

Contradictory impulses - Canada and Japan in the twentieth century

UBC Press - History of Washington State and the Pacific Northwest

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History of Washington State and the Pacific Northwest

Oregon Treaty of 1846 defined the boundary between the U. Within the American part of the Pacific Northwest, territories and states evolved, each claiming a portion of the region and each establishing a distinctive government and a series of counties and towns. If a farmer



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wants to sell her land to a developer and retire to Arizona on the profits, or a timber company wishes to convert a forest into a housing development, the right to do so is now limited.

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They argued extensively over the question of to whom the Pacific Northwest belonged, seeing it as a matter of international rivalry. Their mastery of nature in the Northwest was always quite limited.

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The HBC generally discouraged settlement in the lands it expected to retain, and discouraged private ownership of lands; it aimed to minimize any disruption to the fur trade and any dislocation of its Indian trading partners. Epidemics such as smallpox, measles, and influenza did not strike Indians once; rather they recurred over the decades, meaning that groups of Indians who were recovering from one epidemic would likely be hit by another.

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Oregon Territory created as a political unit of the United States in 1848, Vancouver Island was created as an HBC colony in 1849, and British Columbia was created as a colony in 1858—actions which marked an end to fur-trade dominance and the beginnings of settler-dominated societies in the region. Natives did not automatically become pawns of European capitalism, but they did grow more reliant on manufactured goods produced elsewhere think for a second about the impact of acquiring and using firearms in the trade, and about how destabilizing that commodity could be among , and they did change some of their subsistence patterns in order to meet the market demand for sea otter pelts. These nations also set about claiming territory from native peoples—resulting in, among other things, the treaties that reserved for Indians one-half of the commercial salmon catch.

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