

1: Takaki Chapter 7- Foreigners in Their Own Land | Donna's LAS Seminar Blog

As a current student on this bumpy collegiate pathway, I stumbled upon Course Hero, where I can find study resources for nearly all my courses, get online help from tutors 24/7, and even share my old projects, papers, and lecture notes with other students.

The beginning of the chapter tells of the horrid conditions that the people of Ireland faced when it became colonized by the British. Before Ireland was an agricultural state. It grew crops for the people to live off of. When the British came to Ireland they changed the entire economy for those who lived on the land. The British began to use the land for raising and selling cattle. This provided less work for the already poor Irish peasants. Takaki describes how the people of Ireland were so poor that they lived in mud huts that were one room and wore rags for clothing. These hardships were the cause for many Irish to look for new opportunities in America. However there was more to the Irish migration than just being poor. In the Great Potato Famine hit Ireland hard. People all over the country began to die of hunger and disease. Although America has always been thought of as the land of opportunity many Irish found this not to be the case when they arrived. During the late 1800s and early 1900s life was hard. As the poor Irish immigrants came to America they found jobs in factories and made up a great part of the labor force. When they entered the country they would work side by side with the black slaves and earn poor wages. The Irish and the blacks were in constant conflict for jobs. In order for the Irish to be successful in the United States they had to assimilate to that of the dominant white culture. Eventually because of their commonalities with the white the Irish were able to move into more domestic jobs and become prominent members of society. It is easy to see that the Irish could eventually assimilate to American culture because of the fairness of their skin color. What if the Irish had come to this country with some other identity mark that made them easily distinguishable from that of white society? The African Americans had dark skin that made them different and therefore it was easy to enslave them and use them as means. Personally I think that the Irish were able to become successful in the United States because of their hard work and diligence. The people of Ireland suffered for many years and were able to make a new life in America because of their hard work and dedication to themselves and their families.

2: Chapter 7, "Foreigners in Their Native Land: The War Against" by seryna valencia on Prezi

A racially stratified occupational hierarchy. While whites had the "safer" jobs like managers, machine operators, carpenters, Mexis did the domestic, more difficult jobs like cowhands, manual dangerous work, unskilled ditched diggers.

Lenina finds everything here "queer. In quick succession, she and Bernard witness old age in the figure of an ancient Indian, Indian mothers nursing their babies, and a hedonistic ritual dance that fuses Christian and Indian religion. This wild dance ends with a coyote-masked shaman whipping a young man until he collapses – a blood sacrifice to bring the rain and make the corn grow. After this bloody spectacle, Bernard and Lenina meet a straw-haired, blue-eyed young man dressed – incongruously, it seems – as an Indian. Strangely, too, the young man speaks like a character from Shakespeare and tells them that his mother – Linda – comes from the "Other Place. The young savage introduces them to Linda – a "very stout blonde squaw," who tells Lenina and Bernard her strange story of being abducted by the Indians. She has spent much of her life on the Reservation, she explains, where she gave birth to her son, John, the young savage. Analysis In this chapter, Huxley opens another part of his dystopian world – the Savage Reservation – contrasting it implicitly and explicitly with the world of London, where the rest of the novel is set. In one sense, Malpais represents the opposite of the rest of the dystopia, an "uncivilized" place against which the reader – as well as tourists Bernard and Lenina – can gauge the imagined progress of the "civilized" world. Here, on the Savage Reservation, age changes people unchecked by chemicals and hormones; women give birth and breastfeed their babies; and the natural process of decay produces sights and smells that appall the sensitive Lenina. Fordian London is so clean that birth and old age have been swept away entirely, like germ-producing bacteria. But in Malpais, the pains of birth and death exist and endure unconquered – still the essential facts of human life. Lenina faces these facts most dramatically in her meeting with Linda, who seems her mirror-double, the woman she might have been under different circumstances. Note, for example, the similarity between the names "Lenina" and "Linda. Lenina finds the incessant drumming very familiar – just like a lower-caste community sing – and her recognition draws attention to the underlying similarities between civilized and uncivilized worlds. Whether dressed in rough wool or shiny viscose, Huxley reveals, people are still people, open and vulnerable to powerful suggestion. Communities of all sorts – whether in Malpais or in London – use similar methods to enforce conformity and so promote social stability. Note especially the introduction of John, the outsider born on the reservation who emerges as a contrast to Bernard in rebellious thought. Huxley dramatizes the conflict that will develop between John and the expectations of the "Other Place" in his first exchange with Lenina, a bizarre trading of Shakespearean verse and hypnopaedic suggestion. From this chapter onward, John and his struggle become the focus of the novel. Glossary Octoroon a person who has one black great-grandparent.

3: The Full Monty: Takaki Chapter 8

In Chapter 7 of Takaki, he discusses the control that the Mexicans had over California. The Mexicans were the first to find California, where they were able to build up their own sort of lifestyle there.

What are the differences between these two migrations? The Americans moved into Mexican Texas to expand the country, and to grow crops there. There was a lot of land in Texas and there was very little governmental rule over the now state. It was very easy for the American to cross into Texas without passports or questioning so many did. It was still considered to be well off if you were a land owner and there you could host large areas of land without question. I think the main difference between these two migrations is the direction of the flow. So during this chapter the benefit of the white man was to move into Texas and eventually claim it as America, and currently the benefit of the white man are to keep the Mexicans out of jobs. In the middle of the chapter Takaki starts to describe the movement of the southern border between Mexico and the U. What hardships did the Mexicans who chose to stay in their native land face? The Mexicans who stayed felt alienated. As Takaki puts it, they became aliens in their native lands. The changes could really be seen in California when the Americans moved in. The majority of the population in California was Mexican, and even though it was under American rule, they controlled the elections when they were united. However, once gold was discovered Americans rushed into the land and soon outnumbered the Mexicans. Takaki shows the white men who moved into the land as being greedy of the riches that California possessed. They even imposed a tax on Spanish speaking people, even those who were American citizens, charging a large sum of money for that time as a mining tax. This was a way to further alienate the Mexican people from their rights as citizens. By the s what kind of jobs did the Mexicans occupy? They first started to work the lands by using their system of irrigation, which Takaki described as transforming the land of Texas from scrubby brush, to lush and green. Soon after, they took on the job of constructing the railroad between Texas and Mexico. It was hard to get the white men to work on the railroad for such low wages which is why Mexicans took over the job. This wage duality between the labor costs of white men and Mexican men ended up sticking for a very long time. Even though they accepted the unfair wages, they also took great pride in their work and in their heritage and often held strikes against their employers for fair wages.

4: Maria Simmons: Takaki Ch. 7: Foreigners in their native land: Manifest Destiny in the Southwest

Chapter 7 A Different Mirror 2/27/14 "The War Against Mexico" Irish Women were working in Lowell's textile mills and as Irish men were helping to build a national system of transportation, America's frontier was advancing west-ward toward the Pacific Ocean. The Market Revolution was setting in motion forces that would lead to violent.

The Friend of the Family by Henry Van Dyke Plot summary In the rather pedestrian opening chapter Howells introduces the Talbert family, middle-class New England proprietors of a silverplate works that turns out ice-pitchers and other mundane household items. Daughter Peggy Talbert has just returned from her coeducational college engaged to a harmless but rather weak young man named Harry Goward. But the very next chapter, by Mary E. Freeman made her assigned character, the "old-maid aunt" Elizabeth Talbert, into anything but a quiet old spinster. This was, as project editor Elizabeth Jordan later wrote, the "explosion of a bombshell on our literary hearthstone. Contributor Henry Van Dyke, who would eventually write the concluding chapter, reacted in a half-humorous, half-worried letter to Jordan: Who would have thought that the old maiden aunt would go mad in the second chapter? Red hair and a pink hat and boys in beau knots all over the costume. For my part I think it distinctly crewel work to put a respectable spinster into such a hattitude before the world. Eventually, after many twists and turns introduced by the subsequent contributors, Harry Goward is dismissed as a suitor, Aunt Elizabeth is sent off to New York City, and a more suitable mate for Peggy is found in a college professor named Stillman Dane. As several commentators have pointed out, each writer seemed to want to bend the novel to his or her own particular vision of the plot and characters. Brown believed that in creating Aunt Elizabeth, Freeman was reacting subconsciously to growing older. In at age 49 Freeman had married a man seven years younger than herself, and the marriage proved unhappy. From Yahoo Answers Question: I have looked all over. Where can I find chapter summaries for this book??? Not all books have summaries and notes Question: Does anyone know where I can get this book online and complete my summer assignment!!! Plot Summary Night begins in , when, the narrator of the story, Elie, is twelve years old. Having grown up in a little town called Sighet in Transylvania, Elie is a studious, deeply religious boy with a loving family consisting of his parents and three sisters. One day, Moshe the Beadle, a Jew from Sighet, deported in , with whom Elie had once studied the cabbala, comes back and warns the town of the impending dangers of the German army. No one listens and years pass by. But by , Germans are already in the town of Sighet and they set up ghettos for the Jews. After a while, the Germans begin the deportation of the Jews to the concentration camp in Auschwitz. The Jews of Sighet are forced into crowded cattle wagons, each car consisting of eighty people. The conditions of the train ride are horrific; they are treated no better than animals. A woman named Madame Schachter starts to go mad. I can see a fire! At first, the others try to quiet her. When that does not work, they merely ignore her. When the train arrives at its destination, they are at Birkenau, the reception center for Auschwitz. The air smells of burning flesh. At Birkenau, Elie is separated from his mother and sisters. Realizing the importance of being together, Elie and his father lie about their age. As they prepare to enter the camp, they see a ditch where babies are thrown into a burning flame. Elie cannot imagine that this is actually happening. It feels like a nightmare that he can never forget. The male Jews are shaved, showered, and given work clothes. After a long march, they enter Auschwitz, where Elie becomes number A After a brief stay at Auschwitz, they are moved to a new camp, Buna. At Buna, Elie goes through the dehumanizing process of the concentration camps. Both he and his father experience severe beatings at the hand of the kapos overseers. In one instance, Elie receives twenty-five strokes of the whip from Idek the Kapo for walking in on him while he is with a girl. All the prisoners are overworked and undernourished. Many lose faith in God, including Elie. He witnesses several hangings, one of a boy with an angelic face, and sees him struggle for over thirty minutes fighting for his life. Elie suffers from a foot injury that places him in a hospital. After the surgery, the Germans decide to relocate the prisoners because of the advancement of the Russian army. The prisoners begin a long trek in the dead of winter. Many do not make it. Elie and his father support each other through the grueling march. The march leads to a train ride where Elie witnesses a boy kill his father for a morsel of bread. Elie is horrified at the very thought, but he realizes that he too has become

callous-that he is beginning to care only about his own survival. By the end of the winter trek to Buchenwald, out of a hundred prisoners, only a dozen survive, including Elie and his father. At Buchenwald, the Germans try in desperation to exterminate all the remaining Jews. But by this time, the Germans are close to defeat. On April 11, , American tanks arrive at Buchenwald. As Elie recuperates in a hospital, he looks into a mirror and sees a corpse gaze back at him. Here are three complete study guides to the book. Good luck with it. I won't record the Prologue and the Tutorial cause it makes no sense since i already have a video showing a gameplay on the first level. I hope you guys enjoy it as much as i did: I already ended up this game Intel Core 2 Duo E 3.

5: Stephanie: Takaki Chapter 7

In chapter 7, "Foreigners in their Native Land," Takaki discusses America's expansion of the United States westward. This chapter begins talking about how the Mexicans had found California first.

With the changing border, many Mexicans lost their lands and were surrounded by foreign people and a new language. Takaki begins by giving his readers an example of a successful Mexican rancher. Takaki describes Dona Francisca Vallejo, a man who was very well educated, owned much land, and was extremely well mannered. As Takaki explains, Vallejo was a member of the landed elite and owned , acres. It was composed of the people of reason, the laboring class and Indians, with the people of reason being the highest and the Indians being the lowest in society. Takaki then moves on to his main point, which is the American conquest of Mexican territory. He explains how the Mexicans initially welcomed Americans into their territories, but became hesitant when they no longer wished to assimilate into their society. Yankess began to view Mexicans as lazy and began to take over their lands. However, Takaki explains that the Mexican-American War actually began in Texas when the Mexican government outlawed the institution of slavery and prohibited American immigration into Texas. Americans in Texas objected to this and began an insurrection in San Antonio. This caused a dispute over the Mexican-American border that was eventually resolved to be the Rio Grande. For the remainder of the chapter, Takaki focuses on how the Mexicans were treated in the new country which they resided in. They were allowed to stay on their lands, and were supposed to receive citizenship, but this was not quite the case. Mexicans were denied suffrage and their land grants were not confirmed because the Mexicans found it hard to prove the legitimacy of their land titles. Therefore, most of their land was either lost in court, taken by squatters, or was sold in an attempt to remain out of debt. Mexican ranchers were not as able to convert their lands from grazing to agriculture and had less access than whites to bank credit. Mexicans were forced to sell their lands and provide cheap and dangerous labor in the fields and in mining industries. Here they were often paid far less than their white co-workers. What consequences do we face today as a result of what Takaki presents in this chapter? We face many consequences as a result of what was presented in this chapter. There are also descendants of theses Mexican ranchers who would have had land if it was not denied to their ancestors many years ago. Also, the fact that many Mexicans were forced to work as field laborers may be a potential reason as to why so many of the field labor today is provided by Mexicans. They were conquered by America and were suddenly told that they now resided in a different country. A different culture and a new language then surrounded them. Their land was taken away from them, and there was nothing that they could really do about it. It seems that our country has done a terrible thing to these Mexican residents, something that seems to go against the very principles that our country stands for.

6: Cody's Ethnic Studies Blog: Takaki-Chapter 7

Takaki Chapter 7- Foreigners in Their Own Land April 18, Question One: On page there is the quote "passports or no passports" describing the American migration into Texas while it was occupied by Mexico.

What was the first recorded encounter between whites and Native Americans? What was the result? How did the way the English treated the Irish become a model for how they would later relate to the Native Americans? How did Columbus regard the Native Americans he encountered? How would you react if you were ordered to abandon your culture? Describe Powhatan civilization when the first English settlers arrived. Discuss the relationship between the Jamestown settlers and the Powhatans. Why do you think the English had come to Jamestown so poorly prepared to survive? Describe the war against the Powhatans. At first, it seemed very easy for the English to take over Indian land in New England. What role did the New England settlers think God played in their occupation of the land? How did New England settlers justify taking over Indian land? Who was Mary Rowlandson? How did her account of her kidnapping challenge stereotypes of Native Americans? Do you see this chapter as a documentation of progress or one of change? White captives of Native Americans often wrote about their experiences after they were released. How do you think their identities points of view affected how they wrote about their experiences? Examine a projected image of what some believe to be the earliest AD world map, which shows North America, the Vinland Map. Research whether experts agree if it is genuine or not. Have students try to label the landforms correctly. Some of the Native American nations that Takaki lists throughout this text include: Students will choose one of these tribes or one of many others listed at [http:](http://) What was their population? How has the size and location of that territory changed since then? When both white and black African workers organized to protect their interest, the elite panicked and instigated slavery of Africans. Now working class and poor whites had someone lower on the social ladder than they were and the ruling class had a steady supply of exploitable labor. Chapter Summary The tobacco industry in Virginia grew rapidly as European demand escalated. Because indentured servants only stayed on the job until their passage and expenses were repaid, more workers were needed to grow, harvest, and process the plant. In the Caribbean, black Africans had been imported to work in the colonies; these enslaved Africans had become the majority of the population. Virginia colonists resisted becoming a white minority, but they needed laborers. After , the number of imported African workers increased. The reason for this change was that indentured servants had begun to rebel against the mistreatment of the ruling

21 22 a different mirror teaching guide class. In , Nathaniel Bacon, a planter, organized a militia for protection against Native Americans. The elite were uneasy with an armed underclass and Governor Berkeley charged Bacon with treason. Bacon then led his men, both white and black, to Jamestown. They burned it to the ground. The upper class was terrified at their vulnerability to a united underclass. They began to rely more and more on enslaved Africans. Their strategy was to separate and alienate slaves from lower class whites by initiating laws that kept black workers on the bottom. Among other restrictions, blacks could not be armed or move about freely. Yet, he retained slaves in his own estate. He believed that slavery had to end, but that it was not feasible for freed blacks to live among those who had once owned them. Jefferson wanted to send the former slaves to a place such as Haiti, a new black republic. Jefferson saw the dilemma of slavery; it was as if the nation had a wolf by its ears, unable to hold it, yet afraid to let it go. Vocabulary indentured servant servitude underclass militia abolition exploitation class war rebellion squadron inferior interracial elite rabble insurrection prejudice Discussion Questions 1. Compare and contrast indentured servitude with slavery. Why did Virginia resist becoming like Barbados? At first, there were both white and black indentured servants. How, if at all, were they treated differently? Why were landowners so threatened by it? If you wanted to make sure that slaves stayed on the lower rungs of society, what laws would you create and enact? How do you explain the profound paradox of how Jefferson lived and what he thought about slavery? Compare it to the tobacco industry of the early colonies in the eighteenth century. Graph the change in black population in Virginia from to the time of the American Civil War. Research the tobacco plant, its discovery, history, size, properties, life cycle, cultivation, and how it has been modified. Research the life of Nathaniel Bacon. Create a

monologue that reveals how he came to rebel against the ruling class. Find props and appropriate dress and perform live or make a video of this monologue for the class. Thomas Jefferson thought that freed slaves should be sent away to somewhere such as the island nation of Haiti. Why would he choose that location? Trace his journey on maps from where he said he 24 a different mirror teaching guide originated in West Africa to where he landed, was sold, and where he went as a free man. Research the Middle Passage. How did Equiano learn to read and write? How did he become free? El Alabama fabrica de tabacos de las mejores vegas de la vuelta abajo Retrieved from [http:](http://) Adapt or face extermination. Even before the time of Thomas Jefferson, the federal government claimed to want to help native peoples to survive by accepting the new reality of white European takeover, but the policies it initiated only pushed native people further west, moved them to less desirable land, and decimated their population. The building of the transcontinental carried still more white settlers across the Great Plains and the world the Native Americans had known soon disappeared. Chapter Summary President Jefferson advised Andrew Jackson to encourage Native Americans to abandon the wilderness and become farmers, but even after they had become farmers, Jackson, by then a noted ruthless Indian-fighter, eventually took their land, benefiting as a speculator. Jackson refused to intervene as Georgia and Mississippi removed Indians and allowed whites to settle on their land. In , treaties, soon broken, coerced the Choctaw of Mississippi to abandon their farms to trek west across the Mississippi River. Eight years later, the Cherokee people were forced 25 26 a different mirror teaching guide from their homeland; their arduous journey, on foot and in winter, killed one-fourth of their population. Railroads were big business. They wanted to expand their territory and bring in new markets. As they pushed west, native tribes resisted, but they were no match for the large numbers of white settlers, cultivating what had been wild land, hunting the once plentiful buffalo to near extinction, and fencing in the once boundless prairie. Vocabulary speculator reservation ratified exterminated Discussion Questions 1. How do you think a white man in Tennessee in would regard Andrew Jackson? What do you think a Choctaw or a Cherokee person at the same time would say about him? Do you think Andrew Jackson was a war criminal? Do you think the US government intentionally misled the Indians? What would American life be like now if the US government had different policies toward native peoples? How could the US government get away with breaking its treaties with native peoples? How did the railroad impact Native Americans? How did native people react to what was happening to them? In what ways did they resist? Identify various treaties between native peoples and the United States. What were these treaties called? Why were they enacted? What did they promise? How long were they in effect? How, if at all, were they broken? Identify cotton-growing areas on a map from the s. How much of this land came from native peoples? Who was Alexis de Tocqueville? Describe his other experiences with Native Americans. Takaki mentions that the Cherokees had a newspaper in the s. How did this newspaper come about? Did other tribes have a written language? Find examples of this early newspaper.

7: A Different Mirror for Young People, A Teaching Guide by Veronica Liu - Issuu

Learn different mirror with free interactive flashcards. Choose from different sets of different mirror flashcards on Quizlet.

8: A Different Mirror: A History of Multicultural America by Ronald Takaki

Transcript of Takaki project. Mexico and American tensions then moved to a border dispute. Chapter 8 A Different Mirror by Ronald Takaki Chapter 7, 8, and 9.

9: Paula: Takaki CH. 7: Foreigners in Their Native Land

Lenina faces these facts most dramatically in her meeting with Linda, who seems her mirror-double, the woman she might have been under different circumstances. (Note, for example, the similarity between the names "Lenina" and "Linda.").

Dangerous Physician Hybridomas Monoclonal Antibodies Introduction (History, Geography, Society Culture, Language, Cuisine) Letters from and to Joseph Joachim 1992-1993 Small Business Administration budget (including H.R. 3304, H.R. 4111, and H.R. 4197) Threatening to kill The jaguar and the anteater Intermediate Accounting, 11th edition My first calculator book The saint and his Saviour Benaras Green Journal (Benaras Brocade) List of international airports in india 2016 Open channel flow Grade 9 financial maths Lighthouse Keeping Amliyat o taweezat books Bioseparation Engineering (Progress in Biotechnology) Modern American Catholicism, 1900-1965 Indonesias 1982 General Election (Research notes and discussions paper Institute of Southeast Asian Studi When it was moonlight Manly Wade Wellman Christmas Cookies (Quick Easy (Quick Easy (Silverback)) Denon avr x1000 manual Villages of England The wanderer of Switzerland, and other poems. The death of Marilyn Monroe Two Bunny Slippers Travel Arizona II Understand quran the easy way basic 60 lesson course II. Italian Renaissance sculpture. Adolescence john santrock 15th edition As You Like It (Folger Shakespeare Library) Control of endemic goitre Supplementary commercial agreement between the United States and Italy. Information for sale Hollywood studios The quality of sleep Inderbir singh embryology book Notes on a Welsh family 6 Six Steps to Continuity Management Do you want to be a letter carrier?