

	WORK, EXCHANGE, & TECHNOLOGY	MIGRATION & SETTLEMENT	POLITICS & POWER	CULTURE & SOCIETY	AMERICAN & NATIONAL IDENTITY
1763	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merchants defy Sugar and Stamp Acts • Patriots mount three boycotts of British goods, in 1765, 1767, and 1774 • Boycotts spur Patriot women to make textiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration into the Ohio Valley after Pontiac's Rebellion • Quebec Act (1774) allows Catholicism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stamp Act Congress (1765) • First Continental Congress (1774) • Second Continental Congress (1775) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriots call for American unity • The idea of natural rights poses a challenge to the institution of chattel slavery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of popular sovereignty gains force in the colonies • Colonists lay claim to rights of Englishmen
1776	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing expands during the war • Cutoff of trade and severe inflation threaten economy • War debt grows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining immigration from Europe (1775–1820) enhances American identity • African American slaves seek freedom through military service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Declaration of Independence (1776) • States adopt republican constitutions (1776 on) • Articles of Confederation ratified (1781) • Treaty of Paris (1783) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judith Sargent Murray publishes "On the Equality of the Sexes" (1779) • Emancipation of slaves begins in the North • Virginia enacts religious freedom (1786) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Paine's <i>Common Sense</i> (1776) causes colonists to rethink political loyalties • States rely on property qualifications to define citizenship rights in their new constitutions
1787	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of North America founded (1781) • Land speculation increases in the West 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State cessions, land ordinances, and Indian wars create national domain in the West • The Alien Act makes it harder for immigrants to become citizens and allows for deporting aliens (1798) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Constitution drafted (1787) • Conflict over Alexander Hamilton's economic policies • First national parties: Federalists and Republicans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politicians and ministers deny vote to women; praise republican motherhood • Bill of Rights ratified (1791) • Sedition Act limits freedom of the press (1798) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indians form Western Confederacy (1790) • Second Great Awakening (1790–1860) • Emerging political divide between South and North
1800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton output and demand for African labor expands • Farm productivity improves • Embargo encourages U.S. manufacturing • Second Bank of the United States chartered (1816–1836) • Supreme Court guards property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffrage for white men expands; New Jersey retracts suffrage for propertied women (1807) • Atlantic slave trade ends (1808) • American Colonization Society founded (1817) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jefferson reduces activism of national government • Chief Justice Marshall asserts federal judicial powers • Triumph of Republican Party and end of Federalist Party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free blacks enhance sense of African American identity • Religious benevolence engenders social reform movements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenskwatawa and Tecumseh revive Western Indian Confederacy • War of 1812 tests national unity • State constitutions democratized