2021 SUMMER ACADEMY

BEST 100% TEST #1 ANSWERS:

**Notice how these answers have a great mix of MAIN IDEAS + SPECIFIC DETAILS + SPECIFIC EXAMPLES+ ANALYSIS**

TEST QUESTION #1: COPY AND PASTE YOUR WORK YOU DID THIS WEEKEND on the movie Harriet. (You should list 3 things that happened each 30 minutes. Then you should write 1 page reflection). Copy and paste your answer here for #1

.First 30 minutes:•Harriet and his husband wanted to make sure that her babies were going to be free once they were born, but his master disagreed and told her entire family and babies will be his•She goes into the wood to cry and pray to God; the master’s son comes out and slaps her saying that she is like property or like a pig who is going to get sold one day.•Then her master dies, and the master’s son puts up flyers to sell Harriet, once she is aware that she will get sold, she starts fleeing. •She first went to her father, and he gave her his blessings then she stopped at different housing locations. •She also crossed the Pennsylvania border where everyone was free.•It was there that she decided to rename herself Harriet Tubman in Philadelphia

Second 30 minutes:•Harriet decides to go back to the South to help her husband escape as well.•When she actually meets her husband, she realizes that he is married to another woman since most people thought she was dead after she jumped into the river.•Harriet then brings his brothers to escape.

Third 30 minutes:•Harriet successfully brings his brothers to the North, and she ends up bringing even more slaves to freedom.•Harriet then goes back to the South to find her sister, but she refuses to leave since her masters have her baby.•The fugitive slave law was passed, and slaves had to move to Canada.

Last 30 minutes:•Harriet becomes a conductor in the underground railroad.•She returns to Maryland to help her sister’s child and her mother and father to escape from the North•In the end, she became the first women to lead an armed army to fight in the civil war and she remarries •She dies at the age of 91

HOW DO YOU SEE OUR HISTORY CLASS CONTENT IN THE MOVIE HARRIET? How do you see slavery and slave resistance? How do you see the themes of this class?

I saw a lot of the content we were taught in class about slavery in the movie Harriet, and I also saw a lot of aspects of slavery that I did not know about. The movie starts off with the tortures that enslaved African Americans had to go through. For example, when Harriet and his husband asked her master to have their babies be free, he not only told her to leave his porch but also that her children will also be enslaved. This connects to what I learned in history class about slave owners wanting their slaves to marry so they could give birth to more children which meant more profit for the slave owners themselves. I also gained new knowledge of how Harriet’s first husband was free even in the South. I assume that her husband was set free by his previous master. So, when Harriet was put up for sale, she decided to escape. During her trip, she received help from agents in the Underground Railroad. We were taught about the underground railroad during class, and through this movie, I learned that this system is very well established and worked well together. I also saw slave resistance in that Harriet’s mother yelled at Harriet’s master for not allowing her daughter’s children to be free. Something I thought was significant was the work songs slaves sang while they worked or communicated. I learned this in both English classes where we analyzed Tracy K. Smith’s Wade in the Water poem and I learned about the song itself. This song was sung towards the end of the movie, and it marked the pathways of how to escape from the South. I also noticed other songs that the slaves sang, for example, when Harriet fled the South, she sang to her family members that she will be escaping, and her family members sang in response. I also found it extremely interesting how during an underground railroad member meeting, Harriet responded to striking up war in a different way. She opposed war at the time, and she would rather help slaves escape first. She also talked about her own slavery experience and described how it was impossible for those who were born free to experience the hardships and desire for freedom she had felt. I connected this scene to the idea of how many Americans would risk their lives to go back to the South to help slaves escape. I think this movie also gave me a new perspective on slavery from Harriet’s sister’s point of view. Since she was pregnant with her own baby, her master decided to hide her baby from her so she would not escape. So when Harriet went back to the South to help her sister escape, she did not want to leave, and she rather stayed with her children. She even told Harriet “don’t you dare judge us, we do what we have to”. I thought this was significant since there were also many slaves, unlike Harriet, that wanted to stay with their children instead of seeking freedom. I also found it interesting how one of the slave hunters was an African American himself. There was also a scene where Harriet’s friend told the slave hunter that he betrayed them. Throughout the movie, I also noticed a repeated mentioning of Moses. This was significant since as Mr. Ciambarella has mentioned in class, slaves changed Christianity in a way that emphasized on Bible passages on Moses and slaves believed God was on the side of the poor and oppressed. I thought this really helped slaves maintain their own faith in God instead of the Christianity teachings that their White slave owners wanted them to believe in. I also noticed how Harriet was extremely connected with God especially the scene where she directly communicated with God while she escaped while walking into a river. She also mentioned how God was the one that helped her escape from the South on her own. I saw the theme of Americans resisting the brutal institution of slavery through the establishment of the underground railroad as well as civil war that was briefly mentioned towards the end of the movie.

TEST QUESTION #2

1. What are the most important characteristics of Native American groups from roughly the 1400s-1800s?

The most important characteristics of Native Americans are that their communities are matriarchal societies, their lifestyle is a good balance of work, gender equality is also present, and premarital sex is regarded as the norm among Native Americans. Their cultivation is also low maintenance.

Firstly, Native Americans live in matriarchal societies which means women lead the social organization structures. In fact, on Charles Darwin’s famous trip on the HMS Beagle, he found that women in Native American societies had the authority of choosing who they marry. Women were respected a lot because their roles in the community was vital, most of Native American’s diet consisted of planted foods, which were mostly gathered by women. In addition, after research I also found that women made lots of important decisions due to the role of being a mother. Since mothers would transfer their wisdom to children, they were respected and were seen as leaders of the tribe. Men were only allowed to articulate their thoughts if women allowed them to speak. In 1757, when Attakullakulla, Cherokee female leader, arrived in South Carolina to negotiate trade terms, she was shocked to find no women present. In addition, the Cherokee kinship system was also an important part of the social structure. The kinship system traces lineage through mother and maternal ancestors. This means fathers weren’t normally related to their children. Gender equality was also an important aspect of society, As described by Jesuit missionaries, males and females rarely got into conflict since they all had very distinct roles within their activities. Native Americans were also focused on a balanced lifestyle, instead of hunting all the time, they would hunt a bit and gather food for most of their time. As Hunter-gatherers, they mostly gathered plant material and it is only up until the last one hundred thousand years did most of their diets include more meat instead of plant. Native Americans also had sexual freedom at a very young age. Premarital sex was encouraged for children, in fact even if men and women were to marry, they are also not sexually exclusive to each other. The forests and environments that Native Americans reside in are often great plains or treeless lands, instead of maintaining these lands and modifying them for their lifestyle, they left the lands as is and utilized the rich resources.

TEST QUESTION #2:

1. What are the most important differences between Northern vs. Southern Colonies from roughly 1500s-1700s?

The most important distinctions between Northern and Southern colonies are their economy, role of women, treatment towards African Americans, minorities, and lifestyle. In the South, the economy is heavily reliant towards agriculture, and most profit was made off plantations. Single cash crops were the most prominent and common crops in the South, examples of these crops are tobacco, rice, indigo and cotton. The society in the South is heavily self-sufficient, since they grow and eat their own food, and it is mostly rural as well. In the North, the society is urban, and the economy was reliant on trading as well as commerce. The agriculture in the North is also much more diverse in terms of the kinds of food crops that were grown. Northern colonies would mostly grind wheat. Many Northern colonies would also harvest fish and saw lumber. Women’s status in the Southern colonies were like second class citizens, they had very little social rights and could not vote at all. Women were living under their husband’s authority. In the North, women had few voting rights and slightly more work responsibilities compared to women in the South. They still could not sign contrasts, keep property or land or their own wages. In fact, religion was a way for Northern colonies to oppress women, the idea that women were witches spread throughout the colonies and women were falsely accused to be witches. This happens to women who are labeled to be too independent of men. A huge difference between the Northern and Southern colonies was their treatment of African Americans. In fact, Southern colonies were heavily reliant on enslaved Africans for their economy and agriculture. Slaves helped slave owners for their entire life and saved lots of money. They were considered as objects and were inferior, it is also believed that African Americans were stronger physically and can work under harsh conditions. Data from the textbook states that in 1690, there were 13,000 slaves, and in 1750, slave numbers had increased to 200,000. The slave population was three times more than the White population in 1690, and the slave trade was seen as a business and called the triangular trade, in which the middle passage was a way for slaves to be transported under extremely cruel conditions, many slaves even committed suicide during the trip. Slaves received whippings, beatings, diseases and more than twenty percent of the slaves on the boat would die on the way to America. In the North, African Americans were treated slightly better, they had the right to sue others and be sued by other people, but they were still not completely free. There were no laws to protect them from the discrimination or prejudices they faced; they also could not legally carry weapons with them. For treatment of minorities, such as indentured servants, in the South White men who were originally prisoners in Europe came to North America to serve for a period of time. In the North, immigrants such as Scots Irish, Jews, etc. were all concerned with living conditions and there was a relative amount of religious freedom. In terms of lifestyle, White farmers controlled the entire economy in the South, they owned all the political institutions. They also held balls and banquets frequently, they had a luxurious life. In the North, the overall layout of the city such as Philadelphia had a grid-like street plan, and the public infrastructures were not of great conditions, garbage could be seen everywhere on the streets.

TEST QUESTION #3

What are the most important reasons why the colonies were able to win the 'American Revolutionary War' vs. England from 1776-1781?

Looking at the Revolutionary War at the time, it is very clear which side had the advantage. England was one of the most powerful nations in the world at the time and had the strongest army and navy. Not only that, but they also had the equipment and the funding to fight any other nation at the time. The 13 Colonies had no form of military whatsoever and lacked any sort of preparation or funding to build up a force that would even be comparable to British forces. But in the end, the 13 Colonies still emerged victors of this war, but due to a few key reasons. The most important reasons why the colonies were able to win the “American Revolutionary War” vs. England from 1776 to 1781 were new fighting tactics and their desire for liberty. Before the American Revolutionary War, there was only one prominent fighting tactic, and that was traditional warfare. England had engaged in traditional warfare for decades and was extremely skilled in that method of fighting. When the colonists first tried to fight England like that, they had no chance. Their small numbers and limited weapons could do nothing against the British. What they decided to do was to engage in guerilla warfare. This type of warfare involved hiding in forests and fields to wait for British troops to pass by, then ambushing them. The British had never trained in this style of warfare before, and it proved to be extremely effective. Although this type of warfare did not cause huge casualties for the British, it did disrupt their supply and communication lines significantly. The colonies would later combine traditional warfare with guerilla warfare during the end of the war, which enabled them to successfully defeat the British. Due to the lack of soldiers in the colonies, they also adapted militias consisting of Minutemen, who were merely regular citizens. These militias were self-organized and self-trained and worked together to fight the British. Despite being untrained in the aspects of warfare, these people actually fought better. Being regular people, they were familiar with the land, and had experience hunting. The British had arrived from across the ocean and were not familiar with the territory or military tactics other than traditional warfare. These Minutemen, who got their name because they would be ready to fight at a minute’s notice, were able to successfully fend off the British despite being at a clear strength and financial disadvantage. Another important reason why the colonies were able to win the American Revolutionary War was their desire for liberty. The colonies did not fight with a well-trained army of soldiers but fought with small militias consisting of regular people. The colonies did not choose to fight because they were paid to do it but chose to fight because they believed in independence and freedom from oppressive British rule. The Declaration of Independence outlined some of the most important demands of the colonies and showed that they wanted to fight for the greater good of themselves. The only reason why the British wanted to keep the colonies was to make money. Other than that, they had no strong incentive to keep the colonies under their command. This difference in motivation really aided the colonies in putting up very effective resistance against the British. Moreover, the colonies’ desire for liberty proved so effective in British resistance, that France decided to join the colonies in their battle. It is commonly agreed upon that if France had not joined the colonies, they would have lost the war. The colonies’ desire for victory and freedom convinced them to take any opportunities that were available to put up stronger resistance against the British. France would later be inspired by the Americans and launch their own French Revolution. All in all, the most important reasons why the colonies were able to win the American Revolutionary War were new fighting tactics and their desire for liberty.

TEST QUESTION #4

b. What are the most important differences in Alexander Hamilton vs. Thomas Jefferson’s visions for the USA?

When forming the basis of the US government, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson had distinctly different ideas. Coming from different background, Hamilton and Jefferson fought to persuade George Washington about their ideals of the newly established nation. The most important differences between Hamilton’s and Jefferson’s “visions of the USA” were the power distribution and details regarding the economy of the US.

The distribution of power was a major issue that Hamilton and Jefferson disagreed on. Having lived his childhood in poverty, Hamilton strongly doubted the common people’s ability of making the right decision for the good of the country. Hamilton had risen from the bottom of the social pyramid and experienced elite education. This caused him to believe that it was impossible for uneducated men to think “rationally” as they had no knowledge of the workings of the country. Hamilton believed that the poor could not make decisions that would lead the country forward due to the ignorance of current events and lack of knowledge of the world. Thus, Hamilton thought it best for the rich and elites to take care of the country. However, Jefferson strongly believed in John Locke’s idea of the people being in charge of the country. Even though he came from a wealthy family, he was a strong advocate for the common people, and visualized a future with a limited government and agriculture-based economy. Jefferson favored small farmers, which allowed him to gain support from the local farmers in the colonies, yet this also meant that slavery was justified as slaves were the biggest source of labor on plantations at the time. Despite being a supposed “advocate for the common people”, Jefferson’s visions did not apply to the slave population, which was a possible reason why Washington eventually favored Hamilton’s plans.Hamilton and Jefferson’s plans for the economic future of the US also differed. As mentioned, Hamilton favored the rich and elites, who were mainly people with a high place in the trading and manufacturing industry. As a result, Hamilton aimed to maximize profit in the American industry in order to promote financial success. In addition, in order to pay for the national debt, a central bank should be formed. The creation of the bank of the US would make it possible for the government to pay back the war debts through taxation in each state. However, this proved to be a major issue as it threatened the representation of the people in the government due to the government’s rising power, and the increase in taxation would also harm the common people. It would be unjust for the poor to have the responsibility of paying the debt of the country as it would cause them to be more in debt due to their inability of paying these taxes. On the other hand, Jefferson planned to pay off national and local debt with other methods. Instead of imposing more tax on agricultural goods, he planned to cut taxes on the production and sale of products such as whiskey and tobacco, and collect more from import taxes and the sale of public lands. This would minimize harm done to the common people as less tax would be collected from their farmed goods, yet the taxes collected from the richer population, merchants and industry owners, would help pay off the national and local debt. This supported Jefferson’s vision of a country ruled by the common people instead of the rich and elites.