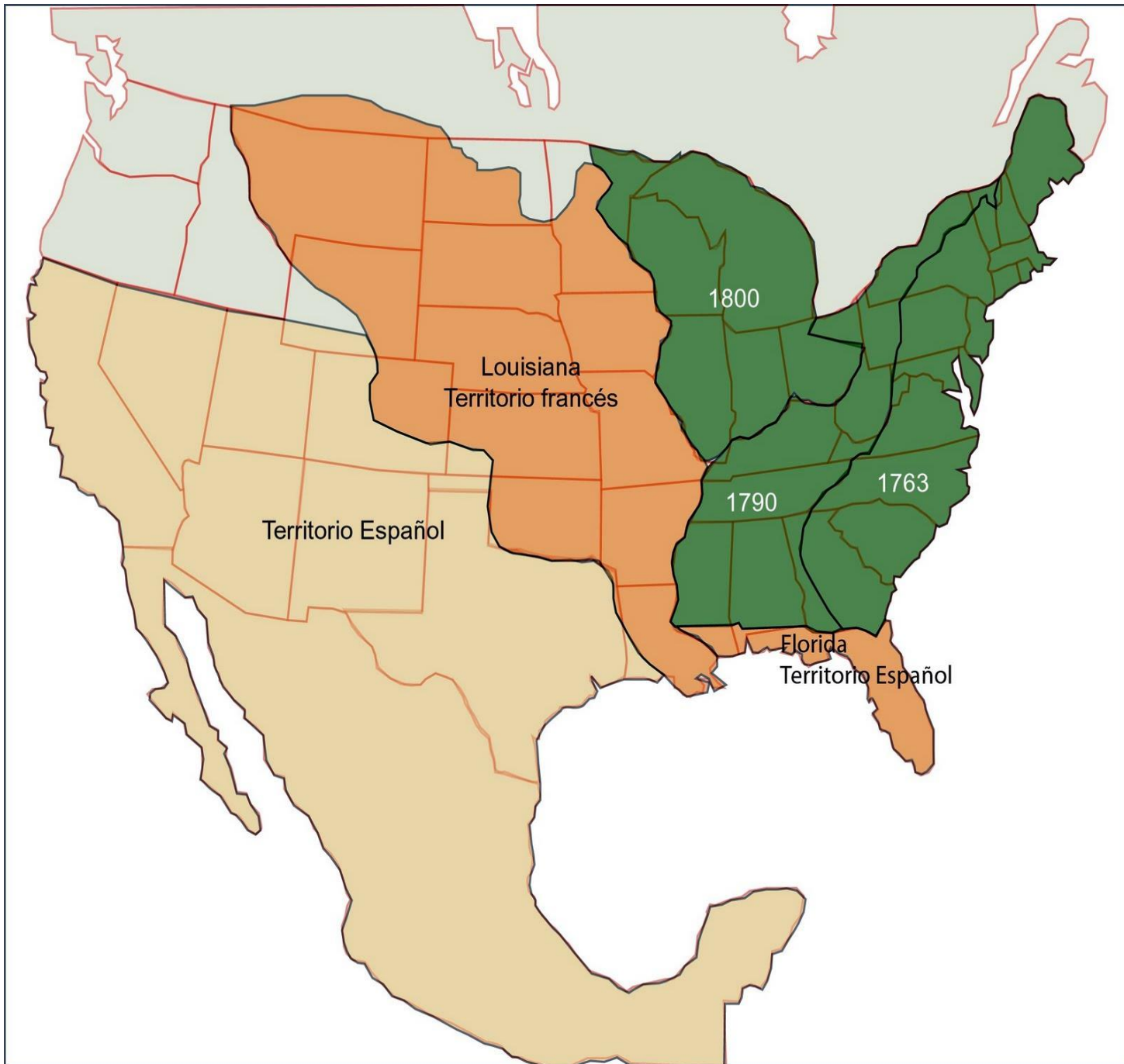
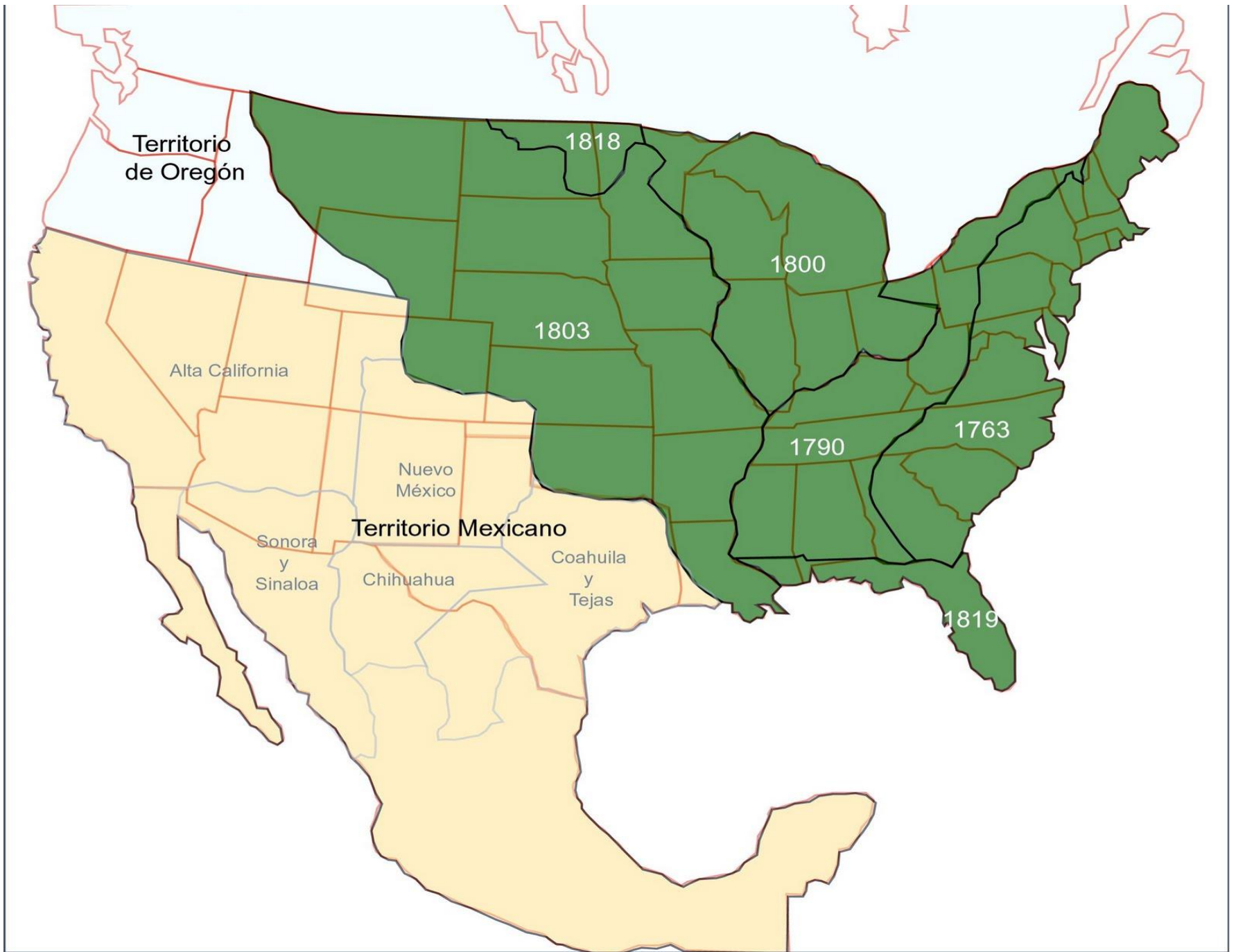


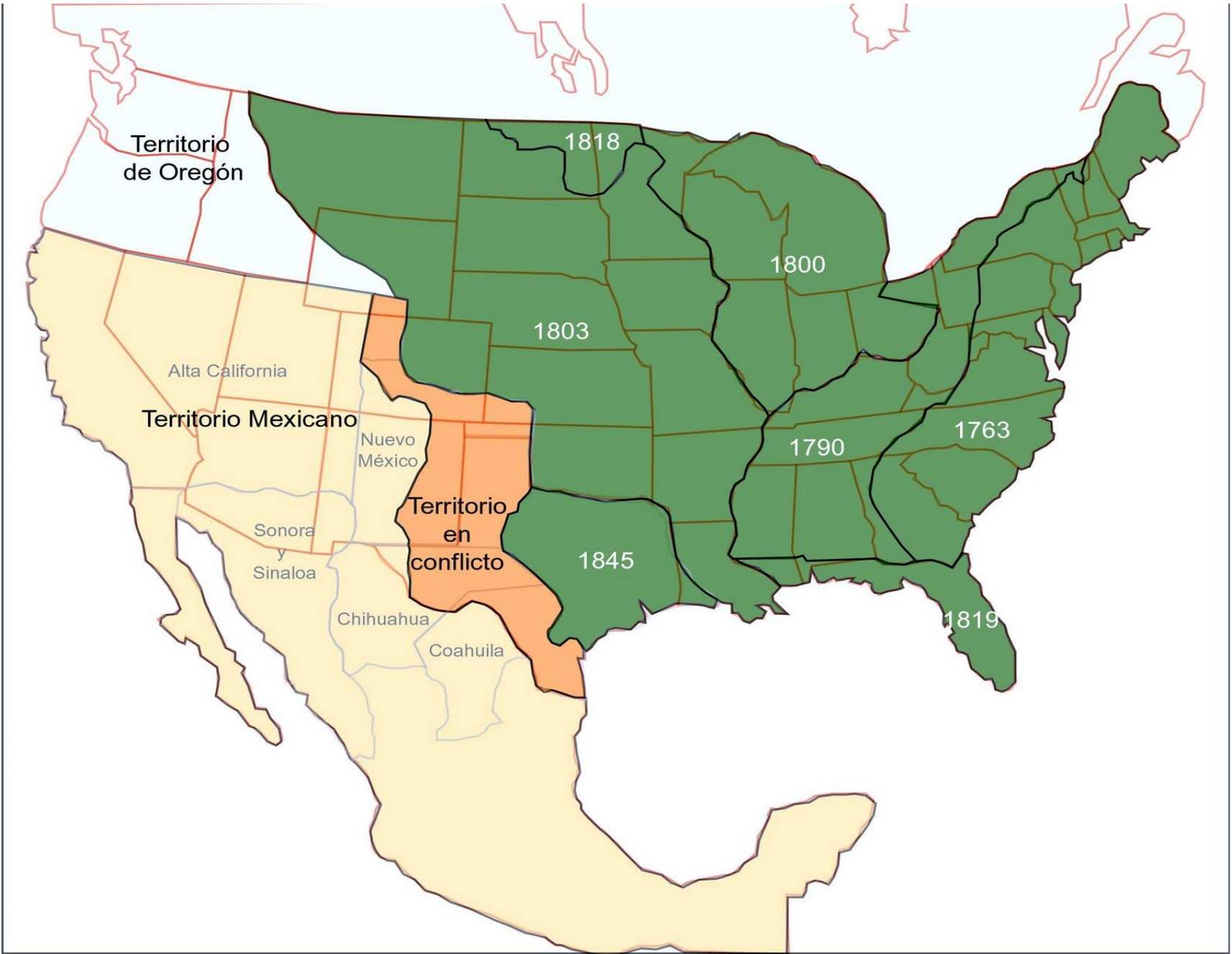
Territorio Español

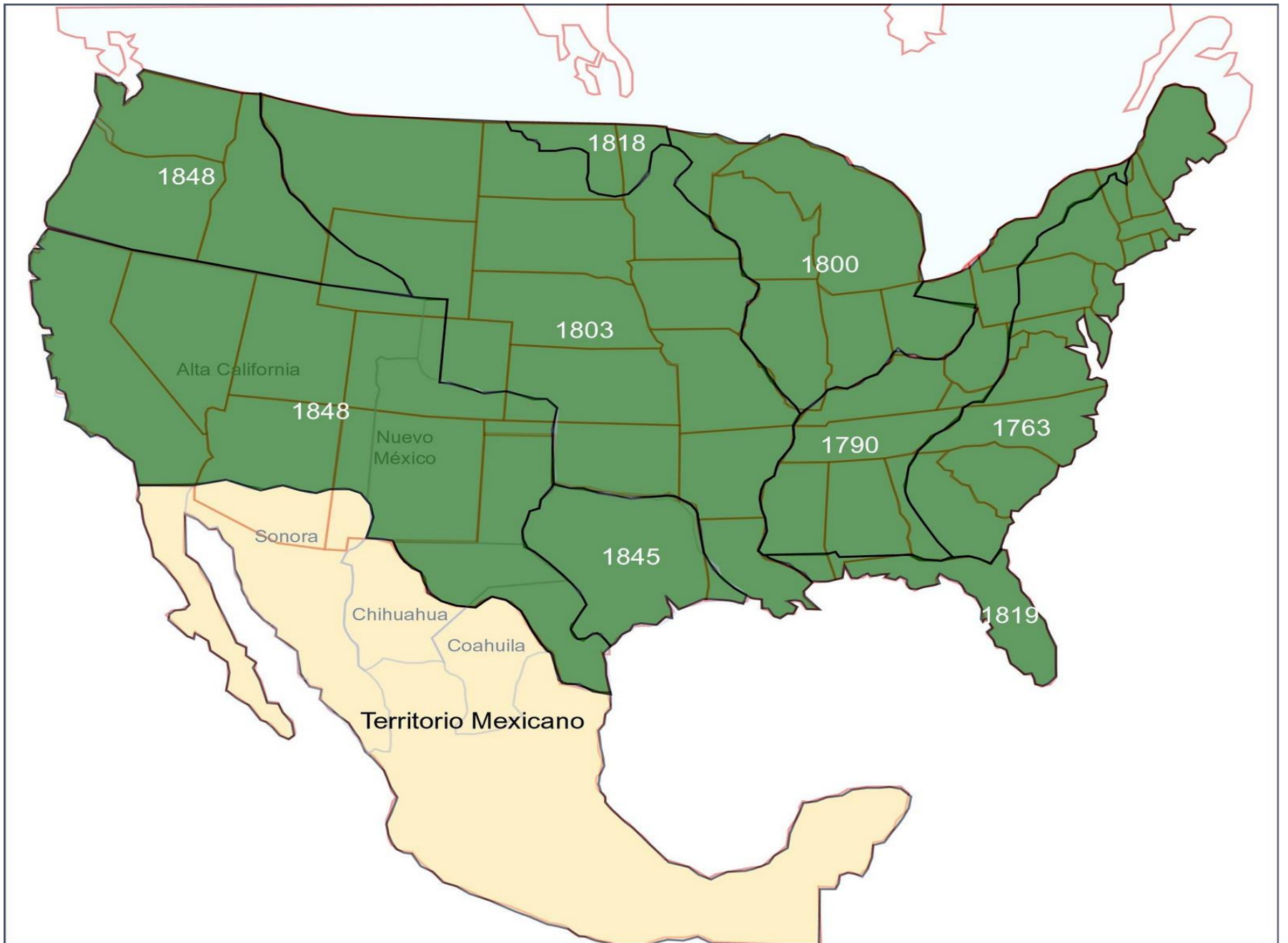
1790

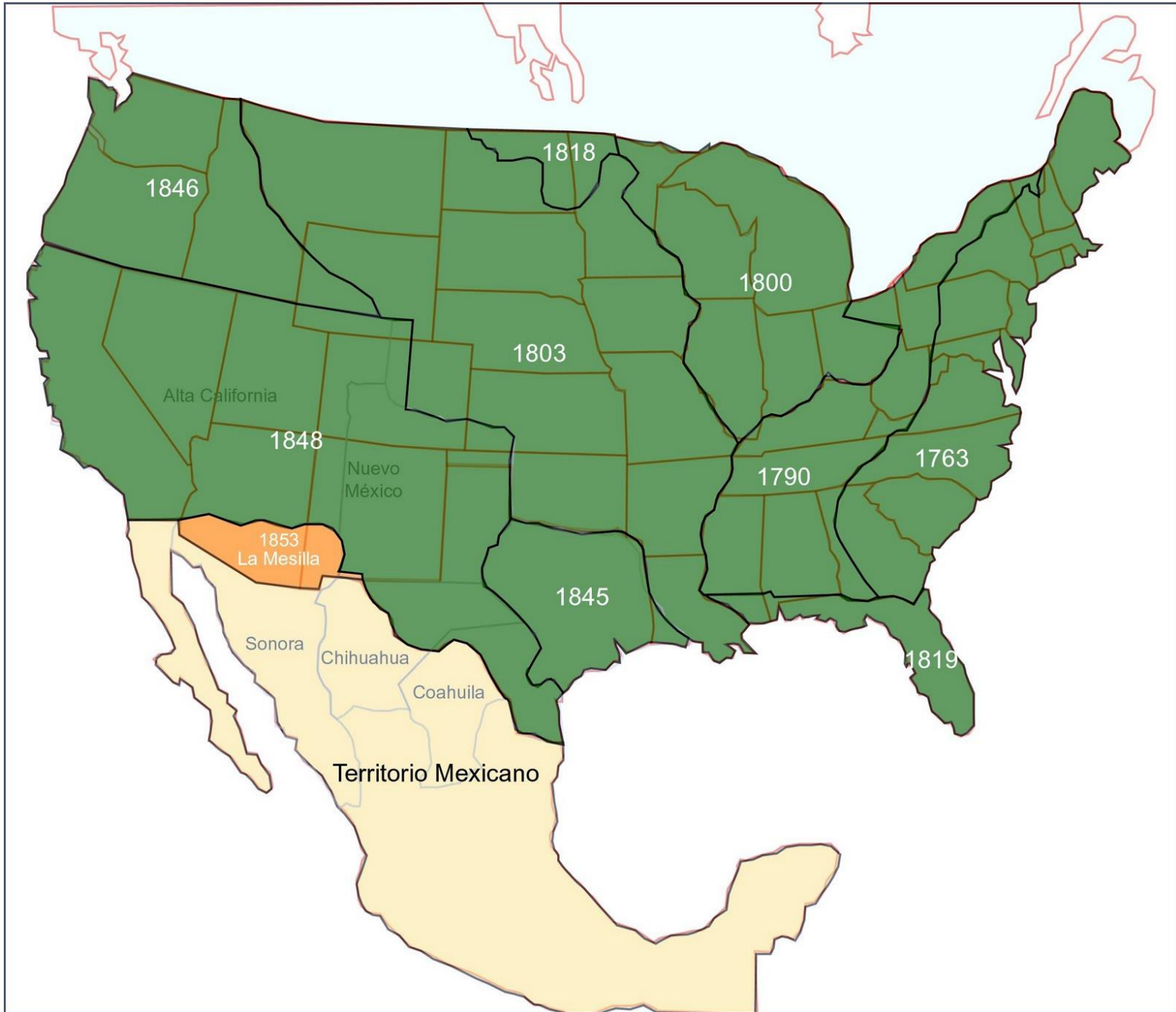
1763

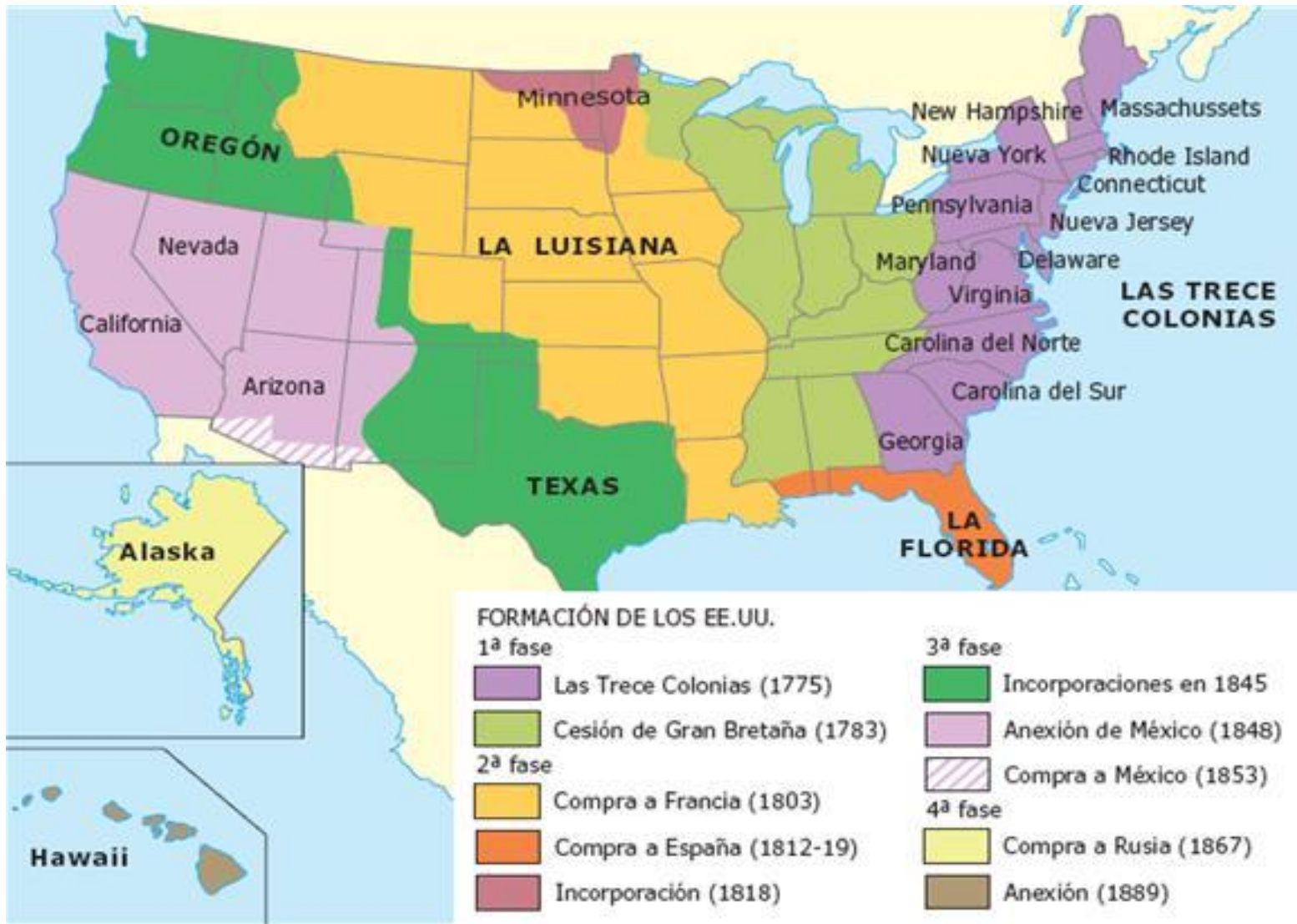






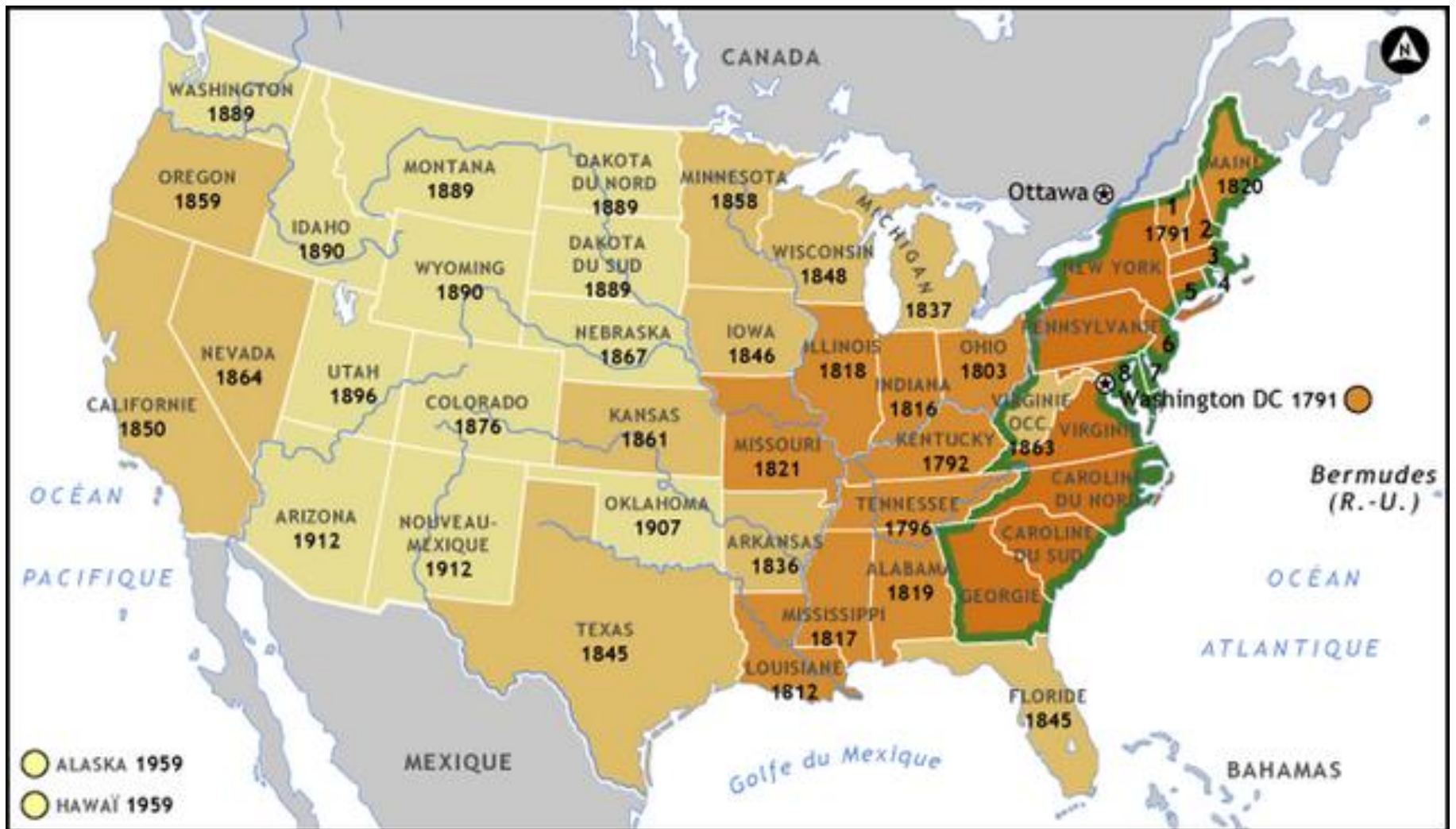




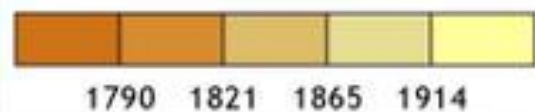



U.S. TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS



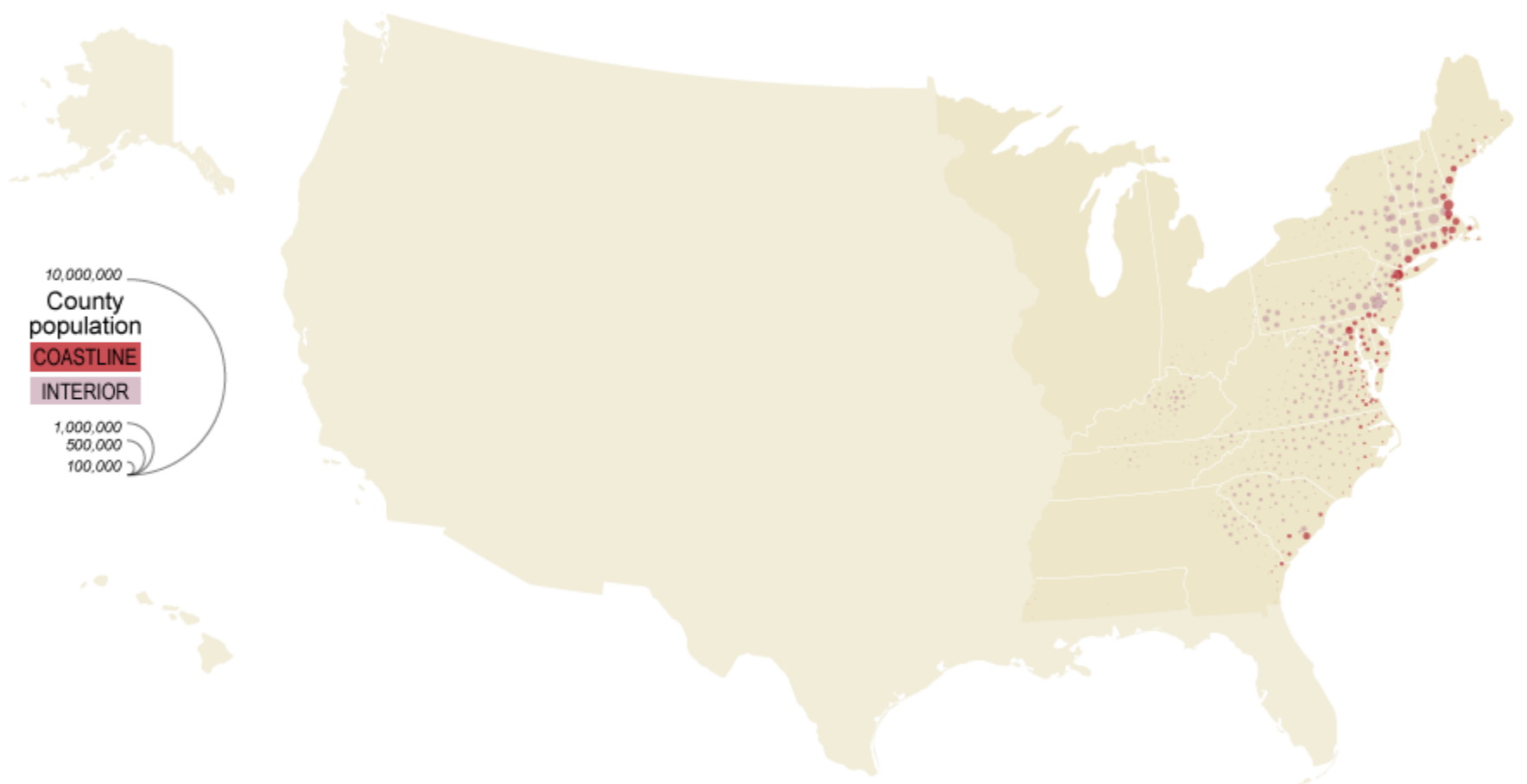


admission des États :



 les Treize Colonies de 1776

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Vermont | 5. Connecticut |
| 2. New Hampshire | 6. New Jersey |
| 3. Massachusetts | 7. Delaware |
| 4. Rhodes Island | 8. Maryland |

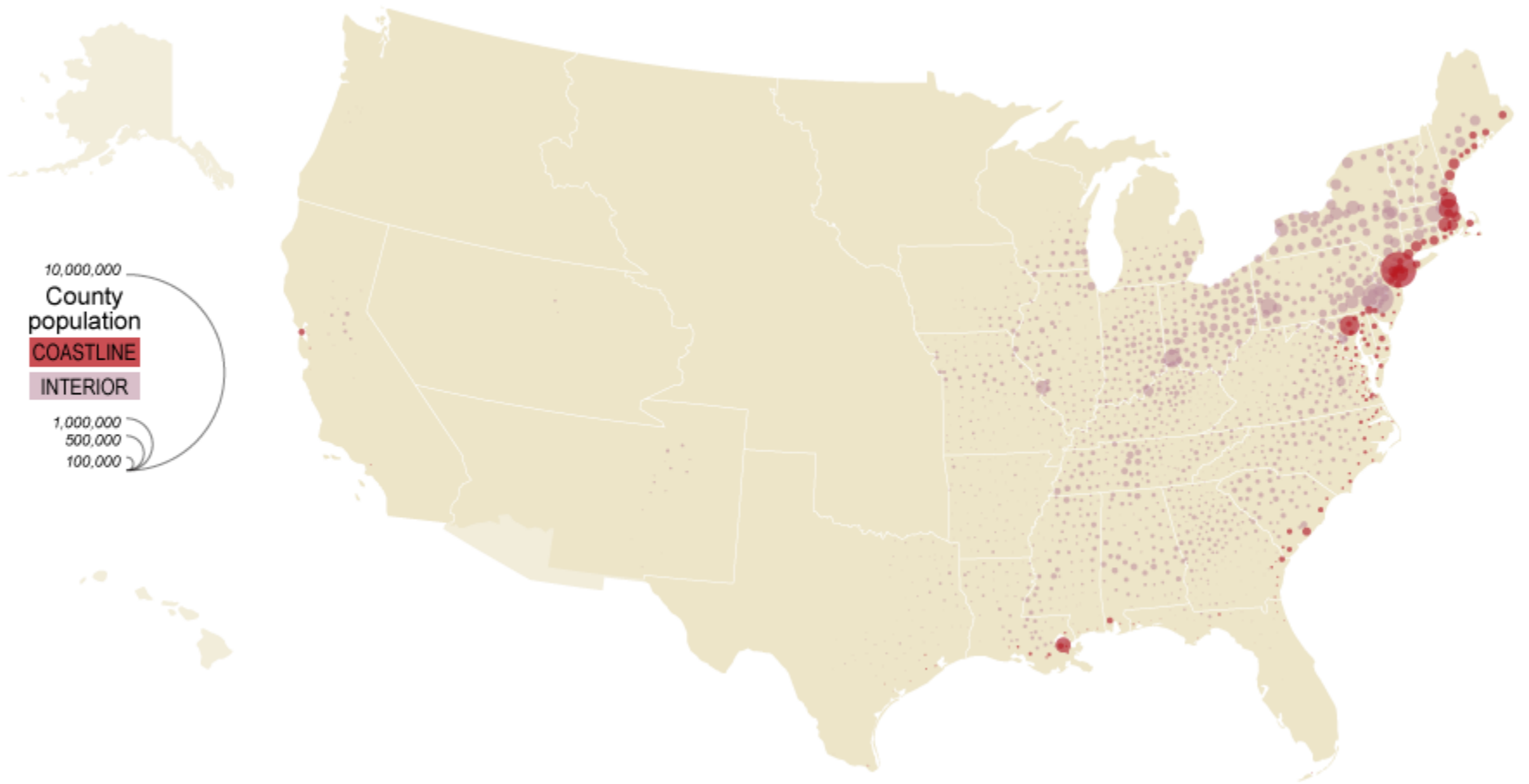


10,000,000
County
population

COASTLINE

INTERIOR

1,000,000
500,000
100,000



10,000,000
County
population
COASTLINE
INTERIOR
1,000,000
500,000
100,000

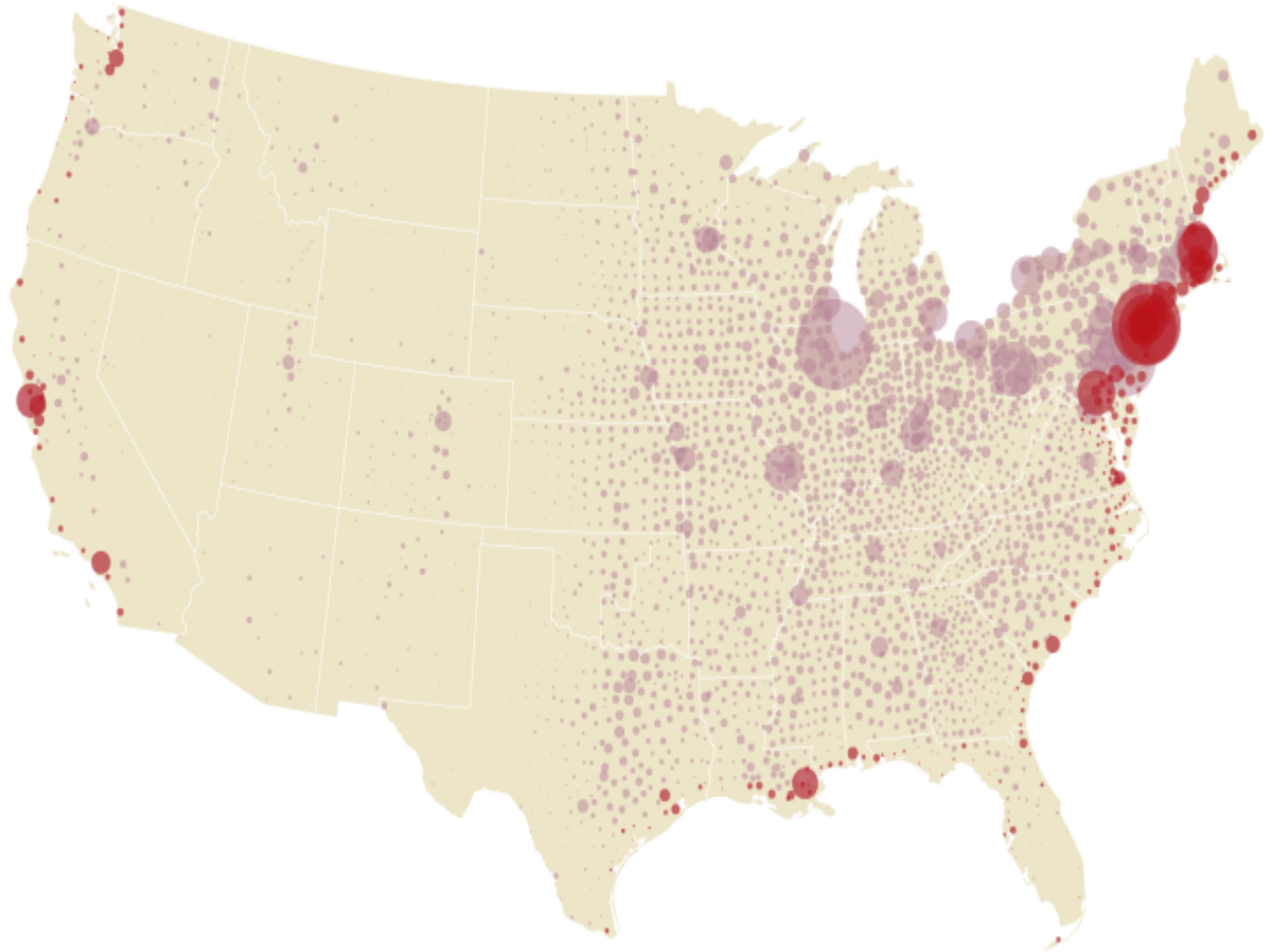


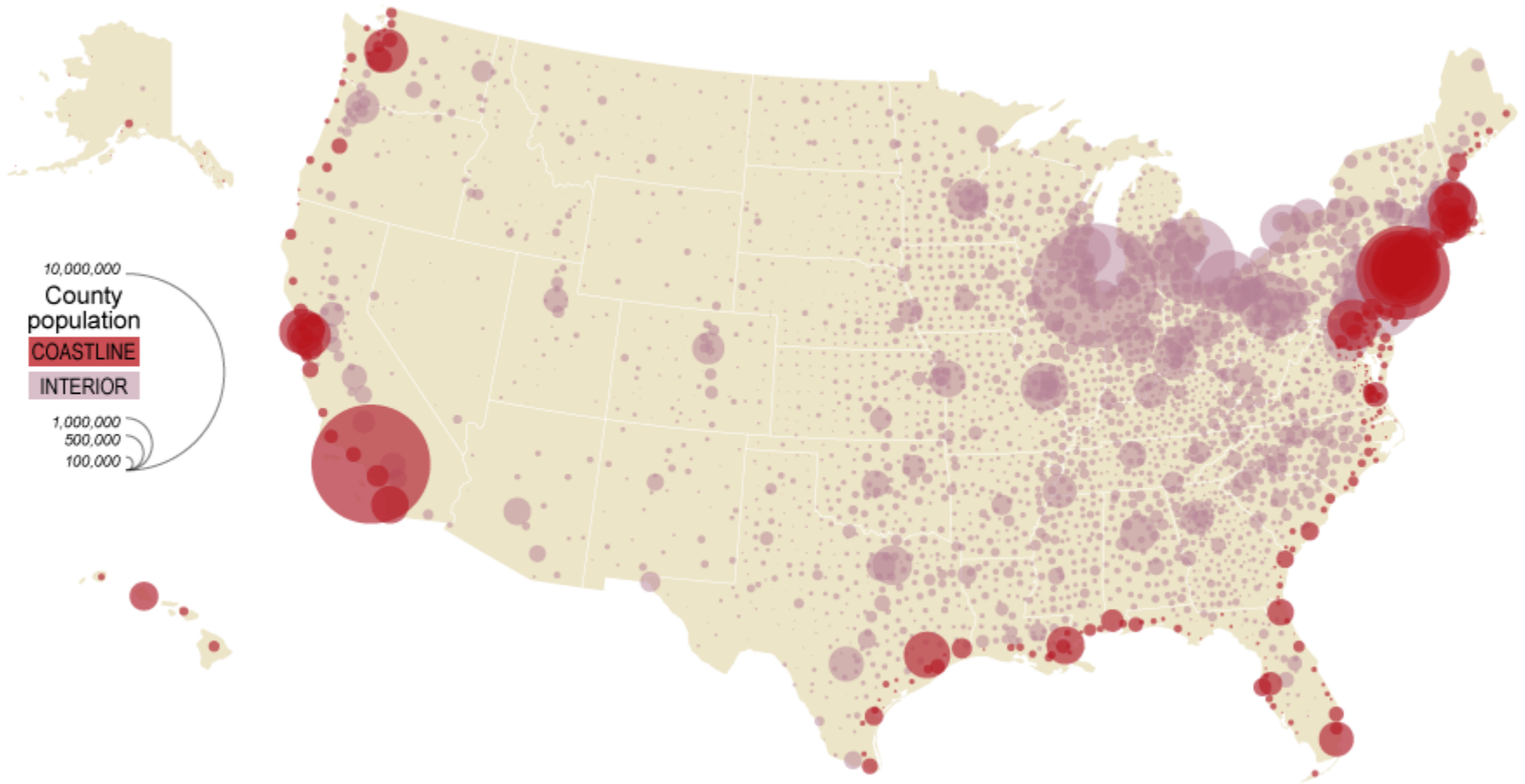
10,000,000
County
population

COASTLINE

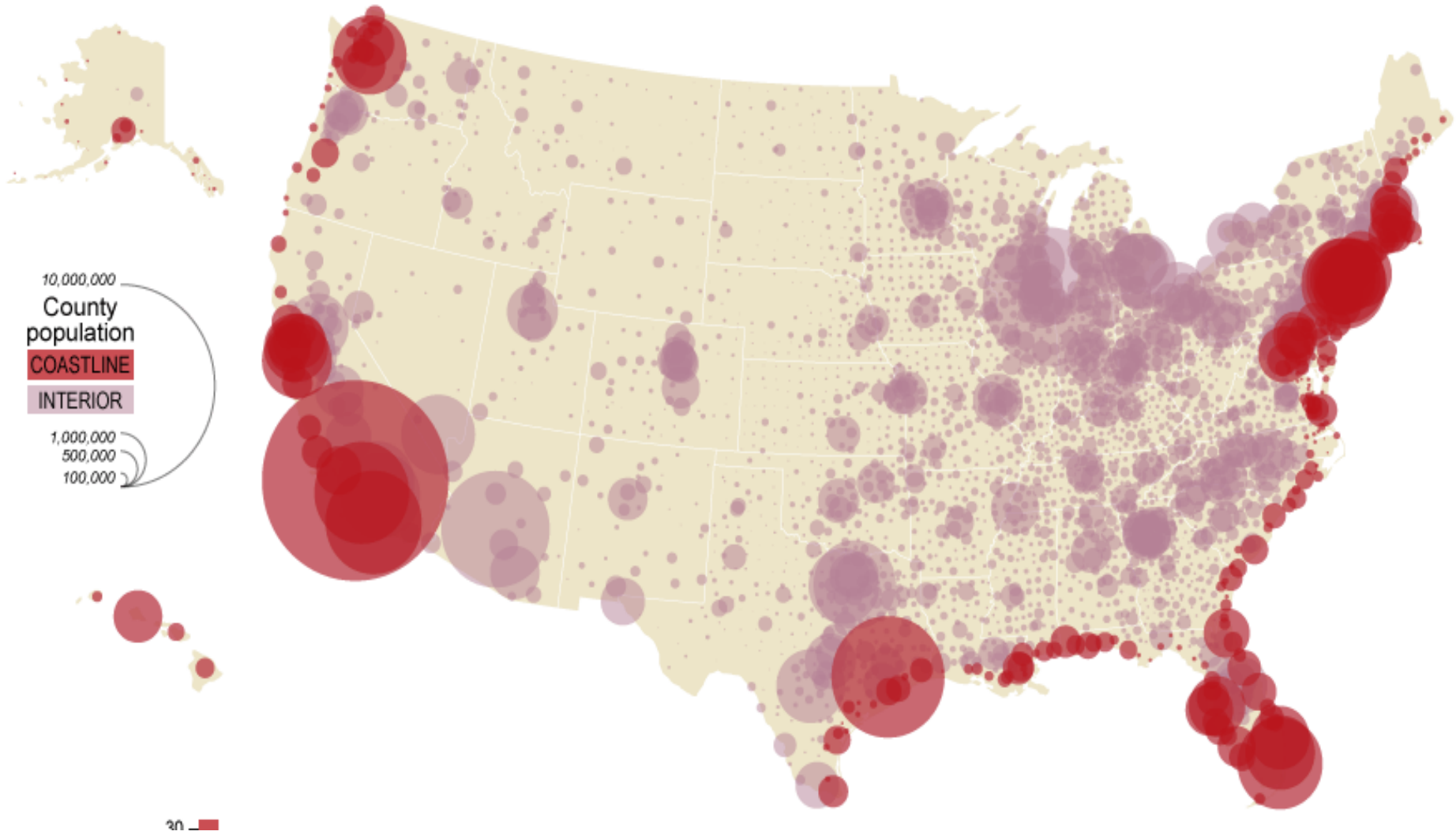
INTERIOR

1,000,000
500,000
100,000





10,000,000
County
population
COASTLINE
INTERIOR
1,000,000
500,000
100,000



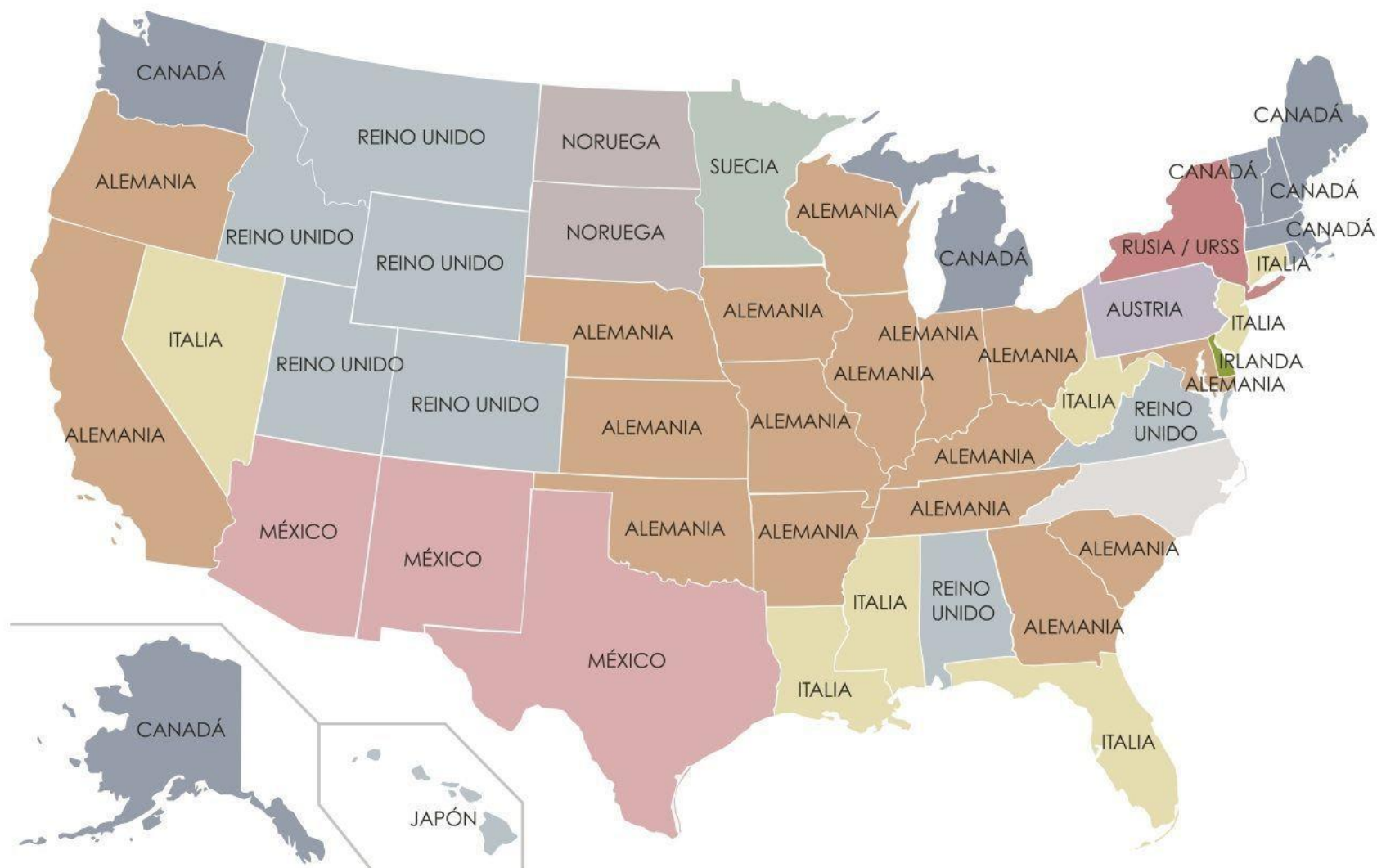
Demografía: densidad de población

Las zonas más pobladas de Estados Unidos



Un país construido por población inmigrante

Procedencia de los inmigrantes mayoritarios en cada Estado en 1910



PIB de cada Estado

Equivalencia del PIB de cada Estado con el PIB de distintos países

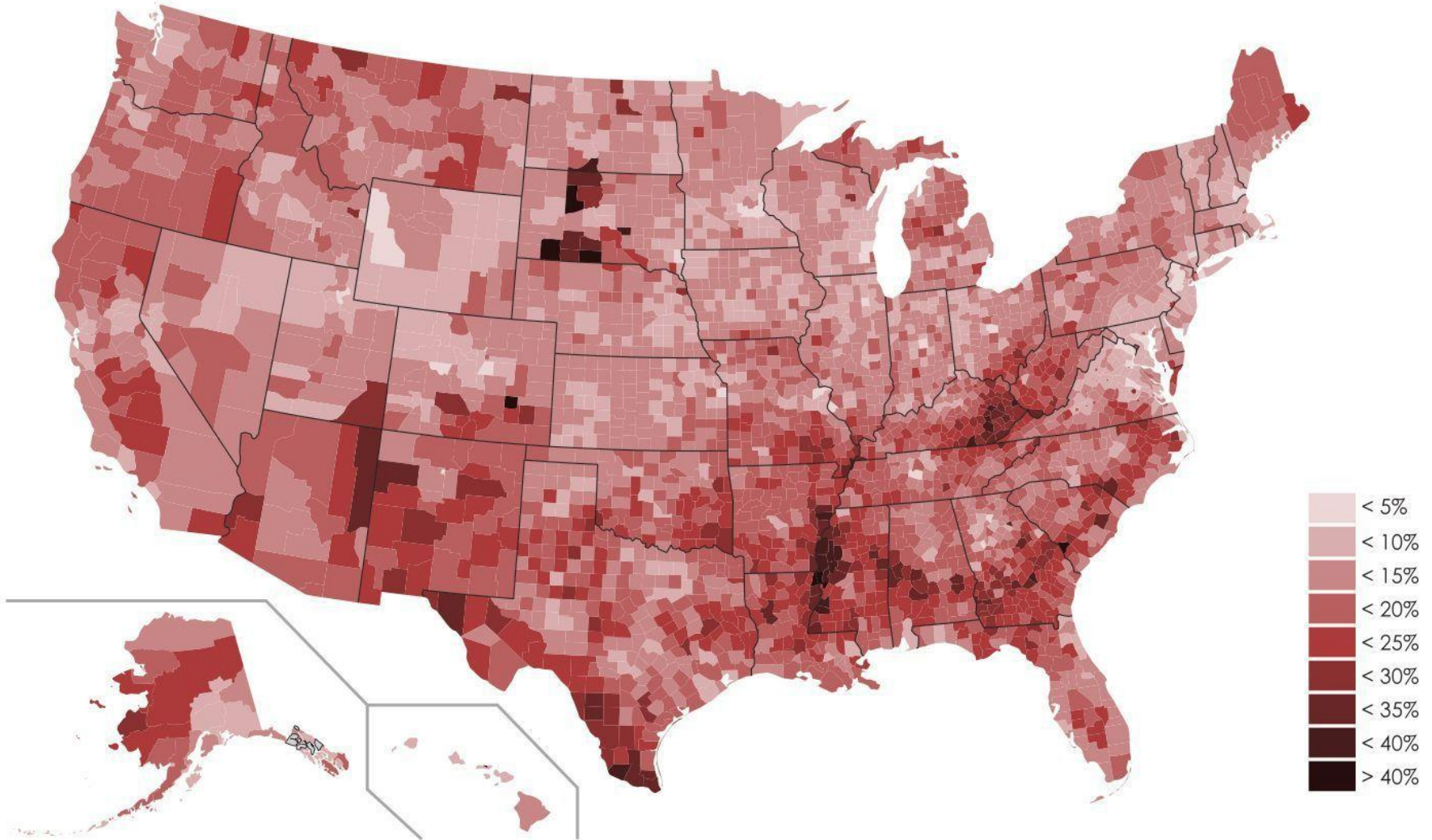


 + \$500.000 mill.



Pobreza en Estados Unidos

Porcentaje de población viviendo bajo el umbral de la pobreza por condado





1492 Arrival of Columbus

The prevalent theory is that, at least 12,000 years ago, Indian ancestors crossed the Bering Strait, farmed out from Alaska and became the sole inhabitants of the North American continent. They established civilizations, cultures and religions based on their acknowledged dependence on the environment and its elements.



1790 Indians Forced Inland

European nations made specific attempts at settlements along the eastern seaboard. The first permanent settlement was Roanoke, an English colony established in 1607. As other colonies were established, they began an aggressive policy of expansion. The Indians resisted with open hostility. The first major evacuation occurred in 1627, when Powhatan leader Opechancanough was on a rampage in Virginia and killed 347 settlers. The conflict initiated a pattern of reciprocal atrocities that lasted for nearly 300 years.

By 1675, there were 50,000 settlers in the colonies. The 1764 TREATY OF LANCASTER established the Appalachian Mountains as the physical boundary between the settlers and Indians. This general boundary was reaffirmed geographically when the 11 Colonies won their war for independence and became the United States of America. By 1790, the population of the United States was 4 million.



1830 "Indian Country"

The 300 INDIAN REMOVAL ACT, signed into law by President Andrew Jackson, extinguished Indian land rights east of the Mississippi and provided for their relocation to "Indian Country," which was defined as the part of the United States west of the Mississippi and not within the states of Missouri, Louisiana, or the territory of Arkansas. This Act provided western settlers a brief pause in the settler's voracious appetite for Indian lands for the next two decades. However, a tidal wave of immigrant humanity was building along the western frontier.

By 1829, the population of the United States was 12.5 million.



1860 Immigrant Stampede

By 1855, the United States had extinguished all European land claims from coast to coast, setting the stage for the settlement of the West. Only the Indians stood in the way of progress. The 1854 INDIAN APPROPRIATION ACT gave Congress the authority to establish Indian Reservations. This act provided the legal basis for the removal of specific Indians to specific locations. President Lincoln signed the 1862 HOMESTEAD ACT and RAILROAD ACT, laws which became major factors in creating Indian reservations.

The discovery of gold in the West and the availability of free land launched a stampede of homesteaders across the land. When the dust settled, Indian land rights had essentially been extinguished and the devastated Indian had nearly been exterminated. In the wake of this stampede, the reservation half of a new nation was born. By 1860, the population of the United States was 31 million.



1890 The Vanquished Indian

The last of the Indian wars were over and the 1887 INDIAN ALLIANCE ACT was the "coup de grace" for Indian land rights. The essence of this act was to eliminate the rights of Indians to hold title land in common, in exchange for individualized allotments of 80 acres per head of household, with lesser averages to individuals. The surplus land was ceded to the government to be sold to the settlers. More than 80 reservations were allotted and over 90 million acres were abstracted from Indian lands. In less than 100 years, Indian lands had been reduced from all land west of the Appalachian Mountains to scattered reservations totaling less than 4% of the continental United States. The most proud hunter-warrior had been relegated to a confined beggar's existence of isolation and abuse.

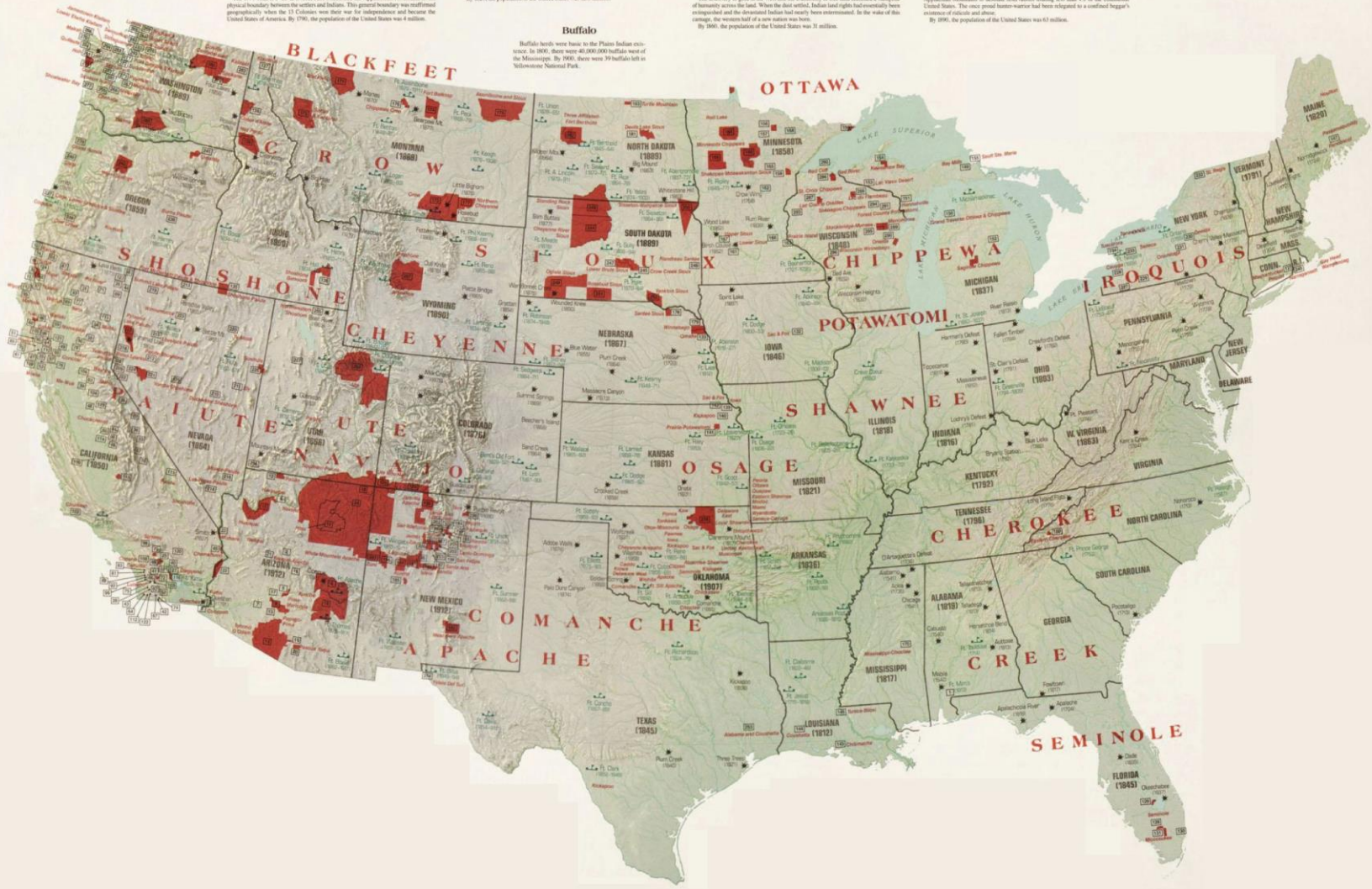
By 1890, the population of the United States was 63 million.



2090 Indian Land?

"The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their land and property shall never be taken from them without their consent and in their property, rights and liberty, they shall never be deprived or diminished, unless in just and lawful warfare authorized by Congress; but lands forfeited on justice and humanity shall first be made for providing a fair and equitable price, and for providing proper and reasonable means."

United States Congress - Northwest Ordinance - 1787



Buffalo

Buffalo herds were basic to the Plains Indian existence. In 1800, there were 40,000,000 buffalo west of the Mississippi. By 1900, there were 39 buffalo left in Yellowstone National Park.

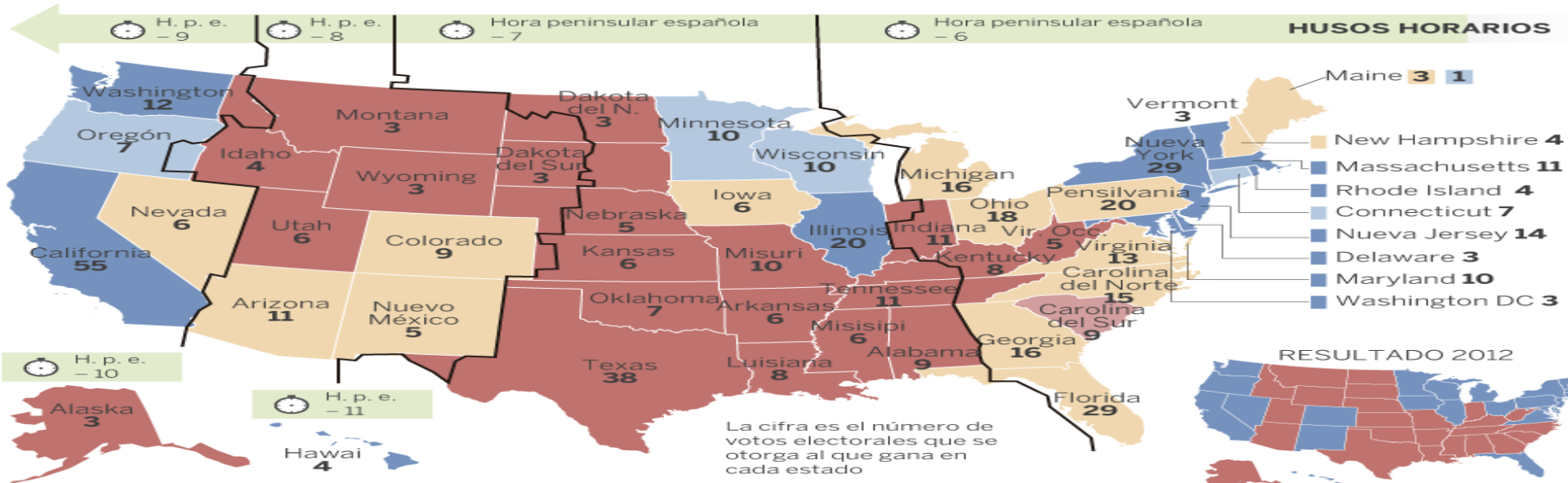


The Contiguous United States
Visualized by distance to the nearest McDonald's

Created by Stephen Von Worley
<http://www.weathersealed.com/tags/maps/>
Location data courtesy of AggData
<http://www.aggdata.com/>



Sondeo de votos electorales (Real Clear Politics, actualizado a 7 de noviembre de 2016)



HORARIOS

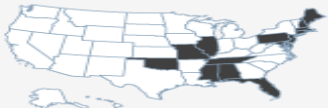
Cierre de los últimos colegios en cada estado. Hora peninsular española

1.00 (miércoles)



GA, IND, KY, SC, VT, VA

2.00



ALA, CONN, DEL, FLA, ILL, ME, MD, MASS, MISS, MO, NH, NJ, OKLA, PA, RI, TENN, DC

3.00



ARIZ, COLO, KAN, LA, MICH, MINN, NEB, NM, NY, ND, SD, TX, WIS, WYO

5.00



CALIF, HI, ID, OR, WASH

1.30



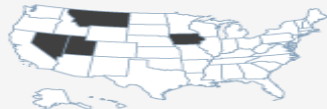
NC, OH, WV

2.30



ARK

4.00



IA, MONT, NEV, UT

7.00



AK