Timeline: 1814 – 1900

Social History

Education and care

Catherine “Katy” Ferguson (1779-1854) First Sunday school in New York

**1812 States start taxes to support public education

1818 Society for the Prevention of Pauperism established in New York

1820 Missouri Compromise: balancing “slave states” and “free states”

**1820 Ann Marie Becroft establishes first seminary for African American women in Washington, D.C.

1821 Mexico gains independence from Spain – includes much of the southwest and west coast (now Texas, New Mexico and Arizona and most of California)

**1821 Emma Willard establishes Troy Female Academy (first to offer higher education for women - one of several established in the 1820’s)

1823 Monroe Doctrine

1824 Bureau of Indian Affairs established in U.S. War Department

**1824 First public high schools for women, Boston & New York

Friedrich Froebel (1782-1852) kindergarten

1826 Education of Man

1825-1850 Substantial Northern European immigration to U.S., especially during Irish famine in ’45-’49; Congress of Vienna (1815) and Revolution of 1848 caused many German Jews to immigrate as refugees

1825 New York State House of Refuge: vagrant or criminal children under 21(boys) or 18 (girls)

1826 Boston House of Reformation - no corporal punishment

**1827 Joanna Graham Bethune establishes school for infants ages 1 1/2 to 5 child care for working parents; beginning of the Infant School Society

1830 Indian Removal Act passes U.S. Congress
Social History

1831 U.S. Supreme Court recognizes Native American nations as “domestic dependent nations” within the U.S.

- Nat Turner leads slave revolt

1832 U.S. Supreme Court declares Native American nations have right to self-government
- Commissioner of Indian Affairs established in U.S. government
- New England Anti-Slavery Society formed

1833 Spanish missions in California closed and secularized as “curacies”: segregated primary schools and workshops

Trail of Tears painting; Image Credit: The Granger Collection, New York

“1833 Oberlin College offers equal coed education

1834 Indian Intercourse Act establishes “Indian” territory and U.S. oversight

1830's-1840’s Native American nations east of the Mississippi are removed to land west of the Mississippi either through treaty or by force; possessions are confiscated; thousands die

1835 King Kamehameha III grants first long term lease for a sugar plantation given to a U.S. firm

William Maclure (1763-1840) workers schools

Samuel Howe (1801-1876)
1830 Perkin’s Institute for the Blind
1848 first public training for mentally retarded

1836 Immigrant Texans rebel against Mexico; declare independent republic; many Spanish American leaders of Tejas join expecting equal status in the new republic

- first efforts at labor movements

1837 Economic panic, unemployment and loss of labor movement

Horace Mann (1796-1859)
1837-1849 Secretary of Mass. State Board of Education

Henry Bernard (1811-1900)
1838-1842 Secretary of Conn. State Board
1867-1870 U.S. Commissioner of Education

Frederick Douglas (1817? – 1895) – abolitionist, writer and publisher

Dorothea Dix (1802 – 1887) – teacher, social reformer
1846 - 1848 Mexican - U.S. war ends in Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; Mexico cedes almost one-third of its territory to U.S.; Spanish Americans in the United States Territory are imprisoned, private lands are confiscated

**Wisconsin establishes public education**

1848 Seneca Falls Convention Women’s rights; Elizabeth Cady Stanton
“I saw clearly that the power to make the laws was the right through which all other rights could be secured.”

**1849 American Assoc. for the Advancement of Education**

1850 Fugitive Slave Act; U.S. Federal government can help capture “runaway” slaves

- U.S. Census shows 450 Chinese immigrants; by 1852 Chinese in California alone number 25,000 (10% of CA’s population); California passes Foreign Miners Tax

- Native American nations are relocated again

- “Native American Party” (a conservative European-American political party) is organized; advocates stronger controls over immigration and citizenship status as part of its platform

1853 Gadsden Purchase - 45,532 square miles of additional land from Mexico

- The New York Children’s Aid Society – Charles Loring Brace; send young delinquents out of urban environments to western farms – “Orphan trains”

**Margarethe Schurz**
1856 Private German Kindergarten in U.S.

1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act repeals Missouri Compromise: State choice
**Social History**

**Education and care**

1855 University of Iowa is first state college to admit women

1857 *Dred Scott Decision* - U.S. Supreme Court rules that slaves do not become free if they move to free territory; denies citizenship to African Americans and therefore access to federal courts

1857 National Teachers Association admits women in 1866

*Charles Darwin* (1809-1882) theory of evolution
1859 *The Origin of the Species by Means of Natural Selection*

1859 Cortina leads rebellions against Anglo-Americans in South Texas

*Elizabeth Peabody* (1804-1894)
1860 Private English Kindergarten

*Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1803-1882)
1860 *The Conduct of Life*

1860 Private English Kindergarten

1861 Confederacy formed
1861-1865 Civil War

*Herbert Spencer* (1820-1903) Social Darwinism
1861 *Education: Intellectual, Moral and Physical*

*Robert Owen* -
1861 Infant school in England, care and education for employee’s children

1862 Cinco de Mayo; Mexico defeats French invasion forces
- *Homestead Act* – live on and develop the land

1863 Emancipation Proclamation

- New York Draft Riots: Irish turn on African Americans in protest over Civil War draft

1817 - *Thomas Gallaudet* and *Laurent Clerc* establish American School for the Deaf
1864 *Gallaudet College for the Deaf* – nationally chartered school in Washington

1864 *Sand Creek Massacre*: 300 Cheyenne including women and children killed in surprise attack after armistice
1865 Thirteenth Amendment legally abolishes slavery

1865-1870 Freedman’s Bureau runs schools for African Americans

1866 Fourteen Amendment extends citizenship to African Americans, guarantees due process but refers to voting rights in terms of male citizens and specifically excludes “not taxed” Indians from representation

1866 first Civil Rights Act passed
- American Anti-Slavery Alliance and women’s rights groups join to form the American Equal Rights Association; the alliance is uneasy and difficulties develop over whether to emphasis race or gender issues

Edouard Seguin (1812-1880)
1866 *Idiocy and its treatment by the Physiologica Method* schools to educate the mentally retarded; first residential school in U.S.: Vineland Training School

Karl Marx (1818-1883)
1848 *Communist Manifesto*; 1867 *Das Kapital*

**Torrey Harris (1835-1909)**
1868 Superintendent of St. Louis schools
urban school organization including
Kindergarten
1889 U.S. Commissioner of Education

1868 *El Grito De Lares*, Puerto Rican revolutionaries attempt independence

- 148 Japanese contract laborers arrive in Hawaii

1869 Transcontinental Railroad completed

- Women’s suffrage organizes

1869 Japanese immigrants attempt Wakamatsu Colony
(community) in California

Francis Galton (1822-1911) *eugenics*
1869 *Hereditary Genius*

1870 Fifteenth Amendment gives many African Americans right to vote

1871 Congressional act prohibits further U.S. treaties with North American Nations

**Susan Blow (1843-1916)**
1873 – first public Kindergarten

1873 Slavery is abolished in Puerto Rico

1874 *First child abuse case* tried by Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Social History

1875 New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

William James (1842-1910) - functionalism
- 1875 first psychology courses in US
- 1890 Principles of Psychology
- 1899 Talks to Teachers

1876 Battle of the Little Big Horn: Sioux and allies victorious over Custer & U.S. Seventh Calvary

1877 El Paso Salt War - dispute over rights to salt beds
- US Army occupation of the South ends

1879 Wundt establishes experimental psychology lab
- In Germany. Develops “experimental self-observation;”
- Structuralism; influences American Psychology

**1880 Oshkosh Normal School trains Kindergarten teachers

1881 American Federation of Labor organized

1882 Immigration act establishes head tax, excludes lunatics, convicts, idiots and people likely to become public charges; Chinese Exclusion Act stops immigration of Chinese laborers

1883 Supreme Court upholds “Jim Crow” laws

G.Stanley Hall (1844-1924) “ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny”
- Clark University Child Study Center
- 1883 The Content of children's minds
- 1895 Child development seminars for kindergarten teachers;
- “scientific psychology”, Child Study Association

Wilhelm Preyer (1841-1897) scientific method
- The Mind of the Child

1886 Geronimo surrenders

- Haymarket Riots in Chicago further stimulate nativist sentiments, demonstrate tensions of labor movement
- John Hopkins University opens first psychology lab in the US

- American Federation of Labor formed (AFL); Samuel Gompers as President works for “family wage”
- Statue of Liberty dedicated

1887 Dawes Severality Act changes relationship between North American nations and U.S. government,
- removes U.S. recognition of nation status; gives individual land allotments; many lost, many unuseable

1889 Jane Addams and Ellen Staff open Hull House in Chicago; an international known exemplar of the settlement house movement; settlement house appear in other major cities as well
1890 **Massacre at Wounded Knee**; 300 Sioux die

- Sherman Anti-trust Act
- Wyoming enters Union with women's suffrage in constitution

1892 **Internation Kindergarten Union**

**Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)**
1892 significance of early experience; stages in children’s development
*picture is with daughter Anna, a leading child psychologist during mid-1900’s*

1893 Queen Liliuokalani overthrown in bloodless revolt led by U.S. planters
Republic of Hawaii is establish with U.S. planter, S. B. Dole, as President

1896 **Plessey v. Ferguson**- Supreme Court upholds “separate but equal” doctrine

**John Dewey (1859-1952)** Pragmatic Philosophy and Progressive Education
1897 *My Pedagogic Creed*
1896 Un. of Chicago Laboratory School
1916 Un. of Chicago Coop Nursery

1898 Treaty of Paris ends Spanish-U.S. War, Spain cedes Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands to U.S.

**Samuel Gompers (1850 – 1924)** Trade unionist and President of the AFL from 1886 - 1924

**William Z. Ripley,**
1899 *The Races of Europe*; racial basis of success combined with impacts of urban environments; the ascendancy of the “Teutonic” type

1900 Foraker Act establishes Puerto Rican government appointed by U.S. President