

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

Chapter 4 A Different Mirror Jackson opened the land to the whites in He bought twenty-five hundred acres for \$ then immediately sold half of it for \$ In President Jefferson wrote a letter to Jackson who was a young political leader.

The Hidden Origins of Slavery, in the book A Different Mirror focused on the social as well as racial issues that occurred during the early colonial foundations of Virginia. The author Ronald Takaki started out by explaining that America started out with a large number of the colonists came over as indentured servant, which were people who were to work for someone else for a certain amount of time to pay off their travel expenses. Most indentured servants were the outcasts of society and were going to America to get a fresh start. However, once they got over to America, they found out that they were still being discriminated against by the wealthy white people already over there. Their dreams of land and wealth were not coming true, which lead to them taking arms. During this time, Africans were being shipped over like indentured servants, but were not given the same rights as white ones. Unfortunately, laws were made that made blacks slaves. The elite white citizens were scared of the lower-class white people because they were allowed to legally hold arms. So as a result, they brought over less white indentured servants and brought over more black slaves, since they could control them. Toward the end of the chapter, Thomas Jefferson and his opinion on the issue of slavery was mentioned. He was found to have wanted to abolish slavery, but he also owned a large number of them. Domingo and let the current black slaves die naturally. Also, there were two differences he saw between white and black people. The first being color of skin and the second was the level of intelligence. Upon reading this, it made me wonder how such a man could have helped found this country. Also, how could he consider himself a Christian if he wanted to take away slave children from their mothers? He said he wanted to end slavery, but he did not show that view through his actions. It was interesting to read that another underlying start to slavery besides profit was the fact that the wealthy white people wanted less poor white people around because they were scared of them. That confirms that throughout history, the wealthy mainly look out for their own well-being and social status. I felt that Jefferson in the reading was all talk. However if he truly supported that idea, he would have started out by at least freeing his own slaves.

2: Where can I find a study guide or summary for A Different Mirror? | eNotes

'A Different Mirror' by Ronald Takaki. Chapter 4 Timeline. February 25, - Indian Trade and Intercourse Act - No land cessions could be made w/out a treaty by the tribe.

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://> 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.

3: Corinne: Takaki Ch. 3

Takaki Chapter 4 Andrew Jackson. Jefferson believed the gov't should advise Indians to sell their "useless" forests and become farmers; Under Jackson's leadership, removed southern Indians moved toward Stony Mountains.

They demonstrate obvious apprehension regarding "events people want to forget despite knowing that they never should. Then they travel to a Russian Market for "frivolous shopping. Nicholas tells his brother that he misses her, too. In the past narrative, the brothers see signs of their mother everywhere, even though she is gone. Nicholas struggles to settle into marriage and take care of his father. Nicholas has a struggling business manufacturing orthopedic wrist braces. Soon, he and Cat suffer another loss: Like Jill, the baby dies "for no apparent reason at all. He was working multiple jobs and writing a book with Billy Mills. After the birth of a son, Nicholas took a job as a pharmaceutical rep. Nicholas offered Micah a chance to take his position with the pharmaceutical company. Nicholas was torn between leaving his sister and starting a new life in North Carolina with his family. Micah convinced his brother to move, because Nicholas had his own family to take care of now. The chapter closes with the image of a teary-eyed Nicholas waving goodbye to his similarly teary-eyed brother: Analysis This chapter is about loss. The tour of the Holocaust Museum and the Killing Fields represents one of the worst "if not the worst" stop on the trip. The gamut of losses that make up life are covered in this chapter "dealing with the loss of a parent, enduring the pain of the loss of an unborn child, handling unexpected sickness in a family, and addressing the difficulties of moving your family across the country. The dominant attitude is that you must find a way to move on because varying degrees of loss are always a part of life. And part of being able to move on is the knowledge that families are always there for each other. During these difficult times, the brothers are able to find strength in the words of their mother, reminding themselves that "what you want and what you get are usually two entirely different things. The closing image of the chapter literally and figuratively is the closing of one door and the opening of another. Nicholas gets in his car and drives away from his family and life in California and simultaneously drives toward his family and life in North Carolina. Nicholas experiences a shift of responsibilities from his father and siblings to his wife and children. Glossary Khmer Rouge a Communist organization formed in Cambodia in that became a terrorist organization in when it captured Phnom Penh and created a government that killed an estimated three million people Pol Pot the leader of the infamous Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. He was responsible for the deaths of almost 3 million people "almost half the population of Cambodia Killing Fields a number of sites in Cambodia where large numbers of people were killed and buried by the Khmer Rouge regime.

4: Takaki: Chapter 9 summary | An LAS Seminar Blog

1 Chapter 1 A DIFFERENT MIRROR Ronald Takaki I had flown from San Francisco to Norfolk and was riding in a taxi to my hotel to attend a conference on multiculturalism.

Tuesday, February 13, Takaki Ch. Takaki makes many descriptions on the beginning of slavery that many people never even recognized. Although there were Africans in the U. He made it very clear how they were the exact same but treated very differently. The white servants and the blacks would even join together and try to escape. If you where caught, the whites would be punished with extra time to serve their master, but the blacks were served with time forever. They were never to become free for what they did. Their children would even have to be born into slavery, even if they were not permitted to have children. Another issue that Takaki discusses is during this time was a difference of religion. Before, Africans were thought to be savages and believed in no religion. But, once they became Christians, laws had to be passed to separate race from religion. Takaki explains how whites would blame the black slaves in order to keep the white race in charge. He noted that class was one of the major issues facing the colonist. Takaki also addresses the struggles the white servants went through once they were granted freedom. They had a really hard time earning the land they were promised. To the farmers and land owners, slaves were a good way to solve the class problem because they were indentured to the whites and where there to serve them. This is what gave them the superiority. Takaki also portrays Jefferson in two different lights. He shows how many slaves he actually owned in contrast to the way he was feeling about slavery. He then gave the white man right to own land and this would keep the slaves below the white man. Jefferson at one time owned up to slaves in , but then in his notes mentioned the recommendation of the gradual abolition of slavery. What would make a man as we see of great discovery and making of our country become so contradictory? Why did Jefferson simply own and then start to feel guilty for the way his slaves were treated and the liberty they were not given?

5: Takaki: Chapter 5 Summary | An LAS Seminar Blog

A Different Mirror Homework Help Questions. What is Takaki's definition of the "Master Narrative of American History"? Takaki identifies this concept in the first chapter in A Different Mirror.

6: SHORTjournal: A Different Mirror - Chapter 2

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7: A Different Mirror: Chapter 4 by Sarah Pope on Prezi

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8: A Different Mirror (Audiobook) by Ronald Takaki | www.enganchecubano.com

Takaki- Chapter 4 Toward the "Stony Mountains" From Removal to Reservation "Civilization" over "Savagery" Image: Department of Archives and Special Collections, J.D. Williams Library, University of Mississippi.

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

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