

Chapter 1 : Indian Removals - Oxford Research Encyclopedia of American History

*Encyclopedia of Ohio Indians (Encyclopedia of Native Americans) [Donald Ricky] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This two volume set is the definitive reference on Indians of Ohio and the area.*

It marked the end of the French empire in North America and the beginning of English domination of the continent. It also emphasized the differences between Englishmen and colonists and laid the groundwork for the drive toward independence, culminating in the American Revolution. The events that sparked the French and Indian War had their origin in the trade with Native Americans. The French had claimed the territory surrounding the Great Lakes and had established Christian missions and trading posts throughout the area. They hoped to profit from the trade in furs that they maintained with the Indians. By the s, British traders were entering the nearby same area of what became the state of Ohio , crossing over the Appalachian and Allegheny mountains and competing with the French. Because British trade goods were cheaper and better made than those the French offered, many Native Americans including the Wyandot chief Memeskia, the Shawnee, and the Delaware , chose to break with the French and establish links with the English instead. The Six Nations, also known as the Iroquois League, retained their alliance with the English, which was formed almost a century earlier. The French responded by beginning the construction of a network of forts stretching from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. They also warned the Native Americans that the English were more interested in their lands than they were in the items the Indians had to trade. The French were telling the truth about the British desire for land. In , King George II authorized the charter of the Ohio Company, a coalition of British and Virginian traders and speculators, and gave the new company title to enormous territories in the Ohio valley. King George required the company to establish a settlement in the area and to build a fort for its protection within seven years. From to , Ohio Company agent Christopher Gist traveled the area, looking for suitable areas to place such a settlement. The negotiations at Logtown were disrupted by news that a coalition of French-allied tribes, led by a French Indian agent named Charles Langlade, had attacked the town of Pickawillany modern Piqua, Ohio , which was the major center of English trade in Ohio. Memeskia, a long-time British friend and collaborator, was killed by Langlade and ritually eaten. As a result of the news the Seneca asked the Virginians to build a fort at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers known as the Forks of the Ohio to protect them from the French and their Indian allies and to give them access to English goods. Partly because of this request and partly because of the forts the French were building in the area and political pressure in the British Cabinet, in Virginia governor Robert Dinwiddie sent George Washington the brother of an Ohio Company investor, who had trained as a surveyor on a mission to the French at Fort LeBoeuf modern Waterford, Pennsylvania. Washington demanded the French evacuate the fort, which the English claimed was built on Virginian territory. The French commander, Captain Legardeur de Saint-Pierre, refused and Washington, unable to force his compliance, returned to Dinwiddie. The governor then commanded Captain William Trent to begin work on the fort requested by the Seneca. On April 17, , a French force of captured the fort and its man English garrison. On May 28 Washington, who had been sent by Dinwiddie with reinforcements for the fort, surprised a French reconnaissance party and killed several of its members, including Ensign Joseph Coulon de Villiers de Jumonville, an officer the French regarded as an ambassador. It also helped alienate many Native Americans who had been English allies. Most of the Ohio Indians, won over by military successes, returned to their traditional relationships with the French. By the time the Albany Congress was convened in mid-summer of , the Iroquois were the only Native American allies left to the English. Although the Congress was intended to promote unity among colonies and to conclude a treaty with the Iroquois, it had almost the opposite effect. Although a treaty was signed, Conrad Weiser of Pennsylvania and Joseph Lydius of Connecticut bribed and cheated Iroquois chiefs into ceding thousands of square miles of land in western Pennsylvania and southern New York. He takes Indians slyly by the Blanket one at a time, and when they are drunk, puts some money in their bosoms, and perswades [sic] them to sign deeds for our lands. English policies in the early years of the war met with resistance from white settlers as well. Merchants in the north, especially in New York , had created a close and illegal trade with

Canada based on smuggling. These businessmen took exception to the difficulties the war created and opposed British efforts to deal with the risks the French posed. Colonists who served in the armed forces resented the strict discipline, harsh punishments, and contempt in which British officers held them, despite the fact that provincial forces and their Indian allies won British victories while regular commanders were defeated. Major General Edward Braddock, for instance, lost the Battle of the Wilderness July 9, and drove the Delaware into a French alliance in part due to his refusal to pay attention to his colonial advisors. Provincial forces also played important roles at the Battle of Lake George September 8, 1757, and the relief of Fort Oswego July 3, 1756. The fortunes of the English began to shift with a change in government. Despite the victories of the talented French commander the Marquis de Montcalm, most notably at Fort William Henry August 1757, Pitt increased financial and military support for the British forces in the colonies. The war in the American colonies was essentially over. The aftermath of the French and Indian War had a great economic effect on the colonies. With battlefields spreading over much of the Pennsylvania, New York and New England frontier districts, the war left colonial economies in ruins. Many backwoods families had been forced to abandon their homes and, according to the terms negotiated between the British and the Indians, they would never be allowed to return west of the Appalachians. Although England had won great territories by forcing the French out of Canada, they had also created a huge national debt in fighting the war. The means of financing and repaying this debt and for paying the salaries of the thousands of soldiers needed to keep peace between frontiersmen and Indians on the Appalachian borders as well as in Canada brought Great Britain and her American colonies to the brink of war a little more than a decade later. *The Bells of Victory*: Cambridge University Press, *The Albany Congress and Plan of Union of 1754*, *The French and Indian War, The Imperial Struggle for North America*. *The Economic Rise of Early America*. Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Retrieved November 14, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

Encyclopedia of Ohio Indians - Ebook written by Donald Ricky. Read this book using Google Play Books app on your PC, android, iOS devices. Download for offline reading, highlight, bookmark or take notes while you read Encyclopedia of Ohio Indians.

Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August This section may require copy editing for grammar, style, cohesion, tone, or spelling. You can assist by editing it. August This section may be too long and excessively detailed. Please consider summarizing the material while citing sources as needed. August The Great Serpent Mound in Adams County is one of the earthworks from ancient civilizations found in the state. The Late Archaic period featured the development of focal subsistence economies and regionalization of cultures. Flint Ridge, located in present-day Licking County , provided flint , an extremely important raw material and trade good. Objects made from Flint Ridge flint have been found as far east as the Atlantic coast, as far west as Kansas City , and as far south as Louisiana , demonstrating the wide network of prehistoric trading cultures. The Adenas were mound builders. Many of their thousands of burial mounds in Ohio have survived. Following the Adena culture was the Hopewell culture c. They used their constructions as astronomical observatories and places of ritual celebration. The Fort Ancient culture also built mounds, including some effigy mounds. Scholars believe it may have been a more recent work of Fort Ancient people. We now know from a great variety of items found in the mound tombs â€” large ceremonial blades chipped from obsidian rock formations in Yellowstone National Park; embossed breast-plates, ornaments and weapons fashioned from copper nuggets from the Great Lakes region; decorative objects cut from sheets of mica from the southern Appalachians; conch shells from the Atlantic seaboard; and ornaments made from shark and alligator teeth and shells from the Gulf of Mexico â€” that the Mound Builders participated in a vast trading network that linked together hundreds of Native Americans across the continent. Neither group was in Ohio as of the 16th century, when colonization of the Caribbean and early exploration of the continent began. Many Siouan peoples claim direct connection or descent from the Hopewell. They joined forces with Algonquians who were also displacedâ€”mainly the Illinois Confederacyâ€”to dislodge the natives on the west side of the Mississippi, who were most likely connected to the Caddo peoples and the Mississippian Culture. Lawrence River Valley, [5] then divided themselves into three separate groupsâ€”a Huron ancestral group who migrated north of the Great Lakes, an Iroquois group who went south of the Great Lakes and a third Tuscarora-related group straight down the east coast. It was assumed that the Mississippi River was meant by those who wrote it down, however no Iroquoians were ever in that regionâ€”but were in Ohio. The Iroquois Book of Rites by Horatio Hale also seems to back this up, and elaborates that Iroquoians occasionally also referred to the Ohio as being the same as the Mississippi. That being said, they do note that they merged with other peoples once across Appalachia, and studies from the north claim that those northern Susquehannocks descended culturally and linguistically from the Mohawk. This is probably more accurately written as Adegowe in the modern Iroquois vernacular. It is also noted[by whom? The origins of that are still hotly debated today. However, it is important to note that Hale based his Iroquois Book of Rites on earlier works by Iroquois natives who knew English as a second language, and they appear to commonly refer to the Siouan peoples of the Ohio River Valley interchangeably as either Alligewi or Cherokee. The origins of the actual Cherokee, who are also an Iroquoian-speaking people, do not seem to appear in the book. Ohio natives in the 17th century[edit] Among the first French explorers was a cartographer, Jean-Baptiste-Louis Franquelin , who had learned that a group known as the Mosopelea had been known to reside between the Muskingum River and Scioto River in the southeast reaches of Ohio. They called this region Masopeleakicipi Siouan, but uncertain in translation and the Ohio River the Oligin Oh-ree-ghih, "bountiful river". However, they had been destroyed and the people fled. As the French attempted to colonize and further explore the Mississippi River, they rediscovered the tribe living in what is now Arkansas. They were considered a Siouan-speaking society. Other names include Housse, Ofo and Ofogoula. This may lend more credence to the theory that the Fort Ancients were also a Siouan speaking

society and starts to show what may have happened to them. Most historians seem to think this was a mistake. Either way, there is later one tribe referred to with both names. It is not known who they were, but they were most likely connected to either the Fort Ancient or Monongahela Cultures. Assuming the above concerning the Mosopelea, it is important to note that the word closely resembles "Kansa," the Algonquian word for the Siouan-speaking peoples of what is now Arkansas and Missouri. Both managed to exist up to the early 17th century and are believed to have merged into a single, continuous culture group by that time. There was almost no contact with whites whatsoever before the Beaver Wars, and they seem to have been more or less extinct by the end. Many of them could be the phantom Cherokees who existed throughout West Virginia and Kentucky in the early 18th century. The Petun, an Iroquoian-speaking people who were originally believed to have only been focused in the area between Lake Ontario and Niagara Falls, controlled all the territory from the Genesee River in New York, to the Alleghany River, to the Cuyahoga River. This seems to be corroborated between two regional maps from in which experts seem to associate the name Khionontateronon with the Petun [16] and in which Franquelin labels the Kentatetonga as having existed north of the Alleghany River. Their territory seems to have started at modern day Sandusky, Ohio, and went east to the Cuyahoga River. Given this, they may have once held lands in either Michigan or Canada at one time, and may have even held land along the east shores of Lake Huron during the Colonial period. It is difficult to surmise from the poorly made maps of the region exactly where the borders of their nation had been, but they seem to have angled northwest to Lake Michigan, then around its southern shore to an unknown point. The earliest known is from, approximately five years after the first explorations in the region. The map also appears to show the Sauk living along the west shores of Lake Erie. Another map shows the Fauk there and the Sauk further north, around Saginaw Bay. Their language appears to most closely resemble Ojibwe, or Anishinaabe-mowin, so this is probably their origin. The Miami, also known as the Kickapoo pronounced Kee-gah-boo, controlled territory in Ohio which started between the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers, angling southwest. This being said, they are first labelled as the Ontarraronon, or Lake People from the Huron language, on the oldest regional maps. Given that Lake Michigan could not be meant and there seems to be an empty spot in northwest Ohio, they most likely controlled the Lake Erie shoreline between the Maumee and Sandusky Rivers prior to the Beaver Wars. European powers renegotiated treaties on the poaching issue, but too late. Natives began ranging further and further inland in search of furs. This soon led three powerful nations, the Huron, Iroquois and Susquehannocks to begin battling one another over control of the Ohio River Valley by the s. Worse for Ohio peoples, other tribes who wanted in took the long way around through southern Michigan and attacked into Ohio from that direction before these tribes could even penetrate the region. The Mascouten and the Miami were driven southwest. If true, this would mean that the Neutrals were the ones who pushed the Mosopelea west to Arkansas. At around, the English were looking to conquer the singular French colony of Quebec and enlisted the aid of the Iroquois Confederacy to militarily distract the Huron in return for an arsenal of firearms. The Iroquois outstripped what was asked of them and forced the Huron to the western extremes of their territory while the English took control of the colony, as well as ended aggressions with the Susquehannocks. This did not last long, however. The French were given control of Quebec again via treaty only two years later and began an aggressive expansion west, setting up missions as far west as Lake Superior and exploring as far as modern-day Wisconsin and the Mississippi. That same year, the Iroquois declared war on the Petun people just west of them, who split in two. One group appears to have crossed the Ohio River and migrated south to become the Guyandotte Also known as the Tiontatecaga and Little Mingo [23], whereas the rest crossed the Niagara River and relocated near the Huron, on the shores of Lake Huron. The Iroquois followed and began a decade long guerilla war in which they attacked enemy tribes, destroyed missions and assassinated and executed Christians for virtually every crime any white person had ever been known to commit towards any native person. This completely halted French advancements west and brought about the destruction of the Huron, [24] yet all these attacks mysteriously ended around Other sources claim the Eries were harboring fugitives from the Iroquois. Either way, the Iroquois moved out of Canada and into Ohio Country. By, the Erie and their local allies were all destroyed. It is now believed that they merged, crossed the Ohio River and conquered their way south into what is now South Carolina as a new people called the Westo. The Iroquois

moved on the southern Michigan, driving off the Fauk and Sauk and beginning attacks on other tribes across Lake Michigan. Upon reaching Michigan, it appears that the Iroquois also broke the Miami and Mascouten tribes, who scattered in every direction, throughout what are now the states of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. While names like Miami and Mascouten were still occasionally used, disparate tribes included the Wea, Atchatchakangouen, Pepicokia, Mengakonkia, Pinakashaw and Kilatika. It appears that most of these tribes may have been made up of mixtures of the two original tribes. They were also often referred to collectively as Miamis, Kickapoos, Illinois in which they were lumped in with the actual Illinois Nation and Ouatennon. These Hurons were turned into a vassal tribe of Iroquois and were left alone, so long as they obeyed. Note that, later, a group of Erie suddenly appear in western Pennsylvania, decades after they had been removed, and merged with the Iroquois. The war appears to have ended by the s, which seems to roughly correspond with the arrival of the Lenape and the first Dutch settlers in northeast Ohio. This group eventually claimed land in northwest Ohio, as well. Between the two, the Iroquois were cut in half. The French had moved into gear at every possible opportunity throughout the mid to late 17th century, sending out expeditions to map out the Great Lakes, discovering the source of the Mississippi River Which they named Sioux Tango, at the time and establishing the colony of Illinois. They secured alliances with tribes of the Mississippi River region by declaring the Iroquois a common enemy, then led a massive coalition of Native and French troops up the Ohio River Valley. Those who did gained new political and economic advantages which allowed them to start bringing other tribes back into line with them. The new Miamis settled in the general area where the states of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana meet. This event also saw the Ohio Wyandot isolated from them on the French side of the border, where they finally cut their ties, became their own tribe and began expanding throughout former Erie territory. They had split off of the Powhatan early in the century and migrated into Maryland and Pennsylvania as the native Susquehannock were decimated by war and illness and lost much of their western territory. They mostly resettled in West Virginia until the Shawnee Wars of 1762-1764. Allegedly, a group of them migrated clear across Ohio to the Ohio-Indiana border to aid French Native allies and never returned. They soon became known as the Piqua Shawnee , the second of the four main tribes. Originally from Lenapehoking modern day New Jersey , they were slowly forced out, first as New Netherland was conquered by New England, then by the sons of William Penn, who had a distinctly different idea of them than their father had. A later court hearing upheld the invalid contract and many natives were sent west. Soon after they were followed by Dutch settlers of the Moravian Church , who also felt persecuted by the cultural shift towards English and they appear to have been given legal jurisdiction over the Lenape at this point. While first spreading south along the Ohio River, the Lenape soon began a long migration west. By the American Revolution, they were noted as existing in the general area between the Scioto and Sandusky Rivers. During this time, unable to fully back a single side, many Algonquin natives of the Ohio region were deemed traitors by English and Patriot alike. See further information below.

Chapter 3 : Ohio History Central

Ohio History Central is an evolving, dynamic online encyclopedia that includes information about Ohio's natural history, prehistory, and racedaydvl.com History Central is perfect for anyone wanting to learn more about Ohio!

As Ohio historian George W. Cultivation of these in addition to hunting and gathering supported more settled, complex villages. Hopewell, where evidence of their unique culture was discovered. Their complex, large and technologically sophisticated earthworks can be found in modern-day Marietta , Newark , and Circleville. Researchers have identified three additional, distinct prehistoric cultures: The Native Americans had no immunity to common European diseases. No one has ever definitively concluded which historically known peoples they may have been analogous to. That being said, it is generally believed that the Shawnees may have absorbed the Fort Ancient people. The Mississippian Culture were close to, contemporaneous with, and traded extensively with the Fort Ancient people. American Indians in the Ohio Valley were greatly affected by the aggressive tactics of the Iroquois Confederation , based in central and western New York. After the devastation of epidemics and war in the midth century, which largely emptied the Ohio country of indigenous people by the mid-to-late 17th century, the land gradually became repopulated by the mostly Algonquian. Many of these Ohio-country nations were multi-ethnic sometimes multi-linguistic societies born out of the earlier devastation brought about by disease, war, and subsequent social instability. They subsisted on agriculture corn , sunflowers, beans , etc. By the 18th century, they were part of a larger global economy brought about by European entry into the fur trade. Pushed back to Pennsylvania by French in Scattered during Beaver Wars. Mostly relocated to Kentucky Lenape Arrived around the turn of the 18th century from east coast , Shawnee Seceded from Powhatan Confederacy. Colonial and Revolutionary eras During the 18th century, the French set up a system of trading posts to control the fur trade in the region. Settlement began with the founding of Marietta by the Ohio Company of Associates , which had been formed by a group of American Revolutionary War veterans. As Ohio prepared for statehood, the Indiana Territory was created, reducing the Northwest Territory to approximately the size of present-day Ohio plus the eastern half of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan and the eastern tip of the Upper Peninsula. Under the Northwest Ordinance , areas of the territory could be defined and admitted as states once their population reached 60, The assumption was that it would exceed 60, residents by the time it was admitted as a state. Furthermore, in regards to the Leni Lenape Native Americans living in the region, Congress decided that 10, acres on the Muskingum River in the present state of Ohio would "be set apart and the property thereof be vested in the Moravian Brethren Although no formal resolution of admission was required, when the oversight was discovered in , Ohio congressman George H. Bender introduced a bill in Congress to admit Ohio to the Union retroactive to March 1, , the date on which the Ohio General Assembly first convened. Chillicothe, Zanesville , and Columbus. Chillicothe was the capital from to The capital was then moved to Zanesville for two years, as part of a state legislative compromise to get a bill passed. The capital was then moved back to Chillicothe, which was the capital from to Finally, the capital was moved to Columbus, to have it near the geographic center of the state, where it would be more accessible to most citizens. Although many Native Americans had migrated west to evade American encroachment, others remained settled in the state, sometimes assimilating in part. Only one person was injured in the conflict. In exchange for giving up its claim to the Toledo Strip, Michigan was given the western two-thirds of the Upper Peninsula , in addition to the eastern third that was already considered part of the state.

Chapter 4 : Ohio - Wikipedia

Since much of Native American history occurred before statehood, there is a need for information on Native Americans of the region to fully understand the history and culture of the native peoples that occupied Ohio and the surrounding areas.

They shared certain cultural traits with their Asian contemporaries, such as the use of fire and domesticated dogs; they do not seem to have used other Old World technologies such as grazing animals, domesticated plants, and the wheel. Archaeological evidence indicates that Paleo-Indians traveling in the interior of Northern America hunted Pleistocene fauna such as woolly mammoths *Mammuthus* species, giant ground sloths *Megatherium* species, and a very large species of bison *Bison antiquus*; those traveling down the coast subsisted on fish, shellfish, and other maritime products. Plant foods undoubtedly contributed to the Paleo-Indian diet, although the periglacial environment would have narrowed their quantities and varieties to some extent. Plant remains deteriorate quickly in the archaeological record, which can make direct evidence of their use somewhat scarce. However, food remains at Paleo-Indian sites including Gault Texas and Jake Bluff Oklahoma indicate that these people used a wide variety of plants and animals. Although the artifacts recovered from many Paleo-Indian sites are predominantly, or even solely, stone tools, it is likely that these groups also made a wide variety of goods from perishable materials that have since disintegrated; certainly, stone tools alone would have proved inadequate to the challenges these peoples encountered. One of the most distinctive Paleo-Indian artifact types is the Clovis point, the first of which was discovered on a kill site near what is now Clovis, New Mexico. Clovis points are lance-shaped, partially fluted, and used for killing mammoths and other very large game see Clovis complex. Clovis points exhibiting characteristic channels, or flutes, that extend from mid-blade to the base of the implement. Converse, The Archaeological Society of Ohio Beginning some 11, years ago, the climate in the Northern Hemisphere slowly became warmer and drier. Temperatures rose significantly over the next several thousand years, eventually averaging a few degrees higher than those experienced in the same areas during the early 21st century. Cold-adapted plant species such as birch and spruce retreated to the mountains and the far north, replaced in lower altitudes and latitudes by heat- and drought-resistant species including grasses, forbs, and hardwood trees. Very large animals such as mammoths and giant ground sloths were unable to cope with the change and became extinct; other species, such as bison, survived by becoming smaller. Archaic peoples As the environment changed, so did indigenous economic strategies. The most visible change was a further diversification in subsistence. As megafauna became scarce and cold-weather flora retreated north, groups began to prey upon smaller animals such as deer and elk, to catch fish and collect shellfish from inland rivers and lakes, and to use a wider array of plant foods, including seeds, berries, nuts, and tubers. People became somewhat more settled, tending to live in larger groups for at least part of the year; they often built seasonal residences along waterways. They also developed systems of trade between different geographical areas. These changes in diet and settlement and the development of trade are some of the defining characteristics of the Archaic cultures. Desert Archaic culture split-twig figurine, palm-sized, representing a deer or bighorn sheep. Made from a single willow twig, c. Large fluted points became less popular, replaced by smaller side-notched points more appropriate for dart-based hunting. Stones used for grinding food. Nativestock Pictures In adopting a broad array of social, economic, and technological innovations, Archaic peoples enjoyed a long period of relative stability. Although the duration of the Archaic Period varied greatly depending upon location, it persisted from as early as bce until at least bce in most of Northern America. In areas that were either unusually prosperous or, conversely, unsuitable for agriculture—the rich microclimates of California and the salmon-rich Plateau and Pacific Northwest in the former case and the cool interior of northern Canada in the latter—“foraging societies persisted well into the 19th century ce. See also agriculture, origins of. Prehistoric agricultural peoples In much of Northern America, the transition from the hunting, gathering, and incipient plant use of the Archaic eventually developed into a fully agricultural way of life. In the lush valleys east of the Mississippi River, societies grew increasingly dependent upon plants such as amaranth, sumpweed, sunflower, and squash; their

plentiful seeds and flesh provided a rich and ready source of food. Many of these plants were eventually domesticated: By perhaps bce the production of these local cultigens had become the economic foundation upon which the sophisticated Adena and later Hopewell cultures of the Illinois and Ohio river valleys were developed. These village-based peoples created fine sculptures, pottery, basketry, and copperwork; the surplus food they produced also supported a privileged elite and elaborate burial rituals. By perhaps bce corn maize had become a part of the regional economy, and by approximately ce the peoples of the river valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries had adopted a thoroughly corn-based economy. Known as the Mississippian culture, they built a ceremonial centre at Cahokia, near present-day Saint Louis, Missouri, that housed an estimated 10,000 individuals during its peak period of use. Mississippian peoples had an intricate ritual life involving complex religious ornamentation, specialized ceremonial centres, and an organized priesthood. Many of these features persisted among their descendants, the Northeast Indians and Southeast Indians, and were recorded by Spanish, French, and English explorers in the 16th through 18th centuries. Cahokia as it may have appeared c. Mogollon innovations in the use of small dams to pool rainfall and divert streams for watering crops made agriculture possible, and these innovations were adopted and further developed by the Ancestral Pueblo Anasazi peoples; the neighbouring Hohokam also depended on irrigation. In addition to corn and squash, the peoples of this region cultivated several varieties of beans, peppers, and long-staple cotton. Southwestern cultures came to be characterized by complex pueblo architecture: A period of increasing aridity beginning in approximately ce put great stress on these societies, and they abandoned many of their largest settlements by the end of the 14th century. See also Native American: Cliff dwellings were used during the Pueblo III period c. The Spanish colonized the Southeast, the Southwest, and California. Their goal was to create a local peasant class; indigenous peoples were missionized, relocated, and forced to work for the Spanish crown and church, all under threat of force. The French occupied an area that reached from the present state of Louisiana to Canada and from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River, and they claimed territory as far west as the Rocky Mountains. They were primarily interested in extracting saleable goods, and French traders and trappers frequently smoothed the exchange process and increased their personal safety and comfort by marrying indigenous women and becoming adoptive tribal members. The English, by contrast, sought territorial expansion; focusing their initial occupation on the mid- and north-Atlantic coasts and Hudson Bay, they prohibited marriage between British subjects and indigenous peoples. The Russians sought to supply Chinese markets with rich marine mammal furs from the Northwest Coast and the Arctic; unfamiliar with oceangoing prey, they forced indigenous men to hunt sea otters. These European powers fought territorial wars in Northern America from the 16th through the 18th century and frequently drew indigenous peoples into the conflicts. During the 19th century, and often only after heated resistance, the governments of the United States and Canada disenfranchised most Northern American tribes of their land and sovereignty. Most indigenous individuals were legally prohibited from leaving their home reservation without specific permission; having thus confined native peoples, the two countries set about assimilating them into the dominant culture. Perhaps the most insidious instrument of assimilation was the boarding or residential school. The programming at these institutions was generally designed to eliminate any use of traditional language, behaviour, or religion. Children outside the Indian boarding school at Cantonment, Okla. Library of Congress, Washington, D. LC-USZ American Indian names; Ho-Chunk Learn how some American Indian peoples came to be known by names given to them by outsiders and why they sometimes preferred to be called by a name of their own choosing, as in the case of the Ho-Chunk, who were commonly known for many years as the Winnebago, a derogatory name given to them by outsiders. Assimilationist strategies were also implemented on reservations. It was not unusual for governmental authorities to prohibit indigenous religious practices such as the potlatch and Sun Dance in the hope that cultural continuity would be broken and Christianity adopted. In combination these factors demoralized and impoverished many native peoples and created a de facto system of apartheid in Northern America. By the early 21st century many Native groups in Northern America were engaged in projects promoting cultural revitalization, political empowerment, and economic development. Developments in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. Estimates of the timing of this passage vary widely, ranging from perhaps 11, bce to more than 20, bce. Paleo-Indians in Middle America soon diversified their

foraging strategies and transitioned to the Archaic. They successfully domesticated squash c. 8000 BCE. Known to archaeologists as Formative or pre-Classic peoples, these groups established agricultural villages by 5000 BCE. From this point until the beginning of the Common Era, Formative peoples such as the Olmec built large towns and developed increasingly complex architecture, art, and religion. Olmec colossal head 8 feet [2]. These Classic urban cultures were widespread across the region. Perhaps the best-known are those of the prehistoric Maya of Guatemala, the Yucatan Peninsula, and Mexican Chiapas, who were unified by ritual practices and ruled by a class of priests. Mayan religion was thought to influence agricultural fertility; among their most important divinities was the fertility god Tlaloc, whose symbol, the jaguar, is a recurrent motif on Mayan carvings and in other art forms. Mayan ruins at Tikal, with Temple of the Giant Jaguar right, c. 250 CE. Mayan fresco from Bonampak, in Chiapas, Mex. Ruling from the site of what is now Mexico City, the Aztec empire brought nearly all of Middle America under its rule, only to be shattered by the epidemic diseases brought by Spanish conquistadors in the 16th century. Not all prehistoric peoples in Middle America lived in cities; most lived in relatively small rural settlements. Spanish colonizers described villages in which the basic social units were nuclear and extended families, dominated by male members and elders; barter-based market economies and complex religious traditions were also characteristic of these groups. See also Middle American Indian: The prehistoric period; pre-Columbian civilizations: Colonization and conquest As the primary European power in Middle America, Spain focused on the extraction of wealth, the increase of territory, and the production of a Catholicized peasant class. During the first period of colonization, Spanish Jesuits set up missions and reservations in northwestern Middle America; these usually included housing for clergy, indigenous peoples, and in some cases soldiers, as well as a church, outbuildings, and agricultural land. Other sectors were settled via *encomiendas*, essentially feudal estates granted to conquistadors and others who had provided service to the Spanish crown. Through these estates, plantation farming, cattle ranching, and mining became the economic engines of colonial society. Although Spanish missionization was carried out with fervour, indigenous Middle American religious practices did not disappear; instead, they became notably syncretic, mixing remnants of earlier ritual practices—animism, shamanism, and divination—with the veneration of individual Christian saints, such as Our Lady of Guadalupe. In response to mid-century industrialization and commercialization, many Middle American Indian communities became increasingly isolationist; this helped to preserve their cultural integrity but often resulted in economic deprivation. During the 20th century a number of exclusionary social and economic policies were eliminated, and indigenous Middle Americans began to better integrate their political, cultural, artistic, and economic contributions into national economies and governments. The end of the 20th century saw a variety of civil and economic movements by indigenous peoples in various parts of Middle America. The results ranged from the severe persecution of Guatemalan Indians to the more complete integration of Indians into national cultures of Belize and Costa Rica. See also Mesoamerican Indian: Indian women shopping at the Almolonga market in the western highlands of Guatemala, near Quezaltenango. Horst South America Early cultural development Paleo-Indians reached South America by at least 12,000 years ago, and perhaps much earlier. They settled in what are now Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, southern Chile, the south-central plains of the Gran Chaco region, and portions of the central Andes. Early farming societies developed on the coasts of Brazil and Arawak, in the Greater Antilles, and in some parts of the inland forests and highlands. Domesticates from South America include squash c. 8000 BCE. South American groups engaged in shifting agriculture as early as 5000 BCE; this technique, also called slash-and-burn agriculture or swiddening, involved the periodic relocation of the entire community to a place some miles away due to the exhaustion of local fields or garden plots. Prehistoric civilizations Parts of South America supported permanent settlements; especially in the highlands, many of these communities raised cotton, tomatoes, llamas, and alpacas. The peoples of the Caribbean and the northern Andes developed complex societies based on military and ritual leadership. Warfare was important among these nations as a vehicle for social advancement within the tribe and as a means of supplying slaves and victims for ritual sacrifices. Preliminary forms of centralized rule also distinguished these societies from the relatively egalitarian communities of the forests. Civilizations began to develop in the central Andes by approximately 3000 BCE and became increasingly elaborate, culturally and technologically, for several thousand years.

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Quite often, reasons for this geographical shift in the personal domain have been none other than to secure better economic and professional opportunities- and the United States provided them all. However, there were earlier migrants to the city. With about Indians in , the number rose to in and Indians in , in and 5, in in Northeast Ohio. The steep rise in the number was largely due to the influx of medical professionals, engineers and business professionals from India who were able to immigrate because of the Immigration Act of which did away with previous quotas. While some professionals such as Dr. Ashok Pradhan and Sham Gautam and Dr. Farook Screwvala came to Cleveland in and , respectively, there were others who sought higher educational feats in Cleveland Details in Poonam Bala, Across Cultures: Ajeet Singh Sood and Paramjit Singh created history in their educational achievements, respectively. Paramjit Singh came to Cleveland in and created yet another chapter in by being the first turbaned Sikh to have graduated from Western Reserve University, proudly wearing his turban, rather than the traditional mortarboard personal communications, Ajeet Singh Sood, and Paramjit Singh, While the Indian community in Cleveland adopted and assimilated new cultural affiliations with a new culture in Northeast Ohio, efforts were made by its members to maintain continuity with India, the country of origin This not only facilitated a connection with the traditional roots but also enabled easy connections with the American friends in Northeast Ohio. An important step in this direction was the formation in October of The India Association of Cleveland. Ambitious and inspirational in its goals, it aimed to share and present the rich cultural tradition and customs to American friends, to provide opportunities for cultural exchange and encourage close ties amongst Indians in Cleveland, which often found expression in sharing celebrations of various Indian festivals and national holidays The Lotus, March, ,1 6 , p. The Constitution of the India Association of Cleveland, underwent modifications between and and a year later proposed the establishment of an India House to serve the Indian community in Cleveland. The year was, by far, a significant landmark in the history of the trajectories of Indians in Cleveland. Hari Prakash Sharma was elected as its first President. Thus were set precedents, traditions and a calendar of events for community activities in the following months. In order to better connect the residents of Cleveland with India, a monthly newspaper called The Lotus was founded in Importantly, it acted as a mouthpiece for the dissemination of information to the Indian community and its friends in the greater Cleveland area. Besides bringing regular updates on issues relating to politics, sports and other social and economic developments, it was a significant vehicle of communication amongst the local community in Cleveland, communicating ideas about small businesses, theatres, issues of diversity as well as help regarding immigration and several social and entertainment events taking place in Cleveland. More importantly, the National Scene news item occupied an important place in every issue of The Lotus. Amidst these precedents, issues of "brain-drain" from India attracted the attention of the Indian community in Cleveland, which was reported by the Editorial of The Lotus p. Most Asians come here to further their training, to specialize in a field but most of all to have the guidance of the best teachers, and thus further their education. At first, their stay if intended to be short, but various factors contribute to their decision to stay on, and as this span increases, they decide to make the West their home. Besides, the West is the Mecca of aspiring writers, scientists and engineers and consequently, is an incentive for a good Asian student to stay on and carve a niche for himself. It is a truism that Cleveland existed as a very important center in Northeast Ohio. While aspirations for education and better financial situation seemed cogent reasons for new establishments by the Indian community, Cleveland, even in the s, remained a popular place with new immigrants at the time. Besides, Cleveland has been the home of the world famous Cleveland Orchestra and Cleveland Museum of Art and more importantly, an international center for medical care and research. While reasons for immigration to the US were primarily financial, economic or family ties, there have been some very interesting and remarkable exceptions to this trajectory. The story of

Om Dutta Sharma, a lawyer by profession and his wife, a registered nurse in India, both of whom immigrated to New York in , reveals the zeal with which Sharma and his wife built a new life in America. Sharma gave up his profession after he found out that passing the bar examination was a requirement for practice. After several small jobs in restaurants, and in a factory, he finally became a cab driver, and later opened up a school for girls in his native village near New Delhi India , thus becoming a "hero to school girls in India. While seeking better educational and financial opportunities has inspired the Asian Indian community to adopt a new homeland, for Mr. Sharma, it meant "giving back to the native country. Sharma did it successfully "for hundreds of girls in the village near New Delhi, who by social custom are not permitted to travel to another town to attend school, it could mean a shot at college. Yet, another member of the Indian community who settled in Cleveland was Dr. A prolific writer, Dr. Saha wrote 50 poems, stories and anthologies, to name a few. He exhibited a balanced view of the east and the west, as evident in the following passage: We must be involved in American life around us, and yet retain our Indian identity. It is easy to get carried away in either direction? The challenge lies in maintaining the proper balance that serves best of the two culture as well as our individual selves. Saha- The Lotus, 1 2 , Another successful member of the Indian community whose name and achievements cannot go amiss is Monte Ahuja. Fortunate as he was, Monte Ahuja developed the business plan for Tran star, as part of his coursework at CSU and in , his plan proved immensely profitable. While the Asian Indian community has overcome various social and cultural obstacles in the process of adapting to and creating a new social niche, its engagement with and contribution to American society remains undisputed. Regular social meetings marked the cohesion of the Indian community in Cleveland. Banerji and his wife, for instance, continued to hold religious functions in their home, since in order to bring the community together. While on the one hand, constant efforts were made by the Indian residents in Cleveland, as in the rest of Northeast Ohio, to accommodate and embrace the new culture with continued efforts at retaining it, the India Association of Cleveland had started sharing opportunities with the Indian community for those who wished to return to India. Modi was involved in finding sponsors for specific projects in India that would be willing to take "returning immigrants" in the s. About the same time, the idea of India House took shape with the efforts of the India Association of Cleveland. The early to mids featured several important landmarks in the history of the Indian community in Cleveland. Also, while issues of brain drain became an important topic of debates in India, it was reported that when a medical doctor left India to settle in the US, India incurred a loss of 44, dollars and the US gained , Similarly, for every scientist leaving India, the US became richer by , dollars and India lost about 23, dollars The Lotus, August To this effect, an updated "Guidelines for Industries, " was published by the Ministry of Industrial Development in cooperation with the Indian Investment Center in New York- this served as a guide to those intending to set up their own business in India or were planning to return to India with the knowledge and experience gained here. The year is credited with several new establishments and activities of the Indian community. A nationwide activity called Project India was undertaken in Cleveland. In the same year, a delegation of twenty people representing the World Fellowship of Religions visited Cleveland. Members of the organization, based on the concept of Universal Religion and dedicated to the idea of inter-religious ties, discussed the essentials of Hindu scriptures and their relevance in daily lives and practice, the history and philosophy of Jain religion as well as the teachings of Guru Granth Sahib. Shortly thereafter, a local chapter of the World Fellowship of Religions was established with Dr. Bhajjee as its President. Finally, for the taste of India and her food and delicacies, the first Indian restaurant, Taj Mahal Curry House, was started on Mayfield in Cleveland. It started at a school in Magnolia Building Magnolia Drive. Besides, recreational activities, the establishment of a library for Indian books for children as well magazines and newspapers were also amongst the short-term goals; besides providing guidance to graduate students in seeking employment in various public and private institutions was also an important aim; more importantly, there was a call to begin an information service including a Directory of Indians in Cleveland, and information on immigration, and insurance etc. Within less than a year of its initiation, the India House Project, by February , was successful in instituting educational activities, dance, music, cultural programs, seminars on real estate investment, and on various issues pertaining to the Indian community in America. Generous donations poured in from several members of the Indian community,

with a crucial one from Dr. True to its commitments, the India House Project was successful in forming a group of professionals in Operations Research, Information Systems and Computer Science with the idea of developing informational sources for employment opportunities in the greater northern Ohio and to provide guidance to graduates for seeking employment in industries, public institutions and universities. With a generous donation for the cause of the Indian community, Drs. Taru and Mahesh Patel opened up opportunities for improving the India House and its activities. More sister associations, for instance, the Bengali Cultural Society joined the India House as an associated organization. A year later, after the dissolution of the India House, in , the India Community Center of north east Ohio was established for the purpose of receiving funds to educate the community about India, hold seminars and to undertake relief measures for the needy, and to obtain justice and legal rights through legal means. With this change, The Lotus became the official communication vehicle for the India Community Center. Against this successful backdrop came a successful convention that opened up doors for the two million Asian Indians living in America-this was the first convention of the Asian Indians in North America in which issues of rural development in India, import-export businesses, role of Asian Indians in American politics, cultural assimilation in the US, legal aspects of immigration, employment and discrimination, Indian women in American Society, music, and fine arts, were the focus of discussion. With the establishment of the India Association of Cleveland in , the Indian community had come a long way in adopting Cleveland as a new and permanent home for themselves as also for their generations. Nevertheless, ties with India never ceased to exist. While continuous engagement with the social and political affairs of India was at the forefront of these activities, a lot was done to participate in the emergency political situations within India. The horrors of the Civil War in then East Bengal drew active participation of the Indian community in Cleveland when the Bengal Relief Group of Cleveland sponsored the first Cleveland march in to dramatize and depict the horrors of the war and to draw attention to the sufferings of millions at the time. While the Indian community kept growing in numbers, it also had made considerable impact on her American friends in Cleveland. Alongside, social, cultural and political engagements, the India Community Center continued to nurture and reach a wider population. A significant milestone amidst these developments was the establishment in of The Federation of India Community Associations of Northeastern Ohio, which served as an umbrella organization for the various social and cultural groups representing India. It was a unifying force for the diverse sub-cultures of India, at the same time enabled bonds between the India and American communities addressing the social and educational needs of the Indian community as well as of the larger community. Starting as a student organization in , it was officially established in and has since grown exponentially in its supportive activities for the Asian Indian community. Equally significant is the establishment in of the India following the inauguration of the Chinese Cultural Gardens in The India Cultural Gardens, like other Cultural Gardens, depict the rich history of immigration, and diversity in America and a history of major social, cultural and political events that changed twentieth-century America and her people. Members of various communities worked in collaboration with the Cleveland Cultural Gardens Federation to add to the historic site. Representatives of other ethnic communities have established their own cultural gardens which now number to

It might, perhaps, be safe to assume that the first generations of the Indian community had to cross several social and cultural barriers before they could assimilate and accept the culture of the adopted home in the US. While measures were taken by fellow Indians to help each other and facilitate integration into the American society, the successive generations would have found it easy to adapt to the American life and culture. Nevertheless, new discussions and meetings continued to mark the cultural progression. A national Asian Indian Sammelan was held in to represent the hopes and aspirations of second generation Indian community. This was a symbolic start to unite and fraternize to lend a discussion on issues of marriage, impact of culture, religion, and the extent of political involvement of the Indian American community. In the State of Ohio, a bi-partisan group that addresses the political interests of the Indian community was initiated in ; it was called the Asian Indian Alliance of Ohio. While maintaining social and cultural practices have facilitated the adaptation to the adopted culture religion and religious practices have enabled a successful cohesion and collective identity in this adaptation process. Significantly, Cleveland is a representative of this trajectory. The

idea of founding a Hindu temple in Cleveland was mooted in by a group of dedicated volunteers of the Asian Indian community and a year later, was formed its Charter by Sri J. Sharma with six founding members: In the first Hindu temple in Cleveland was born. Initially, housed in a rented location of a closed restaurant at West th and Lorain Road, the temple came into existence with the donation of Rama Parivar by Mr. Sundaram and of pictures of deities for ceremonial poojas by Mr. The permanent home for the Shiva Vishnu temple, now on Ridge Road in Parma, was, however, acquired after several discussions between and on the viability of a suitable place.

Chapter 6 : Donald Ricky (Author of Encyclopedia of Ohio Indians)

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See Article History Alternative Title: Buckeye State Ohio, constituent state of the United States of America, on the northeastern edge of the Midwest region. Lake Erie lies on the north, Pennsylvania on the east, West Virginia and Kentucky on the southeast and south, Indiana on the west, and Michigan on the northwest. Ohio ranks 34th in terms of total area among the 50 states, and it is one of the smallest states west of the Appalachian Mountains. The state ranks near the top, however, in population. In many respects, Ohio has come to reflect the urbanized, industrialized, and ethnically mixed United States that developed from an earlier agrarian period. The pattern of its life is so representative of the country as a whole that it is often used to test attitudes, ideas, and commercial products. Significantly, Ohio has supplied by birth or residence eight U. S. Presidents: George Washington, William Henry Harrison, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Taft, and Warren G. Harding. Its location between the Eastern Seaboard and the heart of the Midwest and its lack of natural barriers to movement made it a corridor for east-west travel. Area 44,743 square miles, 116,800 square km. Population 11,532,000, est. Land The physiographic features of Ohio have strongly influenced its patterns of human settlement and land use. In most of the state, the topography, river systems, groundwater, and soils are the products of glacial activity. Relief Ohio straddles two major subregions of the Interior Lowlands physiographic region of the United States: These two subregions divide the state almost in half. The northeast is only partially glaciated, while the southeast is unglaciated terrain. Throughout the plateau the land is dissected by rivers winding among steep hills, and many areas reach elevations of some 1,000 feet metres. The Central Lowland reaches westward from the Appalachian Plateau. The Lake Plains section of the lowland extends along Lake Erie and across the northwestern segment of the state to the Michigan border, before stretching irregularly to the south. It then levels to become slightly rolling terrain that was once under water; the swampiness of the northwest, around Toledo, posed obstacles to settlement before drainage made the land more arable. The Central or Till Plains, which extend westward toward the Mississippi River, include parts of western and southwestern Ohio and provide a deep soil. Campbell Hill, the highest point, at 1,549 feet metres, is located near Bellefontaine; the lowest point, at 296 feet metres, lies at the confluence of the Miami and Ohio rivers, near Cincinnati. Drainage The principal water sources are rain-fed streams, lakes, and reservoirs. Floods, once prevalent, have generally been brought under control by state and federal dams and other conservation measures. Groundwater is used widely for public supplies, though the industrial and population centres have limited access to these resources. Huge stores of these waters are buried in preglacial valleys in central and south-central Ohio. Lake Erie, with an average depth of only 62 feet 19 metres, is the shallowest of the Great Lakes. It is also the most tempestuous, with frontal storms often roaring across it from Canada, and the most liable to shoreline erosion, harbour silting, and filling of its bed. Its shallowness, coupled with the concentration of population, farms, and industrial plants in its watersheds, led to severe pollution by the mid-20th century. Subsequent attempts to abate pollution in Lake Erie have shown signs of success, however. Fish returned to previously uninhabitable waters, a revival of sport fishing and recreational activity stimulated economic growth along the shoreline, and urban water supplies were protected. A low watershed separates the roughly one-fifth of Ohio drained by the Maumee, Cuyahoga, and other rivers emptying into Lake Erie from the rest of the state, which is drained by the Miami, Scioto, Muskingum, and others flowing into the combined system of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The Ohio, only a tiny part of which is under state jurisdiction, is canalized and channeled for its entire length, as is the Muskingum River from Zanesville to Marietta. More than 100 lakes and reservoirs supply recreational and industrial water. The naturally fertile Central Plains soils contain glacial limestone, and they also are rich in phosphates—one of the principal ingredients in fertilizer. Lake Plains soils also are highly productive. The sandstone-based soils of central and northeastern Ohio are best adapted to pasturelands, while the thin-soiled and heavily eroded hilly areas of the southeast support little productive farming except in river bottomlands. The state is open to cold, dry fronts from Canada and warm, moist fronts from the Gulf of Mexico.

Mexico. In the northeastern snowbelt, however, snowfall averages over inches 2, mm per year. Ohio occasionally experiences mild earth tremors and destructive tornadoes. Much land in the southeastern and south-central regions has been reforested. The glaciated areas have stands of timber that include oak , ash , maple , walnut , basswood , hickory , and beech. The Ohio buckeye *Aesculus glabra* , the official state tree, is common along rivers and creeks. Wildflowers such as trillium , jack-in-the-pulpit , mayapple , and phlox abound, as do many domesticated species. Of some bird species found in Ohio, more than half are native. Among more than fish species are bass , trout , walleye , muskellunge , and perch , while the dozens of species of mammals include deer , opossums , foxes , skunks , raccoons , groundhogs , and rabbits. Beaver and wild turkey populations have been reestablished. The number of coyotes has been increasing since the late 20th century. People Population composition More than four-fifths of the population of Ohio is of white European ancestry. The first official settlement by white Europeans in the Northwest Territory was established at Marietta , on the Ohio River , in what is now Ohio, in by a company of New Englanders who had fought in the American Revolution. In the same year a group from New Jersey settled near Cincinnati , and in the next few years other villages sprang up. In the south, particularly in the Virginia Military District between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, many of the settlers came from Virginia and Kentucky. In the Western Reserve , a territory in far northeastern Ohio, was first settled, mainly by New Englanders from Connecticut. German settlers also were attracted to the rolling surface and fertile soil of Wayne county, which later became one of the top agricultural counties in the country. German-speaking Moravian missionaries came to the Tuscarawas River valley in the early s to convert the native populations to Christianity. In an experimental communist settlement was founded in Zoar that lasted until In Holmes county, Amish immigrants from Germany and Switzerland established settlements that still remain today. Quakers and many Scotch-Irish Protestants from the Middle Atlantic states and the South settled in eastern and southwestern Ohio early in the 19th century. After , settlers came directly from Germany and Ireland. Many Irish came to work on the Ohio canals and stayed on, and when the railroads were built, the Irish and German workers remained as permanent settlers. Germans who drained the swamp country of the northwest stayed on to develop the resultant farmlands. After Roman Catholic immigrants from southern Ireland settled in such cities as Cleveland , Columbus , and Cincinnati , where by they were second in number to the Germans among foreign-born residents. Both German and Irish immigrants were widely dispersed, however, and they also often settled in smaller communities like Lancaster , where they joined the Pennsylvania Germans who had founded the city. The Welsh arrived in the early 19th century to develop the mineral resources in several regions of Ohio. They were especially numerous in Jackson county in the southeast. Indeed, Jackson county was a Welsh cultural nexus for a long period, with the Welsh language persisting to the third generation in many communities. In the principal population of the state was of Scotch-Irish descent, although the German and English communities also were significant. The New England character of early northern Ohio had changed, as each new immigrant group established its own newspapers, clubs, social life, and churches. Increasing numbers of immigrants from eastern and southern Europe came to Ohio after By large numbers of Italians, Poles, Hungarians, Russians, and other groups had come to Cleveland , Toledo , Youngstown , and other industrial cities. Meanwhile, Southern white settlers from the Appalachian Mountains came in large numbers to Akron , Dayton , and Cincinnati. The descendants of these ethnic communities firmly established themselves in the social, economic, and political life of the state. Slavery was banned in Ohio in , and strong efforts to prevent black immigration limited growth of the black community until the American Civil War . The Hispanic community is largely of Mexican and Puerto Rican heritage. Residents of Chinese and South Asian ancestry predominate within the Asian population. The urban areas of Ohio first exceeded the rural in population in , and by the turn of the 21st century the urban population made up about 75 percent of the total. The growth of Columbus proper is largely attributable to annexation of township lands. Various regions of Ohio exhibit distinctive economic characteristics. The Maumee valley region in the northwest is primarily agricultural. Its largest city, Lima , is an industrial and market centre. The Lake Plains region on the southwestern shores of Lake Erie also is largely a farming area. Toledo , the major city of the region, is an important centre in the Great Lakes industrial belt and a major coal-handling port. The Sandusky valley region in north-central Ohio

is basically agricultural, though the small cities of Marion , Galion, and Bucyrus have some manufacturing. The Scioto valley region of rolling plains in central Ohio has a diversified economic base. Columbus , its central city, is the home of the state government and of numerous educational institutions, including The Ohio State University. More than half of the workforce in this area is employed in government , education , finance , insurance , and other service occupations. The region embracing the Tuscarawas and Muskingum river valleys of eastern Ohio and the Ohio River valley in the south and southeast is predominantly rural. Electric power generation and manufacturing characterize the upper Ohio valley. The Miami River valley region, in southwestern Ohio, is focused economically on Cincinnati and Dayton. Cincinnati is an important retailing centre, and both cities produce an array of manufactured goods. Agriculture In Ohio ranked first among the states in agricultural output, and it has continued to rank near the top in some areas of production. Although farm acreage and the number of farms and farmers have decreased, roughly half of Ohio is still farmland. Commercial farming and agribusiness have largely supplanted the family farm in producing cash crops, but the Amish , who continue to use nonmechanized techniques, and others who engage in family farming are still able to make their fields profitable, in part through the support of nonprofit, private, and government organizations that assist small farmers, promote new farming initiatives , and increase marketing opportunities. Also important are wheat, oats , hay , fruit , feed , vegetables , livestock , poultry , and dairy products. Tobacco is grown in the Tuscarawas , Muskingum , and Ohio river valleys in the southeastern part of the state.

Chapter 7 : History of Ohio - Wikipedia

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Chapter 8 : Erie Language and the Erie Indian Tribe

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Chapter 9 : - Encyclopedia of Ohio Indians by Donald Ricky

The Ohio Federation of Labor was founded in ; the American Federation of Labor (AFL) was founded in Columbus in , and Ohio native William Green became president of the AFL in But it was not until the s that labor unions in Ohio were formed on a large scale.