

long drive definition us history

long drive definition us history is a term that describes a transformative chapter in the American West during the nineteenth century. This article explores the meaning of the long drive, its significance in U.S. history, its origins, and the economic and social impacts that shaped the era. Readers will discover how the long drive influenced cattle ranching, the rise of cowboys, and the development of major cattle trails. We also uncover the challenges faced on the journey, the technological and societal changes that ended this period, and its lasting legacy on American culture. By understanding the long drive definition in U.S. history, readers gain insight into the dynamics of westward expansion, the growth of the livestock industry, and the broader historical context that changed the landscape of the United States forever. This comprehensive guide covers all essential aspects for students, educators, and history enthusiasts.

- Understanding the Long Drive Definition in U.S. History
- Origins and Historical Context of the Long Drive
- Major Cattle Trails and Destinations
- The Role of Cowboys and Ranchers
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Understanding the Long Drive Definition in U.S. History

The long drive refers to the large-scale movement of cattle across vast distances in the American West, primarily during the period from the 1860s to the 1880s. In U.S. history, the long drive involved herding thousands of cattle from Texas ranches to railheads in Kansas, Nebraska, and other northern states. This process enabled ranchers to reach lucrative markets in the eastern United States, where demand for beef was rapidly growing after the Civil War. The long drive was a response to geographic isolation, economic opportunity, and the need to transport livestock efficiently over hundreds of miles. This practice became a defining feature of the western frontier and played a pivotal role in shaping the development of cattle ranching and the mythos of the American cowboy.

The long drive definition in U.S. history encompasses not just the physical act of moving cattle, but also the logistical, social, and economic systems that supported this phenomenon. It highlights a time when open range grazing, vast prairies, and the expansion of railroads converged to create a unique chapter in American agriculture and commerce.

Origins and Historical Context of the Long Drive

The origins of the long drive trace back to the aftermath of the Civil War, when Texas ranchers faced a surplus of cattle and limited local markets. The expansion of railroads into Kansas and other northern states provided new opportunities to transport beef to major cities in the East. The post-war economic boom and the growth of urban populations increased demand for meat, prompting ranchers to seek efficient methods of delivery.

The historical context of the long drive was shaped by several factors, including:

- The availability of open range on the Great Plains
- Development of railroads reaching central and northern markets
- High demand for beef in the eastern United States
- Low prices for cattle in Texas compared to northern states
- End of the Civil War, freeing up labor and capital

This period saw the emergence of cattle trails, cowboy culture, and large-scale livestock operations that transformed the economic landscape of the West.

Major Cattle Trails and Destinations

The success of the long drive depended on the establishment of major cattle trails, which served as highways for moving herds to railheads. These trails crossed hazardous terrain, rivers, and sometimes hostile territory, and were instrumental in linking ranches to distant markets.

Key Cattle Trails of the Long Drive Era

Several famous cattle trails emerged during the long drive era. The most prominent included:

1. Chisholm Trail: From southern Texas to Abilene, Kansas
2. Western Trail: From Texas to Dodge City, Kansas
3. Goodnight-Loving Trail: From Texas into New Mexico and Colorado
4. Shawnee Trail: Early route from Texas to Missouri

These trails became legendary for their length, difficulty, and the sheer volume of cattle moved annually. Towns such as Abilene, Dodge City, and Ellsworth grew rapidly as railheads and supply

centers for the cattle trade.

The Role of Cowboys and Ranchers

Central to the long drive definition in U.S. history is the role of cowboys and ranchers. Cowboys were skilled horsemen and cattle handlers who worked in teams to guide herds along trails for weeks or months at a time. Their expertise in roping, branding, and managing livestock was essential to the success of each drive.

Cowboy Life and Responsibilities

Cowboys faced grueling workdays, often from dawn until dusk, managing thousands of cattle and defending them against predators, rustlers, and natural hazards. Responsibilities included:

- Guiding and herding cattle along designated trails
- Setting up and breaking down camps
- Branding and caring for livestock
- Protecting the herd from threats
- Maintaining equipment and horses

Ranchers, meanwhile, coordinated logistics, financed operations, and negotiated sales at railheads. Their investment and vision were crucial in the rise of the cattle industry.

Challenges and Dangers of the Long Drive

The long drive was fraught with challenges and dangers that tested the endurance and resourcefulness of cowboys and ranchers. The journey could span hundreds of miles, taking weeks or even months to complete.

Common Hazards on the Trail

Some of the most significant dangers included:

- Stampedes caused by lightning or sudden movements
- River crossings with strong currents and deep water
- Hostile encounters with Native American groups or rustlers

- Disease outbreaks among cattle, such as Texas fever
- Extreme weather, including droughts, storms, and heat
- Lack of food and water for both men and animals

Despite these risks, the promise of profit and adventure attracted thousands to participate in the long drive, shaping the lore of the American West.

Economic and Social Impacts

The long drive definition in U.S. history is closely linked to significant economic and social changes. The movement of cattle to northern markets stimulated local economies, encouraged the growth of towns, and led to the rise of the beef industry.

Economic Transformation

The long drive brought wealth to ranchers and investors, while also supporting industries such as railroads, meatpacking, and supply companies. It enabled Texas ranchers to sell cattle at much higher prices than were available locally, and contributed to the integration of the western and eastern economies.

Social Change and Demographics

The influx of cowboys, ranch hands, and entrepreneurs transformed the demographics of the Great Plains and Midwest. The cowboy became an iconic figure in American culture, representing ruggedness, independence, and the spirit of the frontier. The era also saw increased interaction between different ethnic groups, including Mexican vaqueros, African American cowboys, and Native Americans.

End of the Long Drive Era

The long drive era came to an end in the late nineteenth century due to a combination of technological, economic, and societal changes. The expansion of railroads into Texas reduced the need for lengthy cattle drives, making transportation faster and more efficient.

- Barbed wire fencing led to the closure of open range grazing
- Settlers and farmers claimed land along cattle trails
- Quarantine laws restricted movement of Texas cattle into northern states

- Development of refrigerated rail cars improved meat distribution

As these innovations took hold, the need for the long drive diminished, marking the end of a legendary era in American history.

Legacy and Cultural Significance

The legacy of the long drive definition in U.S. history endures in American culture, folklore, and historical memory. The era of the long drive contributed to the romanticization of cowboys and the western frontier in literature, film, and popular media.

The impact of the long drive is seen in the development of ranching practices, the growth of the livestock industry, and the establishment of iconic cattle towns. Museums, rodeos, and historical reenactments continue to celebrate this period, preserving its influence for future generations.

Understanding the long drive definition in U.S. history provides valuable insight into the forces of change that shaped the American West, connecting economic ambition, technological advancement, and the enduring spirit of exploration.

Q: What is the long drive definition in U.S. history?

A: The long drive in U.S. history refers to the process of herding large numbers of cattle from Texas ranches to northern railheads, primarily during the 1860s-1880s, to reach eastern markets where beef was in high demand.

Q: Why did the long drive become important after the Civil War?

A: The long drive became important after the Civil War due to a surplus of cattle in Texas, limited local markets, and the expansion of railroads into northern states, creating new opportunities for ranchers to sell cattle at higher prices.

Q: Which cattle trails were most significant during the long drive era?

A: The most significant cattle trails during the long drive era were the Chisholm Trail, Western Trail, Goodnight-Loving Trail, and Shawnee Trail, each connecting Texas ranches to major railheads and northern markets.

Q: What challenges did cowboys face during the long drive?

A: Cowboys faced numerous challenges during the long drive, including stampedes, river crossings, hostile encounters, disease outbreaks among cattle, extreme weather, and shortages of food and water.

Q: How did the long drive affect the economy of the American West?

A: The long drive stimulated local economies, helped towns grow, supported the beef and railroad industries, and enabled Texas ranchers to access profitable markets in the East.

Q: What technological advancement ended the need for the long drive?

A: The expansion of railroads directly into Texas and the invention of barbed wire fencing ended the need for the long drive by providing faster transportation and closing the open range.

Q: Who were the key figures in the long drive era?

A: Key figures in the long drive era included ranchers, cowboys, trail bosses, and entrepreneurs who organized and executed large-scale cattle movements across the Great Plains.

Q: What is the legacy of the long drive in American culture?

A: The legacy of the long drive includes the enduring image of the cowboy, the development of ranching traditions, and the celebration of western folklore in literature, film, and cultural events.

Q: How did quarantine laws impact the long drive?

A: Quarantine laws were enacted to prevent the spread of cattle diseases from Texas to northern herds, restricting movement and contributing to the decline of the long drive era.

Q: What role did barbed wire play in ending the long drive?

A: Barbed wire allowed settlers and ranchers to fence off land, ending open range grazing and blocking traditional cattle trails, which significantly contributed to the end of the long drive.

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Long Drive Definition US History: A Cattleman's Epic Journey

The American West. Images of cowboys, sprawling ranches, and vast herds of cattle likely spring to mind. But what precisely was the "Long Drive," and what role did it play in shaping the history of the United States? This comprehensive guide delves into the definition of the Long Drive, its significance in the late 19th century, the challenges faced by cattlemen, and its lasting impact on the American landscape and culture. We'll explore the key players, the routes taken, and the eventual decline of this iconic period of American history, providing a detailed and nuanced understanding of the "Long Drive Definition US History."

What is the Long Drive? A Precise Definition

The Long Drive, in the context of US history, refers to the large-scale herding of cattle over extensive distances – often hundreds of miles – from ranches in Texas and other southern states to railheads in Kansas, Missouri, and other northern territories. This mass migration of livestock occurred primarily between 1866 and 1886, fueled by the burgeoning demand for beef in rapidly growing eastern cities. The term "long drive" encapsulates not just the physical journey but also the entrepreneurial risk, the logistical complexities, and the overall cultural significance of this era.

The Economics Driving the Long Drive

The post-Civil War era saw a massive increase in the demand for beef in the eastern United States. Cattle were plentiful in Texas, but transporting them east was a significant hurdle. Railroads were expanding, but they hadn't yet reached the Texas ranches. The Long Drive provided a solution, albeit a challenging and often perilous one. Cattlemen could drive their herds to the nearest railhead, where they could then be shipped to market, fetching high prices. This economic incentive was the primary driver behind this massive undertaking.

The Routes and Challenges of the Long Drive

Several major trails were used during the Long Drive, each presenting its own unique set of challenges. The Goodnight-Loving Trail, the Chisholm Trail, and the Shawnee Trail are among the most well-known. These trails weren't paved roads; they were often poorly defined routes across open plains, rivers, and rugged terrain.

Obstacles and Perils on the Trail

The Long Drive was far from a simple undertaking. Cattlemen faced numerous obstacles, including:

Weather: Extreme heat, blizzards, and sudden storms could decimate a herd.

Terrain: Rivers, mountains, and rough terrain presented significant challenges in navigating the vast distances.

Cattle Rustlers: Theft was a constant threat, demanding vigilance and often leading to violent confrontations.

Native American Conflicts: Interactions with Native American tribes were often tense, resulting in skirmishes and disputes over land and resources.

Disease: Disease outbreaks could quickly wipe out a significant portion of a herd.

The Cowboys: Unsung Heroes of the Long Drive

The cowboys, often romanticized in popular culture, were essential to the success of the Long Drive.

They were skilled horsemen, capable of handling large herds of cattle across challenging terrain.

Their work was demanding, dangerous, and often lonely, demanding resilience and resourcefulness.

The Legacy of the Long Drive

The Long Drive left an indelible mark on American history. It fueled the growth of the cattle industry, transforming the economic landscape of the West. It also contributed to the development of western towns and cities, many of which sprang up along the major trails. Furthermore, the Long Drive solidified the mythos of the American cowboy, shaping popular culture and influencing countless books, films, and television shows.

The End of an Era

The Long Drive eventually came to an end in the late 1880s. The expansion of railroads into Texas and the growing use of barbed wire to fence ranches made the long drives unnecessary and economically unviable. The era of the open range was closing, ushering in a new chapter in the history of the American West.

Conclusion

The Long Drive, a defining feature of the American West, was more than just a cattle migration; it was a testament to human endurance, ingenuity, and the relentless pursuit of economic opportunity. It shaped the landscape, the economy, and the very identity of the American West, leaving a lasting legacy that continues to resonate today. Understanding the “Long Drive Definition US History” provides invaluable insight into a pivotal period in American development.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

- 1. What were the main cattle trails used during the Long Drive?** The most prominent trails include the Goodnight-Loving Trail, the Chisholm Trail, and the Shawnee Trail, though many smaller, less-defined routes were also utilized.
- 2. How long did a typical Long Drive last?** A typical Long Drive could take anywhere from two to four months, depending on the distance, weather conditions, and the size of the herd.
- 3. What role did cowboys play in the Long Drive?** Cowboys were crucial; their horsemanship, cattle herding skills, and resilience were essential for successfully navigating the challenges of the long and arduous journey.
- 4. What factors contributed to the end of the Long Drive?** The expansion of railroads into Texas, the widespread adoption of barbed wire fencing, and the overgrazing of the open range all contributed to the decline and eventual end of the Long Drive.
- 5. What is the cultural significance of the Long Drive?** The Long Drive has significantly shaped the American cultural imagination, contributing to the romanticized image of the cowboy and the Wild West, influencing literature, film, and art for generations.

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long drive definition us history: The Negro Motorist Green Book Victor H. Green, The Negro Motorist Green Book was a groundbreaking guide that provided African American travelers with crucial information on safe places to stay, eat, and visit during the era of segregation in the United States. This essential resource, originally published from 1936 to 1966, offered a lifeline to black motorists navigating a deeply divided nation, helping them avoid the dangers and indignities of racism on the road. More than just a travel guide, The Negro Motorist Green Book stands as a powerful symbol of resilience and resistance in the face of oppression, offering a poignant glimpse into the challenges and triumphs of the African American experience in the 20th century.

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cowboy from sixteenth-century Spanish Mexico to the present.

long drive definition us history: *Themes in United States History* James F. Wickens, 1973

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long drive definition us history: *U.S. History* P. Scott Corbett, Volker Janssen, John M. Lund, Todd Pfannestiel, Sylvie Waskiewicz, Paul Vickery, 2024-09-10 U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). U.S. History covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender.

long drive definition us history: *The Fourth Industrial Revolution* Klaus Schwab, 2017-01-03 World-renowned economist Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum, explains that we have an opportunity to shape the fourth industrial revolution, which will fundamentally alter how we live and work. Schwab argues that this revolution is different in scale, scope and complexity from any that have come before. Characterized by a range of new technologies that are fusing the physical, digital and biological worlds, the developments are affecting all disciplines, economies, industries and governments, and even challenging ideas about what it means to be human. Artificial intelligence is already all around us, from supercomputers, drones and virtual assistants to 3D printing, DNA sequencing, smart thermostats, wearable sensors and microchips smaller than a grain of sand. But this is just the beginning: nanomaterials 200 times stronger than steel and a million times thinner than a strand of hair and the first transplant of a 3D printed liver are already in development. Imagine “smart factories” in which global systems of manufacturing are coordinated virtually, or implantable mobile phones made of biosynthetic materials. The fourth industrial revolution, says Schwab, is more significant, and its ramifications more profound, than in any prior period of human history. He outlines the key technologies driving this revolution and discusses the major impacts expected on government, business, civil society and individuals. Schwab also offers bold ideas on how to harness these changes and shape a better future—one in which technology empowers people rather than replaces them; progress serves society rather than disrupts it; and in which innovators respect moral and ethical boundaries rather than cross them. We all have the opportunity to contribute to developing new frameworks that advance progress.

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insight into how historical beliefs about democracy compromised democratic progress and identifies the roles of key contributors.

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long drive definition us history: *Rudy's Rules for Travel* Mary K. Jensen, 2018-04-10 Most honeymoons, Mary knows, do not start this way. Lying outside on the sloping attic roof in Edinburgh, listening to the soft snores of her groom, she realizes that Rudy's number one rule, "adapt, once again reigns. Rudy's Rules for Travel takes you across the twentieth-century globe with intrepid, frugal Rudy and his spouse Mary, a catastrophic thinker seeking comfort. Whether stalled in a Spanish car tunnel, stranded atop a runaway elephant, or held at rifle-point at a Soviet border, Rudy has a rule for every occasion—for example, "Relax, some kind stranger will appear." Mary, meanwhile, has her deep breathing and her own commandment: "Expect the worst." The two are a picture of contrast. As Mary was being born, Rudy was a new American citizen flying US Air Force missions over his homeland, Germany. His father was a seaman, hers an accountant. And when this marriage of opposites goes traveling, their stories combine laugh-out-loud humor with poignant lessons from the odyssey of a World War II veteran. So start packing—you'll want to join these two.

long drive definition us history: *Traffic* Tom Vanderbilt, 2009-08-11 Driving is a fact of life. We are all spending more and more time on the road, and traffic is an issue we face everyday. This book will make you think about it in a whole new light. We have always had a passion for cars and driving. Now Traffic offers us an exceptionally rich understanding of that passion. Vanderbilt explains why traffic jams form, outlines the unintended consequences of our attempts to engineer safety and even identifies the most common mistakes drivers make in parking lots. Based on exhaustive research and interviews with driving experts and traffic officials around the globe, Traffic gets under the hood of the quotidian activity of driving to uncover the surprisingly complex web of physical, psychological and technical factors that explain how traffic works.

long drive definition us history: *Stamped from the Beginning* Ibram X. Kendi, 2016-04-12 The National Book Award winning history of how racist ideas were created, spread, and deeply rooted in American society. Some Americans insist that we're living in a post-racial society. But racist thought is not just alive and well in America -- it is more sophisticated and more insidious than ever. And as award-winning historian Ibram X. Kendi argues, racist ideas have a long and lingering history, one in which nearly every great American thinker is complicit. In this deeply researched and fast-moving narrative, Kendi chronicles the entire story of anti-black racist ideas and their staggering power over the course of American history. He uses the life stories of five major American intellectuals to drive this history: Puritan minister Cotton Mather, Thomas Jefferson, abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, W.E.B. Du Bois, and legendary activist Angela Davis. As Kendi shows, racist ideas did not arise from ignorance or hatred. They were created to justify and rationalize deeply entrenched discriminatory policies and the nation's racial inequities. In shedding light on this history, *Stamped from the Beginning* offers us the tools we need to expose racist thinking. In the process, he gives us reason to hope.

long drive definition us history: *The Handbook of Texas* Walter Prescott Webb, Eldon Stephen Branda, 1952 Vol. 3: A supplement, edited by Eldon Stephen Branda. Includes bibliographical references.

long drive definition us history: *We Pointed Them North* E.C. "Teddy Blue" Abbott, Helena Huntington Smith, 2015-02-16 E. C. Abbott was a cowboy in the great days of the 1870's and 1880's. He came up the trail to Montana from Texas with the long-horned herds which were to stock the northern ranges; he punched cows in Montana when there wasn't a fence in the territory; and he married a daughter of Granville Stuart, the famous early-day stockman and Montana pioneer. For more than fifty years he was known to cowmen from Texas to Alberta as Teddy Blue. This is his story, as told to Helena Huntington Smith, who says that the book is all Teddy Blue. My part was to

keep out of the way and not mess it up by being literary.... Because the cowboy flourished in the middle of the Victorian age, which is certainly a funny paradox, no realistic picture of him was ever drawn in his own day. Here is a self-portrait by a cowboy which is full and honest. And Teddy Blue himself says, Other old-timers have told all about stampedes and swimming rivers and what a terrible time we had, but they never put in any of the fun, and fun was at least half of it. So here it is—the cowboy classic, with the terrible times and the fun which have entertained readers everywhere. First published in 1939, *We Pointed Them North* has been brought back into print by the University of Oklahoma Press in completely new format, with drawings by Nick Eggenhofer, and with the full, original text.

long drive definition us history: *Learn about the United States* U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, 2009 *Learn About the United States* is intended to help permanent residents gain a deeper understanding of U.S. history and government as they prepare to become citizens. The product presents 96 short lessons, based on the sample questions from which the civics portion of the naturalization test is drawn. An audio CD that allows students to listen to the questions, answers, and civics lessons read aloud is also included. For immigrants preparing to naturalize, the chance to learn more about the history and government of the United States will make their journey toward citizenship a more meaningful one.

long drive definition us history: Decade of Betrayal Francisco E. Balderrama, Raymond Rodríguez, 2006-05-31 During the Great Depression, a sense of total despair plagued the United States. Americans sought a convenient scapegoat and found it in the Mexican community. Laws forbidding employment of Mexicans were accompanied by the hue and cry to get rid of the Mexicans! The hysteria led pandemic repatriation drives and one million Mexicans and their children were illegally shipped to Mexico. Despite their horrific treatment and traumatic experiences, the American born children never gave up hope of returning to the United States. Upon attaining legal age, they badgered their parents to let them return home. Repatriation survivors who came back worked diligently to get their lives back together. Due to their sense of shame, few of them ever told their children about their tragic ordeal. *Decade of Betrayal* recounts the injustice and suffering endured by the Mexican community during the 1930s. It focuses on the experiences of individuals forced to undergo the tragic ordeal of betrayal, deprivation, and adjustment. This revised edition also addresses the inclusion of the event in the educational curriculum, the issuance of a formal apology, and the question of fiscal remuneration. Francisco Balderrama and Raymond Rodríguez, the authors of *Decade of Betrayal*, the first expansive study of Mexican repatriation with perspectives from both sides of the border, claim that 1 million people of Mexican descent were driven from the United States during the 1930s due to raids, scare tactics, deportation, repatriation and public pressure. Of that conservative estimate, approximately 60 percent of those leaving were legal American citizens. Mexicans comprised nearly half of all those deported during the decade, although they made up less than 1 percent of the country's population. 'Americans, reeling from the economic disorientation of the depression, sought a convenient scapegoat' Balderrama and Rodríguez wrote. 'They found it in the Mexican community.'--American History

long drive definition us history: Communities in Action National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine Division, Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice, Committee on Community-Based Solutions to Promote Health Equity in the United States, 2017-04-27 In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health

in powerful ways. *Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity* seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

long drive definition us history: *The Whiskey Rebellion* Thomas P. Slaughter, 1988-01-14
When President George Washington ordered an army of 13,000 men to march west in 1794 to crush a tax rebellion among frontier farmers, he established a range of precedents that continues to define federal authority over localities today. The Whiskey Rebellion marked the first large-scale resistance to a law of the U.S. government under the Constitution. This classic confrontation between champions of liberty and defenders of order was long considered the most significant event in the first quarter-century of the new nation. Thomas P. Slaughter recaptures the historical drama and significance of this violent episode in which frontier West and cosmopolitan East battled over the meaning of the American Revolution. The book not only offers the broadest and most comprehensive account of the Whiskey Rebellion ever written, taking into account the political, social and intellectual contexts of the time, but also challenges conventional understandings of the Revolutionary era.

long drive definition us history: *The Log of a Cowboy* Andy Adams, 1903
long drive definition us history: *Critical Essays on the Drive* Dan Collins, Eve Watson, 2024-06-28 This thorough text provides a complete overview of the drive in Lacanian psychoanalysis. Divided into four key areas, the book considers clinical, theoretical, historical, and cultural aspects of the drive, with editorial headnotes throughout. The introduction to the collection provides a comprehensive overview of the theory and history of the drive as a concept and is followed by discussion of clinical cases. *Critical Essays on the Drive* then assesses theoretical aspects, with chapters by world-leading Lacanian scholars. The final parts of the book explore the history of drive theory and its impact on art and culture, debunking the notion that the drive is a dormant or defunct concept and considering its applications by artists, academics, and cultural theorists. *Critical Essays on the Drive* will be essential reading for psychoanalysts, psychologists, psychotherapists, and psychiatrists in practice and in training. It will also be of great interest to academics and scholars of psychoanalytic and Lacanian theory, critical theory, and cultural theory.

long drive definition us history: *The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America* Richard Rothstein, 2017-05-02 New York Times Bestseller • Notable Book of the Year • Editors' Choice Selection One of Bill Gates' "Amazing Books" of the Year One of Publishers Weekly's 10 Best Books of the Year Longlisted for the National Book Award for Nonfiction An NPR Best Book of the Year Winner of the Hillman Prize for Nonfiction Gold Winner • California Book Award (Nonfiction) Finalist • Los Angeles Times Book Prize (History) Finalist • Brooklyn Public Library Literary Prize This "powerful and disturbing history" exposes how American governments deliberately imposed racial segregation on metropolitan areas nationwide (New York Times Book Review). Widely heralded as a "masterful" (Washington Post) and "essential" (Slate) history of the modern American metropolis, Richard Rothstein's *The Color of Law* offers "the most forceful argument ever published on how federal, state, and local governments gave rise to and reinforced neighborhood segregation" (William Julius Wilson). Exploding the myth of de facto segregation arising from private prejudice or the unintended consequences of economic forces, Rothstein describes how the American government systematically imposed residential segregation: with undisguised racial zoning; public housing that purposefully segregated previously mixed communities; subsidies for builders to create whites-only suburbs; tax exemptions for institutions that enforced segregation; and support for violent resistance to African Americans in white neighborhoods. A groundbreaking, "virtually indispensable" study that has already transformed our understanding of twentieth-century urban history (Chicago Daily Observer), *The Color of Law* forces us to face the obligation to remedy our unconstitutional past.

long drive definition us history: *Crying in H Mart* Michelle Zauner, 2021-04-20 #1 NEW

YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • From the indie rock sensation known as Japanese Breakfast, an unforgettable memoir about family, food, grief, love, and growing up Korean American—"in losing her mother and cooking to bring her back to life, Zauner became herself" (NPR). • CELEBRATING OVER ONE YEAR ON THE NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER LIST In this exquisite story of family, food, grief, and endurance, Michelle Zauner proves herself far more than a dazzling singer, songwriter, and guitarist. With humor and heart, she tells of growing up one of the few Asian American kids at her school in Eugene, Oregon; of struggling with her mother's particular, high expectations of her; of a painful adolescence; of treasured months spent in her grandmother's tiny apartment in Seoul, where she and her mother would bond, late at night, over heaping plates of food. As she grew up, moving to the East Coast for college, finding work in the restaurant industry, and performing gigs with her fledgling band--and meeting the man who would become her husband--her Koreanness began to feel ever more distant, even as she found the life she wanted to live. It was her mother's diagnosis of terminal cancer, when Michelle was twenty-five, that forced a reckoning with her identity and brought her to reclaim the gifts of taste, language, and history her mother had given her. Vivacious and plainspoken, lyrical and honest, Zauner's voice is as radiantly alive on the page as it is onstage. Rich with intimate anecdotes that will resonate widely, and complete with family photos, *Crying in H Mart* is a book to cherish, share, and reread.

long drive definition us history: Behind the Yellow Tape Jarrett Hallcox, Amy Welch, 2009-01-06 From the authors of *Bodies We've Buried*--an uncensored look at real-life CSIs. With a foreword by Patricia Cornwell. For years, Jarrett Hallcox and Amy Welch trained CSIs at the National Forensic Academy in Knoxville, Tennessee. Now they provide a glimpse into the real world of crime scene investigation, and the investigators themselves. Experience, through gripping text and photographs, eight gripping accounts of true crime from across the country: from the murky waters of the Puget Sound to the crumbling ruins of the Alamo and the grimy streets of the Big Apple, these are the real stories of the people who work behind the yellow tape.

long drive definition us history: Why Nations Fail Daron Acemoglu, James A. Robinson, 2013-09-17 Brilliant and engagingly written, *Why Nations Fail* answers the question that has stumped the experts for centuries: Why are some nations rich and others poor, divided by wealth and poverty, health and sickness, food and famine? Is it culture, the weather, geography? Perhaps ignorance of what the right policies are? Simply, no. None of these factors is either definitive or destiny. Otherwise, how to explain why Botswana has become one of the fastest growing countries in the world, while other African nations, such as Zimbabwe, the Congo, and Sierra Leone, are mired in poverty and violence? Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson conclusively show that it is man-made political and economic institutions that underlie economic success (or lack of it). Korea, to take just one of their fascinating examples, is a remarkably homogeneous nation, yet the people of North Korea are among the poorest on earth while their brothers and sisters in South Korea are among the richest. The south forged a society that created incentives, rewarded innovation, and allowed everyone to participate in economic opportunities. The economic success thus spurred was sustained because the government became accountable and responsive to citizens and the great mass of people. Sadly, the people of the north have endured decades of famine, political repression, and very different economic institutions—with no end in sight. The differences between the Koreas is due to the politics that created these completely different institutional trajectories. Based on fifteen years of original research Acemoglu and Robinson marshal extraordinary historical evidence from the Roman Empire, the Mayan city-states, medieval Venice, the Soviet Union, Latin America, England, Europe, the United States, and Africa to build a new theory of political economy with great relevance for the big questions of today, including: - China has built an authoritarian growth machine. Will it continue to grow at such high speed and overwhelm the West? - Are America's best days behind it? Are we moving from a virtuous circle in which efforts by elites to aggrandize power are resisted to a vicious one that enriches and empowers a small minority? - What is the most effective way to help move billions of people from the rut of poverty to prosperity? More philanthropy from the wealthy nations of the West? Or learning the hard-won lessons of Acemoglu

and Robinson's breakthrough ideas on the interplay between inclusive political and economic institutions? Why Nations Fail will change the way you look at—and understand—the world.

long drive definition us history: Come An' Get It Ramon F. Adams, 1972-05-01 Come an' Get It was the most familiar and welcome call on the range era of the great trail drives following the Civil War. In this entertaining volume, Ramon F. Adams, author of the popular Western Words, tell the story of the old cowboy cooks, and the result is another highly original contribution to the folklore of the cattle country. Although the cowboy cleared the Southwestern frontier of savage Indians and opened the land for settlement, the cook and his commissary contributed greatly to the success of the operation; for as an army depends upon its mess-kitchens, so the cowboys depended upon the chuck wagon. Without it, there would have been no trail drives to rescue Texas from bankruptcy following the Civil War, no roundups to speed the development of the cattle industry, and no beef for the heavily populated areas of the United States. The author records the place and influence of the range cook upon Western life. He discusses the functions of "coosie," the food he served, and his methods of preparing it—giving recipes for sourdough biscuits, fluff-duffs, son-of-a-bitch stew, and other distinctive dishes of the range. He describes, too, "the wagon," its evolution, and its place in the hearts of the men who called it home. Although there remain a few chuck wagons on the larger ranches today, they have become so scarce that one is rarely seen except in a museum or a rodeo parade, and the younger generation of cooks, like the cowboys themselves has been tamed. Every cook was a "character," perhaps with reason, for no man ever worked under greater difficulties or with fewer conveniences. Anecdotes and incidents which illuminate the idiosyncrasies of these "Sultans of the Skillets" are recounted with gusto. Nick Eggenhofer's drawings help Mr. Adams bring the cook and his accoutrement vividly to life.

long drive definition us history: America's History James A. Henretta, Rebecca Edwards, Robert O. Self, 2011-01-05 With fresh interpretations from two new authors, wholly reconceived themes, and a wealth of cutting-edge new scholarship, the seventh edition of America's History is designed to work perfectly with the way you teach the survey today. Building on the book's hallmark strengths — balance, comprehensiveness, and explanatory power — as well as its outstanding visuals and extensive primary-source features, authors James Henretta, Rebecca Edwards, and Robert Self have shaped America's History into the ideal resource for survey classes.

long drive definition us history: End of History and the Last Man Francis Fukuyama, 2006-03-01 Ever since its first publication in 1992, the New York Times bestselling *The End of History and the Last Man* has provoked controversy and debate. Profoundly realistic and important...supremely timely and cogent...the first book to fully fathom the depth and range of the changes now sweeping through the world. —The Washington Post Book World Francis Fukuyama's prescient analysis of religious fundamentalism, politics, scientific progress, ethical codes, and war is as essential for a world fighting fundamentalist terrorists as it was for the end of the Cold War. Now updated with a new afterword, *The End of History and the Last Man* is a modern classic.

long drive definition us history: Forty Years on the Frontier as Seen in the Journals and Reminiscences of Granville Stuart, Gold-miner, Trader, Merchant, Rancher and Politician Granville Stuart, 2004-01-01 Stuart's edited reminiscences are an account of pioneering, prospecting, and community building in the northern Rockies and Great Plains.--BOOK JACKET.

long drive definition us history: U.S. Army on the Mexican Border: A Historical Perspective, 2007 This occasional paper is a concise overview of the history of the US Army's involvement along the Mexican border and offers a fundamental understanding of problems associated with such a mission. Furthermore, it demonstrates how the historic themes addressed disapproving public reaction, Mexican governmental instability, and insufficient US military personnel to effectively secure the expansive boundary are still prevalent today.

long drive definition us history: The Longhorns James Frank Dobie, 1980

long drive definition us history: The Freedom Rides Anne Wallace Sharp, 2012-04-20 Author Anne Wallace Sharp describes the events that led up to and followed the historic Freedom Rides of 1961. The experiences of African Americans in the Jim Crow South, the stark inequality

enforced with segregation laws, and the struggles of the budding civil rights movement are all discussed. Sharp recounts the experiences shared by the Freedom Riders as they faced oppression and violence, and describes how this event changed the course of American history.

long drive definition us history: Learning History in America Lloyd S. Kramer, Donald Reid, William L. Barney, 1994-01-01 The essays in this book, like all other texts, have been written in a historical context that shapes both the themes and the prose styles of the authors. A close reading of these texts would in fact lead to many overlapping contexts of politics, social hierarchies, modern communications, and international relations, but we want to focus briefly on two contextual influences that carry the most obvious connections to this book: the wide-ranging public debate about the proper curriculum for American schools and universities, and the more specific debate among historians about new trends in historical scholarship.

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