Photography

1800–1829

- 1800: U.S. population 9,638,453
- 1819: Monroe Doctrine proclaims that U.S. will not tolerate European efforts to colonize the Americas
- 1829: The Americas

1830

- 1830: Indian Removal Act leads to the relocation of 4,000 Indians and the 1838 “Tears” in which 4,000 Indians died
- 1836: New York State grants married women the right to own property apart from their husbands
- 1838: Samuel Morse demonstrates electric telegraph

1840

- 1840: U.S. census reports 938 professional photographers
- 1845: Frederick Douglass, an American Slave
- 1846-1848: Mexican–American War
- 1849: Gold is discovered in California
- 1851: Indian Appropriation Act states that Indians cannot be citizens and that Congress cannot restrict slavery in the territories
- 1853: U.S. census reports 20,040 professional photographers

1850

- 1850: Cabinet cards are introduced in the U.S.
- 1855: U.S. extends copyright protection to photographers
- 1856: Dred Scott v. Sandford rules that African-Americans cannot be citizens and that Congress cannot restrict slavery in the territories
- 1858: First transatlantic cable sent by telegraph
- 1859: The First Impressionist exhibition in Paris
- 1860: Abraham Lincoln wins the presidential election
- 1861-1865: United States Civil War
- 1864: Emancipation Proclamation frees 3.1 million slaves
- 1865: Frederick Douglass, a former slave, writes on the war
- 1866: Abraham Lincoln assassinated
- 1867-1879: First Impressionist exhibition in Paris
- 1870: Congress establishes Yellowstone National Park

1860–1889

- 1860: U.S. Population 62,974,714
- 1865: Abraham Lincoln is elected President of the United States
- 1868: United States Civil War
- 1873: Supreme Court rules that the Civil Rights Act of 1875 affords only state-imposed discrimination, not that by individuals or corporations
- 1878: General Grant begins the relocation of the western frontier
- 1879: John D. Rockefeller forms Standard Oil
- 1880: Indian Appropriation Act states that Indians are no longer recognized as independent nations with which the U.S. may negotiate treaties
- 1881: Superintendents of the Census announced

1880–1890

- 1880: Stephen Foster writes “Old Kentucky Home”
- 1881: Congress establishes Yellowstone National Park
- 1882: Indian Appropriation Act states that Indians are no longer recognized as independent nations with which the U.S. may negotiate treaties
- 1883: Supreme Court rules that the Civil Rights Act of 1875 affords only state-imposed discrimination, not that by individuals or corporations
- 1885: First transatlantic cable went by telegraph
- 1886: U.S. census reports 20,040 professional photographers
- 1887: Frederick Douglass, a former slave, writes on the war
- 1888: First Impressionist exhibition in Paris
- 1891: Thomas Edison invents a motion picture camera which uses nitrocellulose film

1890–1902

- 1890: Emancipation Proclamation frees 3.1 million slaves
- 1891: Thomas Edison invents a motion picture camera which uses nitrocellulose film
- 1892: Superintendents of the Census announced
- 1893: Indian Appropriation Act states that Indians are no longer recognized as independent nations with which the U.S. may negotiate treaties
- 1894: Indian Appropriation Act states that Indians are no longer recognized as independent nations with which the U.S. may negotiate treaties
- 1895: First Impressionist exhibition in Paris
- 1896: Congress establishes Yellowstone National Park
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- 1900: Superintendents of the Census announced

1800-1829

- 1800: Thomas Wedgwood makes “sun pictures” by placing opaque objects on paper treated with silver nitrate; the images deteriorate rapidly
- 1819: Sir John Herschel discovers that thiosulfate solutions (hypo) can be used to fix images and make them permanent by halting the darkening of silver salts
- 1826: Sir John Herschel invents the cyanotype
- 1829: Nicéphore Niépce creates a permanent negative image from which he prints a positive image

1830

- 1830: Sir John Herschel discovers that thiosulfate solutions (hypo) can be used to fix images and make them permanent by halting the darkening of silver salts
- 1834: Talbot announces the photogenic drawing
- 1837: Frederick Scott Archer invents the wet plate collodion process
- 1838: Talbot makes the first wet plate collodion process
- 1839: Talbot announces the photogenic drawing
- 1840: AndrÉ-Adolphe-Eugéne Disdéri invents the carte de visite
- 1841: Samuel Morse opens a daguerreotype studio on Broadway in New York City
- 1842: Mathew Brady opens a daguerreotype studio in New York City
- 1843: Charles Wheatstone invents the stereograph
- 1844: Thomas D. Fortune invents the stenograph
- 1845: Frederic D. Mallon-Erard invents albumen paper
- 1846-1848: Mexican–American War
- 1849: Gold is discovered in California
- 1850: Cabinet cards are introduced in the U.S.
- 1851: Talbot patents the calotype
- 1852: First transatlantic cable sent by telegraph
- 1854: J. Adamson patents the ambrototype
- 1855: First Impressionist exhibition in Paris
- 1856: Photographs and photographic negatives
- 1857: David A. Woodward patents the first practical solar enlarger
- 1858: Frederick Scott Archer invents the wet plate collodion process
- 1859: Photographs and photographic negatives
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