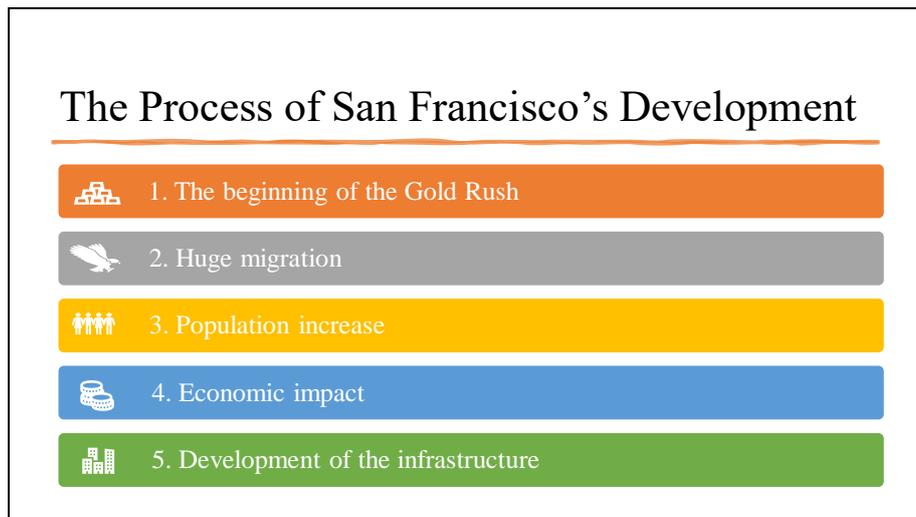


Slide 1



In the last semester, I gave a presentation about attractive points of San Francisco, but this time, I am going to show the history there, particularly about the Gold Rush of 1849 because the development of San Francisco as a big city is closely related to the gold rush.

Slide 2

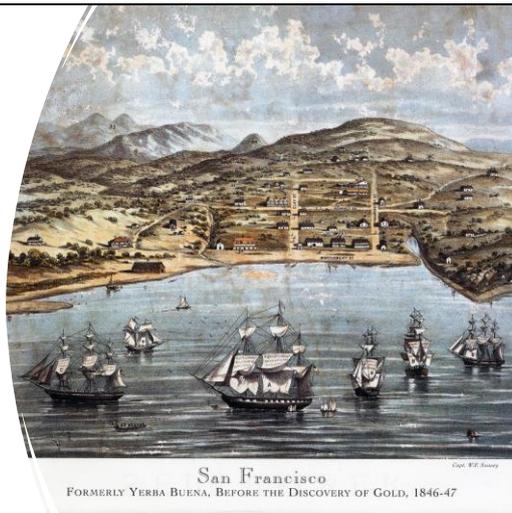


San Francisco developed as a large city after the Gold Rush, and it followed 5 steps in its development.

They are the beginning of the Gold Rush, Huge migration, Population increase, Economic impact, and Development of the infrastructure.

San Francisco before the Gold Rush

- **Before 1849**
- **A small port town**
- **Nearly 1,000 people were living there**
- **About 50 buildings in the town**



Before talking about the Gold Rush, I am going to describe San Francisco before the Gold Rush happened.

Before it happened, San Francisco was just a small port town.

More specifically, the population was just nearly 1,000 people, and just about 50 buildings were in the town, so it was just an undeveloped town rather than a big city.

California had been part of Mexico before this time, and in the early 19th century there were also a few Russian towns in California built by Russian explorers.

The US fought a war with Mexico from 1846-48.

The US won the war and annexed California and many other territories in 1848.

California became a state in 1850.

Of course, before the Europeans came, there were Native American people in California, but they are mostly unmentioned in the written histories of California.

California Gold Rush

- Gold was found in the rivers around San Francisco in 1849
- This news was spread throughout the world instantly

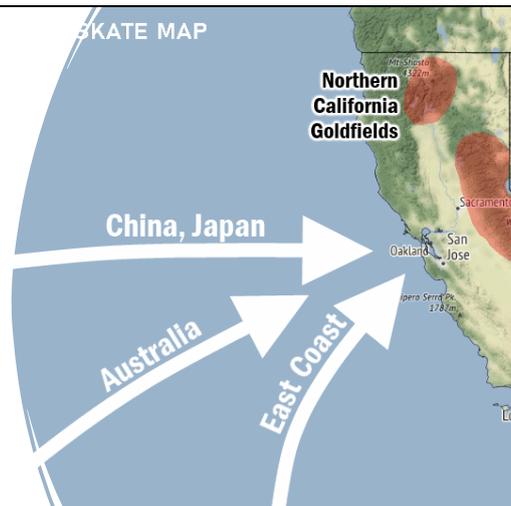


However, in 1849, gold was found in the rivers in northern California near San Francisco for the first time.

This news was spread throughout the world instantly.

Huge Migration

- People came from all over the world
- Biggest migration in US history



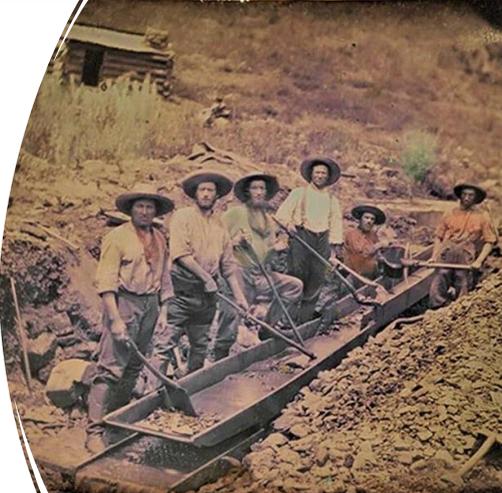
After this news broke out, many people from all over the world came to California with the dream of getting gold and becoming rich.

This was the biggest migration ever in US history, and the immigrants were mainly from China, Australia, Latin America, and eastern regions in the USA.

Slide 6

49ers

The men who came to California in 1849 seeking gold

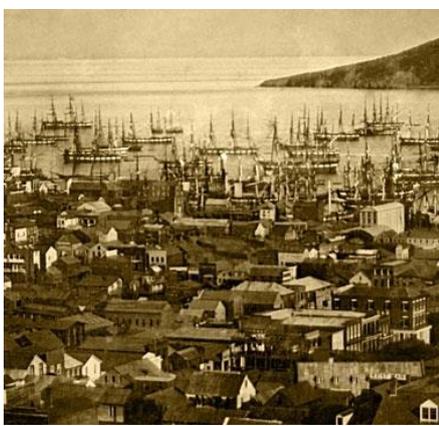


The men who came to California were called 49ers. They were called that because a lot of men went there in 1849 to seek gold to hoping to “strike it rich.” It is a very famous word that represents the Gold Rush.

Slide 7

Population Increase

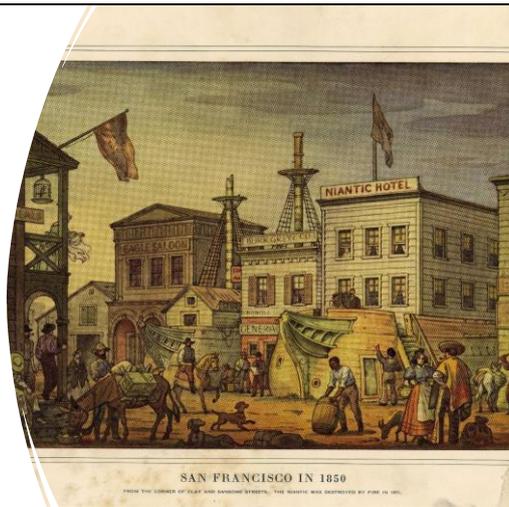
- **Immigrants started to live in San Francisco**
- **The population increased from 1,000 to 25,000 in one year**



Due to the massive migration, the population in San Francisco increased very rapidly. San Francisco was used as a residential town for the gold-seekers in California. It was a suitable town for people arriving by sea because San Francisco faces the Pacific Ocean with a big port. For of this reason, the population in San Francisco rose from 1,000 people in 1848 to 25,000 people in 1849. The number of people increased 25 times in just one year.

Economic Impact

- **A lot of gold seekers in the town caused demand for goods and services.**
- **Many merchants came for business opportunities.**



There was not only the population growth but also a considerable economic impact on San Francisco during the gold rush.

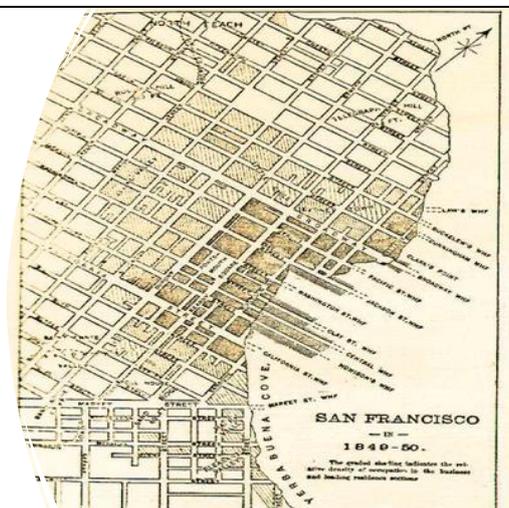
As I said before, a lot of gold seekers who migrated to San Francisco started living there, and that created huge demand in the town.

Accordingly, many merchants came for business opportunities and started fulfilling the demand with their businesses.

Most of the gold-seekers did not become rich, but the people who really “struck gold” were the ones who bought land and sold supplies and services to the gold-seekers.

Development of the Infrastructure

- **The port became a leading transfer point**
- **Streets, churches, and schools were built**



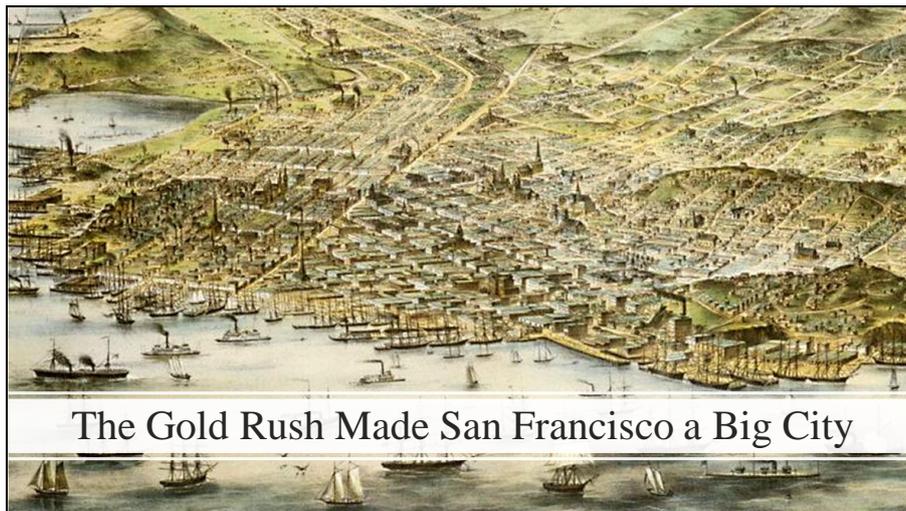
And thanks to the population increase and economic growth, the infrastructure of San Francisco began to develop.

For example, the bay area for the port became a leading transfer point for the distribution of gold or other mining materials.

Also, a couple of years after the start of the gold rush, the basic facilities for a city such as streets, churches, and schools were built.

In 1869, the first trans-continental train arrived in San Francisco.

Slide 10

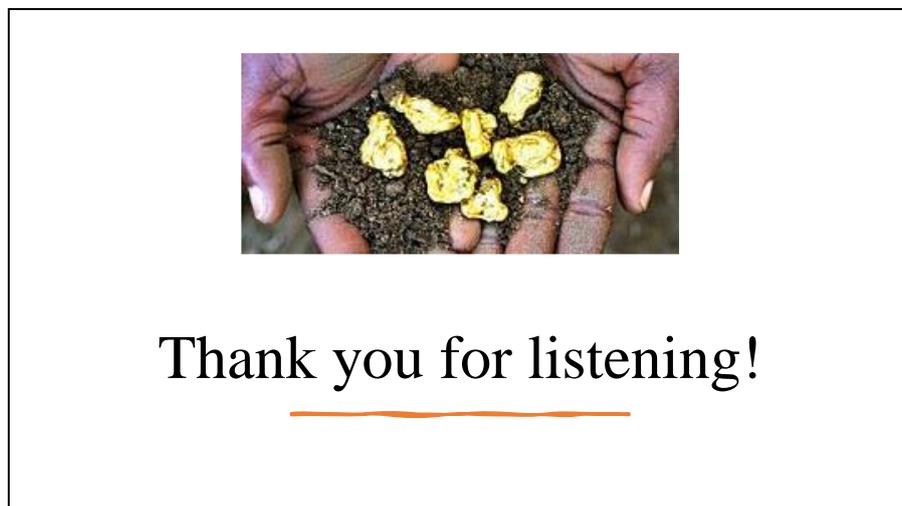


Following these steps, San Francisco became a big city with a large population, a rich economy, and developed infrastructure.

The gold rush changed San Francisco completely from just a small town to a huge metropolis and a city which represents the USA.

I consider the Gold Rush to be one of the most important events in US history.

Slide 11



I will conclude this presentation here and thank you for listening.

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San Francisco

- The population increased from 1,000 to 25,000 in one year

8

Economic Impact

- A lot of gold seekers in the town caused demand for goods and services.
- Many merchants came for business opportunities.

9

Development of the Infrastructure

- The port became a leading transfer point
- Streets, churches, and schools were built

10

The Gold Rush Made San Francisco a Big City

11

Thank you for listening!

Economic Impact

- A lot of gold seekers in the town caused demand for goods and services.**
- Many merchants came for business opportunities.**

SAN FRANCISCO IN 1850

FROM THE CORNER OF O'LEARY AND BARRINGTON STREETS, THE NIANTIC WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1851.

There was not only the population growth but also a considerable economic impact on San Francisco during the gold rush. As I said before, a lot of gold seekers who migrated to San Francisco started living there, and that created huge demand in the town. Accordingly, many merchants came for business opportunities and started fulfilling the demand with their businesses. Most of the gold-seekers did not become rich, but the people who really "struck gold" were the ones who bought land and sold supplies and services to the gold-seekers.