Juan de Oñate takes “formal” possession of the area for Spain. He crosses the Rio Grande/Bravo near a site west of present downtown El Paso, which he called El Paso del Norte, meaning the crossing of the northern river.

Migration to the Americas took place 20,000 to 15,000 years ago. Early humans migrated due to many factors, out of Africa as early as 125,000 years ago into Asia, marking the beginning of migratory patterns in humans.

July 4, 1776

August 18, 1825

September 18, 1621

April 24, 1836

August 18, 1824

Texas publishes a map claiming the Rio Grande as its border with Mexico and not the Nueces River, the border displaced Spaniards who remain on the land after Mexico’s independence, to immigrate to their new sparsely populated New Mexico.

The General Colonization Law is a Mexican statute that allows foreigners, primarily American settlers and speculators, to come to Mexico and buy land (Mesilla Valley, “in dispute” for ten years).

The Mexican-American War marked the first U.S. armed conflict fought in Mexico. It pitted a politically divided and poorly organized Mexico against an experienced, well-financed, and modernized American army.

British settlers ignored orders coming from their motherland to stop expanding west in what could result in a war with France; many of them crossed the northern border and fought against the American army.

The Beclu Beginning

February 2, 1687

April 25, 1846

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is signed, bringing an end to the Mexican-American War, as well as providing basic civil rights to the displaced Mexicans and Original People on the land who had been living there before since any land they had been on no good rights and were expelled and violently targeted into losing most of what was promised to them with this treaty.

The first border patrol is established after rogue bounty hunters and Texas rangers amongst other police units were being jeopardized by new progressive leftist leadership attempting to balance one of Latin America’s most repressed countries with the democratic period of World War I. Labor unions and worker’s movements joined in the fight, demanding better wages, working, and food, and demanding from military service. Though this was the agreement promised by the United States, workers were denied for most critical roles.

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The first barrier built by the U.S. is erected in California, followed by the first barrier built by Mexico in 1918.

The first Bracero program is put into place as an agreement to receive Mexican migrant labor, primarily in agriculture, to fill the voids left by American citizens drafted into the climactic period of World War I. Later in 1946, the first Mexican treaty is signed between the U.S. and Mexico to exchange Mexican citizens as Braceros to the U.S. as replacements for the American citizens drafted into the U.S. army during the war.

The offer of $25 million for the disputed land from Mexico was finally rejected by President James Gadsden, the U.S. declared that the land would be purchased as a free trade zone and sold to private investors.

The Gadsden Purchase is one of the United States of America’s cheapest real estate deals where James Gadsden, the U.S. minister-under-secretary to the Mexican government, acquires 30,000 square miles of land from Mexico for $10 million ($337,959,740 present day with adjusted inflation). This was the final adjustment to the present-day boundary we know and maintain today.

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