

History: thomas jefferson and chapter



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Chapter 1 The Native Americans October 11, 1492

1. Why do we say that Columbus discovered America when there were already one hundred million people here? Even though the Indians lived here first the Europeans did not know about them. The Europeans then started to move and discovering the “ new world”, finding things that had never been seen before. It was like Columbus discovered a whole new world even though it was already there with people.

2. Describe the religious customs of the Mayas, Aztecs, Timuquans, Natchez, and Spaniards as noted in the essay. In what ways were the various customs similar? In what ways were they different? Mayas and Aztecs were polytheistic and believed in sacrifices. The Timuquans and Natchez worshiped the sun. All the tribes got married to the person the family picked for them.

The article was the Native Americans and how they were here before Columbus “ discovered” the new world. I didn’t know till reading the article that Columbus’s flagship sank on Christmas day, I think that kind of cool.

Chapter 2 The English Background A Puritan Death: John and Thomasine Winthrop

1. The Puritans believe in salvation through Christ’s grace. How did they attempt to bring themselves closer to Christ’s? They had religious services at home and in the church. They sang psalms and gave everything they could to god. They would give but anything the interfered with their relationship with God. Winthrop walked about preaching the word.

2. What kinds of thought and behavior did puritans discourage? Give specific examples and explain the reasoning behind each. Winthrop's would play cards with his servants but he realized playing cards were not "proper pastime in a Christian household". They did not do work on Sundays to cherish the Sabbath.

This chapter talks about Winthrop and his life as a Puritan. One thing that interested me was the ringing of the bell in the community when someone was sick. This chapter was kind of confusing to me then I had thought it to be. Also in today's Christianity if someone has lost someone your overview is that God has a plan. In the chapter Winthrop states that, the loss of his wife's was punishment from God.

Chapter 3 The British American William Byrd in Two Worlds

1. How did William Byrd's life in Virginia reflect British influences? How did it reflect American characteristics? (Mention pertinent customs, interests, institutions, and objects.) William Byrd, even though living in Virginia, still "observed the king's birthday in the American wilderness as for any British subject in London [did]". He read plays to his hostess, which they enjoyed. He modeled his house after a country estate of one of his friends.

2. In view of William Byrd's great wealth and influence in Virginia, why didn't he simply stay in America? Byrd's was attached to the cultural advantages of London. He said, "Simplicity, innocence and nature were abundant in the New World", but he loved the "crowded theaters, busy streets, and noisy masquerades."

The British American Chapter was very interesting to me. I liked learning about one thing and realizing it ties in with something else in history. For instance Byrd fought in Bacons Rebellion. The article told a lot about Byrd and his life, his first marriage, his planation, trip to England where he found his second wife. Chapter 4

Reform in Colonial America John Woolman on Goodness and Greed

1. What were the principal beliefs of the early Quakers, and why were they persecuted? It was wrong to inhabit someone because they are a person just like everyone else. The Quakers wouldn't by tithes to the Anglican Church because of this they were thrown in jail.

2. What were the customs and practices in the colonies that John Woolman particularly condemned? What did these behaviors have in common? Unlike most of the people that lived in the United States, the Quakers didn't believe in have slaves. Quakers believe that everyone was that same so they didn't address people with high honor like say " Your Honor" or " Doctor" they referred to them selves as " thou" r " thee".

This article is mostly bout John Woolman and his life as a Quaker. Many materials in the article I hadn't heard before, lot little this that in most history classes you don't learn. For instance a women has no ownership, nothing is hers, everything is her husband's. The difference in back then and today's society is fascinating. I couldn't image having to fight for my rights as a woman.

Chapter 5 Divided Loyalties Jonathan Boucher and the Pre-Revolutionary Crisis

1. What were Jonathan Boucher's main criticisms of America in his early years as a colonist? What did he like about America? The two main Criticisms in Boucher early America year were over the payment of clergyman and bring American heritage to the Anglican Church. Boucher's liked many things about America, the land, his friends, and his family was all there. 2. In what ways did Boucher contribute to colonial society and education while he was in America? Boucher's was a minister of Hanover, a Church of England. He was rector at Saint Mary's Parish. He is one of the founders of "The Homony Club", where people would hold debates. He also fought against the Stamp Act, saying it was unfair, and joined American in their fight for freedom.

Jonathan Boucher seems like a great man. This article may show his "good" and "bad" side, but this man fought for what he believed in. He was pretty much forced out of America because of what he believe in but he wanted America to be a "free". He seemed to fight for the rights of slaves, yet I had never heard his name before.

Chapter 7 Testing the Constitution The Alien and Sedition Act

1. What were the principal issues leading to party formation in the 1790's? How did the "expectation of the unity" worsen party divisions? Hamilton is the secretary of treasure of Jefferson. Hamilton's beliefs were different from Jefferson. 'Hamilton wanted to attach wealthy American's to the government by skillful management of the national debt and the tariff and by creating a national bank.'

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2. The political rhetoric of both parties was especially heated in the 1790's. Give examples of extreme statements by Federalist and Republicans. A Federalists (Hamiltonians) " Fisher Ames characterized France as ' an open hell, still ringing with agonies and blasphemies' and speculated that such might be America's ' future state'." A Republicans (Jeffersonians) Benjamin Franklin Bache referred to Adams as " old, querulous, bald, blind, crippled, toothless Adams" in his newspaper after a song " Hail Columbia" was sung for him.

The purpose of the article was very clear that it was talking about the debates with the two different parties and people's views. I thought is was very interesting that Federalists were first called Hamiltonians and Republicans as Jeffersonians because I had never heard this before.

Chapter 8 Republican Nationalism The Lewis and Clark Expedition

1. How did the planning and course of the Lewis and Clark Expedition reflect its scientific intent? Jefferson's plan was to explore west. He wanted to know what else was out there; plants, animals, people and their cultures. Lewis and Clark " initiated friendly relations with dozens of Indian nations and compiled extensive records on the chapter of each. [They discovered] " 178 plants, 15 reptiles and amphibians, 44 mammals, 51 birds and 12 fish."(pg. 127)

2. Did the constitution give President Jefferson the specific right to purchase the Louisiana Territory from the France? If not, how did Jefferson justify such as action? In the chapter, I get the impression that congress was ok with buying the land because congress approved his proposal to explore the land.

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After the exploration was over and all the reports came back Jefferson was able to buy the Louisiana Purchase

The Author was very clear the article about Lewis and Clark and the expedition to the west and I learned many things. I realized how many things were different in the east then the west. There were many different animals and plant that were undiscovered because people only lived in the east

Chapter 10 Abolitionists and Antiabolitionists William Lloyd Garrison and the Broadcloth Mob

1. Who were the Antiabolitionists rioters? Describe their social background and reasons for supporting slavery. The rioters were friends and man the women had seen everyday, men you would call “ upon for condemnation of ruffianism”. The Antiabolitionists thought that by keeping slaver it would maintain the social order. 2. William Lloyd Garrison has sometimes been regarded as a fanatic. What evidence in this chapter supports and what evidence contradicts that accusation? Garrison was a strongly against slaver. To many abolitionists he would be a fanatic, but to the Antiabolitionists he was not. They wanted him killed. When Garrison criticized Lyman’s judgment he appeared fanatical.

This chapter is about abolitionists and Antiabolitionists. The statement bout the mean of “ broadcloth mob” was every interesting. I didn’t know, before reading this chapter, that woman where involved in the anti-slavery movements. I thought women did have a say in many things back them.

Chapter 12 Reform in the Early Republic The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848

1. What disadvantages as women did persons like Charlotte Woodward and Elizabeth Cady Stanton experience in the early 1800's? If a woman made any money it wasn't hers it would go to her father or husband. Women could not go to school like men did. Men could go to a university and women would just go to school to learn to be a mother and wife.

2. Why do you think Stanton was dissatisfied with her lot as women in 1848? Why could she not be content to be a wife or mother? I don't think she was disgusted by being a woman, wife or mother, but she just wanted to have the same rights as a man. She didn't want to get but she necklace or her belongings to a man and him be able to do whatever he please with them. She wanted an education. She was as smart as all the boys and thought she should be treated the same.

The article was about Stanton and her fight with women's rights. One thing I didn't know before was the women had to give everything to their husband nothing was there, they are treated extremely unfair. Stanton was one of the mean women that started to movement of women's rights and I had never heard that name before.

Chapter 14 A Slave's Story Abd Rahman Ibrahima's Journey from Slavery to Freedom

1. What were the essential elements of Ibrahima's education in Africa? The most important element is education in Africa is to learn to Islamic religion.
2. How did Ibrahima become a slave?

The Timbos and the Hebohs went to war. The Hebohs had muskets and surrounded Ibrahima. They then traded him to European slavers

This article was about Ibrahima life and his journey as a slave. History is so amazing the way things have all changed. I never knew that people can buy back a slave's freedom and that the, once known, slaves could be sent back where they were from. I guess not everyone was so hateful to Africans.