

Frontier

by David Mua

Submission date: 26-Aug-2021 08:30PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1636258879

File name: American_Frontier_1.edited.docx (10.63K)

Word count: 449

Character count: 2557

Student name:

Professor:

Course title / No.

Date:

American Frontier

The 17th century saw many Europeans migrating to the New World, commonly known as the Americas, where the Indians initially inhabited. Unfortunately, it forced the Indians to move from their initial lands to the far West to accommodate the development of civilization from savagery. The incident saw a lot of reforms in terms of the economic, social, and political aspects. Fredrick Jackson Turner argued that the American Frontier was different from the European Frontier. My goal in this discussion is, therefore, to discuss some of the reforms that America saw.

Reforms

The new land, the Atlantic coast, was different from their initial land concerning political aspects. It was colonized for some years before it was declared independent in the 1770s,

attaining constitutional reforms. However, there were a series of wars between the Indians and the Europeans (Tomlins 2). For example, the Civil War occurred as the Indians tried to fight the new political and religious reforms brought by the migrants. Initial inhabitants were regarded as primitive regarding civilization, division of labor, and political conditions. Eventually, as the political reforms changed, from the country being colonized to attaining independence and democratic government, people realized that a slave could work more efficiently without being forced to work; hence slavery was abolished (Jenkins & Charles 2).

Besides, the migration saw the development of infrastructure in terms of building railways, unlike in the past, where Indians did not have complex tools for farming (Behrens 2). Eventually, more Europeans migrated to the new world, with more people settling in the northern parts by 1880, given the mining activities in states such as Michigan, Minnesota. Moreover, initially, agriculture was on a small scale, but later the migrants transform the place into vast fields with the financial help of capitalists and enterprises. Development of roads and bridges were realized, which enhanced agricultural activities in the region.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Fredrick Turner's point of view seems to be regarding the fact that the immigration of Europeans positively saw the development of America. With the development of agriculture to large-scale farming. Infrastructure in terms of roads and railways increased and was a significant impact on industrialization. In addition, there were political reforms, as well as the changes of a new constitution.

Work Cited

Behrens, Alfredo. "Part Three. Cultures of the New World." *Culture and Management in the Americas*. Stanford University Press, 2020. 65-158.

Jenkins, Jeffery A., and Charles Stewart. "Causal inference and American political development: the case of the gag rule." *Public choice* 185.3 (2020): 429-457.

Tomlins, Christopher. "Law's empire: Chartering English colonies on the American mainland in the seventeenth century." *Law, history, colonialism*. Manchester University Press, 2017.

Frontier

ORIGINALITY REPORT

0%

SIMILARITY INDEX

0%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches Off