

US History Unit 1 Test-5B

61 Total Points on this Test

Perfect Score Short Answers

Part 1 Short-Answer: Remember you only need to answer a total of 4 Questions. You must completely cross out the question you are not answering! You only write inside the boxes provided. I think you should be finished with all 4 short-answer questions in about 20-25 minutes or less. (This Part 1 is worth 16 out of 61 total points)

1. Question #1 is about Native American societies. (4 pts)
 - a. Explain how 2 different Native American tribes shared one common characteristic.

Perfect

The Iroquois tribe from near Michigan and the Navajo tribe from the relatively more west area of North America shared the common characteristic of gender roles. Both the Iroquois tribe and Navajo tribe were matriarchal, which meant they were women based societies. More specifically, in the Iroquois tribe, elder women would vote for a male representative, and in the Navajo tribe, inheritance was based off the mother's side.

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- b. Explain how 2 different Native American tribes were not exactly the same and had differences.

The Kiowa tribe from central North America and the Sioux from North/South Dakota were not exactly the same and had differences. The Sioux tribe and Kiowa tribes were both hunter gatherers and both hunt buffalo and bison, but a key difference is that the Sioux tribe would only go on hunting trips whereas Kiowa would follow the animals around the plains and only settle for short amounts of time.

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2. Question #2 is about how Native Americans differed from the 13 American Colonies. (4 pts)

- a. Identify one way in which Native Americans and the 13 American colonies differed.

One way Native Americans and the colonies differed was their view on gender roles and what different genders could do. The colonies believed that women were incapable of work and should submit to their husbands like North Carolina women who lost their legal identity to men after marriage. While for N.A, women had just as much power, like Cherokee women who could own land and arrange social activities.

- a. Identify ANOTHER way in which Native Americans and the 13 American colonies differed.

Another way NA & the colonies differed was their acceptance towards sexuality. The natives recognized gender fluidity. For example, the Ojibwe tribe has 5 genders (including trans.) The colonists however did not and saw it as discomforting. For example, an indigenous Thomasine was gender fluid but forced to dress as a

man,

3. Question #3 is about comparing and contrasting Northern vs. Southern colonies. (4 pts)

a. Identify one way in which Northern vs Southern colonies differed.

-0 Northern colonies prospered based on sea commerce and industries; port cities like Providence thrived from trading the raw materials / manufactured goods such as rum, lumber, codfish, and ships. Industries like iron foundries, shipbuilding, and wheat grinding thrived. Southern colonies relied on large ^{one-third of Br ships built} tobacco, cotton, rice, or indigo plantations. As European demand for tobacco increased by tenfold, the wealthy plantation owners became the top of the social hierarchy.

b. Identify one way in which Northern and Southern colonies were similar.

Both the North and South colonies practiced self governance and did not want England to restrict their activity. The main reason Northern colonies like Plymouth were established was that Puritans wanted separation from the Church of England. The South also resented restrictions on economic activities as under the Navigation Act, tobacco can no longer be exported to other countries.

4. Question #4 is about 'special' American colonies (4 pts)

a. Identify one way the colony of Rhode Island was "special"?

-0 Rhode Island practiced separation of church and state, which meant that the government could not interfere with people's beliefs. In the book Bloody Tenet of Execution by Roger Williams, ^{the founder of Rhode Island,} he noted that any coerced religion conformity was a betrayal to Christian principles.

b. Identify one way the colony of Pennsylvania was "special"?

-0 Pennsylvania welcomed everyone and practiced religious tolerance. It attracted different ethnic groups, such as Jews, Germans (who were fleeing religious warfare in Rhineland), and poor Scots-Irish immigrants.

Perfect Score Essay

~~Prompt~~ A

The Native Americans and colonists had shared together 200 years of history. Despite this, the two still shared great contrast. Though economic and trade stand an important factor to their contrast, their social ideologies on gender roles and social interactions and ranks ^{really} ~~approache~~ to religion was what set the two apart greatly.

One major contrast between the Native Americans and colonies were their views on how social ranking worked and interactions with each other. The native Americans believed in sharing and equality, and had no social hierarchy unlike the colonists. The native tribe Sioux shared all their resources with their people, youth, and elderly. The Hopis had beliefs like sumingnangua and Namingnangua, to share for the benefit of the whole community and give without asking for return. Most tribes also had potlaches where host would share resources with others as they believed power came from establishing great relationships and generosity. The colonists however, believed that one should accumulate all wealth and power. This can be seen in William Penn's letter to the colonial society, the natives "are not disquieted with... we sweat and toil to live." ~~the~~ ^{This shows the} colonists needed a vast amount of wealth to live a good life other than their great contribution to the government. This is also where economy prospered through trade in the colonies come in. However, rather than actual wealth, the colonist accumulated wealth to gain power in society via social hierarchy and thus the contrast between natives and colonists is more social than economical. Virginia colonists furthered display hierarchy as only the upper class could gamble, vote, and hold office. This shows that

Developed
THESIS

Support 1
society

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A major contrast between the two groups were social ranking and how society relationships worked as the natives believed all should have equal resources so all can benefit and nobody could overpower another, ^{Stressing unity} while colonists believed in accumulating the greatest power to gain benefits and privileges like upper class men in virginia to dominate others through politics to maintain a good life.

ANALYSIS

Another major contrast between the two are their views on what genders could do. The natives believed that women were just as capable as men. The Iroquois women harvested and plant crops while men hunted. Ancestry and clanship were traced down through women in the Hopi tribe. The Sioux believed women had rights to walk out of an unhappy marriage. The colonists however saw women inadequate to participate ~~in~~ in jobs or politics and as domestic household. For example, the mayflower compact was signed only by men. Women also had to serve their husbands after marriage and ^{rather} before marriage. They could not vote for council governors like men, and in new england, even punished to wear a mask, the scold's bridle if too "chatty". This shows a great contrast between the natives and colonists is also their social ideology of gender roles. The natives saw women as equal to men and they could have their lives that belonged to them while the colonists believed women lesser than man and not suited for activities outside the household. They had no freedom but to submit to their families, and could not even talk as they wished, showing how the view of what different genders could do also separated both groups.

SUPPORT #2
Gender

specific
examples

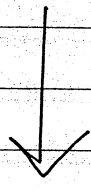
ANALYSIS

SUPPORT #2
RELIGION

Moreover, the two's approach towards worshipping religion also contrasted. The natives believed their god was amongst them, also affecting their relationship with each other. For example, the Lakota Sioux's Ashim poem portray their belief that their Earth Mother (god) is in the corn they eat, water they drink, land they live, and amongst themselves. This made the Sioux believed that to worship their god was to be respectful at all things and people around them. The colonists however believed god was the greatest and ~~is~~ above them, thus should be worshiped with obedience. For example, Churches were set in town centers to guide people. Hours and hours were spent on sermons on Sunday and Puritans banned all entertainment like drinking, parties and magazines to prevent distractions. Those who failed to follow were hung in church halls. This shows how approaches to religious worship differentiated the two, as the natives belief that god is amongst them gave them a more humble relationship w all things and down-to-earth worshipping with gratitude, which affects their simpler social interactions of sharing and equality. The colonists strict worshipping thus was more rigid and fixed and also reflects their society to worship the powerful as god was strictly obeyed as he was the highest above all. Thus this showed that their worship of religion is another major contrast setting the two apart, which ~~is~~ their difference is more social ideological than economic and more.

SPECIFIC
EXAMPLES

ANALYSIS



Final conclusion with
Final Analysis ↓

In conclusion the natives and colonists differed more socially that economic and trade through their views of obtaining social power and social interactions, gender roles and their powers, and how to worship their gods. The colonists had a more hard set society of more power being more privileged, which also money was incorporated, it had more to do with the power they had over people in society like indentured or through politics. This also shaped their strict worship of god. whereas the natives however though also saw their god as the greatest but viewed him amongst THEM and thus had a more harmonious interaction with each other and saw all, including women as equal and had no social hierarchy but generosity, tied with their religion. Thus it can be proved that what contrasted the two was more social ideological of ~~material~~ gender views ranking and worshipping religion than economic and trade.

Conclusion with
Final Analysis!