

**Chapter 1 : Geographic Distribution of U.S. Population - calendrierdelascience.com**

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Early history[ edit ] The oldest cotton textiles were found in graves and city ruins of civilizations from dry climates, where the fabrics did not decay completely. Seeds and cordage dating to about BCE have been found in Peru. The Indian version of the dual-roller gin was prevalent throughout the Mediterranean cotton trade by the 16th century. This mechanical device was, in some areas, driven by water power. Cotton manufacture was introduced to Europe during the Muslim conquest of the Iberian Peninsula and Sicily. The knowledge of cotton weaving was spread to northern Italy in the 12th century, when Sicily was conquered by the Normans , and consequently to the rest of Europe. The spinning wheel , introduced to Europe circa , improved the speed of cotton spinning. Sources such as Marco Polo, who traveled India in the 13th century, Chinese travelers, who traveled Buddhist pilgrim centers earlier, Vasco Da Gama, who entered Calicut in , and Tavernier, who visited India in the 17th century, have praised the superiority of Indian fabrics. The diffusion of the spinning wheel, and the incorporation of the worm gear and crank handle into the roller cotton gin, led to greatly expanded Indian cotton textile production during the Mughal era. With a modified Forbes version, one man and a boy could produce pounds per day. During the early 16th century to the early 18th century, Indian cotton production increased, in terms of both raw cotton and cotton textiles. The Mughals introduced agrarian reforms such as a new revenue system that was biased in favour of higher value cash crops such as cotton and indigo , providing state incentives to grow cash crops, in addition to rising market demand. Indian craftspeople had long protected the secret of how to create colourful patterns. However, some converted to Christianity and their secret was revealed by a French Catholic priest, Father Coeurdoux . He revealed the process of creating the fabrics in France, which assisted the European textile industry. The trade imbalance caused Europeans to export large quantities of gold and silver to Mughal India in order to pay for South Asian imports. Egypt under Muhammad Ali Egypt under Muhammad Ali in the early 19th century had the fifth most productive cotton industry in the world, in terms of the number of spindles per capita. Wool continued to dominate the European markets, but cotton prints were introduced to Britain by the East India Company in the s. By these calicoes threatened British manufacturers, and Parliament passed the Calico Act that banned calicoes for clothing or domestic purposes. In the act was repealed with the invention of machines that allowed for British manufacturers to compete with Eastern fabrics. In order to compete with India, Britain invested in labour-saving technical progress, while implementing protectionist policies such as bans and tariffs to restrict Indian imports. British cotton products were successful in European markets, constituting With the growth of the cotton industry, manufacturers had to find new sources of raw cotton, and cultivation was expanded to West India. The Indian subcontinent was looked to as a possible source of raw cotton, but intra-imperial conflicts and economic rivalries prevented the area from producing the necessary supply. It was cheaper than silk and could be imprinted more easily than wool, allowing for patterned dresses for women. It became the standard fashion and, because of its price, was accessible to the general public. New inventions in the such as the spinning jenny , the water frame , and the spinning mule made the British Midlands into a very profitable manufacturing centre. In , British cotton goods accounted for Their workers had poor working conditions: Richard Arkwright created a textile empire by building a factory system powered by water, which was occasionally raided by the Luddites , weavers put out of business by the mechanization of textile production. Karl Marx , who frequently visited Lancashire, may have been influenced by the conditions of workers in these mills in writing Das Kapital. Several factors contributed to the growth of the cotton industry in the U. Cotton also exceeded the value of all other United States exports combined. In the non-slave-owning states, farms rarely grew larger than what could be cultivated by one family due to scarcity of farm workers. In the slave states, owners of farms could buy many slaves and thus cultivate large areas of land. Georgia , Alabama , Mississippi , and Louisiana. Slaves were the most important asset in cotton

cultivation, and their sale brought profits to slaveowners outside of cotton-cultivating areas. Although the Southern small-farm owners did not grow cotton due to its lack of short-term profitability, they were still supportive of the system in the hopes of one day owning slaves. Without firing a gun, without drawing a sword, should they make war on us, we could bring the whole world to our feet What would happen if no cotton was furnished for three years? England would topple headlong and carry the whole civilized world with her save the South. No, you dare not to make war on cotton. No power on the earth dares to make war upon it. Some, however, suggest that the Cotton Famine was mostly due to overproduction and price inflation caused by an expectation of future shortage. India was deemed to be the country capable of growing the necessary amounts.

**Chapter 2 : U.S. Cotton Distribution Patterns,**

*u.s. Cotton Distribution Patterns, / Edw"rd H. Glade, Jr. Mae Dean Johnson. Significant shifts have occurred in the trade patterns for.*

King Cotton Historians believe that cotton farming was introduced into the United States by immigrants [ citation needed ]. While it was recorded in Florida in [ citation needed ] and in Jamestown, Virginia in [ citation needed ], it is believed that cotton has been planted and cultured in the United States since Prior to the U. S Civil War , cotton production expanded from , bales in to 2. After, Southern black cotton farmers faced discrimination from the North, and many white Democrats were concerned about how many of them were being employed in the U. On September 25, , Herbert Lee, a black cotton farmer and voter-registration organizer, was shot in the head by white state legislator E. Hurst in Liberty , Missouri. By the late s around two-thirds of all African-American tenants and almost three-fourths of the croppers worked on cotton farms. Following the end of slavery in the southern states the boll weevil , a pest from Mexico, began to spread across the United States, affecting yields drastically as it moved east. The fashion cloth of the blue jeans furthered boom of cotton for three decades. Adoption of chemical pesticides to reduce diseases and thus increase yield of the crop further boosted production. Further innovations in the form of genetic engineering and of nanotechnology are an encouraging development for the growth of cotton. Cotton farming in Mississippi using Parchman prison convicts Cotton field ready for harvest in West Texas The average production of lint per acre in was estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to be pounds, a nominal change from when it was pounds. In the early s, the average yield per acre varied between states: North Carolina pounds , Missouri pounds , South Carolina pounds , Georgia pounds ; the yield in California pounds was attributed to growth on irrigated land. Cotton and tobacco prices collapsed in following overproduction and the boll weevil pest wiped out the sea island cotton crop in Annual production slumped from 1,, bales in the s to , in the s. Cotton production by state [ edit ] Texas [ edit ] Texas produces more cotton than any other state in the United States. In the s cotton was also planted in the Sacramento Valley. California is the largest producer of Pima cotton in the United States. It was here that Pima Indians cultivated various cotton hybrids seeking ideal traits. By the early s, the botanist Thomas Henry Kearney " created a long staple cotton which was named Pima after the Indians who grew it. In , it was released into the marketplace. The highest acreage recorded was in 4. Please update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. December The industry faces challenges from increases in cotton production elsewhere where US cotton exports had gone and shifts to less expensive synthetic fibers, such as polyesters. Missouri soil allows for the growth of upland cotton with the average bale weighing approximately five hundred pounds. The cottonseed from Missouri cotton production is used as livestock feed. According to the University of Missouri, cotton production per acreage in this state peaked in the and decreased to its lowest point in The top four upland cotton producing counties in Missouri are New Madrid , bales in , Dunklin , bales in , Stoddard , bales in , and Pemiscot 72, bales in Other combined counties in Missouri produced 15, bales in [34]. In , total Missouri cottonseed sales were , tons [35]. According to the United States Department of Agriculture , upland cotton in Missouri was valued at 0.

**Chapter 3 : Pattern | Define Pattern at calendrierdelascience.com**

*U.S. Distribution About 45 percent of all U.S. cotton shipments during the Patterns /81 season went to domestic textile mills and interior concentration points, compared with 63 percent in /76 and.*

Sources The Cotton Boom. While the pace of industrialization picked up in the North in the s, the agricultural economy of the slave South grew, if anything, more entrenched. In the decade before the Civil War cotton prices rose more than 50 percent, to Booming cotton prices stimulated new western cultivation and actually checked modest initiatives in economic diversification of the previous decade. Not surprisingly, given these figures, the southern economy remained overwhelmingly agricultural. Southern capitalists sank money into cotton rather than factories or land. More precisely, they invested in slaves; the average slave owner held almost two-thirds of his wealth in slaves in , much less than he held in land. Economic historians have concluded that returns on capital in antebellum Southern manufacturing were reasonable and sometimes lucrative, but they simply failed to attract investors in any numbers. A comparison of the value of goods manufactured in each region is similarly lopsided: The South did participate in the boom in railroad construction of the s, more than quadrupling its total mileage. Results were less impressive and, more important, less transformative than they proved in the North and Midwest, however. By the railroad mileage per thousand square miles in the seven most populous Northern states had reached sixty-two; in the seven most populous southern states, the figure was twenty-two. In other words, the southern rail network was less developed by a factor of nearly three. Moreover, Southern railroads tended to run fewer trains and make fewer stops than Northern ones. In addition, most Southern lines were built to connect plantation districts to southern ports; that is, they did not open new territories or serve new industries, as railroads did in the North. The dominance of the slave plantation in the southern economic landscape had mul-tifaceted consequences for Southern economic development, including key social and cultural ramifications. As businesses, the plantations channeled economic functions that went well beyond cotton or sugar or tobacco cultivation. For example, larger plantation owners either procured or produced on site goods and services that, in the free-labor economy of the Northern states, were produced and exchanged as part of the wider economy. Thus, few towns or villages emerged in the South. The ideology of slaveownership probably inhibited key industrial values, fostering a fiercely defensive agrarianism and a sharp distaste for Yankee commercialism, industry, and wage labor, particularly as proslavery advocacy grew more insistent in the late-antebellum period. More tangibly, slavery cut off the potential immigration of free labor; while strong immigrant flows were feeding into the Northern economy in the s, the South remained a largely closed society. Whether or not slaveowners can be called profit-minded entrepreneurs and capitalists a question still under debate , the world they made was distinctly preindustrial, even anti-industrial. The Southern economy was not undynamic or unproductive, though. Southern planters saw themselves, and accurately so, as a key component in the Industrial Revolution and a critical part of an international economic system. By its power we are transmuting whatever we choose into whatever we want. Senate five years later, was even more trenchant: Cotton, rice, tobacco, and naval stores command the world No -power on earth dares. The image of the large cotton plantation dominates popular impressions of the antebellum South and Southern economy, and to be sure it was the preeminent economic unit of the region, but it was hardly the norm. Nearly three-fourths of free families in the South did not own slaves. The typical Southern white was a small farmer. Many of these families grew cotton, which unlike sugar or rice did not require heavy capital to cultivate. The crop was basically nonperishable and survived relatively rough handling, so it tended to survive transportation to distant markets in better shape than other crops. Small farmers often devoted at least part of their acreage to cotton, and small slaveowners could be found working alongside their slaves in the field throughout the region. Still, most slaves lived onâ€”and the bulk of the cotton crop came fromâ€”plantations worked by twenty or more slaves. On the largest plantations, fifty or more slaves were divided into gangs, run by drivers and sometimes, though not always, by overseers. On these large plantations, complex divisions of labor evolved. The most developed plantations came to resemble village economies: The Civil War destroyed this economic world. Emancipation coupled

with Union victory formally dismantled slavery, of course, but even before the Union army liberated slaves in a particular region, plantation and farm discipline eroded rapidly as African Americans, taking advantage of wartime conditions, began asserting control over their labor and, once Northern armies approached, ran away in large numbers. Whatever the mechanism of abolition, the war left the South devastated. More basically, emancipation wiped out the bulk of Southern capital and the basis of its economy and society. In the decades that followed, the central facts of Southern economic life were social turmoil, a dearth of capital, and poverty. Small-scale industry did emerge in Southern towns such as Lynchburg, Virginia. By three railroad lines intersected there, and like railroad connections in the Midwest, the industrial infrastructure boosted manufacturing in the town. On the eve of the Civil War, Lynchburg held eleven grist mills, several coppersmiths, a fertilizer manufacturer, and four coachmakers—one of which employed twenty-five workers making freight and passenger railroad cars for the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Freed workers tested their autonomy in several strikes during this period and wrested modest concessions from factory owners all of whom were white. Meanwhile, in the wake of emancipation small black businesses proliferated in the town: New York University Press, In aftermath of the war, the Southern economy began slowly to diversify and commercialize. Agriculturally, land-use patterns grew even more cotton-intensive as new stretches of upcountry shifted from food production, such as corn and pork, to cotton. But the region like other parts of the nation also underwent a boom in railroad construction, and enthusiastic boosters and carpetbaggers also started manufacturing enterprises in the s. The rate of manufacturing growth leveled off in the following decade but redoubled in the s and s. These enterprises included cotton mills, commercial fertilizer manufacturing plants by South Carolina phosphate mines were shipping more than , tons to foreign markets , and iron forges. Whereas antebellum Southern ironmakers had relied on outdated and inefficient charcoal-burning operations, their postwar counterparts ran modernized coal mines, coke ovens, and blast furnaces. The town of Birmingham, for example, became an industrial center during this period. Organized in as part of a land speculation project by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the town rapidly developed substantial iron- and eventually steelworks, contributing to a statewide coal output of nearly , tons in and pig-iron production of nearly 37, tons. Within a few years after the end of the war, a network of stores and towns began to spread through the region. By more than eight thousand stores had sprouted across the South. Railroad connections made larger towns such as Selma and Macon key market connections, channelling the flow of commercial goods from the North out to the country stores. As they adjusted to new commercial structures and infrastructures, Southerners—white and black—began to hammer out new systems of labor. The most radical economic change of the postwar period was the elimination of slavery and the necessary definition of what free labor would mean in the cotton economy. The transition was not smooth, uniform, or peaceful. Former slaveowners retained their land, for the most part, and struggled to impose as much control as possible over the people who worked it. The freedmen, for their part, bargained for higher wages, insisted on the freedom to shop their labor, and refused to work in gangs as they had on the plantations. Plantation owners were forced to either pay wages though few had money or access to it, in the postwar economic chaos or, increasingly, to break their landholdings into family-sized plots and let African Americans farm it on a share basis. The Emergence of Sharecropping. By the early s the sharecropping system was solidifying. From the point of view of the freedmen, sharecropping permitted them to operate as family-sized economic units and to function with some measure of economic autonomy, but their measure of autonomy soon began to shrink. As they entered the new marketplace and began purchasing clothing, farming supplies, and other store goods, blacks put themselves under the control of storekeepers and former planters, who took out liens on future crops and thus bound the freedmen ever more tightly to cotton farming. Sources Eric Foner, Reconstruction: Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

**Chapter 4 : Leading Producers of Cotton Yarn in the World**

*Glade, Edward H. Jr & Johnson, Mae Dean, "U.S. Cotton Distribution Patterns, ," Statistical Bulletin , United States Department of Agriculture.*

The cotton textile industry is fairly widespread in the world; however, there are areas of concentration. A brief description of the important areas of cotton textile industry is given here to explain the general pattern of distribution. Cotton textile is one of the oldest types of industry in China. Since very old days, weaving and spinning was normal practice of village weavers and most of the output was contributed by cotton industry. Several characteristics of this industry help to explain this locational diversity and concentration. In the first place, there is a ready market for its product. With its vast population, China has a vast domestic market for cheap cotton goods, and its low labour costs, based on its large labour supplies, enable to sell textile abroad. The first modern factory was a textile mill in Shanghai built in . Soon Shanghai had become a major textile centre along with South Manchuria. Besides the advantages of local supplies of raw materials, cheap labour, and regional consumer markets the cotton-growing tracts of Manchuria had an additional advantage of having the remarkable coal mines within the state. The first mainland cotton mill was located outside the coastal China " on the cotton-growing region of Manchuria at Tsing Kiang. Owing to its favourable geographical situation large quantities of cotton are grown in Liao river valley. The cotton industry retains its pre-eminence here: Production has improved, and new centres have been opened up in the cotton-growing belt in Honan, Hopei, Shansi and Shensi, as well as single factories serving local needs at Lan Chow, Urumchi, Kashgar, Chengtu, Taiyuan, Chengchow, Hongchow, Nanking, Kaiteng, Tientsin, etc. Cloth is now made at Taiyuan and looms are being constructed at Chengchow. Now, China has emerged as the largest cotton textile-producing country in the world. The Beijing-Hankow industrial conurbation including centres like Paoting, Singtai, and Chengchow has emerged as a leading textile centre. Of course, among all the textile-producing centres, Shanghai was the most important. At one stage, this region produced more than 70 per cent of the Chinese textile production. The adjacent Hankow region now produces huge amount of textile products. The Wushan integrated textile plants contribute significant amount of cotton products. The Canton textile units were set up very recently. As the plants are modern, output of textile goods per worker is very high in this region. India is the second largest cotton textile producer in the world. The first cotton mill in India was erected in Calcutta in , while first mill in Bombay now Mumbai was started in , which was destined to become the home of the cotton mill industry. The early concentration of the cotton textile industry in Mumbai was governed not so much by natural and permanent factors as by other advantages, such as abundance of capital and credit facilities, the presence of cheap and speedy means of transport and the temporary growth of the demand for yarn from China, which Mumbai was in an exceptionally favourable situation to meet. The year marks the turning point in the development of the industry from the point of view of its distribution. It saw the beginning of a rapid construction of mills in upcountry centres like Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Kolhapur, etc. This later distribution was influenced to a very much larger extent by natural factors, such as the vicinity of sources of raw material, plentiful labour and large marketing centres, and was made possible by the development of a railway communication. The cotton industry received a considerable stimulus from the conditions created by war. The large patronage extended to the mill by the Government in respect of their military requirements in cotton goods in the Eastern theatres of the war, together with the shrinkage in the Lancashire imports into India due to the preoccupation of the Lancashire mills with war work and the sharp rise in the prices of imported cloth due to shortage of shipping, led to a considerable increase in home consumption, though the difficulty of importing machinery prevented speedy development which would otherwise have taken place. Recently, there has been a tendency on the part of the Indian mills to increase the manufacture of finer goods, and a certain amount of long-staple cotton is imported from the USA and elsewhere for this purpose. An improvement in the quality of the home-grown cotton will help the situation. It is significant to note that even within these particular areas or regions, the industry is predominantly localised within a few important industrial centres like Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Sholapur,

Vadodara, Pune, Kanpur, Delhi, Indore, Gwalior, Coimbatore, Kalol, Bhagalpur, Warangal, Calcutta, Howrah, Serampur, Konnagar, Sodepur, Panihati, etc. At present, there are more than 1, cotton mills in India; of these, are composite mills and the remaining are the spinning mills. Production wise, Maharashtra tops with Russia ranks third in cotton cloth production in the world and it produces about ten per cent of the total cotton cloth of the world. Although in Russia textile industry has not received priority in its development plans. Before Revolution the cotton textile industry was localised in Moscow and Ivanovo region but now it has developed in other regions also. The important regions are: Moscow is another centre, around which Noginsk, Pavlovsky, Yegoryevsk, Serpukhov, etc. Petersburg Region is also known for cotton textile industry. Petersburg, Narva and Tallin are important centres of this region. Kalinin, Vishniye, Volochak are important textile centres. Volga basin and Ural region also have cotton textile units. The development of textile industry in Russia is due to huge domestic market, hydro-electricity, developed transport system and skilled labour. USA is the leading cotton textile producer in the world. It ranks third in cotton yarn production and fourth in cotton cloth production in the world. The two factors responsible for its growth and development are: In USA cotton textile industry is localised in the following regions: New England used to be the largest centre until a few years ago but the South has surpassed it now. Within New England, the mills are scattered, though a large number of spindles are concentrated within thirty miles of Providence in southern New England. Fall River is the largest centre, with New Bedford, only 30 km away, as the second largest centre. This region has developed earlier because of availability of hydro-power and suitable climate. In this region temperature is fewer variables and atmosphere more humid than in the neighbouring regions. The manufactures are characterised by fine goods, and finishing is a feature of the New England industry. A large quantity of cloth comes for finishing, dyeing, printing, etc. But Philadelphia is the only point at which there is concentration. The Mid-Atlantic States are pre-eminent in the production of knitted goods. In both, New York and Pennsylvania, there is localisation of the knitting industry, around Cohoes in the Mohawk valley and at Philadelphia. Philadelphia has been the principal seat of the hosiery industry in the United States ever since the Germans settled in German Town. The growth of cotton industry in the southern states has increased within recent years. The most extensive construction of mills in the South has been in three states – North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The Southern States have advantages such as proximity of raw cotton, water-power and cheap labour. The other advantage of the South in comparison with the New England states is its lower operating cost. After China and India, Japan is the third leading Asian country in cotton textile production. The first cotton mill in Japan was established in at Kagoshima, but it was about 15 years later that cotton mills began to be started in quick succession, especially in and around the city of Osaka. The main geographical factors helping in the establishment of a successful cotton industry in Japan are:

Chapter 5 : History of cotton - Wikipedia

*U.S. COTTON DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS, 1987, by Edward H. Glade, Jr., and Mae Dean Johnson, Commodity Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of.*

People Geographic Distribution of U. Population In almost two-thirds of the U. The smallest numbers lived in the area between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, particularly in the central and northern Great Plains. While the Rocky Mountain and plains states account for about half of the landmass of the United States, only 34 percent of the population resides in these areas. Americans are highly mobile and move an average of 11 to 13 times in their lives, although in the s and s Americans moved less often than they did in the era immediately following World War II. At the beginning of the 21st century the fastest-growing areas were in the Southeast, especially Georgia, the Carolinas, and Florida; in the Rocky Mountains, including Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho; and along the West Coast. Washington State was the fastest growing of the West Coast states. The economies of these areas were growing. The South and California, in particular, received a disproportionate share of military and government spending during the Cold War. These expenditures created many jobs. A relatively cheap, nonunion labor force in many parts of the South also attracted industry from other parts of the country. In addition, the increasingly widespread ownership of automobiles made moving to rural areas easier. Air conditioning made the South more attractive, as did low housing costs and improved public health conditions, once malaria, hookworm, and other diseases associated with warm climates were reduced or eliminated. Starting in the s, the areas around the Great Lakes and in the Northeast, which had been major manufacturing centers, lost jobs as industries moved overseas or to other parts of the country. This trend accelerated in the s. The area around the Great Lakes became known as the Rust Belt because of its closed, deteriorating factories. The cities that suffered the greatest declines were the ones most dependent on manufacturing. Other cities in the Northeast and around the Great Lakes—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Chicago—retained their importance as centers of finance, service, government, education, medicine, culture, and conventions, even though population growth slowed or stopped once the industrial base disappeared. The older cities have a number of problems. School systems designed to train the next generation for industrial jobs, which are now disappearing, have struggled to meet the educational requirements of new technology-based occupations. Housing, commercial offices, and manufacturing facilities are outmoded, and the cost of land and building is relatively high. In spite of these problems, about one-third of all Americans at the beginning of the 21st century still lived around the Great Lakes and in Northeastern states, and the corridor stretching from Boston to Washington, D. These streams were not one-way: About 20 percent of these people later returned to their original states, so that many states are losing some people and gaining others. In the s a third of Americans lived in a different state than the one in which they were born, up from a quarter of the population in the late 19th century. Others moved within states. Ethnic enclaves, with their own churches, social groups, newspapers, schools, and languages, are difficult to reproduce after a move. Inter marriage increases, mingling formerly distinct cultural traits. Over time, ethnic neighborhoods gradually shrink and are replaced by residential areas that are more mixed ethnically, although at the same time newer immigrants are creating their own ethnic enclaves. Migration generally tends to weaken the strong sense of community inherent in ethnic enclaves—neighbors may not know one another, extended family ties break down, and friendships are more transitory. Racial differences between African Americans and European Americans, however, are so deeply rooted in the American psyche that they continue to be replicated, even in rapidly growing areas. Local laws no longer mandate segregation as they did before the s, but it persists in residential patterns, in primary and secondary schools, and in religion, although it is disappearing in politics, entertainment, higher education, and in some employment sectors. Although migration has caused some cultural differences to disappear as people blended, many ethnic identifiers have remained, spreading across the country as people migrated from one place to another. Ethnic influences can be seen in music, food, sports, and holidays. Jazz, the blues, bluegrass, Cajun, and other forms of music have spread beyond their original locales because of migration. As these American forms of music

spread, they are influenced by still other musical traditions. Foods that immigrants from around the globe introduced to this country are commonly found in many supermarkets. Such foods include pizza, tacos, salsa, bagels, dim sum, sushi, couscous, and spaghetti. Many American sports, such as hockey, football, and lacrosse, have origins in other cultures and countries. Christmas holiday traditions stem from German and Dutch influences, and Jewish and African American groups maintain alternatives to Christmas celebrations. Even American architectural styles often have foreign origins—chalets from Switzerland, log cabins from northern Europe, and bungalows from India are just a few examples. The richness of American civilization comes from adopting and adapting different traditions. America has its own homegrown traditions ranging from popular musical styles such as Tin Pan Alley, Broadway musicals, and rock and roll, which little resemble Old World models. Indigenous foods, including turkey, pumpkins, and cranberries, characterize the celebration of Thanksgiving, a day that, along with the Fourth of July, Memorial Day, and Labor Day, has meaning for Americans of many religions, races, ethnicities, and backgrounds.

**Major Migrations of the U. Population** The history of America includes three major population movements—one forced and two voluntary. The forced migration involved Native American peoples, most of whom were systematically moved westward and eventually settled onto reservations. The voluntary movements involved millions of people seeking economic advancement and greater freedom. The first of these movements included pioneers who trekked west from the mid-18th century to the turn of the 20th century. The next movement was the great migration of African Americans from the rural South to the cities of the Northeast and Midwest from World War I to the 1970s. Americans are more restless people than residents of most other countries. They move from house to house, neighborhood to neighborhood, state to state, region to region. Most of the movement has been voluntary as individuals and families sought improved living conditions and economic opportunity. Yet substantial movements have been a result of fear, greed, and racism that denied minority groups the liberties enjoyed by the majority.

The plains were rather sparsely settled until after the Spanish introduced the domestic horse to North America in the mid-18th century. Many tribal groups became horse breeders and horse traders, a new economic existence that sparked Native American migration to the plains in the 18th century. Two centuries after Europeans arrived along the East Coast, Native American groups were forced to migrate west of the Appalachian Mountains, where they began settling among the indigenous people of the Ohio River valley and the Great Lakes region in the 18th century. Eventually, only scattered remnants of eastern nations remained in their original homelands, most often in the far north or south, and native people generally lived in poverty. During the 18th century, Native Americans were sought as allies in clashes between European colonial powers. The British sought to guarantee their Native American allies the territory between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River as a refuge and buffer zone. This land was attractive to the settlers in the 13 colonies, however, and access to it was one cause of the American Revolution. Some settlers moved west even before the Revolution ended. The success of the colonies in the Revolution was a major defeat for Native Americans, who lost their British allies. The United States had no reason to seek alliances with native peoples after the Louisiana Purchase removed the French and Spanish as threats to the new country. The new United States quickly moved to allow settlement of the West, despite earlier treaties with tribal groups. By the 1830s and 1840s, the federal government, the states, and pioneer pressure had forcibly removed entire groups to areas west of the Mississippi. The United States established a pattern of removing native peoples to land considered worthless, then forcibly uprooting these groups once again when white settlers sought to expand into the territory. In the second half of the 19th century, the U. Army fought more than a thousand battles in an effort to place remaining Native American tribes on reservations throughout the West (see Indian Wars; Native American Reservations; Native American Policy). These reservations removed native peoples from land that white settlers desired. A law sought to break up the reservations by allotting farms of up to 60 hectares (150 acres) to Native American households. This left Native Americans even less living space, as any leftover land was given to white settlers. The process was also rife with corruption. Economic failure, sickness, and despair were too often part of life on the reservations. During the 1870s the Bureau of Indian Affairs sought to improve conditions for Native Americans, but with little overall success. Beginning in the 1880s, large numbers of Native Americans moved into the cities, partly to find work and partly because government

programs encouraged this movement. Today many Native Americans travel back and forth between cities and reservations, and although many tribes remain impoverished, others are enjoying newfound wealth from economic ventures such as casino operations, oil drilling, and artistic and fine craftwork. Population - Conquest of the West Native Americans were forced onto reservations to make way for settlers moving west looking for more land. The Westward Movement began even before the Revolution. Colonial British America consisted mainly of settlements stretching along the East Coast from Massachusetts to Georgia. By colonists wanted more land. They moved north into what would become the states of Maine and Vermont and crossed the Appalachian Mountains to settle in western Pennsylvania, northwestern New York, and Kentucky. The Ohio River valley and the Great Lakes region also attracted thousands of settlers in the early 19th century. Those who chose to move west were hardy. They coped with accidents, disease, and malnutrition on their journeys. They also faced occasional revenge attacks by Native Americans who had managed to survive the U. Army, disease, and hunger. Settlers sold their property and possessions to finance their trips and buy enough seed and food to last at least a year, and they hoped to have enough money left to acquire land. Those without sufficient money squatted on land; that is, they illegally lived on unoccupied land, constantly moving west to keep ahead of the speculators and banks that owned legal title to the land. Migrating Americans tended to move straight west, rather than traveling northwest or southwest. New Englanders settled in the upper Midwest and northern plains, while New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians moved to the Ohio valley and lower Great Lakes, and then to Iowa, Nebraska, and beyond. Texas attracted settlers from both the upper and lower South. The settlers in the West replicated the settlement and cultural patterns of their original homes along the seaboard. Those from the North developed small farms, growing food for home consumption and to sell at market. They quickly established towns and citiesâ€”centers of commerce, education, and productionâ€”and by the early 19th century these towns and cities were becoming industrialized, as were their eastern counterparts. Southerners who moved west primarily planted single cash crops, at first tobacco and rice, but later cotton became the dominant crop. They preferred large-scale plantations, with a permanent labor force of slaves. Since they exported much of their crop to English textile mills in return for finished goods, they did not need many craftspeople. Towns were smaller and cities fewer, and industrialization lagged well behind the North.

**Chapter 6 : The Cotton Economy in the South | calendrierdelascience.com**

*of USDA publications on U.S. cotton distribution patterns (Glade and Johnson, ; Glade et al. ). Several trends can be highlighted from these historical data.*

To accurately determine nematode species, population distributions and densities in a specific area. Factors Influencing Distribution and Density: Time of year, previous crop, soil texture, soil moisture, and nematode management practices used. If nematodes are present, distribution is generally patchy in a field. Best Time to Collect Soil Samples: Guidelines vary between states however, summer or late fall is recommended. Populations are usually low in spring and build through the growing season to reach peak densities at harvest. Soil samples should be taken before cultivation when rows are still in place because nematodes concentrate around the root zone. Number of Samples to be Collected: The number of samples to be taken is usually based on the value of the information to be gained compared to the cost of collecting the samples, plus laboratory fees for extracting the nematodes. The greater the number of samples collected, the more accurate and reliable the estimate will be. Plans Prior to Collecting Soil Samples: It is important to look for clues that may be present in the field prior to sampling. Review previous cropping patterns and yield maps. Assess soil texture and changes in the field. Identify weak spots in the field and look for plant symptoms. Divide the field into areas based on crop history and soil type to increase cost effectiveness of sampling. Sampling is more valuable in a divided field, because the final estimate is more accurate and reliable. After the field is divided into areas based on crop history soil type, and yield maps, then subdivide these areas into blocks of about 10 acres. Treat each area where growth has been poor as a separate block, even if it is smaller than other blocks. Zones are a means of breaking the field down based on soil texture. Veris machine using GPS provide an accurate estimate of soil texture across the field. A map can be made showing the areas of the field with the lightest to heaviest soil. The field can be broken down into a number of zones but usually three to seven based on soil variability present within the field. Once an EC map has been developed, each zone can be sampled separately. A total of soil cores can be systematically collected from each zone to thoroughly represent it. If a field is very large or zones separated within the field, then additional samples should be collected from these areas. Each sample should represent approximately 10 acres or a zone of a similar soil type and should consist of at least 20 individual soil cores. Soil probes, which are steel tubes about one-inch in diameter, are commonly used to extract soil cores. Each core should be taken to a depth of at least 6 to 12 inches. Place soil cores in a bucket and thoroughly mix. Place about a quart of mixed soil in a plastic bag and seal it to prevent drying. Caring for Soil Samples: Laboratory information on a dried soil sample will not accurately reflect the true field condition. Handle each nematode soil sample like a carton of milk. Keep the sample cool, but not frozen. During collection of samples, keep them in an ice chest in the shade. Transport samples in a pre-cooled ice chest to prevent overheating. Deliver samples to the diagnostic laboratory as soon as possible. Use overnight delivery if possible. Current crop, past crop, intended crop, date of sampling, location, grower name. Description of all specific problems. List nematode s suspected in the area. For costs of analyses, contact the laboratory or your county agent.

**Chapter 7 : Cotton production in the United States - Wikipedia**

*The final estimate of U.S. cotton production in was million bales, with the corresponding figures for China and India being 35 million and million bales, respectively. [5] Early cotton farming in the United States is synonymous with the history of slavery in the United States.*

**Chapter 8 : USDA ERS - Home**

*The history of cotton can be traced to domestication. Cotton played an important role in the history of India, the British Empire, and the United States, and continues to be an important crop and commodity.*

**Chapter 9 : Soil Sampling to Assess Cotton Nematode Population Distributions and Densities**

*However, we have qualitatively compared our data sets to a recent publication on the distribution of major crops of the world by the U.S. Department of Agriculture; the comparison reveals the major consistencies between the data sets, as well as the deficiencies in our approach.*