

Best Essay For Outside Research Support

I. Introduction

A. General short-info → but still historical details

* and eventually expanded to 13 colonies

The age of modern colonialism began in the early 1500s, where Europe explorers seeking to establish a new English ^{societies} ~~society~~ discovered sea routes around Africa's south coast and the Americas. The first colony of Jamestown Virginia was then established in 1607 in a feat to escape religious persecution.* However, at least 15,000 years ago, Paleo Indians crossed the Beringia land bridge between the Americas and Asia and spread throughout in their hunter-gatherer groups. By the 1400s, there were over 600 diverse native tribes with a population of over 7 million people. While many of these Native

B. Strong Developed THESIS

American tribes eventually assimilated into western culture for survival by the 1900s, the ideologies and values that they held in comparison to the 13th colonies during the 1400-1700s ^{widely} differed in ^{their} assigned gender roles, the ^{application of} ~~use of power~~ ^{ideas} political and religious, and the basis of their economies. Though different, there were still inevitable similarities that appeared in both societies as well. II. Support 1 Gender

Gender roles in the 13th colonies varied vastly from the Native Americans,*

In the Southwest native tribal region, the people valued harmony over all else, and thus needed a balanced relationship between men & women. The Cherokee tribe was matriarchal, where the elder women in power had control over farming, property, and social decisions in their tribes.

The men were assigned more political roles and dangerous, physical tasks like hunting. ~~They~~ They also had "prestigious title of Ghrigan meaning "Beloved Woman" that celebrated one who had a significant impact on their community or showed heroism during war. They also had a similar title of "Beloved Man", showing equal recognition of ability in their tribe. In

contrast, the 13th colonies held a patriarchal society; where by 1700s, women still had no vote, right to divorce, and lost all their property in marriage. The first European women who ^{travelled} ~~came~~ to the South west colonies were indentured servants that needed jobs in Jamestown. They ~~still~~ were given lesser jobs and the men were still held to higher roles as the money-makers due to European gender roles. However, after the colonies became more

* especially in the role of women.

Specific Examples + specific details from own research

ANALYSIS

counter-argument and rebuttal

established and developed, the women began running households, managing servants and slaves; ~~and~~ by the 1700s, a new middle class ~~was~~ arose and women began helping their husbands with their ~~own~~ careers in business and trade. Thus, the women in the 13th colonies ~~was~~ held some authorial power and decision making similar to the Native American women elders, and had an impact on their societies. However, Native American women ^{elders} were free to trade their surplus of crops as they pleased, known as several polygamy, and had full control over their roles, while women in the 13th colonies had to follow the men in power.

III. Support 2: Religion

Religion ~~and~~ and the ~~use of power by authorities of their societies~~ application on life in highly differed between Native American tribes and the 13th colonies. "The New England Primer", a school textbook published in 1688, was used by millions of children living in Colonial America for more than a century. The textbooks taught children how to read, write, and other skills with Puritan attitudes and doctrines incorporated. For example, there would be text to learn the alphabet as 'A is for Adam sinning, B is for Bible'. However, the Native American tribes did not apply religious texts and rarely had any sacred texts or fixed doctrines. Their religious beliefs were passed down in the forms of oral history, storytelling, principles, and everyday life. It was seen as 'spirituality', like ~~in~~ in the Algonquian tribe, they worshipped Manitou, a perceived life force that manifested itself in all organisms, environments, and human interaction. Most tribes like the Algonquian demonstrated animism, where they see the universe as alive and part of one living force. Thus, they ~~do~~ ^{need to} not assert their beliefs ^{on others} and instead ~~learned them~~ ~~as~~ part of everyday life. However, in the First Amendment of the US Constitution, it states that "congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting

primary document

specific example + details

Counter-argument + rebuttal

the free exercise thereof". The Quakers that settled in Pennsylvania showed similar religious ~~attitudes~~ like the Native Americans, as they welcomed all forms of religion like Jews, Lutherans, ^{Catholics} ~~Catholics~~ by seeing them as equal. However, Quakers were shortly persecuted in the colonies by Puritan civil magistrates appointed by the Church of England and many were hung, showing an inevitable gap of religious freedom between Native Americans and the 13th colonies. ideas of openness and diversity

IV. Support 3: Politics

Specific examples details

Similarly, the political structure of these two societies contrasted with one another. Language is important in creating a common ground for a government / power; ^{understanding of an authority} ~~with~~ the 13th colonies all spoke and shared the same language of English as they all ~~are~~ mostly immigrated from Europe making it easy to create colonial governments and assert dominance. However, the Native American ^{people} ~~tribes~~ had between 300-500 languages depending on the tribe like Navajo and Sioux which had 3 main dialects and sub varieties following it. Thus, they mostly had small authority figures and governments, as it was hard to have a big assertion of government due to the language barriers. Furthermore, the Native American leaders only rose in times of conflict and economical or social crisis and would live amongst their people ~~there~~. In contrast, the colonies ~~each~~ each had fixed governments for each colony appointed by the British King, ~~at the time~~ ^{like} Massachusetts was controlled by Thomas Gage, and the appointing figures ~~stayed~~ stayed in power ~~throughout~~ throughout their serving time in their aristocratical government. However, South ^{West East} ~~West~~ and Northwest tribes had similar political hierarchies as the 13th colonies where the chiefs had the most power in decision making and stayed in power till death.

Support 4: Economy

The economies of the Native Americans and the 13th colonies also contrasted. The economy of the Native Americans were ~~of~~ based on hunting, gathering, and relied on their surrounding environment. Each tribe had different resources they were rich in, like the Iroquois were rich in wood due to their surrounding dense forests, and would thrive of their specific resource, they ~~just~~ economy thus was based on survival not profit. However, they also traded with neighboring tribes ~~for~~ for their abundant resources, similar to how the colonies shipped lumber, tobacco, rice, and fish to Britain in return for textiles and manufactured goods. ~~through the~~ But inevitably, the colonies ^{economy} were centered around profit and grew cash crops of cotton, tobacco, rice, and indigo in the South in mass scales and created the Triangle trade for almost free slave labor. This created mercantilism where America provided their resources to Europe, ~~and Africa~~ Europe returned with manufactured goods, and Africa with slaves and raw material. However, Native Americans also started trading with colonists and adapted their resources like the Cheyennes who adopted old world technology of horses to ~~become~~ live a nomadic lifestyle ~~or~~ that followed ~~the~~ moved widely.

Conclusion

Overall, the Native American tribes differed greatly from the 13th colonies during the 1400-1700s in their assigned, gender roles, application of political & religious ideas, and the base of their economies. ~~However, the similarities mentioned seem to be a part of~~ ~~the similarities~~ ~~the similarities~~ However, the similarities between the two ~~societies~~ societies still do not account for the bases of the morals and values they held, and the inevitable ~~the~~ destruction of Native American land & culture by colonial ~~the~~ greed for money & land.