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Westward Movement

Grace E. E. E.

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The Geography of the United States

The geographical features — how the outstanding natural features — the great mountain ranges, the forested areas, the rolling prairies, and the treeless plains, the principal river systems — have from the beginning of settlement influenced the lives of the American people.

These natural features are permanent in their existence and constant in their influence. People live and die, nations rise up, grow in strength, war on one another, and also die; but the mountains, rivers, prairies, plains, and forested plains and slopes remain practically unchanged.

Area — The area of the United States is over 3,000,000 square miles. In western Europe all of the 20 odd states comprise an area only slightly larger than that of the United States. It is one of the remarkable facts of history that so much territory and the people inhabiting it have been brought into harmony under one government.

Natural divisions — The territory of the United States falls into several fairly well defined geographic divisions. The distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific is about 25,000 miles, $\frac{1}{10}$ the circumference of the globe.

The mountains — The geographic character of

the country is determined in large measure by the mountain ranges. The Appalachian Mountains extend down from the north and run almost parallel to the coast on the Atlantic side. The Rocky Mountains run along the western side of the continent in much the same way. These two mountain ranges acted as barriers to the Americans in their migrations across the continent.

The Atlantic coastal plain — East of the Appalachian Mountains lies the Atlantic coastal plain through which numerous rivers find their way to the sea. In the New England states the mountains and hills push right up to the sea, resulting in a rugged coast line, swift rivers, and poor agricultural advantages.

In the middle states, chiefly in New York, the mountains are low, with the result that large rivers flow through them, making easy passes westward into the fertile region of the Great Lakes.

In the South, the level plains broaden out, seeming to push the mountains back and down, compelling them to disappear entirely in a fertile and productive region bordering the Gulf of Mexico.

Therefore, the New England people turned to manufacturing, the Middle Colonies to

commerce and trade, and the Southern Colonies to agriculture. In each case the geographic conditions together with the climate determined these occupations.

The Great Central Plain — Between the Appalachian and the Rocky Mountain ranges lies the Great Central Plain. It is walled in on either side by the high mountains, and is drained through its full length from north to south by the Mississippi, Father of Waters, and its branches. This mighty river rises near the Canadian border and empties into the Gulf of Mexico. It is fed by a great many branches which flow through part of the valley and which offered to the early Americans the best way of travel.

The Mississippi Valley is the heart of America. It occupies one-third of the country and practically all of it can be cultivated. Within this area we find the Wheat Belt, the Corn Belt, and the regions best suited to the production of hogs and cattle. Here are the staple food productions which are so essential to a nation's independence and well-being, to say nothing of cotton and wool from which we make our clothing.

The Great Plains of the West — The 100th meridian serves to mark the line that separates the forested area of the Great Central Plain

from the Great Plains of the West. East of the 100th meridian the valley is well watered, and was originally almost everywhere heavily timbered, like the Atlantic coast region.

West of the 100th meridian we can see a distant change in the character of the country and of the vegetation. The trees became smaller and scrubbier. They finally disappear, and we come on the high, rolling, grass-covered plains which stretch away in nearly unending expanse. The rainfall is light in this Great Plains region, which was for a long time mistakenly considered wholly unfit for agriculture. But now, irrigation and dry farming have made it highly productive. It was formerly the home of immense herds of buffalo, and of the fierce Plain Indians. It was to become later, as we shall see, the cattle kingdom of America.

The Rocky Mountain region — The foothills of the Rocky Mountains are poorly adapted to agriculture. It has little coal or iron and little natural water power such as is found in New England. But it is rich in precious metals, gold and silver; and the mining and searching for them have been the most striking and colorful occupation of the people. Mining is now given way to irrigated farming and stock raising. Between the Rocky Mountains proper and the

Cascade and Sierra Nevada ranges lies a depression. Great Salt Lake has no outlet to the sea. Rivers and streams flow into deserts and disappear in the sand. Only two rivers flow through the basin, the Columbia and the Colorado. The Colorado is famed for the rugged gorge in Arizona known as the Grand Canyon, through which the river flows on its way to sea.

The Pacific coast — West of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountains we come to the Pacific slope, much of it is well-watered and in many places is heavily timbered. The Pacific slope is narrow and rugged, because of the nearness of the mountains to the sea, and unlike the Atlantic coast, has few good harbors. The mountains on one side and the sea on the other have given the coast the beautiful scenery and the mild climate which, together, have made the Pacific coast the playground of America.

Summary — This view of the country shows the fact that the United States is unusually blessed with natural resources. It has within its own area practically everything that a people needs to become prosperous. The country stretches the full breadth of the continent, facing Europe across one ocean and Asia across the other.

Virginia

The first colonial charter was granted by Elizabeth, in 1578, to Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

Gilbert's enterprise was caught up at once by his half-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1584, Raleigh received a charter, immediately sent three expeditions to Roanoke Island on the Carolina coast. Colony vanished without a trace.

Next advance came from a new kind of colonizing organization - The London Company of 1606. Jamestown - 1607

Virginia, a proprietary colony: 1607-1624 - The first permanent English colony

The first Representative Assembly in America - 1619 - at Jamestown

In 1624 Virginia became a Royal Province - remained so until the American Revolution

Maryland

King Charles, in 1632, granted to Lord Baltimore territory including present states of Maryland, Delaware, parts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia

The charter provided for representative self-government

Religious tolerance - Maryland established as a refuge for Catholics

Carolina

A proprietary colony - given to eight nobles by Charles II. Named in honor of King. This was in 1663.

Settlement of Charleston - 1670

Settlers from Virginia made homes around Albemarle Sound - 1653.

Different developments in two colonies split Carolina into North and South with separate governors.

Georgia

James Edward Oglethorpe planned to relieve English Debtors

Named Georgia in honor of King George II.

Georgia, a barrier colony to Spaniards. First settlement was made at Savannah in 1733.

1752 - a Royal colony

Plymouth

Separatists, become Pilgrims, sail for America in 1620 on the Mayflower.

Mayflower Compact - beginning of self-government in New England

Settlement of Plymouth - 1620

Plymouth joins Massachusetts Bay-

1691

Massachusetts Bay Colony

Puritans oppose King

In 1629 Puritans obtain a charter from Charles I for Massachusetts Bay Colony

Settlement of Boston in 1630

Conservative and progressive Parties lead to religious intolerance

At the same time "Aristocracy vs. democracy"

1644 - First two-House Legislature in America

Rhode Island

Roger Williams fled to Rhode Island from Massachusetts because of religious intolerance

Founded town of Providence in spring of 1636. Received first royal charter

Other settlements in Rhode Island - Ann Hutchinson's colony called Portsmouth; others - Newport and Warwick

In 1644 Williams secured charter forming a combined government.

Final charter in 1663

Connecticut

Thomas Hooker, founder of Connecticut

A central government was provided by a mass meeting of the inhabitants of colony - adopted a set of eleven "Fundamental Orders" - "the first written constitution"

New Haven Colony

1638 to 1643 - towns on shore of Long Island Sound united into a colony called New Haven

Refused a charter, and some twenty years later, joined the Connecticut colony.

New Hampshire and Maine

Plymouth Company, had been granted the New England coast in 1607, failed to make a permanent settlement.

Two landholders, granted territory lying between Merrimack & Kennebec Rivers, divided property in 1629. - Maine and New Hampshire Maine annexed to Massachusetts at death of land holder.

New Hampshire annexed also, but became a separate colony in 1679

New York (New Netherland)

Dutch built a "New Netherland" on Manhattan Island and along Hudson

Peter Minuit bought island of Manhattan for \$24.

In 1644 English seized prosperous colony of Dutch: became New York

Delaware (New Sweden)

Founded by Sweden - 1638

Delaware became part of New Netherland - 1655 - when seized

Afterwards succeeded to England

New Jersey

Land granted to two friends of Duke of York.

Portion known as West Jersey sold to Quakers

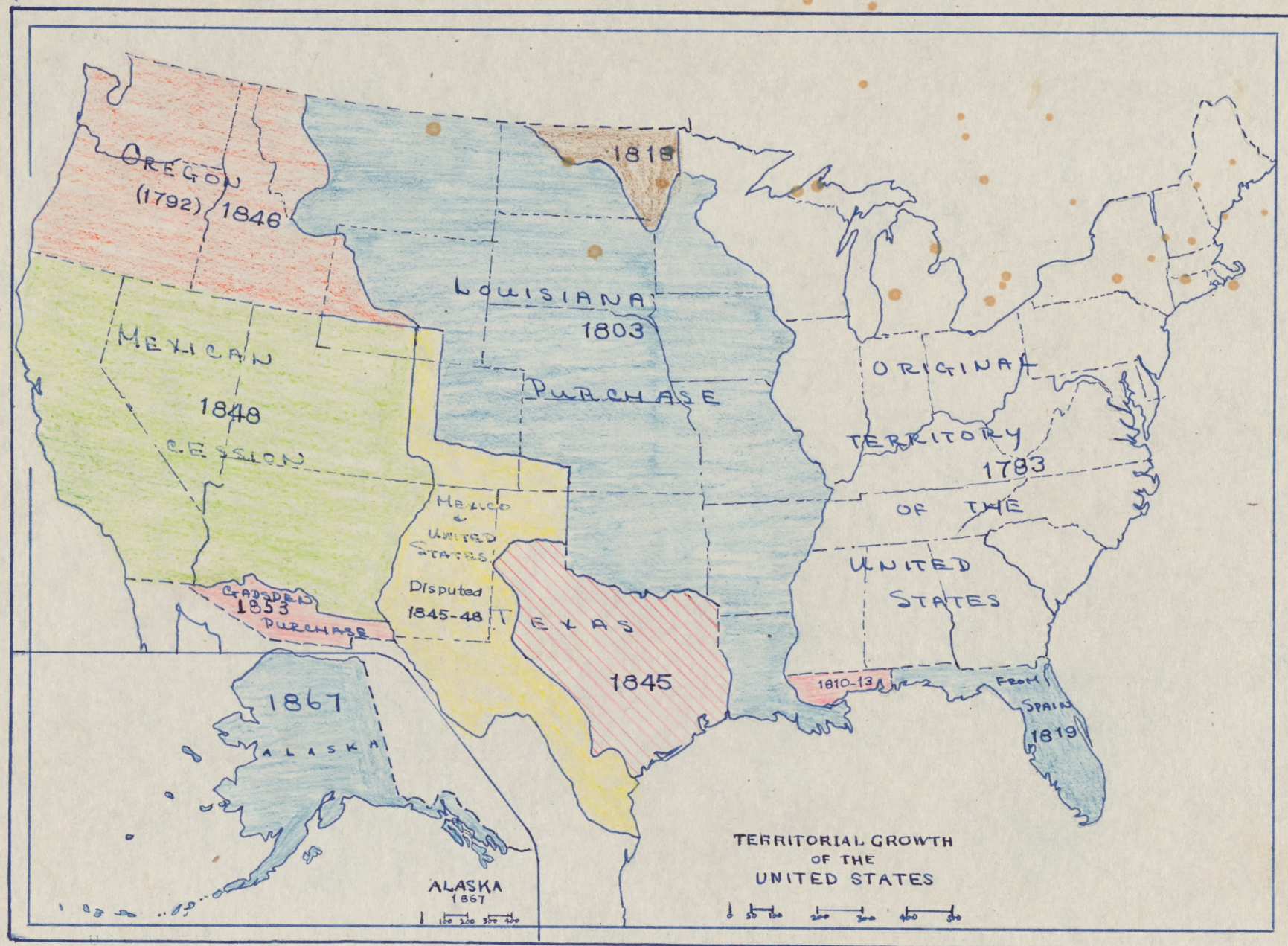
East Jersey sold to William Penn and friends. Joined in 1688

Pennsylvania

Founding of Pennsylvania, city of brotherly love - 1682

Liberal Government granted colony by Penn

Dispute over boundary with Maryland was settled by Mason-Dixon line in 1776



The Struggle for a Continent

Expansion by Conquest and by Growth French America

The first Frenchmen to reach America were fishermen, as early as 1504. Some houses were built on the shore by 1522. By 1517 the French had one hundred and fifty ships on the Banks. Later, in 1535, Jacques Cartier discovered and explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The site of Quebec, discovered by Cartier, was not permanently settled for seventy-three years. In 1604 De Monte founded Port Royal, which was later called Annapolis.

Sixteen years before the Pilgrims settled Plymouth Samuel Champlain started a settlement in the land north of Maine (1604). In that year with the aid of 28 settlers he founded Quebec. In 1611 Champlain built a fur-trading post at Mont Royal, on the site of which was founded the city of Montreal - 1642.

In 1625 the Frenchmen received good news. A trading company was formed in France its directors were given control of the fur trade of Canada. In return the company was to furnish 4000 persons for colonization. In 1633 Champlain was appointed first governor of New France.

In the meantime Jean Nicolle was sent by Champlain on an expedition to the west. Nicolle went through the narrow straits into Lake Huron. Thence he passed into Lake Superior and then down into Lake Michigan. From the Indians along the shores of Lake Michigan Nicolle heard of the Father of Waters, Mississippi River. He believed this to be the western ocean which explorers had been seeking.

The priest Marquette and the explorer Joliet set out from Quebec in search of the Mississippi in 1673. They thought it might lead them to the Gulf of Mexico or to the far western sea. From Mackinac they went through Green Bay and up the Fox to the portage. Across to the Wisconsin, and down this calm river they floated to the Mississippi. Down many days until they reached the mouth of the Arkansas. Convinced that the Mississippi flowed to the Gulf of Mexico, they turned back, only seven hundred miles from the mouth of the Mississippi. Joliet returned to Quebec, but Marquette built a cabin on the site of the city of Chicago - 1674.

In 1682 another French explorer, La Salle started from Canada and went by way of the St. Joseph and the Kankakee rivers to Peoria on the Illinois. He returned to Canada and resolutely

set out on the Mississippi in February, 1682, and with grim determination kept on until he came to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. He took possession of the whole region for King Louis XIV of France, and called the land Louisiana. Meanwhile Father Hennepin had explored the upper Mississippi, region around St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Two years later La Salle led a party by sea to colonize Louisiana, but missed the mouth of the Mississippi and landed on the coast of Texas. Part of the colony were led by La Salle toward the Illinois Rr. It was then that the great leader was murdered. The work of La Salle was carried on by Iberville and Bienville. France planted (1702), and in rapid succession she built forts in 1714 thru 1718.

Already Frenchmen coming west and south from the Great Lakes were building a strong chain of forts. The English had not yet broken over the Alleghenies and the French did their work unmolested. The weakness of the scheme to try and hold too large a territory was the reason for the loss by the French.

First Conflict

King William's War and Queen Anne's War, 1689-1713. England and France had long been rivals in Europe; and at the close of the seventeenth century found each nation

eager to extend its domain in the New World. The English wanted more room over which their growing colonies might expand; while the French wanted the Hudson River Valley in order to leave an outlet from the St. Lawrence southward. This would cut the English possessions in two, and go far toward expelling them from the continent. Under the first war England got possession of Acadia, the Hudson Bay Company, and Newfoundland. This marked the beginning of the end of New France.

King George's War (1744-1748) This war was fought over the fur trade in America. France had fortified Louisburg, the key to the St. Lawrence River. The fort fell but was returned to France.

Next battle to was merely a conflict over border so far as America was concerned, but in Europe the fighting was on a larger scale.

The fourth colonial struggle, or the French and American War, is known in European history as the Seven Year's War (1756-1763). This was a world-wide conflict in which the mastery both of North America and of Asia was decided.

The contest for the Ohio Valley. At the close of the third war in 1748, both France and Great Britain realized that the final conflict had only been delayed. The French still

hoped to confine their rivals to the region east of the Alleghenies; but the English colonies had become much stronger in population, and resources and these were the factors that were to decide supremacy. In moving westward, there were two natural highways which the English might take. Through the Mohawk Valley, but Indians held them back. The other was by way of the Potomac River into the Ohio Valley. English fur traders had already used the route, and it was here the first clash came. The governor of Canada sent a warning to intruders saying that the region was claimed by France.

In the same year that the French were exploring the Ohio Valley, Virginians determined to plant a settlement. The Ohio company secured grant from the king of 500,000 acres of land on the south of the Ohio, between the Monongahela and the Kanawha rivers. Christopher Gist was sent to explore the country. French were alarmed at this preparation for settlement in the territory claimed by them. Unless they kept control of the Ohio River, their communications with Louisiana through the center of the continent would be destroyed, and their possession cut in two.

Washington's First Public Mission

All of this Ohio Valley region was claimed

by Virginia under her charter of 1609. The governor of Virginia determined to send a written protest to the French, warning them that they were trespassers, and demanding that they leave the Ohio Valley. The man chosen to take this message was a twenty-one year old Virginian surveyor, George Washington. The reply to the letter asserted that the king of France owned all the country west of the Allegheny Mountains. Washington was put in command of a force of Virginia volunteers in an engagement two years before the French and Indian War was actually started.

Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquesne. The beginning of the war saw the French in possession of the Ohio Valley, and occupying a strongly fortified position along the St. Lawrence River. Against these points the British began active military measures immediately after Washington's defeat at Fort Necessity. General Braddock was sent to America as the British commander in chief. He was defeated in battle because he let the men break rank, form a skirmish line, and fight in frontier fashion.

Braddock's defeat convinced the Indians that the French were to be the victors in the coming struggle, and it left the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia open to their raids and massacres. To defend this back door of the colonies, Washington raised a small force of Virginians, and built

blockhouses near the principal mountain passes. His skill in defending the border during the following three years, and his valor at Fort Duquesne, gave him a reputation as the ablest colonial officer in America.

Expulsion of the Acadians. For forty years the British had been in control of Acadia, which they called Nova Scotia, but the French inhabitants of the peninsula refused to recognize the British as their rulers. To avert danger of a revolt the British commander decided to seize the Acadians, place them on transports, and distribute them throughout the English colonies to the southward. In the confusion that marked the tragic expulsion of the Acadians, their goods were lost and many families separated, incidents that gave Longfellow the suggestion for his beautiful poem "Evangeline."

The Capture of Louisbourg and of Fort Duquesne, 1758. The fall of Louisbourg made it possible for the British fleet to block the entrance to the St. Lawrence River. In the same year, a force captured Fort Duquesne, which was renamed Fort Pitt in honor of England's great statesman.

Pitt next planned a two fold campaign against Quebec, the stronghold of French power in America. The attack upon Quebec fell solely upon Wolfe. Although only thirty-two years of age, he had been chosen by Pitt as the one man best

fitted to command the expedition. After an unsuccessful attack near the Falls of Montmorency below Quebec. He determined an attack above the city where the banks of the St. Lawrence are high and steep, but broken here and there by ravines. Wolfe hoped to place his army on the Plains of Abraham. From there he could bombard the fortress, or force Montcalm into a decisive battle. Montcalm was mortally wounded. Wolfe was twice wounded, but was still leading the charge when a third bullet cut him down in the hour of victory. The great fortress of Quebec was surrendered a few days later; and with the conquest of Montreal the next year, Great Britain held Canada with all its dependencies.

Results of the War. France was exhausted and anxious for peace. By the treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, she ceded to Great Britain not only Canada, but all of the disputed territory between the Appalachians and the Mississippi, except New Orleans and a small adjacent district. Spain, the luckless ally of France, was obliged to cede Florida to the British. On that day when the preliminaries of peace were signed, France made a secret agreement with Spain by which she gave New Orleans, together with all the territory known as Louisiana stretching westward from the Mississippi River. Great Britain restored to France some of the sugar islands in the West Indies which

she had captured, and granted French fishermen the right to fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off the coast of Newfoundland.

The treaty of Paris left Great Britain beyond all dispute the greatest of maritime and colonial powers. Great Britain was now mistress of the seas, and all the world was open to her merchants, explorers, and colonists. To the English colonists, the treaty meant that the whole interior of the continent was thrown open to the growing population which had been confined to the Atlantic side of the Appalachian barrier. It meant, too, the removal of the menace of French power toward the north, leaving the colonies less dependent upon Great Britain for defense against a common foe. Had France won the war, her system of colonial government would have extended over the greater part of the continent. It would have been impossible for the English colonists, in their narrow space along the Atlantic coast, to develop into the great nation of to-day whose ideals have been, always, those of liberty and self-government.

The Southwestern Frontier. South of the Ohio River, in what is now Kentucky and Tennessee, the front settlements were growing even more rapidly than that of the colony north of the Ohio. Kentucky was opened by the brave Daniel Boone and his followers, who settled in Booneborough

It was in the same year the Revolution started Daniel Boone and six young North Carolina woodsmen crossed the Appalachians and gazed upon the unconquered beauty of Kentucky, they must have felt a challenge to settle there for at length they returned across the mountains with their families and settled at Boonesborough on the Kentucky River; while James Harrod and a band of Virginians founded the town of Harrodsburg. This district was soon filled with hardy pioneers. Louisville, first established as a trading post, became a thriving village. The settlers were within the bounds of Virginia, but within a few years this territory was to become the new state of Kentucky (1792)

Over the newly cut trail and down the Ohio River came the pioneers, looking for homes. Most of them were the backwoods of Virginia, the Carolinas, and the lower Appalachian valleys. The first settlement, Watonga, in what is now the state of Tennessee was made in 1769 by pioneers from Virginia, to whom some families from North Carolina were added. The two men responsible for the success of this community were John Sevier and James Robertson. Pioneers from North Carolina also crossed the mountain and settled in what is now Tennessee. These bold frontiersmen, led by John Sevier, helped the fight with the British troops at King's Mt.

North Carolina at first claimed this territory but it was admitted as the state of Tennessee in 1796.

Westward movement going on north of the Ohio While thousands of frontiersmen were making new homes in the region of Kentucky and Tennessee, south of the Ohio River, settlement was also spreading into the region north of the Ohio. First, however, the land had to be taken from the English.

In 1778-1779 the Kentuckians under George Rogers Clark conquered the Northwest territory.

In 1778, while General Washington was stubbornly fighting the Revolutionary War into the Northwest borderland. Clark with other Virginia frontiersmen attempted to tear from the English a vast region covering nearly 250,000 square miles. From Fort Pitt (where Pittsburg now stands), down the Ohio, to the Tennessee Rr. Then, in mid-winter he turned northward through frozen country to capture the old French towns of Kaskaskia, which were controlled by the English. His doing surprised these and other unsuspecting forts in Illinois. All fell into Clark's hands almost without a struggle. He also attacked with his ragged, half-starved, 170 men, the English general, Hamilton, who had moved down from Detroit to Fort Vincennes. With Vincennes in Clark's hands, the land

which is today Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio were held by the Americans). When the Treaty of Paris was signed, in 1783, this Northwest Territory was included in the land which Great Britain acknowledged to be the "United States".

Hardly had Clark won the Northwest Territory before pioneers came across the mountains to build their homesteads there. The day of a new country was beginning. Shortly this region was to become the home of millions of Americans.

The Ordinance of 1787 Congress answered the question - How should the Northwest Territory be governed? - by passing the ordinance of 1787. This ordinance is one of the most important laws in our history. It outlined clearly the policy ever since followed by the national government in dealing with its territories. Ordinance provided for: -

(1) that for the first years, the Northwest Territory should have a temporary government, laws to be made by the governor and three judges appointed by Congress.

(2) As population increased, this temporary government was to be replaced by a representative government, the people choosing the lower houses of the legislatures.

(3) Not more than five nor less than three

states to be formed from this region; and statehood was promised as soon as any district had sixty thousand inhabitants.

(4) It forever prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory

(5) It guaranteed religious freedom to all settlers

(6) The ordinance declared the "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Beginning of Ohio In the 1780's many frontiersmen, with their wives and children, were crossing the Ohio River from Kentucky. In 1787 a Ohio Company purchased from Congress nearly one million acres of land. A town of Marietta was founded the next spring; and a few months later another settlement was made farther down the river, at Cincinnati. When General Arthur St. Clair, chosen by Congress as the first governor of the Northwest Territory, soon arrived at Marietta; ~~this~~ with civil government provided for in the Ordinance of 1787 went into effect. Emigration to the West became very popular and many came from Pennsylvania and north from Kentucky. Ohio became the frontier melting pot. "First come, first served", said the backwoodsmen. So they took the best pieces

of land, asking permission from no. one.

Kentucky and Tennessee becoming well-populated states In 1792 thousands of pioneers had lumbered over the Wilderness Road which Boone and his men had built. Kentucky was no longer the raw pioneer country of Boone's day; 74,000 people were living there in 1790, and by 1792 was admitted as a state. Four years later (1796) the entire Northwest Territory had been divided, and Tennessee, with more than the necessary 60,000 people, became the sixteenth state in the United States of America.

North of the Ohio as well as south of it the frontier was giving way to peaceful villages, towns, and farms.

Five years before Indiana and Illinois had been the wild frontier. By now people were crowded in Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and hunters and traders moved on across the Mississippi River. Rough new wagon roads joining the settlements led out of the towns in many directions. North and South the hunters found the dense forests dotted with small clearings. In each clearing there was a cluster of log cabins which marked the beginning of new Middle Western American towns.

Spanish settlements and claims in the new world The Spaniards had made settlements in Haiti, Porto Rico, Jamaica, and Cuba. After the discovery

of the Pacific Ocean by Balboa, colonies were established along the Caribbean coast of Central America. A young noble, Hernando Cortes, undertook the task of subduing the Aztecs and securing their riches for Spain. On the way he founded the seaport Vera Cruz. He destroyed the principal pueblo at the City of Mexico and built a Spanish town upon its site.

Ponce de Leon at the same time that Balboa was looking upon the Pacific Ocean sailed in 1513 to find the "Fountain of Youth". He landed in the Easter season and named the land Florida.

An expedition led by Hernando de Soto wandered through the southern part of what is now the United States from Florida to Arkansas. His important contribution to Spanish achievement was the discovery, in 1541, of the "great river" the Mississippi.

In 1540 Coronado wandered over the plains of the southwest, crossing to near the present site of Kansas City. He opened up a road over which missionaries would soon follow. Fifty years later Catholic missions were opened in the valley of the Rio Grande and likewise along the Gila.

On the Atlantic coast three settlements were established in 1565, after some difficulty, only one remained. In 1598 Santa Fe was established. By 1630 there were in what is now New

Mexico and Arizona twenty-five Catholic missions

The first missionaries in California were the Franciscans. The first martyr was Father Padilla, in 1542. Jesuits next arrived. Best known among these devout and heroic workers are Father Kino and Salvatierra. The former led the way into Arizona and Lower California. For over twenty years the latter labored in these regions.

By the end of the seventeenth century the chain of missions had extended up the Pacific coast. Spain, using the discoveries and explorations of the Spanish adventurers as a basis claimed large portions of North America, setting no definite boundary as her northern limit.

Florida is added to the United States, 1819 from Spain.

The Louisiana Purchase "The largest real estate deal ever made". In 1763, after the French and Indian War, France had given to Spain all the land lying west of the Mississippi River and New Orleans, which controlled the mouth of the river. By the treaty which ended the Revolutionary War, England had recognized the right of the United States to use this river, although neither controlled it. Spain granted this permission by treaty in 1795 for period of three years.

In 1802 the river was again closed to our trade. When inquiry was made, it was found that by a secret treaty Spain had returned to France all the land which was known as Louisiana. This seemed dangerous for, unlike Spain, France might prove a very aggressive neighbor. Napoleon Bonaparte was absolute ruler of France. Jefferson instructed Livingston, our minister to France, to try to arrange for a purchase of the land lying about the mouth of the Mississippi, that is, New Orleans and a part of Florida, which then extended as far west as the Mississippi. He was told he might offer two million dollars. Much to his amazement he was offered the whole of the Louisiana territory for fifteen million dollars. They signed a treaty that thus more than doubled the area of the United States.

Napoleon wanted to sell because he was in great need of the money to carry on his wars in Europe. Besides, he was afraid that England would seize Louisiana just as she had gained every other colonial possession which France had ever had, and he would prefer to see it in the hands of the United States.

Jefferson knew that there was no provision in the Constitution for such a transaction. He called a meeting of the Cabinet, and proposed to try to have the Constitution amended. The

cabinet convinced him that he would have to act under the treaty-making power of the president. This he did, and by this very fortunate act, Jefferson himself demonstrated that if the United States was to become a great nation its power must be enlarged in spite of the theories of "strict construction". The treaty was ratified, and the territory was transferred in November, 1803.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition (1803-06)

Jefferson's deep interest in the West was manifested as early in 1783, when he wrote a letter to George Rogers Clark if he would like to lead an expedition from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. This and other plans failed, but Jefferson kept watch of young Captain Meriwether Lewis. When Jefferson became president, he made Lewis his private secretary and when satisfied that Lewis was the right man, planned the exploring party with that young captain as its leader. Lewis obtained permission to share the leadership with his friend Captain William Clark, a younger brother of George Rogers Clark.

Early in April, 1805, the expedition set out from Fort Mandan. About 3 weeks later they passed the mouth of the Yellowstone River; and on Aug. 12th reached the headwaters of the Jefferson fork of the Missouri. The boats were left in hiding, on foot, with pack horses secured from the Indians.

dians, the party crossed the continental divide and soon found a stream that flowed to the Pacific. The first weeks of September were spent in the difficult and perilous crossing of the Bitter Root Mountains. On October 16th they were on the Columbia; and on November 7th William Clark wrote: "we are in view of the Ocean, the great Pacific Ocean which we have been so long anxious to see." Fort Clatsop was erected on Young's Bay, south of the mouth of the Columbia, as a site for winter quarters.

The return journey was accomplished in six months, between March 23 and September 23, 1806. Early in the latter month the explorers began to meet traders ascending the Missouri. Great rejoicing was shown upon arrival at St. Louis for the party had been given up as lost.

The expedition is one of the most significant and remarkable achievements in the realm of geographical exploration, and it assumed great importance later when it was made one of the bases of claim of the United States to the Oregon country.

Some of the other expeditions were commanded by William Dunbar and Dr. George Hunter, Thomas Freeman, Zebulon Montgomery Pike and others.

The Purchase of Florida, 1819. As a special envoy to France, Monroe had helped bring out

first great expansion, the purchase of Louisiana. Now, as President, he was to achieve the second step, the purchase of Florida. For years the United States had coveted this Spanish territory which shut off Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia from their natural outlet to the Gulf. Then, too, the colony was a constant menace to our settlements in the Southwest, it was a haven of smugglers and pirates, of runaway slaves and marauding Indians. From their safe refuge in the swamps, these lawless bands would rally forth to plunder and massacre the whites of Georgia. To end these raids General Andrew Jackson was ordered to take the field.

Spain protested strongly against this invasion, but decided to sell what she knew sooner or later must slip out of her hands. So in 1819 Spain ceded Florida to the United States for five million dollars. The treaty also settled our long dispute over the southwestern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase. We yielded to Spain our claims to Texas, and accepted the Sabine River instead of the Rio Grande as our southwestern boundary. In return, Spain ceded to us her claims to the Pacific coast north of the parallel of 42°, thus strengthening our title to the Oregon country.

Texas declares her independence, 1836

Steadily since 1727 immigrants moved in. Thus

1821 a mixed population of Indians, Spaniards, Americans, and Frenchmen were living in Texas. In that same year a group of Missourians succeeded in making a permanent American settlement. Within the next 25 years people from Missouri flocked in to settle.

All feeling between the American and Spanish settlers brought about a hostility between the Spanish-Mexicans and the American-Texans. A Mexican army marched in to disarm the Texans but was driven out at San Antonio. A few months later, in 1836, Santa Anna besieged the city of San Antonio and killed every man in the fort. Sam Houston in charge of the Texan armies, defeated the Mexicans. Santa Anna was captured and the war ended with victory for the Americans.

Before this happened, however, a convention had been held and Texas was declared an independent republic. A constitution was adopted and in September, 1836, General Sam Houston was elected the first president of the Republic of Texas.

In 1845 Texas was formally made a part of the United States of America. Later in the year this large territory was divided and part of it was admitted into the union as the present state of Texas "The Lone Star State"

since its flag contained a single star.

Expansion to the Pacific In Polk's administration the boundary was carried to the shores of the Pacific. Oregon, California, and New Mexico added to the union 810,000 square miles of territory, an area nearly equal to the Louisiana Purchase. The larger part of the expansion - New Mexico and California - came as the result of war with Mexico; but in the Northwest, Oregon was secured by a peaceful compromise with Great Britain.

In the early forties, Oregon was the name given to the whole region west of the Rockies, between Spanish America at 42° and Alaska (Russian America) which extended south to $54^{\circ}40'$. Great Britain as well as the United States claimed the Oregon country.

Our claim to Oregon was based on four grounds:

(1) Discovery. In 1792 Captain Robert Gray a Boston fur trader, discovered the river which he named "Columbia".

(2) Exploration. In 1805, Lewis and Clark passed down the Columbia River from its headwaters to the ocean, spending the winter in a camp near its mouth.

(3) Treaty. In 1819, Spain signed a treaty with the United States, giving up ⁱⁿ favor her claims on the territory north of the parallel

of 42° .

(4) Settlement. In 1811, the fur-trading post of Astoria was established at the mouth of the Columbia River by John Jacob Astor. More important still, thousands of American settlers with families, had gone to Oregon. By 1845 there were six thousand American settlers in Oregon most lived south of the forty-ninth parallel.

On her part, Great Britain claimed title to that part of Oregon between Alaska and the Columbia River. Her claim was based:

(1) On Drake's voyage along the Pacific coast in 1579, also upon the explorations of Cook, Vancouver, and Mackenzie.

(2) The British Hudson Bay Company had established a number of fur-trading posts in Oregon, and north of the Columbia River many Canadians had found homes.

The line of $54^{\circ}40'$ would shut Canada off from the Pacific, and to this Great Britain would never consent. A treaty was signed in June, 1846, by which each country gave up a part of its claims. It was agreed that the forty-ninth parallel of latitude should be the northern boundary of the United States, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. This gave us the territory between the parallels of 42° and 49° from which the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho have since been formed, together with portions of Montana,

and Wyoming.

Admission of New States - In the meantime - After the Louisiana Purchase (1803), the president was authorized by congress to take possession of the enormous domain. The next year it was divided into Upper and Lower Louisiana. The next change was when Louisiana was admitted as a state in 1812 and Upper Louisiana became Missouri territory. Indiana was the second state to be admitted in 1816 from the Ohio country. The following year a new Southern state was admitted (1817), taking the Indian name Mississippi meaning "Father of Waters". Then followed another Southern Northern state, Illinois (1818) and another Southern state Alabama (1819), also an Indian word, meaning, "A Place of Rest". It will be noticed that these new states beginning with Ohio (1803) were in pairs - one in the North followed by one in the South. This was not by accident. The people of the South planned to keep their votes in the senate by having a new Southern state for every Northern state admitted. This would enable them to protect their interests, especially slavery.

Slavery up to 1820 - Right in the midst of the "Era of Good Feeling" the slavery question stalked forth to divide the people.

The "Magna Charta of the West" had prohibited slavery in the Old Northwest. Louisiana was

admitted as a slave state, but it would be a different matter when the northern portions became ready for statehood.

On account of the "Magna Charta" of the West the Ohio River became the natural boundary of slavery. Those states north of the river were free, and those south were slave. Maryland was slave, and Pennsylvania was free. That boundary was known as the Mason and Dixon Line, it extended to and along the Ohio River and completed the boundary line of slavery from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River.

The South could not keep a balance of power in the senate if the northern or wider end of the Louisiana Purchase were to be cut up into free states, ^{by} having the boundary of slavery extended westward from the mouth of the Ohio River. The North contended that this was the natural line to draw, and the South contended for equal rights in the new lands.

The Missouri Compromise — The people of Missouri asked that they be admitted as a slave state (1818). This request brought on a long and bitter debate in Congress. Some of the land was south, but most of it was north, of the accepted Ohio River boundary.

At the same time Maine decided to separate from Massachusetts' control, and she asked for

admission to the Union. The South was willing to admit Maine as a new free state if Missouri were admitted at the same time as a slave state. At last a compromise was reached by which the slavery boundary west of the Mississippi was fixed on the parallel of $36^{\circ}30'$. All north of that line should be free, with the exception of Missouri, which was to be a slave state as the people requested. The two states, Maine (1820) and Missouri (1821) were then admitted to the Union, and the balance of votes in the house was still maintained.

Vigor of the West It was a greater west that rallied so strongly to the side of Harrison than the West had shouted for Jackson. Fort Dearborn on the southwestern shore of Lake Michigan had gathered to itself enough cabins and houses to be called a town when it took the name of Chicago (1833). There were many other new towns and cities in the West. Foreign people were coming to the United States at the rate of more than sixty thousand a year. Many of them went at once to the new lands of the West. The people had increased so fast that two new states were organized - Arkansas (1836) and Michigan (1837). Still there was slavery balance since Arkansas was slave, and Michigan free.

Jackson - President. All the Presidents from Washington were from the east, - Virginia and

Massachusetts, - but Jackson was from the West - Tennessee. What Emerson called "the nervous rocky West" had its first effective voice in Andrew Jackson. From that time on the active and vigorous people of the West, with their free lands and free ideas, were to have an ever increasing influence on the political life of the nation.

Speculation increased, especially in Western lands. The government, under the law of that day, sold its land for \$1.25 an acre. New towns, canals, and railroads were planned.

American Settlement flowed into California

The greatest prize won by the United States as a result of the Mexican War was the territory of California. A new westward movement began when gold was discovered in the Sacramento Valley. The year after the peace treaty was signed, one hundred thousand people started for California, beginning another great westward movement.

The annexation of California and Oregon gave us an unbroken coast-line of more than one thousand miles on the Pacific, with one of the finest harbors in the world at San Francisco Bay. From this time on, the United States became vitally interested in the trade of the Pacific. When China was opened ^{up} to the outside world in 1858, a number of Chinese

ports were opened to our trade, and China agreed to receive a diplomatic representative from the United States.

About this time, too, Commodore Matthew Perry made a treaty with Japan which opened two ports to our commerce. The United States became more interested than ever in Hawaii, where hundreds of our whaling vessels had been stopping. We recognized the independence of Hawaii in 1843, and this action probably prevented the seizure of the islands by some European power.

An ocean to ocean route planned. The United States made a treaty with Colombia in 1846 which gave us a right of way across the Isthmus of Panama. American capital built a railroad across the Isthmus during the next seven years, and this route aided the "Forty-Niners". Soon afterwards we made a treaty with Nicaragua giving the United States important rights in the construction of a canal through that country. At the same time we agreed to take Great Britain into partnership if we built a canal in Nicaragua; while in return Great Britain promised that she would never attempt to plant a colony in Central America.

Miners in Utah A few years before the rush for gold in California an interesting settle-

ment had been made by the Mormons, members of a religious sect founded on a belief peculiar to their religion - polygamy. They first settled in Ohio, then moved to Missouri, and later to Illinois, where their practice of polygamy caused them much trouble.

After the death of their leader the Mormons under Brigham Young decided to settle in the Far West. Crossing the plains they settled in 1847 around the Great Salt Lake region.

The Purchase of Alaska Shortly after the Civil War another part of North America was acquired by the United States. Expansion of territory, which from 1840 to 1860 had always precipitated discussion of the extension of slavery could now go without that menace. In 1867 by the purchase of Alaska from Russia, the United States acquired nearly 600,000 square miles of new territory. The price paid was \$7,200,000. "Walrusia", "Our Great National Ice-House" it was termed, but Secretary Seward, to whom is due the credit for the step, was not to be swayed from his course, and time has proved his wisdom. The value of her output of all kinds - furs, timber, fish, gold, iron - from the time of her acquisition down to the end of 1911 reached \$429,000,000. The new discoveries of gold proved to be in a remote re-

gion on the Klondike River. The next year there was the same excitement over again at the announcement that gold had been discovered at Cape Nome. In conjunction with the former from 1906 to 1910 over \$100,000,000 worth of gold was taken from the Alaskan mines alone.

The Gadsden Purchase By the treaty of peace, signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, February, 1848, the United States paid to Mexico \$15,000,000 and in return received the undisputed title not only to the disputed strip of land between the Rio Grande and the Nueces but also to California, and the Mexican territory lying between California on the east, which, with a small area secured later, known as the Gadsden Purchase, embraces the present states of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and the western part of Colorado. This, the nation's sixth annexation of foreign territory, for the 5th had been peaceably effected during the progress of hostilities with Mexico, was the most costly annexation up to that time.

Five years later, in 1853, the United States purchased from Mexico for \$10,000,000 the additional strip of 45,000 square miles, in what is now the southern part of Arizona and New Mexico, called the Gadsden Purchase.

Immigration. In 1600 yeomen furnished furnished most of the manual labor in the early colonies. Captains and capitalists came from the

English gentry class.

In 1690 Non-English elements appeared in large came from South Germany, Huguenots, Scotch-Irish. "Here began our first true "West" and the dominant element among its settlers was this new American type, the Scotch-Irish."

By 1820, the population of the West had been come two and a half million. The people had come from the industrial areas on the Atlantic coast, immigrants came to the United States to take the place of those who left for the "West."

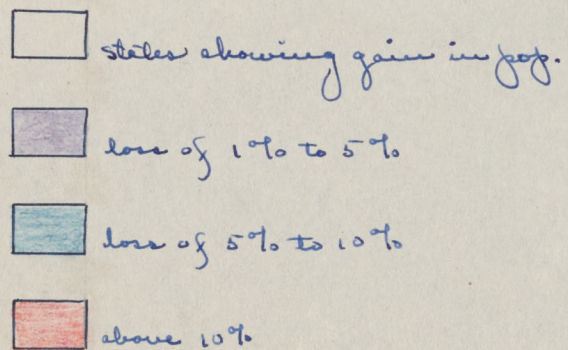
As the frontier moved west, people moved west, and immigrants from Europe came to take the place of those gone "West." Very often the immigrants went directly to the frontier.

Oriental labor - The Union Pacific (1865-1869) began the importation of Chinese coolies to do the heavy work in building its line westward through the Rockies. As white laborers became more numerous in the West many objected vehemently to this Oriental immigration. Our first exclusion act shut out Chinese labor. A gentlemen's agreement between the United States and Japan kept Japanese laborers from coming to our shores.

Railroads Railway travel was very jerky up to 1850, changes of cars, crossing rivers on ferries making short trips on steamboats. But as railroad building progressed, it not only bound the nation

together, but allowed traversing the continent
in a very short time

The Shift of Cuban Population in the United States Between April 1940 and March 1943



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ISAMU YONEZAWA

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in a neater manner - The presentation of
something indicates the type of work done -
I agree that a nice cover etc is not
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Opening of the West

were
There are two stages in the development of the West: (1) the penetration of the pioneer, and (2) the migration of the settler. The pioneer entered the West in spite of the Indian menace and the lack of roads. Before settlers could penetrate into this territory however, it was necessary to remove the threat of Indian attacks and provide highways of travels. The Indian menace was removed by the number of military campaigns culminating in General Harrison's victory over Tecumseh at the Battle of Tippecanoe. As for highways, the most important route into the West was the Ohio River. Pioneers loaded all their possessions on flatboats and poled their way down until they reached a place to settle. The Ohio River, however, was entirely inadequate for transporting crops and maintaining commercial relations between the East and West. The western states, therefore, began a campaign in Congress to have roads and canals built at federal expense.

Westward Migration

During the colonial period, migration west of the Alleghanies was not great because of (1) the danger of Indians, (2) the lack of good roads, (3) the plentiful supply of land on the seaboard, and (4) the menace of the French. After the French were defeated in the French and Indian War (1756-63) and immigration to the colonies increased, England tried to discourage westward expansion by the Proclamation of 1763. This proclamation forbade the settlement of territory west of the Alleghanies. The purpose of this act was to keep the colonies compact in order to simplify administration. The challenge of the frontier however was too strong to be restricted by law. Even before the Revolution, Daniel Boone had penetrated X Kentucky; and other pioneers had moved into Tennessee. The Revolutionary War halted temporarily the westard movement. Under the Articles of Confederation, the Northwest Ordinance was passed. This act laid the foundation for a liberal land policy and for the entrance of new states into the Union. During Jefferson's administration the American Embargo and Non-Importation Acts, and the European commercial restrictions preceding the War of 1812, resulted in a period of economic * depression. Hundreds of people in the East, finding it difficult to earn a living, migrated westward to start anew. The cheapness of western land and the elimination of the Indian menace further encouraged the westward movement. After the War of 1812 the migration to the West continued unabated, and new states were admitted yearly into the Union.

Settlement of the West

A famous American poet declared that Europe extends to the Alleghanies and America lies beyond. The truth of this statement is apparent when a comparison is made of the East and the West. Along the Atlantic seaboard, all of the luxuries of Europe were imported. The wealthy land owners sent their children to Europe for their education and the literature of England was current in America for a long time before a national literature worthy of the name emerged in this country. West of the Alleghanies, all this was unknown. Those who failed in the East turned to the open West for a new start. The axe, the gun, and the hand of man were the only tools available. Rude huts served as homes for the pioneers, clapboards and boxes served for furniture and learning was an unknown art. Agriculture was the only occupation open to the pioneer. Staple crops, such as corn and wheat, were grown in the North while cotton served as the chief product of the South.* Land was cheap and fruitful. The pioneer life was hard, but it bred a spirit of self-reliance, democracy and independence which affected the history of the United States throughout the nineteenth century.

The Louisiana Purchase

By the Pinckney Treaty with Spain (1795) the United States was given the right to navigate freely on the Mississippi River and unload merchandise at New Orleans. In 1800 however, Spain ceded the Louisiana Territory west of the Mississippi, to France and the American privilege of unloading goods at New Orleans was revoked. The right to use the facilities of the New Orleans port was imperative for the economic life of the West. Jefferson, therefore, sent James Monroe to France to buy West Florida and New Orleans. Napoleon at war with England at the time was in urgent need of money, and also feared that England would seize control of the territory. He, therefore, suggested that the United States buy the entire Louisiana Territory. In 1803 the American delegates completed the purchase of the territory for \$15,000,000.

Importance of the Louisiana Purchase

The first great step in the expansion of the United States came with the purchase of Louisiana. The purchase is significant for the following reasons: (1) It settled the problem of free navigation on the Mississippi River by giving to the United States control of the Mississippi River. (2) Moreover, it extended and increased the prestige of the federal government by giving it control of nearly an additional million square miles of territory. (3) As a result of the Louisiana purchase the Republicans sponsored a loose construction of the constitution which served as a basis for further territorial expansion. (4) By stimulating a strong nationalist spirit it fostered the idea of territorial expansion. (5) It removed the danger from foreign domination in the United States, especially by the French military power. (6) Not until the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806) which was commissioned by Jefferson in 1803, to explore this vast region, did the full significance of the purchase and its value become known. The Lewis and Clark expedition also laid the foundation for the later American claim to the extensive Oregon Territory.

The Purchase of Florida

The War of 1812 brought into the open the hidden desire of many sections of the United States to expand further in territory. The conclusion of the second war with England halted any attempts at expansion northward, but the Spanish owned territory of Florida was looked upon as the natural southern boundary of the United States. The inability of Spain to control the Indians in that section and to stop their raids into American territory resulted in the dispatch of an armed expedition under Andrew Jackson to guard the border. Further raids by the Florida tribes led Jackson to invade the Spanish territory, where he defeated the Indians. Fearing that the rest of her empire in America would rise again in revolt Spain agreed to sell the peninsula to the United States. The treaty of purchase (1) provided that \$5,000,000 was to be paid by the United States for the Florida territory; (2) the treaty also defined the western boundary of the Louisiana territory purchased in 1803.

Manifest Destiny

After the purchase of the Louisiana Territory in 1803 and of Florida in 1819, the United States still had England as a neighbor to the north and Spain to the west and south. As the nationalist spirit grew in the country, the doctrine of Manifest Destiny also made its appearance. This doctrine was based on the theory that the United States eventually would expand westward until it reached the Pacific Ocean. Many factors aided in the acquisition of the Pacific territories. These included (1) the presence of a weak neighbor (Spain) in the West, (2) the attempt to maintain the balance between slave and free states in newly acquired territories, (3) the discovery of gold and silver in the West, (4) a liberal immigration policy which brought people to the United States from Europe and Asia, (5) the liberal land-selling policy of the federal government, and (6) the development of new means of transportation and communication such as the locomotive and telegraph.

The Partition of the Oregon Territory, 1846

To the cry for the "re-annexation of Texas" the Polk administration, ardently expansionist, added a demand for the "reoccupation of Oregon." (This territory included the present states of Oregon, Washington, and southwest Canada.) Both the United States and England had claims in this Oregon country which lay between the parallels 42° and 54° 40': the United States, (1) because of the voyage of one Capt. Gray on the Columbia River 1792; (2) because Oregon was adjacent to the Louisiana Purchase; (3) because of the expedition of Lewis and Clark; (4) because of the fur trading post established at Astoria by John Jacob Astor; England, because of the settlements founded by the Hudson's Bay Company. Already, numerous settlements had been made by citizens of both countries, and American missionary societies were actively promoting an interest in the acquisition of Oregon. In 1818 a treaty was negotiated which provided for joint occupation of the territory for ten years. This treaty was renewed in later years. After the panic of 1837, thousands of Americans migrated westward to escape the economic depression and hard times in the East. Expansionists of 1840's were insistent upon the acquisition of Oregon to 54°40' (that is, to the southern boundary of Alaska) even campaigning for Polk with the slogan, "54-40 or fight!" Upon Britain's refusal, Polk offered a division at 49°. In 1846, by a treaty with Great Britain, the boundary was settled at the 49th parallel.

Settlement of the West

After the settlement of the Oregon dispute and the acquisition of New Mexico and California territory, the frontier line of settlements continued to move westward. By the year 1850 a few towns had already been established west of the Mississippi River. The natural effect of the acquisition of the new territories should have been the continued movement of the frontier toward the Pacific.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848, however, broke this gradual westward penetration. The possibilities of making fortunes in mining brought thousands of settlers to the Pacific Coast either overland by covered wagon, by boat around Cape Horn or across the Isthmus of Panama. The establishment of a fringe of settlements on the Pacific created two frontiers, one facing the other in the Middle West.

Independence and Annexation of Texas

The same forces that brought settlers into the midwest after the War of 1812 led many of them into Texas. Despite the fact that Texas was Mexican territory, American settlers migrated there and settled permanently. The Texas settlements were based on the use of slave labor and the plantation system for cotton raising. Not long after a number of permanent settlements had been established, a movement began for Texan independence. The causes for this movement were (1) the inefficiency and corruption of Spanish officials. (2) the difference in social and cultural customs between Spanish Mexicans and American settlers, and (3) the stronger economic ties of Texas with the United States than with Mexico. Led by that remarkable leader, Sam Houston, the Texans revolted and proclaimed their independence in 1836. Immediately thereafter the movement for annexation to the United States grew strong in Texas and in the southern states. The American South desired the annexation because it would increase the strength of the slavery faction in Congress. The free northern states opposed it for the same reason. In the election of 1844, the outstanding issue was the annexation of Texas. The Democrats nominated James K. Polk on the platform of immediate annexation, whereas the Whigs, led by their veteran leader Henry Clay, straddled the issue. The election of Polk was taken by Congress as a popular referendum approving annexation. In 1845, Texas was formally annexed to the United States by Congressional action.

Economic Revolution

With the Civil War ended, not only the South but the entire Nation faced perhaps the greatest turning point in its history. Behind lay political and social problems which had plagued the nation since the opening of the century--now settled. Ahead loomed problems of an economic nature, with their peculiar social effects, many of which as yet defy solution.

As if by magic, a nation predominately agricultural, of small businesses and local markets, was being transformed industrially by large-scale machine production and consolidated business units. It began to reach relentlessly for world-wide markets. The gigantic trusts and cross-continent railroad were soon to bring both good and evil. An empire west of the Mississippi was ready to be intensively populated and exploited for its vast natural wealth. Social strife was brewing as the laborer and farmer were to become conscious of class, hardship and abuse.

Agriculture

The great demand for foodstuffs for Northern armies prompted many to take up residence in the broad cereal belt which stretched from the Canadian border down through Kansas. Westward migration of farmers was encouraged also by the Homestead Act (1862) passed by Congress early in the war. This act provided free farms for those settlers who would remain on the land for five years. At the close of the war veterans of the armies trekked westward in large numbers to take advantage of this liberal land policy. In twenty years, over fifty million western acres had been transferred from public to private ownership. *end*

To make the way still smoother for pioneers, the government adopted a vigorous policy toward the Indians, who forcefully resented the invasion of their hunting grounds. More important, government aid was freely granted the railroads, which were beginning to penetrate the western plains, thus connecting agricultural land with a ready source of population and a world market.

The Last Frontier

From the beginning of recorded history mankind has been moving restlessly westward. The story of the settlement of America is just one more step in the vast migration.

As the Civil War began, the United States was in possession of its present continental boundaries, but the frontier of population lay no farther west than the Missouri-Mississippi River system. Beyond that, only Oregon, California and Texas had been admitted to statehood. It was to require but three decades for this picturesque land of the Indian and bison to recede into memory, as the civilization of the East marched toward the sunset.

Mountains of Wealth

Even while the war was progressing, the Rocky Mountain district began to attract hundreds of settlers lured there by the discoveries of gold, silver, and copper.

1783



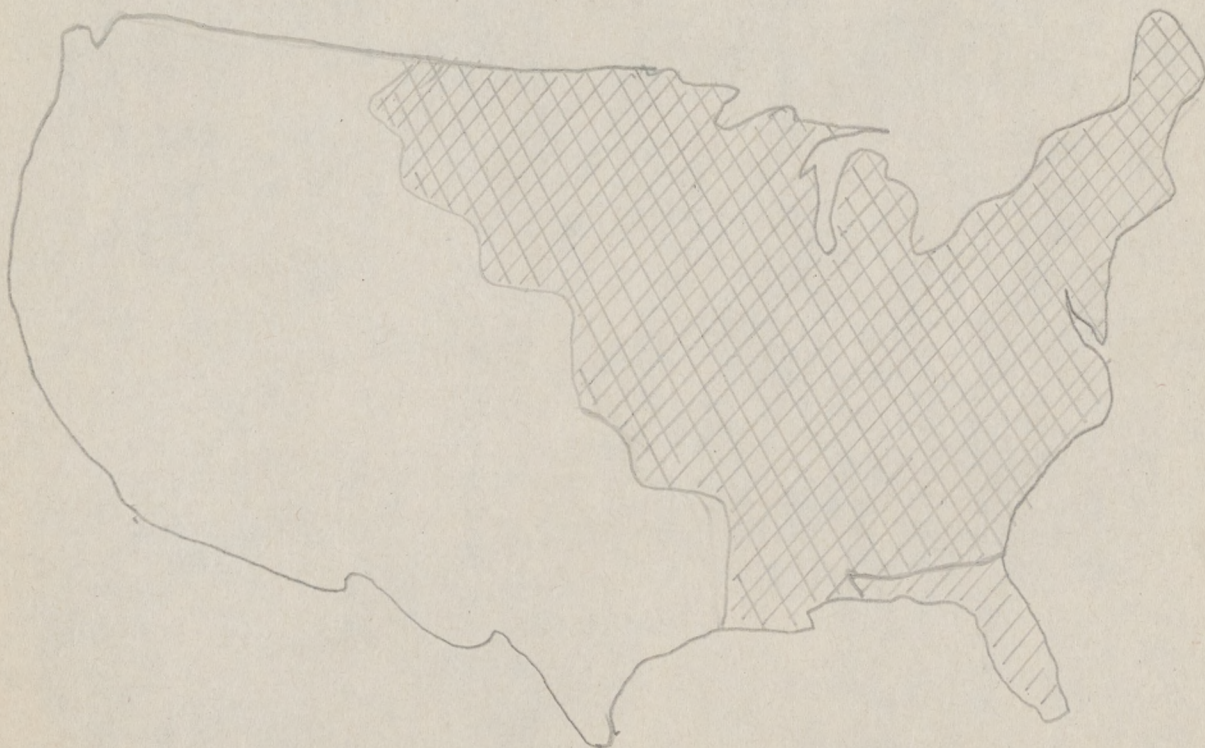
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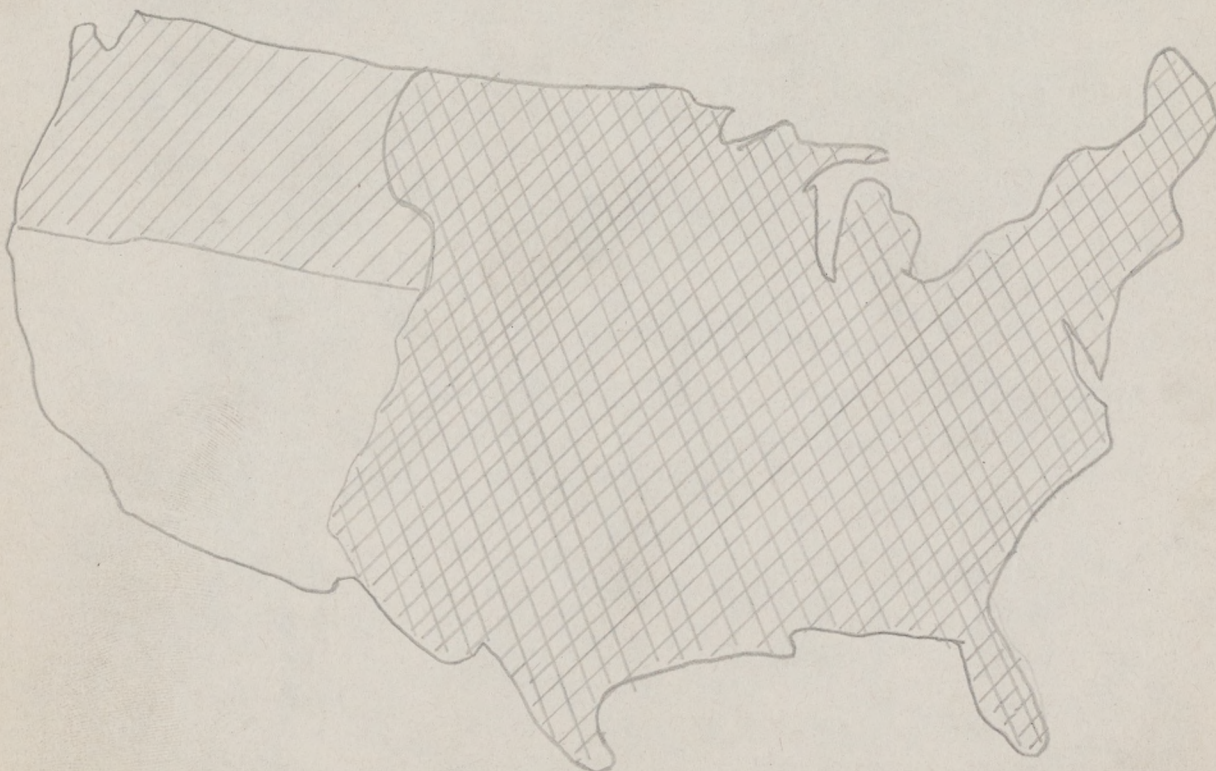
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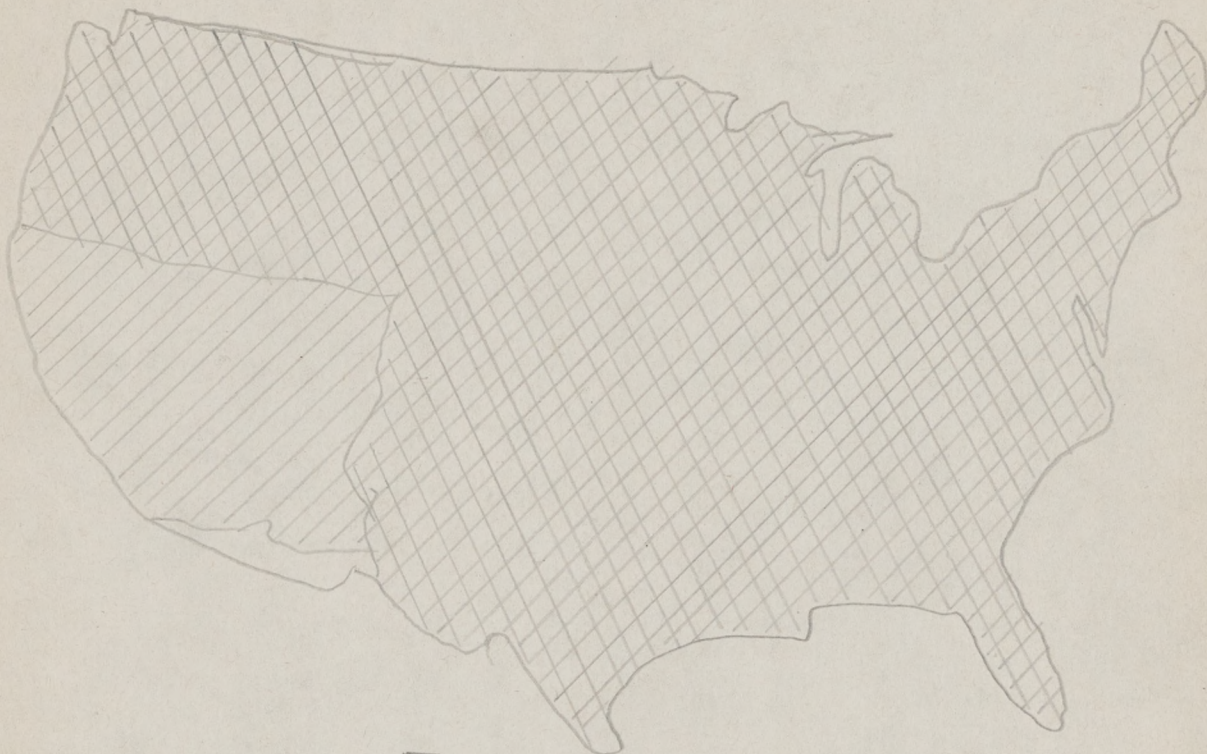
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