EXAM INFORMATION

- Exam One is Tuesday, March 5.
  - Bring a #2 pencil, eraser and a pen.
  - Multiple choice short answer plus choice of essay topic.
  - See Study Guide.
  - Missed exam make-up is all essay format.

- The Extra Credit for Exam One is due at the start of the exam on March 5.
  - Remember to provide examples from all 5 coordinates for max extra points.
  - All other extra credit is by the end of the semester.

European Exploration

It is believed that Norsemen (Vikings) reached North America in the 900s.

INITIAL GOAL:
Find the "Northwest Passage" to Asia.

Consult appropriate maps in the Historical Atlas.

Age of Discovery

The European Age of Discovery began in the mid-1400s following the “Dark Ages.” Voyages of exploration were organized for ...

- Satisfaction (general and scientific curiosities)
- Economic reasons (trade, national wealth, sources of food and raw materials)
- Political/military reasons (national rivalries, empire building, control)
- Religious zeal (missionary, conversion)
- Ego (adventure, personal glory/wealth)

Europe in North America

- Early 18th century North America was divided between England, France and Spain.
- The Hudson Bay Company was a private fur-trading business established in 1670 by English royal charter. (Also called Rupert's Land, it acted as a pseudo-governmental entity.)

See Section 2 of the Historical Atlas for the location of colonies between 1600 and 1775.
Europe in North America

- Russia made its appearance in N. America in 1732 (Bering expedition), moving down the Pacific coast from Alaska to northern California (1812).
- With the end of the French and Indian War (1754-63), French control of land was reduced and French holdings were divided between Britain, Spain and Indian allies.

European Colonization of the Americas

European rivalries led to military conflicts in North America.

English Domination of North America

The French and Indian War for control of North America involved the Algonquians (French ally) and Iroquois (English ally).

Britain defeated France. Britain took control of Canada and the area between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River.

Other than Florida, Spain did not have an east coast presence and stayed west of the Mississippi.

After the Revolutionary War

In 1783, after the American Revolution, the western border of the U.S. was set at the Mississippi River. Additional states and territories were created during the 1790s.

The U.S. in 1810

The area called Louisiana was contested by Spain and France until 1763 when the French were "evicted" from North America.

- Spain sold Louisiana to France in 1800.
- The U.S. purchased it from France (1803) to protect "American interests" and preserve access to mouth of the Mississippi River. (Spanish Florida extended to the Mississippi River.)

Manifest Destiny

- The view taken by U.S. lawmakers in the 1840s that America had the “divine right” to expand across the continent to the Pacific Ocean.
- The doctrine led to conflicts with Great Britain, Spain and Mexico.
- Fueled the Indian wars of the 1870-80s; led to the American Indian diaspora.
- Through negotiations with Great Britain and Russia the US gained areas along the Pacific Northwest (Oregon Territory) and Alaska.
The U.S. in the 1850’s

Canadian Confederation

- Canadian Confederation was created on July 1, 1867.
- Originally it was composed of four provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec).

Canada now consists of 10 provinces and 3 territories.

Growth of Canada

Night Image of North America

Settlement and Diffusion from Culture Hearths

Settlement of Canada
Population Density of N. America

US Population by State
2010 census

Canadian Population by Province/Territory
2010 estimate

Center of Population

- The "population center" is the theoretical point at which a country's population is equally balanced in all directions.
- As many people live to the north as to the south, and as many to the east as to the west.
- Population centers shift with population growth, migration and additional territory and can be used to track settlement.

If a country had 8 million people, 2 million would be found in each quadrant.

Change in US Population 2000-2010

- Location of US population center: 50% N and S of this point, 50% E and W of this point.
- Canada's population center is just NW of Toronto and moving westward.

- Increase in population in BLUE. Decrease in RED.
- Faster than the national average in BLUE. Slower in RED.
**Percentage Ethnic Change in U.S. Population, 1920-2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1970</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>89.7%</td>
<td>83.5%</td>
<td>63.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Concentrations by Ethnicity**


**U.S. Immigration Trends**

- **Push Factors**
  - 1840s: Irish Potato Famine
  - 1850-1920: Overpopulation, wars
  - Recent: Overpopulation, war, oppression
- **Pull Factors**
  - Economic opportunity
  - Political/religious freedom
  - Land availability

See Table 3.1 in text

**Early Immigration**

**Early period (early 1600s to 1815):**
- Most immigrants were from northern and western Europe
- Most French came in the 1600s, totaling about 15,000
- In 1790 (first census), two-thirds of American whites were British; Dutch, Germans were the next largest groups

**Africans**
- About 20 million taken in the slave trade; 50% died.
- Accounted for 20% of population in 1790, then percentage declined with end of slave trade.

**European Immigration**

- **1815–1914**
  - Trend of increasing numbers
  - Shift from northern and western Europe to southern and eastern Europe with spreading Industrial Revolution
- **Post–World War I**
  - Restricted immigration
  - Depression and World War II: reduced numbers of immigrants

**European Immigration (cont’d)**

- **Post–World War II**
  - End of nationality quotas
  - Increased numbers
  - New controls after September 11, 2001, attacks
  - Issue of illegal immigration
- **Destinations**
  - More to the U.S. than to Canada
  - Major determinants: economic opportunity
  - Few try to duplicate conditions in home countries
  - Closeness to points of entry
Recent Immigration

- Asians and Latin Americans:
  - Mexico
  - Philippines
  - Vietnam
  - Dominican Republic
  - China
  - India
- Settlement near point of entry.

The Great (Internal) Migration “African-American Diaspora”

- The large-scale migration during the 20th century of African-Americans from rural areas in the South to urban areas in northern, mid-western and western states.
  - An initial movement between 1910-1940 involving about 1.6 million people destined mainly to the Northeast and Midwest.
  - A secondary migration between 1940-1970 involving about 5 million people for whom California was the principal destination.

Push-Pull Factors for the Great Migration

Push Factors
- Oppressive social conditions in the South.
- A boll weevil infestation in southern cotton fields (c. 1910) that forced farmers and laborers to seek new employment.
- The Great Mississippi River Flood of 1927, which displaced hundreds of thousands of people.

Pull Factors
- Receptive legal and social environment in the North.
- An expansion of manufacturing jobs in the North and Midwest during and following World War I.
- The Immigration Act of 1924 created openings for locals when the supply of new factory workers from Europe was stopped.

Concentration of the Elderly

Top map shows the percent of total population 75 years and older.

Bottom map shows rural counties with 18% or more of its population 65 years or older.
Culture

**Culture:** People’s assemblage of beliefs and learned behavior.
- Impact on landscape (human imprint).
- Variations/uniqueness:
  - Language
  - Sports
  - Architecture
  - Food

**Acculturation:** borrowing and blending of cultures (melting pot)