

Geography

& the

Environment

Set

Strategies/Ideas:

Cards are not in chronological order. Consider organizing them that way!

Organize your study cards by theme or by era. If you want to cut the “cards” out, you can use them to sort into eras. [Some cards span many eras and can be used more broadly to study change/continuity over time.]

(See landscape era title “cards” to aid you in this technique).

Combine your use of these cards with the content outline. For example, you can sort into eras with other themes, study the cards, and read the relevant portion of the content outline to reinforce your understanding of main historical developments!

IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRE-COLUMBIAN NATIVE CULTURES

Northwest and California (including the Chinook): wet and cool climate, fishing and whaling, hunting and gathering, developed tools such as nets and spears for hunting and fishing, bears, moose, elk, lived in longhouses made of wood, permanent and semi-permanent settlements California dryer and warmer with lots of fishing and hunting

American Southwest - (including Anasazi, Apache, and Pueblo): Anasazi were ancestors of the Pueblo, cliff dwellers, farming, irrigation, maize, complex religion and culture, their descendants are the Pueblo, adobe structures, warm climate, few trees

Great Basin and Great Plains (including the Sioux, Ute, and Comanche): nomadic hunters and gatherers, Great Basin arid, Great Plains few trees/grasslands, roaming animals, American bison, deer, elk, nomadic lifestyle following animals, teepees, bows and arrows

Northeast and along Atlantic seaboard - Eastern Woodland Indians (including the Iroquois, Pequot, and Wampanoag in the north and The Powhatan, Cherokee, and Seminole in the south) Forests, deer, fishing, mixed agriculture and hunters, bow and arrow, canoe, permanent and semi-permanent, some matrilineal, some with political and trading alliances among tribes

Mississippi River Valley (including the Mississippian mound builders and empire of Cahokia) hunting, agriculture, complex religion, political systems, gender roles, social hierarchy, mound builders, permanent villages with agriculture and trade, cleared land for agriculture

IMPACT OF COMPETITION OVER ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES IN THE COLONIES

New England (Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire) – although initially friendly (first Thanksgiving) and some assimilation (praying towns), land encroachment and competition for resources led to conflicts such as Metacom's War (King Philip's War) and resulted in Native Americans being forced westward

Middle Colonies (Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, New Jersey) – the Dutch purchased Manhattan from Indians (New Amsterdam taken by England – becomes New York), the Quakers in Pennsylvania purchased some land and established treaties with others (pacifists), New York had some agreements with Iroquois... in general less Indian Wars in this region; encroachment did result in westward migration and some conflicts especially on the frontier.

Chesapeake Colonies (Virginia, Maryland) & **North Carolina** – Some cooperation and peace (John Smith/Pocahontas ceremony, John Rolfe marries Pocahontas, some assimilation) conflict was intense in this area resulting in Indian Wars including three Powhattan Wars which destroyed the Powhattan Confederacy

Southern Colonies (the Chesapeake plus North Carolina are also called "Southern," but South Carolina and Georgia also differ)... frontier conflict ongoing with Natives, also conflict with Spanish on southern border of Georgia

French and Indian War – competition over land and fur trade (between France and Britain) led to defeat of French & Indians and expansion of English land claims in North America; Spain also gained Louisiana due to this war.

IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLONIAL ECONOMIES

New England (Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire) – cold winters, short growing season, rocky soil, forests, seafood, animals/fur... led to **mixed economy** with subsistence agriculture, fishing, lumber, shipbuilding, fur trade. These also supported **close knit societies** as they were not spread out like those in the South

Middle Colonies (Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, New Jersey) – arable land, longer growing season with cold winters, supported **cereal crops** (grains/breadbasket colonies) which could be exported from natural ports such as Philadelphia and New York. Agriculture more **family farms** rather than large plantations (*Swedes and Dutch established trade networks in this region but were overtaken by Britain*)

Chesapeake Colonies (Virginia, Maryland) & North Carolina– long growing seasons, fertile soil helped development of **plantation agriculture (tobacco)** and the development of labor systems (indentured servitude and chattel slavery). People **lived separately** for the most part due to size of plantations.

Southern Colonies (the Chesapeake plus North Carolina are also called “Southern,” but South Carolina and Georgia also differ)... shorter winters, plantation **cash crop agriculture** developed (**indigo, rice**), developed after Chesapeake, more dependent on chattel slavery (in some places majority of population was slaves), spread out

IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF LABOR SOURCES IN THE COLONIES AND IN THE UNITED STATES

Land – the opportunity to have your own piece of land was a pull factor for many colonists who were limited by enclosure of Britain; for those who couldn't afford the journey, **Headright System of indentured servitude** allowed land owners to pay for the voyage in exchange for a **contracted number of years of service on plantation**. **Plantations create large demand for labor, and indentured servitude was main source of labor in 1600s.**

Cash Crop Agriculture – became lucrative ... **more demand for labor** and after Bacon's Rebellion and other frontier issues with freed **indentured servants**, landowners began demanding more **slaves**. To keep their labor force permanent, **slave codes** were designed **limiting manumission**, defining children of slaves as slaves, and **slaves as chattel (property)**. **Slavery became the major source in 1700s. Native Americans for labor not successful (but Spanish did use this in their encomienda and Mission systems)**

Although all 13 colonies had some slaves, it was **predominantly in the South** due to plantation agriculture. New England benefitted more by investing in the slave trade. (Britain also had colonies in Caribbean (**West Indies**) with **sugar plantations and dominant slave population**)

IMPACT OF COMPETITION OVER ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES 1783-1890

American Revolution (partially driven by desire for **Ohio Valley** and reaction to Proclamation Line of 1763)

Northwest Indian Wars and **Indian Treaties (Ohio Valley)**

Louisiana Purchase (1803, desire for **New Orleans** and control of **Mississippi River**) leads to new states (**Missouri Compromise** of 1820) and other conflicts over slavery

War of 1812 (conflict over **Ohio Valley/Northwest Territory**), after war further encroachment and defeat of Tecumseh and the Prophet; and English leave the valley and begin working out border disputes with U.S.

Seminole Wars & **Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819** (conflict over **Florida** and U.S. acquisition of Florida)

Indian Removal Act and **Reservation System** (conflict between white Americans and natives, began with Jackson and finished in 1890)

Manifest Destiny leads to annexation of **Texas** (1845), **Mexican-American War** (1846-1848) and **Mexican Cession** (1848) which leads to new states (**Compromise of 1850** brings in **California** as free state) – spread of plantation agriculture across deep south increases sectionalism ...competition over land for plantations from Florida to Texas– and westward expansion increases conflict/competition among Mexicans/Americans/Indians... competition over land for farming and ranching or mineral/mining in the West

Enclosure of the West (Indian Wars, Dawes Act, completion of Reservation System, destruction of buffalo/bison) ... competition over land for farming and ranching or mineral/mining

IMPACT OF COMPETITION OVER ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES 1890-1917

1896-1899 – Klondike, Alaska gold rush (however Alaska purchased from Russia in the 1860s) leads to migration and increased competition between Americans and American Indian in Alaska

1898 – Hawaii annexed (Dole Pineapple; removing tariffs by making it U.S. territory-business owners overthrow Hawaiian queen)

1898 – Spanish-American War (not fought for resources initially... but turned into new overseas expansion/imperialism) yields territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines (competition for markets, naval stations and bases, coaling stations, control of Caribbean and Panama Canal traffic, etc.)

Open Door Policy – caused by global competition for markets, led to exploitation of Chinese resources (imperialistic efforts often led to the exploitation of resources by the dominant nation such as U.S. in Latin America, Britain in India, etc.)

1904 – U.S./Theodore Roosevelt/Big Stick -- builds **Panama Canal** and controls Panama Canal Zone until 1999 (competition for land in effort to support global trade and presence (other islands acquired such as Virgin Islands which were purchased; some islands such as Midway Island were actually acquired in the Civil War Era)

IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST

Roaming horses and cattle, gold and silver rushes, arable land for farming, railroad construction, and boomtowns – all pull factors for migrants and helped increase competition among Mexicans, Americans, and American Indians.

Climate and geography of **Great Plains** led to shallow farming (which later leads to Dust Bowl... drought/soil blows away)

Plentiful **American bison herds** created barrier to railroad, expansion of cattle ranching, and implementation of Reservations – leading to buffalo hunting and near extinction of the breed

MODERN TIMES – NUCLEAR ENERGY AND GLOBAL WARMING/CLIMATE CHANGE

1963 – **Limited Test Ban Treaty** (JFK but Eisenhower worked on it... took 8 years to finalize)... banned all nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in space, or underwater

1968- **Non-Proliferation Treaty** (LBJ) - prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament

1972 – Strategic Arms Limitation Talks agreement (**SALT I**) (Nixon) - froze the number of strategic ballistic missile launchers at existing levels for U.S. and U.S.S.R.

1980s - **START I & START II** (Reagan) - Strategic Arms Reduction Talks - negotiations between the **United States** and the **Soviet Union** to reduce arsenals of nuclear warheads and of the missiles and bombers capable of delivering such weapons.

Global Warming. - Climate Change – impact of industrialization... new regulations on automotive emissions; new EPA regulations on business emissions, increased gov't subsidies for alternative energy, debate continues

**GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT
CONTINUITY AND CHANGE OVER TIME
ROLE OF GOVERNMENT**

Before 1890... minimal role for government (Jefferson sends Lewis and Clark, Indian Reservation system begins with Jackson and ends with Wounded Knee, Manifest Destiny and war, etc.)... There were some activists such as transcendentalists and utopians... Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon preserved in 1800s... but role of government would change considerably in 20th century...

After 1890... activists fostered change to a large extent!

Why? To address the effects of large-scale industrialization in the Progressive Era, to address effects of automotive age, to address effects of Cold War... etc.

Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1909 – **Conservationists**, National Park Service, wildlife refuges, national parks, national monuments like the Redwood Forest, national forests

John Muir – Preservationists (helped get Yosemite set aside in 1890, created Sierra Club, argued over Roosevelt's projects that destroyed areas such as valleys due to building dams.)

Franklin Roosevelt 1933-1945– commission to study wildlife restoration (wetland destruction had led to several endangered species), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Fisheries, Bureau of Biological Survey (93 million acres of lands and waters are protected and managed by the government) – also under FDR – Manhattan Project (creation of nuclear bombs which would lead to environmental concerns)

Dwight Eisenhower 1953-1960– Atomic Energy Act – commercial nuclear energy policy, more government regulations (energy policy) to develop cheap and abundant energy other than burning fossil fuels... *later on when Jimmy Carter is president (1977-1981) the Three Mile Island accident ended much of this policy*

John F. Kennedy 1961-1963 – Clean Air Act

Lyndon Johnson 1963-1969 – Wilderness Preservation System, Water Quality Control Act, Scenic River Act, National Trails System, National Historic Preservation Act

Richard Nixon 1969-1974 – OPEC Oil Embargo, Environmental Protection Agency... the EPA is major turning point... dramatic increase in government regulations concerning environment...

Jimmy Carter – new energy policy begins following oil shortage... government pumps money into the development of new, cleaner energy technology (the Department of Energy)

TOP TESTED GEOGRAPHIC EVENTS FOR EOC (but still relevant for AP)		
Event	Human Geography	Physical Geography
American Revolution 1775-1783	Proclamation Line of 1763 and New Imperial Policy	Land from Appalachia to Mississippi River secured for new nation
Louisiana Purchase 1803	U.S. wanted New Orleans... France was selling the whole lot... Jefferson purchased it in order to provide more farmland for "agrarian virtue" future of nation and to prevent others from taking it	Land from mouth of Mississippi River up through Missouri to Montana an Oregon territory. Lewis and Clark explored and made it all the way to Pacific
Mexican-American War 1846-1848	Texas became state in 1845 but border dispute led to spark that started the war... main goal of Polk was California. New land escalates sectionalism	Mexican Cession (California, Nevada Territory, Utah Territory, New Mexico Territory) Texas border at Rio Grande
Settlement of the Great Plains – 1862-1890	Plains Indians settled here first. The invention of the steel plow made farming easier. The Homestead Act encouraged settlement.	Middle of the country, extremes in temperatures and climate. (Hot summers, cold winters) Flat, wide open spaces = excellent for farming
Klondike Gold Rush 1896-1899	Thousands suffering from an economic depression left their lives behind in the late 1800s seeking fortunes.	Alaska was seen as a large and distant source of raw materials-good investment (gold and oil)
Panama Canal 1904-1914	The US supported the revolution of this country and in exchange was given permission to build this and control a territory 5 miles around it. The US gave back control in the 1990s.	saves the 8,000 mile journey around the southern tip of South America. (Cape Horn) - land and operation returned to Panama by 1999
The Dust Bowl 1900-1933	<i>North Texas to Nebraska, drought and wind blows away soil... Farmers misused their lands (over planting, not rotating crops, shallow farming)</i>	Years of sustained drought dried up the lands, winds carried clouds of dust and sand -- Led to migration westward and government funding to plant trees
2005 Levee Failure in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina	Engineering failure on levee system (much of the area is below sea level and protected by levees), failure of local and state governments' to evacuate or force evacuation, delayed federal response due to red tape	The wind and storm surge at high tide was overwhelming , led to levee improvements and new evacuation plans and changes to FEMA policies