

Top Tested Geographic Events

Event	Human Geography	Physical Geography
American Revolution	Proclamation Line of 1763 and New Imperial Policy	Land from Appalachia to Mississippi River secured for new nation
Louisiana Purchase	U.S. wanted New Orleans... France was selling the whole lot... Jefferson purchased it in order to provide more farmland for "agrarian virtue" future of nation and to prevent others from taking it	Land from mouth of Mississippi River up through Missouri to Montana an Oregon territory. Lewis and Clark explored and made it all the way to Pacific
Mexican-American War	Texas became state in 1845 but border dispute led to spark that started the war... main goal of Polk was California. New land brings slavery question back.	Mexican Cession (California, Nevada Territory, Utah Territory, New Mexico Territory) Texas border at Rio Grande
Settlement of the Great Plains	Plains Indians settled here first. The invention of the steel plow made farming easier. The Homestead Act encouraged settlement.	Middle of the country, Extremes in temperatures and climate. (Hot summers, cold winters) Flat, wide open spaces = excellent for farming
Klondike Gold Rush	Thousands suffering from an economic depression left their lives behind in the late 1800s seeking fortunes.	Alaska was seen as a large and distant source of raw materials.
Panama Canal	The US supported the revolution of this country and in exchange was given permission to build this and control a territory 5 miles around it. The US gave back control in the 1990s.	48 miles of international waterways between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean that saves the 8,000 mile journey around the southern tip of South America. (Cape Horn)
The Dust Bowl	Farmers misused their lands (over planting, not rotating crops) and millions of acres became useless.	Years of sustained drought dried up the lands, winds carried clouds of dust and sand
Levee Failure in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina	Engineering failure	The wind and storm surge at high tide was overwhelming

Top Tested Geographic Migrations

Event	Push/Pull Factor	Consequence of Event
Great Migration (~17 th century)	Puritans leaving Great Britain by the tens of thousands along with others to the New World.	Colonization, mercantilism, Triangular Trade, decimation of Native Americans
Westward Expansion	Manifest Destiny was the belief held before the Civil War that America should reach from sea to sea. The west is often seen as an area rich with opportunity for new beginnings. Overcrowding, lack of jobs, financial distress have often pushed people to move West in American History.	Louisiana Purchase (1803), Annexation of Texas (1845), Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ending Mexican-American War (1848) = Mexican Cession, Oregon Territory finalized boundary at 49°N, The government helped people move West through acts such as the Homestead Act. Seward's Folly after Civil War gave us Alaska Westward expansion caused conflict with native populations already living there. The government forcibly removed Indians to reservations to make room for expansion. Innovations such as the railroad made expansion easier. By 1890 Frontier closed.
Rural to Urban	The movement from rural areas to urban centers began with industrialization in US History. As factories grew, so did opportunities to work.	Urbanization has created many challenges: safe, adequate, affordable housing; access to public services and education; high demand for transportation created pollution;
Great Migration (~1910-1930)	African Americans moved north and west to seek employment opportunities in industrial cities. They were escaping racism, sharecropping, and tenant farming.	Urban populations of African Americans increased dramatically. Organizations like the NAACP were formed. Some of the new neighborhoods became vibrant centers of African American culture, such as Harlem.
Okies	Dust Bowl pushes 1/3 of residents in northern TX, OK, Kansas, Eastern Colorado toward California, California has great farmland	Population shift, Grapes of Wrath
Growth of Suburbia	Post WWII prosperity led to increased flight to the burbs, automobile and improved roads made commuting easier (some of this happens in 1920s... but mass production of homes not until 1950s)	De facto racial segregation increased, conformity-Levittown, two car families, reinforced cult of domesticity (later... intensified racial division with shopping malls and flight of many businesses to the burbs... leaving less jobs/opportunity for those remaining in cities)
Rust Belt to Sun Belt (~1970-1980s)	Areas like Detroit, Michigan and Gary, Indiana, which had been the center of American industry built on coal, iron, and steel, saw huge losses of population when factories closed. People moved south to the Sun Belt.	Some of the jobs lost in the Rust Belt were due to manufacturing industries moving to Mexico and overseas. Workers have had to find new careers. Industries like automobiles have needed government assistance.