Era	Pueblo Indian				Early Spanish	
Dates	**1400**	**1500 - 1549**	**1550-1599**	**1600 - 1649**	**1650 - 1699**	**1700 to 1719**
Albuquerque	1400s - Indian Pueblos in the Albuquerque area include: Acoma, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Zia, Isleta, Sandia and Jemez.	1540 - Spanish explorer Coronado arrives seeking the fabled Seven Cities of Cibola.			1696 - Alameda Land Grant is established north of city. 1698 - Governor de Vargas makes land grants in Albuquerque area between Alameda and the swamps of Mejia - today's Barelas neighborhood.	1703 - Farming village of Atrisco founded on west bank of Rio Grande. 1706 - "Old Town" area settled and named after Duke of Alburquerque by Don Francisco Cuervo y Valdéz with 19 families and 10 soldiers from Bernalillo. Also, San Felipe De Neri Church is constructed on West side of plaza. "Alburquerque" comes from the Latin "albus quercus," signifying "white oak" on the city's coat of arms today. 1710 - Alameda Land Grant made to Captain Francisco Montes Vigil. 1712 - Land Grant of 70,000 acres made to Elena Gallegos and Ranchos de Alburquerque started.
Nuevo México/ New Mexico	1400s - Some 40,000 Pueblo Indians live in the Nuevo México area with first apartment structures, complex irrigation systems, and trading with tribes in Northern México. 1400s - Nomadic Athabaskan peoples, later known as the Apache and Navajo arrive in Nuevo México area and the Southwest.	1536 - Cabeza de Vaca mentions a populous country to the north with big houses and luxury goods, renewing interest in exploring Nueva España's northern frontier; this includes the region that will become Nuevo México. 1539 - Franciscan Fray Marcos de Niza and Estevan lead an expedition to find Cibola. Estevan reaches the Zuni village of Hawikuh where he is killed.	1563 - Francisco de Ibarra coins the term "Nuevo México" referring to the region that will become New Mexico. 1598-1599 - Juan de Oñate creates first permanent Spanish settlement of Nuevo México. Franciscans begin establishing early missions. Conflict among Indians, Spanish colonists, military, administration and the Church plus extended drought will lead to a Pueblo Revolt in 1680.	1608 - King of Spain makes Nuevo México a Spanish Royal Province and gives Fransiscans permission to create missions here. 1610 - Spanish Governor Don Pedro de Peralta inaugurates construction of Villa of Santa Fe.	1665-1676 - Severe droughts hit southwest. 1687-1711 - Jesuit missions expanding into Arizona and the Pimeria Alta which will create future commercial networks for Nuevo México. 1680-1699 - Spaniards flee after the Pueblo Revolt and remain in El Paso in the southern Nuevo México territory. 1692 - General Diego de Vargas declares peaceful reconquest of Nuevo México and Spanish recolonization begins; de Vargas also returns "La Conquistadora."	1716 - San Clemente Land Grant founded, which encompasses the present village of Los Lunas.
USA	1492 - Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas.	1513 - Spain's Ponce de León lands in St. Augustine, Florida. 1534 - France's Jacques Cartier explores Atlantic coast.	1587 - Sir Walter Raleigh founds first English colony in North Carolina, badly mistreats Indians, wiping out several tribes by 1643. At this same time, Spanish Jesuits were creating missions in Nueva España's northern frontier, including what will become Arizona.	1607 - English Colonial Era begins with Jamestown settlement. 1619 - House of Burgesses in Virginia is established, first legislative body in what is now the United States. 1620 - Pilgrims land at Plymouth Rock.	English Colonial Era in North America continues. 1684-1697 - LaSalle explores the Mississippi. 1675-1676 - Southern New England Puritans execute Indian chiefs and sell hundreds of Indians into slavery in the West Indies. 1681 - William Penn accepts land grant "west of New Jersey." 1690s - Salem witch hunts.	English Colonial Era in North America continues. 1706 - Benjamin Franklin born. 1718 - French founded New Orleans in Louisiana.
Nueva España/ México	Aztecs dominate central and southern México from their capitol in Tenochtitlán in the face of political rivalries and opposition among the Maya, Mixtec and Zapotec. Draft animals do not exist, so there is no need for a wheel. This also places limits on empire building, commerce and war fighting.	1519 - Hernán Cortez' Conquistadores launch conquest of México with 1,100 men and the aid of native interpreter Doña Marina, "La Malinche." They introduce the wheel, the horse, cows, sheep and many new crops to the New World; the New World introduces Spaniards to chocolate, new textile dyes, corn, and more. 1531 - Juan Diego is visited by an apparition of The Virgin of Guadalupe at Tepeyac, a hill northwest of México City. 1535 - The first Spanish Viceroy, Antonio Mendoza, arrives in México City. 1543 - Major silver lodes discovered in Zacatecas move Spanish settlement north towards Nuevo México. 1546 - Big silver strike in Zacatecas by Juan Oñate's father, Cristóbal de Oñate.	1550s - Class distinctions grow between Peninsulares, Criollos and Mestizos. 1552 - Juan de Oñate, future governor of Nuevo México, born in Zacatecas. 1563 - Grand Cathedral building is started in México City. 1570s - México City's population reaches 15,000 and supports a university; African slave population in México exceeds 20,000. 1571 - Jesuits arrive with missionary program and begin educating Peninsulares and Creoles (Criollos). 1587 - Spanish crown grants Jesuits permission to establish missions in northwestern Nueva España in what will become Arizona. 1591 - Jesuits establish College of Sinaloa and continue expanding missions through 1767.	1630 - Rich silver mines are discovered in Chihuahua and Parral on the Camino Real, contributing to trade with Nuevo México.	1667 - México City's Grand Cathedral is re-dedicated by Spanish Viceroy Mancera. 1680-1699 - Indians in northern Nueva España take advantage of confusion occasioned by the Pueblo Revolt in Nuevo México. 1687-1711 - Jesuit missions expand into Arizona and the Pimeria Alta which will create future commercial networks for Nuevo México. 1690 - Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, child prodigy and Heironymite nun becomes a major literary figure.	
Europe	1429 - Joan of Arc leads French against the English. 1450s - Islamic control of eastern trade routes leads Western Europeans to explore towards the west for new lands, new markets, mineral riches, and unknown peoples to convert to Christianity. 1452 - Leonardo da Vinci born. 1456 - Johannes Gutenberg prints the first Bible. 1499 - Amerigo Vespucci sails to South America.	1508 - Michaelangelo commissioned to paint the Cistine Chapel in Rome. 1509 - Henry VIII King of England. 1517 - Charles I, Hapsburg king of Spain is also elected Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor of Germany and Spain. 1543 - Copernicus publishes controversial theory that the Sun is the center of the Universe and the Earth revolves around it.	1564 - Lead pencil invented in England. 1577-1580 - England's Sir Francis Drake sails around the world. 1580 - Spain is the greatest, wealthiest power in Europe with empire spreading from Italy to the Philippines. 1588 - The English defeat the Spanish Armada.	1609 - Galileo develops first laws of motion. 1643 - Reign of French King Louis XIV begins.	1665 - "The Great Plague" kills 75,000 in London. 1675 - Greenwich Observatory founded. 1687 - Newton publishes "Principia Mathematica" stating the law of gravitation. 1697 - France acquires title to St. Domingue (Haiti).	1700-1713 - War of Spanish Succession to decide who will control Spanish territories after the death of Hapsburg King Charles II. 1713 - Peace of Utrecht brings French Bourbon King Philip V to the Spanish throne; Philip keeps the American possessions, and renounces his claim to the French throne.
Asia - Pacific		1521 - Magellan claims Philippines for Spain and is killed in battle; Philippines already trading with China.	1565-1821 - Spanish begin 250-year "Galleon Trade" between Canton, China, Manila, Philippines and Acapulco, Nueva España funded largely by New World silver. Filipino immigrants designated "Chinese" by Spanish.	1632-1654 - Taj Mahal built in India. 1638 - Japan closes to "outside influences" until 1853.		
Hispanic Cultural Events	1469 - Marriage of royal cousins Ferdinand and Isabella eventually unites Spanish kingdoms of Aragon and Castile. 1492 - Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas.	1511 - Spain colonizes Cuba. 1513 - Spain's Ponce de Leon lands in St. Augustine, Florida; Balboa is first explorer to see the Pacific Ocean. 1519 - Ferdinand Magellan and crew sets out to circumnavigate the world. 1519-1523 - Hernán Cortez conquers Aztec's Tenochtitlán and renames it México City. 1527-1536 - Cabeza de Vaca's group wanders through Texas and Nuevo México bringing back rumors of rich cities to the north. 1539 - Fray Marcos de Niza and Estevan lead expedition to find Cibola and reach the Zuni village of Hawikuh, where Estevan is killed. 1540 - Spanish explorer Coronado arrives seeking the fabled Seven Cities of Cibola.	1569 - King Philip sets up Inquisition tribunals in the New World. 1573 - King Philip issues Royal Ordinance outlawing use of violence dealing with colonized Indians. 1581 - Rodriguez-Chamuscado expedition to Nuevo México territory. 1582 - Antonio de Espejo expedition seeks to rescue Rodriguez-Chumscado. 1590 - Castaño de Sosa renegade expedition results in de Sosa's arrest and return to Nueva España in chains. 1598-1599 - Juan de Oñate creates first permanent Spanish settlement of Nuevo México, introducing the wheel, wheat, horses, sheep and much more. Conflict among Indians, Spanish colonists, military, administration and the Church plus extended drought will lead to a Pueblo Revolt in 1680.	1601 - Oñate leads exploration east across Oklahoma to Kansas. 1605 - Oñate leads exploration west to Colorado River and south to Gulf of California. 1609 - Oñate is relieved as governor and sent to México City to be tried for mistreatment of Indians; a regular mission supply system has been established between Nuevo México and México City. 1614 - Oñate convicted. 1624 - Oñate pardoned. 1625 - Fray Benavides brings the oldest Madonna in North America, "La Conquistadora," to Santa Fe, Nuevo México.	1680 - Pueblo Indian St. Lawrence Day Uprising and Massacre of Hispanics; priests and colonists are killed, survivors flee with "La Conquistadora" to El Paso in the southern Nuevo México territory. 1692 - General Diego de Vargas declares peaceful reconquest of Nuevo México and Spanish recolonization begins; de Vargas also returns "La Conquistadora."	**1702-1711 - Tenth Duke of Alburquerque is sent to be Viceroy of Nueva España.** **[Note: Alburquerque, Spain, lies in the rugged "Extremadura" region, an area that produced a great number of conquistadores who came to the New World in search of land and economic opportunities.]** **1706 - Spanish and Pueblo Indians begin cooperation in fighting nomadic raiding which continues through the 1870s.**
Native American Cultural Events	1400s - Some 40,000 Pueblo Indians live in the Nuevo México area, with first apartment structures, complex irrigation systems and trading with tribes in northern México. Indian Pueblos in the Albuquerque area include: Acoma, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Zia, Isleta, Sandia and Jemez.	1500s - Nomadic tribes, later known as Navajo and Apache, begin raiding Pueblos. 1525 - All Indian Pueblo Coalition organized. 1539 - Esteban guides Franciscan priest Marcos de Niza in search for fabled Seven Cities of Cibola; Pueblo Indians say, "The first white man the Pueblos saw was a black man." 1540 - Pueblos meet Spaniards for the first time.	Nomadic raiding continues. 1573 - The Spanish Pope Paul III proclaims American Indians are men, and thus entitled to property and liberty. 1598 - The first meeting of the All Indian Pueblo Coalition with Oñate; Spanish subject Indians to a feudal-like system. 1599 - Battle of Acoma between Indians and Oñate's Spaniards along with a feudal economic system, religious intolerance, and punishment for transgression sow early seeds of revolt.	Nomadic raiding continues. 1620 - Spanish Crown formally recognizes Pueblo sovereignty with "Canes of Authority".	1665-1668 - Severe droughts hit Southwest, starvation hits Pueblos. 1675 - Spanish arrest 47 Pueblo medicine men, hang three, lash the others, including Po'Pay. 1680-1692 - Spanish demands and Indian resentments climax in the Pueblo Revolt which expels Spaniards for over 12 years. It is considered the most successful Indian revolt in North America; however, without Spanish deterrence Pueblos bear the brunt of nomadic raiding. 1682-1692 - Various Spanish intrusions destroy some Indian Pueblos	Nomadic raiding continues. 1700 - Many northern Nuevo México Pueblos have been sacked and burned by returning Spanish and Pueblo Indians have fled. 1706 - Alliance formed between Spanish and Pueblo Indians to defend both from nomadic Indian raiding. 1716 - Isleta Pueblo people return from Hopi country.
African, French, German, Italian, Jewish, Cultural Events		1530s - Esteban (Estevanico) The Moor is first African to arrive in Nuevo México as a slave with Cabeza de Vaca. 1539 - Esteban guides Franciscan priest Marcos de Niza in search for fabled Seven Cities of Cibola. 1540 - Several African slaves and soldiers accompany Coronado's expedition.	1580 - Some Jews and Crypto-Jews flee north from México to escape the Spanish Inquisition. 1598 - A number of African slaves and soldiers accompany Oñate.		1690s - Two French subjects with LaSalle captured by Spanish (Jaques Grolé and Jean L'Archiveque) emigrate to Nuevo México after reconquest as Santiago Gurulé and Juan de Archibeque. 1692 - Two Africans accompany De Vargas' reconquest of Nuevo México.	
Armenian, Chinese, Celtic, Filipino, Greek, Hungarian, Indian, Middle East, Polish, Russian, Vietnamese,Cultural Events			1598 - Greeks accompany Oñate's party of colonists to Nuevo México.	1600s - Spanish Arabs arrive with Spanish explorers in what will become the American Southwest .		
	[Some historians hold that] history is just one damned thing after another. Arnold Toynbee		You could only honor angels, and there are no angels. Marc Simmons		Courage is measured by the valor of the opponents; if the daring of the Spanish conquerors is honored, so should the courage of the original inhabitants. Marc Simmons	

Era			Spanish Colonial				Mexican	Republic		
Dates	**1720 to 1739**	**1740 to 1759**	**1760 to 1779**	**1780 to 1799**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**	**1830**	**1840**	**1850**
Albuquerque	1726 - Various visitors report Albuquerque to be a loose settlement of farms with a few "Sunday houses" near the church. 1732 - Albuquerque established as annual meeting place for Camino Real trade (Northern Nuevo México to Chihuahua and Durango in Nueva España).	1748 - Sandia Land Grant re-established to resettle Sandia Tiwa Indians. Corrales settlement begins. 1750 - Albuquerque satellite communities include Corrales, Los Griegos, Los Montoyas, Los Poblanos, and Los Gallegos. Cemetery established in front of plaza church.	1760 - The Acequias (irrigation ditches) system are well established as the lifeblood of Albuquerque settlements; Mayordomos are elected to supervise water disputes and supervise the annual cleaning of the acequias. 1763 - Albuquerque's assistant alcalde establishes San Miguel de Carnué east of Albuquerque. 1774 - Two hundred Comanches raid Albuquerque. 1776 - Only 24 houses observed by Father Dominguez.	1780-1781- Forty-six Albuquerqueans and 5,000 Pueblo Indians die in a smallpox epidemic. 1789 - 1,347 people recorded as living in Albuquerque, one third of them children. 1790 - Census lists 57 farmers, 4 ranchers, 47 weavers, 25 carders, and 15 spinners. 1792-93 - Neglected San Felipe de Neri church collapses over the winter. 1793 - Governor Fernando de la Concha orders every family to donate labor or money to rebuilding the church on north side of plaza.	1805 - Population: 6,930 of which 87% have contracted smallpox. 1807, March - Zebulon Pike is detained in Albuquerque by Spanish military.	1810-1814 - Dr. Cristóbal Larrañaga vaccinates 124 children for smallpox. 1814 - Albuquerque holds first election creating an ayuntamiento or municipal council. 1815 - King of Spain dissolves municipal council. 1818-1820 - War with Apaches and Navajos intensifies.	1821 - Albuquerque prospers as a trading center in the Rio Grande Valley and re-establishes its ayuntamiento municipal council government. Plaza renamed "Plaza de la Constitución" 1822 - Population 2,302 (not including outlying villages).		1846 - Lt. James Abert and Lt. William Peck enter the city during their 3-month government survey of Nuevo México. 1849 - Marcy's Road opened from Ft. Smith, Arkansas to Albuquerque.	1851 - U.S. Post Office opens in Albuquerque; Franz Huning opens his first store. 1853 - Amiel Whipple explores possible railroad routes through Albuquerque; First newspaper "El Amigo del País." 1856 - First ferry across Rio Grande. 1857 - Beale's wagon road established between Albuquerque and California; Camels quartered at Army stables in Albuquerque. 1858 - Army creates wagon road through Tijeras Canyon.
Nuevo México/ New Mexico	1720 and beyond - Nuevo Mexicanos strengthen important trade links by way of annual trips to Chihuahua in Nueva España.	1750 - As part of the Bourbon Reform, Nuevo México is planned to be an important defensive buffer protecting rich northern Nueva España mining from French. 1757 - Governor Marín del Valle's map and census of Nuevo México shows 5,170 Spaniards with 2,543 horses, 7,832 cattle and 47,621 sheep and goats; Pueblo and Hopi Indians number 9,000 and own 4,831 horses, 8,325 cattle and 64,561 sheep and goats.	1770 - "La Conquistadora" declared a Patron Saint of Nuevo México. 1777 - Juan Bautista de Anza appointed governor of the Province of Nuevo México.	1792 - Trail is blazed to St. Louis by Frenchman Pedro Vial, but trade with U.S. is prohibited. 1799 - Census figures show 23,648 Hispanics and 10,557 Indians in Nuevo México.	1800 - Col. José Manuel Carrasco discovers a fabulous deposit of copper which in 1804 becomes the Santa Rita Mine. 1807 - After the Louisiana Purchase, Zebulon Pike spies in Nuevo México to learn what would be required to take the territory; he is detained and escorted to Chihuahua by Spanish troops.	1810 - Bernardo Abeyta discovers a shining crucifix, which becomes the Santuario de Chimayó Shrine in 1813. 1812 - Don Pedro Bautista Pino publishes a census showing 40,000 in Nuevo México in 3 villas, 102 plazas and 26 Indian towns; Pino also speaks for Nuevo México before Spanish Parliament in Cadiz, Spain.	1821 - The Mexican Republic allows trade with U.S., and the1792 Trail to St. Louis is opened to American traders and named the Santa Fe Trail. William Becknell arrives with a pack train of goods from Mississippi to become known as the "Father of the Santa Fe Trail." 1826 - Kit Carson arrives in Nuevo México.	1835 - Don Albino Pérez appointed governor but is opposed by popular Don Manual Armijo. 1837 - Pérez's plan for taxation causes a revolt and Manuel Armijo becomes interim governor pending word from México City.	1841 - Governor Armijo thwarts an attempt by Texans to take eastern Nuevo México. 1846 - U.S. invades under direction of General Kearny and places Nuevo México under United States military rule.	1850 - U.S. Congress "Organic Act" creates the Territory of New Mexico and bicameral legislature; New Mexico's Organic Act denies Pueblo Indian citizenship and voting rights. 1851 - French Archbishop Lamy migrates to Santa Fe from Ohio and begins instituting religious and educational reforms.
USA	English Colonial Era in North America continues. 1732 - Franklin publishes Poor Richard's Almanac. 1743 - Thomas Jefferson born.	English Colonial Era in North America continues. 1752 - Benjamin Franklin creates the lightning rod.	English Colonial Era in North America continues until 1778. 1773 - The Boston Tea Party protests high taxes. 1775 - Continental Congress names Benjamin Franklin first Postmaster General. 1775-1783 - War for Independence.	1775-1783 - War for Independence. 1790 - First U.S. Patent issued. 1791 - First official U.S. Census taken. 1793 - Eli Whitney develops the cotton gin.	1803 - Slave revolt in Haiti expels Napoleon, making France's ownership of Louisiana unnecessary; France transfers Louisiana Territory to the U.S. for $15 million. 1803-1806 - Lewis & Clark Exploratory Expedition into the Louisiana Purchase. 1807 - Robert Fulton invents the steamboat.	1812-1815 - U.S. and Britain fight War of 1812; three soldiers became presidents: Harrison, Jackson and Zachary Taylor. 1819 - Replaceable cast-iron tip plow invented revolutionizing farming.	1828 - Construction of first railroad begun, completed in 1830.	1831 - Joseph Henry demonstrates an Electro-magnetic motor device with no practical use. 1832 - Cholera epidemic strikes U.S. from St. Louis south. 1835 - Sewing machine invented. 1836 - Samuel Colt invents the "six shooter" revolver.	1844 - First public demonstration of Samuel Morse's telegraph. 1845 - U.S. annexes Texas, which México declares an act of war. 1846 - U.S. invades México starting The Mexican-American War. 1848 - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends Mexican-American War; U.S. takes Nuevo México west to California as part of the United States - 552,568 square miles. 1849 - California Gold Rush begins.	1850 - Territory of New Mexico created which then includes Arizona. 1854 - Gadsden Purchase averts another war with Mexico and adds 45,000 sq. miles to southern New Mexico and Arizona. 1857 - Elisha Otis demonstrates his safety passenger elevator; Joseph Gayetty introduces toilet paper sheets in America. 1859 - First oil well drilled in America.
Nueva España/ México	1730 - Epidemic of Matlazahuatl (probably typhus) affects both Indians and Spaniards. 1739-1741 - Major indigenous revolt in Sonora and Sinaloa by Yaqui, Mayo, and Pimas.	1740-1790 - Bourbon Reforms make for more efficient governance. México City is largest city in New World. Missionaries become parish priests. 1745 - Juan Diego's Miracle of Guadalupe is officially recognized by the Vatican.	1763 - Treaty of Paris gives Spaniards control of New Orleans and the Louisiana Territory north to St. Louis until 1800. 1767 - Spain expels Jesuits from all Spanish dominions; this blow to the Creole church and education in Nueva España creates social and political problems. 1776 - Bourbon King Charles III creates a military General Commandancy of northern Nueva España including Nuevo México and Arizona to protect northern mining from English and U.S. incursion and protect against Indian raids. 1777 - Juan Bautista de Anza leads expedition from northwestern Nueva España to California founding San Francisco; de Anza also appointed governor of Nuevo México.	1785 - Year of "The Great Hunger" and epidemics in central México. 1786 - Viceroyalty is divided into Intendancies (provincial governors) for easier administration, furthering dilution of power of church and Creoles. Bourbon general secularization continues.	1800 - Spain cedes New Orleans and the Louisiana Territory by treaty to the French. 1808 - Joseph Bonaparte becomes Joseph I, King of Spain.	1810 - México claims independence from Spain; on September 16th, the liberal Miguel Hidalgo pronounces "El Grito de Dolores" (Cry of Sorrow from Dolores) igniting a strong, but divided, popular insurrection. Nueva España territory extends from Guatemala to Oregon. 1814 - Jesuits return to México.	1820 - Méxican liberals, centralists and, conservatives debate becoming a monarchy or a republic. 1821 - Signing of Plan of Iguala brings independence under conservative leadership of President Iturbide and the arduous task of creating a new independent nation begins. 1829 - Independent México outlaws practice of slavery in its territory.	1833 - Cholera epidemic strikes all of México. 1835 - Anglo Texans rebel against the Mexican government and create the Lone Star Republic.	1848 - In Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, México cedes New México, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, parts of Colorado and Wyoming and relinquishes its claim on Texas; Mexican citizens are granted 1 year to choose U.S. citizenship. Massive loss of territory creates economic problems in México.	1854 - A major institutional reform begins within México - La Reforma. 1857 - Conflict between Mexican liberals, conservatives and the Catholic Church leads to the Mexican War of The Reform.
Europe		1750s - Jesuit liberal view that the King is an ordinary person causes difficulties in France and riots in Spain.	1760-1851 - The Industrial Revolution begins in England. 1762 - French cede Louisiana Territory to Spain to keep it out of English hands. 1763 - Treaty of Paris ends French-Indian wars and France loses foothold in North America. 1765 - James Watt invents first practical steam engine.	The Industrial Revolution in England continues. 1789-1799 - French Revolution.	The Industrial Revolution in England continues. 1804 - Napoleon crowned emperor of France. France and Spain become allies. 1805 - At Battle of Trafalgar, Lord Nelson decimates Spanish Navy and stymies French invasion of England. 1808 - Joseph Bonaparte becomes Joseph I, King of Spain.	The Industrial Revolution in England continues. 1814 - With Ferdinand VII, the House of Bourbon is restored to Spanish monarchy. 1815 - Napoleon defeated.	The Industrial Revolution in England continues.	The Industrial Revolution in England continues.	The Industrial Revolution in England continues. 1848 - Marx and Engels issue Communist Manifesto.	The Industrial Revolution in England continues through 1851. 1851 - Louis Napoleon sets up the Second Empire in France.
Asia - Pacific								1839 - First opium war in China.		1850-1864 - Taiping Rebellion in China. 1853 - Perry opens trade with Japan.
Hispanic Cultural Events			1762-1800 - Spain rules the Louisiana Territory north to St. Louis. 1767 - King Charles III expels Jesuits from the New World. 1770 - "La Conquistadora" is declared a Patron Saint of Nuevo México.	1762-1800 - Spain rules the Louisiana Territory north to St. Louis. 1786 - At Pecos, Governor Juan Bautista de Anza makes peace with all three branches of the Comanche Nation, gaining their assistance in fighting the Apaches. 1786-1793 - Frenchman Pedro Vial is employed to explore trails to St. Louis, San Antonio and New Orleans. 1787 - Governor de Anza makes peace with some Apache chiefs.	1799-1800 - Spain rules the Louisiana Territory. 1800 - Spain's king agrees to give France the Louisiana Territory in return for an Italian kingdom for the king's Italian son-in-law. 1803-1808 - France and Spain become allies. 1805 - Spanish Navy decimated by Lord Nelson at Battle of Trafalgar.	1812 - Don Pedro Bautista Pino speaks for Nuevo México before Spanish Parliament in Cadiz, Spain. 1815 - King of Spain dissolves Albuquerque's municipal council.				
Native American Cultural Events	Nomadic raiding continues. 1729 - Spanish/Pueblo unity established; Pueblo Indians significantly aid Spaniards in pacification of nomadic raiding.	Nomadic raiding continues. 1742 - Sandia Pueblo Indians return to Sandia land from Hopi country. 1748 - Sandia Land Grant re-established to resettle Sandia Tiwa Indians. 1750s and beyond - Genízaro (bought or captured Plains Indians and their children raised in Hispanic culture) are placed in Carnué and Belen to guard against raiding Nomads.		1780-1781 - Smallpox epidemic kills 5,000 Native Americans.			1820 - Spain reaffirms Pueblo Indian citizenship status. 1821 - México reaffirms with the Plan of Iguala that, "...inhabitants of Nueva España...are citizens..." 1824 - Bureau of Indian Affairs established by U.S. Government.		1848 - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo grants Indians citizenship but sovereignty remains cloudy. 1849 - Bureau of Indian Affairs moved from War Department to Department of Interior.	1850 - Organic Act of New Mexico Territory and "silence" of U.S. Congress denies Pueblo Indian citizenship and voting rights.
African, French, German, Italian, Jewish, Cultural Events				1786-1793 - Frenchman Pedro Vial is employed by Spanish to explore trails to St. Louis and San Antonio.				1836 - Legendary African-American fur trapper and trader James Beckwourth lives in Taos for a while.	1844 - German Jewish trader/merchants from the Santa Fe Trail accompany Kearny's conquest of Nuevo México. 1847 - An African-American, James Beckwourth, accompanies Kearny's conquering U.S. army.	
Armenian, Chinese, Celtic, Filipino, Greek, Hungarian, Indian, Middle East, Polish, Russian, Vietnamese,Cultural Events		1750 - The "Spanish and Mexican Census of Nuevo México 1750-1830" shows three Filipinos in Albuquerque.						1839 - First opium war in China.		
	God alone knows the future, but only an historian can alter the past. Ambrose Bierce		History is always written wrong, and so always needs to be rewritten. George Santayana		We learn from history that we never learn anything from history. Hegel		History is often not what actually happened but what is recorded as such. Henry L. Stimson		History is the distillation of rumor. Thomas Carlyle	

Era	U.S.	Territorial					U.S. Statehood								
Dates	**1860**	**1870**	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**	**1910**	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**	**1950**	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Albuquerque	1862 - Confederate and Union soldiers skirmish; Confederate flag flies over Old Town Plaza for two months; Confederates bury several captured canons in Old Town Plaza. 1863 - First successful English language newspaper "Rio Abajo Weekly Press." 1867 - U.S. Army abandons Albuquerque post creating a deep local recession. 1868 - French Bishop Lamy brings Italian Jesuits to Albuquerque; Santero art is cleared away; Albuquerque becomes headquarters for Jesuits in New Mexico.	1870 - Population 1,307. 9th Census Report 1880 - Huning Highlands Addition platted to become the city's first residential development. 1874 - Bilingual newspaper, "The Republican Review" is started by William McGinnis; Old Town becomes an "island" as it is surrounded by Rio Grande flooding. 1875 - "A New Englander" sinks the first well in Old Town's Plaza and people come from as far as Los Lunas to get cold, clear water. 1876 - First telegraph arrives. 1878 - Central Bank, Albuquerque's first, opens doors.	1880 - Railroad arrives; horsedrawn streetcars run on Railroad Avenue (later named Central Avenue) to Old Town Plaza; first daily paper lasts only two issues then Albuquerque Publishing takes over to print the Albuquerque Daily Journal; Huning's Highland Addition builds famous two million dollar "Castle." 1881 - First Territorial Fair; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad erects 20-bed tubercular hospital. 1881-1883 - First gas balloon ascenscion during Territorial Fair. 1882 - First telephone service started; first permanent bridge built with five cent toll to cross Rio Grande. 1883 - Grant Opera house opens; St.Vincent Academy founded. 1885 - Town is incorporated, Henry Jaff	1890 - Albuquerque Commercial Club founded. 1891 - Albuquerque incorporates as a city with population of 6,059 (Old Town plus New Town) public library opens; public school system (APS) begins. 1892 - University of New Mexico opens on its present location. 1897 - First movie shown, a boxing match between Bob Fitzimmons and James Corbett; first automobile arrives, a "Locomobile." 1898 - First chemical fire engine.	1900's - Albuquerque becomes known as "health city" for tubercular patients; Central School built at Lead and Third. 1902 - Alvarado Hotel opens as showcase of Fred Harvey chain at a cost of $200,000. 1903 - President Teddy Roosevelt visits. 1905 - Oreste Bachechi builds Savoy Hotel, considered to be Albuquerque's finest. 1906 - Occidental Life Insurance Co. established here. 1908 - Southwestern Presbyterian Sanitorium opens, now Presbyterian Hospital; automobile speed limit set at 8 miles per hour; eight passenger trains daily. 1909 - First tethered balloon flight in Albuquerque.	1910 - First permanent steel bridge. 1911 - First airplane flight in Curtis Biplane at old Fairground. 1912 - Railroad Avenue renamed Central Avenue. 1913 - First aerial photographs of Albuquerque by Roy Stamm. 1914 - Albuquerque High moved to Broadway and Central. 1915 - New Mexico State Fair closes due to WWI and financial problems. 1916 - Clyde Tingley elected alderman and reigns in New Mexico politics for 38 years; JC Penney's opens. 1918 - First automobile show.	1920 - Albuquerque population is 15,157. Chamber of Commerce hosts New Mexico Harvest Festival; Albuquerque Country Club formed; KOB begins broadcasting. 1922 - Lovelace hospital founded; National Bank builds first skyscraper of nine stories. 1925 - Santa Fe RR "Indian Detours" pueblo tours begin; Clyde Tingley is elected Chairman of City Commission and serves on and off for 29 years until 1953. 1926 - Route 66 comes through Albuquerque on a north/south route. 1927 - Albuquerque Zoo opens at Rio Grande Park; KiMo theater opens; KiMo means "King of its Kind." 1928 - First airplane landing field built on East Mesa; KGGM begins broadcasting.	1930 - Albuquerque Little Theater opens; TWA begins twice daily flights. 1932 - Albuquerque Dons is first pro baseball team; Civic Symphony formed. 1933 - Depression closes First National Bank, U.S. Indian Hospital opens. 1935 - Dennis Chavez named U.S. Senator by Governor Clyde Tingley. 1937 - Route 66 realigned to east and west through Albuquerque. 1938 - New Mexico State Fair reopens. 1939 - New Mexico native Conrad Hilton builds a Hilton Hotel on 2nd Street; Municipal Airport opens; U.S. Army leases land east of the airport for flight training base which thousands of New Mexico residents build under the WPA program.	1940 - Coronado Cuarto-Centennial Celebration; telephones converted to dial phones. 1941 - Albuquerque Army Air Base gets first planes and begins training bomber crews; Continental begins daily flights. 1942 - Albuquerque Army Air Base renamed Kirtland Army Air Field. 1943 - USCG patrol frigate USS Albuquerque (PF-7) commissioned; decommissioned Yokosuka, Japan 1953. 1945 - Kirtland becomes B-29 training base; Blue Cross begins service in Albuquerque; Sandia Labs (former Los Alamos "Z" Division" begins Albuquerque operations. 1948 - KOB-TV begins broadcasting. 1949 - Old Town annexed into City of Albuquerque to boost population for1950 census; Western Electric takes over Sandia Labs.	1950 - Albuquerque population is 97,012. KANW begins first FM broadcast of educational shows. 1951 - University of Albuquerque established. 1952 - City passes the nation's first anti discrimination ordinance. 1955 - Huning Castle demolished, artifact of the town's railroad promoter Franz Huning; Albuquerque Academy opens; TWA Flight 260 crashes into Sandia Peak taking 16 lives. 1956 - 250th birthday party begins, Old Town designated "Historic Area." 1957 - Civic Auditorium opens; UFO sighted over Albuquerque. 1959 - Lovelace Hospital tests NASA astronauts; Ideal Cement Co. opens in Tijeras Canyon; Albuquerque's first McDonald's opens at 5900 Menaul NE.	1960 - Albuquerque population is 198,856. City has highest number of Ph.D.'s per capita in U.S. 1961 - Winrock Mall, first shopping center opens; 16 story Bank of New Mexico building completed as tallest building in downtown. 1962 - President John F. Kennedy visits Sandia Labs for weapons briefing. 1963 - Coronado Mall opens; work begins on International Sunport. 1966 - Sandia Peak Tramway opens; I-40 and I-25 interchange through Albuquerque completed; Sasebo, Japan becomes sister city. 1967 - Albuquerque Museum of Art opens to the public. 1968 - Albuquerque native Bobby Unser wins Indianapolis 500 at a record 152.882 mph.	1970 - Chihuahua, México, becomes sister city; Alvarado Hotel, queen of the city's railroad heyday, is demolished. 1971 - Albuquerque Sunport renamed Albuquerque International. 1972 - First Kodak Albuquerque Int'l Balloon Festival with 16 hot air balloons; Convention Center opens; two Albuquerqueans win Olympic medals in Munich: Cathy Carr and Janet Ely. 1973 - City purchases volcanoes on West Mesa to preserve them from development. 1975 - Bill Gates and Paul Allen begin Microsoft in Albuquerque. 1976 - Indian Pueblo Cultural Center opens. 1978 - Albuquerque balloonists Maxie Anderson, Ben Abruzzo and Larry Newman are first ever to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a balloon.	1980 - Intel opens its first plant in Rio Rancho; Rio Rancho incorporated as city. 1981 - Ben Abruzzo captains longest balloon flight in history across Pacific Ocean. 1983 - First Annual Albuquerque Gathering of Nations Powwow held; Helmstedt, Germany, becomes sister city; USS Albuquerque (SSN 706) Los Angeles class submarine commissioned. 1984 - El Dorado High School Girls Basketball team wins 74 consecutive victories - the longest winning streak in the nation. 1985 - Route 66 decommissioned as a national highway. 1986 - New Mexico Museum of Natural History opens to the public; Guadalajara, México, and Hualien, Taiwan, become sister cities.	1990 - Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, becomes sister city; Petroglylph National Monument established, the only national monument jointly managed with a city. There are over 20,000 petroglyphs within the Monument and several prehistoric campsites dating over 10,000 years old. 1996 - Lanzhou, China, becomes sister city.	2000 - National Hispanic Cultural Center opens. 2005 - Anderson-Abruzzo Albuquerque International Balloon Museum opens. 2005-2006 - Albuquerque celebrates its 300th birthday!!
Nuevo México/ New Mexico	1860 - Population is 90,573. 1862 - Union Forces defeat Confederate troops at Glorieta Pass, called the "Gettysburg of the West." 1863-1866 - U.S. Army campaigns against Mescalero Apaches and Navajos; 8,000 Navajo and 450 Apaches prisoners are forced to make "The Long Walk" of 300 miles to Bosque Redondo reservation. Hundreds die in the process.	1870 - Population is 90,573. 1879 - Railroads come to New Mexico.	1880 - Population is 109,793. Pueblo Indians negotiate for jobs in exchange for railroad rights of way. 1881 - Linkup of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe with Southern Pacific at Deming establishes second transcontinental railroad; Pat Garrett shoots William H. Bonney, a.k.a. Billy the Kid.	1898 - Teddy Roosevelt recruits Rough Riders from New Mexico into the Spanish American War effort; fourteen officers and 242 enlisted men are mustered into The First New Mexico Cavalry.	1900 - Population is 195,310. 1904 - Most disastrous flood in New Mexico history takes many lives. 1908-1909 - Severe droughts cause decline in sheep industry.	1911 - New Mexico Alien Land Act prohibits Asians from owning land. 1912 - New Mexico becomes forty-seventh state. 1916 - Mexican revolutionary, Pancho Villa, raids in southern New Mexico. 1917 - USS New Mexico launched as newest U.S. Fleet Battleship BB-40.	1920 - Population is 360,350. New Mexico is the 32nd state to approve the 19th Amendment giving women the right to vote. 1923 - Oil discovered in northern New Mexico's San Juan Basin. 1925 - The Zia symbol is adopted as the center of the New Mexico state flag.	1930 - Population is 423,317.	1940 - Population is 532,818. 1941-1945 - Two New Mexico regiments are in Bataan Death March; 17,157 New Mexico men are on active duty; Navajo Code Talkers are recruited to fight in Pacific. 1943 - Los Alamos Labs founded; atomic age begins. 1945 - Sandia Labs begin operations; first atomic bomb is detonated at Trinity Site rattling windows in Albuquerque. 1947 - Roswell UFO incident occurs.	1950 - Population is 681,187. Uranium is discovered near Grants; a bear cub rescued from a fire in the Capitan Mountains is taken to Washington, D. C. National Zoo to become U.S. Forest Service's Smokey Bear.	1960 - Population is 951,023.	1970 - Population is 1,017,055. 1975 - First antenna of Very Large Array (VLA) in Socorro in place.	1980 - Population is 1,303,393. 1987 - Fifteen hundred believers gather at Chaco Canyon to celebrate the Harmonic Convergence.	1990 - Population is 1,515,069. 1993 - Outbreak of mysterious Hantavirus in Four Corners area. 1996 - State Legislature declares that the official state question will be, "Red or Green?"	2000 - Population is 1,819,046. 2000 - Sierra Grande "controlled burn" fire in Los Alamos burns thousands of acres.
USA	1860 - Abraham Lincoln elected president. 1861 - Western Union builds first transcontinental telegraph line along railroad right-of-way. 1861-1865 - American Civil War. 1862 - Plastic invented. 1863 - New Mexico partitioned in half and the Territory of Arizona is created. 1865 - Lincoln assassinated. 1867 - The U.S. purchases Alaska from Russia for $7 million.	1873 - Mass-produced typewriters introduced. 1873-1874 - Barbed wire invented, transforming the western open range. 1876 - Alexander Graham Bell's first successful telephone experiment, "Mr. Watson, come here, I want to see you." 1879 - Incandescent light bulb perfected.	1882 - Chinese Exclusion Act dramatically reduces Chinese immigration for 60 years.	1892 - First gasoline powered car is built in the United States. 1898 - U.S.S. Maine explodes in Havana harbor beginning the Spanish-American War; Cuba wins independence from Spain; the Philippines and Puerto Rico become U.S. possessions.	1900's - Many Americans suffering from tuberculosis migrate to Albuquerque to try to recover their health. 1903 - First powered, sustained airplane flight at Kitty Hawk. 1908 - Ford introduces the Model-T.	1910 - U.S. Hamilton Enabling Act allows New Mexico and Arizona to form separate governments equal with other states. 1914 - Panama Canal completed. 1917-1919 - U.S. involved in World War I. 1918 - Worldwide flu epidemic, 675,000 Americans die. 1919 - Prohibition begins with the 21st Amendment ban on sale and consumption of alcohol in the U.S.	1920 - Adoption of the 19th Amendment gives women the right to vote; radio broadcasting begins. 1920-1926 - Route 66 commissioned, only 800 miles paved. 1923-1929 - Teapot Dome Scandal and beginning of the Great Depression. 1924 - Congress declares Indians to be citizens of U.S. hence eligible to vote. 1927 - Charles Lindbergh flies across the Atlantic. 1929 - Wall Street crashes.	1930-1934 - Great U.S. Depression. 1931-1939 - Eight year severe drought creates the Great Dust Bowl. 1933 - Prohibition repealed with passing of the 21st Amendment. 1934 - Indian Reorganization Act institutes form of constitutional government adopted by many Pueblos over the next 45 years. 1937 - Route 66 paved end-to-end.	1939-1945 - Manhattan project develops and detonates world's first atomic bomb at Trinity Site, New Mexico. 1941 - Japan bombs Pearl Harbor and U.S. enters WW II. 1943 - Chinese Exclusion Repeal Act passed as China becomes ally in Pacific war. 1945 - U.S drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki; WW II ends; United Nations organization is formed.	1950 - Korean War begins; direct-dialed long-distance service begins. 1952 - César Chávez begins his 25-year campaign for civil rights for workers and Hispanos. 1953 - Korean War cease-fire is signed in Panmunjon, Korea. 1959 - Castro takes political control of Cuba and the following year establishes a Communist dictatorship.	1963 - President Kennedy assassinated. 1960-1964 - "Route 66" TV show airs. 1964 - U. S. Civil Rights Act passes; Gulf of Tonkin Resolution allows President Lyndon B. Johnson to go to war in Vietnam; Beatlemania arrives. 1965 - Immigration and Nationality Act ushers in new immigration of people with needed skills or close relatives of U.S. citizens. 1968 - Martin Luther King assassinated. 1969 - Americans land on the moon; Woodstock.	1973 - Energy Crisis. 1975 - Bill Gates starts Microsoft. 1976 - Cray creates the first supercomputer.		1990 - Hubble Space Telescope launched; Petroglylph National Monument established, the only National Monument jointly managed with a city. 1991 - First Persian Gulf War in Iraq. 1994 - North American Free Trade Agreement goes into effect between USA, Mexico, and Canada. 1997 - The National Hispanic Cultural Center Act creates a National Hispanic Cultural Center in Albuquerque. 1999 - Los Alamos' Dr. Wen Ho Lee jailed on espionage charges.	2000 - Dr. Wen Ho Lee freed with apology by U.S. District Judge James A. Parker. 2001 - September 11th attack on World Trade Center in New York City. 2005 - National Museum of the American Indian opens in Washington, D. C. Hurricane Katrina devastates New Orleans.
Nueva España/ México	1861 - A liberal politician, Benito Juárez is elected President; the treasury is bankrupt; México halts payment of foreign debts, mainly to France. 1862 - Napoleon's army invades México and is defeated at the Battle of Puebla; "Cinco de Mayo" celebrates this patriotic victory in the face of great odds. 1864 - Louis Napoleon Boneparte installs Hapsburg Archduke Maximilian as Emperor of México to gain access to Mexican mineral riches. Maximilian models México City's Paseo de la Reforma after the Champs Élysée in Paris. 1866-1867 - Napoleon withdraws troops. 1867 - Maximilian surrenders troops at Querétaro, México, and is executed	1872 - President Juárez dies in office. 1876 - General Porfirio Díaz assumes control of the Mexican government.	1880s - Low worker pay draws major capital investments and new technology to northern México, opening modern mining and agricultural enterprises.		1900s - Social and economic conditions worsen, causing many Mexican citizens to migrate to the U.S., particularly during the Mexican Revolution.	1910 - The Mexican Revolution begins with major political and social revolt. President Díaz resigns and goes into exile. 1910-1917 - Violent period of the Revolution; infighting kills an estimated 10% of Mexican population. 1917 - Mexican constitution offers progressive reforms in labor rights, land rights, women's rights, other social guarantees; it continues to be a landmark progressive constitution in the world today. 1917-1930 - Continuing political and economic breakdowns stimulate more Mexican migration to the U.S.	1929 - PNR (Partido Nacional Revolucionario), later to become the PRI (Paratido Revolucionario Institucional), is founded as the official political party; Revolutionary generals agree to create a single Mexican army.	1938 - México nationalizes the oil industry.	1940 - General Avila Camacho becomes president, initiating a more conservative period in post revolutionary administration. 1942-1964 - Bracero Program instituted to provide 300,000 Braceros as labor resources to the U.S. during WWII.		1964 - Bracero Program gives way to Maquiladora Program.		1985 - Great Mexican earthquake (8.1 Richter) severely damages México city.	1994 - North American Free Trade Agreement goes into effect between USA, México and Canada. Major Zapatista peasant rebellion in Chiapas opens dialog on indigenous rights and citizenship.	2000 - Control of the official party (PRI) is broken when the PAN candidate, Vicente Fox, is elected President. 2002 - Juan Diego is declared a saint in the Basilica of the Virgin of Guadalupe in México City.
Europe	1867 - Dynamite invented by Swedish chemist Alfred Nobel.			1898 - Radium is discovered by Mme. Curie; Treaty of Paris signed, ending the Spanish-American War.		1912 - Vitamins are discovered by Polish scientist Casimir Funk. 1912 - HMS Titanic sinks. 1914 - World War I begins in Europe. 1917 - Russian Revolution begins. 1919 - World War I ends with signing of Treaty of Versailles.	1920 - First meeting of League of Nations in London. 1922 - Benito Mussolini establishes Fascism in Italy. 1926 - British Empire becomes a Commonwealth.	1933 - Hitler comes to power. 1936 - Hitler remilitarizes Germany. 1936-1939 - Spanish Civil War. 1939 - Hitler invades Poland, beginning WWII in Europe.	1945 - WWII ends.	1956 - Hungarian Revolution; 1 million Hungarians flee via Austria and Yugoslavia.			1987 - Work begins on the Channel Tunnel between France and England. 1989 - The Berlin Wall falls.	1991 - USSR disbanded. 1993- Maastricht Treaty unites Europe. 1994 - The Channel Tunnel begins operations. 1999 - The Euro becomes the common currency of the European Economic Community.	
Asia - Pacific	1869 - Suez Canal opened.			1898 - Dewey defeats Spanish Navy in Philippines and the Philippines become the first, and only, U.S. colony, following the 1899 Treaty of Paris.					1942-1945 - WWII; two New Mexico regiments are caught in the Bataan Death March in the Philippines. 1945 - WWII ends. 1947 - India gains independance from Great Britian. 1948 - Mohandis Gandhi assassinated in India. 1949 - Mao Zedong takes power in China.	1950 - Korean War begins. 1953 - The United States, North Korea and China sign an armistice, which ends the war but fails to bring about a permanent peace.	1961 - President Kennedy sends military advisors to aid South Vietnam. 1964 - Gulf of Tonkin Resolution allows President Lyndon B. Johnson to go to war in Vietnam. 1968 - Tet Offensive surprise attack by North Vietnam.	1973 - Last U.S. troops leave Vietnam. 1975 - Saigon falls, as last Americans evacuate Vietnam embassy.		1990 - Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines erupts after 600-year inactivity; volcanic ash closes U.S. bases in Subic Bay and Clark AFB.	
Hispanic Cultural Events				1898 - U.S. declares war against Spain: Spanish-American War.		1917 - New Mexico Hispanic students are not permitted to speak Spanish in class or on playground and are punished for doing so. 1918 - Marcelino Serna is the first Hispanic soldier to be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.		1930 - Patrocinio Barela is the first Hispanic WPA folk artist to gain national attention as a santero. 1935 - Dennis Chavez becomes the first American born Hispanic U.S. Senator and serves for 27 years.		1952 - César Chávez begins his 25-year campaign for civil rights for workers and Hispanos. 1959 - Cuban immigrants flee Castro's ascendancy. Many Albuquerque Cubans come to study at UNM.	1969 - Manuel Luján, Jr. becomes the first Hispanic Republican in the U.S. House of Representatives and serves for 10 years.	1975 - Jerry Apodaca (D) becomes the first Hispanic governor since 1918 and creates a cabinet system of government. 1978 - New Mexico's Nancy Lopéz becomes first Hispanic to win the Ladies Professional Golf Association Tournament.	1980s - Cuban Mariel Boatlift sends many Cubans to Albuquerque. 1988 - Manuel Luján, Jr. becomes Secretary of the Interior.	1995 - Catholic Charities Cuban Immigration Project sends many Cubans to Albuquerque. 1997 - The National Hispanic Cultural Center Act creates a National Hispanic Cultural Center in Albuquerque. 1998 - New Mexico celebrates QuartoCentenario, 400 years of European/Hispanic presence.	2000 - National Hispanic Cultural Center opens in Albuquerque.
Native American Cultural Events	1863-1866 - U.S. Army campaigns against Mescalero Apaches and Navajos; 8,000 Navajo and 450 Apaches prisoners are forced to make "The Long Walk" of 300 miles to Bosque Redondo reservation. Hundreds die in the process. 1864 - President Lincoln affirms 1620 Spanish Land Grants and presents "Lincoln Canes."		1880 - Railroad rights of way negotiated with Pueblos in exchange for jobs. 1881 - Albuquerque Indian School established and maintained by Presbyterian Mission School under contract with U.S. 1881 - First New Mexico Territorial Fair features Indian exhibits	c. 1890 - Laguna Indian Colony established in Barelas neighborhood near rail yards.	1902 - Fred Harvey opens Indian Museum at the Alvarado Hotel.	1912 - City of Albuquerque holds annual First American Parade and constructs Indian village grounds.	1922 - All Pueblo Coalition of 1598 renamed All Indian Pueblo Council and modern day operations begin. 1924 - Congress declares Indians to be citizens of U.S., hence eligible to vote. 1925 - The Zia symbol is adopted as the center of the New Mexico state flag. 1927 - KiMo Theatre dedicated and named by Pablo Abeita of Isleta Pueblo.	1933 - U.S. Indian Hospital opens in Albuquerque. 1934 - Indian Reorganization Act institutes form of constitutional government adapted by many Pueblos over the next 45 years.		1952 - Indian Relocation Act displaces many Indians to urban centers like Albuquerque. 1954 - BIA Indian Hospital opens in Albuquerque.	1961 - National Indian Youth Council created and relocates to Albuquerque. 1965 - All Indian Pueblo Council adopts Constitution and bylaws.	1976 - All Indian Pueblo Council takes administrative control of Albuquerque Indian School. 1976 - Indian Pueblo Cultural Center opens its doors in Albuquerque. It is modeled after Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon.	1980 - Albuquerque Indian School granted prestigious accreditation by North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. 1983 - First Annual Albuquerque Gathering of Nations Powwow held. 1983 - Acoma Pueblo opens first high-stakes bingo hall. 1986 - Sandia Pueblo becomes gaming tribe.	1990 - Isleta Pueblo becomes gaming tribe. 1993 - Santa Ana Pueblo opens casino. 1995 - San Felipe Pueblo opens casino. 1997 - Indian Pueblo's first major gaming compact to share revenues with New Mexico.	2001 - Isleta and Sandia Pueblos open grand casinos; Santa Ana Pueblo opens Tamaya resort. 2003 - Laguna opens grand casino; Albuquerque Indian Center opens. 2005 - National Museum of the American Indian opens in Washington, D. C.; statue of Po'Pay installed in National Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C.
African, French, German, Italian, Jewish, Cultural Events	1860 - Records show one Italian tinsmith in Albuquerque. 1866 - Congress creates six regiments of African-American troops to serve on the frontier of the West; the mounted units are nicknamed "Buffalo Soldiers" by the Cheyenne and Comanche as a sign of respect for their fighting spirit, others say it was because their hair resembled the coat of the buffalo, which were highly respected. 1867 - French Bishop Lamy brings Italian Jesuits to Albuquerque.	1870s - African-Americans begin migration to Albuquerque to work for the Santa Fe Railroad; former Buffalo Soldier, John Collins, plants many trees along Railroad (now Central) Avenue. 1875-76 - The 9th Cavalry Regiment "Buffalo Soldiers" is transferred to the New Mexico District.	1880 - African American populations settle here to work on railroad; Northern Italians work on railroads then enter business and ranching; Italian stonecutters build St. Mary's School, Old Town Courthouse and UNM Hodgin Hall. 1882 - First Black church, Grant Chapel African Methodist Episcopal, established; B'nai Brith Jewish fraternal service organization started. 1885 - Henry Jaffa of Jewish heritage, is elected Albuquerque's first mayor.	1880s-1890s - Jewish merchant community forms around the railroad. 1891 - St. Paul's (German) Lutheran Church established. 1897 - Jewish Congregation Albert established. 1898 - Second Black church established: Mount Olive Baptist Church.	1900 - Opportunities in mining and railroad continue to draw many Italians who later enter business and ranching. 1905 - Oreste Bachechi builds Savoy Hotel, then considered to be Albuquerque's finest.	1910 - Census shows 1,958 foreign-born Italians in New Mexico. 1912 - Albuquerque Independent Society established and becomes Albuquerque NAACP in 1913. 1916 - "The Buffalo Soldiers" (The 10th Cavalry) fight Pancho Villa under General Pershing.	1927 - Oreste Bachechi builds KiMo Theater.	1930 - Romero Lewis is first African-American to graduate from New Mexico State University. 1937 - Clara Belle Williams is first African-American to receive degree from New Mexico State University. 1938 - FDR declares Columbus Day, celebrated by many Italian-Americans, which becomes an official federal holiday in 1971.	1940 - 40% of all New Mexican Jews live in Albuquerque. 1944-1946 - German and Italian P.O.W.s are interned in Camp Albuquerque. 1945 - Wernher von Braun's rocket team relocated to White Sands, New Mexico.	1954 - Mrs. Lauretta Loftus becomes first black teacher in Albuquerque schools.	1969-1978 - Lenton Malry is first African-American to serve in New Mexico Legislature. 1965 - Edelwiss German-American Club established. 1966 - Pete V. Domenici elected to Albuquerque City Commission, then to Commission Chairman the following year.	1971 - Columbus Day, celebrated by many Italian-Americans, becomes an official federal holiday. 1972 - Pete V. Domenici elected to U.S. Senate, still serving in 2005. 1973 - Albuquerque's Club Culturale Italiane founded.	1981 - Albuquerque African-American Cultural Center established. 1985 - James B. Lewis elected to State Treasurer, becoming the first African-American elected to statewide constitutional office.		
Armenian, Chinese, Celtic, Filipino, Greek, Hungarian, Indian, Middle East, Polish, Russian, Vietnamese,Cultural Events			1880 - Chinese settle here to work on railroad. 1882 - Chinese Exclusion Act dramatically reduces Chinese immigration. 1885 - Census lists 33 Chinese living in Albuquerque.	1890s - Syrian-Lebanese Arabs flee poor economic conditions and Ottoman Army conscription; some come to Albuquerque (Budagher, Bellamah, Hyder, Maloof).	1900-1905 - Japanese immigrants begin to arrive and settle in Albuquerque.	1910-1940 - Scandinavians arrive in New Mexico and Albuquerque. 1910 - Small number of Filipinos arrive after Dewey defeats Spanish in Manila. 1915 - Greek immigrants come to Albuquerque. 1917 - Bolshevik Revolution sends small number of Russians to Albuquerque.	1920 - Armenians fleeing genocide by Ottoman Turks arrive.		1941-1946 - Japanese relocate or are interned from West Coast. 1943 - Chinese Exclusion Repeal Act passed as China becomes ally in Pacific war. 1944 - St. George's Greek Orthodox Church begins construction. 1945 - Many Japanese brides return with servicemen; New Mexico Japanese serve in 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Europe. 1945 - New Mexico soldiers bring Filipino brides home; Filipino nurses, doctors, nuns, and priests also migrate to Albuquerque; nurses and doctors recruited for Public Health Service which later becomes Indian Health Service. 1946 - Hungarian (Magyar) miners arrive in Albuquerque via Pennsylvania.	1950s - Indian students attend UNM for advanced studies; Arabs from Palestine, Jordon, Lebanon, and Syria flee Palestinian partitioning and Israeli expansion - some come to Albuquerque. 1952 - Foreign-born Japanese receive U.S. citizenship. 1952 - St. George's Greek Orthodox Church consecrated. 1957 - Hungarian doctors, professional, enterpreneurs fleeing 1956 revolution come to Albuquerque.	1960's - First recorded Koreans come to study at UNM. 1965 and beyond - Immigration and Nationality Act brings additional Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Indians and Filipinos to Albuquerque. 1967 - First Afghanis arrive in Albuquerque. 1969 - Iranian-sponsored students attend Naval ROTC at UNM.	1970s - Many Indian professionals and businessmen continue to arrive. 1973 - Scandinavian club founded. 1974 - Albuquerque Chinese Cultural Center established. 1975 - Vietnam falls beginning Vietnamese immigration. 1979-1980 - Iranian revolution; many Iranians come to attend UNM and to be with friends and family already here.	1980s - Polish immigrants arrive as result of the Solidarity Movement in Poland; Cuban Mariel Boat people arrive. 1981 - Armenian Cultural Association presents tree to Albuquerque Museum to commemorate 1915 genocide. 1988 - Hungarian American Club formed. 1989 - State Department opens immigration from Vietnam. 1989 - End of Cold War sends small number of Russians and Hungarians to Albuquerque.	1991 - Some Filipino dependents of U.S. military transferred to New Mexico from base closings caused by Mt. Pinatubo eruption. 1995 - Catholic Charities Immigration Project brings another group of Cubans to Albuquerque. 1998 - Albuquerque Philippine Historical Society established, one of 21 chapters nationally; Afghan Society established.	
	History is a myth that men agree to believe. Napoleon		Since God himself cannot change the past, he is obliged to tolerate the existence of historians. Attributed to Samuel Butler		The past does not repeat itself, but it does rhyme. Mark Twain		Revisionism is a healthy historiographical process, and no one, not even revisionists, should be exempt from it. John Lewis Gaddis		"History" is a Greek word which means, literally, "investigation." Arnold Toynbee		[History is] little more than the register of the crimes, follies and misfortunes of mankind. Edward Gibbon		Life must be lived forward, but it can only be understood backward. Soren Kierkegaard		Nothing endures but change. Heraclitus

Copyright 2005 by Thomas C. Miles
Please email any comments/corrections to: miletom@gmail.com