

Class Notes 3 for: F304 Building America

Northwest Territory- Northwest Ordinance 1797- Above the Ohio River: OH, IN, IL, MI, WI. Slavery was prohibited. It was considered to be one of the most important legislative acts of the Confederation Congress, it established the precedent by which the Federal government would be sovereign and expand westward with the admission of new states, rather than with the expansion of existing states and their established sovereignty under the Articles of Confederation. It was also precedent setting legislation with regard to American public domain lands. The U.S. Supreme Court recognized the authority of the Northwest Ordinance of 1789 within the applicable Northwest Territory as constitutional in *Strader v. Graham*, 51 U.S. 82, 96, 97 (1851), but did not extend the Ordinance to cover the respective states once they were admitted to the Union.

The 1784 ordinance was criticized by George Washington in 1785 and James Monroe in 1786. Monroe convinced Congress to reconsider the proposed state boundaries; a review committee recommended repealing that part of the ordinance. Other politicians questioned the 1784 ordinance's plan for organizing governments in new states, and worried that the new states' relatively small sizes would undermine the original states' power in Congress. Other events such as the reluctance of states south of the Ohio River to cede their western claims resulted in a narrowed geographic focus.

Territory: Kentucky- ceded from Virginia.

Kentucky 1774-1810: Before 1775, the territory of Kentucky (and OH, IL, IN, MI, and WI) were all part of the colony of Virginia. It included, in just Kentucky, 40,000

square miles and 26 million acres- larger than 8 of the 13 colonies.

1774: part of the land ceded to Canada by Great Britain throughout the Quebec Act.

1775: before this date, there were no permanent settlers in Kentucky

1776: British withdraw forces from western forts, including Kaskasia, IL

1778: George Rogers Clark captures Kaskasia, Illinois

1779: 20,000 settlers entered Kentucky

1788: 60,000 settlers were there in Kentucky

1781: Articles of Confederation: created the rush for western lands by the new country. Illinois & Wabash Company formed to buy these lands by the Gratz and Franks brothers of Philadelphia. Competition between Virginia & the southern states, and Pennsylvania and Maryland for control of these lands. Insiders patented most of the best land immediately and the best land was taken through unbelievably large grants. Virginia speculators controlled the land offices.

Land Office head: John Harvie (friend of Jefferson's); Surveyor Office: George May; Thomas Marshall (father of Chief Justice) for Fayette County; James Thompson for Lincoln County, KY.

1783: Tension between the speculators and settlers who were frozen out of the best lands- they threatened to turn to Spain for help (start of the Spanish Intrigue). The Indians sold off most of the remaining territories.

1800 census: 1 in every 5 persons in Kentucky was a black slave.

Early American land holders in Kentucky: John Craig: 270,000 acres; George Masy & family: 157,000 acres; George Lewis: 151,000 acres; Thomas Marshall: 280,000 acres; George Mason: 45,000 acres; George Washington: 4,717 acres; Benjamin Harrison: 25,000 acres; James Monroe: 63,884 acres; James Madison: 2,900 acres; Mercer family: 50,000 acres; Isaac Shelby: 9,591 acres; Evan Shelby (father) 9,500; Henry Clay: 8,439.

300,000 acres+ : David Ross (founded VA Yazoo Company with Patrick Henry) Thomas Franklin, Charles Morgan, Benjamin Wyncoop, Philip Barbour, John Bannister (associate of Robert Morris).

Unknown men acted as funnels to patents for prominent individuals: Thomas Stone: 463,000 acres; Kennon Jones: 413,000 acres; Christopher McConnier: 400,000+ acres; Henry Banks: 310,000 acres; Richard Graham: 340,000 acres. They would "sell" back the lands to the elite owners.

Pennsylvania men included: Robert Morris: 25,000 acres; Michael Gratz: 32,000 acres; Charles Wilson: 58,000 acres.

U.S. Senators, Congressmen, Presidents, and Supreme Court jurists were all well-financed through Kentucky lands.

Mostly settled in the 1770s (Daniel Boone). On September 25, 1773, Boone packed up his family and, with a group of about 50 immigrants, began the first attempt by British colonists to establish a settlement in Kentucky. Boone was still an obscure

hunter and trapper at the time; the most prominent member of the expedition was William Russell, a well-known Virginian and future brother-in-law of Patrick Henry. On October 9, Boone's eldest son James and a small group of men and boys who had left the main party to retrieve supplies were attacked by a band of Delawares, Shawnees, and Cherokees. Following the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, American Indians in the region had been debating what to do about the influx of settlers. This group had decided, in the words of historian John Mack Faragher, "to send a message of their opposition to settlement". James Boone and William Russell's son Henry were captured and gruesomely tortured to death. The brutality of the killings sent shock waves along the frontier, and Boone's party abandoned its expedition.

Louisiana Purchase:

Territory of Louisiana- A test of loyalty and greed. How did the inhabitants of the western frontier view the new country? What was their allegiance?

The Importance of the Mississippi River and access to it: any foreign power, especially Spain or France, could close off the Mississippi River to American navigation, simply by closing the port of New Orleans. It was the only natural outlet to the Bay of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean.

Travel overland from Tennessee and Kentucky meant crossing the Cumberland Mountains, the Allegheny, and the Blue Ridge Mountains. It would require weeks of time, plus being very expensive. It was quicker and cheaper to send goods and people down the Mississippi to New Orleans, then around Florida to the east coast. Settlers, businessmen, and speculators depended on land and trade to make them rich or to meet their

basic demands. The key to wealth and power was the River traffic on the Mississippi. Ham, wheat, corn, beef, and flour would be sent downriver in flatboats bound for New Orleans. River traffic along the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers also flowed into the Mississippi.

There was little loyalty to the United States by many men who were not American-born, and in general, the new settlers and speculators west of the mountains were more loyal to the home areas and states than to the United States. Many cared little who commanded the land, as long as they got what they wanted- speculator and settler.

The Treaty of Paris had ceded East and West Florida to the Spanish, who had technically sided with the French in the American Revolution. The Spanish were expecting to be given more of the Southeastern part of the United States, but only received Florida. They would attempt to obtain these lands by buying off American politicians and speculators. Through intrigue, the Spanish hoped to split off Kentucky and Tennessee from the east coast of the US. Men like John Adams, Sam Adams, Richard Henry Lee, and Henry Lee vehemently opposed Spanish efforts. There was also a long time distrust and dislike of the Spanish by most Americans. Many businessmen and politicians, however, were willing to allow the River to be closed off- it was in their best interest for trade to continue to go east across the mountains.

Spain, however, was not in good shape. They had wealth leadership, a small presence in the Louisiana Territory, and their agents bungled many of their operations. In 1795 the Treaty of San Lorenzo established the United States' southern borders above Florida, and guaranteed its use of the

Mississippi River. That did not stop the intrigue. Between 1795-1804 men like Gen. James Wilkinson, Aaron Burr, John Sevier, George Morgan, and George Rogers Clark schemed with the Spanish to deliver Louisiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky to the Spanish in return for money and positions as territorial governors. All of the schemes failed.

19th-CENTURY LAND GRANTS- doubling the size of the country

- New Lands- bought and stolen away
 - Florida- former Spanish and English territory- 1821
- The Adams-Onís Treaty, also known as the Transcontinental Treaty, was signed on February 22, 1819 by John Quincy Adams and Luis de Onís y González-Vara, but did not take effect until after it was ratified by Spain on Oct. 24, 1820 and the United States on February 19, 1821. President James Monroe was authorized on March 3, 1821 to take possession of East Florida and West Florida for the United States and provide for initial governance. Andrew Jackson served as military governor of the newly acquired territory, but only for a brief period. On March 30, 1822, the United States merged East Florida and part of what formerly constituted West Florida into the Florida Territory. William Pope Duval became the first official governor of the Florida Territory and soon afterward the capital was established at Tallahassee, but only after removing a Seminole tribe from the land.

- 1820-1865: Land settlement west of the Mississippi River

- Louisiana Purchase 1803

Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Utah.

- Republic of Texas- 1836-1846

The Republic of Texas (Spanish: República de Texas) was an independent sovereign country in North America that existed from March 2, 1836, to February 19, 1846. It was bordered by Mexico to the west and southwest, the Gulf of Mexico to the southeast, the two U.S. states of Louisiana and Arkansas to the east and northeast, and United States territories encompassing the current U.S. states of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming to the north. The citizens of the republic were known as Texians.

The Mexican province of Tejas (in English history books usually referred to as Mexican Texas) declared its independence from Mexico during the Texas Revolution in 1836. The Texas war of independence ended on April 21, 1836, but Mexico refused to recognize the independence of the Republic of Texas, and intermittent conflicts between the two states continued into the 1840s. The United States recognized the Republic of Texas in March 1837 but declined to annex the territory.

The Republic-claimed borders were based upon the Treaties of Velasco between the newly created Texas Republic and Antonio López de Santa Anna of Mexico. The eastern boundary had been defined by the Adams–Onís Treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain, which recognised the Sabine River as the eastern boundary of Spanish Texas and western boundary of the Missouri Territory. Under the Adams–Onís Treaty of 1819 the United States had renounced its claim to Spanish land to the east of the Rocky Mountains and to

the north of the Rio Grande which it claimed to have acquired as part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803.

The republic's southern and western boundary with Mexico continued to be disputed throughout the republic's existence. Texas claimed the Rio Grande as its southern boundary, while Mexico insisted that the Nueces River was the boundary. Texas was annexed by the United States on December 29, 1845 and was admitted to the Union as the 28th state on that day, with the transfer of power from the Republic to the new state formally taking place on February 19, 1846. However, the United States again inherited the southern and western border dispute with Mexico, which became a trigger for the Mexican–American War of 1846–48.

Bear Republic of California- 1846. The California Republic was a short-lived, unrecognized breakaway state that, for twenty-five days in 1846, militarily controlled the area to the north of the San Francisco Bay in the present-day state of California. In June 1846, a number of American immigrants in Alta California rebelled against the Mexican department's government. The immigrants had not been allowed to buy or rent land and had been threatened with expulsion from California because they had entered without official permission. Mexican officials were concerned about a coming war with the United States coupled with the growing influx of Americans into California. The rebellion was soon overtaken by the beginning of the Mexican–American War. The name "California Republic" appeared only on the flag the insurgents raised in Sonoma. It indicated their aspiration of forming a republican government for California. The insurgents elected military officers but no civil structure was ever established.[6]

The flag featured an image of a California grizzly bear and became known as the Bear Flag and the revolt as the Bear Flag Revolt.

Three weeks later, on July 5, 1846, the Republic's military of 100 to 200 men was subsumed into the California Battalion commanded by U.S. Army Brevet Captain John C. Frémont. The Bear Flag Revolt and whatever remained of the "California Republic" ceased to exist on July 9 when U.S. Navy Lieutenant Joseph Revere raised the United States flag in front of the Sonoma Barracks and sent a second flag to be raised at Sutter's Fort.

Kansas and Nebraska- land settlement and slavery- Admissions of new states to the Union by balancing free and slave states

Western land development- after the Civil War: 1865-1893
Homestead Act- 1862. The Homestead Act of 1862, opened up millions of acres. Any adult who had never taken up arms against the U.S. government could apply. Women and immigrants who had applied for citizenship were eligible. The Southern Homestead Act of 1866: Enacted to allow poor tenant farmers and sharecroppers in the south become land owners in the southern United States during Reconstruction. The act explicitly included and "encouraged" blacks to participate. It was not very successful, as even the low prices and fees were often too much for the applicants to afford. The "yeoman farmer" ideal of Jeffersonian democracy was still a powerful influence in American politics during the 1840–1850s, with many politicians believing a homestead act would help increase the number of "virtuous yeomen."

Oklahoma- 1880-90- from US-purchased Cherokee lands. The Homestead Act of 1862 gave rise later to a new phenomenon,

large land rushes, such as the Oklahoma Land Runs of the 1880s and 90s. Settlers found land and staked their claims, usually in individual family units, although others formed closer knit communities. Often, the homestead consisted of several buildings or structures besides the main house. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 ended homesteading; by that time, federal government policy had shifted to retaining control of western public lands. The only exception to this new policy was in Alaska, for which the law allowed homesteading until 1986.

Land runs- sold on first-come basis. Land run (sometimes "land rush") usually refers to a historical event in which previously restricted land of the United States was opened to homestead on a first arrival basis. Lands were opened and sold first-come or by bid, or won by lottery, or by means other than a run. The settlers, no matter how they acquired occupancy, purchased the land from the United States Land Office. For former Indian lands, the Land Office distributed the sales funds to the various tribal entities, according to previously negotiated terms. The Oklahoma Land Run of 1889 was the most prominent of the land runs while the Land Run of 1893 was the largest. The opening of the former Kickapoo area in 1895 was the last use of a land run in the present area of Oklahoma.

Boomers and Sooners: "BOOMERS" refers to those who campaigned for the opening of the Oklahoma lands. After years of raids, led by the leaders of the Boomers activist movement into the central area Oklahoma, Congress agreed to open the "Unassigned Lands." In all, seven land runs took place in Oklahoma, beginning with the most famous Land Run of April 22, 1889, which gave rise to the terms "Eighty-Niner" and "Sooner."

"SOONERS" is the name given to settlers who entered the Unassigned Lands in what is now the state of Oklahoma BEFORE the official start of the Land Rush of 1889. President Grover Cleveland officially proclaimed the Unassigned Lands open to settlement on March 2, 1889 under the Indian Appropriations Act. The name derived from the "sooner clause" of the act, which stated that anyone who entered and occupied the land prior to the opening time would be denied the right to claim land.

Arizona & New Mexico: the Gadsden Purchase in 1854

The Gadsden Purchase in 1854 was a 29,670-square-mile region of present-day southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico that the United States purchased via a treaty signed on December 30, 1853 by James Gadsden, American ambassador to Mexico at that time. The purchase included lands south of the Gila River and west of the Rio Grande which the U.S. acquired so that it could construct a transcontinental railroad along a deep southern route, which the Southern Pacific Railroad later completed in 1881-1883. The purchase also aimed to reconcile outstanding border issues between the U.S. and Mexico following the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the earlier Mexican–American War of 1846–48.

Colorado (1830s) and California (1840s) Gold Rush
Oregon: Conflict with England and Russia

1893: the proclaimed end of the American Frontier- What is the "frontier?"

The line between civilized and uncivilized

Transcontinental Railroads dictate locations of towns and business

The line between the settlements and the Indians
Removal of the Indians by treaty and force

Ed White- "The Backcountry and the City"

The civilized was the area under direct control of the eastern elites in the coastal cities. The Backcountry (limen, frontier) was the sparsely settled areas to the far west of the colony with only remote control.

The 1893 Chicago Colombian World Exposition. The World's Columbian Exposition (the official shortened name for the World's Fair: Columbian Exposition, also known as The Chicago World's Fair and Chicago Columbian Exposition) was a world's fair held in Chicago in 1893 to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World in 1492. The centerpiece of the Fair, the large water pool, represented the long voyage Columbus took to the New World. Chicago bested New York City; Washington, D.C.; and St. Louis for the honor of hosting the fair. The Exposition was an influential social and cultural event and had a profound effect on architecture, sanitation, the arts, Chicago's self-image, and American industrial optimism. They also attempted to outshine the earlier World's Fair in Paris.

The layout of the Chicago Columbian Exposition was, in large part, designed by John Wellborn Root, Daniel Burnham, Frederick Law Olmsted and Charles B. Atwood. It was the prototype of what Burnham and his colleagues thought a city should be. It was designed to follow Beaux Arts principles of design, namely French neoclassical architecture principles based on symmetry, balance, and splendor. The color of the material generally used to cover the buildings facades (plaster of Paris) gave the fairgrounds its nickname, the White City.

Many prominent architects designed its 14 "great buildings". Artists and musicians were featured in exhibits and many also made depictions and works of art inspired by the exposition. Most of the buildings were facades that were quickly built for the fair to open on time.

Frederick Jackson Turner thesis.

The Frontier Thesis or Turner Thesis, is the argument advanced by historian Frederick Jackson Turner in 1893 that American democracy was formed by the American frontier. He stressed the process—the moving frontier line—and the impact it had on pioneers going through the process. He also stressed results; especially that American democracy was the primary result, along with egalitarianism, a lack of interest in high culture, and violence. "American democracy was born of no theorist's dream; it was not carried in the Susan Constant to Virginia, nor in the Mayflower to Plymouth. It came out of the American forest, and it gained new strength each time it touched a new frontier," said Turner.

In the thesis, the American frontier established liberty by releasing Americans from European mindsets and eroding old, dysfunctional customs. The frontier had no need for standing armies, established churches, aristocrats or nobles, nor for landed gentry who controlled most of the land and charged heavy rents. Frontier land was free for the taking. Turner first announced his thesis in a paper entitled "The Significance of the Frontier in American History", delivered to the American Historical Association in 1893 in Chicago. He won wide acclaim among historians and intellectuals. Turner elaborated on the theme in his advanced history lectures and in a series of

essays published over the next 25 years, published along with his initial paper as *The Frontier in American History*.

The late additions: Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, and Hawaii:

Arizona and New Mexico. The Territory of New Mexico, during the Mexican War in 1846, was a provisional, then organized incorporated territory of the United States that existed from September 9, 1850, until January 6, 1912, when the remaining extent of the territory was admitted to the Union as the State of New Mexico. The Territory of New Mexico was an organized incorporated territory of the United States that existed (with varying boundaries) from September 9, 1850, until January 6, 1912, when the remaining extent of the territory was admitted to the Union as the State of New Mexico.

The Arizona Territory was a territory of the United States that existed from February 24, 1863 until February 14, 1912, when the remaining extent of the territory was admitted to the Union as the state of Arizona. It was created from the western half of the New Mexico Territory during the American Civil War.

Alaska- Seward's "Folly" seemed to have worked out- ask the Russians. The Department of Alaska was the designation for the government of Alaska from its purchase by the United States of America in 1867 until its organization as the District of Alaska in 1884. During the department era, Alaska was variously under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army (until 1877), the U.S. Dept. of the Treasury (from 1877 until 1879) and the U.S. Navy (from 1879 until 1884). The area later

became the District of Alaska, then the Territory of Alaska, then the State of Alaska. At the instigation of U.S. Secretary of State William Seward, the United States Senate approved the purchase of Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000 on April 9, 1867.

The Territory of Alaska or Alaska Territory was an organized incorporated territory of the United States that existed from August 24, 1912, until January 3, 1959, when it was admitted to the Union as the State of Alaska. The territory was created as the District of Alaska on May 17, 1884.

Hawaii- you come in, plant pineapples and sugar cane, American business companies ask for protection, you send in the troops to protect them, you claim it as a territory, and voila- the 50th state! Sanford Ballard Dole was a lawyer and jurist in the Hawaiian Islands as a kingdom, protectorate, republic and territory. An enemy of the Hawaiian royalty and friend of the elite immigrant community, Dole advocated the westernization of Hawaiian government and culture. After the overthrow of the monarchy, and the founding of the Kingdom of Hawaii, he served as President of Hawaii until his government secured Hawaii's annexation by the United States. Sanford Dole was the cousin once removed of James Dole who came to Hawaii in 1899 and founded the Hawaiian Pineapple Company on Oahu, which later became the Dole Food Company.

Upon the overthrow of Queen Lili‘uokalani in 1893, the Committee of Safety led by Lorrin A. Thurston established the Provisional Government of Hawaii to govern the islands in transition to expected annexation by the United States. First annexation proceedings began when Democrat Grover

Cleveland took office. Cleveland was an anti-imperialist and was strongly against annexation. He withdrew the annexation treaty from consideration, mounted an inquiry, and recommended the restoration of Lili‘uokalani as queen. Further investigation by Congress led to the Morgan Report, which established that the actions of U.S. troops were completely neutral, and exonerated the U.S. from any accusations of complicity with the overthrow.

The Territory of Hawaii or Hawaii Territory was an organized incorporated territory of the United States that existed from July 7, 1898, until August 21, 1959, when its territory was admitted to the Union as the fiftieth U.S. state, the State of Hawaii. The U.S. Congress passed the Newlands Resolution which annexed the Republic of Hawaii to the United States. Hawaii's territorial history includes a period from 1941 to 1944—during World War II—when the islands were placed under martial law. Civilian government was dissolved and a military governor was appointed.

Well...if space is the final frontier...would you be interested in a joint-stock investment on the Moon or Mars? A bit of advice- if you are, do not be an ADVENTURER-IN-PERSON!