused of depriving newly freed Negroes of their civil rights. 4. U. S. government tries to build road from Ft. Laramie to the mines of Montana across Sioux Indians' hunting grounds. Sioux massacre U. S. troops at Ft. Philip Kearny, Wyo. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Henry A. Ford develops a 12-horsepower steam automobile. 6. Congress legalizes the metric system but does not require its use. 7. Thaddeus S. Lowe, balloonist and inventor, opens a factory in New Orleans to produce artificial ice for commercial use. 8. America's first refrigerated railroad car is built in Detroit, Mich. 9. Steamship <i>Great Eastern</i> reaches U. S. completing the laying of the second Atlantic cable between England and America. First cable laid in 1858 was not effective. 10. Sims performs the first successful artificial insemination of a human being at the New York Women's Hospital. 11. American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) is established in New York City. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. The Civil Rights Act grants the same rights to all natural-born Americans (except Indians), including Negroes, who had been denied their rights 13. First Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) opens in Boston. 14. Congress authorizes the issuance of a 5¢ coin, known as a "nickel." Piece is minted of copper and nickel with not more than 25% nickel. 15. National Labor Union is organized in Baltimore. Ira Steward and George McNeill lead the movement for an 8-hour workday.
1867	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nebraska becomes 37th state. 2. Congress passes three Reconstruction "acts over President Johnson's vetoes. "ct divide the South (except Tennessee) into five military districts in which army commanders control voter eligibility and registration. 3. Congress passes Tenure of Office Act over 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Alfred Beach exhibits a pneumatic subway that is propelled through a tube by a fan. Although this concept is largely ignored at the time, it is revived and modified 90 years later. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Horatio Alger publishes <i>Ragged Dick: or, Street Life in New York</i>, the first of many "rags to riches" stories for boys. 8. Ku Klux Klan, formed in 1865 by Confederate officers as a social club, is formally organized at Nashville, Tenn. The name comes from the Greek word for circle, <i>kyklos</i>.

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	<p>President Johnson's veto. It forbids the President to remove any officials without the consent of the Senate.</p> <p>4. U. S. buys Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million (less than 24 an acre) through the efforts of Secretary of State William H. Seward.</p> <p>5. Congress sets up reservations in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) for the Five Civilized Tribes (Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles.)</p>		<p>9. First elevated railroad begins operating in new York City. Built by the West Side Elevated Railroad Co., its single track runs from Batter Place to 30th Street.</p> <p>10. Howard University is chartered in Washington, D. C. Names after General Oliver O. Howard, its first president, it is the first Negro college to offer comprehensive university facilities.</p>
1868	<p>1. President Johnson is impeached by the House of Representatives for violating the Tenure of Office Act and for abusing his veto power. He is tried and acquitted by the Senate.</p> <p>2. Congress readmits Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana to the Union.</p> <p>3. Fourteenth Amendment is ratified by 29 states.</p> <p>4. Burlingame Treaty between the U. S. and China encourages Chinese immigration to the West</p> <p>5. Wyoming Territory is formed out of parts of the Dakota, Utah, and Idaho Territories.</p> <p>6. General Ulysses S. Grant and Shuyler Colfax are elected President and Vice President, respectively, on the Republican ticket.</p> <p>7. Congress passes bill providing eight-hour working day for federal employees.</p>	<p>8. Thomas Alva Edison, creator of more than 1000 inventions, patents an electric voting machine.</p> <p>9. Mahlon Loomis demonstrates wireless communication with a telegraph and an aerial he had invented.</p> <p>10. Christopher L. Sholes patents and names the first practical typewriter.</p>	<p>11. The bill Congress passed limiting the work hours of federally employed laborers and mechanics to an 8-hour day was still something new, although ineffectual 8-hour laws had been passed in Illinois, New York, and Missouri.</p> <p>12. New England Woman's Club is founded. Its objective is to concentrate and promote the efforts of women to win recognition of their rights.</p> <p>13. New sport of "velocipeding" (cycling) becomes popular. Schools for all ages and both sexes are set up throughout the large cities.</p> <p>14. First annual track and field meet (indoors) is held by the New York Athletic Club.</p>
1869	<p>1. Congress adopts Fifteenth Amendment, stating that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."</p> <p>2. Congress enacts Public Credit Act, which provides for payment of U. s. debts in gold. Greenbacks (paper money) worth \$356 million are left in circulation.</p> <p>3. Prohibition Party is founded in Chicago. It supports the temperance cause. Legislative prohibition of the manufacture, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages.</p> <p>4. Wyoming Territory grants women the right to vote (suffrage) and to hold public office. National Woman Suffrage Association, led by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady</p>	<p>5. World's first transcontinental railroad line is completed as the last spike is hammered in at Promontory, Utah, by officials of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. Union Pacific crews had laid track eastward from California while Central Pacific had worked westward from Nebraska.</p>	<p>6. Noble Order of the Knights of Labor is formed secretly in Philadelphia by a group of garment cutters. Later a national organization, its membership includes skilled and unskilled workers.</p> <p>7. Arabella Mansfield is admitted to the Iowa bar as the first woman lawyer since Margaret Brent.</p> <p>8. Explorer John Wesley Powell navigates the Colorado River for more than 1000 miles and explores the Grand Canyon.</p> <p>9. First all-professional baseball team, the Cincinnati Red Stockings, is founded. Baseball has been played only by amateurs since 1839.</p> <p>10. First intercollegiate football game is played at New Brunswick, N. J., between Rutgers and Princeton. Rutgers wins 6 to 4.</p>

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	<p>Stanton, and the American Woman Suffrage Association, led by Lucy Stone, are separately organized to work for women’s voting rights.</p>		
1870	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, and Georgia (for the second time) are readmitted to the Union. Fifteen Amendment is ratified by 29 states. It give the right to vote to black men, but not to women. Northerners, called “carpetbaggers,” and white Southerners, called “scalawags,” join the Republican Party to carry out the congressional Reconstruction program in the South, sometimes meddling in the region’s political affairs to their own benefit. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Edison invents the stock ticker. John W. Hyatt patents a process for making Celluloid. Tolbert Lanston patents a padlock. Edward DeSmedt paves a road in Newark, N. J., with asphalt pavement. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Census shows a population of 39.8 million, of whom 4.9 million are freed Negroes and 2.3 million immigrants who have arrived since 1860. Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company (the “A & P”) is organized. It becomes the largest single chain of grocery stores in volume of business. John D. Rockefeller, after combining several Cleveland refineries in 1867, forms Standard Oil Company of Ohio. Cartoon using the donkey as a symbol of the Democratic Party is printed for the first time in <i>Harper’s Weekly</i>.
1871	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> William Marcy (“Boss”) Tweed, Tammany leader, is indicted for fraud in New York City. The Tweed Ring defrauded the city of at least \$30 million, profited from tax favors, and bought votes. Tweed is convicted in 1873; his henchmen flee to Europe to escape jail. President Grant appoints the first Civil Service Commission, which begins reform of the civil service and the spoils system. Congress enacts Indian Appropriation Act nullifying all Indian treaties and making all Indians wards of the nation. U. S. Army suppresses the Apache Indians and forces them onto reservations in New Mexico and Arizona. Many resist confinement and begin raids on white settlers. U. S. and Britain sign the Treaty of Washington providing for arbitration of the <i>Alabama</i> claims and the San Juan boundary dispute. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Simon Ingersoll invents a pneumatic drill that uses the power of compressed air to cut through rock. Luther Burbank begins his experiments with plant breeding and hybrids. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> First professional baseball association is formed, National Association of Professional Baseball Players, which replaces the amateur National Association. Barnum produces the circus, “The Greatest Show on Earth,” in Brooklyn, N. Y. Civil War leads to a revival of interest in rifle shooting and to the formation of the National Rifle Association. Large portions of the center of Chicago burn to the ground. About 300 people are killed, 90,000 left homeless, and property damage is \$196 million.
1872	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Congress passes Amnesty Act which restores civil rights to almost all citizens in the South. International tribunal awards \$15.5 million to the U. S. for damage done by the <i>Alabama</i> and other Confederate cruisers built in England during the Civil War. San Juan Islands in the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Edward Muybridge designs the “zoopraxiscope,” a crude forerunner of the movie projector. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jehovah’s Witnesses are organized by Charles Taze Russell, a layman member of the Presbyterian Church. Yellowstone National Park is established. Montgomery Ward & Company, the first mail-order house, opens for business in Chicago.

Year	Political	Economic/Technological	Social/Cultural
	<p>strait between Vancouver Island and Washington are awarded to the U. S. by the German Emperor, arbitrator in the dispute between Britain and the U. S.</p> <p>3. Grant (Republican) is re-elected President; Henry Wilson (Republican) is elected Vice President.</p> <p>4. <i>New York Sun</i> accuses several prominent Republicans of accepting bribes in the form of stock from Crédit Mobilier, the construction company that built the Union Pacific Railroad.</p>		<p>9. First ski club is founded in Berlin, N. H.</p>
1873	<p>1. Coinage Act of Congress makes gold the U. S. monetary standard and eliminates all silver currency. Advocates of silver call it “the Crime of ‘73.”</p> <p>2. Investigation by Congress of the Crédit Mobilier Scandal results in the censure of two U. S. Representatives, but no prosecutions. The scandal is one of many instances of corruption in Grant’s administration.</p>	<p>3. William Osler discovers blood platelets.</p> <p>4. Andrew Hallidie invents cable cars for use on the hills of San Francisco.</p> <p>5. Bethlehem Steel Company begins manufacturing in Pittsburgh, Pa. Iron ore shipments from mines near Marquette, Mich., amount to more than one million tons a year.</p>	<p>6. Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner collaborate on <i>The Gilded Age</i>. The title of this work has become an epithet for the 1870-98 period of economic expansion in the U. S.</p> <p>7. Free delivery of mail is provided in all cities with a population of at least 20,000. The first penny postcards are also issued at this time.</p> <p>8. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Rutgers Universities meet to draw up the first rules for football.</p>
1874	<p>1. Carpetbaggers seize control of Arkansas’s government until federal troops restore order.</p> <p>2. Territorial government in the District of Columbia is abolished and replaced by a commission of three regents.</p> <p>3. Greenback Party is formed in Indianapolis, Ind. Its members are chiefly farmers of the West and South who want an inflated currency to wipe out farm debts.</p> <p>4. Seventy-five Negroes are killed when they assault the court house at Vicksburg, Miss. Whites had ousted a carpetbag sheriff.</p>	<p>5. Edison invents a quadriplex telegraph system which allows four messages to be sent over one wire at the same time.</p> <p>6. Philadelphia Zoological Garden, America’s first zoo, opens to the public.</p> <p>7. Joseph Glidden invents barbed wire.</p>	<p>8. Cartoonist Thomas Nast establishes the elephant as a symbol for the Republican Party in a cartoon appearing in <i>Harper’s Weekly</i>.</p> <p>9. First Chautauqua Assembly meets at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y. Originally formed to train church workers and Sunday school teachers during summer months, the program eventually includes entertainment and general education.</p> <p>10. National Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) is formed in Cleveland to promote prohibition by educational, social, and political means.</p> <p>11. First streetcar to operate by electricity begins running in New York City.</p>
1875	<p>1. Congress passes the Specie Resumption Act providing for the resumption of specie payments (coins) on January 1, 1879. Greenbacks in circulation are reduced from \$382 million to \$300 million.</p> <p>2. Congress passes Civil Rights Act guaranteeing</p>	<p>5. Elihu Thomson operates the world’s first radio.</p> <p>6. Edwin Klebs discovers <i>pneumococcus</i>, the bacterium that causes lobar pneumonia.</p> <p>7. James Sargent and Halbert Greenleaf patent a time lock for use in bank vaults.</p> <p>8. George F. Green patents an electric dental drill.</p>	<p>11. By this year, refrigerator cars are used regularly to ship meat from Midwest stockyards to the East.</p> <p>12. Mary Baker Eddy publishes <i>Science and Health</i> (later adding <i>With Key to the Scriptures</i>), the basic text of Christian Science.</p>

Year	Political	Economic/Technological	Social/Cultural
	<p>Negroes equal rights in public places and the right to serve on juries.</p> <p>3. U. S.BHawaii treaty recognizes reciprocal commercial rights. Hawaii agrees to cede no territory to any third power.</p> <p>4. Secretary of the Treasury Benjamin H. Bristow investigates the conspiracy of distillers and public officials, known as the Whiskey Ring, to defraud the federal government of liquor taxes. More than \$3 million in taxes are recovered; 238 persons are indicted and 110 convicted.</p>	<p>9. Samuel F. O'Reilly invents an electric tattooing machine (patented in 1891).</p> <p>10. Steel manufacturer Andrew Carnegie builds the first factory to use the Bessemer steel-making process.</p>	
1876	<p>1. House of Representatives votes to impeach Secretary of War William W. Belknap after investigation indicates he accepted annual bribes from the trader at an Indian post (the Indian Ring scandal). Belknap resigns and is acquitted by the Senate.</p> <p>2. Sioux and Cheyenne Indians led by Chiefs Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and Gall, kill 264 cavalymen and their leader, General George A. Custer, at the Battle of the Little Bighorn, Mont.</p> <p>3. Colorado becomes the 38th state.</p> <p>4. In presidential election, Democrat Samuel J. Tilden receives about 250,000 more popular votes than Republican Rutherford B. Hayes. Electoral vote is Tilden 184 to Hayes 163, with returns from Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Oregon in dispute. Fight for delegates and charges of corruption result in Congress deciding the vote.</p> <p>5. Prohibition amendment to the Constitution is proposed in the House.</p>	<p>6. Alexander Graham Bell patents the telephone.</p> <p>7. John Ericsson publishes <i>Solar Investigations</i> and describes a solar-powered electric motor.</p> <p>8. Edison establishes an industrial research laboratory (America's first) in Menlo Park, N. J. He invents the carbon microphone and patents a mimeograph machine.</p>	<p>9. Centennial Exposition is held in Philadelphia to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Fifty nations send exhibits that are housed in 180 buildings on 236 acres of land.</p> <p>10. First major baseball league, the National League, is founded. There are teams in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Ohio, Hartford, New York City, Philadelphia, and St. Louis.</p>
1877	<p>1. Congress sets up Electoral Commission (8 Republicans, 7 Democrats) to break presidential deadlock. It awards all disputed returns to Hayes, thereby giving him a majority of one in the electoral vote. Hayes is declared President. William A. Wheeler (Republican) is declared Vice President.</p> <p>2. In <i>Munn v. Illinois</i>, the Supreme Court upholds the Granger laws, establishing the principle of</p>	<p>5. Charles Brush invents the Brush electric arc lamp, a storage battery, and a dynamo electric machine.</p> <p>6. Emile Berliner develops a microphone for use in the telephone.</p> <p>7. Copper wire is invented.</p> <p>8. Charles J. Glidden designs the world's first telephone exchange.</p> <p>9. Edward Weston installs an electric streetlight in</p>	<p>10. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad workers strike in protest against wage reductions. The move spreads quickly to other Eastern, later Western railroads, and riots occur in several cities. This is the first general railroad strike in the country.</p> <p>11. Charles Elmer Hires begins making and distributing a drink called root beer.</p> <p>12. First intercity telephone communication takes</p>

Year	Political	Economic/Technological	Social/Cultural
	<p>public regulation of businesses that serve the public interest.</p> <p>3. Nez Percé Indians, led by Chief Joseph, fight U. S. forces and retreat across 1600 miles of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. Forced to surrender, Joseph's band is sent to a reservation in Indian Territory.</p> <p>4. Reconstruction era ends when last federal troops leave the South. Carpetbag rule ends; southern states regain control of their governments.</p>	<p>Newark, N. J.</p>	<p>place between Salem, Mass., and Boston, and Chicago, and Milwaukee.</p> <p>13. President Rutherford B. Hayes initiates the Easter egg hunt on the capitol grounds in Washington, D. C.</p>
1878	<p>1. Congress passes the Bland-Allison Act over President Hayes's veto. It requires Treasury to buy from two to four million dollars' worth of silver bullion for coinage.</p> <p>2. Labor organizations join with advocates of cheap money to form the Greenback-Labor Party.</p> <p>3. U. S. Samoa treaty reserves Pago Pago Harbor as a coaling station for U. S. navy ships.</p> <p>4. Democrats win control of both houses of Congress for the first time since 1858.</p>	<p>5. Albert A Michelson, measures the speed of light with great accuracy. His measurement is 186,508 miles per second, an error of less than 0.001%.</p> <p>6. Edison patents the phonograph. He records "Mary had a little lamb" on a cylinder wrapped in tin foil.</p> <p>7. David E. Hughes invents an improved carbon microphone and gives it its name.</p>	<p>8. After their temporary disappearance during the Civil War, showboats are revived and feature vaudeville.</p> <p>9. First regular telephone exchange opens in New Haven.</p> <p>10. Edison Electric Light Company is formed in new York City.</p> <p>11. National Archery Association is formed.</p> <p>12. A. A. Pope manufactures the first bicycles, called "wheels."</p>
1879	<p>1. U. S. resumes specie payment. Greenbacks are worth their face value in gold.</p> <p>2. President Hayes vetoes bill restricting Chinese immigration; he calls it a violation of the Burlingame Treaty of 1868. California adopts new constitution with a provision prohibiting the employment of Chinese workers.</p> <p>3. By act of Congress, women lawyers are permitted to argue cases before the Supreme Court.</p> <p>4. Uprising of Ute Indians is suppressed. By a treaty in 1880, the Utes are moved from Colorado to Utah.</p> <p>5. President Hayes vetoes five attempts by Democratic Congress to pass rider forbidding the President to use troops in congressional elections.</p>	<p>6. Saccharin, an artificial sweetener 500 times stronger than sugar, is discovered by Constantine Fahlberg.</p> <p>7. George Eastman patents a process for making dry photographic plates.</p> <p>8. Edison invents the first practical electric incandescent lamp. He uses a carbon filament that glows for 40 hours in a vacuum. Edison also experiments with a platinum filament burning in a vacuum.</p> <p>9. George B. Selden develops a three-cylinder internal combustion engine and uses it to power a "horseless carriage."</p> <p>10. Charles Brush installs electric arc lamps on the streets of Cleveland, Ohio.</p>	<p>11. Richard Henry Pratt founds the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania, one of the most successful schools for Indians in the U. S.</p> <p>12. Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston.</p> <p>13. Frank W. Woolworth opens his first successful 5-and-cent store in Lancaster, Pa.</p>
1880	<p>1. James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur are elected President and Vice President, respectively, on the Republican ticket.</p>	<p>5. Alexander Graham Bell invents the photophone, a device that transmits sound on a beam of light, and uses it to send the first wireless telephone</p>	<p>8. Joel Chandler Harris uses the American Negro dialect in his work <i>Uncle Remus: His Songs and His Sayings</i>.</p>

Year	Political	Economic/Technological	Social/Cultural
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. U. S. and China sign immigration treaty which gives the U. S. the right to “regulate, limit, or suspend” (but not exclude) laborers from China. 3. Supreme Court rules that exclusion of Negroes from jury duty is unconstitutional. 4. National Farmers’ Alliance, forerunner of the Populist Party, is formed in Chicago to unite farmers against discriminatory legislation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Elihu Thomson patents a three-phase alternating current generator. 7. Edison patents a magnetic ore separator. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. American branch of the Salvation Army is established in Philadelphia. At first, the organization’s unusual missionary methods are resented. 10. Andrew Carnegie begins the establishment of Carnegie libraries. Eventually, he donates 2500 library buildings at a cost of \$60 million in many English-speaking countries. The donations are given on condition that the libraries will be supplied and supported by the communities in which they are build. 11. Census shows a population of 50.1 million, including about 2.8 million immigrants.
1881	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. President Garfield is shot in a railroad station in Washington, D. C. He dies 11 weeks later, and Arthur succeeds to the presidency. 2. Supreme Court declares that federal income tax instituted in 1862 is constitutional (<i>Springer v. United States</i>). Court says Congress never intended it as the direct tax prohibited in the Constitution. 3. Senator Roscoe Conkling resigns from office in a dispute with Republican administration over patronage issue. Conkling’s Republican faction, called “Stalwarts,” which had supported a third term for Grant in 1880, loses influence in New York politics when the state legislature refuses to re-elect Conkling. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Frederick Ives produces the first color photographs. 5. Hiram Maxim invents a self-regulating electrical generator. 6. Bell invents an electric probe for locating bullets in the human body. The probe is widely used until x-rays are introduced. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Tony Pastor opens the Fourteenth Street Theater in New York City, the first vaudeville theater to feature family entertainment. 8. Helen Hunt Jackson publishes <i>A Century of Injustice</i> about the mistreatment of the Indians. 9. Educator and reformer Booker T. Washington, a former slave, organizes and becomes president of the Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes (later Tuskegee Institute). 10. Clara Barton establishes the National Society of the Red Cross. She is its president until 1904 and in 1884 is responsible for the Geneva International Convention allowing the Red Cross to be of service in peacetime emergencies as well as in war. 11. United States Lawn Tennis Association is established. The National championship is held in Newport, R. I., and Richard D. Sears wins the first men’s singles title.
1882	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress passes the Chinese Exclusion Act, which bars Chinese laborers from entering the U. S. for ten years. Influx of cheap Chinese labor, especially in California, had led to race riots. 2. Congress passes act barring the entry into the U. S. of “undesirables” such as convicts, paupers, and the insane. A head tax of 50 cents, set on every immigrant, is later increased. 3. Grover Cleveland is elected Mayor of Buffalo and then Governor of New York as a Democrat. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Edison patents a 3-wire electrical system which is still in use. 5. World’s first hydroelectric plant, designed by Edison, opens in Appleton, Wis. 6. Nikola Tesla discovers the rotating magnetic field, the basis of nearly all devices that use alternating current. 7. Schuyler Wheeler invents the electric fan. 8. Silk sutures replace catgut thread in surgical operations. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. First Labor Day celebration is held in new York City. 10. William Horlick of Racine, Wis., produces the first malted milk, a mixture of the extract of wheat and malted barley to which milk is added. 11. Phil Casey brings handball to the U. S. 12. Boxing becomes popular nationwide through the efforts of world bare-knuckle champion John L. Sullivan, who tours the U. S. and give exhibitions using gloves under the Marquis of Queensbury rules.

Year	Political	Economic/Technological	Social/Cultural
	He wins reputation for uncovering political corruption.		
1883	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pendleton Act establishes Civil Service Commission to administer competitive examinations for the selection of persons for federal jobs. It is intended to reform the spoils system by introducing a merit system. Supreme Court declares Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional (except for jury duty), stating the federal government can protect political rights, but not social rights. Congress authorizes the Secretary of Navy to build three steel cruisers and a dispatch boatBthe beginning of the modern U. S. Navy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Edison discovers that an electrical current can be sent through space. Called the “Edison effect,” this discovery is the basis of electronics. Hiram Maxim invents the Maxim machine gun. Edwin Klebs discovers the bacillus (a rod-shaped type of bacterium) that causes diphtheria. Edison demonstrates an electric trolley that receives its power from an electrified “third rail.” 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> U. S. and Canadian railroads adopt four standard time zones. Army scout and showman William “Buffalo Bill” Cody organizes his first Wild West Show. Journalist and publisher Joseph Pulitzer buys the <i>New York World</i>. Under his direction sensational journalism, including crime stories, large headlines, comic strips, strong editorials (as well as a 24 price) increase circulation in the next four years from 20,000 to 250,000. Brooklyn Bridge, largest suspension bridge in the world up to this time, is completed from lower Manhattan to Brooklyn. It is 1595 feet long and cost \$15 million.
1884	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Act of Congress establishes a Bureau of Labor in the Department of the Interior. Anti-Monopoly Party joins with Green-back-Labor Party to form the People’s Party, which supports many liberal measures, including a graduated income tax. Independent Republican, called “Mugwumps” (Indian word for “chiefs”), walk out of Republican National Convention. They refuse to support Republican presidential nominee James G. Blaine, who they feel is corrupt, and back the Democratic choice. Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks are elected President and Vice President, respectively, on the Democratic ticket. Southern blacks, prevented from voting by the Ku Klux Klan, appeal to the Supreme Court, which rules that interference with a citizen’s right to vote is a federal offense. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Frank Sprague builds a direct-current motor for use in locomotives. Ottmar Mergenthaler patents a typesetting machine which he calls Linotype because it casts one line of characters at a time. Dorr E. Felt invents the first adding machine that is consistently accurate. Lewis Waterman patents a practical fountain pen. Telephone wires are strung between New York and Boston. Smokeless gunpowder is developed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mark Twain publishes the classic <i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i>. Mississippi State College for Women, first state-supported women’s college, is chartered at Columbus, Miss. First U. S. baseball championship is won by Providence of the National league at the Polo Grounds, N. Y. Glider flight is made by John J. Montgomery who launches his glider from a 300-foot hill near Otay, Ca., and covers a distance of 600 feet. The capstone is placed on the Washington Monument.
1885	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Contract Labor Act forbids the immigration of laborers under contract to work for cost of transit. Skilled, domestic, and professional workers are exempted. Congress forbids unauthorized fencing of public lands in the west. Cattle and railroad companies had fenced in great areas for themselves. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Charles S. Tainter designs and Dictaphone, a device that records dictation. William Stanley invents the electric transformer. Charles Van Depoele invents an electric drill. Statue of Liberty is lighted with electric arc lamps. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Large immigration from eastern and southern Europe, known as the “New Immigration,” starts. Many immigrants in the following years are Jews from Russia, escaping persecution. First self-service restaurant opens in New York City. Washington Monument is dedicated. It is 585

Year	Political	Economic/Technological	Social/Cultural
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Lang-hungry frontier farmers seek to obtain the unassigned lands in western Oklahoma. Lands not assigned to any Indian tribe. 4. Apache Indians under Geronimo leave their Arizona reservation and resume their war against the whites. 5. President Cleveland recommends the suspension of the minting of silver dollars. He fears silver is undermining the U. S. Treasury's gold reserves. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Edward Weston invents a magnetic speedometer, the forerunner of the modern automobile speedometers. 	<p>feet high and costs \$1.3 million. The top may be reached by both an elevator and a stairway of 898 steps.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. William B. Curtis, weightlifting strongman, is reported to have hoisted 3239 lbs. With a harness.
1886	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Presidential Succession Act is passed providing that, in the event of the death, resignation, or inability to serve of the President and Vice President, the Cabinet officers in order of the creation of their offices will succeed to the presidency. 1. Apache Chief Geronimo surrenders to General Nelson A. Miles. Apache Indian wars end in the Southwest. 2. House of Representatives defeats bill permitting unlimited and free coinage of silver. 3. Illinois police attempt to break up meeting of labor leaders protesting unfair treatment of strikers at the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company the day before; a bomb explodes; Haymarket Square riot in Chicago occurs with seven policemen and four workmen are killed; 70 policemen are wounded. 4. Supreme Court rules that legal "persons" in the Fourteenth Amendment refer not only to individuals but to corporations, as well. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Alexander Graham Bell develops wax disks for use with a modified version of Edison's phonograph. 6. Westinghouse established the Westinghouse Electric Company and builds America's first commercially successful alternating current power plant in Buffalo, N. Y. 7. Electric motors are installed on sewing machines. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. The Statue of Liberty, a gift of the French people, is dedicated in New York harbor. The sonnet "The New Colossus" by Emma Lazarus is inscribed on a plaque at the statue's base. 9. The U. S. Forest Service is established as the Division of Forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 10. American Federation of Labor (AFL) is founded at Columbus, Ohio. Twenty-five trade unions participate, but unskilled workers are not represented. Labor leader, Samuel Gompers, is elected president. 11. First settlement house, the Neighborhood Guild, is established in New York City by Dr. Stanton Coit. Settlement houses provide many social services for poorer residents of the cities.
1887	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress passes Interstate Commerce Act. President establishes Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), government's first regulatory agency, to regulate all transportation and business extending beyond state borders. 2. Tenure of Office Act of 1867 is repealed. 3. Congress passes Dawes Act, providing for the granting of Indian reservation land to individual tribesmen. 4. U. S.-Hawaii treaty of 1875 is renewed and ratified with an amendment giving the U. S. exclusive right to build a naval base at Pearl 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Emile Berliner designs an improved phonograph and develops a process for duplicating disk records. 9. Hannibal Goodwin invents Celluloid photographic film. 10. Pennsylvania Railroad operates an eclectically lighted train between Chicago and New York. 11. First successful electric trolley line is built by Frank Sprague in Richmond, Va. Its 40 cars operate on 12 miles of track. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Melville Dewey founds the State Library School in Albany, N. Y. Earlier he had devised a decimal system of library cataloguing. 13. Mail is delivered free to all communities with a population of at least 10,000.

Year	Political	Economic/Technological	Social/Cultural
	<p>Harbor.</p> <p>5. Electoral Count Act makes each state responsible for its own electoral votes, thus avoiding disputed national elections.</p> <p>6. Hatch Act grants federal aid for the study of agriculture in a state with a land-grant college.</p> <p>7. U. S. discusses control of Samoa with Britain and Germany who claims right to the islands.</p>		
1888	<p>1. Congress establishes the U. S. Department of Labor.</p> <p>2. Kentucky and Massachusetts adopt the Australian ballot system. Voters mark a printed ballot in secret in a curtained booth for the first time.</p> <p>3. Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton are elected President and Vice President, respectively, on the Republican ticket. Although Cleveland (Democrat) has more popular votes, he receives only 168 electoral votes to Harrison's 233.</p> <p>4. Union Labor Party, United Labor Party, Industrial Reform Party, Equal Rights Party, and Prohibition Party nominate candidates for the presidential election this year.</p>	<p>5. William S. Burroughs patents a commercially successful adding machine.</p> <p>6. Clinton H. Merriam establishes the National Geographic Society and publishes the first <i>National Geographic Magazine</i>.</p> <p>7. America's first seismograph is installed at the Lick Observatory in California.</p>	<p>8. New York State establishes electrocution for murderers condemned to die.</p> <p>9. Edward Bellamy publishes <i>Looking Backward, 2000B1887</i>.</p> <p>10. George Eastman perfects the Kodak hand camera, making possible the first amateur photography.</p> <p>11. Artificial straws for drinking are patented by M. C. Stone.</p> <p>12. Incubators are used for premature infants.</p>
1889	<p>1. Kansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Michigan pass the first antitrust laws. New Jersey law authorizes the incorporation of holding companies within the state which becomes the home of many large corporations.</p> <p>2. Oklahoma (Indian Territory) is opened to white settlement.</p> <p>3. Dakota Territory is divided into North and South Dakota. They are admitted to the Union as the 29th and 40th states, respectively.</p> <p>4. Montana becomes 41st state.</p> <p>5. Washington becomes 42nd state.</p> <p>6. First Pan-American Congress meets in Washington, D. C., with the U. S. and 17 Latin American nations (all except the Dominican Republic) taking part. Inter-American organization, later called the Pan-American Union, is established (1890) to offer technical and informational service to all the nations.</p>	<p>8. William Osler establishes clinical training as part of the medical school curriculum at Johns Hopkins Hospital and Clinic. Osler stresses the importance of a humane and personal approach to medical practice.</p> <p>9. Charles Hall patents an inexpensive process of producing aluminum by electrolysis.</p> <p>10. Electric sewing machines are marketed by Singer.</p>	<p>11. The first Celluloid film in the U. S., <i>Fred Ott's Sneeze</i>, is made by William Kennedy Laurie Dickson.</p> <p>12. William Holabird designs the Tacoma Building, the first skyscraper with an all steel skeleton.</p> <p>13. First classes begin at Barnard College for Women, founded as part of Columbia University, New York City.</p> <p>14. First safety bicycles are produced in quantity. Bicycling becomes very popular.</p> <p>15. Nellie Bly, a reporter for the <i>New York World</i>, starts on a round-the-world trip. She beats the time of Jules Verne's fictional journey <i>Around the World in Eighty Days</i> when she reaches home in 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes, and 14 seconds.</p>

Year	Political	Economic/Technological	Social/Cultural
	<p>7. U. S., Britain, and Germany conclude treaty providing for the neutrality of Samoa and setting up a tripartite protectorate.</p>		
<p>1890</p>	<p>1. South Dakota, Kentucky, and Mississippi pass antitrust laws, followed by North Dakota, Oklahoma, Montana, Louisiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, and New Mexico in 1891.</p> <p>2. Congress passes Sherman Antitrust Act, which declares illegal every contract, combination (in the form of trust or otherwise), or conspiracy in restraint of interstate or foreign trade.</p> <p>3. Congress establishes Oklahoma Territory from lands not assigned to the Indians.</p> <p>4. Idaho becomes 43rd state.</p> <p>5. Wyoming becomes 44th state.</p> <p>6. Sherman Silver Purchase Act requires the U. S. Treasury to purchase monthly 4,500,000 ounces of silver for coinage and to issue treasury certificates redeemable in either silver or gold.</p> <p>7. Congress passes McKinley Tariff Act, raising duties to new highs. It is meant to protect industry, not to raise revenue.</p> <p>8. U. S. troops massacre 200 Sioux Indians at the Battle of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.</p>	<p>9. When California citrus trees face total destruction by the cottony cushion scale insects, ladybird beetles (lady-bugs) are imported from Australia for biological control.</p>	<p>10. Jacob Riis publishes <i>How the Other Half Lives</i>, a shocking portrayal of slum life.</p> <p>11. Louis Sullivan designs the 10-story steel frame Wainwright Building in St. Louis, Mo.</p> <p>12. Child labor grows in the South: almost 23,000 children work in the factories of 13 southern states.</p> <p>13. Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks are established in California by the federal government, largely through the efforts of John Muir and Robert U. Johnson.</p> <p>14. Smoking for men at social functions gains acceptance, but smoking by women in the company of men is still condemned.</p>
<p>1891</p>	<p>1. Congress creates the Circuit Courts of Appeals to relieve the Supreme Court's case load.</p> <p>2. Forest Reserve Act permits the President to close public lands to settlement for the establishment of national parks.</p> <p>3. Indian Territory land ceded to the U. S. by the Sauk, Fox, and Potawatomi Indians is opened to settlement by presidential proclamation.</p>	<p>4. Westinghouse standardizes alternating current at 60 cycles per second.</p> <p>5. Whitcomb Judson takes out a patent on a slide fastener (zipper).</p> <p>6. Edison patents his kinetoscopic camera, which takes moving pictures on a strip of film. The film, called a peep show, is seen by one person at a time, looking into a lighted box while turning a crank.</p>	<p>7. Stanford White designs Madison Square Garden in New York City.</p> <p>8. Melville completes and novelette <i>Billy Budd</i> (published in 1924) five months before his death.</p> <p>9. University of Chicago is founded with an endowment from John D. Rockefeller.</p> <p>10. Physical-education professor James A. Naismith of Springfield, Mass., invents basketball as an indoor substitute for baseball and football.</p> <p>11. First marathon race is run from Hopkinton, Mass., to Boston, a distance of 16 miles, 385 yards, the same distance run by Pheidippides in 490 B. C. to carry the news from Marathon to Athens that 10,000 Athenians had repulsed an invasion by 30,000 Persians.</p>

Year	Political	Economic/Technological	Social/Cultural
1892	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leaders of farm and labor organizations form the Populist, or People's, Party, which calls for the free coinage of silver, a graduated income tax, government ownership of railroads, postal banks, and other measures designed to strengthen political democracy. 2. Chinese Exclusion Act is extended for 10 years. 3. Homestead Steel Strike. Strikers at Carnegie steel plant in Homestead, Pa., protesting pay cuts and demanding recognition of their union, kill ten Pinkerton detectives and wound many others hired by management to break the strike and the union. Pennsylvania militia restores order; strike is broken.2)Federal troops restore order in Idaho silver mines when strikers clash with non-union workers. 4. Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson are elected President and Vice President, respectively, on the Democratic ticket. Democrats advocate tariff for revenue only and repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1890. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Boll weevils enter Texas from Mexico and soon infest most of the cotton fields in the South. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. George Ferris designs his Ferris Wheel for the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. It carries 40 passengers 250 feet high in its 36 cars. 7. First electric automobile is driven in Chicago. 8. Tool and bicycle makers Frank and Charles Duryea of Massachusetts construct the first gasoline automobile.
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	repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1890.		
1893	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress creates the rank of ambassador under the Diplomatic Appropriations Act. 2. Gold reserves in the U. S. Treasury fall below \$90 million, touching off financial panic. 3. Supreme Court declares Chinese Exclusion Act unconstitutional. 4. U. S. Minister to Hawaii proclaims the islands a U. S. protectorate. President Cleveland refuses annexation of the islands, requested by Hawaiian provisional government. 5. Cleveland calls a special session of Congress and secures repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890. 6. Cherokee land between Kansas and Oklahoma, purchased by the government in 1891, is opened to settlement. 7. U. S.-Canadian agreement provides for surveillance of illegal immigrants into the U. S. through Canadian ports on the West Coast. 8. Colorado adopts women's suffrage. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Automobile manufacturer Henry Ford builds his first successful gasoline engine. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Katherine Lee Bates writes the words to the hymn "America the Beautiful." 11. L. C. Tiffany develops favrile glass, an elegant type of stained glass with which he makes screens, lampshades, and other items. 12. Ice hockey is introduced from Canada at Yale and Johns Hopkins Universities.
1894	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government sells bonds to replenish gold reserve. 2. Coxey's Army, a band of jobless men led by Jacob Coxey, marches to Washington, D. C., to petition Congress for public works programs to help the unemployed. Coxey is arrested for trespassing, and the army disbands. 3. Pullman Railroad Strike. American Railway Union, led by Eugene V. Debs, boycotts all Pullman railway cars as sympathy gesture for Pullman strikers protesting wage cuts. Railroad traffic out of Chicago comes to a halt. Court injunction is issued against strikers, and federal troops break the strike on grounds of interference with interstate commerce. Debs is jailed for violating the injunction. 4. U. S. recognizes Hawaiian Republic established by provisional government. 5. Democratic Silver Convention, led by William Jennings Bryan, adopts free-coinage plank on silver-gold ratio of 16 to 1. 6. Congress passes first graduated income tax law. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. In a year of unemployment and labor discontent, a riot among striking miners in Pennsylvania leaves 11 dead; 136,000 coal miners strike for higher wages in Ohio; 12,000 New York clothing workers strike against the piecework and sweatshop systems; and railroad strikes paralyze 50,000 miles of railroads in the Midwest. 8. Sunday comics first appear. 9. U. S. Golf Association is established; its first amateur championship and first open championship are held in 1895.

Year	Political	Economic/Technological	Social/Cultural
	It is part of the Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act , which lowers duties to about 40 percent.		
1895	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Supreme Court declares income tax unconstitutional in <i>Pollack v. Farmers Loan and Trust Company</i>. Supreme Court upholds the use of the injunction as a strike-breaking device. President Cleveland calls on U. S. citizens not to give aid to Cuban rebels fighting against Spanish rule. U. S. interference in the British-Venezuelan boundary dispute is based on the application of the Monroe Doctrine. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pneumatic (air-filled) rubber tires are produced by the Hartford Rubber Works in Connecticut. Lewis Halsey begins commercial production of pasteurized milk. Woodville Latham demonstrates his moving picture projector, the Panoptikon, which combines Edison's kinoscope with the magic lantern. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Breaking with the Hudson River School, Homer Martin introduces Impressionism to the U. S. with the painting "The Harp of the Winds." <i>Field and Stream</i> magazine begins publication. Sears, Roebuck Company opens a mail-order business. Along with Montgomery Ward, which had been established in 1872, it soon revolutionizes the sale of goods to people living in rural areas. First professional football game is played at Latrobe, Pa., when the Latrobe team hires a substitute quarterback for \$10 in expenses. Up to this time the Latrobe team had shared the profits from its games.
1896	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Utah becomes the 45th state. Supreme Court rules in <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> that "separate but equal" facilities for whites and blacks are constitutional. Ruling marks the start of "Jim Crow" era, legalizing segregation. William Jennings Bryan delivers his "Cross of Gold" speech at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Free-silver Democrats nominate him for President. Populist Party also nominates Bryan. Congress passes resolution granting belligerent rights to Cuban rebels. Spain rejects offer that President be peace arbitrator. William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart are elected President and Vice President, respectively, on the Republican ticket. Republican platform endorses the gold standard. Republicans retain control of Congress. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maxim and House build the unsuccessful Maxim steam-powered flying machine. Samuel Langley builds the first successful motorized model airplane. It flies 3000 and 4200 feet in separate tests. Successful offshore oil wells are drilled near Santa Barbara, Ca. Edison invents the fluoroscope, an instrument that is later used for viewing x-ray images. He also invents the fluorescent lamp. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rural free mail delivery is established. First moving picture on a public screen is shown at Koster and Bial's Music Hall in New York City. Former baseball player William Ashley ("Billy") Sunday begins a career of evangelism. He conducts 300 revivals in major cities and is heard by 100 million people before his death in 1935.
1897	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> President vetoes bill requiring literacy tests for immigrants. Congress passes the Dingley Tariff, which increases duties on imported goods to new highs. Supreme Court declares that an association of 18 railroads established to set transportation rates is a violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> William Morton produces the first full-length x-ray of a living human body. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> First practical subway is completed in Boston.

Year	Political	Economic/Technological	Social/Cultural
	<p>4. Congress votes for relief of Americans destitute in Cuba. U. S. anti-Spanish sentiment increases; many people advocate intervention in Cuban rebellion</p>		
1898	<p>1. U. S. battleship Maine arrives at Havana, Cuba, to protect American residents and property and is blown up in the harbor.</p> <p>2. McKinley signs congressional resolution declaring Cuba independent and authorizing use of army and navy to force Spain to leave Cuba. U. S. blockades Cuban ports. Spain and U. S. declare war on each other, and Spanish-American War begins.</p> <p>3. U. S. fleet under Admiral George Dewey destroys Spanish fleet at the Battle of Manila Bay in the Philippines.</p> <p>4. U. S. forces defeat Spanish forces at Guantanamo Bay, El Caney, and San Juan Hill in Cuba.</p> <p>5. U. S. fleet destroys Spanish fleet off Santiago, Cuba.</p> <p>6. U. S. forces capture Puerto Rico and Guam.</p> <p>7. U. S. and Filipino forces capture the city of Manila.</p> <p>8. Treaty of Paris ends Spanish-American War. Spain gives up claim to Cuba and cedes to the U. S. Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines (the latter for a payment of \$20 million). U. S. is recognized as a world power.</p> <p>9. Eugene V. Debs helps form the Social Democratic Party, later called the Socialist Party.</p> <p>10. U. S. annexes Hawaii.</p>	<p>11. John Holland launches the <i>Holland</i>, a 53-foot-long, cigar-shaped submarine vessel. It is powered by electricity when underwater and by a gasoline engine when on the surface.</p>	<p>12. First Food and Drug Act is passed because of public outcry against the meat supplied for U. S. troops fighting in the Spanish-American War.</p>
1899	<p>1. Congress ratifies the Treaty of Paris. Filipinos, disappointed by terms of the treaty, begin three-year rebellion against American rule.</p> <p>2. U. S. participates in first peace conference at The Hague with 25 other nations. U. S. upholds the Monroe Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere.</p> <p>3. Treaty between the U. S., Germany, and Britain recognizes U. S. interested in Samoa. American Samoa is placed under control of the U. S.</p>	<p>6. Frederick Winslow Taylor develops a process of heat-treating steel that increases its strength and cutting ability by 300%.</p>	<p>7. Educator John Dewey begins a revolution in education with the publication of <i>The School and Society</i>. Among other concepts, Dewey believes that education begins with actual experience rather than with learning traditional subjects.</p> <p>8. President William McKinley is the first president to ride in an automobile when he takes a spin in a Stanley Steamer.</p>

Year	Political	Economic/Technological	Social/Cultural
	<p>Navy.</p> <p>4. U. S. annexes Wake Island in the central Pacific for use as a cable station.</p> <p>5. Secretary of State John Hay sets forth his Open Door Policy with regard to China, stressing freedom of trade for U. S. merchants. Hay asks six major powers to preserve China's integrity as a nation and not to interfere with the free use of Chinese ports for trade.</p>		
1900	<p>1. U. S. forces help relieve Peking during the Boxer Rebellion in China. Hay reaffirms the Open Door Policy.</p> <p>2. Congress enacts Gold Standard Act, making other forms of money redeemable in gold.</p> <p>3. Foraker Act declares Puerto Rico an unorganized territory and establishes a civil government for the island.</p> <p>4. Hawaii is made a territory of the U. S.</p> <p>5. Social Democratic Party nominates Debs for President.</p> <p>6. Populist and Democratic Parties both nominate Bryan for President. Bryan runs on a platform of free silver and anti-imperialism.</p> <p>7. First direct primary election is held in Minneapolis, Minn.</p> <p>8. Carry Nation, temperance advocate, denounces saloons and liquor and supports prohibition laws.</p> <p>9. People's (Anti-Fusion) Party, Socialist Laborites, and Prohibitionists nominate candidates for President, but together receive less than 3% of the popular vote.</p> <p>10. McKinley (Republican) is re-elected President; Theodore Roosevelt (Republican) is elected Vice President. Republicans retain control of the House and the Senate.</p> <p>11. State Department completes negotiations for the Purchase of the Danish West Indies.</p>	<p>12. Work begins on the New York subway.</p> <p>13. Reginald Fessenden transmits spoken words by radio waves.</p> <p>14. There are more than a million miles of telephone lines in the U. S.</p>	<p>15. L. Frank Baum publishes <i>The Wonderful Wizard of Oz</i>.</p> <p>16. Theodore Dreiser writes the novel <i>Sister Carrie</i>.</p> <p>17. International Ladies' Garment Worker's Union is founded in New York City. Its goal is to shorten the 70-hour workweek and to change a system in which women sewing at home can earn only up to 30¢ a day.</p> <p>18. U. S. population is 75.9 million, including 3.6 million immigrants that arrived since 1890. New York is the largest city, with a population of 3.4 million; Chicago is second, with 1.6; followed by Philadelphia, with 1.2. Life expectancy is 48 years for males and 51 years for females.</p> <p>19. Olds Company of Detroit begins the first mass production of automobiles, turning out 400 cars in the first year.</p> <p>20. New baseball league, the American League, is formed in Chicago.</p> <p>21. Most Americans travel with help of horse and mules or by bicycles. According to one report, the automobile is "an expensive luxury item for the man who does not need one. It is well named the >devil wagon."</p>