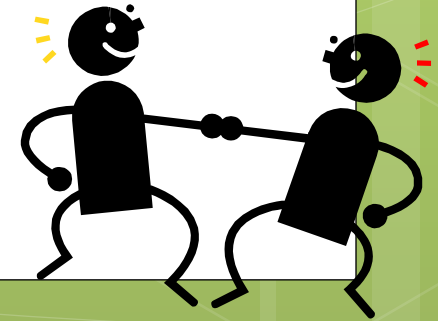
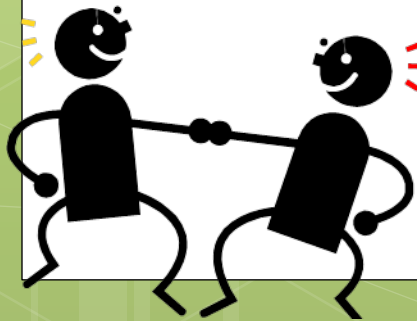


# Social and Political Geography of New Mexico



# 1<sup>st</sup> 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



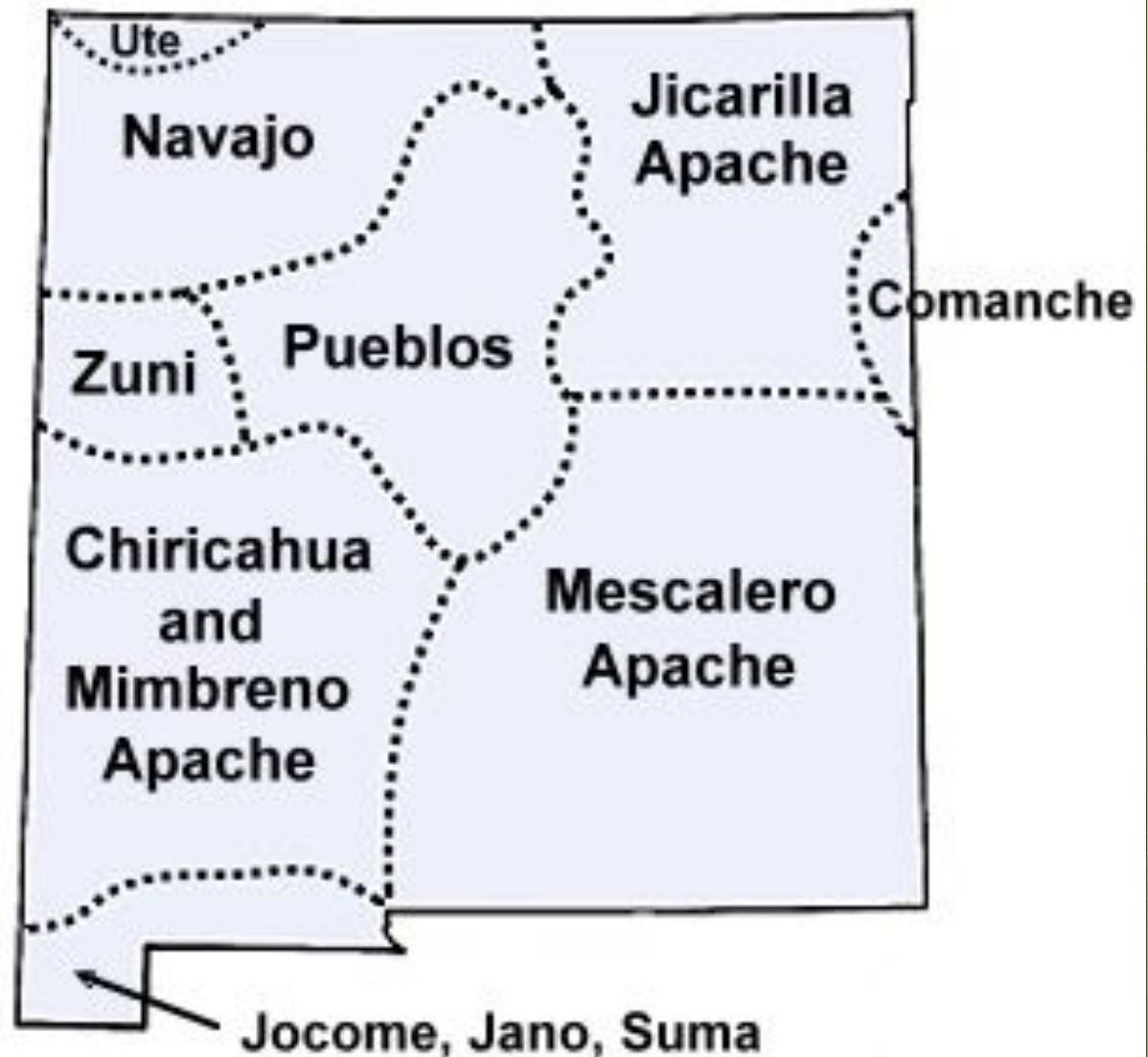
Taos Pueblo

Chiricahua Apache Wikiup



## 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

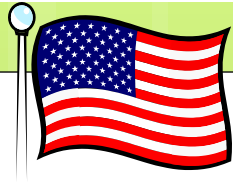




## Mexican Influence

- 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

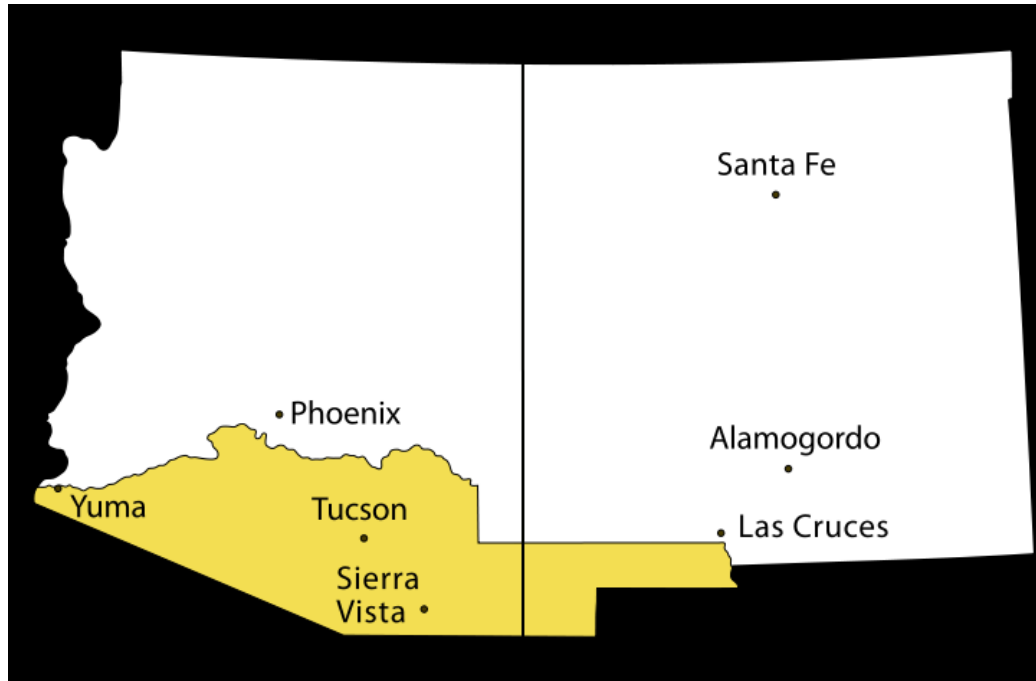
- Mexican control did not last long the United States was quickly moving in on their newly desired land. For the United States New Mexico was full of untapped resources and many people wanted to move out west and try to strike it rich.
- With the Mexican American war the United States was able to take 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

