

*Statehood and Settlement. Delayed by the Toledo War and congress' opposition to an unauthorized government, President Andrew Jackson finally signed the bill admitting Michigan to statehood on January 26,*

Native inhabitants[ edit ] The most commonly accepted model of migration to the New World is that peoples from Asia crossed the Bering land bridge to the Americas some 16, years ago. The remains of Arlington Springs Man on Santa Rosa Island are among the traces of a very early habitation, dated to the Wisconsin glaciation the most recent ice age about 13, years ago. In all, some 30 tribes or culture groups lived in what is now California, gathered into perhaps six different language family groups. These groups included the early-arriving Hokan family winding up in the mountainous far north and Colorado River basin in the south and the recently arrived Uto-Aztecan of the desert southeast. This cultural diversity was among the densest in North America, and was likely the result of a series of migrations and invasions during the last 10,000 years. Coastal tribes were a major source of trading beads, produced from mussel shells using stone tools. The acorns from these trees were pounded into a powder, and the acidic tannin leached out to make edible flour. The deserts of the southeast were home to tribes who learned to thrive in that harsh environment by making careful use of local plants and living in oases and along water courses. The indigenous people practiced various forms of forest gardening in the forests, grasslands, mixed woodlands, and wetlands, ensuring that desired food and medicine plants continued to be available. The Native Americans controlled fire on a regional scale to create a low-intensity fire ecology which prevented larger, catastrophic fires and sustained a low-density "wild" agriculture in loose rotation. A form of fire-stick farming was used to clear areas of old growth to encourage new in a repeated cycle; a primitive permaculture. Slave-trading and war among tribes alternated with periods of relative peace. The total population of Native California is estimated, by the time of extensive European contact in the 18th century, to have been perhaps , Before Europeans landed in North America, about one-third of all natives in what is now the United States were living in the area that is now California. The first European explorers, flying the flags of Spain and of England , sailed along the coast of California from the early 16th century to the mid 17th century, but no European settlements were established. The most important colonial power, Spain, focused attention on its imperial centers in Mexico and Peru. Confident of Spanish claims to all lands touching the Pacific Ocean including California , Spain sent an exploring party sailing along the California coastline. The California seen by these ship-bound explorers was one of hilly grasslands and wooded canyons, with few apparent resources or natural ports to attract colonists. The other colonial states of the era, with their interest on more densely populated areas, paid limited attention to this distant part of the world. It was not until the middle of the 18th century that both Russian and British explorers and fur traders began establishing stations on the coast. The Spaniards conjectured that these places may be one and the same. An expedition in 1769 discovered a bay, most likely that of La Paz , before experiencing difficulties and returning. Francisco de Ulloa[ edit ] Also: He made it to the mouth of the Colorado River, then sailed around the peninsula as far as Cedros Island. The account of this voyage marks the first-recorded application of the name "California". He was either of Portuguese or Spanish background, although his origins remain unclear. He was a soldier, crossbowman , and navigator who sailed for the Spanish Crown. In 1542, Juan Cabrillo led an expedition in two ships of his own design and construction from the west coast of what is now Mexico. Cabrillo and his crew continued north and came ashore October 8 at San Pedro bay, later to become the port of Los Angeles, which he originally named the bay of smoke bahia de los fumos due to the many cooking fires of the native Chumash Indians along the shore. The expedition then continued north in an attempt to discover a supposed coastal route to the mainland of Asia. Drake held the first Protestant Christian service at Nova Albion. He ventured inland south along the coast and recorded a visit to what is likely Carmel Bay. Between 1565 and 1592, Spanish merchants out of Mexico City financed thriving trade between Manila, Acapulco and Callao. In Manila, they picked up cotton from India and silks from China. The Spanish Crown viewed too much imported Asian cloth to Mexico and Lima as a competitive threat to the Spanish American markets for cloth produced in Spain, and as a result, restricted the tonnage permitted on the ships from Manila to

Acapulco. Mexico City merchants in retaliation overstuffing the ships, even using the space for water to carry additional contraband cargo. As a result, the ships coming from Manila had enough water for two months, but the trip took four to six months. Hawaii was unknown to the Spanish navigators. The sea currents take ships sailing from Manila to Acapulco up north, so that they first touch land at San Francisco or Monterey, in what is now California. This was probably a stimulus for Spain to build presidios at San Francisco and Monterey in California. The British, too, stepped up their activities in the Pacific. They compiled an account of the Californian mission system, the land and the people. Traders, whalers and scientific missions followed in the next decades. The contraband might then have been shipped across the Gulf of California to enter mainland Mexico by way of Sonora, where the Jesuits also had missions and sympathies for their financial backers. A total of 30 Spanish missions in Baja California were established. During the last quarter of the 18th century, the first Spanish settlements were established in what later became the Las Californias Province of the Viceroyalty of New Spain. Reacting to interest by the Russian Empire and, later, Great Britain in the fur-bearing animals of the Pacific north coast, Spain further extended the series of Catholic missions, accompanied by troops and establishing ranches, along the southern and central coast of California. These missions were intended to demonstrate the claim of the Spanish Empire to what is now California. By 1791, 21 Spanish missions had been established in Alta California. Operations were based out of the naval base at San Blas and included not only the establishment and supply of missions in California, but a series of exploration expeditions to the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. The first quarter of the 19th century showed the continuation of the slow colonization of the southern and central California coast by Spanish missionaries, ranchers and troops. Outside of this zone, perhaps, to the north, Native Americans were continuing to lead traditional lives. First Spanish colonies[ edit ] Spain had maintained a number of missions and presidios in New Spain since 1565. The Crown laid claim to the north coastal provinces of California in 1763. Settlements in Loreto, Baja California Sur, were established in 1769, but it was not until the threat of incursion by Russian fur traders and potentially settlers, coming down from Alaska in 1791, that Spain, under King Charles III, felt development of more northern installations was necessary. Alta California was to be settled by Franciscan Friars, protected by troops in the California missions. Between 1769 and 1822, the Crown sent forth a number of expeditions to further explore and settle Alta California and the Pacific Northwest. Although they were looking for Monterey Bay, the group failed to recognize it when they reached it. Ironically, the Manila Galleons had sailed along this coast for almost 200 years by then, without noticing the bay. The group returned to San Diego in 1791.

*Squatter A squatter is a person who settles on land without any right to do so. People hoped this would allow them to own the land when it went up for sale.*

One Jewish with secure and defensible borders, and one Palestinian with its own flag and its own future. Today that dream seems remote. President Trump made it clear that he supports any solution that commends itself to both parties while Prime Minister Netanyahu has stated that a Palestinian state is not the policy of his government under prevailing conditions. No, the idea that the unrepentant, terror-promoting Mahmoud Abbas should be empowered to preside over a sovereign Palestinian Arab state was made only by the head of AIPAC! The Israeli public are no less at odds with Mr. Kohr than the Israeli government: AIPAC supported the disastrous and tragic Gaza withdrawal, which led to over 10, Jews being uprooted from their homes, businesses and thriving communities, and enabled Hamas to eventually take over the Strip and exponentially increase rocket fire into Israel, with the result that there have been three major Gaza wars since that withdrawal. In return for relinquishing land and destroying and uprooting thriving communities, Israel has been struck by tens of thousands of rockets by Hamas and a number of other jihadists groups operating under its aegis. Thousands of former Gaza residents languish in temporary housing to this day, having proved unable to re-establish their old lives and businesses. The cost of Oslo has included not only pushing off further, rather than bringing closer, the eventual advent of peace, but, most tragically, many thousands of murdered and maimed Israelis as well. As we all know, Arafat eventually launched the terror war, which claimed the lives of 1, Israeli civilians and wounded and maimed thousands more. AIPAC was deeply mistaken then as it is deeply mistaken now. And that a State would further endanger Israel. Anyone who calls at this moment for the establishment of a Palestinian Arab state is essentially saying that Mahmoud Abbas should become its first head. Indeed, last year, AIPAC was a notable latecomer in supporting the Taylor Force Act, coming on board to support the passage of this bill designed to withhold US-tax-payer funding to the PA if the PA continues its policy of paying financial rewards to terrorists and their families, only after the Act had been significantly weakened. AIPAC should have been fiercely and effectively fighting and defeating this terrible policy that both provides a glide path to Iran to obtain a nuclear weapons capacity while also vastly enriching its radical Shia Islamic terrorist regime. A nuclear-armed Iran is an existential threat to Israel and even the West. This was a momentous failure on the part of an organization that has a reputation for being able to build massive support or opposition for particular pieces of legislation. Creating a Palestinian Arab terror state, largely immune from Israeli reprisals behind what would now be sovereign borders, and rendering Israel an indefensible nine miles wide, would only greatly empower and incentivize Palestinian Arab extremism and non-acceptance of Israel. It would also be a grand display of rewarding Islamist terrorism.

### Chapter 3 : Arizona Statehood | The Arizona Experience - landscapes, people, culture and events

*Join Dr. James C. Klotter, State Historian of Kentucky, as he presents Kentucky's Settlement and Statehood. A native Kentuckian, James C. Klotter received his Ph.D. in history from the University of Kentucky.*

How long does probate take? States can require that probate be completed within a stipulated time period, if estate taxes are to be filed more time is given. If probate has not been completed by that time, the personal representative must file a status report to the court to explain what still has to be done and how much time that will take. Talk to your attorney for specifics. If the personal representative does not report to the court, the beneficiaries can ask the court to order him or her to file an accounting or take other actions to close probate. The court can remove the personal representative and appoint someone else. Sometimes there are circumstances that can make probate take longer. If there is a Will contest a claim filed with the court that all or part of the will is not valid , or the size and complexity of the estate requires extra time, or it is hard to find beneficiaries, the process can drag out. Some probate cases take years to resolve. Go to estate settlement timeline 8. Where will the probate hearing be? At the probate court house. If you have to file a probate petition in another state because there is real property in that state, the courts in that state may use a different name. In New York , for example, the probate court is known as the Surrogate Court. Who is in charge of the probate process? Go to free probate forms. Who can be the personal representative? The personal representative does not have to be a legal or financial expert. This is called a "Fiduciary duty" -- the duty to act with good faith and honesty on behalf of someone else. The personal representative should have good organizational skills and be able to keep track of details. This makes it easier to do tasks and find important records. The following people cannot be the personal representative: Does the Court supervise the personal representative? The Personal Representative must: This could take up to a year or longer and may involve deciding whether to sell real estate or securities owned by the decedent; receive payments due to the estate, including interest, dividends, and other income e. Need to talk to an attorney? If I am named as executor in a Will, do I have to serve? If you choose not to serve, the Court will probably appoint the alternate executor to be the personal representative. The Court usually appoints a capable family member or an independent professional fiduciary. If you decide to be the personal representative, you can resign at any time. But, you may have to give an "accounting" to the Court for the time you served. If I serve as executor, will I get paid? The percentage decreases as the size of the estate increases. The Court must approve all fees and expenses. And, in extraordinary circumstances, the Court may allow other fees. Fees are taxable as ordinary income and must be reported on your personal income tax return. So, if you are the personal representative and the sole beneficiary of the estate, it usually does not make sense to take any fees. But, the money you get as beneficiary from the estate is income tax free. Talk to a lawyer for more information. The court may lower or deny compensation and can replace the personal representative with someone else. The personal representative may even have to pay for any damages he or she caused. A personal representative may be held liable for: Do I have to use a lawyer for the probate process? Depends of the state that probate is to be filed in. Some states require an attorney to file probate. It may be a good idea to visit and attorney early in the process if the estate is complex. A lawyer can help you meet all deadlines and avoid mistakes and delays. A lawyer can sometimes help avoid disagreements among family members over minor or major issues. But the lawyer represents the interests of the personal representative, not the beneficiaries. You may not need a lawyer if: In most cases, the personal representative may never see the inside of a courtroom. What if someone objects to the Will? If someone files an objection to the Will, or produces another Will, a "Will Contest" has begun. Will contests are not uncommon, but few people actually win one. Still, they can cost a lot of money and time. Only a person with "standing" can contest a Will. This means the person must have a personal financial stake in the outcome. Examples of people with standing to contest a Will are: Sometimes, there is a Will contest because someone wants a different person, bank, or trust company to serve as personal representative for the estate, or as a trustee of trusts created by the Will. When can a Will be contested? Most challenges to Wills are by potential heirs or beneficiaries who got little or nothing. Will contests must be filed in Probate court within a certain

number of days after receiving notice of the death, or petition to admit the Will to probate, or issuance of Letters Testamentary to a personal representative. Examples of reasons to challenge a Will are: If there is a Will contest, you should hire an experienced lawyer. The probate court may invalidate all of the Will or only the challenged portion. If the entire Will is found invalid, the proceeds will probably be distributed according to the state laws of intestacy, unless there is a prior revoked Will that is revived and admitted to probate. What if there is no Will? If a person dies without a Will known as dying "intestate" , the probate court appoints a personal representative known as an "administrator". A testate estate is distributed according to the instructions left by the decedent in his or her Will. What happens if we cannot find a Will? What if the decedent owned land in more than one state? There will be probate in each state where there is real property, in addition to the home state. Even if there is a Will, the Will is first admitted to probate in the home state, then it must be submitted to probate in each state in which the decedent owned real property. The extra probate procedure is called "ancillary probate. How do creditors get paid? Part of the probate process is to notify creditors of the death. In some cases, you must provide direct notice. In others, you must publish a notice in a newspaper in the city where the decedent lived. Creditors must file a claim with the court for the amounts due within a fixed period of time. If the executor approves the claim, the bill is paid out of the estate. If the executor rejects the claim, the creditor must sue for payment. If there is not enough money to pay all debts, state law determines who gets paid first. The personal representative most likely will sell property to pay approved creditor claims. If I am a beneficiary and the estate does not have enough money, do I have to pay creditors out of my own pocket? Unless the decedent gave away his or her assets to someone shortly before dying, or otherwise acted in concert with them to defraud the creditors, the beneficiaries should not have to pay the creditors just because they are beneficiaries. There may be nothing left in the estate for the beneficiaries after paying the creditors. But, the beneficiaries will not owe the creditors money. How are taxes handled in probate? For federal and state tax purposes, death means two things: There may be other taxes, too, like local real estate and personal property taxes, business taxes, and any special state taxes. You may need a lawyer to help you understand the information. If you and your spouse shared the same bank account and credit cards, checks, etc. Creditors usually collect their debts from the estate before the remainder is divided among the heirs. Each case depends on the circumstances. Talk to an experienced probate lawyer. How can I find out if there was a Will? First, check with the Probate Court in the county of the state where the decedent lived. If the Will was filed, it will likely be available to the public for viewing. And, you can purchase a copy.

**Chapter 4 : Statehood and Settlement Â« Seeking Michigan**

*The history of Florida can be traced to when the first Native Americans began to which is the oldest continuously inhabited European settlement in any U.S. state.*

See Article History Alternative Title: It is located in the upper South of the eastern United States and became the 16th state of the union in 1796. The geography of Tennessee is unique. Its extreme breadth of miles km stretches from the Appalachian Mountain boundary with North Carolina in the east to the Mississippi River borders with Missouri and Arkansas in the west; its narrow width, only miles km, separates its northern neighbours, Kentucky and Virginia, from Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, to the south. Nashville is the capital and Memphis the largest city. East, Middle, and West Tennessee. Middle Tennessee has level, fertile land interrupted regularly by gently rolling hills; it traditionally has been a balanced agricultural and commercial region, with Nashville as its main urban centre. West Tennessee is mainly flat land with rich soil and long has had an economy based on plantation agriculture, notably cotton. Tennessee enjoys a rich Native American heritage, mainly from the Cherokee and Chickasaw, who populated the area at the time of white settlement in the 1700s. The Cherokee, who lived in the Smoky Mountains area, left a palpable legacy in East Tennessee, despite white encroachment. In response to the challenges on the frontier, white settlers in Tennessee developed a strongly independent attitude that has revealed itself often in state and national politics. Tennessean Andrew Jackson, hero of the War of 1812 and seventh president of the United States, led the Democratic Party of the 1820s to become the party of the common people, a path similarly pursued by his fellow Tennessean and U.S. President James K. Polk. Strongly divided by the American Civil War and its own version of Reconstruction, Tennessee became a part of the solid Democratic South, and, like much of that region, it lagged behind the rest of the country in wealth and prestige. The dreams of the industrialists of the late 19th century were not realized until later in the 20th, when World War II and spending by the national government fueled new kinds of industrial activity. By the early 21st century, a strong service sector had developed. Also by this time, the Republican Party had won the favour of many Tennesseans, and Tennessee became once again a two-party state. Although still diverse within its own borders, Tennessee had clearly begun to merge economically and politically with the rest of the country. Area 42, square miles, square km. Population 6,115,000; est. Land Relief From a strictly geological perspective, Tennessee is divided into six natural regions. In the extreme eastern part of the state lie the Unaka Mountains—a section of which is popularly known as the Great Smoky Mountains—with more than a dozen peaks that rise above 6,000 feet 1,800 metres; the tallest of them, Clingmans Dome, rises to 6,643 feet 2,025 metres. West of the Unakas, the Great Appalachian Valley or, simply, Great Valley of East Tennessee, varying from 30 to 60 miles 50 to 100 km in width, includes a series of low ridges that rise above the intervening valleys. West of the Appalachians, the Cumberland Plateau has a generally flat, slightly undulating surface cut by deep and sometimes wide river valleys. About 60 miles km wide and running roughly north to south across the state, the basin floor is a slightly rolling terrain punctuated by small hills known as knobs. To the west the eastern Gulf Coastal Plain undulates only slightly and is laced with meandering low-banked streams; the region stretches westward, terminating in the Mississippi alluvial plain, a narrow strip of swamp and floodplain alongside the Mississippi River. Forested peaks of the Great Smoky Mountains, eastern Tennessee. The Tennessee River, which flows southward in the east and northward in the west, drains the east, the southern part of the middle region, and a major part of the west. The Cumberland River, dipping into the state from the north, drains the upper middle region, while the Mississippi River directly drains a small portion of the west. The damming of the Tennessee and, to a lesser extent, of the Cumberland not only has controlled flooding and improved navigation but also has created an impressive chain of slack-water lakes, sometimes known as the Great Lakes of the South, many of which lie in Tennessee. Tennessee River from Lookout Mountain, Tennessee. The soils of the ridges and the plateau, however, are thin, stony, and moderately acid, while the eastern Gulf Coastal Plain has a sandy, thin soil that does not support agriculture. Climate Tennessee has a moderate climate featuring cool, but not cold, winters and warm summers. The drop in elevation causes temperatures to rise significantly from east to west. The growing season ranges from days in the mountainous east to nearly days at

Memphis. Most of Tennessee is within the range of to days. The state receives ample precipitation, about 51 inches 1, mm a year, rather evenly distributed over the seasons and regions. Roughly one-half of Tennessee is forested, and there are more than species of trees, a variety of which are commercially valuable. Such trees as locust, poplar, maple, oak, elm, beech, pine, spruce, walnut, hickory, and sycamore are found throughout the state. Dozens of species of mammals are native to the state. Among them are deer; various carnivorous species such as bobcats, coyotes, foxes, skunks, and weasels; shrews; opossums; assorted bats; and various rodents, including beavers, voles, and squirrels. The state also hosts nearly species of amphibians and reptiles, some one-third of which are snakes. Birds are especially abundant; many migratory waterfowl winter in the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge in the northwestern part of the state. Common fish include various suckers, catfish, sunfish, perch, and many types of minnows. African Americans constitute a significant minority. Peoples of Asian, Hispanic, and Native American ancestry make up the small remainder of the population; the Hispanic community has grown notably since the late 20th century. When significant numbers of Europeans began to arrive in present-day Tennessee in the 18th century, the region was already inhabited by various indigenous peoples, most notably the Chickasaw in the west and the Cherokee in the east. In the s, however, most native peoples were forced to leave the state to live on reservations in so-called Indian country later the state of Oklahoma. Native Americans today constitute just a tiny fraction of the population. The first European settlers were predominantly of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry, although Germans also were well represented. The Europeans brought with them slaves of black African descent, and, with the expansion of cotton cultivation in Middle and West Tennessee in the 19th century, the black population grew significantly. In the 20th century, however, many African Americans left Tennessee, while substantial numbers of white Americans moved into the state. Settlement patterns Between the early 20th and the early 21st century, the population of Tennessee lost its overwhelmingly rural character to become predominantly urban and suburban. In East Tennessee the counties surrounding Knoxville have developed quickly, and, at the far eastern tip of the state, the proximate cities of Johnson City , Kingsport , and Bristol have merged to form a metropolitan area about the size of Chattanooga. Suburban growth around Nashville has endowed the city with a substantial metropolitan population. By the turn of the 21st century, the overwhelming majority of the old cotton-producing areas of West Tennessee had lost population, while Memphis had gained some. Skyline and Cumberland River at dusk, Nashville. This growth was propelled to a considerable degree by the construction of hydroelectric dams and power plants by the federally owned Tennessee Valley Authority TVA and by World War II, which catalyzed industrial activity in virtually all areas. However, development of information and high-technology services has not been as rapid in Tennessee as it has been elsewhere in the region, despite the ongoing activities of the federal government in association with the TVA and the U. The main crops are cotton, soybeans, hay, tobacco, corn maize , and small grains, but livestock nearly equals crops in terms of cash receipts. Hardwoods oak, maple, walnut, and others and softwoods pine and cedar are harvested in Tennessee for lumber, chips, pulp, and other wood products. The state is a national leader in the production of zinc, but copper, silver, lead, and other metals also are important. Limestone quarry, Tennessee, U. Garard Tennessee draws most of its electricity from coal-fired plants, but nuclear power stations also are a significant source of energy. During World War II a nuclear reactor was developed at Oak Ridge , near Knoxville, for the purpose of producing material that could be used in an atomic bomb. The Oak Ridge National Laboratory remains an important institute for the research of military and nonmilitary uses for nuclear materials. Hydroelectric power is prevalent in the eastern part of the state. The TVA, established in to develop the resources of the Tennessee River valley, is among the largest electric-power-generating systems in the country. The major products manufactured in the state are computers and electronic equipment, transportation equipment, foods including beverages and tobacco , chemicals, and metal products. Health care services, also a major segment of the sector, have shown steady growth. The Tennessee River has a high level of barge traffic. In it was connected to the Tombigbee River to the south by the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway , a canal that created a direct route from the state to the Gulf of Mexico. Railroads remain important, despite a general decline. A network of interstate highways and urban beltways facilitates travel between and around major cities. The state has dozens of public domestic airports. International air service is available from

Nashville and Memphis; these two cities also serve as important regional transportation hubs. The constitution was revised several times in the 20th century. The governor, chosen through statewide elections, is the chief executive and appoints the heads of major departments and important state commissions. Senators are elected to four-year terms, while representatives are elected for two years in office. The Senate elects its own speaker, who also serves as lieutenant governor. Amendments to the constitution must be approved by both the legislature and the citizens. Tennessee State Capitol, Nashville. Directly below the Supreme Court are two appellate courts: The Supreme Court justices and the other appellate judges are apportioned among East, Middle, and West Tennessee, and they are elected by the people. The lowest level of the judiciary consists of chancery, circuit, and criminal courts, the judges for which are elected from within their respective counties of jurisdiction. There also are juvenile and family courts. Local government follows the national pattern. School boards, either elected or appointed, administer the schools under the direction of county superintendents. Popularly elected sheriffs enforce the criminal laws, and elected officers collect the property taxes and record real-estate transfers. The chief executive officers of the counties are the county executives. Types of city government include the council-manager, mayor-council, and commissioner systems. The city of Nashville and Davidson county constitute a single governmental unit, called Metropolitan Government, or Metro. The Department of Human Services offers a broad spectrum of nonmedical programs to citizens with disabilities, underprivileged children and families, and seniors. In addition to providing basic welfare services, the state facilitates foster care and adoption, licenses day-care centres, and oversees programs to prevent child abuse. Education A significant portion of every state tax dollar goes to public education. The State Board of Education administers elementary and secondary education. Tennessee arose in the s as a leader in education reform through the implementation of its Better Schools program, which rewarded teachers for upgrading their credentials and for their performance in the classroom. Since the late 20th century, there also has been increased emphasis on art, music, and physical education in the elementary schools and on math and science requirements at the secondary level. However, Tennessee schools have continued to suffer from poor overall funding, largely because of their dependency on revenues from only modest sales and property taxes. The University of Tennessee has campuses in Knoxville, Memphis the medical school and other schools related to health services , Martin, and Chattanooga.

## Chapter 5 : PPT - Chapter 5 Statehood and Settlement PowerPoint Presentation - ID

*The region now known as Vermont was claimed by its neighbors, New Hampshire and New York, for much of the 18th century. The governors of those states squabbled over who had the right to grant charters, and many overlapping grant claims existed.*

Geologic[ edit ] A shell midden at Enterprise in When Gondwana collided with the continent of Laurentia Mya, it had moved further north. By then, Florida was surrounded by desert, in the middle of a new continent, Pangaea. When Pangaea broke up mya, Florida assumed a shape as a peninsula. As a result, the Florida peninsula not only emerged, but had a land area about twice what it is today. Florida also had a drier and cooler climate than in more recent times. There were few flowing rivers or wetlands. Indigenous peoples of Florida and Indigenous people of the Everglades region Paleo-Indians entered what is now Florida at least 14, years ago, during the last glacial period. Fresh water was available only in sinkholes and limestone catchment basins, and paleo-Indian activity centered around these relatively scarce watering holes. Sinkholes and basins in the beds of modern rivers such as the Page-Ladson prehistory site in the Aucilla River have yielded a rich trove of paleo-Indian artifacts , including Clovis points. Thermoluminescence dating and weathering analysis independently gave dates of 26, to 28, years ago for the creation of the artifacts. The findings are controversial, and funding has not been available for follow-up studies. As the glaciers melted, the sea level rose, reducing the land mass. Many prehistoric habitation sites along the old coastline were slowly submerged, making artifacts from early coastal cultures difficult to find. With an increase in population and more water available, the people occupied many more locations, as evidenced by numerous artifacts. Archaeologists have learned much about the Early Archaic people of Florida from the discoveries made at Windover Pond. People started living in villages near wetlands and along the coast at favored sites that were likely occupied for multiple generations. People commonly occupied both fresh and saltwater wetlands. Large shell middens accumulated during this period. It also has the oldest burial mound in the East, dating to about BC. People began making fired pottery in Florida by BC. By about BC, the Archaic culture, which had been fairly uniform across Florida, began to fragment into regional cultures. It is likely that the peoples living in those areas at the time of first European contact were direct descendants of the inhabitants of the areas in late Archaic and Woodland times. The cultures of the Florida panhandle and the north and central Gulf coast of the Florida peninsula were strongly influenced by the Mississippian culture , producing two local variants known as the Pensacola culture and the Fort Walton culture. In the panhandle and the northern part of the peninsula, people adopted cultivation of maize. Its cultivation was restricted or absent among the tribes who lived south of the Timucuan -speaking people i. European contact and aftermath[ edit ] Bernard Picart Copper Plate Engraving of Florida Indians, Circa [16] At the time of first European contact in the early 16th century, Florida was inhabited by an estimated , people belonging to a number of tribes. The Spanish Empire sent Spanish explorers recording nearly one hundred names of groups they encountered, ranging from organized political entities such as the Apalachee , with a population of around 50,, to villages with no known political affiliation. There were an estimated , speakers of dialects of the Timucua language , but the Timucua were organized as groups of villages and did not share a common culture. Early explorers such as Alvaro Mexia wrote about them; other information has been learned through archeological research. The populations of all of these tribes decreased markedly during the period of Spanish control of Florida, mostly due to epidemics of newly introduced infectious diseases , to which the Native Americans had no natural immunity. The diminished population of the original natives allowed outside groups, such as the Seminoles, to move into the area starting about They burned villages, wounded many of the inhabitants and carried captives back to Charles Towne to be sold into slavery. Most of the villages in Florida were abandoned, and the survivors sought refuge at St. Augustine or in isolated spots around the state. Many tribes became extinct during this period and by the end of the 18th century. They have three federally recognized tribes: He was one of the first Europeans to set foot in the current U. A depiction of what might be Florida from the Cantino map Timucua Indians at a column erected by the French in A map by Vesconte Maggiolo showing the east coast of North

America with "Tera Florida" at the top and "Lavoradore" at the bottom. A map of Florida by Jacques le Moyne de Morgues. Florida and much of the nearby coast is depicted in the Cantino planisphere, an early world map which was surreptitiously copied in from the most current Portuguese sailing charts and smuggled into Italy a full decade before Ponce sailed north from Puerto Rico on his voyage of exploration. He also gave Florida its name, which means "full of flowers. The expedition included people, including women and free blacks. Although it is often stated that he sighted the peninsula for the first time on March 27, and thought it was an island, he probably saw one of the Bahamas at that time. After briefly exploring the land south of present-day St. Augustine, the expedition sailed south to the bottom of the Florida peninsula, through the Florida Keys, and up the west coast as far north as Charlotte Harbor, where they briefly skirmished with the Calusa before heading back to Puerto Rico. From onward, the land became known as La Florida. Hernando de Soto landed in Florida in and began a multi-year trek through what is now the southeastern United States in which he found no gold but lost his life. Augustine [33] which is the oldest continuously inhabited European settlement in any U. From this base of operations, the Spanish began building Catholic missions. All colonial cities were founded near the mouths of rivers. Augustine was founded where the Matanzas Inlet permitted access to the Matanzas River. Other cities were founded on the sea with similar inlets: Augustine became the most important settlement in Florida. Little more than a fort, it was frequently attacked and burned, with most residents killed or fled. It was notably devastated in, when English sea captain and sometime pirate Sir Francis Drake plundered and burned the city. Catholic missionaries used St. Augustine as a base of operations to establish over far-flung missions throughout Florida. Pirate attacks and British raids were unrelenting, and the town was burned to the ground several times until Spain fortified it with the Castillo de San Marcos and Fort Matanzas. Throughout the 17th century, English settlers in Virginia and the Carolinas gradually pushed the boundaries of Spanish territory south, while the French settlements along the Mississippi River encroached on the western borders of the Spanish claim. Augustine, but they could not gain control of the fort. In, Moore and his soldiers began burning Spanish missions in north Florida and executing Indians friendly with the Spanish. The collapse of the Spanish mission system and the defeat of the Spanish-allied Apalachee Indians the Apalachee massacre opened Florida up to slave raids, which reached to the Florida Keys and decimated the native population. The Yamasee War of " in the Carolinas resulted in numerous Indian refugees, such as the Yamasee, moving south to Florida. In, the French captured the Spanish settlement at Pensacola. Spanish Florida, so as to undermine the stability of the British slave-based plantation economy, encouraged the escape of slaves and offered them freedom and refuge if they converted to Catholicism. This was well known through word of mouth in the colonies of Georgia and South Carolina, and hundreds of slaves escaped. This predecessor of the Underground Railway ran south. They settled in a buffer community north of St. The British and their colonies made war repeatedly against the Spanish, especially in and again in, when a large force under James Oglethorpe sailed south from Georgia and besieged St. Augustine but were unable to take the Castillo de San Marcos. Creek and Seminole Native Americans, who had established buffer settlements in Florida at the invitation of the Spanish government, also welcomed many of those slaves. In, Governor John Moultrie wrote to the English Board of Trade that "It has been a practice for a good while past, for negroes to run away from their Masters, and get into the Indian towns, from whence it proved very difficult to get them back. Almost the entire Spanish population left, taking along most of the remaining indigenous population to Cuba. The road crossed the St. Johns River at a narrow point, which the Seminole called Wacca Pilatka and the British named "Cow Ford", both names ostensibly reflecting the fact that cattle were brought across the river there. In order to induce settlers to move to the two new colonies reports of the natural wealth of Florida were published in England. A large number of British colonists who were "energetic and of good character" moved to Florida, mostly coming from South Carolina, Georgia and England though there was also a group of settlers who came from the colony of Bermuda. Johns County and Nassau County. The British built good public roads and introduced the cultivation of sugar cane, indigo and fruits as well the export of lumber. As a result of these initiatives northeastern Florida prospered economically in a way it never did under Spanish rule. Furthermore, the British governors were directed to call general assemblies as soon as possible in order to make laws for the Floridas and in the meantime they were, with the advice of councils, to establish courts.

This would be the first introduction of much of the English-derived legal system which Florida still has today including trial-by-jury , habeas corpus and county-based government. Settled at New Smyrna , within months the colony suffered major losses primarily due to insect-borne diseases and Native American raids. Most crops did not do well in the sandy Florida soil. Those that survived rarely equaled the quality produced in other colonies. On several occasions, he used African slaves to whip his unruly settlers. The settlement collapsed and the survivors fled to safety with the British authorities in St. Their descendants survive to this day, as does the name New Smyrna. During this time, Creek Indians migrated into Florida and formed the Seminole tribe. When the Colonies declared independence, many Floridians condemned it. They had been almost unaffected because East and West Florida were backwoods areas by the Stamp Act Crisis of , which led the 13 colonies to perceive a common interest threatened by Britain. Florida declined to send delegates to the Continental Congress. The majority of Floridians were Loyalists , grateful to the Crown, that remained loyal to Britain. Many actually helped lead raids on the American South. It was led on May 17, American Colonel John Baker surrendered to the British. However, Spain participating indirectly in the war as an ally of France captured Pensacola from the British in In , the Treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary War and returned all of Florida to Spanish control, but without specifying the boundaries.

**Chapter 6 : Civil Cases and Settlements | Enforcement | US EPA**

*His major contributions to the state's history were the glowing reports of the Monterey area as an anchorage and as land suitable for settlement, as well as the detailed charts he made of the coastal waters (which were used for nearly years).*

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Settlement patterns Although the land that now constitutes the United States was occupied and much affected by diverse Indian cultures over many millennia, these pre-European settlement patterns have had virtually no impact upon the contemporary nation—except locally, as in parts of New Mexico. A benign habitat permitted a huge contiguous tract of settled land to materialize across nearly all the eastern half of the United States and within substantial patches of the West. The vastness of the land, the scarcity of labour, and the abundance of migratory opportunities in a land replete with raw physical resources contributed to exceptional human mobility and a quick succession of ephemeral forms of land use and settlement. Human endeavours have greatly transformed the landscape, but such efforts have been largely destructive. Most of the pre-European landscape in the United States was so swiftly and radically altered that it is difficult to conjecture intelligently about its earlier appearance. Population density of the United States. The overall impression of the settled portion of the American landscape, rural or urban, is one of disorder and incoherence, even in areas of strict geometric survey. The individual landscape unit is seldom in visual harmony with its neighbour, so that, however sound in design or construction the single structure may be, the general effect is untidy. These attributes have been intensified by the acute individualism of the American, vigorous speculation in land and other commodities, a strongly utilitarian attitude toward the land and the treasures above and below it, and government policy and law. The landscape is also remarkable for its extensive transportation facilities, which have greatly influenced the configuration of the land. Another special characteristic of American settlement, one that became obvious only by the mid-century, is the convergence of rural and urban modes of life. The farmsteads—and rural folk in general—have become increasingly urbanized, and agricultural operations have become more automated, while the metropolis grows more gelatinous, unfocused, and pseudo-bucolic along its margins. Rural settlement Patterns of rural settlement indicate much about the history, economy, society, and minds of those who created them as well as about the land itself. The essential design of rural activity in the United States bears a strong family resemblance to that of other neo-European lands, such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina, or tsarist Siberia—places that have undergone rapid occupation and exploitation by immigrants intent upon short-term development and enrichment. In all such areas, under novel social and political conditions and with a relative abundance of territory and physical resources, ideas and institutions derived from a relatively stable medieval or early modern Europe have undergone major transformation. Further, these are nonpeasant countrysides, alike in having failed to achieve the intimate symbiosis of people and habitat, the humanized rural landscapes characteristic of many relatively dense, stable, earthbound communities in parts of Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America. Early models of land allocation From the beginning the prevalent official policy of the British except between and then of the U. Of the numerous attempts at group colonization, the most notable effort was the theocratic and collectivist New England town that flourished, especially in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, during the first century of settlement. The town, the basic unit of government and comparable in area to townships in other states, allotted both rural and village parcels to single families by group decision. Contrary to earlier scholarly belief, in all but a few cases settlement was spatially dispersed in the socially cohesive towns, at least until about The relatively concentrated latter-day villages persist today as amoeba-like entities straggling along converging roads, neither fully rural nor agglomerated in form. The only latter-day settlement experiment of notable magnitude to achieve enduring success was a series of Mormon settlements in the Great Basin region of Utah and adjacent states, with their tightly concentrated farm villages reminiscent of the New England model. Other efforts have been made along ethnic, religious, or political lines, but success has been at best brief and fragile. Creating the national domain With the coming of independence and after complex negotiations, the original 13 states surrendered to the new national government nearly all their claims to the unsettled western lands beyond

their boundaries. Some tracts, however, were reserved for disposal to particular groups. Thus, the Western Reserve of northeastern Ohio gave preferential treatment to natives of Connecticut, while the military tracts in Ohio and Indiana were used as bonus payments to veterans of the American Revolution. A federally administered national domain was created, to which the great bulk of the territory acquired in the Louisiana Purchase and later beyond the Mississippi and in Florida was consigned. In sharp contrast to the slipshod methods of colonial land survey and disposal, the federal land managers expeditiously surveyed, numbered, and mapped their territory in advance of settlement, beginning with Ohio in the 1780s, then sold or deeded it to settlers under inviting terms at a number of regional land offices. The design universally followed in the new survey system except within the French, Spanish, and Indian grants was a simple, efficient rectangular scheme. Townships were laid out as blocks, each six by six miles in size, oriented with the compass directions. Thirty-six sections, each one square mile, or acres hectares , in size, were designated within each township; and public roads were established along section lines and, where needed, along half-section lines. Individual property lines were coincident with, or parallel to, survey lines, and this pervasive rectangularity generally carried over into the geometry of fields and fences or into the townsites later superimposed upon the basic rural survey. This all-encompassing checkerboard pattern is best appreciated from an airplane window over Iowa or Kansas. There one sees few streams or other natural features and few diagonal highways or railroads interrupting the overwhelming squareness of the landscape. A systematic rectangular layout, rather less rigorous in form, also appears in much of Texas and in those portions of Maine, western New York and Pennsylvania, and southern Georgia that were settled after the 1780s. Distribution of rural lands Since its formation, Congress has enacted a series of complex schemes for distribution of the national domain. The most famous of these plans was the Homestead Act of 1862, which offered title to acres to individual settlers, subject only to residence for a certain period of time and to the making of minimal improvements to the land thus acquired. The legal provisions of such acts have varied with time as the nature of farming technology and of the remaining lands have changed, but their general effect has been to perpetuate the Jeffersonian ideal of a republic in which yeoman farmers own and till self-sufficient properties. The program was successful in providing private owners with relatively choice lands, aside from parcels reserved for schools and various township and municipal uses. More than one-third of the national territory, however, is still owned by federal and state governments, with much of this land in forest and wildlife preserves. A large proportion of this land is in the West and is unsuited for intensive agriculture or grazing because of the roughness, dryness, or salinity of the terrain; much of it is leased out for light grazing or for timber cutting. Patterns of farm life During the classic period of American rural life, around 1800, the typical American lived or worked on a farm or was economically dependent upon farmers. In contrast to rural life in many other parts of the world, the farm family lived on an isolated farmstead some distance from town and often from farm neighbours; its property averaged less than one-quarter square mile. This farmstead varied in form and content with local tradition and economy. In particular, barn types were localized—for example, the tobacco barns of the South, the great dairy barns of Wisconsin , or the general-purpose forebay barns of southeastern Pennsylvania—as were modes of fencing. In general, however, the farmstead contained dwelling, barn, storage and sheds for small livestock and equipment, a small orchard, and a kitchen garden. A woodlot might be found in the least-accessible or least-fertile part of the farm. Successions of such farms were connected with one another and with the towns by means of a dense, usually rectangular lattice of roads, largely unimproved at the time. The hamlets, villages, and smaller cities were arrayed at relatively regular intervals, with size and affluence determined in large part by the presence and quality of rail service or status as the county seat. But, among people who have been historically rural, individualistic, and antiurban in bias, many services normally located in urban places might be found in rustic settings. Thus, much retail business was transacted by means of itinerant peddlers, while small shops for the fabrication, distribution, or repair of various items were often located in isolated farmsteads, as were many post offices. Social activity also tended to be widely dispersed among numerous rural churches, schools, or grange halls; and the climactic event of the year might well be the county fair, political rally, or religious encampment—again on a rural site. Not the least symptomatic sign of the strong tendency toward spatial isolation are the countless family burial plots or community cemeteries so

liberally distributed across the countryside. Regional small-town patterns There has been much regional variation among smaller villages and hamlets, but such phenomena have received relatively little attention from students of American culture or geography. The distinctive New England village, of course, is generally recognized and cherished: Derivative village forms were later carried westward to sections of the northern Midwest. Less widely known but equally distinctive is the town morphology characteristic of the Midland , or Pennsylvanian, culture area and most fully developed in southeastern and central Pennsylvania and Piedmont Maryland. It differs totally from the New England model in density, building materials, and general appearance. Closely packed, often contiguous buildingsâ€”mostly brick, but sometimes stone, frame, or stuccoâ€”abut directly on a sidewalk, which is often paved with brick and usually thickly planted with maple, sycamore, or other shade trees. Such towns are characteristically linear in plan, have dwellings intermingled with other types of buildings, have only one or two principal streets, and may radiate outward from a central square lined with commercial and governmental structures. The most characteristic U. Its simple scheme is usually based on the grid plan. Functions are rigidly segregated spatially, with the central business district, consisting of closely packed two- or three-story brick buildings, limited exclusively to commercial and administrative activity. The residences, generally set well back within spacious lots, are peripheral in location, as are most rail facilities, factories, and warehouses. Even the modest urbanization of the small town came late to the South. Most urban functions long were spatially dispersedâ€”almost totally so in the early Chesapeake Bay country or North Carolina â€”or were performed entirely by the larger plantations dominating the economic life of much of the region. When city and town began to materialize in the 19th and 20th centuries, they tended to follow the Midwestern model in layout. Although quite limited in geographic area, the characteristic villages of the Mormon and Hispanic-American districts are of considerable interest. The Mormon settlement uncompromisingly followed the ecclesiastically imposed grid plan composed of square blocks, each with perhaps only four very large house lots, and the block surrounded by extremely wide streets. Those villages in New Mexico in which population and culture were derived from Old Mexico were often built according to the standard Latin-American plan. The distinctive feature is a central plaza dominated by a Roman Catholic church and encircled by low stone or adobe buildings. The ruralâ€”urban transition Weakening of the agrarian ideal The United States has had little success in achieving or maintaining the ideal of the family farm. Through purchase, inheritance, leasing, and other means, some of dubious legality, smaller properties have been merged into much larger entities. By the late s, for example, when the average farm size had surpassed acres, farms containing 2, or more acres accounted for almost half of all farmland and 20 percent of the cropland harvested, even though they comprised less than 3 percent of all farms. At the other extreme were those 60 percent of all farms that contained fewer than acres and reported less than 15 percent of cropland harvested. This trend toward fewer but larger farms has continued. There are also many smaller but intensive operations that call for large investments and advanced managerial skills. This trend toward large-scale, capital-intensive farm enterprise has been paralleled by a sharp drop in rural farm populationâ€”a slump from the all-time high of some 32,, in the early 20th century to about 5,, in the late s; but even in , when farm folk still numbered more than 30,, nearly 40 percent of farm operators were tenants, and another 10 percent were only partial owners. As the agrarian population has dwindled, so too has its immediate impact lessened, though less swiftly, in economic and political matters. The United States has become a highly urbanized , technologically advanced society far removed in daily life from cracker barrel, barnyard, corral, or logging camp. Although Americans have gravitated, sometimes reluctantly, to the big city, in the daydreams and assumptions that guide many sociopolitical decisions, the memory of a rapidly vanishing agrarian America is well noted. This is revealed not only in the works of contemporary novelists, poets, and painters but also throughout the popular arts:

## Chapter 7 : History of California before - Wikipedia

*VW Questions on the Settlement: At NASEO's States' Volkswagen Settlement Workshop and Roundtable in February, CEOs and invited guests discussed relevant portions of the VW Settlement and raised a number of questions regarding Electrify America's Zero Emission Vehicle Investment Plan and the Environmental Mitigation Trust (EMT).*

View all About the Images California has always been a place of cultural interaction. Early California evolved and changed with each new group of settlers. They also underscore the importance of movement and later settlement of peoples in California. Overview In the late 18th century, the Spanish in California were joined by other European groups. Russian settlements in northern California shown in the two images of Fort Ross connected Russia to its other sea otter trade routes, were places to grow food for their Alaskan settlements, and served as bases for trade with Californians. Before the Louisiana Purchase in , the French controlled much of what would border both Spanish territory on the West Coast and the newly formed United States to the east. The ink drawing shows a French diplomat being received at Mission Carmel in The numbers of European and Native American men appear relatively equal in this early engraving; but the ravages of disease from exposure to Europeans would decimate Native American populations by the mid- to late 19th century. The Russian sketch of mules and an Indian boy, and the illustration of the padrone and the Indian boy, show the cultural contact and adaptations underway by the early 19th century. Natural harbors and waterways made San Francisco an early site for the rapid influx of people and settlements. The painting shows the view toward the San Francisco Presidio with the Bay and one ship in the far distance. As late as , the print of the view towards the San Francisco Presidio from the ships entering the Bay still show very few settlements in the distance. By the time of the lithograph dated one year after California joined the United States, and two years after the Gold Rush , San Francisco is teeming with buildings, tents, people, and livestock, and the Bay is clogged with arriving ships. Military presence was central to the success of each new settlement. Each shows the walls and soldiers meant to provide shelter and protection to the surrounding farms. The sketches and paintings by early 19th-century Russian artist Ludwig Choris show his interest in Native American arms and utensils, dance performances, and portrait heads. But as the Spanish mission system expands, and immigrants from the Gold Rush crowd California, artists begin to reflect the power of Manifest Destiny. Their emphasis shifts to documenting "modern" progress in the construction of buildings, forts, and migration routes like the Overland Route. The Chicano mural depicting a fight between a Spanish conquistador and an Aztec eagle knight underscores the central role European conquest played in shaping California. Go to first item Note about picture captions The original captions on some of the historical photographs may include racial terms that were commonplace at the time, but considered to be derogatory today. Originally a 19th-century political catch phrase, Manifest Destiny eventually became a standard historical term. It is sometimes used as a synonym for the expansion of the United States across the North American continent which the belief inspired or was used to justify. You are free to share and adapt it however you like, provided you provide attribution as follows: Please note that this license applies only to the descriptive copy and does not apply to any and all digital items that may appear.

**Chapter 8 : History of Florida - Wikipedia**

*3M and PFCs: settlement* On Feb. 20, , the state of Minnesota settled its lawsuit against the 3M Company in return for a grant of \$ million. Minnesota's attorney general sued 3M in alleging that the company's production of chemicals known as PFCs had damaged drinking water and natural resources in the southeast Twin Cities.

The governors of those states squabbled over who had the right to grant charters, and many overlapping grant claims existed. By New Hampshire Governor Benning Wentworth began making grants for town charters in this geographic area. Two years later in , the British and French signed a peace treaty to end the French and Indian War. This stopped the widespread unrest in the area, making it ripe for new settlement. After the area was no longer a war zone, the new settlers—many of whom, though under English rule, were born in America and residents of Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire—began moving in. To get to the western side of what would become Vermont, the settlers traveled overland on the Crown Point Road and followed the rivers, or they traveled north on Lake Champlain and then inland on the rivers, such as the Otter Creek or further to the north on the Winooski River. Settlers of towns east of the Green Mountains traveled primarily up the Connecticut River and then along its tributaries such as the West, Black, Ottauquechee, and White Rivers. Sometimes, as they settled in, other people came to claim the same property due to the conflicting land grants. A number of settlers were familiar with Vermont already as during the French and Indian War they had passed through the area during their military service under the British. Some who settled in the lower Champlain valley, finding the land favorable for farming, had been stationed at the British fort at Crown Point, New York. Strong built his house on top of a French house site that dated from the ss. Conditions were extremely rugged and settlement efforts were very slow to progress. Early houses had to be built of logs with bark floors and occasionally bark roofs. Soon some saw mills were constructed on rivers near falls that provided the power to saw logs into boards; however they did not last very long. In , 16 men from Connecticut attempted clearing land in Addison and Middlebury, but most returned home, not to try again until As they cleared more fields and planted crops, many settlers were fascinated by the traces of a much earlier history. They discovered stone tools of all kinds, cooking pots and pottery fragments, flints and chips, stone fire hearths, tilled land along some streams, burial sites, metals and stones not native to the area, and foundations of longhouses, all evidence of a much more ancient past. As the American Revolution got underway in in what would become Vermont, many communities being developed were in the path of war and British and American activity. It became quite dangerous for those trying to live here. When British General John Burgoyne pushed south on the lake in the summer of , the American forces withdrew from Mount Independence and Fort Ticonderoga, some of them fighting a successful American rear guard action at Hubbardton on July 7, For those few settlers left, the nearest American fort in western Vermont was to the south in Pittsford. In April the Vermont Council of Safety informed those living north of Pittsford that they could not provide a guard further north and ordered troops to escort them south to safety. Many moved, back to the states from which they originally came. Those who stayed suffered great hardships, with men taken prisoner and sent to Canada, and properties plundered and burned, with nearly everything destroyed in a British raid in November After the war ended in , the original settlers came back to rebuild and new ones flowed into the area to join them. The tavern welcomed visitors as well as eager settlers. That May two future presidents, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, took a trip to see the new state, stopping at Bennington and going as far north on Lake Champlain as the Chimney Point area.

## Chapter 9 : Early Vermont Settlement | Historic Sites

*United States - Settlement patterns: Although the land that now constitutes the United States was occupied and much affected by diverse Indian cultures over many millennia, these pre-European settlement patterns have had virtually no impact upon the contemporary nation—except locally, as in parts of New Mexico.*

From Settlement To Statehood" as a gift. This is not a book that I would have purchased for myself but being a history buff I could not resist the opportunity to read about some of the most significant figures in the early history of what would eventually become my native state. Conley divides his book into three parts. Part 1 focuses on those he refers to as "The Pioneers: Conley also offers up portraits of the most significant Indian leaders of the period including Massasoit, Canonicus, Miantonomi and Metacomet. Now when Roger Williams was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for his "radical" religious views in he established the colony of Providence Plantations. Williams was a firm believer in the tenets of "religious freedom" and the "separation of church and state". Conley points out that "Williams sought this separation not to protect the state from the dominance of the church but to free the church and the individual conscience from the interference and coercions of the state". Very interesting given what is going on in our nation in ! Williams was an honest and sincere broker who sought to deal with Native Americans on a fair and equitable basis. Williams strove for peaceful co-existence with Native Americans and had no intentions of stealing their land. Conley also presents thumbnail portraits of R. You will also learn about Dr. Gregory Dexter who was a minister at the First Baptist Church in Providence and who also helped to establish the Lime Rock Quarry in Lincoln which continues to the present day and is among the oldest continuous businesses in the United States. Meanwhile, I was surprised to discover how many of these early settlers were avowed abolitionists. It seems that slavery was already becoming a very divisive issue even in the colonial period. In this section you will meet a number of individuals who helped bring about order from the chaotic early years of the colony. I particularly enjoyed reading about the craftsmen who operated in and around Newport during this period. I have heard their names numerous times over the years but knew very little about them. You will also be introduced to William Claggett Sr. Conley also discusses the life of Bishop George Berkeley and reveals why his name was selected in for the University of California, Berkeley and the city that grew up around that school. The final section of the book is devoted to "The Revolutionaries: Here you will learn about the lives of some famous and not-so-famous Rhode Islanders who played a crucial role in beating back the British and establishing the new nation. Of course the most notable among this group was Nathaniel Greene who locally was instrumental in the creation of a militia company that would come to be known as the Kentish Guards. Then there are the Brown brothers who hailed from perhaps the most prominent family in all of colonial Rhode Island. Conley presents brief portraits of Joseph and Moses in this volume. Moses was a prominent merchant, reformer and philanthropist who was a vigorous opponent of the slave trade. This would put him at odds with his more wealthy and influential brother John Brown. In author Charles Rappleye would write a terrific book chronicling the decades long rift between these two siblings called "Sons of Providence". Now I am embarrassed to admit that there were several names in this section of the book that I was not at all familiar with. As such, I greatly appreciated the opportunity to learn about the significant contributions that these people made to the cause of freedom and to the establishment of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in From Settlement to Statehood. It was fascinating to discover just what motivated them and how they went about their business. Although I found the writing to be a bit tedious from time to time this is still a book that is well worth a look especially for history buffs.