

## 1: Frontier | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*A frontier is the political and geographical area near or beyond a [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) term came from French in the 15th century, with the meaning "borderland" – "the region of a country that fronts on another country (see also marches).*

Jim Bridger Jim Bridger. The journey marked the beginning of a year career that saw him discover new routes across the frontier, survive an arrow wound to the back, marry three different Indian wives and found a trading fort on the Oregon Trail. He made one of the earliest excursions to the Yellowstone region, and famously became the first Anglo-American to see the Great Salt Lake. Upon tasting its briny waters, he incorrectly concluded that it was part of the Pacific Ocean. After the decline of the fur trade, Bridger reinvented himself as a trader and wilderness guide. Though illiterate and small in stature, Carson was also a natural frontiersman who learned half a dozen native languages and knew the wilderness like the back of his hand. In , his skills caught the attention of explorer John C. His fame only grew during the Mexican-American War, when he slipped past enemy lines at the Battle of San Pasquale and made a mile barefoot trek to San Diego to fetch reinforcements. Carson went on to serve as wagon train guide and Indian agent before becoming a Union army officer during the Civil War. The former mountain man later died from an aneurysm in , a year after being mustered out of the army as a brigadier general. Jedidiah Smith Drawing of Jedediah Smith. Public Domain Jedidiah Smith developed his thirst for adventure by reading the journals of Lewis and Clark as a boy, and he later followed in their footsteps during a legendary career as a trapper and explorer. Tasked with scouting out new hunting grounds in the Dakotas and Wyoming, he helped lead an expedition that rediscovered South Pass, a key Rocky Mountain crossing that became part of the Oregon Trail. Smith went on to explore huge swaths of the West as the owner of his own fur trading company. He traversed the Mojave Desert into Southern California in , and later became the first explorer to journey the Pacific coastline from California into Oregon. His scouting parties were ambushed and decimated by Indian attacks on multiple occasions, and he famously had his ribs smashed and his scalp partially torn off in a grizzly bear mauling. He wore his hair long for the rest of his life to cover the scars. Smith tried to retire from the hazards of the wilderness in , but just a year later he was attacked and killed by Comanche Indians while traveling the Santa Fe Trail. At the time of his death, the great explorer was just 32 years old. James Beckwourth James Beckwourth. Public Domain The son of a black woman and a white man, James Beckwourth was born a slave on a Virginia plantation before being taken to Missouri as a boy. After receiving his freedom in the s, he signed on with a fur trapping expedition and headed west to the Rocky Mountains in search of adventure. He eventually spent at least six years living among the tribe, learning their language and marrying as many as ten different native women. Beckwourth even claimed that he became a powerful war chief and fought in several battles against the Blackfeet. He helped found a trading post that grew into the modern town of Pueblo, Colorado, and in he discovered a new route through the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The crossing, known as Beckwourth Pass, later became a popular route for prospectors headed to the gold fields of California. Joseph Walker Photograph of Joseph Walker. Public Domain Like Jedidiah Smith, Tennessee native Joseph Walker was a born explorer who pursued fur trapping and scouting as a way of financing his wanderlust. He first ventured west in as part of an illegal trapping expedition to Spanish-controlled New Mexico territory, and later served as a guide for the likes of Benjamin Bonneville and John C. While working for Bonneville in , Walker led an expedition that bushwhacked its way from Wyoming to California across the Sierra Nevada. His party was forced to eat their horses just to survive, but after exiting the mountains they became the first white men to encounter giant sequoia trees and the wonders of the Yosemite Valley. It was a sight Walker would never forget. Walker later worked as trapper, scout, wagon train guide and ranch owner, but he continued to explore the blank spots on the map at every opportunity. In , at the age of 62, he set off on a two-year prospecting expedition across New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. By the time his failing eyesight forced him to retire in , he had spent some five decades on the frontier and served as a guide for hundreds of soldiers and pilgrims. We strive for accuracy and fairness. Twice a week we compile our most fascinating features and deliver them straight to you.

**2: The Significance of the Frontier in American History Summary - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)**

*The "Frontier" is defined as "a region at the edge of a settled area". The "American Frontier," began with the first days of European settlement on the Atlantic coast and the eastern rivers. From the start, the "Frontier" was most often categorized as the western edge of settlement.*

Daniel Boone escorting settlers through the Cumberland Gap In the colonial era, before , the west was of high priority for settlers and politicians. The American frontier began when Jamestown , Virginia was settled by the English in . In the earliest days of European settlement of the Atlantic coast, until about , the frontier was essentially any part of the interior of the continent beyond the fringe of existing settlements along the Atlantic coast. Only a few thousand French migrated to Canada; these habitants settled in villages along the St. Lawrence River , building communities that remained stable for long stretches; they did not simply jump west the way the British did. Although French fur traders ranged widely through the Great Lakes and mid-west region they seldom settled down. French settlement was limited to a few very small villages such as Kaskaskia, Illinois [8] as well as a larger settlement around New Orleans. Likewise, the Dutch set up fur trading posts in the Hudson River valley, followed by large grants of land to rich landowning patroons who brought in tenant farmers who created compact, permanent villages. They created a dense rural settlement in upstate New York, but they did not push westward. These areas remained primarily in subsistence agriculture, and as a result by the s these societies were highly egalitarian, as explained by historian Jackson Turner Main: The typical frontier society therefore was one in which class distinctions were minimized. The wealthy speculator, if one was involved, usually remained at home, so that ordinarily no one of wealth was a resident. The class of landless poor was small. The great majority were landowners, most of whom were also poor because they were starting with little property and had not yet cleared much land nor had they acquired the farm tools and animals which would one day make them prosperous. Few artisans settled on the frontier except for those who practiced a trade to supplement their primary occupation of farming. There might be a storekeeper, a minister, and perhaps a doctor; and there were a number of landless laborers. All the rest were farmers. North Carolina was representative. However frontier areas of that had good river connections were increasingly transformed into plantation agriculture. Rich men came in, bought up the good land, and worked it with slaves. The area was no longer "frontier". It had a stratified society comprising a powerful upper-class white landowning gentry, a small middle-class, a fairly large group of landless or tenant white farmers, and a growing slave population at the bottom of the social pyramid. Unlike the North, where small towns and even cities were common, the South was overwhelmingly rural. Land ownership brought a degree of independence as well as a vote for local and provincial offices. The typical New England settlements were quite compact and small—under a square mile. Conflict with the Native Americans arose out of political issues, namely who would rule. In the peace treaty of , France lost practically everything, as the lands west of the Mississippi river, in addition to Florida and New Orleans, went to Spain. Otherwise lands east of the Mississippi River and what is now Canada went to Britain. Steady migration to frontier lands[ edit ] Regardless of wars Americans were moving across the Appalachians into western Pennsylvania, what is now West Virginia, and areas of the Ohio Country , Kentucky and Tennessee. West of the mountains, settlements were curtailed briefly by a decree by the Royal Proclamation of . However the Treaty of Fort Stanwix re-opened most of the western lands for frontiersmen to settle. Pioneers housed themselves in a rough lean-to or at most a one-room log cabin. The main food supply at first came from hunting deer, turkeys, and other abundant game. Clad in typical frontier garb, leather breeches, moccasins, fur cap, and hunting shirt, and girded by a belt from which hung a hunting knife and a shot pouch—“all homemade”—the pioneer presented a unique appearance. In a short time he opened in the woods a patch, or clearing, on which he grew corn, wheat, flax, tobacco, and other products, even fruit. Homespun clothing replaced the animal skins. Land policy[ edit ] The land policy of the new nation was conservative, paying special attention to the needs of the settled East. By the s, however, the West was filling up with squatters who had no legal deed, although they may have paid money to previous settlers. The Jacksonian Democrats favored the squatters by promising rapid access to cheap land. By contrast, Henry Clay

was alarmed at the "lawless rabble" heading West who were undermining the utopian concept of a law-abiding, stable middle-class republican community. Rich southerners, meanwhile, looked for opportunities to buy high-quality land to set up slave plantations. The Free Soil movement of the 1840s called for low-cost land for free white farmers, a position enacted into law by the new Republican Party in 1862, offering free acre 65 ha homesteads to all adults, male and female, black and white, native-born or immigrant. Map of the Wilderness Road by After winning the Revolutionary War, American settlers in large numbers poured into the west. In 1788, American pioneers to the Northwest Territory established Marietta, Ohio as the first permanent American settlement in the Northwest Territory. It was later lengthened to reach the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville. The Wilderness Road was steep and rough, and it could only be traversed on foot or horseback, but it was the best route for thousands of settlers moving into Kentucky. In 1791, Indians killed over travelers on the Wilderness Road. No Indians lived permanently in Kentucky [24] but they sent raiding parties to stop the newcomers. Johnson, who later became Vice president The War of 1812 marked the final confrontation between major Indian forces trying to stop the advance, with British aid. The British war goal included the creation of an independent Indian state under British auspices in the Midwest. The death in battle of the Indian leader Tecumseh dissolved the coalition of hostile Indian tribes. In general the frontiersmen battled the Indians with little help from the U. Army or the federal government. They rejected the British plan to set up an Indian state in U. They explained the American policy toward acquisition of Indian lands: The United States, while intending never to acquire lands from the Indians otherwise than peaceably, and with their free consent, are fully determined, in that manner, progressively, and in proportion as their growing population may require, to reclaim from the state of nature, and to bring into cultivation every portion of the territory contained within their acknowledged boundaries. In thus providing for the support of millions of civilized beings, they will not violate any dictate of justice or of humanity; for they will not only give to the few thousand savages scattered over that territory an ample equivalent for any right they may surrender, but will always leave them the possession of lands more than they can cultivate, and more than adequate to their subsistence, comfort, and enjoyment, by cultivation. If this be a spirit of aggrandizement, the undersigned are prepared to admit, in that sense, its existence; but they must deny that it affords the slightest proof of an intention not to respect the boundaries between them and European nations, or of a desire to encroach upon the territories of Great Britain. Then when population reached 1800, the territory applied for statehood. Louis, Missouri was the largest town on the frontier, the gateway for travel westward, and a principal trading center for Mississippi River traffic and inland commerce but remained under Spanish control until The Louisiana Purchase of [ edit ] Thomas Jefferson thought of himself as a man of the frontier and was keenly interested in expanding and exploring the West. Between 1800 and the 1820s, the federal government purchased the actual land from the Indian tribes then in possession of it. Additional sums were paid to the Indians living east of the Mississippi for their lands, as well as payments to Indians living in parts of the west outside the Louisiana Purchase. He charged Lewis and Clark to "explore the Missouri River, and such principal stream of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean; whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river may offer the most direct and practicable communication across the continent for the purposes of commerce". By 1810, Astor had taken over independent traders to create a profitable monopoly; he left the business as a multi-millionaire in

### 3: American frontier - Wikipedia

*The American frontier comprises the geography, history, folklore, and cultural expression of life in the forward wave of American expansion that began with English colonial settlements in the early 17th century and ended with the admission of the last mainland territories as states in*

Arkansas and the Wild West provided several scholarly perspectives on his work as a writer of adventure stories and travelogues. I discovered him when I began to do research on German immigration into Arkansas. I wanted through the research to use and, I hoped, improve my German language skills. One of my first projects was a history of the George family, Germans who immigrated to Little Rock in This family, which included parents and several brothers, prospered as local merchants and became prominent citizens of the city. My paper on the George family, published in the Pulaski County Historical Review, can be found at this link: During his time in Arkansas, he met and befriended many German immigrants living in Little Rock, Perry County, and elsewhere. For example, his novel, *Die Regulatoren in Arkansas*: A good sample of his short stories set in Arkansas can be found in the book, *In the Arkansas Backwoods*: His descriptions and stories enliven and illuminate the early years of the state. The conference papers focused mainly on him as a writer rather than on his contributions to Arkansas history. According to Sammons, adventure novels were very popular in the s and s because stories of Indians and bandits helped enliven boring lives and regimented work of the times. They served to introduce the American continent to Germans and, when translated, German-Americans to readers in the United States. Wolfgang Hochbruck presents his conference paper Most of the papers of the conference on Friday, Oct. In his paper, "River Pirates and Leather Stockings: They have a contract with a publisher and the manuscript is due in January They noted that no good translation of the novel is readily available in print or out-of-print. This new translation will make this novel, based on frontier life in Arkansas, easily available in English for the first time. Because I am more interested in history than in literary studies, I especially enjoyed the paper by Michael Pierce, a labor historian at the University of Arkansas, with the title "C. In that role, he was active in state and local government to oppose letting prisoners, slaves, and freed slaves do the work of mechanics. Allowing such things, he argued, lowered the wages and status of skilled laborers. He urged legislation to keep slaves on farms, to expel free slaves, and to create more farms by breaking up large tracts of unused farm land. For background on the mechanics movement in Arkansas, see this link [http:](http://) Pierce suggested that because many Germans in Arkansas were skilled laborers, plus because of other factors, they had attitudes toward slavery and Negroes that differed greatly from those of Germans in Missouri. In Arkansas, Pierce maintained, German immigrants supported slavery and secession, and they willingly fought on the Confederate side of the war. It is my understanding based on some reading about the Civil War in Arkansas that many Germans especially those living in the northern part of the state left Arkansas because they did not support the Confederate cause. I am familiar with much of her topic, which included the story of a group of Germans who traveled together as part of a Immigration Society to Arkansas, arriving in Little Rock in The story of these immigrants is a fascinating one. For more on this topic, see this blog post:

### 4: Frederick Jackson Turner - Wikipedia

*In this advance, the frontier is the outer edge of the wave-- the meeting point between savagery and civilization. Much has been written about the frontier from the point of view of border warfare and the chase, but as a field for the serious study of the economist and the historian it has been neglected.*

However, this was not always the case, as English, French, Spanish and Dutch patterns of expansion and settlement were quite different. Early on, thousands of French migrated to Canada and French fur traders ranged widely through the Great Lakes and Mississippi River watersheds and, as far as the Rocky Mountains; however, they rarely built settlements. The Dutch however, did establish permanent villages and trading posts in the Hudson River Valley; but, did not push westward. In the course of the 17th century, the frontier had advanced up the Atlantic river courses and the tidewater region became the settled area. In the first half of the 18th Century, another advance occurred. Trappers and traders followed the Delaware and Shawnee Indians to the Ohio River as early as the end of the first quarter of the century. Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, made an expedition in across the Blue Ridge. The end of the first quarter of the century saw the advance of the Scotch-Irish and the Palatine Germans up the Shenandoah Valley into the western part of Virginia, and along the Piedmont region of the Carolinas. In Pennsylvania the town of Bedford indicated the line of settlement. The King attempted to arrest the advance by his proclamation of , forbidding settlements beyond the sources of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic, however, his proclamation would be in vain. From the beginning, the East feared the result of an unregulated advance of the frontier , and tried to check and guide it, but, would never be able to stop the flow of people heading westward. During this time, thousands of settlers, such as Daniel Boone , crossed the Alleghenies into Kentucky and Tennessee , and the upper waters of the Ohio River were settled. Some areas, such as the Virginia Military District and the Connecticut Western Reserve, both in Ohio, were used by the states to reward to veterans of the war. When the first census was taken in , the continuous settled area was bounded by a line which ran near the coast of Maine, and included New England except a portion of Vermont and New Hampshire, New York along the Hudson River and up the Mohawk about Schenectady, eastern and southern Pennsylvania, Virginia well across the Shenandoah Valley, and the Carolinas and eastern Georgia. Beyond this region of continuous settlement were the small settled areas of Kentucky and Tennessee , and the Ohio River, with the mountains separating them and the Atlantic area. For the next century, westward expansion would increase following the Louisiana Purchase in and the subsequent Lewis and Clark Expedition By the settled area included Ohio, southern Indiana and Illinois , southeastern Missouri , and about half of Louisiana. These settled areas often surrounded Indian lands, whom the settlers protested against, which would later result in the Indian Removal Act of In the meantime, the Federal Government was continuing to expand the nation. This included what would become the states of California , Nevada , Utah , parts of Arizona , Colorado , New Mexico , and Wyoming ; and in the United States bought an additional tract of land from Mexico. These new territories attracted hundreds of thousands of settlers. Minnesota and Wisconsin still exhibited frontier conditions, but, the distinctive frontier of the period was found in California , where the gold discoveries had sent a sudden tide of adventurous miners, and in Oregon , and the settlements in Utah.

**5: PBS - THE WEST - Frederick Jackson Turner**

*Notes. Since the meeting of the American Historical Association, this paper has also been given as an address to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 14,*

In time the word has acquired other connotations, both positive and negative, and with that a power to kindle high emotions about the course and consequences of North American history. In England and Europe, "frontier" has meant a border or boundary, usually between nations, and thus by nature is static. Across the Atlantic it became dynamic, referring to the outer edge of European settlement and influence intruding into the continent. Among historians, the term "frontier" is most closely associated with Frederick Jackson Turner, whose essay "The Significance of the Frontier in American History" profoundly influenced American historiography for forty years after its publication in 1893. The prime site of that transformation was along the cutting edge of advancing settlement, "the line between civilization and savagery. The result was a "composite nationality," a distinctive culture and people. The frontier, as both a process and a condition, thus "explain[s] American development," Turner wrote. The "frontier thesis" remained hugely influential until the 1960s. On the one hand his descriptions of evolving frontier societies after the Revolution thrummed with highly positive traits he considered essentially American—among others, a democratic individualism, inventiveness, toleration, and a restless striving. Turner also noted, however, that the frontier was coming to a close. As defined in the federal census, the frontier was a north-and-south line separating an area with two or more persons per square mile from one with fewer than two. The census of 1890 showed for the first time no unbroken frontier line across the nation. As the frontier came to an end, the process that had produced the American character presumably would no longer do its work. By implication the nation would enter a new era, perhaps one of decline. By the time of the Revolution and the birth of the Republic it had moved across the Appalachians into Kentucky, Tennessee, and western Pennsylvania. By the 1800s it had rolled through the Ohio Valley and Gulf coastal region and across the Mississippi River into Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and his own native Wisconsin. There it paused before jumping to the Pacific coast in the 1840s, then advancing from both east and west into the interior of the American West after the Civil War. The frontier of the early Republic was predominantly agrarian. Most who moved west were families establishing small farms, although cotton plantations and slavery were a large part of the advance through the Gulf Coast region. By the quest for farmland had driven the frontier as well into eastern Texas and the first tier of states beyond the Mississippi River. In the earliest stage of frontier farming, settlers hacked out a clearing, built a rude dwelling, planted corn around tree stumps, and began the long process of clearing enough land for a working farm. They were subsistence farmers, producing only for themselves and neighbors. They borrowed heavily from Indian peoples, from clothing to such techniques as girdling to kill trees before felling them. In fact, early white frontier families lived as much by a hunting-gathering economy as did their Indian neighbors. As settlement thickened, more land was cleared and farms improved; settlers gradually turned to crops meant for distant markets. An exception to this pattern was on the Gulf Coastal frontier, a region beautifully suited for growing short-staple cotton to meet the voracious demand in English textile mills. Planters consequently established cotton plantations almost from the start as the southern frontier was opened to settlement after 1800. Popular images of solitary frontiersmen to the contrary, the family was ubiquitous. Success, even survival, depended on all its members contributing and cooperating. Wives performed not only household and nursing duties but also heavier labor, and children of both sexes worked at all but the most physically taxing tasks. As a result widows and widowers rarely remained single for long, and the birth rate was by most calculations far higher than in more settled parts of the nation. Frontier farming should not be defined too narrowly. Cattle raising, linked in the popular imagination mostly with later frontiers in the far West, was crucial to the eastern agricultural frontiers before 1800, for instance. The term "cowboy" appeared first in the Carolinas, already with a tone of wild independence. Scots-Irish settlers of the Gulf Coastal frontier were especially accomplished at herding cattle; on plantations in many parts of the southern frontier, including the rich farming region of the Mississippi delta, slaves sometimes spent as much time tending cattle as cultivating cotton. Many of the

techniques of cattle raising applied later on far-western ranches evolved first on the southeastern frontier. Other animals were raised to be sold and slaughtered. Pigs, which prospered in the woodlands with little supervision, were especially popular. There are even accounts from the southern frontier of turkey drives, with hundreds of the large fowls herded to market. The need for markets made towns and urban centers also a vital part of the moving frontier. Coming to life as trading and transportation centers, they further facilitated the westward flow of people and goods, supported farms and other settlements nearby and provided the ground where political, educational, religious, and cultural institutions could take root and grow. Towns most often sprang up along trade routes, and on frontiers of the early Republic that usually meant rivers. Pittsburgh first drew settlers because of the protection of Fort Pitt, then for its prime location at the headwaters of the Ohio River. Farther downstream Cincinnati and Louisville served as collecting and distribution points for trade north and south of the river. Louis, Detroit, Natchez, New Orleans, Biloxi, Mobile, and many somewhat lesser towns to service its far flung fur trading empire. In these passed to Spain and England, and by the s all had been pulled within the expanding United States. Overland trade routes, typically following trails taken by Native American traders and warriors, produced some towns. People of many ethnicities and from a variety of places were tossed together. At first, institutions imported from mother cultures were poorly rooted or wholly absent. The tentative nature of settlements combined with a high rate of mobility to make for a social fluidity and a fuzziness of hierarchical order. With the notable exception of areas where the plantation system appeared early, there was considerable economic leveling. Turner argued that these and other conditions produced the admirable traits he cited as essentially American. The need to cope with unfamiliar challenges, plus a relative lack of tradition, bred an inventiveness and pragmatism. Greater individualism was a natural outgrowth of strangers thrown together, measuring one another by personal capacity rather than lineage or social position. With fewer economic and social distinctions, politics tended to be more democratic and innovative. Although he emphasized the positive, Turner observed that the same conditions had less desirable effects. An unsettled society short on institutional controls promoted violence as well as individualism and democracy. The pressing demand to meet immediate physical needs brought a cultural atrophy and anti-intellectualism. Settlers often felt a powerful urge, even an obsession, to transplant what they considered cultural essentials. Because they had to create political forms almost on the fly, early governments were less likely to innovate than to copy what they knew from the past. In particular, constitutional forms often mimicked those of the East. The tension between change and tradition was played out in gender relations. Others argued that class divisions and social and economic hierarchies have been much more a part of American life than implied in the celebration of frontier-inspired egalitarianism. It downplayed or ignored the terrible costs of expansion—dispossession and cultural destruction of native peoples, environmental calamity, dashed hopes, and an obsessive acquisitiveness. And as a story dominated by Anglo-Saxon males, it neglected the vital parts played by women and the many ethnic groups active in westward expansion. The effect of these various critiques has been paradoxical. No longer considered the primary formative force on continental history, and thus narrower in influence, the frontier has been more broadly defined and its explanatory power has grown. An especially revealing line of research has explored the interactions among Europeans, Euro-Americans, and Indian peoples. Along the various frontiers there developed what the historian Richard White has called a "middle ground," syncretic cultures of overlapping customs and mutual borrowing in which all sides created new terms of understanding and exchange and new means of accommodation. One native response to frontiers was ethnogenesis—the creation of new collective identities. Many tribes assumed to have existed on the frontiers at the time of European contact, such as the Catawbas of the Carolinas, were in fact smaller related groups that merged and consolidated to meet the threats and opportunities posed by the newcomers. A frontier in this sense was not a line dividing one condition from another, and certainly not a division between "civilization and savagery," but rather a place where peoples, ideas, cultures, and institutions came together and interacted on many levels, sometimes mixing and sometimes conflicting but always in mutual influence. The interaction included the environment. Clearing the land and introducing domestic animals and new farming methods, settlers set loose chains of environmental changes and undermined native economies. Drawn to opportunities of trade, Indians depleted populations of deer, beavers, and other animals.

Perhaps the most profound environmental interaction came with the introduction of Old World pathogens and waves of epidemics that devastated native populations. The frontier has proved most persistent as a term in popular culture summoning up images of opportunity, adventure, challenge, courage, danger, and innovation. The first such images emerged from the early Republic. James Fenimore Cooper had created a wildly popular frontier character in his Leatherstocking tales. The Frontier versus the Plantation in the Ohio Valley , â€” Indiana University Press, The Frontier in American Culture: Newberry Library ; Berkeley: University of California Press, The Legacy of Conquest: The Unbroken Past of the American West. University of Minnesota Press, Cultural Encounters and Continental Conquest. Hill and Wang, Taylor, George Rogers, ed. The Frontier in American History. Cambridge University Press, The End of American Exceptionalism: University Press of Kansas, Elliott West Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

## 6: The American Frontier – Legends of America

*Michael meets Pond and negotiate the sale of the stolen pelts but Sokanon has reservations, meanwhile Chesterfield is searching for Harp and Grace is in danger.*

European Union[ edit ] In the European Union , the frontier is the region beyond the expanding borders of the European Union itself. EU has designated the countries surrounding it as part of the European Neighbourhood. This is a region of primarily less-developed countries, many of which aspire to become part of the union. Current applicants include Turkey and many small countries in the Balkans and South Caucasus. Romania and Bulgaria joined EU in 2007. If all or most East European states become members, the frontier may be the boundaries with Russia and Turkey. Muscovy and Russia[ edit ] The expansion of Russia to the north, south Wild Fields and east Siberia , the Russian Far East and Russian Alaska exploited ever-changing frontier regions over several centuries and often involved the development and settlement of Cossack communities. Settlers at the frontier thus frequently referred to themselves as "the outsiders" or "outside residents" and to the area in which they lived as "the outside districts". At times one might hear the "frontier" described as "the outside borders". The use of the word "frontier" was thus frequently connected to descriptions of frontier violence, as in a letter printed in the Sydney Morning Herald in December which described murder and carnage at the northern frontier and calling for the protection of the settlers saying: American frontier , British colonization of the Americas , French colonization of the Americas , and Spanish colonization of the Americas Voyageurs passing a waterfall The word "frontier" has often meant a region at the edge of a settled area, especially in North American development. It was a transition zone where explorers, pioneers and settlers were arriving. Frederick Jackson Turner said that "the significance of the frontier" was that as pioneers moved into the "frontier zone," they were changed by the encounter. For example, Turner argues in that in the United States, unlimited free land in this zone was available, and thus offered the psychological sense of unlimited opportunity. This, in turn, had many consequences such as optimism, future orientation , shedding the restraints of land scarcity, and the wastage of natural resources. In the earliest days of European settlement of the Atlantic coast, the frontier was any part of the forested interior of the continent lying beyond the fringe of existing settlements along the coast and the great rivers, such as the St. English, French, Spanish and Dutch patterns of expansion and settlement were quite different. Only a few thousand French migrated to Canada. These habitants settled in villages along the St. Lawrence river, building communities that remained stable for long stretches, rather than leapfrogging west the way the English and later Americans did. Although French fur traders ranged widely through the Great Lakes and Mississippi River watersheds, as far as the Rocky Mountains , they did not usually settle down. French settlement in these areas was limited to a few very small villages on the lower Mississippi and in the Illinois Country. They did not push westward. The typical English settlements were quite compact and small—under 3 square kilometres 1 square mile. Conflict with the Native Americans arose out of political issues, i. Early frontier areas east of the Appalachian Mountains included the Connecticut River valley. Most of the frontier movement was east to west, but there were other directions as well. The frontier in New England lay to the north; in Nevada to the east; in Florida to the south. Throughout American history, the expansion of settlement was largely from the east to the west, and thus the frontier is often identified with "the west. They emphasized the relationship between the center and periphery. Katerberg argues that "in Canada the imagined West must be understood in relation to the mythic power of the North. Innis considered place as critical in the development of the Canadian West and wrote of the importance of metropolitan areas, settlements, and indigenous people in the creation of markets. Turner and Innis continue to exert influence over the historiography of the American and Canadian Wests. The Quebec frontier showed little of the individualism or democracy that Turner ascribed to the American zone to the south. The Nova Scotia and Ontario frontiers were rather more democratic than the rest of Canada, but whether that was caused by the need to be self-reliant at the frontier itself, or the presence of large numbers of American immigrants is debated. Swiss immigrants camped on the shores of Lake Winnipeg in the autumn of The Canadian political thinker Charles Blattberg has argued that such events ought to be seen as part of a process in which Canadians

advanced a "border" as distinct from a "frontier" — from east to west. According to Blattberg, a border assumes a significantly sharper contrast between the civilized and the uncivilized since, unlike a frontier process, the civilizing force is not supposed to be shaped by that which it is civilizing. Blattberg criticizes both the frontier and border "civilizing" processes. Canadian prairies[ edit ] The pattern of settlement of the Canadian prairies began in , when the American prairie states had already achieved statehood. Like their American counterparts, the Prairie provinces supported populist and democratic movements in the early 20th century.

**7: Frontier | Define Frontier at [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)**

*O ur story begins with your journey from the comfortable routine of your traditional restaurant fare to the frontier of culinary adventure. Tucked away on the outskirts of West Town, just off Milwaukee Avenue, Frontier will take you out of your comfort zone and give you a taste of eating and drinking on the edge of civilization, where nature dictates what's on the menu.*

His father was a journalist with a deep interest in history. Turner graduated from the University of Wisconsin in after deciding to become a professional historian he went on to John Hopkins University in where he got his Ph. His thesis was on the Wisconsin fur trade. He went back to the University of Wisconsin to teach from to He then went to teach at Harvard. In he retired. While he was a history professor Turner influenced a large number of students who went on to dominate American history programs for much of the 20th century. His own reputation was such that by he had the reputation of being one of the most influential historians in the country. Frontier Thesis Turner gained influence in the history field from his interpretive theories. These he published in articles. It was during the Chicago Worlds fair. The westward expansion of the United States, he contended, led to the spirit and success of the country. It was something of West vs. Turner believed that it was the West where the characteristics of the American developed. Characteristic that seem to have evolved from the frontier experience are those of informality, violence, crudeness, democracy and initiative. Characteristic that the world may think of as being American. In the field of religion, William Warren Sweet of the University of Chicago Divinity School has noted that the frontier experience created new denomination such as the Mormons, the Church of Christ, the Disciples of Christ, and the Cumberland Presbyterians. Revivals, camp meetings and itinerant preaching have also been looked upon as resulting from the frontier experience. During the frontier era Turner seems to believe that every generation of Americans went back to primitive conditions and repeating the stages of development from primitive to industrial. These stages have been considered to be from hunters to trading to pastoral ranching using the soil to raise crops without rotation, to rotated crops in sparsely settled communities, intensive culture of farm settlements to the final stage of manufacturing. For Turner the significance was in what this all meant for the development of American character. The timing of his thesis followed a U. Census Bureau announcement three years earlier, which claimed that the contiguous frontier line had disappeared. It is also what influenced Turner to reflect on the influence the frontier had. Slatta, "Taking Our Myths Seriously. Although more than a century has passed since Turner first gave his frontier thesis it is still a subject of debate for historians. His critics deny just about everything about his assumptions and details of his argument, according to PBS. They go on to say that the mainstream of the history profession has discarded his assumptions of the frontier as key to American History. They argue that such things as the civil war, slavery, immigration and the development of industrial capitalism. Even in the specialties of frontier and western history more historians are challenging his approach. The theory on sectionalism was almost as influential among historians as was his Frontier Thesis. However, it was not as well know with the general public. Different ethno-cultural groups had distinct settlement patterns, which showed in politics, economics and society is the basis of the theory. In my observation it seems that the Civil war had its effect on the western experience in America. For some of the following reasons: These are some of the things that they felt Turner ignored. As a result they tended to ignore or dispute turners theories. The critics complain that he neglected regionalism. My Observations In my own observations of the study of history and western frontier history is that academic people who I think are competitive and make a reputation coming up with theories to combat former theories write history. My own college professor of American History was a social historian and woke up my interest in history. Funny no one noticed them before. I think that it is normal for new theories and research to come up with new perspectives. However, that does not mean that everything was wrong with the old ideas. In one way or another I think Turners ideas were right in that the frontier had to have an influence on American Culture, just the same as the Depression and World War II had an influence on my early childhood development. Critics are probably right in that Turner thesis did not account for such things as the Indian populations in the frontier west. The frontier and western images are part

of American culture. And lets not forget the Marlboro man. Sources Much of the information used here came from the Wikipedia article on Frederick Jackson Turner.

### 8: Frontier (TV Series) - IMDb

*In the late s Turner's frontier interpretation came under its most severe attack with the emergence of the so-called New Western History pioneered by another young professor, Patricia Nelson Limerick.*

Frederick Jackson Turner "The existence of an area of free land, its continuous recession, and the advance of American settlement westward explain American development. Turner was born in Portage, Wisconsin, in 1861. After his graduation from the University of Wisconsin in 1883, Turner decided to become a professional historian, and received his Ph.D. in 1888. He retired in 1910 but continued his research until his death in 1932. The Census Bureau had announced the disappearance of a contiguous frontier line. Turner took this "closing of the frontier" as an opportunity to reflect upon the influence it had exercised. He argued that the frontier had meant that every American generation returned "to primitive conditions on a continually advancing frontier line. Individuals, forced to rely on their own wits and strength, he believed, were simply too scornful of rank to be amenable to the exercise of centralized political power. Turner offered his frontier thesis as both an analysis of the past and a warning about the future. If the frontier had been so essential to the development of American culture and democracy, then what would befall them as the frontier closed? It was on this forboding note that he closed his address: His critics have denied everything from his basic assumptions to the small details of his argument. Some have long disputed the very idea of a frontier of "free land. On a more analytic level, an increasing number of Western historians have found the very concept of a frontier dubious, because it applies to too many disparate places and times to be useful. How much do Puritan New England and the California of the transcontinental railroad really have in common? Many such critics have sought to replace the idea of a moving frontier with the idea of the West as a distinctive region, much like the American South. Cooperation and communities of various sorts, not isolated individuals, made possible the absorption of the West into the United States. Most migrant wagon trains, for example, were composed of extended kinship networks. Moreover, as the 19th century wore on, the role of the federal government and large corporations grew increasingly important. Corporate investors headquartered in New York laid the railroads; government troops defeated Indian nations who refused to get out of the way of manifest destiny; even the cowboys, enshrined in popular mythology as rugged loners, were generally low-level employees of sometimes foreign-owned cattle corporations. Moreover, these revisionist scholars argue, for many places the West has not been the land of freedom and opportunity that both Turnerian history and popular mythology would have us believe. For many women, Asians, Mexicans who suddenly found themselves residents of the United States, and, of course, Indians, the West was no promised land. Often the rhetoric reaches an acrimonious crescendo. But in a sense, the very acrimony of these debates takes us full circle back to Turner and his legacy, for debates about the significance of Western history are hardly ever confined to the past. In our understanding of what we are as a nation, if on no other level, the Western past continues to define us today.

**9: History - Frontier**

*Nissan Frontier Models and Frontier History Minor changes to the trim levels were the only updates in store for But in , Nissan added a new Crew Cab Long Bed trim that measured six feet.*

Visit Website Case in point: Daniel Boone , one of the most celebrated folk heroes of the American frontier, renowned as a woodsman, trapper and a trailblazer. In several encounters, the tribal connections he had forged helped him save the lives of white cohorts the Indians wanted to kill. And with Boone traveling frequently, surveying land and blazing trails, his wife Rebecca provided much-needed stability and labor: Below, a look at several women whoâ€”while birthing babies, managing homes and businesses, and engaging in the political lives of their communitiesâ€”quietly made their mark on the American frontier. Native American Diplomat and Spy The daughter of a Mohawk chief in upstate New York and consort of a British dignitary, Molly Deganwadonti went on to become an influential Native American leader in her own right and a lifelong loyalist to the British crown before, during and after the American Revolution. Born in at a time when the Mohawk, part of the larger Iroquois federation of tribes, were increasingly subject to European influence, Molly grew up in a Christianized family. In , at the age of 18, she accompanied a delegation of Mohawk elders to Philadelphia to discuss fraudulent land transactionsâ€”a moment that is cited as her first political activity. After his wife died, she became his mistress. And although her race and class prevented them from being officially wed, they were common-law married and had nine children together. Johnson had acquired , acres of land in Mohawk Valley, and Molly, like other women of her time, came to manage a large and complex household, entertaining dignitaries both European and Indian. Their partnership proved politically fruitful, giving Johnson a familial connection to the powerful Iroquois tribes and earning Molly, who hailed from a matrilineal clan, increasing prestige as an influential voice for her people. Known as a persuasive speaker, she is credited with convincing Iroquois leadership to fall in with the British camp. Throughout the war, she acted as a spy, passing intelligence about the movement of colonial forces to British forces, while providing shelter, food and ammunition to loyalists. When they ended up on the losing side, Molly and her family fled for Canada, where she and other loyalists established the town of Kingston. After the war, the British paid her a pension for her services. Originally from Liverpool, England, Anne sailed to America at the age of 19, after both her parents died. She eventually married a veteran frontiersman and soldier named Richard Trotter and settled in Staunton, Virginia. Richard, who joined the Virginia militia as tensions between frontiersmen and Native Americans grew, was killed in the Battle of Point Pleasant, West Virginia in late She dressed in buckskin pants and a petticoat, left her son with neighborsâ€”and sought revenge. With rifle, hunting knife and tomahawk in hand, Anne became a scout and messenger recruiting volunteers to join the militia and sometimes delivering gunpowder to the soldiers. She couriered messages between Point Pleasant and Lewisburg, West Virginiaâ€”a mile journey on horseback. Her most famous ride took place in After soldiers at Fort Lee got word that the Native Americans were planning to attack, and discovered that their gunpowder supply was desperately low, Anne galloped to the rescue. She rode the miles to Lewisburg, where she switched horses, loaded up with gunpowder and rode back to Fort Lee. As the group worked to defend new settlements from Native American attacks, Mad Anne once again used her skills as a scout and courier. A Young Woman of the Woods Daniel Boone rescuing his daughter Jemima from the Shawnee, after she and two other girls were abducted from near their settlement of Boonesboro, Kentucky. His daughter Jemima earned her own spot in the history books on July 14, Demonstrating their own knowledge of frontier ways, the quick-witted teens left trail markers as their captors took them awayâ€”bending branches, breaking off twigs and leaving behind leaves and berries. Their rescue team, led by Daniel Boone himself, took just two days to follow the trail and retrieve the girls. The rescuers included Flanders Callaway, Samuel Henderson and Captain John Holder, each of whom later married one of the kidnapped girls. This event became such an integral part of frontier lore, author James Fenimore Cooper included it in his classic novel *The Last of the Mohicans*. Born in or in what is now Idaho, Sacagawea was a member of the Lemhi band of the Native American Shoshone tribe. At the age of 12, she was kidnapped by a war party of Hidasta Indians enemies of

the Shoshone and taken to their home in Hidatsa-Mandan villages, near modern-day Bismarck, North Dakota. Around 1804, Sacagawea, along with other Shoshone women, was sold as a slave to the French-Canadian fur trader Toussaint Charbonneau. She soon became pregnant, giving birth to son Jean-Baptiste Charbonneau in February 1805. Meanwhile, after the U.S. After more than a year of planning and initial travel, the expedition reached the Hidatsa-Mandan settlement. When a squall nearly capsized a vessel they were traveling in, Sacagawea was the one who saved crucial papers, books, navigational instruments, medicines and other provisions, while also managing to keep herself and her baby safe. Sacagawea died at the age of 25, not long after giving birth to a daughter. Clark became legal guardian to both her children. Leaving Independence, Kentucky in 1803, Mary and her husband, William Donoho, headed to Santa Fe, bringing along their 9-month-old daughter. Together, the Donohos created La Fonda, an inn for travelers at the end of the trail. It was here that Mary gave birth to two more of her five children—all of whom she eventually outlived. Later in the 19th century, with the allotment of land to Native Americans, women are given pieces of property that they owned in their own right. She, her husband and others were killed by Indians in a savage attack on the mission. Soon after marrying Marcus Whitman, a physician and fellow missionary in 1836, they left for Oregon Country and settled in what would later become Walla Walla, Washington. She wrote of the travails of rugged travel, such as fighting the current while fording strong rivers, and getting all of her belongings soaked each time. And she described learning of Indian ways: Marcus held church services and practiced medicine while Narcissa taught school and managed their home. Already struggling with the unfamiliar customs of the Native Americans, she fell into a deep depression after her beloved toddler daughter drowned in the river behind her house. Her sorrow eased somewhat when she and her husband adopted a family of mixed-race children. On November 29, 1847, tensions between the missionaries and the local Cayuse turned deadly. Accounts say that after Narcissa refused to share milk with some tribespeople—and shut the door in their face—they struck Marcus with a tomahawk in the back of his head, and shot and whipped Narcissa. In total, nine white people were killed and two more died days later. After Mary Donoho, Susan Magoffin was one of the first white women to travel that trail. She detailed the plant life and terrain of her journey, as well as her personal challenges. On her 19th birthday, July 31, 1842, she lost a pregnancy, possibly due to a carriage accident. She wrote in her diary: She contracts yellow fever, loses another child, is responsible for setting up and maintaining homes, and finds herself repeatedly pregnant and uncomfortable. The Magoffins eventually abandoned their trading life and settled back in Kirkwood, Missouri. Susan Shelby Magoffin died in October 1849 at age 37.

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