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Nevada is the seventh largest of the 50 states, but is one of the most sparsely populated. Carson City, in the western part of the state, is the capital. This website uses cookies for analytics.

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. History Archaeological evidence indicates that prehistoric Indian settlements existed in Nevada more than 20, years ago. Cave dwellers left picture writings on rocks in southern Nevada, and Basketmakers and Pueblo Indians also flourished there. Explorers of the early s found Mojave , Paiute , Shoshone , and Washoe groups at various locations within Nevada. Explorers and settlers Missionaries and fur traders were in the vanguard of the exploration of the Nevada area. In a settlement was made at Mormon Station later Genoa in Carson Valley, but the population remained sparse until the discovery of the famous Comstock Lode in From that time on Nevada ceased to be merely a highway for gold seekers on the way to California. Virginia City became the most famous of all the Western mining camps, and the rapid influx of prospectors and settlers resulted in the organization of Nevada Territory in Gould and Curry Mining Company mill c. Library of Congress, Washington, D. The American Civil War 1861-65 gave strategic importance to the new territory. Although Nevada Territory had only about one-fifth of the population required for statehood, Congress accepted the proposed state constitution and voted for statehood in During the s, however, the federal government limited the role of silver in the monetary system, causing a decline in silver prices, the closing of many Nevada mines, and the decay of once-thriving communities into ghost towns. As mining declined, cattle ranching became a major industry. Beef prices, however, were unpredictable, high railroad rates were burdensome, and severe winters often killed thousands of cattle. In the late s many cattle ranchers were forced into bankruptcy. Prosperity returned to Nevada only after the beginning of the 20th century, when rich silver ores were discovered near Tonopah and major copper deposits around Ely and when a major gold strike occurred at Goldfield. Thousands of miners answered the lure of these bonanzas , and the railroads built extensive branchlines to bring in equipment to the mining areas and haul out the ore. Accessible railroads and low shipping rates also encouraged cattle ranchers to renew large-scale production. Irrigation of fertile river valleys produced sizable hay crops. Thus assured of winter feed, ranchers further expanded their herds in the upland regions. Politically, during its first three decades as a state, Nevada was a Republican stronghold. Reflecting the lax standards in national politics, the state was often manipulated by corrupt politicians. Mine owners and ranchers frequently subsidized government officials, and there were accusations that rich men in the state had bought seats in the U. Monetary issues became of paramount importance in the s, and the Silver Party grew out of the Free Silver Movement , taking members from both the Democratic and Republican parties, though mostly the latter. In the s, candidates of the Nevada Silver Party won election to the U. Senate and House of Representatives and to the state governorship. By , however, the silver issue had taken a back seat, and thereafter the two major national parties were in control. Creation of a modern economy Nevada began its transition to a modern economy during the Great Depression of the s. After the legalization of gambling in and the reduction to six weeks of the residence requirement for divorce , Nevada became a marriage , divorce, and resort centre. Construction of Hoover Dam 1931-36 on the Colorado River substantially aided the economy of southern Nevada, and its cheap hydroelectric power opened the way for manufacturing. The importation of hydroelectric power from Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River and piped-in natural gas also brought industrial development in the northwestern region. Gambling was legalized statewide in , and by the late s Reno had been established as a tourist centre and casino gambling destination. Organized crime syndicates also were attracted to Nevada by the potential profits from gambling and prostitution , which was regulated to varying degrees but not prohibited from the earliest days of Nevada Territory. A law allowed legally regulated brothels in certain counties and prohibited them elsewhere; all other prostitution is illegal in the state. Members of the syndicates established gambling casinos in Las Vegas in the s, and their enormous success led to an influx of legitimate developers into the city. In the s the establishment of the Nevada Test Site by the federal government expanded employment opportunities and stimulated the development of technical industries within the state.

Overshadowing the new industrialization, and fundamentally responsible for the current prosperity, was the diversification and expansion of the tourist trade to include not only the gaming and entertainment facilities of the Reno and Las Vegas areas but also the scenic and recreational opportunities statewide. Laughlin emerged as a tourist centre in the s and Lake Tahoe much earlier as a fashionable playground. The principal resort areas—Las Vegas, Reno, Laughlin, and Lake Tahoe—continue to attract tourists from elsewhere in the United States , particularly southern California, and many international visitors. Las Vegas also hosts business and professional conventions. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, Nevada was consistently among the fastest-growing states in the country and often held the top position in that regard. The proposed nuclear-waste repository to be located deep within Yucca Mountain was a source of controversy from the time the site was designated by the federal government in Opposition to the repository was strong among urban Nevadans because of fears that storage plans and environmental regulations were inadequate to protect against radioactive contamination of the groundwater, and federal approval of the site took some 15 years to accomplish. A majority of residents of the rural towns near Yucca Mountain, however, favoured the development of the repository because of the potential for job creation.

Nevada is also home to the Hoover Dam, which was the single largest public works project in the history of the United States, and Lake Mead, the largest reservoir in the country. Quick Facts About Nevada.

This idea of expansionism and its implications in the annexation of Texas were the cause of the Mexican American war of 1846. Mexico claimed ownership of Texas even though the state had gained its independence in 1821. In the area that is now Nevada came into the national consciousness with the discovery of a large silver ore deposit. People came from across the country to benefit from the production of the mines and several new towns were established. Investors from the eastern states got involved and the population in the area surrounding the mines exploded. New prospectors from California helped to expand the population of Nevada in its early statehood. With all the traffic from California coming to the mines a prospector named Abe Curry founded Carson City. Location of Carson City James W Nye; the first territorial governor of Nevada appointed under Abraham Lincoln The southern states objected to the admittance of any western territories that would not permit slavery. That hurdle was removed by the secession of the Confederate states in 1862 and three new territories were created as President James Buchanan left office, Dakota, Colorado, and Nevada. Nye, one of his supporters, to be the territorial governor. Convention to Discuss Statehood[edit] Nye got to Nevada in October of 1859 and started the work to form a territorial legislature by allowing every settlement to choose a representative. The territory held a referendum on pursuing statehood in 1864, the vote was in favor 6, to 1, so a state constitutional convention was held in November of 1864. The first draft of the Nevada constitution was voted down by the populace for its proposal to tax mines and private property equally. As a territory that profited greatly from its silver mines the thought of unfairly taxing the mine owners was met with little support, the people thought that mines should be taxed based on production. When the constitution was defeated at the territorial level the process was adopted by the federal government. Lincoln was worried that he would not win the election and would then be unable to end the Civil War and he needed more votes to pass the proposed thirteenth amendment. The amendment to end slavery had passed through the Senate in April of 1864 but failed to get the two-thirds of votes necessary to make it through the House of representatives. Because of these needs, President Lincoln changed the process by which a territory became a state. He made it so that a territory would achieve statehood if the President authorized its constitution, this method did not include Congress as Lincoln thought that they would not admit Nevada. In 1864 President Lincoln authorized three territories to hold constitutional conventions and form state governments. Out of Nevada, Colorado, and Nebraska, Nevada was the only one to achieve statehood that year. The convention met and completed the Nevada constitution over 17 days in July of 1864, the decision was made to tax mines on their proceeds not their property and the constitution passed by a vote of 10, to 1, The document was quickly telegraphed to Washington and Nevada was declared a state by President Lincoln on October 31, 1864, one week before the presidential election. The United States government was acting on an agenda of expanding over the continent by purchasing the land of territories as they became states. This was done by the Lincoln administration, motivated to secure a second term in his presidency after facing the challenges outlined earlier. As a territory became a state, the Federal Government purchased all of the land it had claimed. The Federal Government would then transfer this land to either individuals or the State Government. This increased the land mass and extended its border down to meet the Colorado River, which provided an essential water source for Nevada. This increased the appeal of Nevada to citizens in hopes of attracting migration to the state. This was first done through the creation of the Homestead Act, which outlined the ideal process by which Nevadian land was to be attained. The act continued to gain status as it was enriched in 1869. Each act had its own intentions in bringing development to the West. Each was met with issues that rendered them ineffective. Desert Lands Act[edit] The desert lands act was passed in 1866 and was the first act to give westerners access to more than 160 acres. Ranching requires a lot of land and this act was the first to recognize this key feature. The lack of public land laws also left citizens unable to gather the supplemental land they needed. The act was designed to give arid land to settlers, with proof that land had been irrigated, as well as a strategic location that would make continued irrigation a

possibility. However, the land allotted was too large for individual homesteaders to take on and too small for ranchers to viably operate. It also resulted in monopolies in the water market as parties figured out ways to restrict the water at certain points of the irrigation canals. The Problem this Creates[edit] Nevada was more appealing to newcomers with this increase in public land. With little personal investment and responsibility it provided a relatively safe opportunity for ranchers. Over time ranchers created their own associations to secure use of this public land, they hoped to create boundaries to protect their ranges. The federal government allowed boundary creation for a period of time but faced issues with preventing the escalation in disputes between individuals. The disposal of the land acquired in Nevada also became an issue for the federal government. The environment was arid, rocky and generally challenging to incorporate into an agrarian lifestyle. The most ideal land had already been settled earlier. This left mainly land for pasture, which had to compete against the public use land. Congress had struggled with public lands from the beginning. Tragedy of the Commons[edit] The economic response to the public lands, which are an example of a common-pool resource, is called the tragedy of the commons. It is a situation where a resource became depleted because of an inability to exclude or limit individual use. Instead of maximizing the utility of the resource, individuals chose to maximize their personal utility. For the public lands of Nevada this happened through over grazing as individuals wanted to have as large of a herd as possible on these lands This maximized their utility from the free land and as a result, the grasses of the fields were consumed and trampled down to the point where they could no longer support the people who depended on them. Theodore Roosevelt, the rough riding twenty-sixth president of the United States of America. Continued Support[edit] Despite the obvious economic and environmental downfalls this type of land holding had, the government maintained the use of these public lands for use by rancher. This was the result of a developing romanticization of the West and its cowboy keeper. With common-pool goods, to regulate them effectively you must have three things, unified interest, easy communication and a way to make these agreements binding. The ranchers that were dependent on these lands, while they had little political power, had considerable support of various political groups. President Theodore Roosevelt, who held office from to is known for his overt masculinity that he felt, was echoed by the cowboy lifestyle. This political notion was pushed forward in the early years of his administration through the romanticization of the western cowboy and rancher lifestyle that is still evident today. Many supporting this movement argued that allowing individuals to capitalize on public lands would encourage them to develop the west, as it acted as an incentive to adapt to its inhospitable climate. The individuals who seized this opportunity would then transfer to private ownership because of their desire to establish something of their own and public land became too crowded. However, this was not the result. As one would expect, in the wild West there was little federal policing. Why would you buy what you need, when you can continue to get it for free? As the pioneering individuals chose to continue in the public lands, the federal government was left owning more than they had imagined. The Silver Party[edit] The growing silver industry in Nevada and the other newly acquired western states turned the American West into a new political force to be reckoned with. These new states wanted jurisdiction over their own political and economic policies. As such, they formed their own political party to properly represent their views, which became The Silver Republican Party. Teller was a founding member of the Republican party from Colorado in However; their remaining political platform and beliefs were characteristic of the Republican party during the early 20th century. The Party also criticized the wealthier eastern states of the United States, as well as Europe and Asia. The Silver Party hoped that by establishing silver as the sole coinage of the United States, any debt would be settled and a surplus of money would be created. As such, in the early 20th century, The Silver Party Republicans were seen as a more progressive political party. Furthermore, the bimetallic question became an important and polarizing topic in the United states in Well known Silver Party members in congress included numerous governors and senators from Nevada, such as William M. Stewart and John P. The En Masse Group were the residents of the states that produce the silver, they had a powerful influence. They were concerned with the prices of products within their communities. Jones of Nevada is included as a member of this group. Socialists, Suffragists and prohibitionists all joined forces, with other groups to support the progressive bimetallic cause. Portrait of William M. Silverites wanted to government legislation to officially determine the value of silver to be a ratio

of Smaller offshoot Silver Republicans also lobbied for the free production of silver in addition. By placing tariffs on silver, as well as utilizing it for coinage, Nevada, as well as the other western states, would be able to reestablish themselves economically. The party and its platforms were formed to solely protect the interests of western states, as silver coinage became a symbol for hope for the American economy, after the depression. The silver republicans were not well informed on how the economy of the eastern states and how the monetary system worked, which became the major downfall of the party. As previously mentioned, the party itself was primarily controlled by regular citizens of these states, not the political elite. These people had taken out gold loans from east coast bankers to help cultivate the new state and became inherently dependent on gold and the east coast bankers on wall street who controlled it. Teller, who established the party even went as far as to claim that the current monetary system in place was as oppressive as slavery was. Many easterners hoped the idea of silver coinage would disappear once the economies in these states had time to further develop. Silver as coinage was first rejected in following the German demonetization of Silver in 1871. In 1873, congress revised the coinage laws of the United States and in 1875 passed the Gold Standard Act. This act legally ensured that all other metal currencies values would be based off of gold, as well as officially stating that gold was the only accepted currency in the United States. The price of gold began to rise again, as did the supply of it, similar to what the Silver Party had hoped would happen with silver. The discovery of new gold deposits, world wide, as well as the discovery of new methods of refining were attributed to the rising price of gold and did not help the Silverites cause. At the Republican Convention in 1876, The Silver Party, realizing that their policies were more progressive than their parent group, left. They combined forces with the Democrats in 1876 and remained allied with them till when they were formally dissolved. The Comstock Lode[edit] A sample of the silver found in the Comstock Not only was the Comstock lode one of the largest silver finds in American History, but it was also the first time that silver had been discovered on American soil. This silver mine was the heart of the Nevada economy for more than three decades and was largely responsible for attracting settlers to Nevada.

Chapter 3 : History of Nevada/Early Statehood () - Wikibooks, open books for an open world

10 Interesting Things You Didn't Know About The History Of Nevada. There's a lot of great history in Nevada, and because some of the state's historical events are better known than others, there may be some you aren't quite familiar with.

Carson City was founded as a community in , seven years after the first settlement of Eagle Station trading post in Eagle Valley had been settled by ranchers. Carson City is named for the famous frontiersman and scout Christopher "Kit" Carson. During his expedition, John C. Pioneer Abraham Curry arrived in Eagle Valley in and soon thereafter surveyed and plotted a town site. Carson City was soon designated both the territorial capital and county seat of the new Ormsby County. Carson City was selected as the state capital at the constitutional convention and has retained that honor to the present day. Following the discovery of gold and silver on the nearby Comstock Lode in , Carson City became a thriving commercial center. To their astonishment and delight of its citizens, the discovery of the Comstock Lode brought their Carson City to life as a freight and transportation center. Abe Curry, then built the crude Warm Springs Hotel a mile to the east, and when Carson City was selected as the territorial capital in , leased it to the Legislature as a meeting hall. The legislators also leased the Warm Springs Hotel to serve as the Territorial Prison, and named their genial host and landlord, as its first warden. The property was eventually purchased by the state and is still a part of the state prison system. Until they began to decline in the s, these mines provided Carson City with most of its economic importance as a freight and staging center, and as a marshalling point for much of the timber harvest in the Lake Tahoe basin. By , when the Comstock mines were reaching their peak production, 36 trains a day passed through Carson City. Neglected and falling into ruin since the track was torn up in , they have now been torn down and the stones sent to create facades for wineries in the Napa Valley. Shootings, stabbings and street brawls were commonplace around Nevada, but Carson City was unique in contending with outbreaks from the State Prison. After the turn of the century Carson City participated vicariously in the Tonopah and Goldfield booms far to the south. The capital then resumed the quiet lifestyle that evolved after the decline of the Comstock, and which still continues with variations today. At the turn of the century the railroad extended its line south into the Carson Valley, but the Minden-Gardnerville traffic never came close to replacing the Tonopah-Goldfield traffic, and the railroad, and Carson City, slipped back into quiescence. In the population had dwindled to 1,, about a quarter of what it had been at the peak of the mining boom 50 years earlier. The magnificent Federal Building is a Carson City landmark. In the highway was paved through town, but for a long time afterward the kids could roller skate on it without worrying too much about traffic. In Carson City regained its population level, and in Ormsby County was merged into Carson City to consolidate government services. There are now nine state capitals with smaller populations than Carson City, and in fact, with its area of square miles, Carson City could now advertise itself as one of the largest state capitals in America!

Chapter 4 : Interesting Facts about the History of NEVADA ***

Nevada. Facts about the History of Nevada History. Facts about the History of Nevada History - / 's Native Americans of Nevada. The Native Indians of Nevada were the were the Koso, Paiute, Panamint, Pueblo, Shoshoni and Ute tribes.

They lived in small villages and built dome-shaped homes called wikiups. They mostly ate vegetables including pine nuts and roots, but they also hunted and fished for food. Most of the tribes were peaceful prior to the Europeans arrival. Few more Europeans ventured into the region until the s. He mapped out much of the area for future travelers. Another fur trader, Peter Ogden, traveled along the Humboldt River in In , Nevada was organized into the Utah Territory and then became its own territory in On October 31, Nevada was admitted as the 36th state. Also, people began to travel through Nevada on their way to California, especially after the California Gold Rush began in The small town of Las Vegas became a stopping point for many travelers on their way to California. This started a rush of miners to the area hoping to strike it rich. Boom towns sprang up in the area including Virginia City. Gambling In , the state of Nevada legalized gambling in hopes that it would help the economy during the Great Depression. The original intent was that gambling would only need to be legal for a short time. However, gambling quickly became a major part of the Nevada economy. Large casinos in Las Vegas are a huge tourism draw and a major industry in the state. Nuclear Testing Because Nevada was sparsely populated in the s, Nevada became a test site for nuclear weapons. Over the next several years, over nuclear bombs were set off in the Nevada desert. After , all of the tests were performed underground and all testing was stopped in More US State History:

Early historical facts. Geologic events formed the state's Basin and Range topography, the "Nevada Basin" physiographic region, and the central Nevada desert (e.g., the recession of the Pleistocene Lake Lahontan changed the Humboldt River course), and Great Basin.

Nevada History The first inhabitants of what is now Nevada arrived about 12,000 years ago. They were fishermen, as well as hunters and food gatherers, for the glacial lakes of the ancient Great Basin were then only beginning to recede. Numerous sites of early human habitation have been found, the most famous being Pueblo Grande de Nevada also known as Lost City. In modern times, four principal Indian groups have inhabited Nevada: Probably the first white explorer to enter the state was the Spanish priest Francisco Garcés, who apparently penetrated extreme southern Nevada in 1764. During 1844, John C. The southeastern tip of Nevada was assigned to the Territory of New Mexico. Soon other Mormon settlements were started there and in Las Vegas Valley. The Las Vegas mission failed, but the farming communities to the northwest succeeded, even though friction between Mormons and placer miners in that area caused political unrest. Most of the Mormons in western Nevada departed in 1850, when Salt Lake City was threatened by an invasion of federal troops. A separate Nevada Territory was established in 1859; only three years later, on 31 October 1863, Nevada achieved statehood, although the present boundaries were not established until 18 January 1866. Two factors accelerated the creation of Nevada: Mackay and his partners. A number of efforts were made to revive the economy, one being an attempt to encourage mining by increasing the value of silver. To this end, Nevadans wholeheartedly supported the movement for free silver coinage during the 1870s, and the Silver Party reigned supreme in state politics for most of the decade. A second great mining boom ensued, bolstered and extended by major copper discoveries in eastern Nevada. The 1880s was a time of subdued economic activity; mining fell off, and not even the celebrated divorce trade, centered in Reno, was able to compensate for its decline. Politically, the decade was conservative and Republican, with millionaire George Wingfield dominating state politics through a so-called bipartisan machine. Nevada went Democratic during the 1890s, when the hard times of the Depression were alleviated by federal public-works projects, most notably the construction of the Hoover Boulder Dam, and by state laws aiding the divorce business and legalizing gambling. Revelations during the 1920s and 1930s that organized crime had infiltrated the casino industry and that casino income was being used to finance narcotics and other rackets in major East Coast cities led to a state and federal crackdown and the imposition of new state controls. Much of this growth was associated with expansion of the gambling industry—centered in the casinos of Las Vegas and Reno—and of the military. In the 1940s, Nevada began to try to reduce its dependence on gambling by diversifying its economy. In an attempt to attract new businesses, particularly in the high-tech industry, the state promoted such features as its absence of state, corporate, or personal income taxes, inexpensive real estate, low wages, and its ready access by air or land to California. In the early 1950s, Nevada was the only state reporting an increase in manufacturing jobs. Meanwhile Las Vegas continued to prosper, expanding its offerings to attract new visitors. During the decade, several extravagant new hotel and casino complexes opened, many of them featuring amusement parks and other family-oriented entertainment. The booming Las Vegas economy helped push Nevada unemployment to an all-time low of 3.3%. Bush as a nuclear waste repository, which Bush approved.

Chapter 6 : History | Carson City

Nevada was considered part of Spain and then Mexico up until the Mexican-American War. At the end of the war, in , Nevada became part of the United States as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

See Article History Alternative Title: It borders Oregon and Idaho to the north, Utah to the east, Arizona to the southeast, and California to the west. It ranks seventh among the 50 U. It also, however, is one of the most sparsely settled. Carson City , in the western part of the state, is the capital. Nevada became the 36th state of the union on October 31, It is the most arid state of the country. Nevada, which in the early 21st century was one of the fastest-growing states in the country, appears far removed from the days when Virginia City was a fabled frontier town, thriving on the rich silver mines of the Comstock Lode. However, many frontier qualities persist, though subtly transformed by a sophisticated urban environment. Bellagio Hotel and Casino, Las Vegas. SuperStock The majority of Nevadans live in urban areas, with about half of the population residing in the Las Vegas metropolitan area alone. The vast undeveloped lands of the state provide a largely unexplored resource, and its combination of burgeoning cities and desert reaches make Nevada a unique phenomenon among U. Area , square miles , square km. Population 2,,; est. The Truckee River flowing through Reno, Nevada. Donald Dondero Land Relief Most of Nevada lies within the Great Basin section of the Basin and Range Province , where the topography is characterized by rugged mountains, flat valleys with occasional buttes and mesas, and sandy desert regions. Crossing the state are more than 30 north-south mountain ranges, the majority of which reach more than 10, feet 3, metres in elevation; the highest points are Boundary Peak , at 13, feet 4, metres , and Wheeler Peak , at 13, feet 3, metres. The southern area of the state is within the Mojave Desert ; the lowest elevation, feet metres , is in that region, on the Colorado River just below Black Canyon. Almost all of the rivers drain into lakes that have no outlets or into shallow sinks that in summer evaporate into alkaline mud flats. The Truckee, Carson , and Walker rivers, which rise in the Sierra Nevada, serve extensive irrigation and reclamation projects in their areas. Lake Tahoe , on the California -Nevada border, is particularly notable for its clarity, depth, and scenic beauty. Pyramid , Walker, and Winnemucca lakes are remnants of an ancient sea. In relation to its area, however, Nevada has little surface water. The increasing demands of urbanization , industry, and agriculture are exhausting both groundwater and surface resources, and scarcity of water is an increasing concern. The impounded waters of Lake Mead , extending for some miles km behind Hoover Dam , provide reserves for the southeastern area. The state relies heavily on allocations of water from the Colorado River , a reliance that has yielded a continuing legacy of litigation and conflict with neighbouring states over water rights. The driest regions are in the southeast and near Carson Sink a now-dry basin that was the centre of a lake system during the last major ice age , some 11, years ago , where annual precipitation seldom exceeds 4 inches mm. The northeast has as little as 8 inches mm of precipitation annually, whereas annual precipitation in the northwestern mountains often reaches 24 inches mm. Temperatures vary as widely. The northern and eastern areas have long, cold winters and short, relatively hot summers, whereas in southern Nevada the summers are long and hot and the winters brief and mild. Regional differences are pointed up by variations in the growing season: Las Vegas has about days in its growing season, Reno about , and Elko only about Page 1 of 6.

Chapter 7 : Nevada - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Nevada, which came within U.S. sovereignty under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (), was a part of California until it was incorporated into the newly organized Utah Territory in

Important Dates, Events, and Milestones in Nevada History Offers a chronological timeline of important dates, events, and milestones in Nevada history. And, by CE, the area is populated by substantial groups of Native Americans. Mojave Natives plant crops along the riverbanks. The Paiute reside in northern and southern Nevada, while the Shoshone occupy the northeastern region. Nevada is the seventh largest of the 50 states, but is one of the most sparsely populated. It was held by the Pueblo Indians from The Spanish give up east and west Florida to the English in return for Cuba. The Revolution was due to the British burden of taxes and total power to legislate any laws governing the American colonies. Find an abundance of artesian spring water that allows travelers to cut directly through the vast desert to Los Angeles. Led by Antonio Armijo, a Santa Fe merchant. Fremont topographical expedition of about 25 men arrived at Pyramid Lake, while this region was still part of Mexico, 30 miles northeast of the present-day city of Reno, and named the lake - Pyramid. Begin 2nd, expedition John Fremont and his party were the first white men to cross the Black Rock desert - Stevens-Townsend party led by Old Greenwood, went down the Humboldt with wagons, the first taken across what later became Donner Pass. They resorted cannibalism in their attempts to survive the winter. Gold and silver prospectors began combing the barren lands of Northern Nevada. This is the wagon train which gave "Death Valley" its name as many of them perished there. First recorded discovery of gold in Nevada was in Gold Canyon near present day Dayton. John Reese and other Mormons all males arrived in Carson Valley. July - gold was discovered in Gold Canyon, near Dalton. A public meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a squatter government. Established a provisional government to protect their land claims and to maintain civil order. The post was named "Eagle Station". This was the beginning of Carson City. Benjamin Palmer was the first African American on record to settle in Nevada. He operated a ranch near Sheridan for 40 years. First post office in Nevada was established at Mormon Station, present day Genoa. First dance in Nevada was in Dayton. First white birth a boy in Nevada was registered in a journal kept by Laura Ellis. She and her husband James settled on a farm in Gold Canyon, near Dayton. Bringhurst had orders to establish a mission for the Latter-day Saints Church. They built a square foot adobe brick fort, part of which still stands today as the oldest structure in Nevada, but not the first , and is appropriately named the Mormon Fort. Potosi mine was discovered about forty-three miles to the southwest of the mission by James Morgan who worked it for quicksilver and zinc. The mine was referred to as the Lead Mine, but later became known as the Potosi, and was opened as the first lode mine in Nevada. Jones is assigned to the mission by Brigham Young to explore for minerals in the area. Although this has been disputed as being a bit overstated. First Chinatown in Nevada was in Dayton. Chinese laborers were brought in to dig a ditch from Gold Canyon to within two miles of town. The ditch remains in tact today. Mormon Station renamed Genoa. Mines in Eldorado Canyon proved to be among the most consistent producers in the state from until World War II when the mines were closed. Kinsey issued the first number at Genoa. First telegraph line was constructed between Placerville, CA and Genoa - the newly developed stage line. Carson City is laid out. The Mormon missionaries pull out of the Las Vegas Mission. Bill of Rights and a proposed State Constitution was adopted. Isaac Roop was elected governor of the provisional territory of Nevada November 26 - One year after the Territorial Enterprise put out its first edition it found a permanent home in Virginia City, Utah Territory , where the paper resumed publication on November 3rd, Telegraph line was extended from Genoa to Carson City. Rich outcropping of gold and silver, the Comstock Lode, was discovered 40 miles from the Truckee Meadows. Virginia City sprang up over night. His bridge was washed away several years in a row - April - Pony Express began its route from St. June 2 - Force of volunteers and regular US Army troops engaged the Indians in battle along the tableland and mountainside in retaliation for the battle on May 12th. November 3 - Territorial Enterprise newspaper resumes publishing a newspaper in Virginia City from the corner of A Street and Sutton Avenue, then the heart of the booming business district. First ore mill built in in Nevada was built

at Galena to process gold from the Comstock lode. It was not considered a village prior to Nye proclaimed establishment of the Territorial Government. First school house was built in Washoe County. Daily overland mail stage established. Conner and the Territory of Nevada recruited 1, men for Civil War service. Nevada becomes the 36th state. Since this was the time of the Civil War the state motto of "Battle Born" was adopted. This is a long-standing myth! Territorial Governor Nye was appointed by Pres. Abraham Lincoln to ensure the stability of the territory and the gold and silver production would not be disrupted or find its way into Confederate hands. The first part was tapped out by Frank Bell, cousin to Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone. Nye served as acting Governor of Nevada for some 5 weeks by state constitutional provision. The numbering of Nevada governors properly starts with him as 1, i. Kenny Guinn is the 28th governor of Nevada. Besides Nye, there were other men who served as governor, were not elected to office, and are counted as Nevada governors. Frank Bell 7th , , did not run in ; Denver Dickerson 12th , , ran in and lost; Morley Griswold 17th , , ran in and lost.. William Sharon no luck in his prior search for gold. Opens a branch bank in Virginia City. Stewart and James W. Nye elected to the US Senate. Sutro Tunnel Company formed. Virginia City Miners Union formed. Clark county becomes part of Nevada. Before it was part of the Arizona Territory. December 13 - Locomotive from Central Pacific Rail Road edged across the state line near present day Verdi, becoming the first train to enter Nevada. Elko County was created. Late December an Earthquake shook Reno. October 19 - Construction on the Sutro tunnel began - to drain water from the Comstock Lode. Two wheel bicycles were introduced to Nevada. November 4 - The first train robbery in the Western United States. Eureka County was created from part of Lander County. Nevada became the world leader in the production of Borax from the plant at Teels Marsh. Another fire laid waste to Eureka. Nevada Wildlife Commission was established. Right to vote for political candidates was extended to non-whites in Nevada - yet still excluded Native Americans. First high school opened in Nevada. Sarah Winnemucca wrote the book: Absalom Lehman discovered what became known as the Lehman Caves. Governor Stevenson was the first to die in office, September 21st, Elizabeth was the first and only woman to be executed in Nevada. Governor Colcord died in Carson City on October 30, at the age of Harris president, Alex Harris Secretary, Wm. Lynch Treasurer was formed. John Edward Jones 8th Governor of Nevada Governor Jones died in office April 10, Colton Reno was first incorporated in , discorporated in , and has been continuously incorporated since The City of Reno is celebrating its th anniversary in

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Nevada's first permanent white settlement, Mormon Station (later Genoa), was founded in in what is now western Nevada, a region that became part of Utah Territory the same year. (The southeastern tip of Nevada was assigned to the Territory of New Mexico.).

You will find all of the relevant facts, data and info in a comprehensive Timeline format providing facts about the History of Nevada and how this fits in with the History of America. Historical facts, a timeline and information about the Tribes of Indians of the State of Nevada. Discover these interesting facts about the History of Nevada including its explorers, pioneers, settlers and leaders. For General Information about the State please click the following link: [Fast Facts about the State of Nevada](#). The Spanish give up east and west Florida to the English in return for Cuba. Abraham Lincoln, a known opponent of slavery, was elected president and in the South Secedes. These eleven states eventually formed the Confederate States of America. The surrender of Robert E. Lee on April 9 signalled the end of the Confederacy - Nevada becomes the 36th state December 6 - The Abolishment of Slavery. The Thirteenth Amendment to the U. S Constitution is ratified, thus officially abolishing slavery - Chief Winnemucca died. Origin of the name - The beautiful mountain ranges of California were called Sierra Nevada snowy range by Spanish sailors. The name of this new territory was shortened to Nevada and named accordingly in The History of Nevada provides facts and a timeline crammed with historical facts and dates about State leaders and explorers who impacted the History of the State of Nevada. The early history and timeline of Nevada providing significant facts in the History of Nevada. Facts about the History of Nevada The following details and Facts about Indians are helpful when compiling a fact sheet about the State: [Fast historical facts about the history of Nevada!](#) Find out the important historical information about the History of Nevada - its leaders, Native Indians, pioneers, explorers and settlers! Facts and a timeline about the History of Nevada. The History of Nevada is full of interesting information about this great American State! Great for homework, or projects, an ideal Educational Resource and tourist information for " The Silver State!

Chapter 9 : Nevada - HISTORY

Nevada: Nevada, constituent state of the U.S. It borders Oregon and Idaho to the north, Utah to the east, Arizona to the southeast, and California to the west. Nevada is best known for being the home of Las Vegas, the gambling center of America, and its capital is Carson City.

You can help by adding to it. Nevada became a part of Alta California Upper California province in when the Californias were split. With the Mexican War of Independence won in , the province of Alta California became a territoryâ€”not a stateâ€”of Mexico, due to the small population. In later years, a desire for increased autonomy led to several attempts by the Alta Californians to gain independence from Mexico. Mexico had never established any control in Nevada, but American mountain men were in Washoe the early name for Nevada as early as . A permanent American presence began in when the Mormons set up way stations en route to the California gold fields. In the absence of any governmental authority, some 50 Mormons and non-Mormon prospectors and cattle ranchers drew up the " Washoe code " to deal with land claims; its coverage eventually covered other governmental issues. There still was no federal presence in the area so religious tensions worsened and petitions of complaint went to Washington. Non-Mormons sought annexation to California. Utah Territory countered this by incorporating the area as a county. When Federal troops were sent to Utah in , the Mormons left Washoe. The non-Mormons took over and launched a move for separate territorial status. The early s saw the end of an Indian war, the great Comstock mining boom of in Virginia City and the coming of the Civil War. The provisional territorial government led to the creation of Nevada Territory by Congress in . The pragmatic attempts to establish workable frontier institutions had failed and the paternalistic territorial system was welcomed. From to , the Clark County population grew from 8, to 1,; while the Reno population increased from 18, to , Mining[edit] Ruins of an early 20th-century mill, Winnemucca Mountain The Comstock Lode discovery opened the era of silver mining in Nevada , and attracted thousands of minersâ€”most from California. It was discovered by James Finney in Carson County. Disputes over the legal limits of a claim soon went to court, as the Law of the Apex, used to determine those limits, was unworkable for the deep ore bodies in the Comstock. The legal and judicial system of Carson County was unprepared for the tremendous demands placed on it. Judges were underpaid and underqualified, bribery of witnesses and jurors was commonplace, vague record-keeping created nearly insurmountable difficulties with property titles, and evidence was often destroyed. Though workable mining laws still were needed, the resignation of the entire territorial supreme court in did cause litigation to stop and allowed mining work to resume. Located on the disputed border with California, at one time Aurora was the county seat of counties in California and Nevada, until the boundary dispute was settled locating Aurora in Nevada. By , Nevada mining was an industry of speculation and immense wealth. The operators used the best available technology to recover gold and silver from ore, but by modern standards there was much inefficiency and chemical pollution. Methods included the use of the arrastra , the patio process , the Freiberg process, and the Washoe pan process. Mine operators sought improved technology, but were unwilling to wait years or decades for it to arrive. No one at the time understood the health problems such metals as mercury could cause. Numerous small companies supplied the horses, mules, and wagons for hauling borax and silver ore. Stagecoaches were notoriously uncomfortable across the roadless land, but were better than the alternatives and flourished until a railroad finally arrived. Hold-ups were rare, and usually involved petty theft since armed guards were an effective deterrent. Mail contracts kept stage lines afloat and allowed the emergence of a class of entrepreneurs who won contracts and subcontracted the actual work. Nevertheless, despite the determined and colorful management style of John Sexton, the line succumbed to the effects of flood, fire, competing road traffic, and dwindling amounts of ore extracted in Eureka. The rails and rolling stock of the last surviving narrow-gauge railroad in Nevada were removed in . A diverse society of native-born Americans , French , Portuguese , Paiutes , Chinese , and other people came to Golconda to live and work. During , the town had a train depot, several hotels, a school, businesses, newspapers , and two brothels. Its population peaked at about six hundred in . Although boosters predicted growth for Golconda, after the mines played out, leaving the

region as an area of ranches and farms. As miners flocked to the town in , a fort was built to offer protection from Indian raids and a water ditch was created to supply the town with water. A second boom began following the discovery of silver in . The strikes brought Nevada to the forefront of the nation again, just as the Comstock Lode in Virginia City, Nevada, had in the late s. While the Comstock made dozens of owners rich, the gold in Goldfield and the stock sold on speculation made two people exceedingly rich. Wingfield, however, reaped an even greater fortune from real estate, especially after moving to Reno, Nevada. After gambling was legalized in , Wingfield again had money coming in from his leases and a partnership in several casinos. The town moved from mine to mine and it went from boom to bust in regular cycles. In Frank Hunt discovered copper in the area and later named his claim Rio Tinto. After all the copper was removed, Rio Tinto suffered the same fate as most boom towns and vanished. Instead, early settlers would homestead land surrounding a water source, and then graze cattle on the adjacent public land, which is useless without access to water. The Enlarged Homestead Act of , the establishment of a state dry-farming experiment station, and private promotional efforts stimulated dry farming within a fifty-mile radius of Wells, Nevada, but a combination of low precipitation, short summers, abundant jackrabbits, mediocre soil, and the faulty judgment of the settlers themselves virtually ended the ill-favored experiment after . The state was by far the smallest in terms of population. The census reported 91, people, with Reno the largest city at 19, and Las Vegas at 5, Politics[edit] The gold discovery in Tonopah in brought together a group of men who dominated Nevada politics for a half century. They included George Wingfield mine owner, banker and behind-the-scenes player ; George Nixon banker, editor and cofounder of the Silver party; Key Pittman U. Senator and George Thatcher a leader of the state Democratic party [22] John Edward Jones and Reinhold Sadler , Silver Party governors of Nevada, during , shared like backgrounds and rose to political power by the same route. Each was a European immigrant who came to the state in its mining boom of the s, prospered financially, and engaged in politics until the boom collapsed late in the s. Nevada Catholic parish life until reflected the Irish heritage of its parish clergy and the bulk of their flocks. Slavic, Italian, and Basque Catholics moved to the state after and sometimes allied with native-born Americans so that the traditional dominance of Irish Catholics diminished markedly by the s. Many operated farms and ranches. Besides exercising significant economic clout, they have fundamentally influenced the Nevada social order in other ways, in part because of their persistent anticlericalism [25] Gambling[edit] The gambling law enabled the explosive growth of the Las Vegas area , where the population grew from 5 thousand in to 1. After , the state attempted to restrict gambling through licensing and other statutory controls. Opponents of gambling and prostitution became organized and in the Progressive Era at last persuaded state legislators to prohibit gambling statewide in as part of a nationwide anti-gaming crusade. In the late s "Bugsy" Siegel helped get Las Vegas on the map by first building the most expensive casino in the world, the Flamingo, and then by being gunned down in his Beverly Hills home. Gambling is what Nevada is famous for. The gambling law enabled the explosive growth of the Las Vegas area, where the population grew from 5 thousand in to 1. Prostitution in Nevada Brothels have been tolerated in Nevada since the middle of the 19th century; one in Elko has been in business since . In , a law was enacted to require weekly health checks of all prostitutes. Reno and Las Vegas had red light districts , when the federal government prohibited all prostitution near military bases in lifted in . In , both Reno and Las Vegas had closed their red light districts as public nuisances. In Clark County, prostitution is illegal.