

## *Chronology*

Date	Specific Information - Thomas Jefferson	History	Religion	Laws
1691				All white men or women who married negroes, mulattoes or Indians would be banished from Virginia.
1705				Virginia act declaring negro, mulatto, and Indian slaves to be real estate.
ca. 1735 - 1745			The Great Awakening starts in English-speaking world—religious revival in America with heightened feelings and friction.	
1741		The Negro Plot - 150 negroes of New York are accused of plotting against whites. Many are sentenced to death or transported.		
1743	Thomas Jefferson - born April 13 at Shadwell Plantation in Goochland Co., Va. (later part of Albemarle Co.) Father: Peter Jefferson-planter & surveyor Mother: Jane Randolph			
1748	Martha Wayles - born on October 19 at the Forest Plantation, Charles City County, Va.			
1753		Bedford County - created from part of Lunenburg County by decision of the Virginia Assembly.		
1754		First court convened for Bedford County in town of New London, where Patrick Henry would have a law practice.		
1755			Baptists evolve from the Great Awakening and start proselytizing in the South.	
1757	Peter Jefferson builds the first toll mill on the Rivanna River.  Peter Jefferson dies			
1758			Presbyterian Church reunites -had been split prior to this by the Great Awakening into New Side & Old Side.	

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1774		The battle of Bunker Hill –Peter Salem, a former slave, becomes a hero as he fights beside whites.		The Articles of the Confederation prohibit importation of slaves. It will be another generation before this is fully implemented.
1775	Joseph Neilson (English carpenter) is hired by Jefferson. According to Madison Hemings, Neilson is the father of John Hemings who is born in 1776. At 14 y.o., John begins to also pursue the trade of joinery (carpentry).	In Philadelphia, the first abolition society is founded.		
1775-83		American Revolution.		
1776	Jane Randolph Jefferson, the mother of Thomas Jefferson, dies on March 31.	Declaration of Independence.		
1777	Indian Camp Plantation (1,200 acres) in Cumberland Co. was sold by Thomas & Martha Jefferson to brother-in-law, Henry Skipwith (husband of Ann Wayles) on April 15.			
1779-81	Jefferson serves as governor of Virginia.			
1781	British army under Tarleton comes to Monticello on June 4th–Martha Jefferson moves family and some slaves to Poplar Forest Plantation. Cornwallis sets up his headquarters at Elk Hill Plantation and later hauls off some of Jefferson’s slaves. Some of the slaves become ill and die. When the remaining slaves are recovered by George Washington, he sends them back to Richmond for Jefferson to pick up.  Thomas Jefferson writes “Notes on the State of Virginia.”			
1782	Martha Wayles Jefferson dies on September 6.	Bedford County seat moves to town of Liberty.		
1784	Jefferson sails to Paris–accompanied by daughter, Martha (Patsy) 12 y. o. He also takes to Paris James Hemings (son of Betty)–to study “the art of French cooking.”		Methodist Episcopal Church is established.	Ordinance of 1784 –authored by Jefferson, revised. –passed by Confederation Congress. –proposals for Ohio territories.
1785-89	Jefferson is the U.S. Minister to France - replacing Benjamin Franklin.			

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1792	<p>Mary Hemings requests to be sold to white merchant, Thomas Bell, her common-law husband. Also sold are her younger children, Bob and Sally. The older children, Joe (12 y.o.) and Betsy (9 y.o.), remain slaves at Monticello. Mary and Thomas Bell continue to live in Charlottesville. They maintain contact with their enslaved children, while their free children inherit a large estate.</p>			
1793	<p>Eli Whitney receives a letter from Jefferson approving of his cotton gin patent application.</p> <p>Jefferson resigns as secretary of state effective December 31.</p>	<p>Invention of cotton gin by Eli Whitney—the demand would rapidly grow for more slave labor.</p>		<p>Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 provides for the return of escaped slaves, including from “free” states. Act passed Congress and was signed by President George Washington.</p>
1794	<p>Jefferson returns to Monticello and starts a seven-step crop rotation system to replenish soil depleted by tobacco.</p> <p>Borrows money to maintain a nailery, which he set up on Mulberry Row at Monticello - uses teenage slaves to manufacture nails.</p> <p>Wormley Hughes learns gardening from the Scotsman, Robert Bailey, who is employed at Monticello to lay out the ornamental gardens.</p>	<p>Whiskey Rebellion against excise tax.</p>		
1795		<p>New London Academy is established - Francis Eppes (grandson of Thomas Jefferson) would later attend.</p>		
1796	<p>James Hemings is freed on February 5 -in a written agreement with Jefferson, he is promised his emancipation if he trains a substitute to use “the art of French cooking.” He trained his brother, Peter. He briefly moves to Philadelphia.</p> <p>Thomas Jefferson is elected vice president of the United States on December 7.</p>	<p>John Adams elected President.</p>		

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1803		Louisiana Purchase - Napoleon sells this French territory after suffering a defeat by Toussaint L'Overture, the leader of a slave insurrection in Saint Domingue		
1804	Jefferson re-elected as president.	Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel on July 11.		
1804-06	Lewis and Clark are sent to explore and map the new western territory.			
1806	At age 20, John Early begins his ministry as a Methodist Episcopal preacher among the slaves of Thomas Jefferson at Poplar Forest. He became a well-known circuit rider in Southside Virginia (this included Cumberland, Buckingham, and Powhatan counties) along with other areas. He would later become a bishop in this church. He was born near Poplar Forest.  Jefferson starts to build his octagonal Poplar Forest home, based on a design of Palladio, the Italian architect.			Act requiring freed slaves to leave Virginia within one year.
1808		Slave trade is banned in U.S., however slaves are still smuggled in.		U.S. Constitution's ban on the importation of slaves from Africa becomes law -Cessation of 1808.
1809	Jefferson's presidency comes to end.			
1811	New Poplar Forest mansion is mostly complete.  Martha and Thomas Mann Randolph give their daughter, Anne Randolph Bankhead (granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson), some of their Poplar Forest land as a wedding settlement. She married Charles Lewis Bankhead.			
1812		War of 1812 - one-sixth of U.S. naval personnel black.		
1817		Cornerstone laid for Central College - later University of Virginia.		
1817-95		Frederick Douglass is born 1817.		

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1857				Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court - denies citizenship to African Americans and the right of Congress to ban slavery.
1859		Attack on Harpers Ferry by John Brown.		
1861-65		Civil War		
1863		Emancipation Proclamation		
1865				13th amendment to the Constitution - slavery is abolished.