Westward Expansion 1860 to 1890

Student Name

University Name

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Thesis Statement

To explore the westward expansion of America regarding agriculture, railroad, major cities and states from 1860 to 1890.

Introduction

The boundaries of the United States of America, at the time of the British Colonies War for Independence, was: the Allegheny Mountains toward the west, St. Lawrence toward the North, and the Atlantic Ocean to the south and east involving the eastern part of the North American mainland. Toward the west, there were thousands of miles of the open fertile area having timberlands, mountains, rivers and fields which were occupied by Indigenous people groups and Spanish Mexicans. The wilderness between the settled terrains of the east and the grounds of the wild-west was pushed further and advance westbound in two waves as the land was bought, explored, and taken over by the United States Government and settled by migrants from Europe. The primary wave settled land west to the Mississippi River taking after the Louisiana Purchase. The second wave ended terrains west of the Mississippi to California. Ranches, mines, railways, urban areas and industry sprung up. Large portions of these foreigners endured, or more awful, passed on from thirst in the deserts, Indian raids, or from fugitive savagery. Most just needed land to farm; others needed to make a quick fortune in the gold prospects of the West (PBS Learning Media, n.d.).

Cattle and Railroads

Until the 1860s, the immense central fields between the Missouri and Mississippi in the east and the Rocky Mountains were a constant region of prairies to be crossed as quick as could be expected under the circumstances. Precipitation, even outside the desert states, was little and cultivating did not look dull. And the Indian people groups were resolved to keep the white man out if they could.

The coming of the railways and the cattlemen transformed this. By 1869 the principal railroad extended from the Pacific to Omaha, Nebraska. In the next years, numerous different lines were assembled. Finally, men and merchandise could be conveyed efficiently and rapidly over the mainland. The primary individuals to see the odds offered by the railroads were the Texan cattlemen. Amid the Civil War, farms had not been cared for, and 5 million semi-wild steers meandered the state. In the North a developing populace needed hamburger, so the Texan cattlemen took the cattle for many miles to Abilene, Kansas where they were delivered to Chicago by pontoon. They soon understood that there would be impressive points of interest in keeping the large groups of steers on the Great Plains. The railroad organizations assembled lines to the principle focuses, and the dairy cattle farms started. The time of the cattle rustler was conceived. The cattle rustler towns got to be incredible. Weapons and beverage were shoddy, and cowhands touched base around the local area with maybe a while pay to spend. It is not astonishing that life was vicious (Lard Bucket, 2012).

The Farmers Settle the Great Plains

Somewhere around 1870 and 1890, the greatest development westbound occurred. Spreading from the railroad tracks, a huge number of settlers moved into the Dakotas, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. The last region settled was Oklahoma in 1889. A berserk surge occurred to grab a bit of this final piece of the wild. The wilderness was shut. There was presently no isolating line amongst wild and settled area.

How were the dry fields transformed into cultivating land? Why did the cattlemen offer a path to the ranchers? One reason why the cattlemen were constrained out was the late spring dry season of 1886 when the prairies wilted and steers starved. The winter was the most noticeably bad in living memory and thousands of more cattle froze to death. Numerous farm proprietors were destroyed. The other real explanation behind the ranchers' prosperity was the spread of new creations that made cultivating conceivable on the Great Plains. Security fencing started to be sold in the 1870s, and substantial regions of the area could now be encased economically and rapidly. Hardware to deep burrow Wells got to be accessible. Critical, new machines were produced, for example, the steel group furrow that could turn a few wrinkles without a moment's delay; unique harrows to separate the dirt; mechanical harvesters and covers, and steam sifting machines. Vast regions could presently be cultivated much all the more effectively (PBS Learning Media, n.d.).

The Peopling of the United States

Where did all the new settlers originate from? Part of the answer is the enormous increment in the populace. There were a little more than 23 million Americans in 1850. By 1880 there were 50 million. A portion of this was a particular increment, which was going on all through Europe and America since every year a bigger number of individuals were being born than were dying. But also in those 30 years somewhere around 1850 and 1880, more than 71/2 million settlers landed from Europe and settled in the farmlands of the mid and far west. Of the considerable number of immigrants, it was the Germans, Swedes, and Norwegians took after towards the end of the century by Poles and Czechs, who took the biggest part in the westbound surge. After 1900 there was another wave of outsiders from Europe, who came to the urban communities Furthermore, manufacturing plants of the East. Shine and Russian Jews came to escape hostile to Jewish mistreatment. Southern Italians fled from neediness and pestilences. Almost all these later outsiders from southern and eastern Europe were poorer and less instructed than before pioneers. Amid this period, the urban communities developed quickly: Chicago had 12 families in 1831, 20,000 individuals in 1860 and 1,600,000 in 1890. It turned into the focal point of the meat processing and packaging industry (Teaching Primary Source, n.d.).

Conclusion

The essay explores how America expanded westward, and the population grew in the main cities and territories as a result of migration and low deaths as compared to the number of people born during that time. The agriculture also expanded during this period and a major portion of dry land was converted into farming land, and the railroads were developed.

# References

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