



TERRITORIAL DAYS

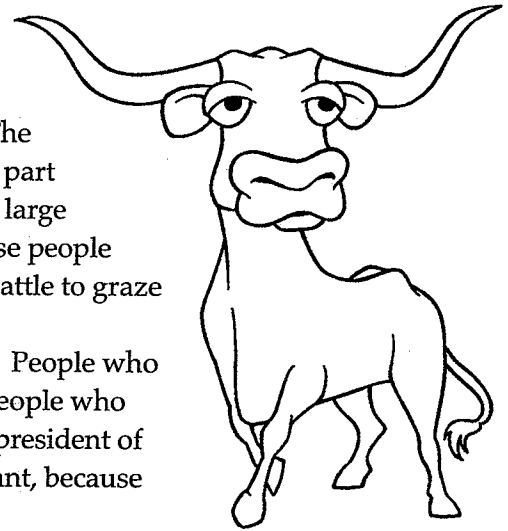


After the Mexican War, Arizona did not automatically become a state. It also did not have the name "Arizona" yet. The land that would one day become Arizona was purchased by the United States in the Gadsden Purchase.

In 1850, Congress created the New Mexico Territory. The huge territory included the present-day state of New Mexico, part of Colorado, all of Arizona, and parts of Nevada and Utah. A large number of settlers moved into the new territory. Many of these people were cattle ranchers from Texas who brought their longhorn cattle to graze on the territory's grasslands.

Being part of a territory is not like being part of a state. People who are part of a state can vote for a governor to be their leader. People who live in a territory have their governor chosen for them by the president of the United States. It may not be the person that the people want, because they did not get to vote for him or her.

A governor was chosen for the territory, but he lived in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The settlers in Arizona were afraid that the governor was too far away from them. Arizona's settlers wanted to become a state, but first they wanted to be a territory by themselves, without New Mexico. This way they would have their own governor who would live close enough to them to understand their problems.



LONGHORN COW

SLAVERY

While the New Mexico Territory was being settled, a battle was brewing in the United States over the issue of slavery. Since the early 1500s, slavery had been a part of America. Huge ships traveled to Africa where black people were captured and taken to America. Once in America, they were sold as slaves to white farmers who forced them to work on their tobacco and cotton plantations.

The slaves were the property of their owners, or masters. They worked in the fields from morning until night. Slaves were paid no money, fed little food, and given poor clothing. They were not allowed to go to school and their white masters could beat them at any time for any reason. If slaves had any children, they too belonged to their white masters.

The New Mexico Territory already had a long history of slavery. Under Spain's control, the Spanish settlers had forced the Native Americans to be their slaves. During the 1850s, gold, silver, and copper were discovered in Arizona. These discoveries brought many white settlers to Arizona who brought their black slaves with them.

THE NATION DIVIDES

Many people in the United States disagreed with slavery. They felt it was wrong to own other human beings and force them to work without pay. The settlers who lived in the southern part of the United States argued that they needed slaves to work on their plantations. The settlers who lived in the northern part of the United States wanted slavery to end.

In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States. President Lincoln agreed with the Northern states. He promised to **abolish** slavery. The Southern states refused to be told what to do by President Lincoln. They separated from the United States and formed a new nation. They called themselves the Confederate States of America. The **Confederacy** chose Jefferson Davis from Mississippi to be its president.



PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN

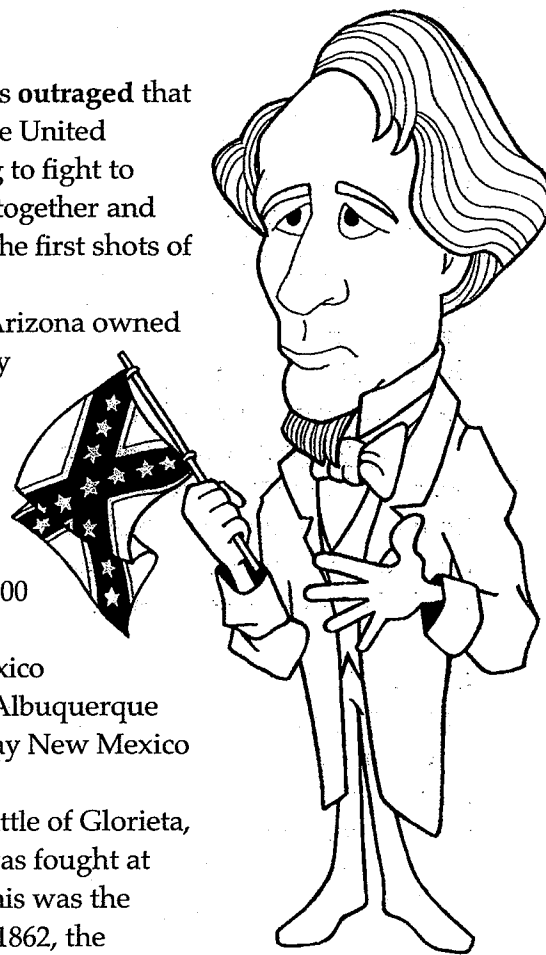
THE CIVIL WAR

President Lincoln was **outraged** that the Southern states had split the United States in half. He was willing to fight to put the United States back together and **outlaw** slavery. In 1861, the first shots of the Civil War were fired.

Many settlers in Arizona owned slaves. As a result, many Arizonans fought for the Confederacy. The Confederacy planned to take control of the New Mexico Territory and California. In 1862, General H. Sibley led 2,300 Confederate troops across the Texas border into the New Mexico Territory. They captured Albuquerque and Santa Fe in present-day New Mexico and the Arizona city of Tucson.

A few months later, the Confederacy lost the Battle of Glorieta, forcing them out of New Mexico. In April, 1862, a battle was fought at Picacho (pih•CAH•choh) Pass in present-day Arizona. This was the only Civil War battle fought on Arizona's soil. By August 1862, the Civil War in the New Mexico Territory was over. More than 1,300 people had lost their lives in the territory's Civil War battles.

Three years later, in 1865, the Civil War ended for good. Slavery was abolished and the United States was made whole again. The Southern states were required to free their slaves and change the way they treated their black citizens. The Civil War only lasted four years, but it took much longer for these changes other to be made.



PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS

THE ORGANIC ACT

In 1863, while the Civil War was still being fought, President Lincoln signed the Organic Act, allowing Arizona to become its own territory. President Lincoln hoped that Arizona's gold and silver discoveries would help pay for the nation's Civil War debts. Arizona's first governor, John N. Goodwin, set up his headquarters at Fort Whipple, near Prescott.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONFLICTS

As soon as the Civil War fighting ended in the Arizona Territory, settlers poured into the area. The Navajo (NAH•vuh•hoe) and Apache peoples watched helplessly as their hunting territories were taken over by white farmers. The Native Americans attacked the white settlements, burned their homes, stole their cattle and sheep, and killed entire families.

The United States Army sent General James Carleton to stop the Navajo and Apache. General Carleton ordered his soldiers to kill all Navajo and Apache men and take their women and children as prisoners. Colonel Christopher "Kit" Carson, the famous mountain man, was put in charge of the operation.

As a mountain man, Kit Carson had lived among the Native Americans, learned to speak their languages, and even made friends with many of them. As a soldier in the United States Army, he obeyed his military leaders and carried out their orders. Colonel Carson and his men attacked the Apache people living in Arizona and southern New Mexico. The Native Americans were forced to live on the Bosque (bos•KAY) Redondo Reservation along the Pecos River.

THE LONG WALK

After moving the Apache people to a reservation, Colonel Carson and his men went after the Navajo people. Unlike the Apache who survived only by hunting, the Navajo also depended upon their farms and raising sheep for food.

Carson's troops destroyed the Navajo's crops and killed their animals. Instead of killing all of the Navajo men like he had been ordered to do, Colonel Carson rounded up all of the Navajo people and led them on a 300-mile journey to the Bosque Redondo Reservation.

The journey, known as the Long Walk, took the lives of hundreds of Navajo people. There wasn't enough food or blankets for the 7,000 people who were forced to make the journey. Those who didn't starve or freeze to death arrived at the reservation to find that it was not fit for farming or anything else. Many more Native Americans died during the first two years living on the reservation. Others, like Geronimo and his Apache warriors, escaped.



GERONIMO

Geronimo was one of history's most violent Apache war leaders. In 1850, his wife and children were killed during a Mexican raid. This event caused Geronimo to have a hatred for all Mexicans. In 1885, Geronimo and a group of 35 Apache warriors and more than 100 women and children escaped from their reservation in eastern Arizona.

Within four weeks, Geronimo and his group had traveled more than 1,200 miles, killed 38 people, and stole 250 horses and mules. Geronimo's attacks against the Mexican soldiers were so violent, they called out in fear to San Geronimo, which is Spanish for Saint Jerome. Geronimo took this as his warrior name. Army troops chased after Geronimo and his warriors, but the small group fled safely to Mexico and hid.

The United States government planned to completely destroy the Apache. Soldiers were ordered to kill every Native American man and capture the women and children.

News that his people were going to be killed convinced Geronimo to come out of hiding and **surrender**. Geronimo was captured and forced to sign a treaty. He promised to move his people to Florida. Two days later, Geronimo escaped and continued his raids. He was captured six months later. The United States government moved Geronimo and 450 Apache men, women, and children to prisons in Florida.

In 1894, Geronimo and his people were released from prison. They were moved to a small reservation in Oklahoma. In Oklahoma, the Apache raised cattle and sheep. Geronimo eventually gave up his violent ways and lived peacefully.



GERONIMO

MANUELITO (MAN • WELL • LEE • TOE)

Geronimo was not the only Native American who was angry that his people were forced to move to reservations. Manuelito was a Navajo leader who watched helplessly as Kit Carson and his soldiers burned Navajo homes and destroyed their crops and animals. When his people were forced to walk to Bosque Redondo, Manuelito and a small group of warriors escaped. They survived for three years by stashing food along their escape route and hiding in places like the Grand Canyon and the Zuñi Mountains.

After three years of avoiding capture, a wounded and tired Manuelito and 33 of his warriors finally surrendered. They were marched through the streets of Santa Fe and held at the Fort Sumner Reservation in New Mexico.

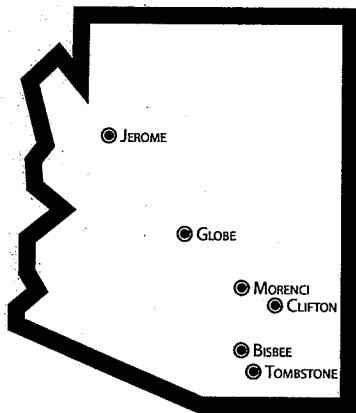
In 1868, Manuelito and 24 other Navajo leaders signed a treaty with the United States. The treaty allowed the Navajos to return to their original territory in northwestern New Mexico and northeastern Arizona, where the Navajo Nation still lives today. Before his death in 1893, Manuelito served as a Navajo leader and traveled to Washington to help his people gain more land. Manuelito also became the first Navajo to send his children to school outside of the reservation.

ARIZONA'S PROGRESS

Battling the Native Americans did not keep Arizona from making progress. The discovery of gold and silver brought many miners to the territory. Farmers began irrigating their fields with canals dug by the ancient Hohokam (hoe•HOE•kum) peoples. Ranching became important. Arizona's most important **mineral**, copper, was discovered. Copper mining became highly developed. Especially important to Arizona was the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad from California in 1877. In 1911, the Roosevelt Dam was completed.

The territory's people were just as important as the territory's progress. Many new people were coming to Arizona. The Native Americans had been forced to live on reservations and the threat of attacks was getting less and less.

Many of the people who came to Arizona arrived from the East where land was in short supply and the cities were crowded. These people traveled to Arizona in search of wide open spaces where they could build towns and raise families.



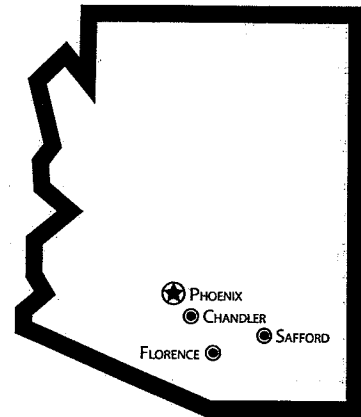
Cattle and sheep ranchers were responsible for starting the towns of Phoenix, Chandler, Safford, and Florence.

Miners searching for silver, gold, and copper helped start the towns of Tombstone, Bisbee, Globe, Clifton, Morenci, and Jerome. As these towns began to grow, store owners with supplies

were needed in the towns. Doctors, nurses, lawyers, ministers, and teachers soon arrived in the new towns. The population of Arizona became a mix of people from all over the world who wanted to help the Arizona Territory grow.

ARIZONA'S OUTLAWS

Unfortunately, the more people who gather in one place, the harder it is for everyone to have the same goals. Some who settled in Arizona were not interested in making it a safe place to live. The need for law **enforcement** became important. Robberies, fights, and Native American raids were frequent. Wyatt Earp, Doc Holliday, and Bat Masterson were some of the famous law men who arrived in Arizona to take control of the violence and bring peace to Arizona. Eventually, each town had to have its own sheriff to protect it.



ARIZONA SHERIFF

ARIZONA'S EARLY TRANSPORTATION

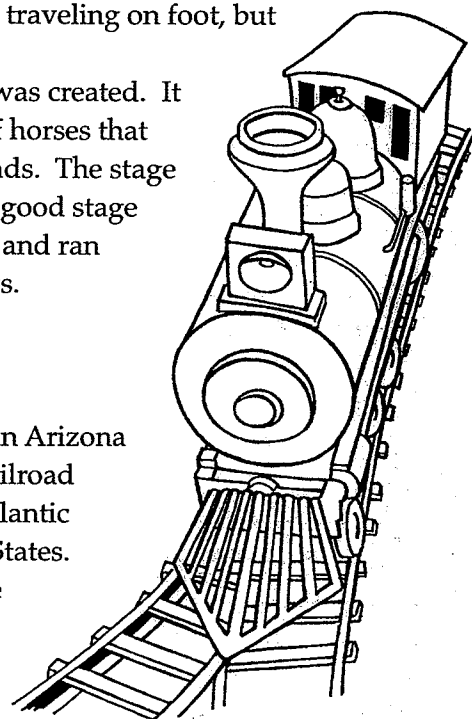
Getting from one place to another was difficult during Arizona's early territorial days. To get to Arizona, groups of people traveled in covered wagons and then walked or rode on horseback once they were settled in a town. Early settlers carried everything they owned on their backs.

Beginning in 1852, **steamboats** traveled up and down the Colorado River bringing supplies to Arizona's towns. The steamboats were faster than traveling on foot, but they could still only travel about 15 miles per day.

In 1857, one of the first types of **public transportation** was created. It was a stage line. A stage line was a buggy pulled by a team of horses that carried six to eight people over Arizona's rough and dusty roads. The stage line even carried the mail from one town to another. The first good stage line to serve Arizona was the Butterfield. It held more people and ran from St. Louis to San Francisco. The one-way trip took 25 days.

ARIZONA'S RAILROADS

The arrival of the railroad was a major step towards transportation progress in Arizona. In 1870, the first railroad in Arizona arrived in the town of Clifton. In 1877, the Southern Pacific railroad route from Yuma to California was completed. In 1881, the Atlantic and Pacific railroad entered Arizona from the eastern United States. People were able to travel through the West and the rest of the United States more quickly and comfortably.



OTHER TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION

After the **invention** of the automobile, getting around Arizona became even easier for those who could afford to own a car. Of course, roads that had been made for stage lines were not suitable for cars. The first concrete roads were only 16 feet wide. Still, by 1912, more than 1,800 automobiles were owned in Arizona.

In 1910, the first airplane took flight over Arizona. It was only a five mile flight, but within a few years, Tucson built the nation's first city airport. In 1927, the first flight from Tucson to Los Angeles took over seven hours. That same flight today takes about an hour. The following year, a small company built the first airport in Phoenix to take people on trips over the Grand Canyon. Today, that airport is known as Sky Harbor International Airport.

FAST FACTS



- In 1935, Sky Harbor Airport was purchased by the City of Phoenix for \$100,000. It included 285 acres of land and a few buildings. The airport's nickname in the early days was "The Farm."
- Today, Sky Harbor International Airport has four terminals. More than 30 million passengers pass through the airport each year.