

PERLUASAN WILAYAH KE BARAT



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- Federal Lands in the American West
- The federal government played an important role in developing the American West. It funded expeditions to explore the area and encouraged settlement. This map shows the land in the West that is owned or controlled by the federal government in the 1990s. The land is managed by several government departments, including the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the National Forest Service.



INTRODUCTION

- American Westward Movement, movement of people from the settled regions of the United States to lands farther west.
- Between the early 17th and late 19th centuries, Anglo-American peoples and their societies expanded from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast. This westward movement, across what was often called the American frontier, was of enormous significance.
- By expanding the nation's borders to include more than three million square miles, the United States became one of the most powerful nations of the 20th century.
- However, this expansion also resulted in great suffering, destruction, and cultural loss for the Native Americans of North America.



Santa Fe

- Santa Fe was one of the first European settlements in the present-day United States. It was first settled by the Spanish in 1610. They controlled it until 1821, when the region came under Mexican control. Santa Fe became part of the U.S. state of New Mexico in 1848. The city was an important stop on overland trails, such as the Santa Fe Trail, which were traveled by settlers moving west.



EARLY SETTLEMENT

- Before Anglo-American westward expansion, North America had been shaped by many other forces and cultures.
- There were hundreds of Native American tribes who had been living on the continent for thousands of years before any Europeans arrived.
- Many of these tribes disappeared because of the assault of European exploration and settlement.



PERLUASAN OLEH ORANG SPANYOL



- The Spanish, who explored the Southwest and Southeast beginning in the 1540s, founded the earliest European settlements.
- They planted their first colonies at Saint Augustine in Florida in 1565 and in the upper Río Grande Valley of New Mexico between 1598 and 1610. By the time of the American Revolution (1775-1783), the Spanish had established settlements from the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts, through Texas and the Southwest, and up the Pacific coast as far north as San Francisco, which was founded in 1776.



PERLUASAN OLEH ORANG PERANCIS



- The French also explored North America—first settling in Nova Scotia, Canada, at Port Royal in 1604, and then moving along the St. Lawrence River valley where they founded Québec in 1608.
- With the help of an inviting system of rivers and lakes, the French expanded rapidly into the interior. In little more than a century, they had established outposts along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, including Montréal, Fort Frontenac, Detroit, and Fort Mackinac.
- The French also built posts along the Mississippi River at Kaskaskia, Natchez, and New Orleans, and along the Gulf coast at Mobile and Biloxi. Deeply involved in the fur trade, the French also reached as far west as the Great Plains and central Canada to bring manufactured goods to Native Americans in exchange for the skins of deer, fox, and especially beavers.



PERLUASAN OLEH ORANG RUSIA, BELANDA, SWEDIA, DAN FINLANDIA

- Russians came in search of furs, first along the Alaskan coast and eventually as far south as California, where they operated a post less than 100 miles north of San Francisco.
- The Dutch established the Atlantic colony of New Netherlands, later renamed New York by the English.
- Swedes and Finns lived in small settlements in what would become Pennsylvania. By the mid-19th century, large numbers of Chinese emigrated to western North America. North America has always held a dazzling diversity of peoples and cultures, and the United States today continues to be shaped by their traditions and influences



- Covered Wagon
- Covered wagons served as a common method of travel for settlers heading west. Families carried all of their belongings in the wagons, often including items of sentimental value. Among the many items in this wagon are a set of silverware, an upholstered chair, a spinning wheel, a lamp, and clothes.



CONCLUSION

- The legacy of westward expansion is a mix of great accomplishments and grim tragedies, terrible errors and heroic persistence. It brought together under a single government and economy the land that makes up the United States today.
- The movement westward thereby contributed to the emergence of one of the wealthiest and most powerful nations of the 20th century. This was achieved, however, by conquering and dispossessing other people. Although the frontier witnessed a vigorous exchange among many cultures, the government often tried to suppress the ways of life of Native Americans and other ethnic groups, such as Hispanics and Asians, outside the national mainstream.



CONCLUSION

- The West has produced great wealth and has supplied enormous resources to others in the nation and the world. This production, however, has often resulted in enormous environmental damage. Mountainsides around mining towns have been stripped of trees, pastures overgrazed by cattle, and the topsoil of farmlands destroyed.



CONCLUSION

- Many of the trends set in motion by westward expansion continue. Today the West is the most rapidly growing part of the United States. It is also one of the most ethnically diverse, as people from other cultures continue to be drawn to the West.
- Hispanic peoples have come from the south and many different Asian groups from the east. Residents of both the city and the countryside still wrestle with the land's limitations, especially the lack of water, and government support remains extremely important.
- Millions consider the West the land of opportunity, even as Westerners try to cope with environmental problems produced by past and present efforts to develop resources as rapidly as possible.



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- Manifest destiny
- ARTICLE IV Section 2
- THE CITIZEN OF EACH STATES SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ALL PRIVILIGES AND IMMUNITIES IN A SEVERAL STATES



KOMPROMI MISSOURI



Missouri Compromise, legislative measures enacted by the United States Congress in 1820 that regulated the extension of slavery in the United States for three decades. When slaveholding Missourians applied for statehood in 1818, the long-standing balance of free and slave states (11 each) was jeopardized.

A northern-sponsored amendment was then attached to the bill (1819) authorizing statehood; it prohibited the entry of slaves into Missouri and provided for the gradual emancipation of those already there. The proslavery faction was unable to prevent the bill's passage by the House of Representatives, where free states held a majority, but southern strength in the Senate defeated the bill.



AKAR MASALAH

- Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, also applied for statehood in 1819. Speaker of the House Henry Clay of Kentucky warned northern congressmen that unless they changed their position on Missouri the southerners would reject Maine's petition. To please the South the slavery restrictions for Missouri were then removed, and to satisfy the North, Senator Jesse B. Thomas (1777-1853) of Illinois introduced (February 1820) a proviso by which slavery would be prohibited forever from Louisiana Purchase territories north of 36° 30'.
- Southern extremists opposed any limit on the extension of slavery, but Clay maneuvered the measure through the House by a three-vote majority. Missouri and Maine were to enter statehood simultaneously to preserve sectional equality in the Senate. In 1821, when northern congressmen balked over antiblack clauses in Missouri's constitution, Clay again adjusted differences, and Missouri's admission was ensured.



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- The compromise became precedent for settling subsequent North-South disagreements over slavery and tariff issues, and it remained in effect until repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854.



KOMPROMI MISSOURI

- The **Missouri Compromise** was an agreement passed in 1820 between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions in the United States Congress, involving primarily the regulation of slavery in the western territories.
- It prohibited slavery in the former Louisiana Territory north of the parallel 36°30' north except within the boundaries of the proposed state of Missouri. Prior to the agreement, the House of Representatives had refused to accept this compromise and a conference committee was appointed.

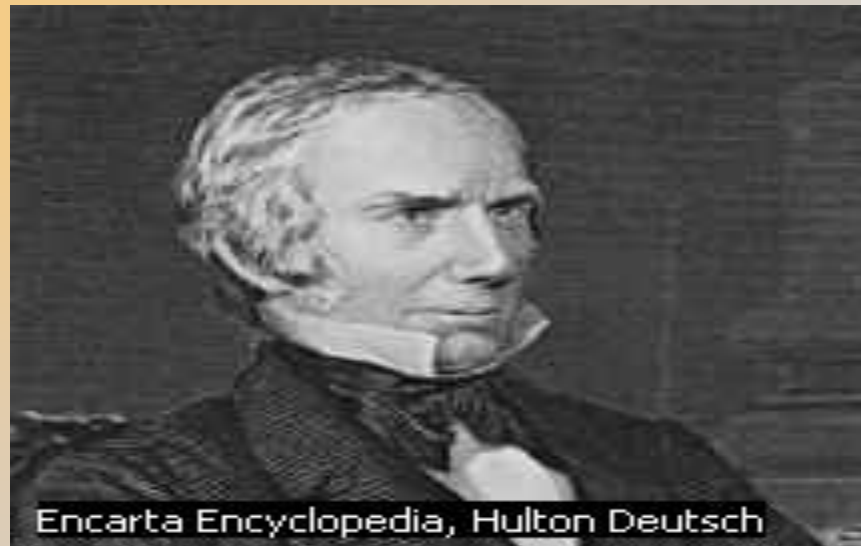


KOMPROMI MISSOURI

- The United States Senate refused to concur in the amendment, and the whole measure was lost. During the following session (1819-1820), the House passed a similar bill with an amendment introduced on January 26, 1820 by John W. Taylor of New York allowing Missouri into the union as a slave state. In the meantime, the question had been complicated by the admission in December of Alabama, a slave state (the number of slave and free states was now becoming equal), and by the passage through the House (January 3, 1820) of a bill to admit Maine as a free state.



- The Senate decided to connect the two measures, and passed a bill for the admission of Maine with an amendment enabling the people of Missouri to form a state constitution.
- Before the bill was returned to the House, a second amendment was adopted on the motion of Jesse B. Thomas of Illinois, excluding slavery from the Missouri Territory north of the parallel 36°30' north (the southern boundary of Missouri), except within the limits of the proposed state of Missouri.



Encarta Encyclopedia, Hulton Deutsch

- Henry Clay (1777-1852), American statesman, who was secretary of state under John Quincy Adams and an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency in 1824, 1832, and 1844. He was one of the most popular and influential political leaders in American history. His genius in the art of compromise three times resolved bitter political conflicts that threatened to tear the nation apart, winning him the title The Great Pacificator.



KOMPROMI 1850

- Henry Clay dan kompromi 1850

