

TIMELINE

ABBREVIATIONS:

A = Administration
AM = Anti-Masonic
D= Democratic

DR = Democratic-Republican
F = Federalist
J = Jacksonian

NR = National Republican
O= Other
Opp. = Opposition

R= Republican
W = Whig

YEAR	PRESIDENT	CONGRESS	US HISTORY	LEGISLATION
1787			Constitutional Convention, Independence Hall, Philadelphia	Northwest Ordinance
1788			Congress picks New York City as site of government	
1789	George Washington: 1789–1797 (Nonpartisan)	1st 1789–1791 Senate: 17 F; 9 Opp. House: 38 F; 26 Opp.	House of Representatives, Senate, executive branch organized, Supreme Court is established George Washington inaugurated in New York City Pres. Washington signs first act of Congress	Judiciary Act Tariff Act of 1789
1790			1st census: U.S. population 3,929,214 Congress meets in Philadelphia, new temporary capital Congress submits Bill of Rights to states for ratification Supreme Court meets for the first time	Copyright Act of 1790 Naturalization Act Patent Act Southwest Ordinance
1791		2d 1791–1793 Senate: 16 F; 13 DR House: 37 F; 33 DR	Bill of Rights ratified	Bank of the United States
1792			U.S. Mint established through Coinage Act New York Stock Exchange organized Cornerstone to White House laid	Coinage Act of 1792
1793		3d 1793–1795 Senate: 17 F; 13 DR House: 57 DR; 48 F	Cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney	Anti-Injunction Act Fugitive Slave Act of 1793

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1794			Excise tax on distilled liquor causes Whiskey Rebellion Creation of U.S. Navy authorized by Congress	
1795		4th 1795–1797 Senate: 19 F; 13 DR House: 54 F; 52 DR	Eleventh Amendment goes into effect (limits judicial powers) First state university, University of North Carolina, opens	
1796			<i>Hylton v. United States</i> is first Supreme Court case that upholds an act of Congress George Washington's farewell address is published, but never delivered as speech	
1797	John Adams: 1797–1801 (Federalist)	5th 1797–1799 Senate: 20 F; 12 DR House: 58 F; 48 DR	Congress creates 80,000 member militia	
1798			Undeclared war with France begins (conflict ends 1800) Rebellion in Haiti ends slavery there; many white Haitians flee to U.S., increasing fears among whites of slave rebellion and French revolution	Alien and Sedition Acts
1799		6th 1799–1801 Senate: 19 F; 13 DR House: 64 F; 42 DR		
1800			2d census: U.S. population 5,308,483 Library of Congress established Site of government moves to Washington, DC	
1801	Thomas Jefferson: 1801–1809 (Democratic-Republican)	7th 1801–1803 Senate: 18 DR; 13 F House: 69 DR; 36 F		Judiciary Act of 1801
1802				
1803		8th 1803–1805 Senate: 25 DR; 9 F House: 102 DR; 39 F	<i>Marbury v. Madison</i> is first Supreme Court case that declares an act of Congress unconstitutional Lewis and Clark expedition begins Louisiana Purchase (U.S. purchased about 828,000 square miles between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains from France, for \$15 million)	
1804			Twelfth amendment ratified (separate ballots for president and vice president)	