

CHRONOLOGY

1790s	Second Great Awakening Black Baptist and African Methodist Episcopal churches founded	1832	Virginia legislature debates and defeats a measure for gradual emancipation
1793	Cotton gin invented	1834	Britain frees slaves throughout the empire, including in its Caribbean colonies
1800	Gabriel Prosser's revolt discovered in Virginia	1835	Charleston crowd burns abolitionist literature Tightening of black codes completed by southern legislatures
1806	Virginia tightens law on manumission of slaves	1836	Congress passes "gag rule" to prevent discussion of antislavery petitions James Henry Hammond announces to Congress that slavery is not evil
1808	Congress prohibits U.S. participation in the international slave trade	1846	William Gregg opens model textile mill at Graniteville, South Carolina
1816–20	"Alabama Fever": migration to the Old Southwest	1854	George Fitzhugh publishes <i>Sociology for the South</i> , a defense of slavery
1819–20	Missouri Crisis	1857	Hinton Helper publishes <i>The Impending Crisis</i> , an attack on slavery
1822	Denmark Vesey's conspiracy in Charleston	1858	James Henry Hammond's "King Cotton" speech
1831	Nat Turner's revolt in Virginia William Lloyd Garrison begins publishing antislavery newspaper, the <i>Liberator</i>		
1832	Nullification Crisis		
1832–38	"Flush Times": second wave of westward expansion		