	WORK, EXCHANGE, & TECHNOLOGY	MIGRATION & SETTLEMENT	POLITICS & POWER	CULTURE & SOCIETY	AMERICAN & NATIONAL IDENTITY
1810	• Congress approves funds for a National Road (1806) • First American textile factory opens in Waltham, Massachusetts (1814)	• Congress outlaws Atlantic slave trade (1776–1809) • Andrew Jackson forces Creeks to relinquish millions of acres during War of 1812	• Struggle to expand the suffrage begins with Maryland reformers • Martin Van Buren creates first statewide political machine (1817–1821) • Missouri crisis (1819–1821) over slavery	• In rural areas, people of different ranks share a common culture • Upper-class women sponsor charitable organizations	• American Colonization Society (1817) • Benjamin Franklin's *Autobiography* (1818) spreads notion of the self-made man
1820	• New England shoe industry expands • Erie Canal completed (1825) • Henry Clay's "American System" of government-assisted development • Market economy expands nationwide	• Slave trade moves African Americans west • Rural women take factory work, alter gender roles	• Rise of Andrew Jackson and Democratic Party • Anti-Masonic Party and Working Men's Party rise and decline	• Benevolent reform movements • Emerson champions transcendentalism • Charles Finney and others advance revivalist religion • Industrialism fragments society into more distinct classes and cultures	• David Walker's *Appeal . . . to the Colored Citizens* (1829) attacks slavery • Rise of southern sectionalism
1830	• U.S. textiles compete with British goods • Canal systems expand trade in eastern U.S. • Financial panic of 1837 begins six-year depression • Boom in cotton output • Increase in waged work sparks conflict between labor and capital	• Indian Removal Act (1830) forces native peoples west • Cherokees' "Trail of Tears" (1838)	• Tariff battles (1828, 1832) and nullification • Whig Party forms (1834) • Jackson destroys Second Bank, expands executive power	• Temperance crusade expands • Joseph Smith and Mormonism • Middle-class culture spreads • Slavery defended as a "positive good" • Urban popular culture (sex trade and minstrelsy)	• W. L. Garrison's American Anti-Slavery Society (1833) • Female Moral Reform Society (1834) defines gender identity • Texas gains independence (1836)
1840	• American machine tool industry expands • Walker Tariff moves U.S. toward "free trade" system and principles of "classical liberalism"	• Working-class districts emerge in cities • German and Irish immigrants spark nativist movement • Mormons resettle in Utah	• Log cabin campaign (1840) • Second Party System flourishes • Lawyers emerge as political leaders	• Fourierist and other communal settlements • Seneca Falls Convention (1848) calls for women's rights	• Antislavery Liberty Party (1840) • New African American culture develops in Mississippi Valley
1850	• Severe recession cuts industrial jobs (1858) • Railroads connect Midwest and eastern ports • Cotton production and prices rise, as does the cost of enslaved laborers	• Immigrants replace native-born women in textile mills • White farm families settle trans-Mississippi west	• Reform becomes political: states enact Maine-style temperance laws (1851 on) • "Mormon War" over polygamy (1858)	• American Renaissance: Melville, Whitman, and Hawthorne • Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852)	• Black and white preachers promote Christianity among slaves • Free blacks in North become politically active