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## Shapes of states in usa

Each of the 50 states that make up the United States of America has its own shape. How their shapes were intended provides insight into how the United States has become a nation like no other. 24/7 Pace looked at how each state got its shape. We reviewed materials like Mark Stein's book *How States Got Their Shapes* to see how each state's contours fit into the great puzzle that is the United States of America. Click here to learn how each state has acquired its shape. According to Stein, the most important influences that determined the shapes of states were the American Revolution, the construction of railways, the design of the Erie Canal, and the issue of slavery. The American Revolution helped define the shapes of the original 13 colonies. The contours of the oldest states were often shaped by geographical boundaries such as rivers. These are the oldest historical cities in each state. The original 13 colonies differ in shape and size. This will not please Thomas Jefferson, who proposed that Congress create future states of the same size based on latitude and longitude coordinates. The construction of cross-country ski railways and the Erie Canal helped dictate the contours of the states where these modes of transport passed. The issue of slavery also helped shape states in the territory that was included in Louisiana's purchase in 1803. The Missouri Compromise of 1818 strengthened the practice of determining state borders in the region based on where slavery was legal. The two largest neighboring states, California and Texas, have set their own borders because of the political power they wield and fears that they could break away from the US if a territorial dispute arises. As it turned out, Texas eventually broke away from the Union. Here's how your state was founded. The shape of a state is determined by the political boundaries and geographical location that determine its territory, and this shape affects the politics and economies of the state. [1] Six categories of state shapes are: compact; elongated or weakened; fragmented; rupture or protruding; perforated; and compound or complex. [2] [3] [4] In a compact state, the distance from the centre of the state to any boundary does not differ significantly. According to Derwent Whittlesey, a Professor at Harvard University (1939), the ideal condition should be compact (robust) rather than elongated. [5] Poland is an example of a compact state. [1] The compact state has a minimum threshold to defend, and generally roads and railways are relatively easy to secure. [6] The elongated or weakened condition is much longer in one direction than the other. [2] Norway and Chile are examples of elongate states. [1] Defense and transport can be more difficult in an elongated state. [6] The fragmented state has several disjointed territories. archipelagos such as the Philippines, Indonesia, and are examples of fragmented conditions. [1] Ruptured or protruding has an extension that protrudes from the main territory. [3] Thailand is an example of a ruptured state. [1] Perforated completely surrounds another state (country). South Africa is an example of a perforated state because it surrounds Lesotho. [3] A compound or complex refers to states that have properties of multiple categories. For example, the neighboring United States is compact, but the United States, which includes Alaska and Hawaii, is fragmented. [2] Compact (Poland) Elongated (Chile) Fragmented (Fiji) Prorupted (Thailand) Perforated (South Africa) Reference ^ a b c d e Marsh, Meredith; Alagona, Peter S. (2018). *AP Human Geography*. Barron Educational Series Inc. Pp. 173-181. ISBN 978-1-4380-1068-7. † a b c Pradeep Sharma (2007). *Economic political geography*. Discovery Publishing. 278-283. ISBN 978-81-8356-196-9. † a b c Rosenberg, Matt. *The shape of the earth can affect its fate and fate*. ThoughtCo. June 27, 2019. † De Blij, Harm. J.; Muller, Peter. O. (2010). *Global geography*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Hoboken. p. 528. ISBN 9780470553039. † Maier, Charles S. (2016). *Once within the borders: Territory of power, wealth and belonging since 1500*. Harvard University Press. p. 260. ISBN 9780674059788. † a b White, C. Langdon; Renner, George T. (1957). *Geography of higher education: the natural environment and human society*. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts. p. 596-599. OCLC 295741. External references from the americans are so accustomed to the current shapes of the states that make up the United States. History, however, tells a much different story. Iowa's borders have been caught up in a sectional battle over slavery and have become a contentious issue at home and in the US Congress. Path to Statehood Since the early years of the United States, Congress has adopted a plan to accept Western states into the Union for status equal to the original thirteen. The region first became a territory with limited government. Once the population reached 60,000, the legislature could submit to voters (white men 21 years and older) a proposal for a draft state constitution to send to Congress asking for stateship. After several false starts, such a proposal was approved in 1844. But it took another two years for congressional and Iowa voters to agree on the terms of the Constitution. While several issues were the subject of intense debate, the Iowa caucuses were not initially. Since Missouri had already been adopted as a state, Iowa's southern border was established (or so it seemed at the time). Similarly, the Mississippi River separated Iowa from Wisconsin to the east. The northern and western borders didn't have that kind of landline. Iowa's first governor, Robert Lucas, wanted Iowa to spread to what is now Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, a truly great state. The convention accepted Lucas' boundaries and sent them to Congress for approval. At this point, Iowa's adoption has become the subject of geo-political bickering. Because each state gets two senators, northern interests wanted to carve western countries into many small states that would never support slavery and cotton production. Many states, many free senators. That's why they wanted to reduce the size of the new states in the Northern Prairies and great plains. The South wanted the opposite. They wanted big states from the region. Big states, fewer senators. Small State vs. Big State Interests When Iowa's constitutional proposal reached Congress, northern small state interests redrew the western border, not like the Missouri River, as Lucas suggested, but the line about 80-100 miles back east. They also moved the northern border south of Lucas' original design. Iowans defied smaller sizes. When the proposal returned to Iowa voters for approval, the measure failed. A compromise has been reached that sets the boundaries as we know them today. While the Constitution stated that Iowa's southern border is the northern border of Missouri, it was unclear exactly where that line should be drawn. The exploration line ran from the Missouri River to a point on the rapids of the Des Moines River. Unfortunately, there were several sets of rapids that answered that description. A heated exchange between the governors of Iowa and Missouri led to hastily assembled militias on both sides, but no shots were fired and the issue was resolved by the US Supreme Court. Even today, problems arise around the border. The Missouri River sometimes shifts its flow somewhat, and land on both sides can find itself on the opposite side. Do disabled people in another state now vote and pay at different tax rates? The courts were able to settle cases without resorting to armed conflict. The map of the United States would look completely different in the Midwest if one of Iowa's first two boundaries were adopted. We'd have Rochester and Albert Lea in Iowa, and part of Minnesota's capital would be Hawkeye Country. On the other hand, the Council of Bluffs, Sioux City, Atlantic, and Storm Lake would be part of Nebraska. Iowa's form was the result of a political compromise. Support for questions How did surveyors contribute to border decisions? What is the process by which the territory becomes a state? How are border disputes between states resolved? How did the slavery conflict affect state border decisions? John Sullivan was commissioned to carry out determine the border between American Indian countries and land belonging to the United States of America. This border has sparked a dispute between the state of Iowa and the state of Missouri following Iowa's admission to the Union... Read more This map was created in 1839 and includes parts of Iowa under review. It shows the division of Iowa into counties, some of which have changed. The map also shows the physical features and boundaries created by contracts with American Indians. Black lines are also drawn on... Read more This law was passed in August 1846 in response to a dispute over the border between the state of Missouri and the state of Iowa. The law referred the case to the U.S. Supreme Court as the ultimate arbiter of the conflict. Read more This letter was a report from inspectors commissioned by the U.S. Supreme Court to confirm the border between Missouri and Iowa. Read more The 1785 Land Ordinance was approved by the US Congress according to Confederate articles. It set out the process by which countries west of the Appalachian Mountains were to be explored and sold. The method of creating cities and sections in urban areas was used for... Read more This is a document from the U.S. Congressional Record. This site shows the congressional acts that brought Iowa and Florida to the Union. Iowa was adopted as a free state and Florida was accepted as a slave state, in accordance with their respective state constitutions. Teh... Read more This congressional bill is the latest step in Iowa's admission to the Union. The law refers to a conflict over the boundaries defined in the 1845 Act. The law also states that Iowa followed the NW ordinance by forming... Read more This document is the official first constitution of the state of Iowa. Iowans participated in three constitutional conventions in 1844, 1846, and 1857 - the first constitution rejected by voters. This version, from 1857, was approved by voters. Read more This documentary is a newspaper article that appeared in the *Weekly National Intelligencer*, a Washington D.C.-based newspaper. This article appeared on May 17, 2015. Read more This newspaper article from 1847, after

Iowa's admission to the Union, tells how both Iowa and Missouri hired lawyers to bring their cases regarding their common boundaries to the U.S. Supreme Court. Read more This report to the U.S. Supreme Court was submitted by inspectors who were tasked with re-exploring the southern border of Iowa after Missouri and Iowa sued each other. Inspectors in particular point to the difficulty of confirming the line interviewed in 1816 by John... Read more This ordinance was passed July 13, 1787, and it specified the steps necessary for the territory north and west of the Ohio River to become states on as the original 13. It also outlined a bill of rights to be guaranteed in the territory. The plan gave... Read more This map appeared in Mitchell's school atlas in 1839. It shows the territory created from Louisiana territory purchase, as well as several states that have already been carved out of Louisiana territory. The Iowa caucuses are shown in pink. Read more This newspaper article appeared in the New Orleans newspaper The Daily Crescent. The article reported that the conflict over the border dispute between the states of Iowa and Missouri has been resolved. Iowa was adopted as a state in December 1846, with ... Read more Goldfinch: Iowa History for Young People, Spring 1976 This history copy for children was published quarterly by the Iowa State Historical Society from 1975-2000. Each topic focuses on the topic, and this particular volume underscored the evolution of the Iowa government on its path to statehood. Goldfinch: Iowa History for Young People, Volume 4, No. 3, February 1983 A history copy of Iowa for Children was published quarterly by the Iowa State Historical Society from 1975-2000. Each issue focuses on the topic and this particular volume emphasized the creation of the Iowa border. Shed our blood for our beloved territories: Iowa-Missouri Borderlands, Derek R. Everett, *Annals of Iowa* (Volume 67, No. 4, Fall 2008) This *Annals of Iowa* essay focuses on the border war between Iowa and Missouri as the former approached statehood. The Southern Border of Iowa, by Frank E. Landers, *Annals of Iowa* (Volume 1, No. 8, 1895) This Iowa essay focuses on the conflict and compromise that led to the southern border of Iowa. The border war between Iowa and Missouri, on the border issue, by Alfred Hebard, *Annals of Iowa* (Volume 1, No. 8, 1895) This of Iowa essay features a look at the border conflict that developed between Iowa and Missouri as Iowa reached statehood. Below are the Iowa Basic Social Content Studies anchor standards that are best reflected in this source set. The content standards applied to this set are at the elementary age level and include the key disciplines that make up social studies for eighth-grade students. SS.8.14. Examine and explain the origin, functions and structure of government by reference to the US Constitution and other founding documents, branches of government, bureaucracy and other systems and their effectiveness on citizens. (21st century) SS.8.21. Analyze the connection between early American historical events and developments in a broader historical context. SS.8.23. Explain several causes and effects of events and developments in early American history. SS.8.25. Examine the evolution of the function and structure of government in Iowa. Iowa.

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