

Unit 1
Patterns of
Settlement in
New Mexico



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Vocabulary

Super	Must	Good
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geographic• Economic• Social• Political• Physical• Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manifest Destiny• Treaty of Guadalupe• Gadsden Purchase• Assimilation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elevation• Life Zones• Province• Rural• Urban

Physical Geography of New Mexico



The Size of NM

- NM is the 5th largest state in the US it stretches 391 miles north to south and 352 miles east to west.
- What states are bigger?
-----Alaska, Texas, California, and Montana

New Mexico is divided into 4 major provinces.



Provinces of NM



Rocky Mountain Province



- Is in the north and central part of the state and stops just south of Santa Fe. While there are over 50 mountain ranges in New Mexico the largest concentration takes place in this area. The Mountains in NM were formed from volcanoes, glaciers, wind, water, and plate tectonics
- Wheeler Peak is the Highest Point in New Mexico 13,161ft.
- Major Mountain Ranges include- Sandia, Manzano, Jemez, Sacramento, Mogollon and Sangre de Cristo Mountains



Rocky Mountain Province



Great Plains Province

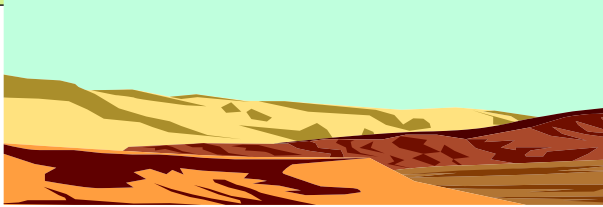
- This is an extension of the Great Plains; and consists of lowlands that are flat and treeless. It covers 1/3 of eastern New Mexico and is known as Llano Estacado or the Staked Plains. The majority of the plains sits on top of one of the largest mesas in the world and some of the earth's flattest land is located between the Canadian River and the Pecos River.
- *Interesting fact: the lowest point in the Plains is around 2,800 ft. which is still relatively high in elevation.*



Great Plains Province



Colorado Plateau Province



- Is made up of elevated tablelands or mesas formed by lava flows, and erosion. The Colorado Plateau is a huge mass of sedimentary rock which were formed by an ancient ocean over 250 million years ago. The large amounts of water cut arroyos and canyons into the area.
- The region extends across the northwestern part of the state.



Colorado Plateau

Colorado Plateau Province



Basin and Range Province

- Is in the south central part of the state and is defined by the mountains on the exterior with plains/valleys in-between which collect water.
- In general, only 10 percent, of all rain water is absorbed into the ground. Once the ground is saturated it then becomes surface water and due to gravity the water will always travel from high to low. Making the basin a water collection province.

The basin and range province is the largest in the state.



Think of this province as a toilet... with the rim being mountains and the drain being the basin



Basin and Range Province



Climate

- Climate is the day to day weather conditions over a period of time. Climate results from a variety of factors including elevation, precipitation, and temperature.
- New Mexico`s climate ranges from arid to semi-arid which basically means dry to kind of dry.
- New Mexico temperatures vary greatly.

Interesting fact:

- *Highest temperature ever recorded: 122 F July 27, 1994 at Lakewood*
- *Lowest temperature ever recorded: -50 F February 1, 1951 at Gavilan*

Water in NM



- Water is New Mexico's most precious commodity. We do not have an abundance of water and conservation is very important.
- Most major cities and farmers rely on surface water in order to meet their water needs.
- Average annual precipitation in New Mexico ranges from 9.5 inches in the desert to 20 inches in the mountains. Our annual average is 35 inches below the national average.



Rivers

- New Mexico has a dry climate and rivers are extremely important. The rivers supply water to plants, animals, and people. Some dry up in the summer months and others flow year round.
- There are six major rivers: San Juan, Chama, Canadian, Rio Grande, Pecos, and the Gila. The two largest rivers are the Rio Grande and the Pecos. Both of their headwaters start from melting snow in the Rockies.
- The Rio Grande is the most significant river in the state by far. It flows from southern Colorado, through NM and through Texas and out into the Gulf of Mexico.



Rio Chama



San Juan River



Rio Grande

Rivers



Canadian River



Pecos River

Lakes

- There is only one natural lake in New Mexico which are the Bottomless Lakes. The rest are man made as a result of dams being built.
- Some of the other lakes include: Navajo, Heron, Elephant Butte, Brantley, Conchas, Abiquiu, and Bluewater.
- The lakes provide water to local communities and help stimulate tourism in the area.

Only two of the dams provide electricity



Dam building in New Mexico has provided many jobs for people living in the state!



ELEPHANT BUTTE LAKE STATE PARK



BLUEWATER LAKE STATE PARK



Lakes Around NM



BRANTLEY LAKE STATE PARK



NAVAJO LAKE STATE PARK



CONCHAS LAKE STATE PARK



Landscape Summary

- New Mexico is a very large state with a variety of landscapes and regions. Since we have such a variety the climate and landscape of the state changes dramatically depending on where you are at.
- New Mexico is a fairly dry state with limited water resources which are very important to the plant, animal, and human survival in the area.





Social and Political Geography of New Mexico

1st Settlers in NM

- The first settlers of NM were the Natives. Originally the people roamed the area in nomadic or semi-nomadic tribes which eventually evolved into settled communities. The Natives were very well adjusted and in tune with the natural landscape and environment and used it for their survival. The communities that they constructed were highly advanced. Prior to the Spanish arrival there were 100+ groups living in NM; including the Navajo, Apache, Pueblo, Ute, etc.



Acoma Pueblo longest continuously inhabited pueblo

Navajo Chief Manuelito



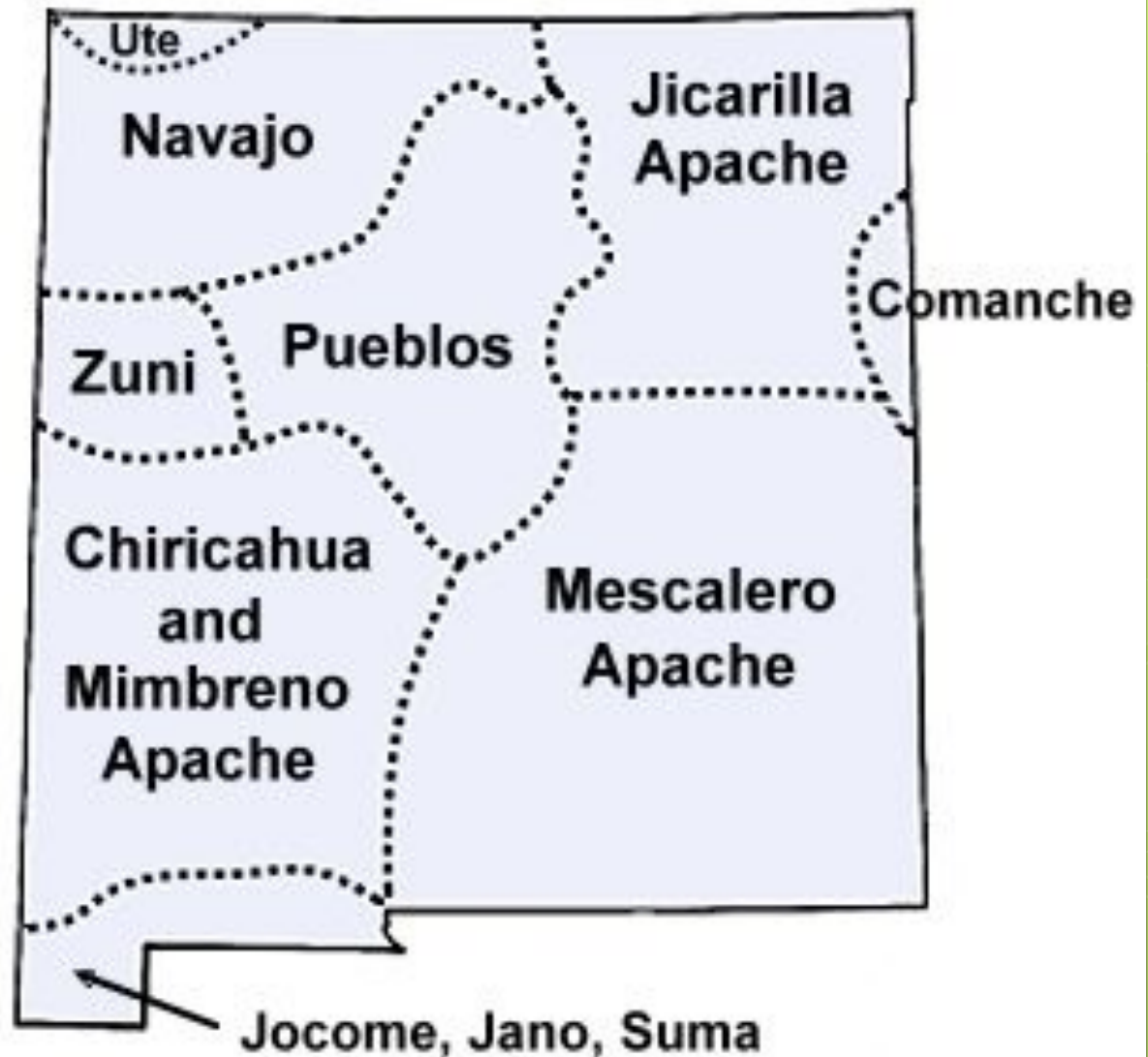
Taos Pueblo

Chiricahua Apache Wikiup



1st Settlers in NM

Many of the groups worked cooperatively and traded with each other for their survival however not all groups got along conflict over resources and cultural differences occurred regularly.





Spanish Arrival

- The Spanish army arrives into the area with the hopes of finding wealth and glory.
- During their initial arrival and exploration of the area they did not find the wealth of resources that they were looking for.
- In turn they soon shifted their attention to the settlement of the land and the forceful assimilation of the Native people.
- Conflict quickly emerges between the settlers and the newcomers over political, physical, and religious (Catholic) changes imposed by the Spanish.
 - The Spanish were thrown out of NM during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680.
 - Yet they returned in 1691 for the reconquest of NM. This time they attempted to work more cooperatively with the Natives yet peace never fully existed.

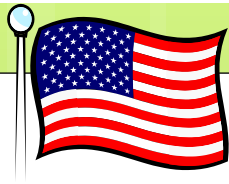




Mexican Influence

- After an extended period of time the evolving Mexican presence in the New World did not want to be tied to its mother country. In order to free its self the Mexican government went to war for its independence.
- During this time the Spanish government was overthrown by the new locals and became their own country.
- While a different government it was very similar to the Spanish since they kept many of the same rituals, cultural events, and government functions of Spain. Basically they just separated from the mother country but only for a short 25 year period.





Arrival of the US

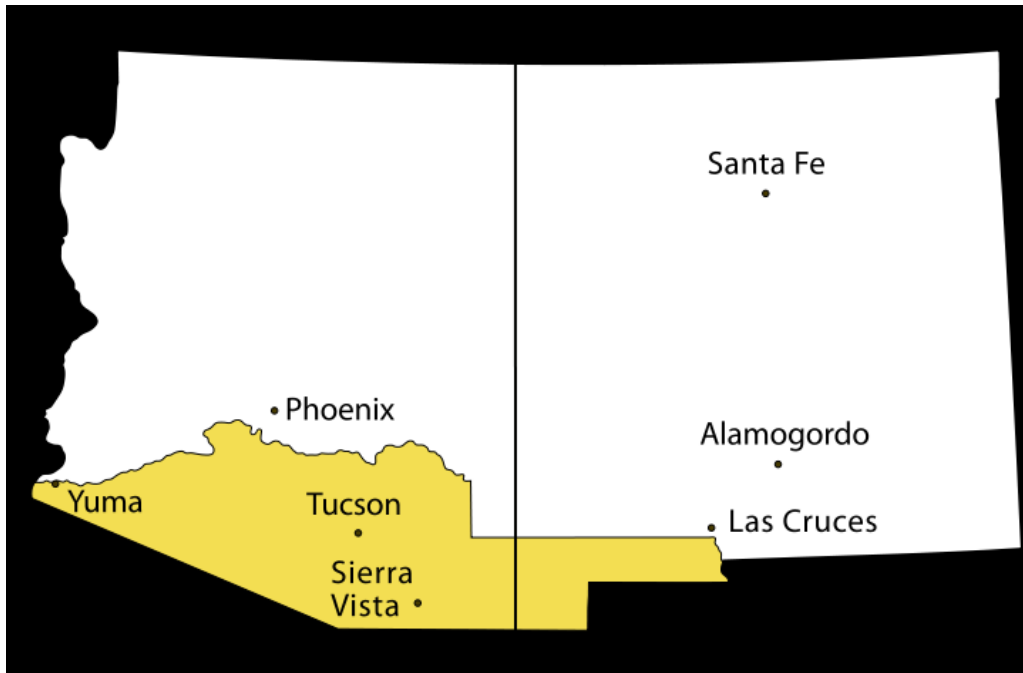
- Mexican control did not last long the United States was quickly moving in on their newly desired land. For the United States New Mexico was full of untapped resources and many people wanted to move out west and try to strike it rich.
- With the Mexican American war the United States was able to take the upper hand and force the Mexican government into a treaty.
- On February 2, 1848 the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed and officially made the west part of the United States and ended the Mexican American War officially making the west part of the US. Terms of the treaty:
 - Mexico recognized that Texas belonged to the US
 - Rio Grande was established as boundary between Texas and Mexico
 - Gained western US
 - Paid Mexico 15 million dollars and paid off Mexican debts



American View of Manifest Destiny and the start of US control of the West

The US then decided to break up the large amount of lands into current day states and Mexican citizens were given the option to either stay in the new US or to move into Mexico.

Final Change to NM Boundary



- After the deal was made they wanted to acquire a southern strip of Arizona and New Mexico because of desirable farmland and the prospect of building a southern railroad through flat country. Thanks to James Gadsden's a deal was struck with Santa Ana for 10 million dollars in return the United States would:
 - get 45,000 square miles of land (33 cents an acre)



The territory in red shifted from Mexican control to US control with the signatures of one document!

Think of how different your life could be!

Qwest for Statehood

- Soon after there were people who wanted NM to join the US yet in order to do this NM had to prove its loyalty and American culture.
- Reasons for Statehood Denial:
 - Racism towards Spanish and Native Americans
 - Not enough English Spoken
 - To many Catholics
 - Slavery Issue
 - Violence in New Mexico (US Army-Native American Wars, Lincoln County Wars, etc...)
 - Santa Fe Ring Politicians and Land Grants
 - Lack of support from different presidents



US moves to Americanize NM

- Before they would allow us to become a state the US wanted us to be more American. From 1900 to 1910 the population of Spanish people dropped from 70% to 40% in a matter of only ten years. This is largely due to the quick American expansion and immigration of Jewish, Polish, German, Italian, Lebanese, and Serbian people.
- The Arrival of the Railroad- brought new people and cultures to the state to either stay or visit. Many of the outsiders were drawn to New Mexico with the hope of striking it rich out west.

Staying in NM

Homestead Act- allowed “American” people in New Mexico to buy land up to 320 acres with nothing more than a signature and a promise to grow crops.

Visit New Mexico

Fred Harvey promoted NM as a tourist and health hot spot with “ancient culture” and “Indians”. His restaurant and business chains were well known as Harvey Houses and were found along NM rail lines. Harvey heavily promoted New Mexico as an ancient mystical place which led to the boom of crafts, artists and healthcare.

Railroad



- The arrival of a railroad determined the success and growth of a community.
- The 1st railroad was the AT & SF and the 2nd was the Southern Pacific
- Railroad stopped in a town- City would Boom
- Railroad skipped a town- City would Bust
- Later on the same philosophy applies to roads, mining, etc...
Just think of the movie Cars and Route 66 and the impact it had on Radiator Springs.

New Mexico Statehood

Statehood

- On Saturday, January 6, 1912, at 1:35 p.m. in Washington D.C., President William H. Taft signs the proclamation making New Mexico the 47th state of the United States of America. More than 61 years had passed since the first statehood convention had been held in New Mexico on June 20, 1850.
 - The first two Senators were Albert Fall and Thomas Catron and were elected by popular vote
 - The first Governor was William C. McDonald

Population

- From the arrival of the US to today the population has grown by 1.8 million people. The population of New Mexico is 36th in the nation. The state total is equal to 2,059,179 people as of 2010 census.
 - 1st Albuquerque- 545,852
 - 2nd Las Cruces- 97, 618
 - 3rd Rio Rancho- 87, 521

Grants is the 26th largest out of 130 with a population of 9, 100.

Review of Unit

Summary of Settlement Patterns

Major factors that Affect Settlement Patterns/Urbanization

- Proximity to water- Most Important
- Availability of resources (minerals, water, land, etc...)
- Jobs/Economy
- Culture
- Past Events
- *Can you think of others?*

Major Factors that Cause Conflict

- Proximity to water
- Availability of resources (minerals, water, land, etc...)
- Jobs/Economy
- Culture
- Past Events
- *Can you think of others?*

Politics and Settlement Patterns

- The construction of a town was dependent on the availability of physical and geographic resources such as water, land, etc... which influenced the community and job type and availability. In turn the resources and the jobs of the residents affect the voting patterns of a community. NM political geography is based on 3 things:
- Economy- What people did for a living, for example a farmer and a merchant would vote differently.
- Cultural and social affiliation- determined what political party you belonged to
- Where you lived- Big or small city and north or south determined a lot about your preferences.