

Lesson 7: When and Why They Came

Learning Goals:

Students will understand the larger pattern of western migration of which Iowa pioneer settlement was a part.

Iowa History Benchmarks:

2. Native Americans
 - c. The Federal government tried to control American Indians through treaties and forced land sales. As a result, tribes frequently moved into and out of Iowa.
4. Pioneer Life on the Prairie
 - a. Most pioneer settlers came to Iowa from the eastern United States and Europe.
6. Transportation
 - a. Transportation was very important for Iowa's early pioneers. Not only was it important for people coming to Iowa, but after arriving, people relied on transportation for their livelihoods.

Materials:

Indian Land Cessions (Transparency)

Five Frontiers of the Iowa Pioneers (Transparency)

United States 1859 (Transparency)

County Map of the State of Iowa 1870 (Transparency)

Activities:

1. Introduce the lesson by asking students to review the migration pattern of Ephraim G. Fairchild and Sarah Nossaman introduced in the previous lesson. From what part of the country did they move to Iowa? Fairchild moved to Iowa from New Jersey. Nossaman came from North Carolina through Indiana and Illinois. They both arrived in Iowa from the east.
2. Review the fact that Iowa was open for legal settlement in 1833. Prior to that date, numerous American Indian groups inhabited the area but pioneer settlers did not legally live in Iowa.
3. Display the transparency of Indian Land Cessions map. Ask students to identify those areas that were settled first and those that were settled later.

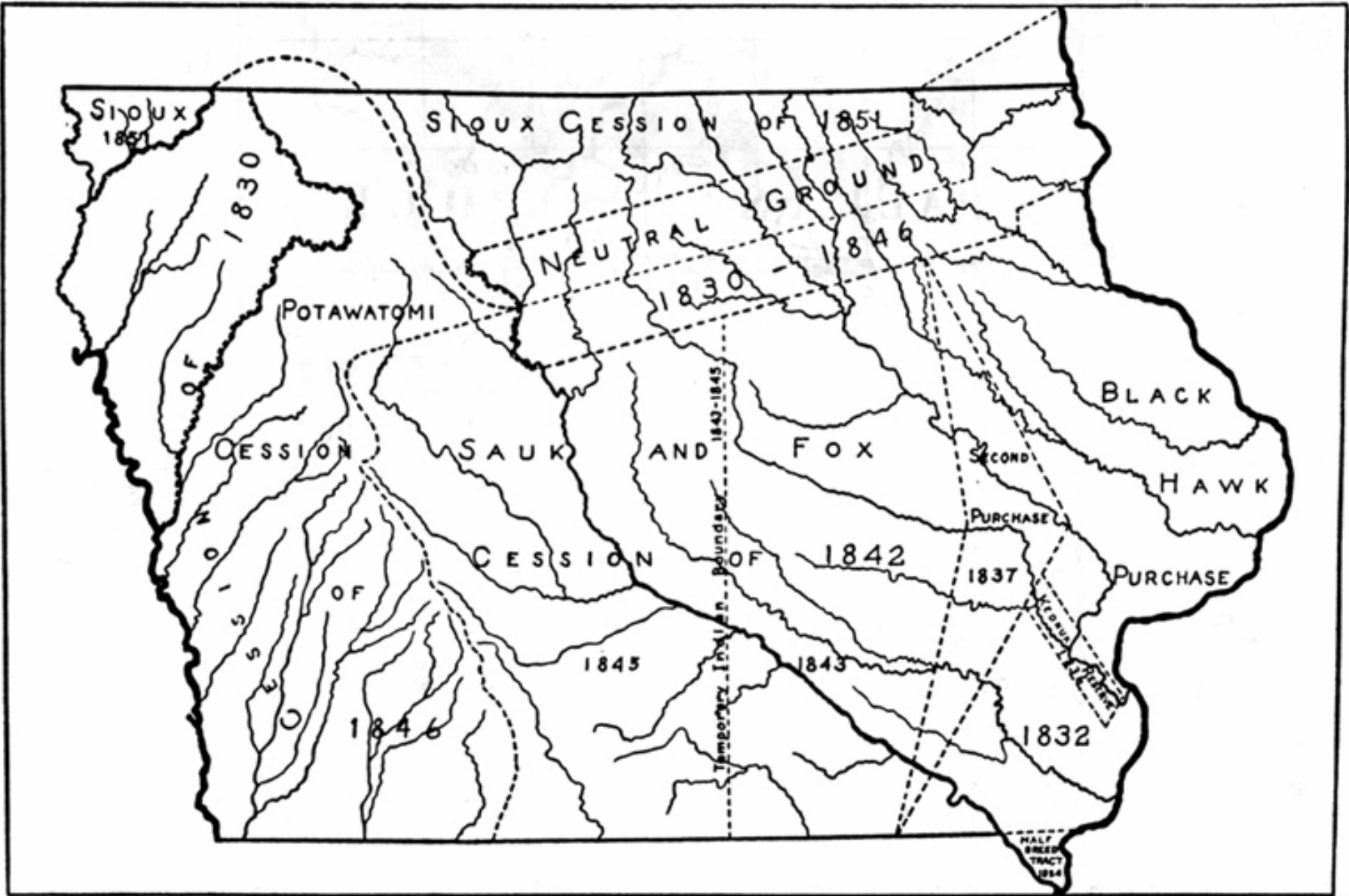
Cession of 1830 (western Iowa)	1830
Neutral Ground	1830-1846
Black Hawk Purchase	1832
Second Black Hawk Purchase	1837
Sauk and Fox Cession	1842
Potawatomi Cession	1846
Sioux Cession	1851

4. Ask students to draw a generalization about the direction of pioneer settlement based upon the patterns of land acquisition. With the exception of the Cession of 1830, the land we now know as Iowa was acquired in an east to west progression.
5. Project the transparency of the Five Frontiers of the Iowa Pioneers. Ask students to compare the information on this map with that of the Indian Land Cessions map. Students should conclude that pioneer settlement progressed from the southeast corner of the state to the northwest between 1833 and 1870.
6. Project the transparency of the United States 1859. Ask students to compare the settlement of the United State with that of Iowa. How are they alike? How are they different? Just as the United States was generally settled in an east to west direction, so the state of Iowa was settled from east to west.
7. In a previous lesson, students were introduced to the data on the chart below. In 1870, the population of Iowa was 1,194,020. Most Iowans were born in states to the east of Iowa.

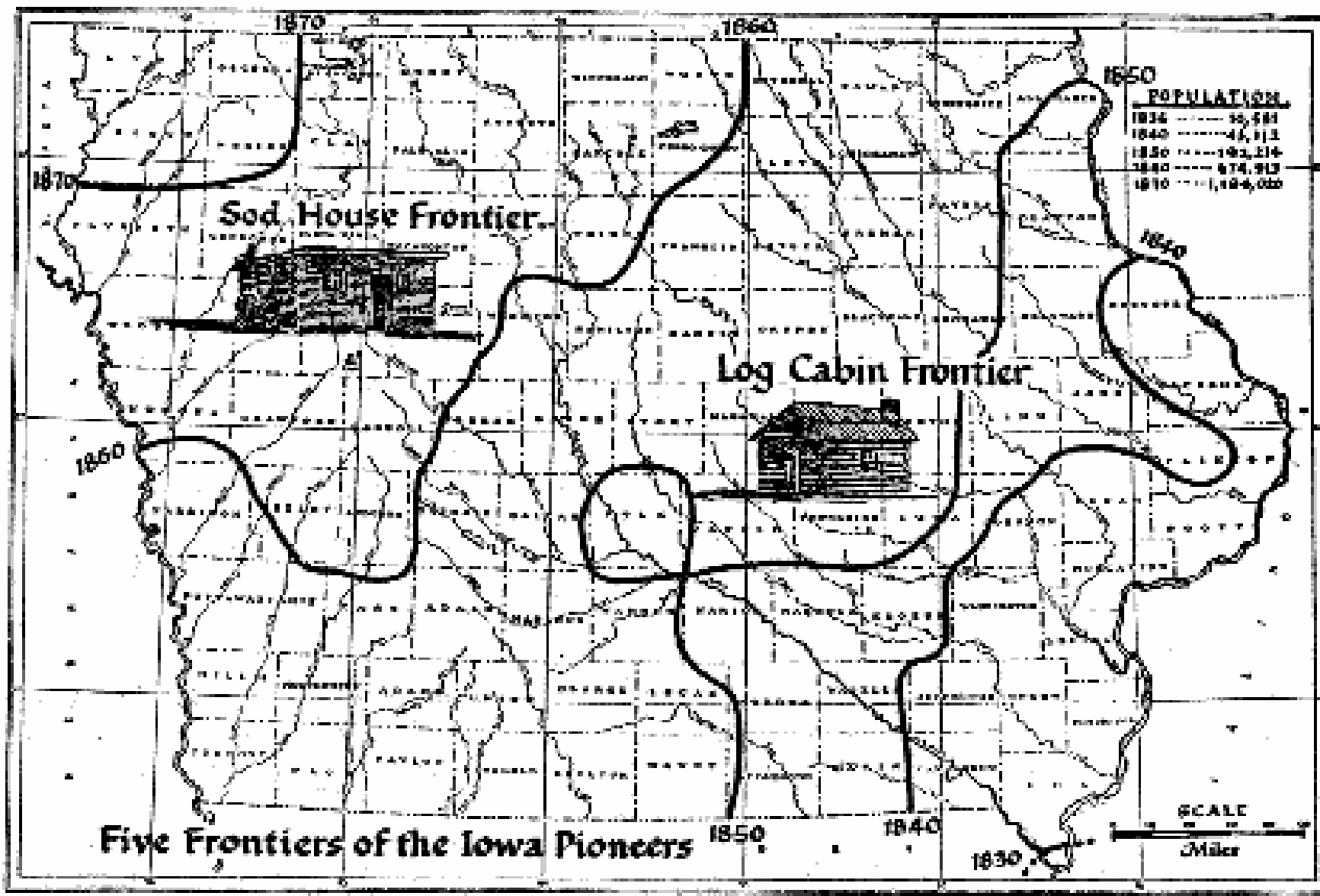
Birthplaces of United States Born Residents of Iowa Census of 1870			
Total State Population-1,194,020		Native Born Population - 989,328	
Connecticut	5,185	New Hampshire	5,057
Illinois	65,391	New Jersey	5,688
Indiana	64,083	New York	79,143
Iowa	428,620	North Carolina	5,090
Kentucky	14,186	Ohio	126,285
Maine	5,943	Pennsylvania	73,435
Maryland	5,972	Tennessee	6,085
Massachusetts	8,929	Vermont	12,204
Michigan	8,918	Virginia/ W.Virginia	19,563
Minnesota	2,683	Wisconsin	24, 309
Missouri	13, 831	Other States	7,728

Source: Ninth Census of the United States, 1870

8. Conclude the lesson by asking students to predict the part of the state where towns were most concentrated. The southeast? Northeast? Southwest? Northwest?
9. Project the transparency of the County Map of the State of Iowa 1870. Have students check their predictions based upon their observations of the data on the map. As would be expected, the southeast section of the state had the greatest number of towns where the northwest section had the least.



INDIAN LAND CESSIONS

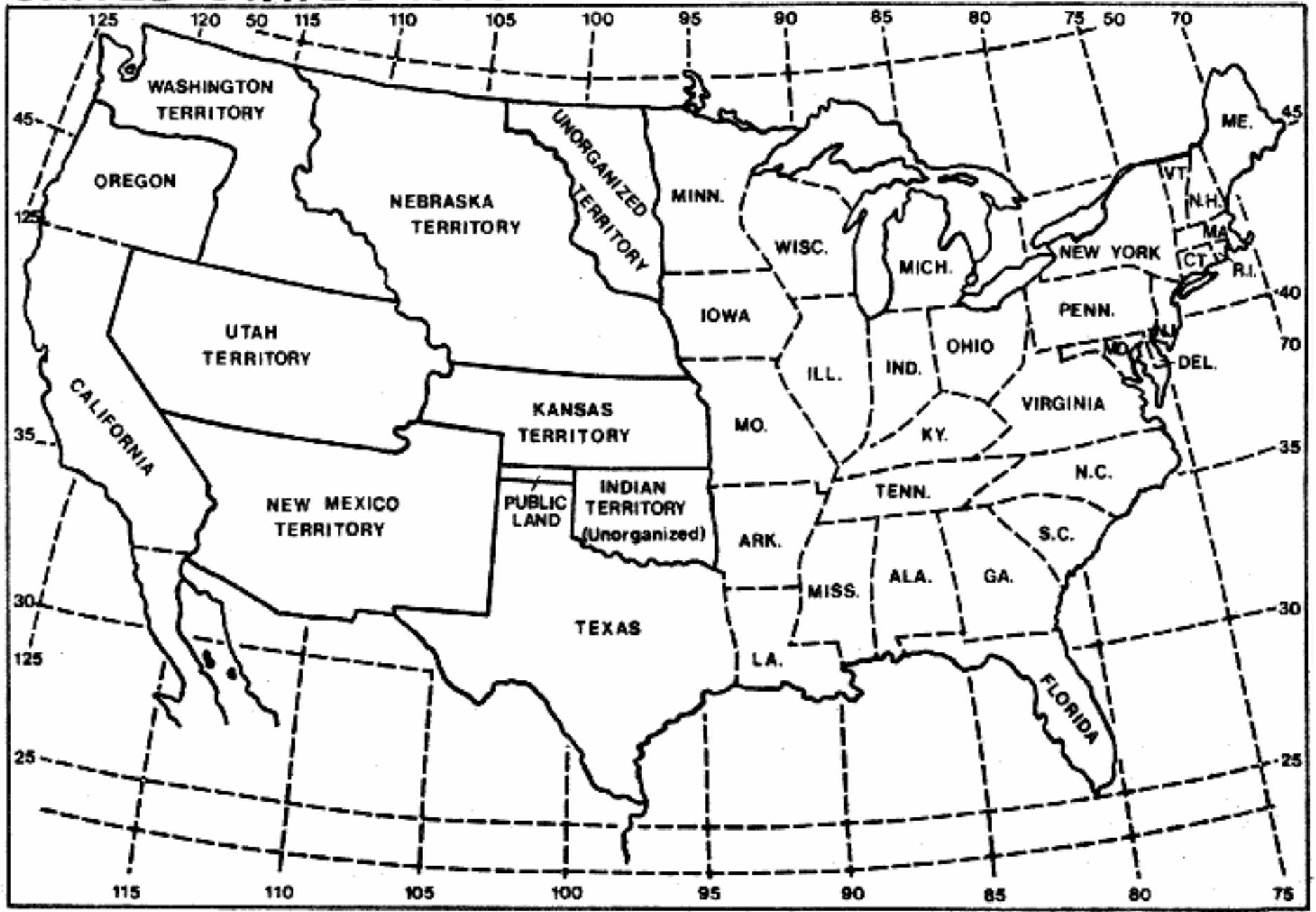


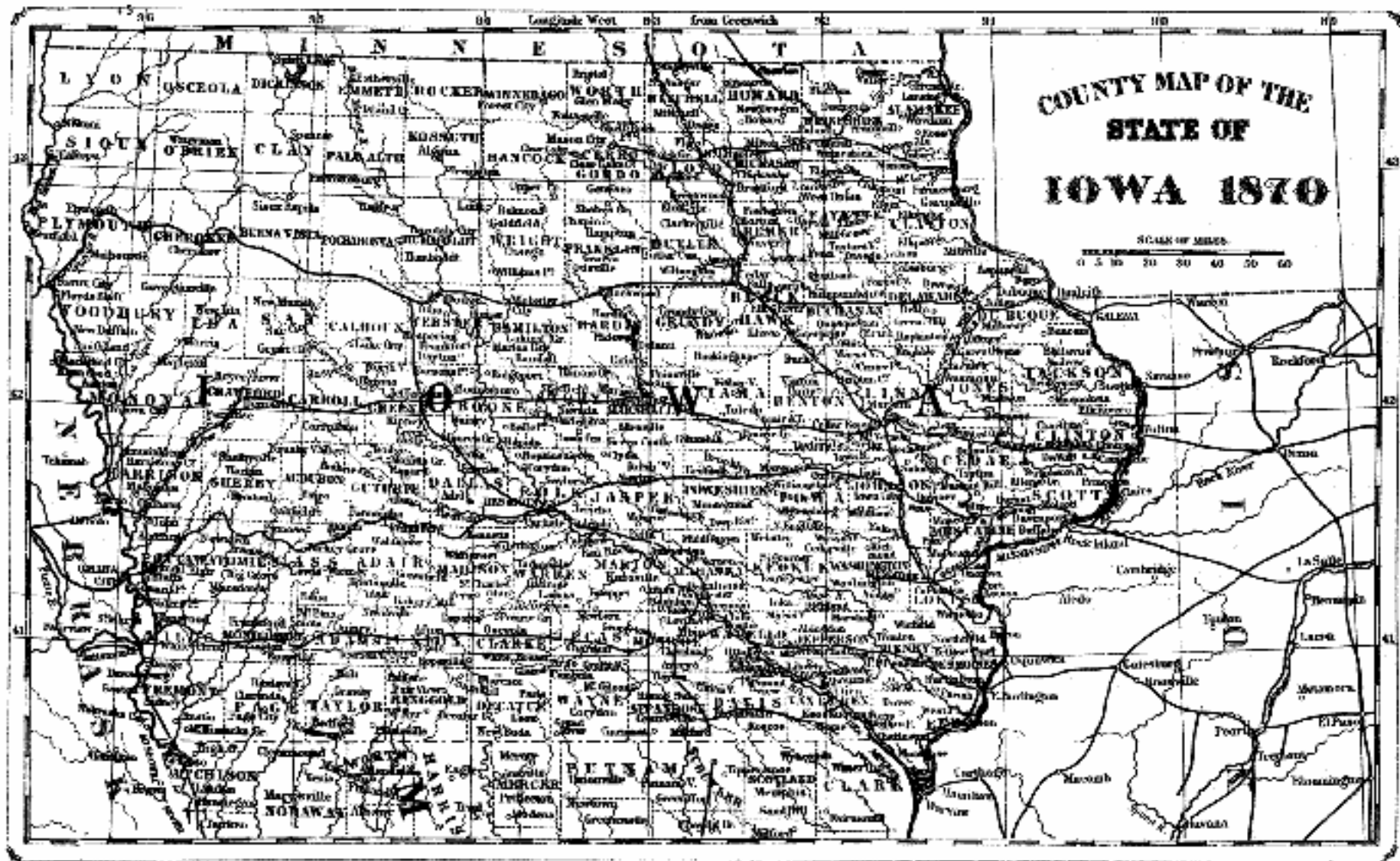
Sod House Frontier

Log Cabin Frontier

Five Frontiers of the Iowa Pioneers

UNITED STATES 1859





Revised according to Act of Congress of the 10th 1870 by G. A. Smith, Assistant to the Chief of the Census, and by the General Office of the Census.